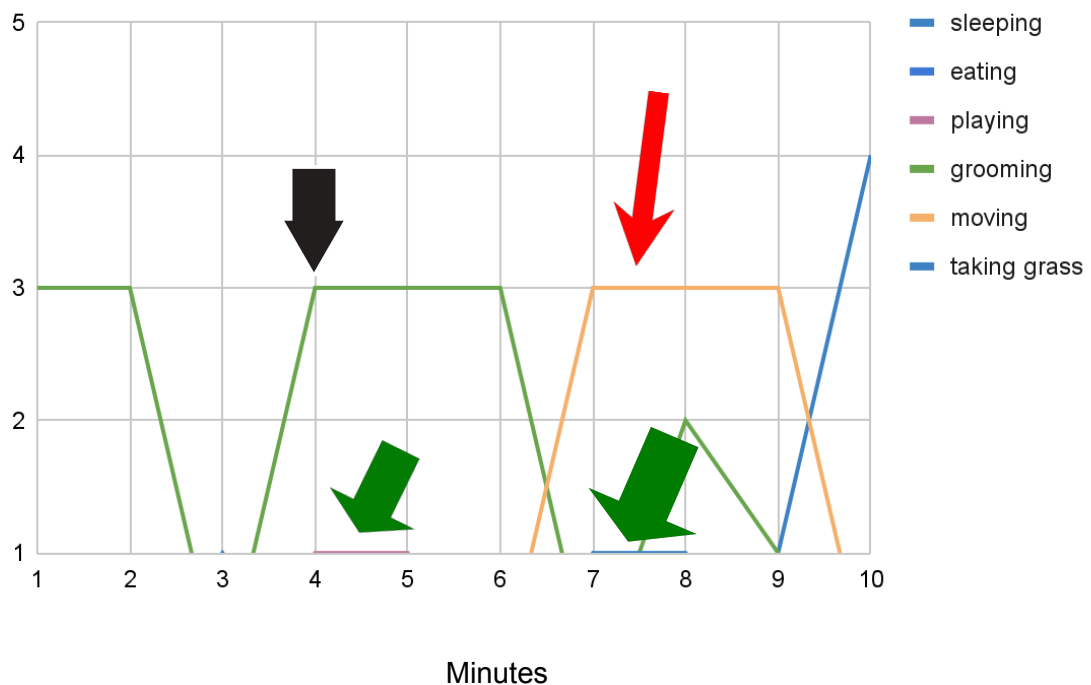


Analysis of baboon behavior from the San Diego Zoo.

By: Stella Devine

Baboon behavior - chart #1



Comment #1:

A trend in this graph is shown to be grooming. Grooming seems to be the most frequent in the entire graph.
(LOOK AT BLACK ARROW)

Comment #2:

A change in the graph is shown to be moving. We can see that for not too long of a period of time the baboons are moving around their environment. (LOOK AT RED ARROW)

Comment #3

A difference in this graph is how baboons don't seem to be playing or taking grass compared to other behaviors. (LOOK AT GREEN ARROW)

What it means:

Comment #1:

From this comment we can see that baboons are fond of being groomed. If multiple are being groomed or are grooming for a period of time then it's very possible for grooming to be a big part of a baboon's life.

Comment 2:

From this comment we see baboons being active as a possible result of their environment. This can show the environment keeping baboons active to keep baboons with their old ways before entering a zoo. Baboons usually stay moving to be cohesive with their troop. The zoo is most likely keeping them challenged.

