# WHYDO MALE BABOONS KILLINFANTS?



# **INFANTICIDE**

Infanticide occurs when an adult male kills an infant of their own species (4). This phenomenon is common among baboon populations (5).



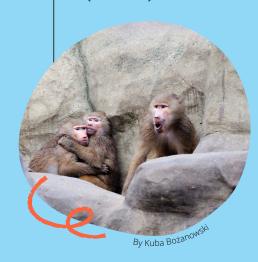
### **BABOON MATING PATTERNS**

- Males mate with multiple females, so they put more effort into mating competition than into infant care (1).
- Males kill dependent infants of new mothers to end the mother's lactating period and mate with her sooner (1).

# UNSTABLE TIMES PROMOTE INFANTICIDE

- Entry of new male into a group (1,2,3,5)
- Male competition + aggression (1,2,3,5)
- Changes in male dominance ranking (1,2,3,5)





# MALE-FEMALE FRIENSHIPS FOR PROTECTION

- Baboons have evolved close pair-bonds (4,5)
- Males benefit by enhancing offspring fitness (3)
- Females (and infants) gain protection from harassment and infanticidal attacks from other males (5)

## **INCREASED STRESS HORMONES**

• Glucocorticoid (GC) is a hormone group that indicates stress levels in both male and female baboons (1,2)



Female GC levels

Female counter-strategies (e.g. friendship with male)

Male dominance rank instability

Male GC levels

Infanticidal attacks to maintain rank

(1,2)



### REFERENCES

- Cheney, D. L., Crockford, C., Engh, A. L., Wittig, R. M., & Seyfarth, R. M. (2015). The costs of parental and mating effort for male baboons. Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology, 69(2), 303–312. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00265-014-1843-3
- 2. Engh, A. L., Beehner, J. C., Bergman, T. J., Whitten, P. L., Hoffmeier, R. R., Seyfarth, R. M., & Cheney, D. L. (2006). Female hierarchy instability, male immigration and infanticide increase glucocorticoid levels in female chacma baboons. Animal Behaviour, 71(5), 1227–1237. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.anbehav.2005.11.009
- 3. Huchard, E., Charpentier, M. J., Marshall, H., King, A. J., Knapp, L. A., & Cowlishaw, G. (2013). Paternal effects on access
- to resources in a promiscuous primate society. Behavioral Ecology, 24(1), 229–236. https://doi.org/10.1093/beheco/ars158 4.Palombit, R. A. (1999). Infanticide and the evolution of pair bonds in nonhuman primates. Evolutionary Anthropology: Issues, News, and Reviews, 7(4), 117–129. https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1520-6505(1999)7:4<117::AID-EVAN2>3.0.CO;2-O
- 5. Weingrill, T. (2000). Infanticide and the value of male-female relationships in mountain chacma baboons. Behaviour, 137(3), 337–359. https://doi.org/10.1163/156853900502114