Mother and Child Analysis:  
A Study on the Long-Tailed Macaques  
(Macaca fascicularis) of Phana, Thailand  
Laura Brodey  
October 21, 2013

Introduction:

Research was conducted for the Phana Monkey Project, which is coordinated by Lawrence Whiting and Pensri Whiting. At the Don Chao Poo Forest in Phana (Amnat Charoen, Thailand), 8 mother Long-Tailed Macaques (Macaca fascicularis) with their babies/infants were observed for about a half an hour each, all in the late morning or early afternoon. They were located at various points around the main roads within the protected forest. All major behavior was recorded during that time. The actual length of time each action took place was not recorded for the most part, however all observations were carried out by me (Laura Brodey) and this analysis is being written with the observations fresh in my mind. Some pictures and transcribed field notes are available in the appendices. I, Laura Brodey, hold an Honours Bachelor of Environmental Studies and two Post-Grad Certificates, one in GIS and one in Ecosystem Restoration.

Age Classes:

This analysis will refer to the mothers being studied and their children using these as proper nouns, followed by the number that they were observed in (as displayed in the “The Mothers” legend at the end of this report).

Baby: Close to newly born, usually quite bald.  
Infant: Very young and small, hair starting to come in.  
Juvenile: Not matured into an adolescent yet, still rather playful and small, mostly covered in hair.  
Adolescent: Approaching adult size and temperament, but still can be quite curious. Fully covered in hair.  
Mature Adult: Full grown.  
Dominant Male: A large mature adult male.  
Young Mother: A somewhat newly matured female with child.  
Old Mother: A mature female that is usually heavier, bigger, greyer, and hairier (especially around the face).

Carrying methods  
Compared using the age classes of both mother and child

Young Mother 1 drags Baby 1 by tail occasionally, as well as carries Baby 1 on her back. Old Mother 2 carries Baby 2 on her belly as she chases a monkey away. Old Mother 3 carries Baby 3 attached to her stomach. Old Mother 4 walks and Infant 4 eventually follows. Old Mother 5 tries to carry Infant 5 on stomach while running, but this turns into Infant 5 following Old Mother 5. Sometimes they walk rather separately, and sometimes Infant 5 is not really following Old Mother 5. Old Mother 6 carries Baby 6 on her stomach while she walks. When she is running with the troop, she tries to carry Baby 6 on her stomach, but this turns into Baby 6 running alongside her. Old Mother 6 tries to keep her arm on Baby 6 during this, but gets a little separated from Baby 6. Old Mother 7 drags Deceased Baby 7 around with her hand, usually grabbing it around the torso. She occasionally drags it by its tail.
Young Mother 8 carries Infant 8 very awkwardly at one point when she is almost running to go to sit on a bench. Infant 8 is neither on her back or stomach at this time, but somewhat on/at her side.

**Amount of time mother and child are physically detached from each other**

**Compared using the age classes of both mother and child**

Time Categories: Not at All, Very Rarely, Occasionally, Often, Most of the Time, All of the Time

Young Mother 1 and Baby 1 are occasionally detached from each other. Old Mother 2 and Baby 2 are very rarely detached from each other. Old Mother 3 and Baby 3 are very rarely detached from each other. Old Mother 4 and Infant 4 are detached most of the time. Old Mother 5 and Infant 5 are detached most of the time. Old Mother 6 and Baby 6 are occasionally detached from each other. Old Mother 7 and Deceased Baby 7 are very rarely detached from each other. Young Mother 8 and Infant 8 are occasionally detached from each other, however this seems to occupy both extremes. At the beginning of the observation (on the shrine) Young Mother 8 seemed not to want any detachment from Infant 8, but when she was in the tree with other mothers, Infant 8 was rather far from her.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Not at All</th>
<th>Very Rarely</th>
<th>Occasionally</th>
<th>Often</th>
<th>Most Time</th>
<th>All Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Young M.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old M.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baby</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Displaying detachment time tallies of the mothers and their children.

