

An introduction to
ANIMAL BEHAVIOUR

Oriental pied hornbill



and
Human-primate interactions

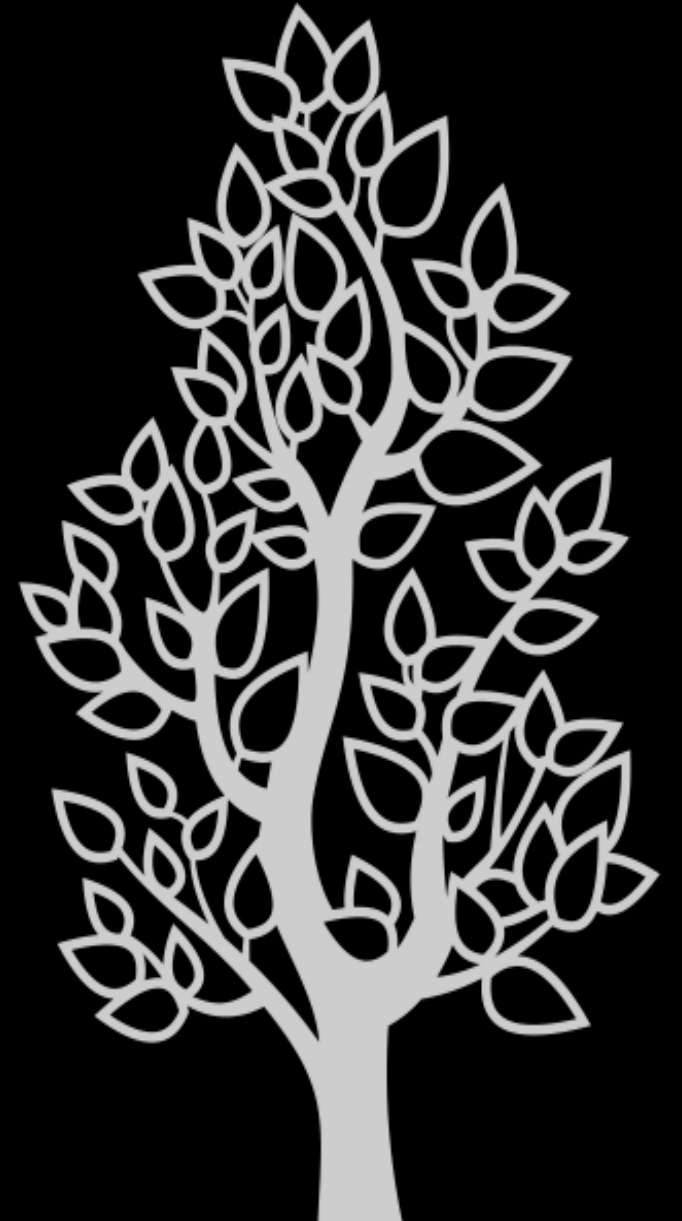
Nicobar long-tailed macaque





Activity time!

What are these animals up to?



Answer these questions in your groups:

1. What are the animals doing, and how can you tell?
2. Why are they behaving in this way? What need are they meeting?
3. Does anything surprise you about this photograph?
4. What aspects of how their bodies are built allows the animal to behave in this way?



nature picture
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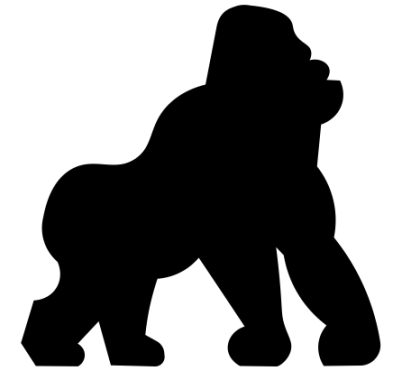
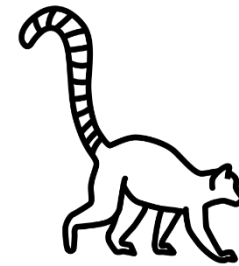
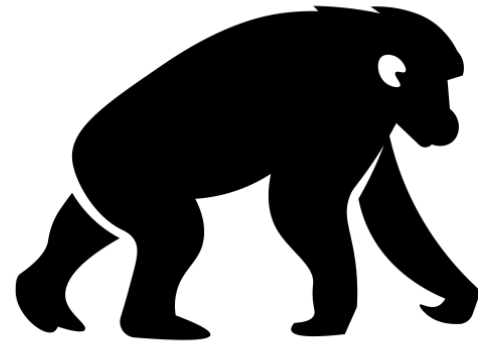
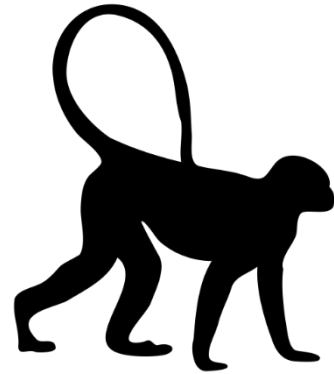
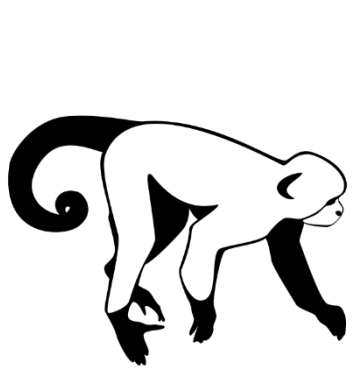
BBC