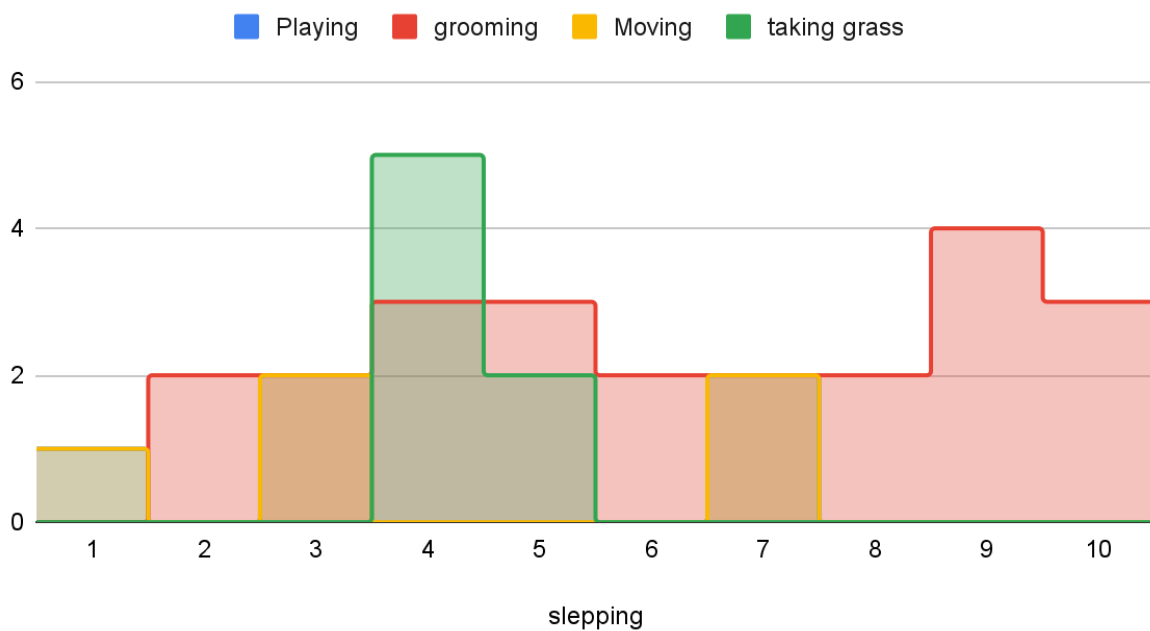
Comment #3:

From this comment we can tell that baboons have certain energy levels of what keeps them going. Taking grass doesn't require much energy, so they are using high energy for tasks that require more energy.

The commonality of baboon behavior can include grooming, moving and sleeping. As shown on the chart, all of these behaviors seem most common in a baboon's lifestyle. The graph shows the frequency in a small period of time. It shows the most frequent behavior for a baboon. For example, Comment 1 discusses the frequency of grooming, and how long multiple baboons groom. When taking a look at the graph, it's the most frequent. Comment 2 talks about the baboons moving for a little; this suggests that because of their environment, they are more active or take

the time to be active. Comment 3 says that the baboons have less playing or taking grass in this period of time. This is most likely because these are things they are required to do to survive. They aren't required to touch grass or play with each other as that isn't a life requirement

Baboon behavior - Chart #2



Comment #1:

In this graph, we can see a trend that is once more grooming, which is now very frequent for baboons.

(LOOK FOR BLACK ARROW)

Comment #2:

In this graph, we can see a change from the last graph; there's more taking grass from minute 4 to 6, which means multiple baboons are now fiddling with grass.

(LOOK FOR GREEN ARROW)

Comment #3:

In this graph we can see that the moving behavior was the least prominent out of all the other behaviors.

(LOOK FOR RED ARROW)

What this means:

Comment #1:

This comment suggests even more of grooming becoming an important factor in a baboon's life, as a baboon throughout this entire period of time was grooming. This could suggest that grooming has a bigger impact on baboons than other behaviors.

Comment #2:

This comment suggests that baboons had more time for non-survival dependent behaviors, and the environment of the baboons positively impacted the grass fiddling behavior.

