

Perilaku Monyet Ekor Panjang



Kyes – Univ. of Washington

Order: Primates



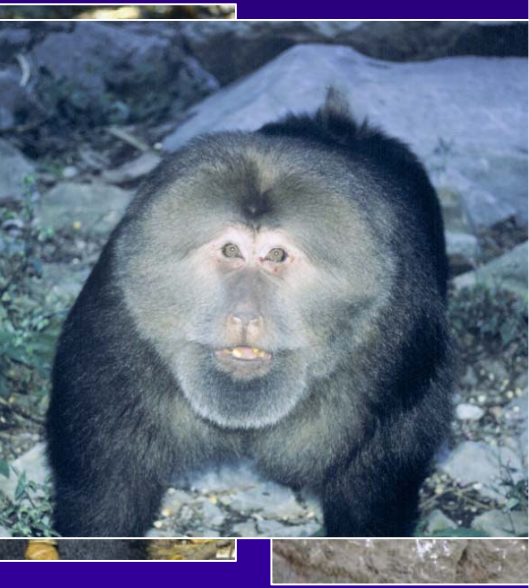
Sub-order: Anthropoids

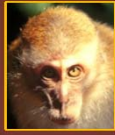


Old World Monkeys (OWM)



Genus: *Macaca*





Social Organization



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Social Organization - a broad term that includes a variety of aspects of the social group including:

- group size
- group composition
- mating arrangements
- spacing among individuals
- social structure



Social Organization

- group size - total number of animals in the group (*Mf*: 10s-100)*
- group composition
- mating arrangements
- spacing among individuals
- social structure



* 217 (Kosumpee, Thailand)
(*Kyes, Kyes, et al, 2017*)

Social Organization

- group size
- group composition – number of animals of each age/sex class
(*Mf*: multi-male / multi-female and age-graded offspring)
- mating arrangements
- spacing among individuals
- social structure



Social Organization

- group size
- group composition
- mating arrangements - who mates with whom (*Mf*: polygamous-
males/females have multiple partners)
- spacing among individuals
- social structure



Social Organization

- group size
- group composition
- mating arrangements
- spacing among individuals - *Mf*: maintain cohesive groups
- social structure



Social Organization

- group size
- group composition
- mating arrangements
- spacing among individuals
- **social structure** - pattern of interactions and relationships among members of the group (e.g., dominance relationships)





Dominance



What is Dominance?

Dominance is a **special relationship** where one animal is able to **consistently aggress** against another with impunity (without retaliation).



How do we measure or determine Dominance?

- 1) Observe the **direction of agonistic interaction** (aggression and submission) between two animals.

That is, we look for a winner and loser in a fight

or

a situation where one animal avoids another one.

Give example of direction of agonistic interaction

Aggression

“Stare Threat”

Submission

“Grimace”





Affiliative (“friendly”) Behavior



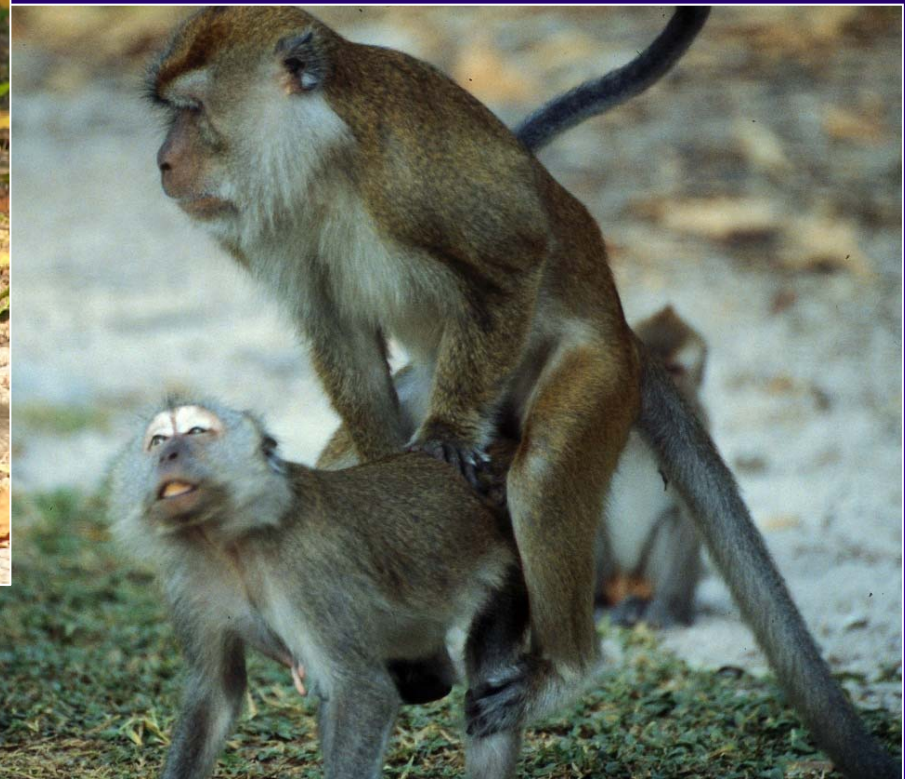
ex, Sitting in Proximity,
Sitting in Contact,
Grooming







Reproductive Biology & Behavior





II. Mating or Breeding Season

- *M. fascicularis* are **non-seasonal breeders** - they mate throughout the year and are capable of becoming pregnant at any time.
- Some macaque species are **seasonal breeders** - they tend to mate at one time of year (capable of becoming pregnant).

