

Describing the morphology and behavior of gorilla, white-handed gibbon and bolivi...

[Science](#), [Anthropology](#)



The morphology and behavior of gorilla, white-handed gibbon and Bolivian grey titi monkey

Gorilla The western gorilla is short, has a slender form, weighs less and has got light colored fur. The western lowland gorilla is at times grayish or brown with a yellow forehead, has got an overhanging tip on its nose. Ecologically, the western gorillas live in groups of around 2 to 20 individuals. Western gorillas are omnivorous in nature and eats diets that are high in fiber. Gorillas live in several different social groupings throughout their lives. These groups are called troops in the wild and are led by a single dominant male called silverback. Females stick with the group they were born into whereas males will leave their birth troop and join a group of other males.

Most gorillas are diurnal and forage mostly on ground from sunrise to nightfall. They usually feed in the mornings and afternoons with a long mid-day break and rest in between. There is little aggression amongst members of the same family. Western gorilla shows visual signs through facial expressions. They exhibit around 22 distinct sounds; barks, grunts, hoots and screams. Hoots could be contact call to tell forest location. Gorillas displays quadrupedal knuckle walking. Mountain gorillas are totally folivorous whereas wild gorillas are vegetarians but captive gorillas readily eat meat.

White-handed gibbon

This is a primate whose fur coloring varies from dark-brown and light-brown to black, sandy colours. The feet and hands are white; likewise there is a ring of white hair surrounding the black face. They are literally aerial acrobats. Gibbons are predominantly brachiators, moving through the forest by swinging from one branch to another by the use of their arms. It has curved

fingers, very long arms, elongated hands, short legs. Although they rarely come to the ground, while down they walk bipedally raising their arms above their heads. Gibbons have got tough, bony padding on their buttocks called ischial callosities. Gibbons are frugivorous. The white handed gibbons are arboreal and diurnal. White handed gibbons protect their family groups by warding off the rest of the gibbons by their calls. Every morning each family gathers on the territorial edge and starts a " great call", which is a duet between the mating pair. This is their way of communication.

The Bolivian grey titi monkey

The Bolivian titi is a species of titi. It is from eastern Bolivia and a tiny territory of Brazil. The Bolivian titi is diurnal, cryptic and lives in small groups of families. It is monogamous in nature and mates for life and stays in groups that are made up of 2 to 7 members; some 5 young ones and 2 adults. There exists strong bond exhibited by the adults who are mating. They stick close and do most activities together. The strength of the bond is illustrated by huddling and grooming, with their tails twined, gentle grasping and nuzzling. Titi monkeys are known for vocal communication and have highly developed repertoire of calls, which can be low-pitched and high-pitched calls. Some titis such as the white-eared are arboreal and spend most of its time in lower forest strata. While moving, it's usually quadrupedal and lore often walks leaps and clambers. However it can climb and also bound. The white-eared titi is diurnal beginning activity from sunrise till sunset. The titi mostly at midday and has got two major feeding periods, in the afternoon and morning. Titis sleep on top of branches which are about 15m from the ground. Titis huddle together and twine their tails to sleep, in the same way

as when resting during daytime. Titis are omnivorous, eating mostly leaves and small insects.

Work cited

<http://library.sandiegozoo.org/factsheets/gorilla/gorilla.htm#behavior>