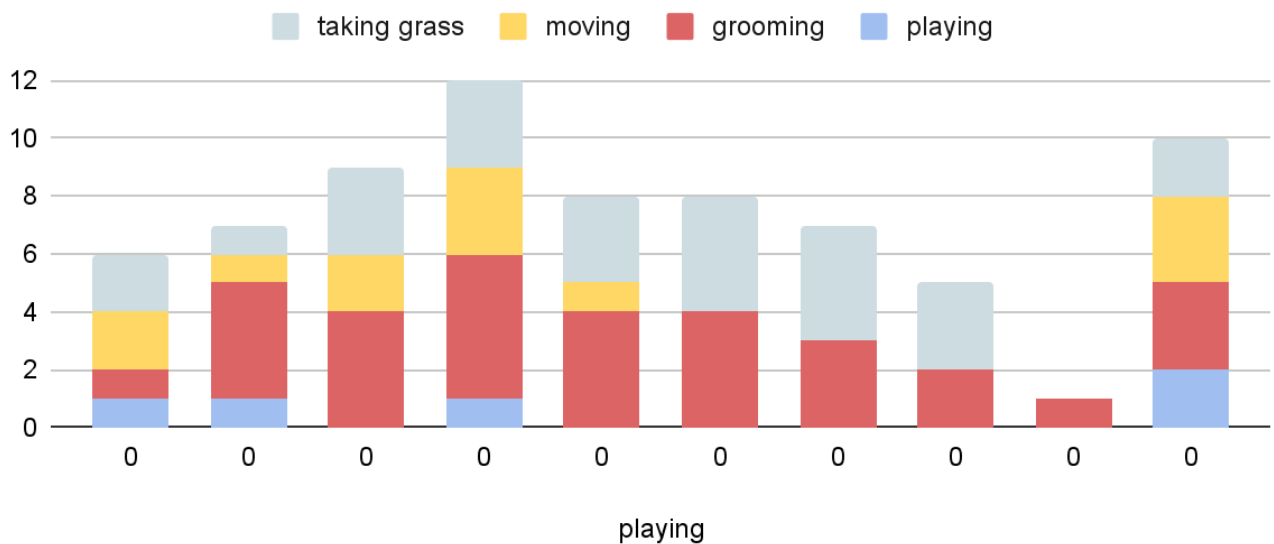
Comment #3:

This comment suggests that baboons were less active that day.

The commonality of baboon behavior can be different each day, with baboons having some very prominent behaviors and some behaviors that do happen, but not as much. For example, from the chart, the most frequent behavior in both chart 1 and 2 is grooming. This suggests that grooming holds a social bond for baboons. Grooming includes interaction between other baboons, and as a way to build trust and a community for baboons. From comment 2 we learn that

baboons do enjoy something of a past time, like playing with grass, when they have completed all the tasks that are actually required for survival. From comment 3 we learn that all days are different for baboons. They can be more active and also not as active. In summary this graph can represent differences for baboons and how they act.

Baboon behavior - Chart #3



Comment #1

A recent trend in all graphs for baboons is grooming, as in every single minute, there was a baboon grooming or being groomed.

Comment #2

A change from the last graph is that there's more playing and fiddling with grass for baboons.

Comment 3

A change from the last graph is that there's more moving for particular baboons.

What this means:

Comment #1:

Comment 1 can prove that grooming is a very important part of a baboon's life. All baboons are grooming multiple times in a day.

Comment #2

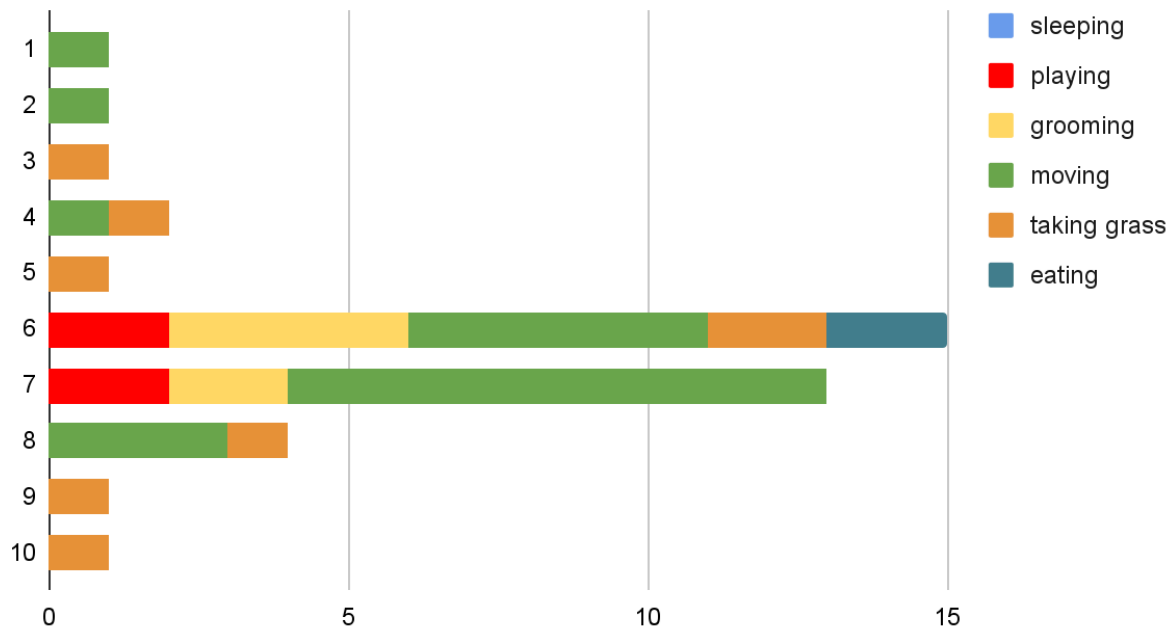
This could mean that multiple baboons didn't have enough energy and mostly stuck to low energy tasks, seeing that it wasn't active in this particular period of time.

