

Marion County 4-H



Animal Fever 2021

County Level Contest

- **ANIMAL TO DECORATE: Monkey**
- **CONTEST FEE:** Plaster animal: \$5.00 per piece; available at county extension office (limited to first 75)
- Exhibitors will paint a bank and may make a habitat for it.
- Exhibitors should also complete the quiz at the link below and submit it with their entry. The quiz is to help you learn more about our feature animal.



Informational Material to Learn About Animal:

1. The Marion County 4-H Fair General Rules & Regulations apply to this contest.
2. ENTIRE DISPLAY MAY BE NO LARGER THAN 9" X 9" AND NO HIGHER THAN 9." Any displays that are larger will not be allowed.
3. Animal Fever Contest Classes:
 - 4-H Cloverbuds (Gr. K-2) Not judged for competition placings.
[Cloverbuds receive Participation ribbons]
 - 4-H Members (Gr. 3–12) Judged for placings, based on skills displayed.
[Skill levels judged in 3 age divisions, Beginner (Gr. 3-5); Intermediate (Gr. 6-8); Advanced (Gr. 9-12). Skill placing ribbons awarded (Blue/Red/White).]
 - 4-H Parents/Adults (age 18+) (not judged).
[Adults receive Participation ribbons]
4. This is a contest for individuals only – no teams.
5. This is a fee-based contest. See above.
6. Due to space requirements, there is a limit of 75 exhibits.
7. Exhibits must be returned for competition by project check in day. It may be decorated in any style that the exhibitor wishes, i.e. paint, cloth, paper, jewelry, feathers, etc. **The exhibitor's name must be clearly printed on the bottom of the exhibit and exhibit tag.**
8. **All exhibits must be completed by the exhibitor.** *Parents are encouraged to ASSIST in exhibitors projects, but project should reflect EXHIBITOR'S work.*
9. *Only one (1) exhibit per exhibitor.*
10. No offensive or obscene material will be allowed.
11. Decisions of Judging Committee will be final.
12. Early pick-up of exhibits is not allowed. It is understood that the exhibits will remain on display for the entire Fair.
13. The Marion County 4-H Fair Committee will assume no responsibility or liability for the damage or loss of articles exhibited. Supervision will be provided during Fair hours.
14. Exhibits and awards not picked up on the above day will be forfeit and become the property of the Marion County 4-H.

Fascinating Facts About Monkeys

Adapted from an article by Catie Leary Updated January 11, 2021
<https://www.treehugger.com/things-you-didnt-know-about-monkeys-4869728>



Monkeys are primates found primarily in tropical rainforests. Most monkeys are arboreal (tree dwelling), though some, like macaques and baboons, are terrestrial (ground dwelling). New World monkeys, like spider monkeys, tamarins, and capuchins, are found in Mexico and South and Central America, while Old World monkeys, including baboons, gelada, and colobus, are found in Asia and Africa. There are over 200 species of these clever primates. Many species of monkeys are endangered.

Not All Primates Are Monkeys

The term "monkey" is sometimes used as a catch-all for every animal in the primate family, but the truth is that monkeys live on completely different branches of the evolutionary tree from both apes (i.e., chimpanzees, gorillas, and humans) and prosimians (i.e. lemurs, tarsiers, and lorises). One big difference between monkeys and other primates is in the tail: Most monkeys have tails, while apes and other primates do not. Apes also tend to be larger than monkeys and, thanks to their larger brains, more intelligent.

Monkeys Use Grooming To Strengthen Relationships

For monkeys, picking bugs, dirt, and other debris off their companions is part of their personal hygiene — and it's an expression of affection and love. Grooming rituals not only keep monkeys healthy, they also strengthen their social bonds. Researchers discovered when vervet monkeys comb each other's pelt, it fluffs the fur and makes it thicker. After a thorough grooming, the insulation value of the vervet monkey's pelt increases by as much as 50 percent. Groups of monkeys are known as a 'tribe', 'troop' or 'mission'.