**Amount of time socializing/grooming with other mothers**

**Compared using the age classes of both mother and child**

Time Categories: Not at All, Very Rarely, Occasionally, Often, Most of the Time, All of the Time

Young Mother 1 and Baby 1 are often with other mothers, particularly with one that only has one eye. Old Mother 2 and Baby 2 are with other mothers most of the time. It is worth noting that one of these instances was initiated by a more dominant female who wanted to be groomed. Dominance was assessed using the submissive display of baring ones teeth and chattering them along with the dominance display of asking for and getting groomed (Cawthon Lang, 2006). Old Mother 3 and Baby 3 are occasionally with other mothers. Old Mother 4 and Infant 4 are very rarely with other mothers. Old Mother 5 and Infant 5 are very rarely with other mothers. Old Mother 6 and Baby 6 are not at all with other mothers. Old Mother 7 and Deceased Baby 7 are occasionally with other mothers. Old Mother 7 tries a couple of times to join a group of mothers, only to be rejected, to which she attacks one of the mothers. However, she later is joined by 2 mothers, which she ignores, but then goes to sit with the initial group of mothers for a bit. Young Mother 8 occasionally is with other mothers; however this is only when Infant 8 is not with her. Infant 8 therefore is not at all with other mothers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Not at All</th>
<th>Very Rarely</th>
<th>Occasionally</th>
<th>Often</th>
<th>Most Time</th>
<th>All Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Young M.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old M.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baby</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Displaying tallies of socializing/grooming time with other mothers.
Avoidance of mature adult males

Young Mother 1 lets a mature adult male mount her when she is not in a group. She holds onto Baby 1 during this. When Old Mother 3 is running towards a truck (with Baby 3 on her stomach), she moves extra fast when passing a dominant male. A dominant male stretches beside Old Mother 6 and Baby 6. Old Mother 6 moves away to forest edge with Baby 6. A dominant male walks by Young Mother 8 and her child while she is being groomed by an adult female. The female looks nervously at him, but Young Mother 8 ignores and continues to be groomed, though she may have not seen him. He walks on by.

Involvement in conflict

Old Mother 2 chases another monkey into the forest just after a commotion happens. Baby 2 is attached to her stomach during this. Old Mother 3 moves away when there is commotion. She also clutches Baby 3 when there is a separate commotion. Old Mother 5 grabs Infant 5 and moves back when a motorcyclist drives by too close. When a small group emerges from the forest, Old Mother 6 does not react, but a dominant male confronts them. Old Mother 7 makes an attack on one of the mothers of a group of mothers, which it appears she is trying to join in sitting. This does not result in much physical contact, and Old Mother 7 walks away. When there is a commotion around Young Mother 8 and Infant 8, Young Mother 8 grabs her child and goes to sit somewhere else. Later, when there are some aggressive noises coming from a low tree nearby, Young Mother 8 looks up towards it. After a little while, she grabs Infant 8 and goes to sit closer to that tree. Soon after that she is on the tree grooming with other females, while Infant 8 is on its own at least 10 meters away, foraging on the ground. There is no conflict at the tree at this point however.

Feeding behavior

Baby 1 stays close while Young Mother 1 forages on the ground. She chases after food when people come with corn. She holds onto Baby 1 during this. Young Mother 1 usually hangs back when people come to give food. Baby 1 forages by itself for a bit. Baby 2 suckles for a little while. Old Mother 3 runs (with Baby 3 on her stomach) towards a truck, along with a lot of the troop. However, the people in the truck did not supply any food, and so she moves away from the crowd. Old Mother 4 eats a full corn. Infant 4 sneaks in some bites. Old Mother 4 readily lets another female politely take her corn. Old Mother 4 sips some dirty water on the ground by the construction site, while Infant 4 plays in it. Both Old Mother 4 and Infant 4 forage in a small tree around the tree houses. Old Mother 5 chases after a motorcyclist that only gave a scrap of food. At first she tries to carry Infant 5, but then gets much ahead of Infant 5 once they separate. Infant 5 gets some water from a tire, along with other children. Old Mother 5 is not around during this.