Comment #3

This comment shows that this baboon had different behaviors that day and possibly had more energy in that moment.

The commonality in baboons' behaviors are different each day depending on the amount of energy they have. While other tasks are different based on the amount of energy they have, baboons need around 9-10 hours of sleep, and most baboons groom for 1 - 3 hours. This means baboons have very different schedules for how they might behave. From comment 1 we see that baboons groom a lot as it is crucial to their routine and social relationship with their troop, which is the scientific name for a baboon pack. From comment 2, this shows the baboon didn't have as much energy as they did in other graphs, it also shows that baboons have different ways of socializing with their troop. The playing also keeps them active and alert which helps baboons to not be lazy. Overall this graph simulates a high energy day for baboons as they have almost every single behavior in the graph.

Baboon Behavior - Chart #4



What I see

Comment 1:

A trend I've noticed in this graph is the increase in moving, which can mean multiple baboons were moving at this specific time.

Comment 2:

A difference I've noticed in this graph is that there isn't as much grooming compared to the other graphs

Comment 3:

A change I've noticed is that the baboons played and fiddled with grass more.

What this means:

Comment #1:

This noticing suggests that baboons are naturally active animals. While they might not always be active, they are capable of rapid movement

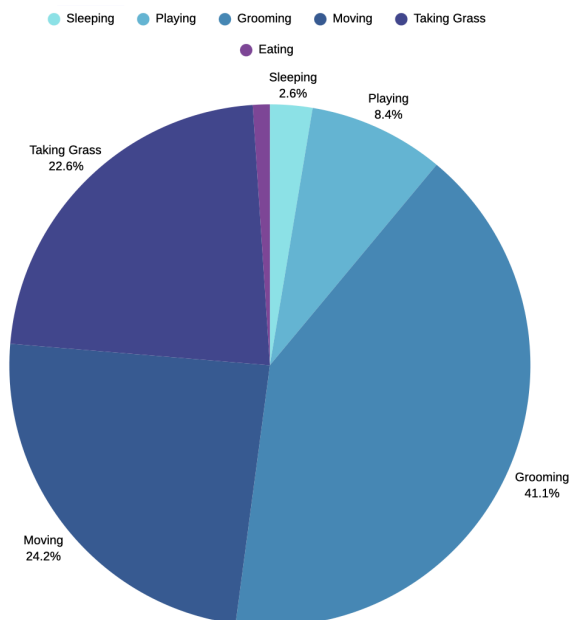
Comment #2:

This noticing suggests that baboons weren't grooming at this time of day. Although it is a big part of their life, it isn't the main thing.

Comment #3:

This noticing suggests that from being active, they then were tired. On the graph it is very clear that they're moving from minute 1-8 and then minute 8-9, they fiddle with grass.

The commonality of baboon behavior in this graph shows that for baboons, they were more active in this 10 minute time period which suggests that baboons are naturally active, from all the other graphs there is always movement from baboons. From this graph we also see that there is less grooming compared to all the other graphs. This means that the baboons were more active than grooming, so the grooming was probably for a shorter period of time, or a different period of time. Another thing from the graph I noticed was the playing and fiddling with grass. It started with active activity and then led to more low energy activities like picking grass out of the ground and playing with it, which can help determine how much energy a baboon might have. In summary, this graph can imply a high energy period of time for a baboon.



This pie chart summarizes the amount of behaviors the baboons and during the amount of time I recorded the behaviors, as you can see the most common behavior was grooming, the 2nd most common behavior was moving, which supports baboons being naturally active, taking grass is the 3rd most common behavior, then playing, then sleeping. Overall this graph generally determines the most common behaviors.