589-S

LANDSCAPES FOR TOOL USE

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We present current knowledge of tool-using in ecological, behavioral and geographical context for bearded capuchins (*Cebus libidinosus*) at Fazenda Boa Vista and chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*) at Fongoli, and indicate how we can use this information to predict behavior of each species at other sites. Biondi et al. discuss capuchins' postural and locomotor behavior in relation to habitat structure, with particular attention to terrestriality. Spagnoletti et al describe spatial distribution of hammers, anvils and food sources, and the frequency of percussive tool use in different areas by capuchins. Presotto et al discuss capuchins' travel patterns in relation to visits to anvil sites and geographic features. Madden et al. present a geospatial model that predicts the location of anvil sites at Boa Vista and explain how the model can be used to predict where capuchin monkeys use percussive tools in other regions. Pruetz et al. describe how the habitat structure within the savanna mosaic environment at Fongoli influences the postural and locomotor behavior of chimpanzees and the types of tool use they exhibit, and the role that tool use plays in their daily time budget, foraging activities and landscape use. Building in part on these data, Lindshield et al. present a geospatial model which predicts diversity of tool use throughout chimpanzees' geographical distribution. Humle closes with comments on the promise and possible limitations of geospatial models to predict occurrence and diversity of tool use, and some directions for future development.

Keywords: *Cebus*, *Pan*, geospatial analysis, ecology