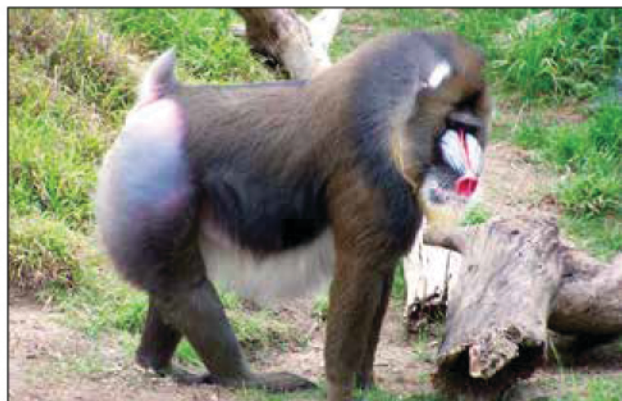


MANDRILL

updated March 2017



Range	Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon
Habitat	Dense, primary rain forest floor and sometimes secondary rain forest, gallery forest and coastal forest; banana and cassava plantations during the dry season
Diet (wild)	Fruit, leaves, seeds, nuts, shoots, arthropods, crabs, fish, small vertebrates, and cultivated crops like manioc and oil-palm fruits
Diet (captivity)	Monkey chow, fruits and vegetables
Description	Length: 24–30 inches; weight: 24–110 pounds. There is pronounced sexual dimorphism, with dominant males weighing almost four times more than females. Males also have long canines. Stout-bodied with a short non-prehensile tail, prominent brow ridges, and small, close-set, sunken eyes. The ribbed bare skin on the adult male's cheeks is bright blue, with bright red on the nose; the buttock pads are pink to crimson, shading to bluish; the beard and neck are yellow. Females are duller in color.
Lifespan	Wild: 20–30 years. Captivity: 45 years
Reproduction	Females give birth to a single offspring after a gestation period of 5–6 months. Births may occur during any time of the year. The mother transports the infant on her belly for the first weeks, then on her back. Dominant males will guard females during estrus, which is indicated by a change in the color of the females' buttocks. The dominant male fathers all offspring within a troop.
Behavior	Mandrills live in troops of about 20 dominated by a single older male. The troop is totally controlled by the dominant male with aggressive behaviors, such as raised eyebrows, ground slapping, and open mouth threat, or yawn, exposing his large canines. Subordinates respond with submissive behaviors such as repeated sideways glancing, cowering or crouching, and grimacing. Young are tolerated until they reach a certain age when the dominant male begins to instruct the young on proper mandrill behavior. Mother/daughter bonds last into adulthood; maternal bonds with sons last until sexual maturity, when juvenile males leave their natal group, often forming bachelor troops. Mandrills groom each other, removing parasites and dead skin, but also reducing tension. This diurnal animal moves through the forest floor quadrupedally, with the dominant male leading the way.
Our animals	1 female, 1 male. Born: 11/1992 (oldest male, Loco); 08/1996 (female, Susannah). Birth place: Jacksonville Zoo, Fla. (Loco); Oregon Zoo (Susannah)
Cool stuff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSP at PPZ • Mandrills have an ischial callosity, or sitting pad, on their rumps which provide a comfortable cushion on the forest floor. • Mandrills have cheek pouches; at a feeding site, subordinates will stuff cheek pouches and run to a safe area to peacefully eat what they were able to gather. • Mandrills' bright coloring is a key feature in social behavior. When excited, the blue color of the pad on their buttocks intensifies, their chest turns blue, and red dots may appear on the wrists and ankles. The flashing of the bright rump, which originated as a signal of receptiveness in estrous females, has also been interpreted as an act of submissiveness in both sexes. • To exhibit playfulness, a male mandrill shakes his head and shoulders; this is an invitation to be groomed. The exposure of teeth with the lips slightly lifted, accompanied by occasional chatter, is a sign of friendliness and general well-being. • When angered, mandrills slap the ground violently and may stare intently at an observer while scratching their forearm or thigh. • A yawning gesture is given when mandrills are unable to carry out a desired activity, such as mating or fighting. This yawning also occurs as part of a threat where the mandrill spreads its arms, displays its lowered head, and flashes its powerful teeth.

Phylum
ChordataClass
MammaliaOrder
PrimatesFamily
CercopithecidaeGenus
Mandrillusspecies
M. sphinx