

Pig tails and pony tails! We love introducing kids to Morgans. Natalie did a GREAT job exercising Aries Cara Mia for us today!

Docking dog As with other domesticated animals there is a long history of docking the tails of dogs. It is understood to date at least to the Roman Empire. The most popular reason for docking dog breeds is to prevent injury to working dogs. In hunting dogs, the tail is docked to prevent it from getting cut up as the dog wags its tail in the brush. This is contested by a wide range of groups [11] and is sometimes considered a form of animal cruelty. For example, in United Kingdom tail docking was originally undertaken largely by dog breeders. However, following the passage of the law, the Council of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in November , ruled docking to be unethical, "unless for therapeutic or acceptable prophylactic reasons". The requirement in which the Royal College considers prophylactic docking to be acceptable are so strict as to make the routine docking of puppies by veterinary surgeons extremely difficult. Vets who continue to dock risk disciplinary action, and can be removed from the professional register. They can only dock the tail of "working" dogs in some specific cases - e. In the European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals , established by Council of Europe, prohibited docking for non-medical reasons, though signatory countries are free to opt out of this provision, and almost half of them have done so. Norway completely banned the practice in [citation needed]. Other countries where docking is banned include Australia [15] and the United Kingdom. Tail horse Docked and banged tail on a polo pony, photographed between and Originally, most docking was done for practical purposes. However, historically, docking was performed on some horses, often as foals. The practice has been banned in some nations, but is still seen on some show and working draft horses in some places, and is practiced at some PMU operations. In particular, the tail is often cut short to keep it from being tangled in a harness. Cattle[edit] Tail docking of dairy cows is prevalent in some regions. Some anecdotal reports have suggested that such docking may reduce SCC somatic cell counts in milk and occurrence of mastitis. However, a study examining such issues found no significant effect of docking on SCC or mastitis frequency or on four measures of cow cleanliness. Scientific studies have demonstrated that there are numerous animal welfare issues with this practice such as distress, pain, increased activity in pain receptors in the tail stump, abnormal growths of nerve fibers, sensitivity to heat and cold, and clostridial diseases. Fortunately, there is an effective and humane alternative to tail docking, which is switch trimming.

Chapter 2 : BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS in NEUROSCIENCE - PART 1 doc - TÃ i liá»¸u text

Neuroanatomical changes at the nerve endings, where the nerve has been cut, may affect the sensitivity of the tails to pain. In conventional pig production most of the piglets will have their tails docked a few days after birth to try to avoid problems with tail biting later in life.

A huge crashing sound from the nearby trees stops me in my tracks. I reach for my binoculars to peer through gaps in an otherwise impenetrable canopy, but see nothing. Pushing stealthily, eyes on the canopy, I am rewarded with the sight of two monkeys demolishing the juicy fruits of sam kothal or *Artocarpus chama*, which belongs to the jackfruit family. That these elusive primates also happen to be one of our closest relatives only makes the experience more ethereal. I am in the Hologangapar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary, a 21 sq. A fragmented and isolated tropical rainforest in a sea of sprawling tea estates and human settlements, the wilderness harbours a unique assemblage of seven primate species, including the capped langur, the Bengal slow loris and the Western hoolock gibbon. It took me very little time to decide that this would be the ideal site for me to pursue my doctoral research on primate communities. My day in the field begins at 4 a. It is still dark when I kickstart my motorbike from my temporary home at Bheleuguri, a small village about three kilometres from Meleng, the official entrance of the sanctuary. My field assistants and I usually follow and observe one troop of each of the four macaque species, taking turns in a fixed schedule of five days for each species per month. Today we have to track what locals call the xenduri bandor and what we know as the stump-tailed macaque *Macaca arctoides*. These are elusive and we have to track them before we begin our data collection. It is not an easy task since the troop occupies a large area within the sanctuary and we have to patrol the whole area to locate them. As we enter the sanctuary, the first thing we notice are the curled up bodies of molua bandor or rhesus macaques *Macaca mulatta* on the branches of the ajar tree *Lagerstroemia flos-reginae* near the beat office. These adaptable primates live along the edges of the forest. As we watch, an occasional head rises up from slumber, looks around casually and returns to its previous soporific state. At this hour of soft light, the monkeys look incapable of any mischief, but as the day progresses, they are known to slowly slip into the nearby tea gardens or the Meleng-Lakhipur village, creating chaos among the villagers. They are marvelously versatile and adapt to any kind of habitat, but, interestingly, are seldom found in deep forest. Leaving the macaques behind, we head into the jungle. Around us the forest slowly wakes and the predawn stillness gives way to the cacophony of birds and cicadas. The sanctuary harbours over bird species, including the rare deohahn or White-winged Wood Duck *Cairina scutulata*. Two kilometres along the track that runs through the heart of the sanctuary and I have already spotted 10 species of butterflies and an atlas moth *Attacus atlas* – the largest moth in the world! These beautiful creatures are ubiquitous along the road. We reach a junction and decide to head towards the northwestern part of the sanctuary, known to be frequented by stump-tailed macaques. Hitting an overgrown trail I see high above me a troop of gahori nejia bandor or pig-tailed macaques *Macaca leonina*, searching for insects under the dry and curled up leaves of the morhal tree *Vatica lanceaefolia*. Although pig-tails primarily feed on fruit, they ignore the ones on this tree, preferring instead to hone in on the insects that abound in the dry foliage. Soft sounds waft down to us. The animals call to each other constantly while feeding, perhaps to keep the widely-dispersed troop together. Meanwhile on a different branch of the tree, a Greater Racket-tailed Drongo is perched, keeping an eye out for stray, unfortunate insects that escape the foraging pig-tailed macaques. As we watch this unusual association between monkey and bird, something rustles in a nearby bamboo patch. Could it be the stump-tails? They often feed in bamboo thickets on shoots, spikes, fruit and leaves. Sometimes they even catch frogs that have taken refuge in split bamboo stems. But a trumpet and rumble put a quick end to these speculations. We turn and run. A safe distance away is there such a thing? A mammoth tusker emerges and stands in full view, looking straight in our direction, slowly flapping its gigantic ears. A few heart-stopping moments later, he makes up his mind to turn and walk away, vanishing into the undergrowth. Every time I look at these giants my heart goes out to them. Their situation is pitiable. This slowly-diminishing sanctuary is the last refuge for the individuals that still survive in the region. Vanishing forage and shrinking habitats force elephants to