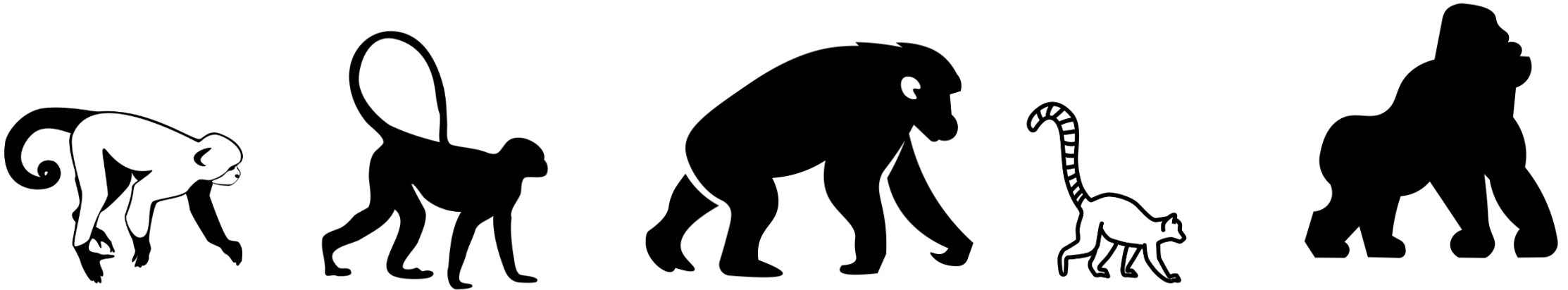


What is a primate?



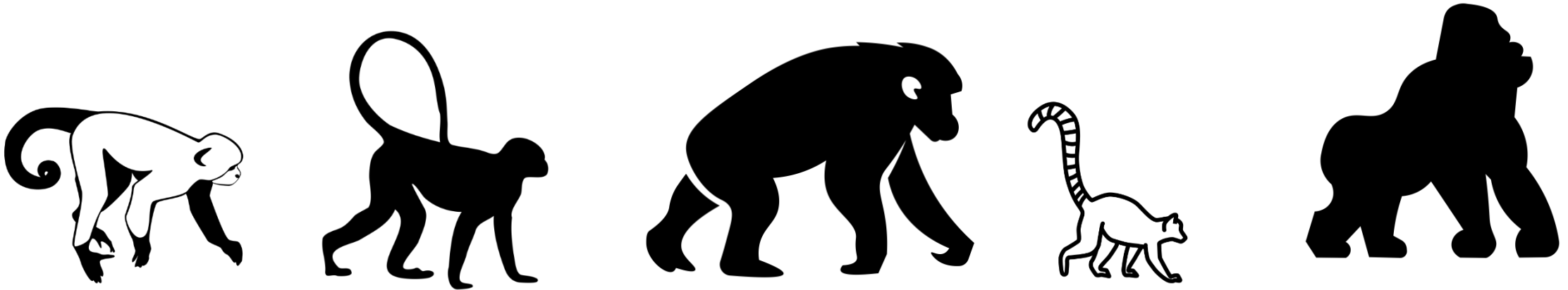
What is a primate?