ex. - Rhesus monkey (*Macaca mulatta*) -





Development



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I. Infant development (Perkembangan bayi) (birth - 1 year)

Pregnancy (gestation): approximately 5.5 months (± 2 weeks)

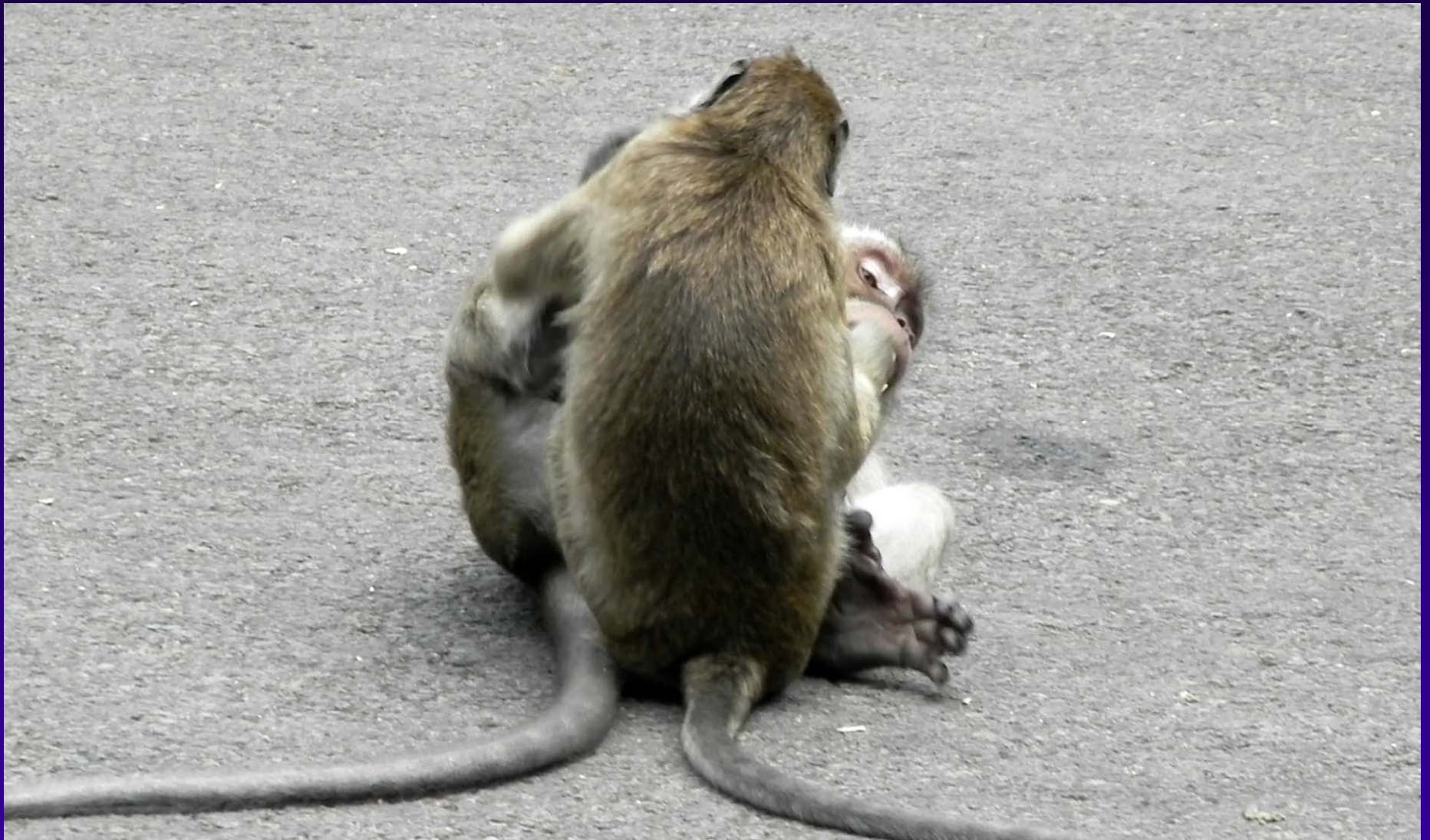
Birth process:

- most macaques, like other OWM, apes, and humans usually have one baby
- some species of prosimians, NWM birth twins regularly

I. Infant development (birth - 1 year)

- At 1-2 weeks, infant begins leaving mother
- At a few weeks of age, they begin playing with other infants
- They continue to play in same-age play groups during the next couple of years - males spend more time in “rough-and-tumble” play and females begin to spend more time with mothers





II. Mother-infant Relationship (Hubungan Induk-Bayi)

The mother-infant relationship is extremely important to the infant's early social development (“Socialization”)

If infants are deprived of a “mother” during early development, it can have lasting detrimental effects on the monkey's social behavior



III. Subadult

- When a male is between 4-5 yrs old, he leaves his natal group (emigrates) and joins a new group (immigrates).
- Females will typically remain in their natal group for life.





Habitat Use



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Habitat Use

Macaca fascicularis, like a few other macaque species, are sometimes referred to as “**Weed Species**” –

they can thrive (survive very well) in many types of habitats- primary, secondary, disturbed, fragmented, urban

Mf are “**Generalists**” – they can eat a wide variety of foods and can survive on a non-traditional diet.









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