venture out of the sanctuary and into human habitation, with predictable conflict and casualties on both sides. It is already afternoon and our search for the stump-tails has not yet yielded any result. We decide to put off the search in deference to our stomachs, which are making their presence felt. We spot a wind-felled tree and sit on its trunk – the only relatively safe haven from those silent invaders. Today is turning out, literally and metaphorically, to be a great field day for we see the tupi-muria bandor or capped langur *Trachypithecus pileatus* resting on a large tree at a distance, their distinctive, long tails hanging down like lianas. Mainly leaf-eaters, capped langurs spend considerable time resting to digest the tough cellulose in their diet. These langurs look particularly satisfied. Some are nodding off and others are already napping, their arms holding onto the branches. After lunch, we resume our quest for the still-elusive stump-tails. Over several months and years we have grown accustomed to these prolonged search operations. My first encounter with these macaques came at the end of 12 days of combing the forest. These animals cover a large area for their daily activities and so our search has to be widespread. Today too, our chances look bleak. Evening is fast approaching and with the fading light, our spirits begin to dim. Nevertheless we plough ahead, hoping for a later sunset than usual. A sudden, shrill call alerts us and gives us hope. We slowly move ahead, in the direction of the sound. As we approach, we notice freshly uprooted aathubhanga shrubs *Forrestia mollissima*. We realise at once that the stump-tails were here just moments ago. We follow the trail of uprooted aathubhanga shrubs to a clearing in the forest. And there, in clear sight of us and deliberately ignoring our presence, sit over stump-tailed macaques! Looking closer I discover they are busy feeding on ground-sprouting mushrooms. And then, as if on command, the entire troop a hundred, mind you! Meanwhile, a Malayan giant squirrel *Ratufa bicolor*, the original occupant of that bounteous table, skitters to the top branches in utter terror. Stuffing their cheek pouches which are now as large as their heads, before the final run to their sleeping quarters, the troop feeds frantically. We knew this troop was lead by an adult female, with an old male we had named Bandhu meaning friend bringing up the rear. He had learnt, over time and our many intrusions, to trust us and allow us to approach fairly close. When Bandhu leaves the tree, we too pick up our gear and silently stomp along behind the troop to their roosting tree. Today, they choose another gigantic fig tree to rest in. I find myself a spot some distance away and watch as the troop ascends one by one, grasping the lianas for support. Finding comfortable resting places for the night takes the large troop quite a while! A sigh of contentment escapes me. Soon it would be time for us to head back to our own shelters. But, we leave reassured that they have chosen a safe site and at this height will be safe from most predators. Which kitchen gardens did they raid today? Or did they satisfy themselves with fruits of *Acacia* from the surrounding tea gardens? They are a mischievous lot and often make life difficult for villagers. Watching these little scoundrels and thinking about their possible lodging sites, I suddenly spot something large and dark ahead of me. I stop and try to decipher its outlines through the veil of darkness. Scarcely concerned by our presence, the cat slips into the tea garden next to the sanctuary. With darkness for cover, these majestic nocturnal creatures will rule the forest until dawn. Smaller than a single range of a reserve such as Nameri, the Hologapar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary nevertheless holds a magnificent array of wildlife. Only a hundred years ago, it was part of an unbroken stretch of lowland tropical forest along the Brahmaputra valley. Although still rich in animal and plant life, the fragmented forests of Assam are slowly losing their battle for survival. Many are mere shadows of what they once were, and have already lost one or more species. This particular sanctuary is well-known for the seven primate species it is home to, but how long can it hold on to this mantle? Unabated fuelwood collection poses a great threat to the habitat and is wiping out important food plants for animals. A busy railway line passes through the sanctuary, dividing it into two unequal chunks. Hoolock gibbons, stump-tailed macaques and the nocturnal lajuki bandor or the Bengal slow loris *Nycticebus bengalensis* never cross the railway track, which means that the resources available across the railway track remain unavailable to them. Animals that do cross are often killed by passing trains. The main road that runs through the sanctuary also witnesses several roadkills. Further expansion of the sanctuary is impossible with private property hemming it in on all sides but one, which is occupied by the military. Strict protection then, remains the only means of ensuring that the Hologapar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary does not lose the very animals it is named for, or the other creatures that bring it such fame!

Chapter 3 : Japanese Macaques in UK zoos? | ZooChat

This study is the first to report on the time course of traumatic neuroma development in pig tails using S neurofilament immunohistochemistry (IHC) of caudal peripheral nerves and subsequent neuromata formation and confirms that traumatic neuroma development and active tail stump re-innervation is still ongoing 16 weeks after tail docking.