- Terrestrial mammals
- Evolved ~80-55 million years ago from tree-dwelling animals of tropical forests
- Range from 30 gs to >200 Kgs



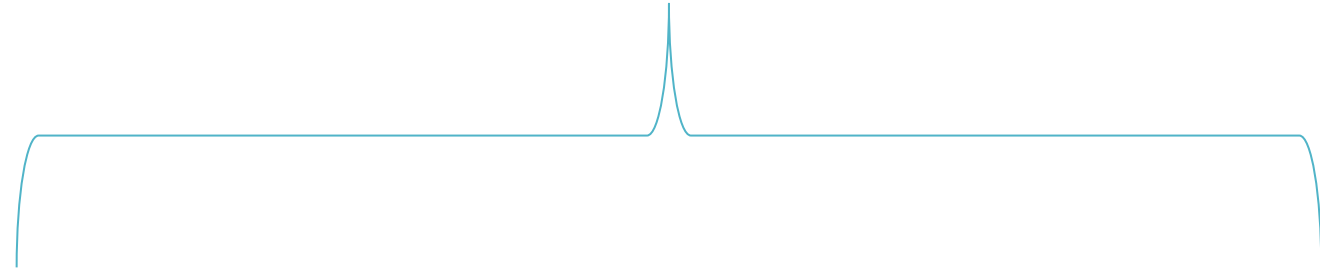
What is a primate?

- Terrestrial mammals
- Evolved ~80-55 million years ago from tree-dwelling animals of tropical forests
- Range from 30 gs to >200 Kgs



Large brains, binocular & colour vision, dextrous hands, largely social.
Tails, opposable thumbs, sexual dimorphism, prehensile feet and hands, flattened nails, postnatal dependency.
Closely related to humans, allowing for transmission of zoonotic diseases at times.

Primate Orders

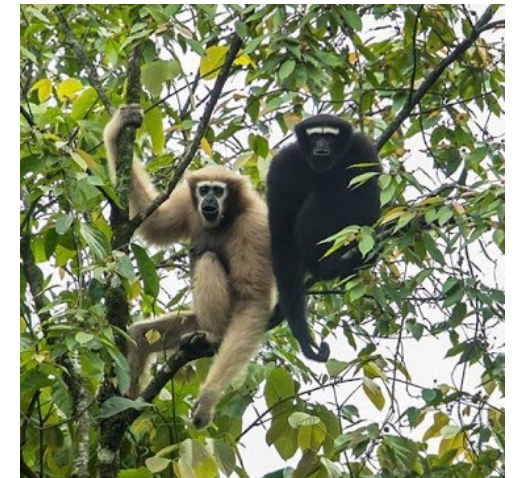
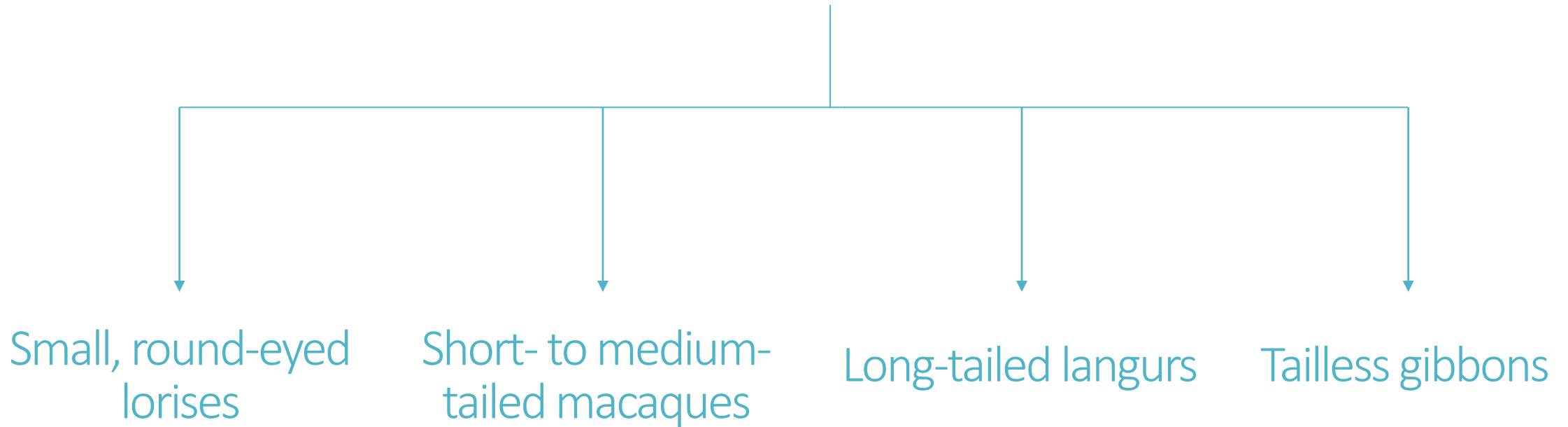


