

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF PRIMATES

2004

June

Tuesday

8

Wk-24 160-206

Introduction:-

- Social organization of a group depends on the total number of individuals, their age, sex, sex ratio and number of adult males. ~~and these in turn~~
- There are many factors like abundance, availability, dispersion of food, predation pressure and type of habitat.
- Group of all age-sex individuals ^{members} who exchange food water, body care and sexual favours.
- Any interaction between one individual of a species with another member of same species is known as social behaviour.
- It ranges from simple short term interaction between male and female individuals during the breeding seasons to the complex, stable societies of monkeys and apes.
- The social organizations help in protecting the members of the group from predators.
- Several advantages like anti-predation, feeding efficiency and information sharing and reproduction facility.

JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Society of Primates

9

June

2004

Wednesday

Wk-24 161-205

- ① Solitary, except for mother infant pair:-
08.00 ex - Micocebus, galago, slow loris, eye-eye.
- These primates are forest dwellers,
09.00 smaller in size, arboreal.
- Male are usually found solitary but
10.00 they can be seen in following combinations as well: male and female; male and female with infants;
11.00
- They remain in one home range and
12.00 may defend it actively.

- ② Monogamous adult pairs with recent
13.00 offsprings or nuclear families:-
- 14.00 ex - Indri, island langur, tree shrews, red bellied lemur, night monkey.
- Nowhere among the social primates
15.00 are females accorded more permanently privileged positions than
16.00 among the monogamous species.
- There are some 37 of them, most
17.00 of them are rare and endangered.
- They are inhabitants of tropical
18.00 rain forest.
- Gibbons are found in South America.
- Male-female bonding is permanent and lasts life long.

Appointments

JUNE

S M T W T F S

1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9 10 11 12

13 14 15 16 17 18 19

20 21 22 23 24 25 26

27 28 29 30

2004

2004 Single male groups with bonded females and offspring or unimale bisexual groups.

June

Thursday

Wk-24 162-204

10

08.00 Ex-Hanuman langurs, red howler monkey, redtail monkey, blue monkey, ~~and~~

09.00

~~and~~

→ They live in unimale bisexual groups.

10.00

→ Their group will have 20-100 individuals.

11.00

→ There will be big sized dominant male popularly designated as "resident male", adult female, sub adult females and infants.

12.00

→ Grouping males leave in natal groups.

13.00

→ Adult male is the leader and co-ordinator of group activity.

14.00

→ Males coordinate inter group relations by producing the loud.

15.00

→ The red howler monkey is found in Columbia, Brazil and Bolivia.

16.00

→ The male of the group occupies a territory, makes loud calls, and has a group of 10-15 females.

18.00

JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Appointments

Blank lines for appointments