I reach for my binoculars to ever tire of it. That these elusive primates also xenduri bandor and what we know as the stump- peer through gaps in an otherwise impenetrable happen to be one of our closest relatives only makes tailed macaque *Macaca arctoides*. These are elusive canopy, but see nothing. Pushing stealthily, eyes the experience more ethereal. I am in the and we have to track them before we begin our on the canopy, I am rewarded with the sight of Hollongapar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary, a data collection. It is not an easy task since the troop two monkeys demolishing the juicy fruits of sam 21 sq. Hanging on to a branch with one district. These adaptable primates live along the known to locals as hollow bandor and to science as hoolock gibbon. It took me very little time to decide edges of the forest. As we watch, an occasional the hoolock gibbon Hoolock hoolock. It My day in the field begins at 4 a. They are marvelously versatile and long, specially adapted arms. This perfect canopy the official entrance of the sanctuary. Around us the forest slowly wakes and spectacular displays in the animal world and despite for each species per month. The sanctuary harbours over we cannot afford to sit on the ground for more considerable time resting to digest the tough bird species, including the rare deohahn or than a few seconds â€” the waiting hordes of leeches cellulose in their diet. These langurs look particularly White-winged Wood Duck *Cairina scutulata*. Even a leech satisfied. We spot a After lunch, we resume our quest for the already spotted 10 species of butterflies and wind-felled tree and sit on its trunk â€” the only still-elusive stump-tails. Over several months and an atlas moth *Attacus atlas* â€” the largest moth relatively safe haven from those silent invaders. These beautiful creatures are Today is turning out, literally and prolonged search operations. My first encounter ubiquitous along the road. We reach a junction metaphorically, to be a great field day for we see the with these macaques came at the end of 12 days of and decide to head towards the northwestern tupi-muria bandor or capped langur *Trachypithecus* combing the forest. These animals cover a large part of the sanctuary, known to be frequented pileatus resting on a large tree at a distance, their area for their daily activities and so our search has to by stump-tailed macaques. Today too, our chances look bleak. Although pig-tails primarily feed on fruit, they ignore the ones on this tree, preferring instead to hone in on the insects that abound in the dry foliage. Soft sounds waft down to us. The animals call to each other constantly while feeding, perhaps to keep the widely-dispersed troop together. Meanwhile on a different branch of the tree, a Greater Racket-tailed Drongo is perched, keeping an eye out for stray, unfortunate insects that escape the foraging pig-tailed macaques. As we watch this unusual association between monkey and bird, something rustles in a nearby bamboo patch. Could it be the stump-tails? They often feed in bamboo thickets on shoots, spikes, fruit and leaves. Sometimes they even catch frogs that have taken refuge in split bamboo stems. We turn and run. A safe distance away is there such a thing? A mammoth tusker emerges and stands in full view, looking straight in our direction, slowly flapping its gigantic ears. A few heart-stopping moments later, he makes up his mind to turn and walk away, vanishing into the undergrowth. Every time I look at these giants my heart goes out to them. Their situation is pitiable. This slowly- diminishing sanctuary is the last refuge for the 40 individuals that still survive in the region. Vanishing forage and shrinking habitats force elephants to venture out of the sanctuary and into human habitation, with predictable conflict and casualties on both sides. We Bengal slow loris *Nycticebus bengalensis* above and the gahori nejia bandor or pig-tailed macaque *Macaca leonina* top , which primarily feeds on fruit, but also on insects that abound in the foliage. Birds such as the Greater decide to put off the search in deference to our Racket-tailed Drongos can often be seen with these macaques as they take advantage of the insects that escape the stomachs, which are making their presence felt. It is not very easy to find the stump-tailed macaque *Macaca arctoides* facing page , even in forests But we do not have the luxury of a relaxed meal; that harbour decent populations of the species as these animals cover a large area for their daily activities. Sanctuary Asia, October 39 light, our spirits begin to dim. Nevertheless we is a good trade-off

â€” for plough ahead, hoping for a later sunset than usual. We slowly move ahead, in the direction of from predators such the sound. As we approach, we notice freshly as leopards. We realise at once that the stump-tails scoundrels and thinking were here just moments ago. And there, in clear spot something large sight of us and deliberately ignoring our presence, and dark ahead of me. I sit over stump-tailed macaques! And then, as if the veil of darkness. A on command, the entire troop a hundred, mind leopard! With Meanwhile, a Malayan giant squirrel *Ratufa* darkness for cover, these majestic nocturnal the sanctuary, dividing it into two unequal bicolor, the original occupant of that bounteous creatures will rule the forest until dawn. Hoolock gibbons, stump-tailed table, skitters to the top branches in utter terror. Smaller than a single range of a reserve such as macaques and the nocturnal lajuki bandor or Stuffing their cheek pouches which are now as Nameri, the Hollongapar Gibbon Wildlife the Bengal slow loris *Nycticebus bengalensis* never large as their heads , before the final run to their Sanctuary nevertheless holds a magnificent array cross the railway track, which means that the sleeping quarters, the troop feeds frantically. Only a hundred years ago, it was part resources available across the railway track remain We knew this troop was lead by an adult of an unbroken stretch of lowland tropical forest unavailable to them. Animals that do cross are female, with an old male we had named Bandhu along the Brahmaputra valley. Although still rich often killed by passing trains. The main road meaning friend bringing up the rear. He had in animal and plant life, the fragmented forests of that runs through the sanctuary also witnesses learnt, over time and our many intrusions, to Assam are slowly losing their battle for survival. Many are mere shadows of what they once were, Further expansion of the sanctuary is When Bandhu leaves the tree, we too pick up our and have already lost one or more species. Strict protection then, remains the Today, they choose another gigantic fig tree to long can it hold on to this mantle? Unabated only means of ensuring that the Hollongapar rest in. I find myself a spot some distance away and fuelwood collection poses a great threat to the Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary does not lose the watch as the troop ascends one by one, grasping habitat and is wiping out important food plants very animals it is named for, or the other the lianas for support. Finding comfortable resting for animals. A busy railway line passes through creatures that bring it such fame! A sigh of contentment escapes me. Soon it would be time for us to head back to our own shelters. But, we leave reassured that they have chosen a safe site and at this height will be safe from most predators. Which kitchen gardens did they raid today? Or did they satisfy themselves with fruits of *Acacia* from the surrounding tea gardens? They are a mischievous The busy railway line passing through the Hollongapar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary, divides the forest into two unequal lot and often make life difficult for villagers. The primates must therefore access resources by negotiating their passage across dangerous rail tracks, which return, they too are constantly chased away but it led to the death of this unfortunate capped langur.