Prosimians
(lemurs, lorises, tarsiers)

Anthropoids
(monkeys, apes, humans)



Primate Groups in India





Bengal slow loris
Nycticebus bengalensis

Small, round-eyed lorises



Grey slender loris
Loris lydekkerianus



Nicobar long-tailed macaque
Macaca fascicularis umbrosus



Assamese macaque
Macaca assamensis



Arunachal macaque
Macaca munzala



Rhesus macaque
Macaca mulatta

Short- to medium-tailed macaques



Bonnet macaque
Macaca radiata



Stump-tailed macaque
Macaca arctoides



Northern pig-tailed macaque
Macaca leonina



Short- to medium-tailed macaques



Lion-tailed macaque
Macaca silenus



South-eastern langur
Semnopithecus priam



Kashmir/Chamba langur
Semnopithecus ajax



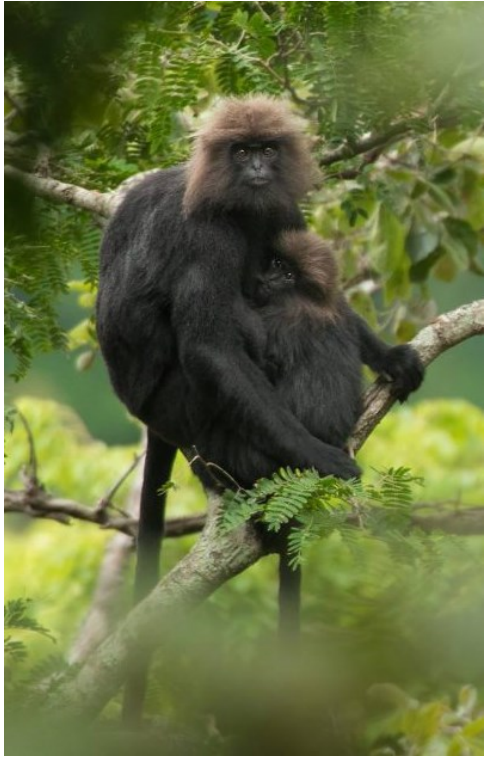
Golden langur
Trachypithecus geei



Phayre's leaf monkey
Trachypithecus phayrei

Long-tailed langurs





Nilgiri langur
Semnopithecus johnii

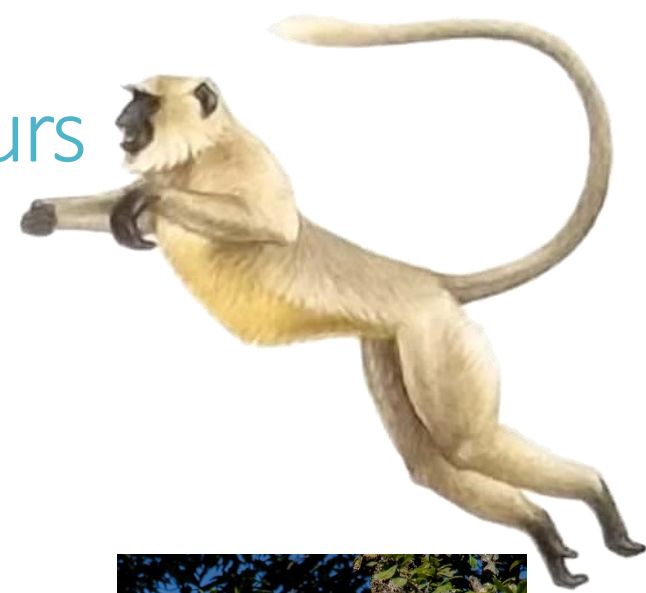


South-western langur
Semnopithecus hypoleucos

Long-tailed langurs



Terai langur
Semnopithecus hector



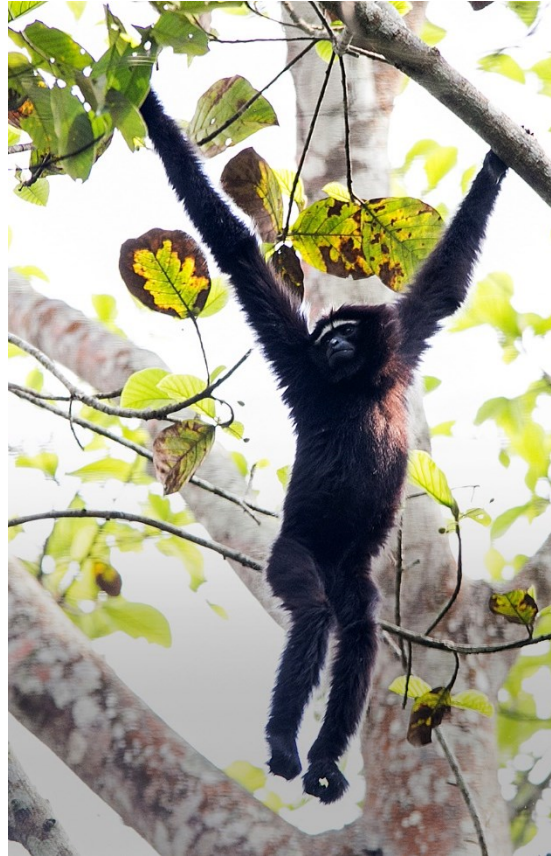
Himalayan langur
Semnopithecus schistaceus



