

Behavior	Operational Definition	Observed?
Walking or Climbing	Marmosets walk <i>quadrupedally</i> , that is, with all four limbs. Walking is simply normal movement, interactions with other monkeys, looking for food, a place to rest, or curiosity about one's surroundings.	
Leaping	Like walking, a way to get around, interact with other monkeys, get to food, water, a resting place, etc.	
Drinking	In the wild, a marmoset would drink from rainwater collected in leaves or flowers. Here, our marmosets drink from water pipes running along wall.	
Eating, Foraging or Tree Gnawing	A monkey sifts through its surroundings with hands or mouth in search of food items. Foraging is much more common in the wild. Marmosets spend up to 50% of their days searching for food. Tree gnawing is a type of foraging in the wild. Marmosets gnaw on trees to get their sap. Our display trees have no sap, but the monkeys engage in this behavior anyway.	
Grooming (self or others)	Picking at or licking the fur of oneself or other individuals with hands or mouth. A monkey may be receiving or initiating grooming. Grooming can be either hygienic or for forming and strengthening social bonds.	
Infant Comfort	Infant approaches another monkey with physical contact, usually in response to conflict or being alone.	
Play	Social interactions that are characterized by relaxed-looking huddling or other close physical contact and apparent low tension; may include relaxed-looking wrestling, jumping on, jumping over, chasing, fleeing, hiding, playful "nips".	
Vocalizing	Are any of the marmosets chirping or calling? (We will discuss marmoset vocalizations later.)	
Resting	Monkey is neither moving nor engaged in any activity – it's just chilling out, just like we all need to rest!	
Sleep	Monkey is inactive with eyes closed. Our marmosets usually begin to settle down for the night by about 4 p.m.	

Scent Marking	Marmosets rub scent glands (located in chest and near genitals) on branches or other areas they want to mark, to communicate with other marmosets through scent. Other marmosets will sniff or lick these markings to obtain the "message". Scent marks identify an individual, its sex, species and many other attributes, including fertility status, or even if it recently had a fight. Scent marks by marmosets in the same social group may help to identify their group's territory.	
Dominant Interaction (includes threats)	Marmoset may bite, scratch or chase another. You may also observe displacement: Dominant monkey approaches another, scares it off and takes its place. Other dominant, even threatening behavior includes facial, vocal, or physical components, such as ear tuft flicking, tongue flicking, teeth barring and head shaking. Marmoset may exhibit <i>piloerection</i> (hair standing on end - marmoset looks puffed up). Or the marmoset may amble slowly across the front of the display. In our display, family members do not often threaten one another, as they might threaten intruders in the wild. So who might they be threatening, showing who's in charge, to protect their family?	
Submissive interaction	Marmoset flees from another monkey biting, chasing, scratching or otherwise scaring it off.	
Allo-Parenting	Mother, father and older juveniles all pitch in to raise the infants. This often means ventral (on the back) carrying. It includes one monkey transferring an infant and another accepting it, as well as any monkey rubbing off or rejecting the infant on its back – to encourage the little one to become more independent as it gets older.	
Anything Else?		