Chapter 4 : Stump-tailed Macaque

Pig tails need to be cut off, in factory farms, because the pigs stand around all day in tiny, crowded spaces. Some of them seek to amuse themselves by biting other pigs on the tail. Often, the pigs being bitten are really just too listless to stop the biting.

Adult stump-tails become quite large and are known to become gradually more aggressive toward human handlers. One characteristic of stump-tailed macaques that frequently elicits comment is their musty body odor, but it is not so strong as to eliminate their use. An ethological study of stump-tailed macaque gestures and facial expression has been presented by Jones and Trollope. The only exception to this was vocalization, which was the same as the other macaque species. Pig-tails become very large and, as with stump-tailed macaques, may gradually become quite aggressive toward their handlers. Our aged non-human primate project at the Medical College of Georgia has been forced to abandon several well-trained pig-tails because of extreme aggressiveness toward human handlers. These animals have very long tails. Their behavior and general cognitive skill resembles that of rhesus monkeys. Apella monkeys *Cebus Apella* are the mechanics of the monkey world. They spend a large amount of time manipulating inanimate objects with their hands and tongues. Like stump-tailed and pig-tailed macaques, the Davis et al. They spent little time grooming and presenting. Squirrel monkeys *Saimiri sciurea* were characterized by high levels of self-involved behavior licking, biting, manipulation of their own body in the Davis et al. Also, many of the squirrel monkeys exhibited high levels of bouncing and pacing, but this was an individual characteristic that was not exhibited by all squirrel monkeys. Squirrel monkeys have a unique form of vocalization, characterized by frequent high-pitched shrieks and less frequent cooing. Woolly monkeys *Lagothrix humboldti* are known for frequent vocalizations, but in the Davis et al. Woolly monkeys will frequently threaten and scold, but are not known for their aggression toward handlers. Only rarely do they scratch or bite. Chimpanzees *Pan troglodytes* are rare and special animals. The endangerment of these animals as a species, in conjunction with the great cost of housing and caring for them, results in few opportunities to work with these great apes. Most research personnel that work with these animals are profoundly impressed by their similarity to man, and many become ardent opponents of invasive research techniques to be applied to them. One source of information about the anatomical, physiological, and behavioral study of chimpanzees is provided by a volume edited by H. Primate Cognitive Skills An important assumption that underlies most non-human primate research is that it is possible to align primate species in a graduated series of cognitive skill, so as to increasingly approximate humans. One factor that correlates highly with human similarity is development of the cerebral cortex. Among the primates, cortical development is greatest in humans, followed in order by the great apes, the lesser apes e. Transfer of Training There is considerable difference among various non-human primate species in cognitive capability. One cognitive skill that has been extensively studied across species is transfer of training. Humans and animals have the ability to generalize aspects of what has been learned in one situation to a different situation. Likewise, animals and humans improve in generalization skills as a result of experience. One relevant body of literature began with the classic series of experiments by Harlow. Harlow demonstrated that, after repeated experience with discrimination problems, animals learned strategies for solving problems that allowed them to become more proficient at solving new problems that were similar, but not exactly the same. Old World rhesus monkeys, New World squirrel monkeys, and marmosets. Chimpanzees are even more adept at learning set formation than are rhesus monkeys. These data and the collective body of information⁴⁵ clearly support the hypothesis that, at least within the order Primates, there is a relationship between cortical development and complex learning skill. The generalizations exemplified by learning set formation are foundational to the conceptualizations shown by human children and adults. Learning set formation is only one example of cognitive processing that can discriminate between species of primates. The ability to abandon previously learned, but no longer appropriate behavior extinction, is another behavioral characteristic that varies naturally throughout the order Primates. It is normal and adaptive to extinguish a response pattern when it is no longer rewarded. The ability to perform this basic cognitive skill also distinguishes the various primates.

Since cortical development correlates with the cognitive skills involved with learning sets, it would be expected that more developed animals would be able to more rapidly extinguish non-rewarded response patterns as well. This was confirmed in a study comparing highly developed Cercopithecus monkeys includes African green monkeys and mangabeys with less developed Lemuridae lemurs Arnold and Rumbaugh, As seen in Figure 1. This is only one example of the correlation between cognitive skill and cortical development with the order Primates. Other behavioral test techniques also show this positive correlation between cortical development and cognitive skill among primate species. Rumbaugh^{61,57} has developed a productive technique termed the Transfer Index TI , which reflects transfer of training skill and the ability to abandon previously learned object choices. A typical procedure for the TI is to first train animals at two different criterion levels

Chapter 5 : A Guy in New York Â» Blog Archive Â» Cutting the tails off of pigs in factory farms

Stump-tailed macaques are found in Southern China and Southeast Asia. Stump-tails are very vulnerable to habitat loss, their very strong preference for primary growth rainforest means that disturbed habitat will not be suitable for groups of these monkeys.