Northern plains langur
Semnopithecus entellus



Capped langur
Trachypithecus pileatus



Western Hoolock Gibbon
Hoolock hoolock

Tailless gibbons



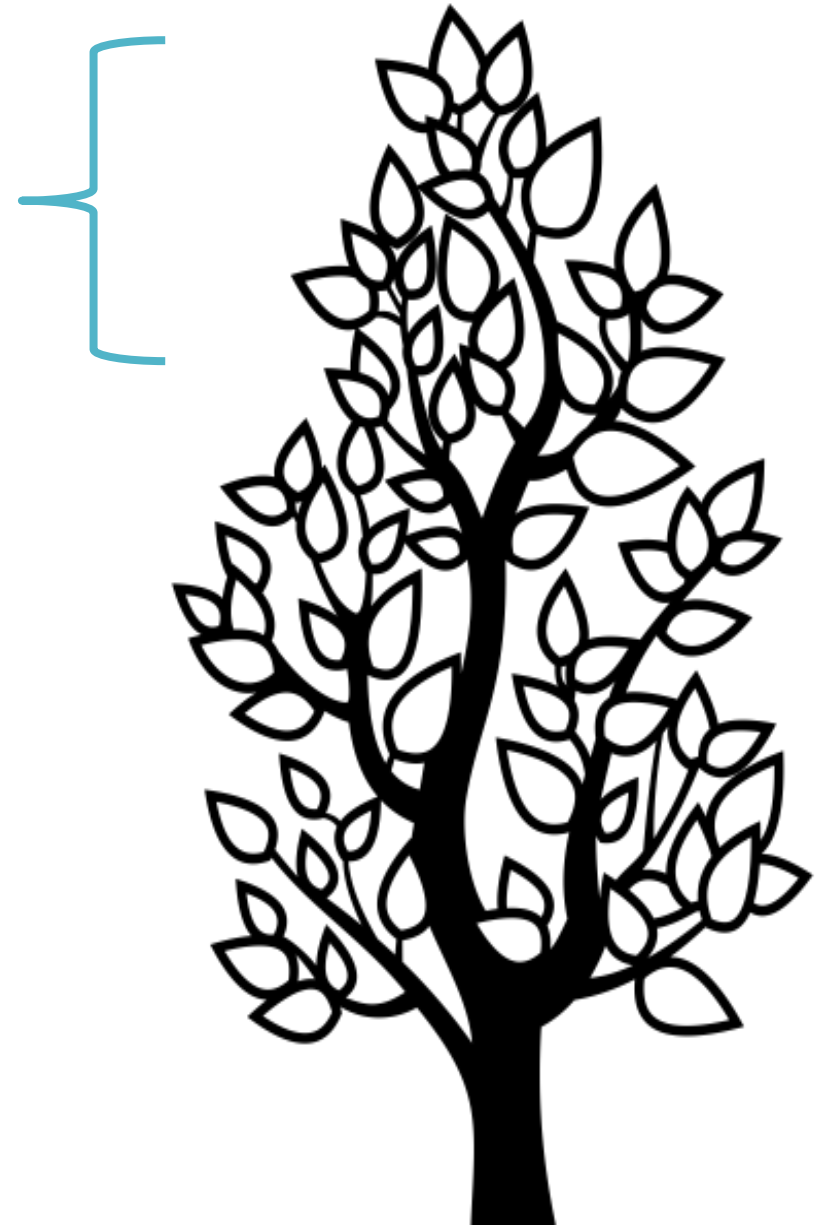
India at a Glance

- Roughly 22 species of primates, each occupying various niches
- Biggest primate – Himalayan langur
- Smallest primate – Grey slender loris
- Most common primate – Rhesus/bonnet macaque
- Most endangered primate – Western Hoolock gibbon