Only New World Monkeys Have Prehensile Tails

Only New World monkeys in the *Atelidae* family, like howler monkeys and spider monkeys, and capuchins in the *Cebidae* family, have prehensile tails (able to grasp items with their tail). These arboreal primates live in the tropical regions of Mexico, Central America, and South America. Old World monkeys, which live in Asia and Africa, have tails, but they are not prehensile

In length and gripping ability, spider monkeys and howler monkeys have an edge on capuchins. Spider monkeys have tails that are longer than their entire bodies. Their tails are also hairless and have friction pads for better gripping. Capuchins, which have hair-covered tails that are not nearly as long, primarily use their tails to grasp branches and carry fruit through the forest.

There's Only One Species of Wild Monkey in Europe

Barbary macaques are the only wild non-human primates, native to and inhabiting the mountains of Morocco and Algeria in Europe.

Pygmy Marmosets Are the World's Smallest Monkeys

Native to the Amazon Basin of South America, this tiny New World monkey is around five inches long and weighs about four ounces at adulthood. Pygmy marmosets (*Callithrix pygmaea*) live in groups of two to six individuals and monogamous pairs share parental duties. Females give birth to one to three babies, which frequently include fraternal twins.

Mandrills Are the World's Largest Monkeys

Mandrills (*Mandrillus sphinx*), which live in the tropical rainforests of central west Africa, are easily recognizable because of the vibrant coloration of their faces and behinds. In addition to color, mandrills exhibit extreme gender dimorphism (differences) in size that sets them apart from other monkeys. While female mandrills weigh in at around 25 pounds on average, adult male mandrills weigh an average of 55 pounds, and as much as 119 pounds.

Capuchins Are Smart With Tools

Capuchins are believed to be one of the smartest New World monkey species. They have the ability to use tools, learn new skills and show various signs of self-awareness — a skill previously only attributed to humans.

The most common example of intelligent tool use in capuchins is the way they crack open nuts — by placing them on pitted stone "anvils" and then hitting them hard with another rock. According to the archaeological study, they adjusted the size of their tools — using smaller rocks for seeds and softer nuts — over time. Another remarkable example of the intelligence of capuchins is the way they rub crushed up millipedes on their bodies to repel mosquitos and other insects.¹

Howler Monkeys Are the Loudest

While all monkeys can make their presence known, howler monkeys have one of the loudest calls of any land mammal, able to be heard from a distance of three miles. Male howler monkeys are larger and louder than females.

Japanese Macaques Enjoy a Relaxing Hot Soak

Japanese macaques, also known as snow monkeys, have evolved to thrive in climates ranging from subtropical to sub-Arctic. Troops of snow monkeys frequent the volcanic hot springs (onsens) at Jigokudani Monkey Park in Yamanouchi, Japan.

This behavior appears to be an adaptation to the frigid climate, but researchers have also discovered that the hot baths reduce stress in the monkeys.

Marion County 2020 4-H Animal Fever Information Sheet From:
<https://www.treehugger.com/things-you-didnt-know-about-monkeys-4869728>
<https://www.nationalgeographic.org/photo/monkey-facts/>



2021 Marion County 4-H Animal Fever Quiz – MONKEYS

4-H Member Name _____ Club/Twp _____

Cloverbud (K-2) Level 1 (Gr. 3-5) Level 2 (Gr. 6-8) Level 3 (Gr. 9-12) Adult

Please read information page at:

<https://www.treehugger.com/things-you-didnt-know-about-monkeys-4869728>, then circle the correct answer.

Submit this quiz with your 4-H Animal Fever exhibit.

1. Which of the following is actually a true monkey:
 - a. Chimpanzee
 - b. Lemur
 - c. Tamarin

2. The two divisions of monkeys, Old World and New World, are based on:
 - a. Species name
 - b. Location of habitat
 - c. Type of food eaten
 - d. Ability to swim

3. The largest monkeys are:
 - a. Howler monkeys
 - b. Japanese Macaques
 - c. Mandrills
 - d. Bald Uakaris

4. Monkeys that are very skilled using tools are:
 - a. Pygmy Marmosets
 - b. Capuchins
 - c. Barbary Macaques
 - d. Tarsiers

5. The red face of a Bald Uasari may indicate its:
 - a. Exposure to the sun
 - b. Dietary variations
 - c. Health

6. Howler monkeys are the loudest because of:
 - a. Large lung capacity
 - b. Bone structure in their throat
 - c. Ability to whistle
 - d. Climbing skillfulness

Bonus question (<https://www.treehugger.com/things-you-didnt-know-about-monkeys-4869728>)

What contributes to many monkey species populations becoming endangered?