A huge crashing sound from the nearby trees stops me in my tracks. I reach for my binoculars to peer through gaps in an I reach for my binoculars to peer through gaps in an otherwise impenetrable canopy, but see nothing. Pushing stealthily, eyes on the canopy, I am rewarded with the sight of two monkeys demolishing the juicy fruits of sam kothal or *Artocarpus chama*, which belongs to the jackfruit family. That these elusive primates also happen to be one of our closest relatives only makes the experience more ethereal. I am in the Hollongapar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary, a 21 sq. A fragmented and isolated tropical rainforest in a sea of sprawling tea estates and human settlements, the wilderness harbours a unique assemblage of seven primate species, including the capped langur, the Bengal slow loris and the Western hoolock gibbon. It took me very little time to decide that this would be the ideal site for me to pursue my doctoral research on primate communities. My day in the field begins at 4 a. It is still dark when I kickstart my motorbike from my temporary home at Bheleuguri, a small village about three kilometres from Meleng, the official entrance of the sanctuary. My field assistants and I usually follow and observe one troop of each of the four macaque species, taking turns in a fixed schedule of five days for each species per month. Today we have to track what locals call the xenduri bandor and what we know as the stumptailed macaque *Macaca arctoides*. These are elusive and we have to track them before we begin our data collection. It is not an easy task since the troop occupies a large area within the sanctuary and we have to patrol the whole area to locate them. As we enter the sanctuary, the first thing we notice are the curled up bodies of molua bandor or rhesus macaques *Macaca mulatta* on the branches of the ajar tree *Lagerstroemia flos-reginae* near the beat office. These adaptable primates live along the edges of the forest. As we watch, an occasional head rises up from slumber, looks around casually and returns to its previous soporific state. At this hour of soft light, the monkeys look incapable of any mischief, but as the day progresses, they are known to slowly slip into the nearby tea gardens or the Meleng-Lakhipur village, creating chaos among the villagers. They are marvelously versatile and adapt to any kind of habitat, but, interestingly, are seldom found in deep forest. Leaving the macaques behind, we head into the jungle. Around us the forest slowly wakes and the predawn stillness gives way to the cacophony 38 Sanctuary Asia, October of birds and cicadas. The sanctuary harbours over bird species, including the rare deohahn or White-winged Wood Duck *Cairina scutulata*. Two kilometres along the track that runs through the heart of the sanctuary and I have already spotted 10 species of butterflies and an atlas moth *Attacus atlas* – the largest moth in the world! These beautiful creatures are ubiquitous along the road. We reach a junction and decide to head towards the northwestern part of the sanctuary, known to be frequented by stump-tailed macaques. Hitting an overgrown trail I see high above me a troop of gahori nejia bandor or pig-tailed macaques *Macaca leonina*, searching for insects under the dry and curled up leaves of the morhal tree *Vatica lanceaefolia*. Although pig-tails primarily feed on fruit, they ignore the ones on this tree, preferring instead to hone in on the insects that abound in the dry foliage. Soft sounds waft down to us. The animals call to each other constantly while feeding, perhaps to keep the widely-dispersed troop together. Meanwhile on a different branch of the tree, a Greater Racket-tailed Drongo is perched, keeping an eye out for stray, unfortunate insects that escape the foraging pig-tailed macaques. As we watch this unusual association between monkey and bird, something rustles in a nearby bamboo patch. Could it be the stumptails? They often feed in bamboo thickets on shoots, spikes, fruit and leaves. Sometimes they even catch frogs that have taken refuge in split bamboo stems. But a trumpet and rumble put a quick end to these speculations. We turn and run. A safe distance away is there such a thing? A mammoth tusker emerges and stands in full view, looking straight in our direction, slowly flapping its gigantic ears. A few heart-stopping moments later, he makes up his mind to turn and walk away, vanishing into the undergrowth. Every time I look at these giants my heart goes out to them. Their situation is pitiable. This slowly diminishing sanctuary is the last refuge for the individuals that still survive in the region.

Vanishing forage and shrinking habitats force elephants to venture out of the sanctuary and into human habitation, with predictable conflict and casualties on both sides. It is already afternoon and our search for the stump-tails has not yet yielded any result. We decide to put off the search in deference to our stomachs, which are making their presence felt. We spot a wind-felled tree and sit on its trunk – the only relatively safe haven from those silent invaders. Today is turning out, literally and metaphorically, to be a great field day for we see the tupi-muria bandor or capped langur *Trachypithecus pileatus* resting on a large tree at a distance, their distinctive, long tails hanging down like lianas. Mainly leaf-eaters, capped langurs spend considerable time resting to digest the tough cellulose in their diet. These langurs look particularly satisfied. Some are nodding off and others are already napping, their arms holding onto the branches. After lunch, we resume our quest for the still-elusive stump-tails. Over several months and years we have grown accustomed to these prolonged search operations. My first encounter with these macaques came at the end of 12 days of combing the forest. These animals cover a large area for their daily activities and so our search has to be widespread. Today too, our chances look bleak. Birds such as the Greater Racket-tailed Drongos can often be seen with these macaques as they take advantage of the insects that escape the foraging primates. It is not very easy to find the stump-tailed macaque *Macaca arctoides* facing page , even in forests that harbour decent populations of the species as these animals cover a large area for their daily activities. Nevertheless we plough ahead, hoping for a later sunset than usual. A sudden, shrill call alerts us and gives us hope. We slowly move ahead, in the direction of the sound. As we approach, we notice freshly uprooted aathubhanga shrubs *Forrestia mollissima*. We realise at once that the stumptails were here just moments ago. We follow the trail of uprooted aathubhanga shrubs to a clearing in the forest. And there, in clear sight of us and deliberately ignoring our presence, sit over stump-tailed macaques! Looking closer I discover they are busy feeding on ground-sprouting mushrooms. And then, as if on command, the entire troop a hundred, mind you! Meanwhile, a Malayan giant squirrel *Ratufa bicolor*, the original occupant of that bounteous table, skitters to the top branches in utter terror. Stuffing their cheek pouches which are now as large as their heads , before the final run to their sleeping quarters, the troop feeds frantically. We knew this troop was lead by an adult female, with an old male we had named Bandh meaning friend bringing up the rear. He had learnt, over time and our many intrusions, to trust us and allow us to approach fairly close. When Bandhu leaves the tree, we too pick up our gear and silently stomp along behind the troop to their roosting tree. Today, they choose another gigantic fig tree to rest in. I find myself a spot some distance away and watch as the troop ascends one by one, grasping the lianas for support. Finding comfortable resting places for the night takes the large troop quite a while! A sigh of contentment escapes me. Soon it would be time for us to head back to our own shelters. But, we leave reassured that they have chosen a safe site and at this height will be safe from most predators. Watching these little scoundrels and thinking about their possible lodging sites, I suddenly spot something large and dark ahead of me. I stop and try to decipher its outlines through the veil of darkness. Scarcely concerned by our presence, the cat slips into the tea garden next to the sanctuary. With darkness for cover, these majestic nocturnal creatures will rule the forest until dawn. Smaller than a single range of a reserve such as Nameri, the Hollongapar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary nevertheless holds a magnificent array of wildlife. Only a hundred years ago, it was part of an unbroken stretch of lowland tropical forest along the Brahmaputra valley. Although still rich in animal and plant life, the fragmented forests of Assam are slowly losing their battle for survival. Many are mere shadows of what they once were, and have already lost one or more species. This particular sanctuary is well-known for the seven primate species it is home to, but how long can it hold on to this mantle? Unabated fuelwood collection poses a great threat to the habitat and is wiping out important food plants for animals. A busy railway line passes through the sanctuary, dividing it into two unequal chunks. Hoolock gibbons, stumptailed macaques and the nocturnal lajuki bandor or the Bengal slow loris *Nycticebus bengalensis* never cross the railway track, which means that the resources available across the railway track remain unavailable to them. Animals that do cross are often killed by passing trains. The main road that runs through the sanctuary also witnesses several roadkills. Further expansion of the sanctuary is impossible with private property hemming it in on all sides but one, which is occupied by the military. Strict protection then, remains the only means of ensuring that the Hollongapar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary does not lose the very