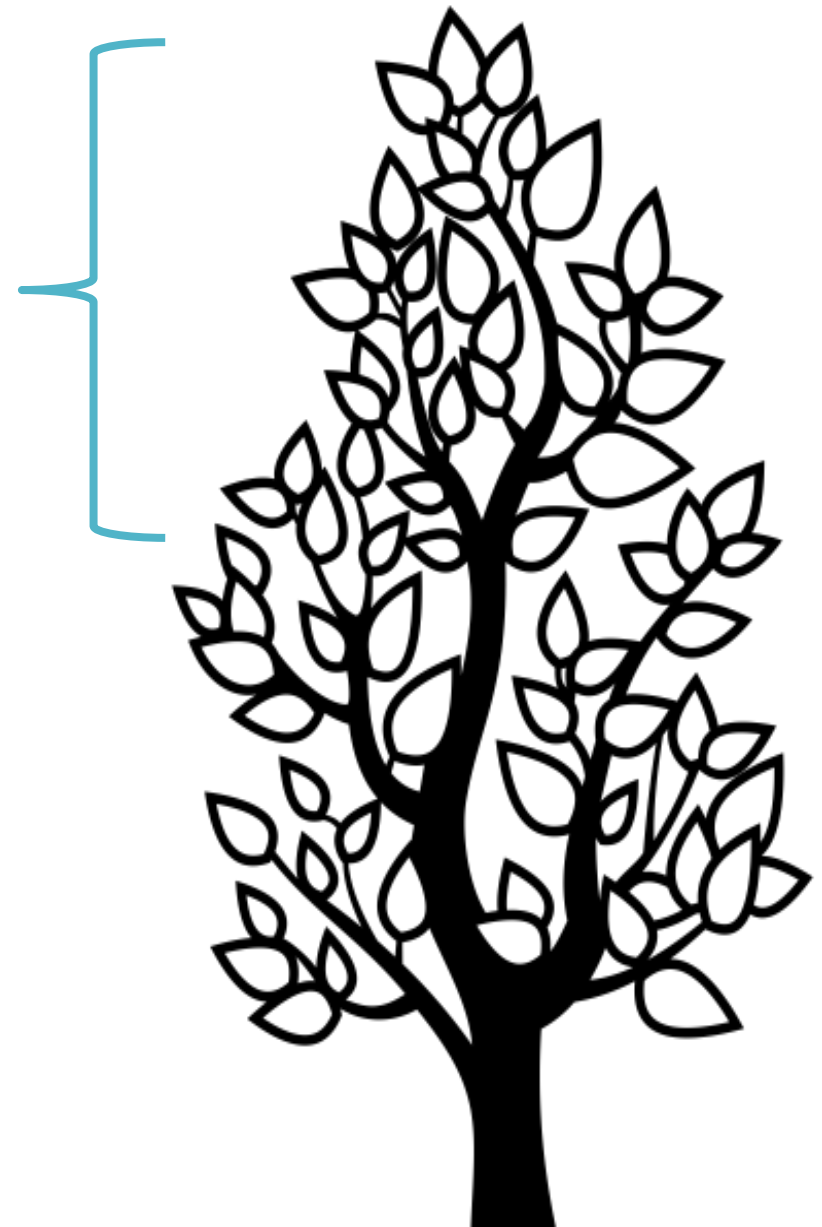
Niches in a forest



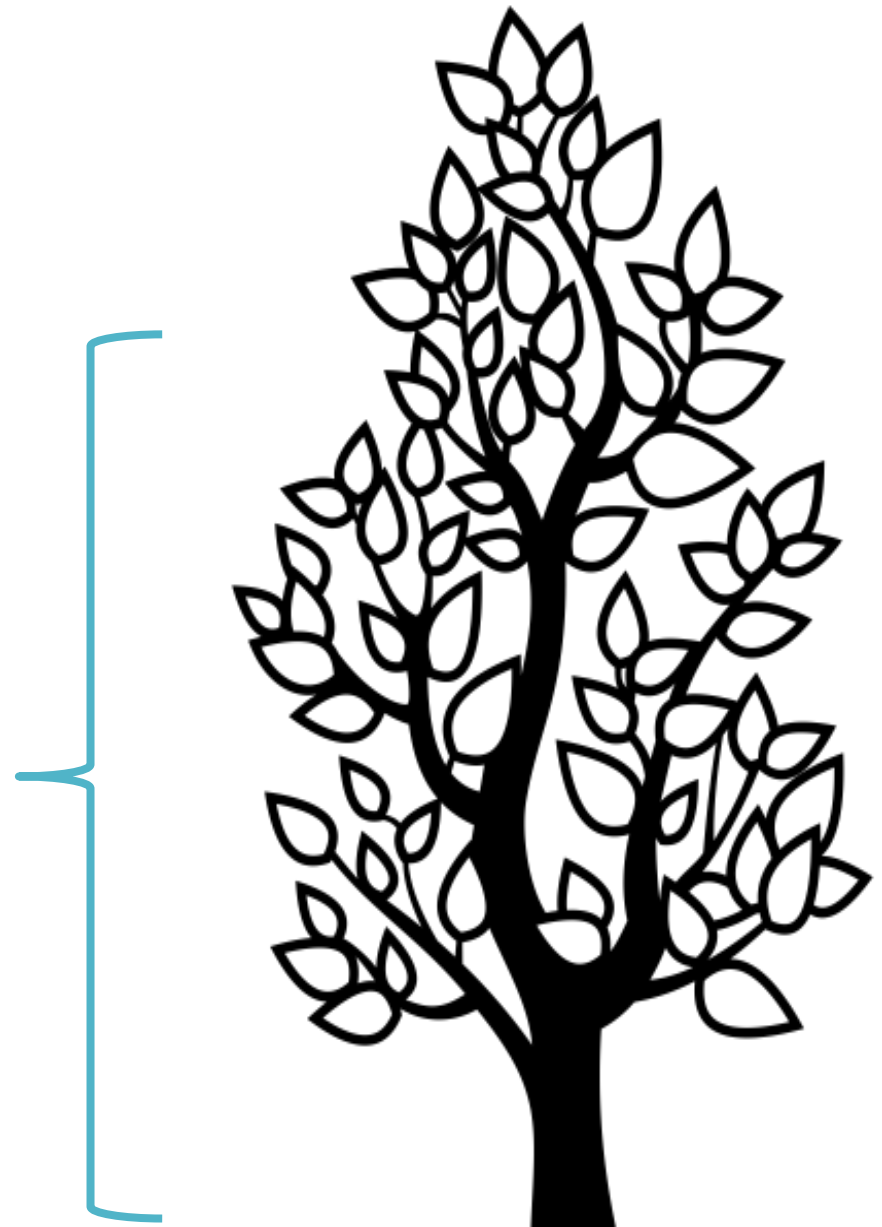
Niches in a forest



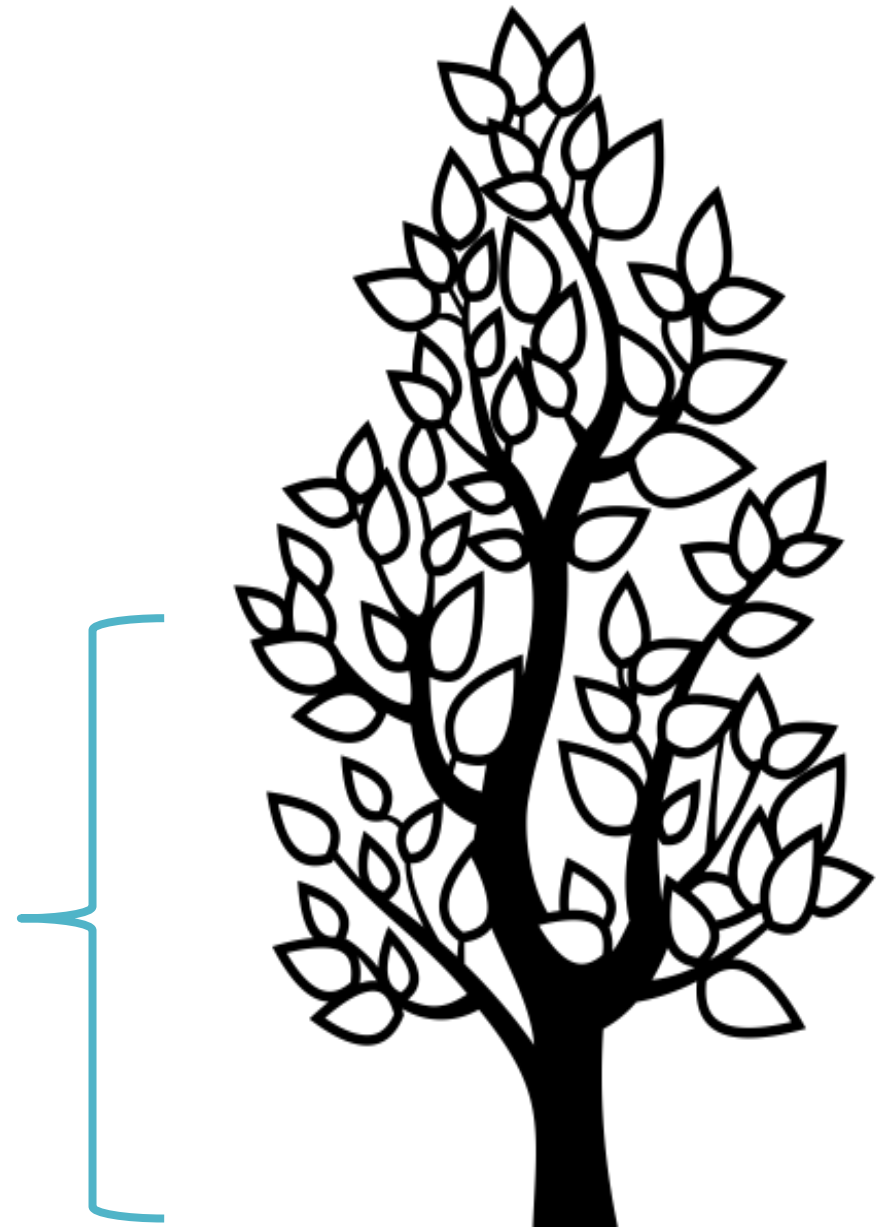
Niches in a forest



Niches in a forest



Niches in a forest



Primate Behaviours

Sociality

Breeding

Feeding

Grooming

Playing

Tool use

Vocalisations






Ethogram

Code	Behaviour
FFG	Feeding
FRG	Foraging
HFD	Feeding – Provisioned
HFG	Foraging – Provisioned
IWH	Interaction with Humans
VIG	Vigilance
PLY	Playing
GRM	Grooming
RTG	Resting
MVG	Moving
MSI	Miscellaneous Social Interactions



We share 95% of our behaviour with our fellow primate cousins





Give us
give us
give us
what we want , what we need
bananas
peanuts
bread
or we'll take it
break it
shred your furniture, your papers
We'll claim your bed
Give us a temple
an office
a subway
a place to lay our head
You took our fruit trees
our forests
It's our turn to win
Give us
give us
Give up
Give in

RHESUS MONKEYS:
New Delhi, India

Throughout India, monkeys have long been thought of as sacred animals. They are living representatives of the Hindu monkey god, Hanuman, who stands for strength and devotion. Rhesus macaques live in temples throughout the country, where they are cared for and fed. Because of natural habitat loss, the release of monkeys by science labs, and other factors, there are now around 30,000 of these primates in New Delhi. They have created serious problems, such as breaking into and destroying homes and offices and harassing people to steal food. A deputy mayor of the city died from a fall off his balcony after a monkey attack. It is illegal to kill macaques, so officials have tried different ways to chase away the monkeys. But they haven't had much success. In the city of Jaipur, a group of macaques took over a house and the people had to move out. The monkeys are now homeowners! But who can really blame them—they have nowhere else to go.