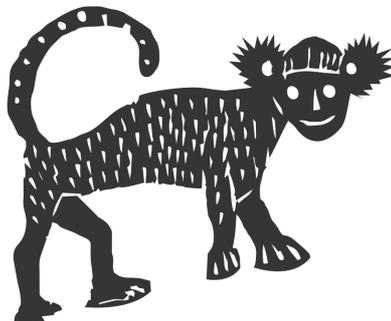


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learned manipulation technique. Second, we tested whether naïve individuals would learn from their skilled family members to solve the problem and more importantly, whether they would use the same technique. Third, we conducted several test blocks throughout a period of nine months to see whether the individual and/or group behaviour would persist over time. Our results show that wild common marmosets are able to memorize, learn socially and maintain preferences of foraging techniques. Additionally, another study aiming at seeding information by using virtual demonstrations (video footage presented on a screen) is presented and discussed. Both field experiments reveal promising approaches of studying social learning in the wild and provide the basis for long-term studies on tradition formation, specifically transmission patterns and maintenance of information.

SOCIAL FORAGING STRATEGIES AND PARTNER PREFERENCES IN WILD SADDLEBACK TAMARINS (*SAGUINUS FUSCICOLLIS* WEDDELLI). Paul Garber (*University Of Illinois*) e Júlio César Bicca-Marques (*Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul*)

All species of tamarins (genus *Saguinus*) are characterized by high levels of social tolerance and a system of cooperative infant caregiving in which helpers provision, transport, and provide protection for the group's twin offspring. However, little is known regarding the strength and context of individual partner preferences and whether cliques or subgroups of individuals form special social relationships. In this study, we conducted a series of field experiments to examine the effects of food productivity and resource density on the social foraging strategies of a group of 9 (1 adult female, 5 adult males, and 3 juveniles) wild Weddell's saddleback tamarins in Acre, Brazil (9°56'30"S, 67°52'08"W). The tamarins were presented with 8 visually identical feeding platforms located 5 meters apart in a circular arrangement in their home range. In two experimental conditions 2 of the 8 platforms contained a concealed food reward and in the remaining two conditions all 8 platforms contained a concealed food reward. Each member of our tamarin study group was marked and therefore we recorded the identity of each individual jointly occupying a reward platform. We found that as the number of baited feeding platforms decreased, the number of tamarin co-feeders increased. When only 2 platforms contained food, 3-8 tamarins shared the platform during 54-84% of visits. In contrast, when all 8 platforms contained a reward, these values decreased to 20-25%. Across all experiments, rates of agonism were extremely low, averaging 0.03 events per platform visit. Overall, we found no evidence that the lone breeding female shared reward platforms more frequently with the highest ranking male than with lower ranking males or that rank was a strong predictor of the number of individuals simultaneously visiting a platform. There was evidence, however, of both individual partner preferences as well as clique preferences. We explore the degree to which individuals altered partner and clique preferences under conditions of changing food availability.

2.8 SIMPÓSIO ABORDAGENS PARA CONSERVAÇÃO DE PRIMATAS NEOTROPICAIS. Leandro Jerusalinsky (*Centro Nacional de Pesquisa e Conservação de Primatas Brasileiros – CPB / ICMBio*)

Segundo a mais recente avaliação da IUCN (2008), a região neotropical abriga cerca de 200 táxons de primatas, representando em torno de um terço do total desta Ordem do mundo. Quase a metade (45%) destes táxons encontra-se em risco de extinção devido, principalmente, à perda e fragmentação de habitats, caça e domesticação, impactos de espécies invasoras. Neste contexto, a conservação da diversidade de primatas nas Américas configura um desafio que só parece possível enfrentar por meio de múltiplas abordagens complementares. Assim, o presente Simpósio tem como objetivo discutir alguns dos principais campos de pesquisa e ação que aportam conhecimentos e experiências fundamentais para desenvolver estratégias de manejo em uma perspectiva conservacionista. Inicialmente, será apresentado um panorama comparativo entre os históricos de ameaça aos primatas da Mata Atlântica e da Amazônia e uma visão sobre os problemas e