animals it is named for, or the other creatures that bring it such fame! Which kitchen gardens did they raid today? Or did they satisfy themselves with fruits of Acacia from the surrounding tea gardens? They are a mischievous lot and often make life difficult for villagers. In return, they too are constantly chased away but it The busy railway line passing through the Hollongapar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary, divides the forest into two unequal chunks. The primates must therefore access resources by negotiating their passage across dangerous rail tracks, which led to the death of this unfortunate capped langur.

The Pig Tails are easy to use, comes in handy to flip and move the meat and to remove from grill. The box is really nice too. We gave a set as a gift to a family member and they are thrilled to have these as well.

Books in the series will cover topics ranging from methods to investigate apoptosis, to modern techniques for neural ensemble recordings in behaving animals. We want these to be the books every neuroscientist will use in order to get acquainted with new methodologies in brain research. These books can be given to graduate students and postdoctoral fellows when they are looking for guidance to start a new line of research. The series will consist of case-bound books of approximately pages. Books will be richly illustrated and contain comprehensive bibliographies. Each chapter will provide substantial background material relevant to the particular subject. In addition, they will include information about where to buy equipment, web sites that will be helpful in solving both practical and theoretical problems, and special boxes in each chapter that will highlight topics that need to be emphasized along with relevant references. We are working with these goals in mind and hope that as the volumes become available the effort put in by us, the publisher, the book editors, and individual authors will contribute to the further development of brain research. The extent that we achieve this goal will be determined by the utility of these books. As behavioral models become more complex, there is often a bewildering array of perturbations for a given task extant in the literature. Yet behavioral analysis, as a tool for the basic neuroscientist, is becoming indispensable as information gained at the molecular and cellular level is put into practice in fully behaving animal subjects. Since the neuroscientist trained in methodologies directed toward the molecular and cellular level does not often have experience in the intricacies of animal behavioral analyses, there is often much time devoted to assessing a complex literature, or to developing an approach de novo. Each author has analyzed the literature to describe the most frequently used and accepted version of the model. Many chapters also provide examples of actual experiments that use the method. The primary objective of the book is to provide a reference manual for use by practicing scientists having various levels of experience who wish to use the most well-studied behavioral approaches in animal subjects to better understand the effects of disease, and to predict the effects of new therapeutic treatments on the human cognition. In view of the large numbers of transgenic animals produced on an almost daily basis, special attention is given to procedures designed for testing mice. While there has been no attempt to cover all areas of animal behavior and sensory processing, this text will help take the guesswork out of designing the methodology for many of the most widely used animal behavioral approaches developed for the study of brain disorders, drug abuse, toxicology, and cognitive drug development. For example, when studying memory or recall, it is prudent to use a test battery that can better provide a comfortable level of interpretation of the effect of the perturbation applied to the subject. Spatial and non-spatial tasks should be considered. If a negative reinforcer is involved, such as electrical shock, the animal should be tested for his response to pain. Drugs or other manipulations that might alter pain sensitivity could give false impressions in a shock-motivated memory task. Drugs that affect motor activity may alter maze activity or swimming behavior, and drugs that alter taste, appetite, or that induce GI disturbances could affect food-motivated behaviors. Whenever possible, the animal should be observed at least initially while performing the task. A good example is the mediating or non-mnemonic strategies that rats use to solve matching problems in various operant paradigms. Most animals would rather use such strategies such as orientating to a proffered lever to obtain food rewards than to use memory. Whenever possible, our authors have provided some of these pitfalls in their chapters, although every possible contingency could not be anticipated. Thus, it is in the best interest of the investigator to use this book to help develop several strategies to understand the complex behaviors of animals as they respond to drugs, new diets, surgical interventions, or to additional or fewer genes. Of course, species and strain differences can limit such interpretations. Mice are clearly not little rats, and rats are not non-human primates. Handlers, experimenters, food, water, bedding, noise, surrounding visual cues, are just a few of the factors that should be held constant when performing behavioral studies. Inconsistency contributes mightily to response variability in a population, and may even lead to a completely opposite behavior to the