Old Mother 6 and Baby 6 dip their hands into a cement water trough that they are sitting on, and lick their hands. When the whole troop is moving, presumably at the prospect of food, Old Mother 6 moves quickly with them and detaches from Baby 6 in this process. Old Mother 7 picks something from a low tree to eat. Deceased Baby 7 is beside her during this. When people come to disperse yams, she grabs Deceased Baby 7 and runs to get some for herself. She sits and eats this yam with her baby on the ground in front of her. She appears to be quite overweight. Occasionally she opens Deceased Baby 7’s mouth and looks and sniffs inside of it. This could have something to do with her expectations of the baby’s needing to feed or suckle. Infant 8 picks and eats something from the ground after Young Mother 8 does. Later, when Infant 8 is by itself, it forages on the pavement in this manner, where there are some left over scraps. When the troop makes noises that there is food by the main gate, most monkeys run towards it. Young Mother 8 grabs Infant 8 and runs with the troop.
Whom the mother allows to play with, groom or hold her child (e.g. adult female/male, adolescent, juvenile)

Another mother that Young Mother 1 spends a lot of time with grabs Baby 1 to protect it from something. Young Mother 1 seems fine with this, even though the other mother does not readily give Baby 1 back. Later this same mother carries both her own child and Baby 1 up a tree to protect them. Old Mother 2 allows Baby 2 to climb on the mother that she is grooming, and that grooms her. Old Mother 2 also grooms the other mother’s infant. Old Mother 3 allows an infant, which she grooms and is possibly her last year’s offspring, to play with Baby 3 for a bit. Old Mother 4 allows a mature female to hold Infant 4 for 13 seconds. Old Mother 4 and this mature female do not spend a lot of the time together. Infant 5 plays with other children. Old Mother 5 is not around during this. An infant is also cuddled up with Old Mother 6 along with Baby 6. A female that grooms Old Mother 6 also grooms Baby 6. Old Mother 6 does not groom her in return. Another infant touches Baby 6 briefly, before Old Mother 6 comes closer. No monkey attempts to handle Deceased Baby 7. Young Mother 8 allows a juvenile, who comes holding a toy, to lightly groom Infant 8, while Young Mother 8 holds her child. Later, a juvenile (possibly the same one) comes over, to which she grooms it and then it grooms Infant 8. When Infant 8 is on its own after that, another infant comes and plays with it.

Conclusion:

To draw correlations from the data, the above information was assessed and is summarized below. Both young mothers exhibit an awkward or unusual way of moving their child from point “a” to point “b”, with the methods being: by the child’s tail, on the side of the mother, and on the back of the mother. Carrying babies around on the back is unusual as it is normally practiced when the child is a little larger (in infancy), according to observations of other populations of Long-Tailed Macaques. Even though one of the children is a baby and one is an infant, the less experienced mothers appear to be just learning how to conveniently attach their babies to them while in motion. Out of the old mothers, those with babies generally carry their children on their stomach, while those with infants tend to let the infants follow them by foot.

It appears as though the least amount of detachment between the mothers and their children occurs for the old mothers, as well as for babies. Therefore, a pairing of an old mother with a baby would result in them being detached for the least amount of time comparatively speaking, most likely in the category of “very rarely”. On the other end of the spectrum, the most amount of detachment occurs for old mothers (again) and for infants. Therefore, a pairing of an old mother with an infant would result in the most detachment time, most likely in the category of “most of the time”. Young mothers fall in the between category of “occasional” detachment, despite whether their child is a baby or an infant. The pattern seen in old mothers for detachment time follows documented observation of detachment time lessening as the baby moves into infancy (Cawthon Lang, 2006). However, based on this small sample size, young mothers do not follow this pattern.

The trends in socializing and grooming with other mothers is a little more dispersed than the detachment trends, however patterns are centralized around specific time categories for each age category. Young mothers are thus more likely to be with other mothers than old mothers are. Similarly, babies are more likely to be with other mothers (in this capacity) than infants are. Therefore, young mothers with babies are the most likely pair to be grouping together as mothers. Group behaviour is commonly accepted as a form of support, and thus may be more likely for young mothers with babies due to the mother’s need for support during this both new and fresh experience.
All mothers tend to avoid being around mature adult males, especially dominant males. This avoidance of being close to dominant males is seen repeatedly amongst this population, for all ages and both sexes. In terms of conflict, the mothers generally try to avoid it by moving away. If it is not close then they just ignore it. Occasionally they act aggressively to another monkey, usually in regards to protecting their child. The child stays with the mother during these attacks. Sometimes a dominant male will be within a conflict around the mother. At this point the mother does not need to move away, as conflicts between a dominant and a submissive monkey tend to be more isolated between the sparing individuals, as well as shorter in duration, based on personal observation.

