

LONG-TERM PRIMATE FIELD STUDIES

Behavioral, Parasitological, and Spatial Monitoring

Long-term primate monitoring sites are uncommon - only a small fraction of primate species have been studied intensively over time. Even within these well-studied species, studies often focus on a single site, which could then bias our view of the ecology and life-history of the primate species in question. For such long-lived mammals, the only way to really see beyond catastrophic fluctuations in population stability or weather events is to study multiple generations of animals over a greater period of time. In this class, we will focus on an Amazonian primate community (11 species) but also take special note of a long-term monitoring program on saddleback (*Leontocebus weddelli*) and emperor (*Saguinus imperator*) tamarins. We will examine first-hand the unique struggles and advantages to long-term monitoring programs by focusing on several research projects being conducted simultaneously on this population: a) wildlife handling, which allows us to identify each individual primate and track habituated groups; b) sensory ecology, utilising feeding experiments with identified wild tamarins; c) community disease ecology, in which we compare screenings of the tamarin population with the remaining primate species; and d) behavioral ecology, in which we track 14 habituated groups to study scent-marking, behavior, and vocal communication.

LOCATION: Madre de Dios, Peru
DURATION: 2 weeks
DATES: June 30 - July 13, 2019
APPLICATION DEADLINE: April 15, 2019
CREDITS: 3 credit equivalency
LANGAUGE: English

WEB: <https://fieldprojects.org/course/peru-long-term/>

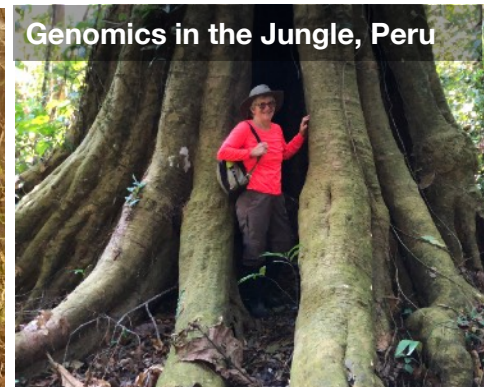
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