one expected. At this point I would like to express my sincere thanks to the many authors who contributed these chapters. Buccafusco was trained classically as a chemist, receiving an MS degree in inorganic chemistry from Canisius College in His pharmacological training was initiated at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey where he received a Ph. His doctoral thesis concerned the role of central cholinergic neurons in mediating a hypertensive state in rats. Part of this work included the measurement of several behavioral components of hypothalamically mediated escape behavior in this model. His postdoctoral experience included two years at the Roche Institute of Molecular Biology under the direction of Dr. The Center hosts several core facilities, including the Animal Behavior Center, which houses over 30 young and aged rhesus monkeys who participate in cognitive research studies. Awards and honors resulting from Dr. In his profes- sional society, the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeu- tics, he serves as Chairman of the Graduate Student Convocation subcommittee, and member of the Education Committee. Buccafusco was an invited speaker and discussant at the National Institutes on Aging symposium on Age-Related Neurobe- havioral Research: Since that time he has studied numerous novel memory-enhancing agents from several pharmacological classes in this model. His most recent work is directed at the development of single molecular entities that act on multiple CNS targets, not only to enhance cognitive function, but also to provide neuroprotection, or to alter the disposition and metabolism of amyloid precursor protein. Bucca- fusco also has studied the toxic effects of organophosphorus anticholinesterases used as insecticides and as chemical warfare agents. Finally, his work in the area of drug abuse has centered around the role of central cholinergic neurons in the development of physical dependence on opiates, and in the expression of withdrawal symptoms. These studies have been supported by continuous federally sponsored grants awarded by the National Institutes of Health, the Department of Defense, and the Veterans Administration.

A histological examination was performed on tails from three groups of pigs, comprising 10 amputated tail tips from day-old piglets, 10 tails from undocked fattening pigs and 20 tails from docked fattening pigs.

Print Online Journal homepage: Choudhury To cite this article: Choudhury Wildlife Institute of India Dehradun, India In this study, we dealt with 11 species of nonhuman primates across 10 zoos in India. We recorded behavior as instantaneous scans between 9 a. In the study, we segregated behaviors for analyses into abnormal, undesirable, active, and resting. The 4 types of abnormal behavior exhibited included floating limb, self-biting, self-clasping, and stereotypic pacing. In the study, we recorded 2 types of undesirable behavior: Langurs and group-housed macaques did not exhibit undesirable behaviors. A male lion-tailed macaque and a male gibbon exhibited begging behavior. Males exhibited higher levels of undesirable behavior than did females. Animals confiscated from touring zoos, circuses, and animal traders exhibited higher levels of abnormal behaviors than did animals reared in larger, recognized zoos. The stump-tailed macaque was the only species to exhibit floating limb, autoerotic stimulation, self-biting, and self-clasping. Our results show that rearing experience and group composition influence the proportions of abnormal behavior exhibited by nonhuman primates in captivity. The history of early social and environmental deprivation in these species of captive nonhuman primates probably is critical in the development of behavioral pathologies. Establishing this will require further research. The topics of boredom and stress and their effects on captive nonhuman animals are intriguing subjects receiving much discussion in the field of zoo biology today. Captivity imposes on animals in the wild an environment that differs vastly from that in which they have evolved. To thrive in captivity, a species must accommodate these differences. In relatively stark zoo environments, behavioral abnormalities such as stereotyped movements, self-mutilatory behaviors, deviant sexual activities, and abnormal maternal care are commonly observed Markowitz, Abnormal behavior may be due to the lack of sensory input Mason, Sensory input from natural environments promotes the display of a normal behavioral repertoire, whereas low levels of sensory input from suboptimal environments hinder development of normal behavioral patterns. A variety of factors influence the early development of behavioral pathologies in captive animals. In their study on eight species of gibbons Hylobates , Mootnick and Baker found that removal of offspring from the mother at an early age and hand rearing them without conspecific contact for at least 2 years of infancy could result in autoerotic stimulation and other abnormal sexual behaviors. Of all the taxa maintained in captivity, the behavioral repertoires of carnivores and primates have been most affected Boorer, In this study, we aimed to quantify the proportions of abnormal behavior exhibited by captive nonhuman primates in Indian zoos, investigate their causal factors, and suggest methods of reducing stress in these and other such individuals who exhibit behavioral pathologies. The primates were housed differently, ranging from single to group housing. Enclosure sizes varied between 7 m² and m². All individuals of the 11 species housed at the 10 zoos were studied except for some who were housed in overcrowded enclosures. In some zoos, urban macaques who have been a menace to human settlements are captured and maintained in overcrowded enclosures in zoos until they are reintroduced into forest pockets outside city limits. As these macaques were housed temporarily in zoos, they were not included in the study. Procedures and Statistical Analyses Observations were conducted between November and June Individuals were observed on all days of the week except on zoo holidays, which differed from zoo to zoo. This was done to maintain a constant presence of visitors during observation periods. Primates were observed each day from 9 a. Individuals under approximately 3 years of age were categorized as young animals, whereas those older than 3 years were regarded as adults for analyses. The nonparametric Spearman rank order correlation coefficient test was used to test for correlation between floating limb and self-clasping Zar, All the statistical tests performed were two-tailed. Because autoerotic stimulation and self-biting rarely were exhibited and hence were not instantaneously recorded or analyzed, only begging, floating limb, self-clasping, and stereotypic pacing were recorded for analyses. The gibbons only exhibited begging. All were housed in barren cages. Males exhibited higher levels of these behavior patterns than did females. The stump-tailed macaques were the only species