Most of the time when people drive or walk in to the park to give food, the mothers (with their children) run with the troop to get some food. Occasionally mother and child become detached and/or separated during this process. Infants have been observed to eat food and forage, while babies have been observed to suckle, eat food, and forage. The mothers appear to be rather particular about whom they allow to physically interact with their child. This is especially true for babies, as separated infants are less likely to be monitored. The mothers seem to have a good relationship with those that she allows to physically interact with her child. This is observed in her behaviour towards those allowed, which is often of the grooming kind. Mature adult females and mothers are the most likely to be allowed to do so. Occasionally an infant or juvenile is also allowed. During this study, no conflict was observed to arise from another monkey trying to touch, grab or take a mother’s child. However, this has been observed in this population on separate occasions, particularly from adolescent or mature adult females trying to take hold of a child that is not theirs. This behaviour can result in the “kidnapping” of a baby, at which point the baby will most likely die (Cawthon Lang, 2006). Dominant females can keep a baby from its mother more easily (Cawthon Lang, 2006). As an observer of these Long-Tailed Macaques in the Don Chao Poo Forest, this permanent keeping or “kidnapping” of a stolen baby has not been observed.

The Mothers:

Mother 1 = Young Mother and Baby
Mother 2 = Old Mother and Baby
Mother 3 = Old Mother and Baby
Mother 4 = Old Mother and Infant
Mother 5 = Old Mother and Infant
Mother 6 = Old Mother and Baby
Mother 7 = Old Mother and Deceased Baby
Mother 8 = Young Mother and Infant

References Cited:

Appendix A: Mother 1

October 5, 2013
10:30 am – 11:00 am
By Main Gate

Mother: light brown fur, mohawk that starts halfway down head, small dark face, not big
Child: very small, dark fur, very parted mohawk

Notes:

- Baby stays close while mother forages
- Mother occasionally drags baby by tail
- Viscously groomed baby’s head with her teeth
- Chased after food rapidly when people came with corn
- They became separated while others groomed them, mother seemed fine with this
- Hangs around with one-eye mom
- Usually hangs back when people come to give food
- Baby forages itself a little
- Has not seen breast feeding
- Mother lets male mount her when not in a group, while she holds onto her baby
- Mother grooms a teenage monkey
- One-eye mother protects her baby by grabbing it, doesn’t readily give it back
- All the monkeys scamper up the trees when a music truck drives by on the road, one makes a warning call
- Mother scampers up the tree while one-eye mother carries both hers and the other baby up the tree
- Lost sight of mother and child
- All stay up in trees for a while, some come down when more food comes
Appendix B: Mother 2

October 7, 2013
11:00 am – 11:30 am
On main road close to shrine towards gate three

Mother: dark mohawk that starts halfway on head, slight tear in left ear, not too young or old looking
Child: very small, dark fur, a slightly split hair on head

Notes:

- Mother grooming other female (fem 2) and her own baby
- Baby climbs on both
- Baby suckles on mother for a while
- Fem 2 hairier with a taller mohawk
- Mother makes noise to fem 2 to get her to groom her, she does
- Mother then grooms fem 2
- Other mother comes by, babies get excited, but she then passes
- Fem 2 has an older baby, which mother grooms
- Fem 3 – greyer and hairier, comes over, has a nub on her right ear
- Mother bares teeth and chatters at fem 3 until fem 3 lies down
- Mother and fem 2 groom her
- Fem 2 grooms her own then moves off to the side
- Mother still grooms fem 3
- Fem 3 stands on all fours and continues to get groomed by mother
- Babies stay placid
- Fem 3 leaves
- Both mother and fem 2 just sit hunched over their own babies, look up only at noises
- Baby suckles
- Fem 4 – young and grey fur comes by and lies down
- Fem 2 puts arm around her
- There is a commotion and fem 2 leaves with her baby
- There is a rumble around the mother
- Mother chases a monkey into the forest with her baby attached to her stomach
- I lose mother to the forest
Appendix C: Mother 3

