SBEt News

Boletim
fev/24

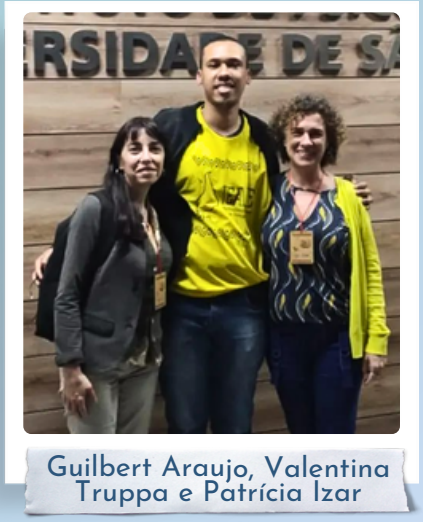
Anais do XL EAE

Os Anais do XL EAE foram finalizados e estão disponíveis no site (**eaesp2023.wordpress.com/anais-do-xl-eae/**) do evento e no site (**etologiabrasil.org.br/media/upload/eae/anais-xl-eae-1.pdf**) da SBEt.

Acessem e confiram os resumos simples e ampliados das apresentações realizadas durante o evento.

Prêmio César Ades

É com grande satisfação que comunicamos que foi publicado no início deste ano o artigo resultante da dissertação defendida por Guilbert Rodrigues de Araujo e que recebeu o prêmio César Ades no XL EAE.



Guilbert Araujo, Valentina Truppa e Patrícia Izar

Trazemos para vocês a referência completa da publicação e o resumo:

Araujo, G., Truppa, V., & Izar, P. (2024). Early development of object manipulation in capuchin monkeys: a naturalistic approach. Developmental Psychobiology, 66, e22458. https://etologiabrasil.us12.list-manage.com/track/click?u=475cc21edc36136273d885951&id=ce38e14704&e=4069231e4a

How human and non-human primates develop their object manipulation skills has been considered an important aspect for understanding the evolution of motor and cognitive abilities in the primate order. Here, we aimed to describe the development of object manipulation from birth to 6 months in robust capuchin monkeys, platyrrhine primates well known for their highly manipulative skills, which partly resemble those observed in catarrhines. To our knowledge, this is the first longitudinal study to investigate the developmental trajectory of object manipulation in capuchin monkeys with a naturalistic approach. For this purpose, eight infants from a wild population of bearded capuchin monkeys were studied in the North-East of Brazil. Data were coded from focal-day recordings of these infants. Our results highlighted the speed and trajectory of change in the development of manipulative action over the first 6 months. In the early stages of development, infants use gentle skills to hold and touch objects. Later, with the acquisition of dexterity and postural control, they begin to exhibit behaviors requiring more complex motor patterns and/or combinatorial actions, such as rubbing and hitting objects. Additionally, we found that the target of manipulation shifted over time, with food interactions gaining prominence. Part of our data parallels those from captive-born individuals, whereas some findings suggest that certain manipulative skills might emerge later in wild capuchins.

Publicações dos associados

Queremos divulgar a produção recente dos nossos associados e associadas. Confira a referência completa e o resumo do artigo de Manzano e colaboradores:

Manzano, M. C. R., Felippi, D. A., Sugai, L. S. M., Sawaya, R., da Silva, M. L., & Rezende, G. C. (2023). Calling for the future of conservation: a protocol for passive acoustic monitoring of small arboreal primates. Brazilian Journal of Mammalogy, (e92), e922023122-e922023122

Biodiversity conservation faces challenges due to a lack of accurate information on species occurrence. Various techniques have been used to survey species diversity and estimate population density, but monitoring species over large spatial and temporal scales remains challenging. Passive acoustic monitoring (PAM) has emerged as a cost-effective and non-invasive method for monitoring biodiversity. PAM utilizes autonomous recording units (ARUs) installed in different areas and is particularly relevant for monitoring threatened species in tropical forest regions. In the case of non-human primates, PAM has proven effective in detecting endangered species, monitoring populations, studying vocal behavior, and evaluating territory use. The black lion tamarin (Leontopithecus chrysopygus), an endangered species of the Atlantic Forest, relies on acoustic signals for communication. This study proposes a PAM protocol for monitoring arboreal primates using the black lion tamarin as a model. It reviews PAM's use in primate research and emphasizes defining target vocalizations. We recommend optimal recording conditions, including distance, height, and equipment. Recordings should be positioned high above the ground, considering the arboreal nature of primates. The choice of spatial distribution, including random placement, transects, and grids, depends on the research question and objectives. Lastly, the study addresses the recording schedule, considering periods of greater species activity, such as from sunrise to sunset. In summary, this study highlights PAM's potential for monitoring arboreal primates providing recommendations for vocalizations, recording conditions, equipment, spatial distribution, and schedules, contributing to effective monitoring, and supporting conservation efforts in tropical forests.

SBEt em movimento

A SBEt está em movimento para divulgação da etologia no Brasil. Temos feito divulgações através do Instagram **@sbetoficial** (instagram.com/sbetoficial/) e da nossa página **etologiabrasil.org.br**.

Convidamos os associados a enviarem informações para nosso e-mail (**etologiabrasil@gmail.com**) sobre eventos, artigos e livros relacionados à Etologia para divulgarmos por nossos meios de comunicação.

Você gostaria de ver seu trabalho divulgado nos boletins da SBEt?

Envie o resumo e a referência completa da publicação para nosso e-mail

etologiabrasil@gmail.com

que faremos a divulgação no próximo boletim!

EAE 2024

Lembramos que o XLI EAE será virtual e organizado pelo professor Eduardo Bessa. Fiquem atentos para receberem as informações sobre o evento e se programarem para participar.

Você e a SBEt

Lembramos aos associados os canais de comunicação com a Sociedade Brasileira de Etologia

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A Sociedade Brasileira de Etologia (SBEt) é associação sem fins lucrativos, com finalidade de divulgar e fomentar a discussão e o estudo de Etologia no Brasil. Congrega estudantes, profissionais e pesquisadores nas diferentes áreas do estudo do comportamento animal.

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