observed to exhibit floating limb, self-clasping, self-biting, and autoerotic stimulation Table 3. A male lion-tailed macaque and a male gibbon exhibited begging. Levels of floating limb and self-clasping were correlated with each other. Although this data organization is unable to determine any causal connection between these behaviors, one of us Avanti Mallapur observed that correlation possibly rose because events of floating limb tended to be followed immediately by acts of self-clasping. Stereotypic pacing was exhibited by pig-tailed, stump-tailed, bonnet, and Assamese macaques, whereas begging was exhibited by a lion-tailed macaque and a gibbon. Although most behaviors mentioned previously were categorized as abnormal behaviors exhibited in captivity but not in the wild, begging might be an intelligent adaptive response, whereas autoerotic stimulation could simply be occurring at higher frequencies than in the wild. Our results suggest that only captive omnivorous primates such as macaques and gibbons exhibited undesirable behavior, whereas folivores such as langurs, unlike the macaques and gibbons irrespective of their rearing history and housing did not exhibit any type of behavioral abnormality. Differences in levels of undesirable behavior could be due to variance in diet and food acquisition techniques they use in the wild. Marriner and Drickamer, in their study on stereotypy in captive primates, suggested that omnivores spend more time foraging, especially for insects, in comparison to folivores. In captivity, in the absence of insects and a variety in the diet, the time spent foraging by omnivores could be as low as that of folivores. This could have resulted in the exhibition of undesirable behavior by the omnivores in this study. Another possibility is that the types of abnormal behavior and the levels to which they are displayed could depend on the cognitive sophistication and communicative abilities of the different taxa. A. Sinha, personal communication, May 6, ; in fact, social complexity and cognitive abilities are believed to have coevolved to different levels and are known to vary across primate groups Byrne. Hence, captivity may not significantly affect langurs whether housed in isolation or in social groups in terms of their cognitive abilities and individual expression. On the other hand, given the complexity that characterizes their societies and individual relations, macaques and gibbons may be affected more profoundly by social isolation. Macaques housed in groups did not exhibit undesirable behavior; individuals housed singly or in male female pairs did exhibit such behavior. Free ranging nonhuman primates live in complex social groups in the wild Coe. In this study, we found that animals who were confiscated from touring zoos and circuses exhibited higher levels of undesirable behavior than did animals who were reared in recognized zoos. This could be due to a history of early social and environmental deprivation in circus and touring zoo-reared animals. According to Erwin and Deni, total isolation also affects reproductive behavior, aggression, maternal behavior, exploration, play, learning, and eating and drinking. Their study proved that behavioral abnormalities exhibited by the experimentally reared monkeys were influenced by social restriction experienced during the first year of life. Experimentally reared monkeys exhibited high levels of self-aggression in groups as adults, whereas feral-reared and group-reared animals did not exhibit this behavior. Within the omnivores, the stump-tailed macaques exhibited a higher variety of undesirable behaviors than did the other species of macaques. Stump-tailed macaques could be more prone to developing these behavioral patterns. In their study on self-aggression in captive macaques, Anderson and Chamove explained how the stump-tailed macaques housed in conditions similar to those of the rhesus continued to exhibit self-aggression, whereas the rhesus macaques *Macaca mulatta* did not. The diversity in undesirable behavior and the proportion to which they were exhibited was higher in males. Males deprived of early conspecific contact who were housed with normal females continued to exhibit undesirable sexual behavior. The repeated presentation of the females failed to arouse their curiosity or interest. Rare occasions were observed when the male would push or pull the female's tail aside and inspect her genitals. The males spent considerable proportions of their time exhibiting undesirable behavior. A study Mitchell, on early social restriction in captive rhesus monkeys showed that males exhibited higher levels of undesirable behavior than did females. Housing in species-specific group compositions tends to play an important role in the development of a naturalistic behavioral repertoire in a captive primate. This is especially true for infants and juveniles in which isolation and disruption in early rearing experience influences the exhibition of self-mutilatory behaviors in adulthood. Hence, it would be advisable to maintain primates in appropriate group sizes and sex ratios so as to avoid development of undesirable behavioral patterns. Social enrichment may be

desirable in some cases of single housing. Structural enrichment could be administered to enclosures housing primates in isolation due to the inability of acquiring a companion for these animals. There are numerous published papers e. Omnivores spend a considerable proportion of their time in foraging for food. Multiple feeding through the day and providing a variety of small palatable food items are known to promote normal foraging behavior, especially when the food is scattered or hidden all through the enclosures. We also thank Anindya Sinha of the National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore for his assistance during the study and three anonymous referees for constructive criticism of an earlier version of this article. Observational study of behaviour: Behaviour, 49, Anderson, J. Self-aggression and social aggression in laboratory-reared macaques. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 89, Anderson, J. Early social experience and the development of self-aggression in monkeys. Biology of Behaviour, 10, Boorer, M. Some aspects of stereotyped patterns of movement exhibited by zoo animals. International Zoo Yearbook, 12, Byrne, R. Evolutionary origins of intelligence. Effects of environmental enrichment on reproduction. Zoo Biology, 13, Chamove, A. Social and environmental influences on self-aggression in monkeys. Primates, 25, Coe, C. Is social housing of primates always the optimal choice. Issues of psychological well-being in captive nonhuman primates pp. Strangers in a strange land: Abnormal behaviors or abnormal environments? Primates in breeding colonies, laboratories and zoos pp. Behavioral enrichment in the zoo.

Chapter 8 : Gorge Wildlife Park - Gorge Wildlife Park news | Page 2 | ZooChat

This set ships with two Pig Tails - a inch tool that's great for outdoor cooking, and a shorter inch model that is ideal for stove top grilling or sauteing. Both Pig Tails have wood handles for a cool grip, leather cords for hanging near the grill or stove and are covered by a lifetime replacement guarantee.

Chapter 9 : Pin by Born Free USA on Born Free USA Primate Sanctuary | Pinterest | Primates, Type 1 and

Docking is the intentional removal of part of an animal's tail or, sometimes, calendrierdelascience.com term cropping is more commonly used in reference to the cropping of ears, while docking more commonlyâ€”but not exclusivelyâ€”refers to the tail.