October 8, 2013
10:45 am – 11:15 am
On the road by gate 1 (inside Don Chao Poo)

Mother: hairy, grey, pink face
Child: very young and pink

Notes:

- Mother sits close to forest “path” with other mom
- Activity near forest, she moves to middle of road
- Clutches her baby when conflict arises with other monkeys
- Grooms baby’s bottom
- Baby whimpered when detached
- Other young (a little older) comes and sits on baby
- Mother lets it play with baby for a bit then grabs baby
- Lightly grooms other young
- Mother moves half a meter, older child follows
- Baby starts to play with older child, another young comes to play but leaves shortly
- Older child walks away
- Mother grooms herself
- Baby clutches and squirms while mom grooms its tail
- Mom runs with baby on stomach to a truck approaching
- She speeds past a dominant male
- After truck leaves she moves away from crowd
- Other baby joins her
- Older child comes to join too, but leaves shortly
- Other female (fem 2) comes to look then sits close by
• Mother grooms other baby
• Fem 2 is replaced by fem 3
• Baby 2 tries to get away but mother stops it
• Mother walks away with just her baby
• She joins another grey hairy mother and grooms her
• Grey hairy mother’s baby goes to play with another young and she follows it away
• Baby looks restless
• Mother walks into forest with baby on stomach
• She sits about 10 meters in by herself with her baby
Appendix D: Mother 4

October 9, 2013
11:00 am – 11:25 am
By shrine then ending by tree houses

Mother: bearded and stout
Child: older child

Notes:

- Mother eating whole corn while baby is trying to eat it too
- Fem 2 comes and holds baby for 13 seconds
- Baby goes back to mother
- Fem 2 steals corn
- Mother leaves and baby follows
- Mother stops at fem 3
- Baby stays at fem 3 for 13 seconds before runs after mother
- Mother stops at fem 4 momentarily
- Baby stops at fem 4 then catches up
- Mother stops and waits for baby to catch up
- Baby runs to other mother and takes her corn
- Mother walks away and eventually baby catches up
- Mother stops at other mother and fem 5
- Socializes with them a little then walks away with baby following
- Mother drinks dirty water on ground by construction
- Baby plays in it
- Both walk into forest by the toilets and hang in a small tree while foraging
Appendix E: Mother 5

October 10, 2013
10:55 am – 11:15 am
Along road from shrine to gate 3

Mother: very hairy, grey and bearded, no mohawk
Child: a little older than newborn, back left leg limp

Notes:

- Mother grooms other monkey
- Other monkey walks away
- Mother heavily grooms baby
- Motor cyclist comes and nearly hits them
- Mother grabs baby and moves back a bit when this happens
- Motor cyclist makes motion of dropping something
- Monkeys run to follow motor cyclist
- Mother runs too first with baby on stomach then baby chases her
- Mother gets away from baby
- They both walk along road for a while and are separated during
- They stop at other mother
- They walk again, whole troop is walking
- Baby stops for water in tire and plays with other babies
- Baby catches up and plays in tree near mother while mother on floor
- Troop heads into forest
- Mother and child are mostly separated (not in contact and not in proximity sometimes)
Appendix F: Mother 6

October 11, 2013
12:45 pm – 1:20 pm
Along road from shrine to gate 1

Mother: red face, beard, dark mohawk, white bags under eyes, red bum, stout walker (short legs and heavier set)
Child: dark, young, big ears

Notes:

- Baby and a little older child sleeping cuddled up to mother
- Mother gets up and walks to group, she holds baby on stomach while walking
- Other young on own now
- Mother lies down holding baby
- Mother moves spots with baby on stomach
- Mother sits and cuddles baby for a long time
- Other young whines out
- Female walks by twice with no reaction from mother
- Mother is slumping over baby and starting to close her eyes
- Mother looks up occasionally at noises
- Mother gets groomed by other female (fem 2)
- She stands up a bit to get groomed
- Baby tries to grab on
- Mother walks a bit, fem 2 follows
- Baby tries to groom fem 2, but fem 2 aggressively grooms baby instead
- Mother doesn’t react
- A group emerges from the forest
- Dominant male stands up and confronts them
• Dominant male stretches by mother
• Mother walks away to forest edge
• Baby walks away from her
• Mother slightly holds onto baby’s tail but then lets go
• Baby walks to water trough
• She lets baby explore the water, but stays by its side
• Mother moves and sits to the side
• Another young touches the baby
• Mother hops onto the water trough
• Mother and baby look at water together, picking things up from the water
• Mother leaves, baby looks but stays at water
• Mother walks further away, keeping an eye on baby
• Mother moves back to forest edge and watches baby while baby plays in tree
• Mother grabs baby
• Starts walking with baby on stomach towards gate 1 direction, whole troop moving
• Baby detaches from mothers stomach and runs along side
• Mother tries to keep her arm across baby’s back
• Mother loses contact for a while
• Troop moves on
Appendix G: Mother 7

October 12, 2013
11:20 am – 1:50 pm
By the shrine.

Mother: Light fur, curved mohawk, heavy
Child: very young, *dead*

Notes:

- Mother drags baby around with her hand
- She does not seem disturbed by the loss
- Mother grooms self
- Mother grooms baby
- Mother opens baby’s mouth and looks/sniffs inside
- Mother runs to forest edge carrying baby
- Sits
- Mother runs to other mothers
- She looks around
- Mother slowly grooms her baby
- She just sits
- Mother tries to follow the group of mothers around
- They reject her
- Mother attacks one of the other mothers
- Mother sits with baby in front of fem 2
- Mother leaves the group of mothers to sit by herself near the forest edge
- She holds onto the baby with one hand
- Mother lightly grooms baby
- She faces the forest
- A juvenile plays beside her, she ignores
- Mother grabs baby and moves a meter into the forest
- A young male sits close and then leaves
- She sits hunched over her baby
• Mother looks to be napping
• A big female sits close to her, she ignores
• 2 juveniles join 2 mothers who approach her
• She ignores
• Loud noises (fireworks) near front gate
• She ignores
• Mother occasionally looks up
• Mother looks around
• Monkeys play all around her
• Mother grabs baby and runs onto shrine
• She sits on stairs with other mothers
• She walks a bit away and looks as though she is considering to leave her baby
• Mother drags baby by its tail
• Mother walks away a half a meter
• She picks something from a tree
• Scratches herself
• Mother lies down by baby
• She sits up
• She grooms herself
• She grabs baby and runs to other mothers
• Mother grooms fem 3
• Fem 4 joins in grooming
• Mother grooms baby
• Mother grooms fem 3
• Fem 4 almost sits on baby to groom fem 3
• Truck comes through throwing yams
• Whole troop runs including mother
• I lose her
• I find mother on the road with the troop
• Mother is eating a yam, baby is on the ground in front of her
Appendix H: Mother 8

October 15, 2013
12:15 pm – 12:40 pm
On the shrine

Mother: Average age, light fur, light eye-lids
Child: Somewhat bald, but has dark long tufts of fur on head, not too young or old

Notes:

- Mother sits on ledge of shrine, grooming baby
- Juvenile comes by with a toy, wanting to play with baby
- Mother lets it touch baby gently
- Mother stands up, looking to move from ledge, but then sits down
- Juvenile grooms baby momentarily
- Fem 2 comes and grooms mother
- Mother closes her eyes to this
- Dominant male starts to come close, fem 2 looks nervously at him
- Fem 2 still grooms mother for a while
- Mother gives fem 2 her face and back to groom
- Fem 2 leaves
- Mother grooms baby
- They just sit
• Mother starts to climb down, baby not attached, she looks at me then climbs back up to baby
• Mother grooms baby
• Juvenile comes and sits in front of mother
• Mother grooms it for a while
• Juvenile grooms baby for a bit
• 2 mothers come by and a lot of action ensues
• Mother leaves with baby to sit on ground, fairly central
• Mother grooms baby
• Mother eats something from the ground, so does baby
• More grooming by mother
• Noisy screams from small tree nearby, they don’t move
• Mother grabs baby awkwardly and runs to sit on top of a bench
• Baby leaves and starts foraging on the pavement for a bit
• Mother runs away to groom with other females for a bit
• Baby on own for a long time
• Other young comes to play with baby
• Troop makes noises that there is food
• Everyone runs to the main gate
• Mother comes and grabs baby and runs too