



1. Intro

This audio guide has been designed to help you navigate your way around Monkey World and to help you learn about our work in primate rescue and rehabilitation. You can listen to the recordings in any order as there is no set route around the park, although each section will direct you to different enclosures in each area. You will find numbered audio guide signs at the primate enclosures; when you spot these signs, listen to the corresponding recording on the list to learn about the animals in that area. Each recording is approximately 2-3 minutes in length. If you have any questions about what you have heard or the primates at the park, our Primate Care Staff and Education Team will be happy to chat to you. Please ensure you follow our park rules, which have been put in place for the benefit of our visitors, staff and primates. Please be aware that visitors aged 3 and above must wear a face mask, visor or covering unless seated in our catering areas. Smoking is prohibited unless in one of our designated smoking areas. Our primates must be treated with respect; do not feed them, call their names, mimic them or bang on windows. Thank you for choosing to visit Monkey World – Ape Rescue Centre. We hope you have a great day.



2. Entrance

Welcome to Monkey World – Ape Rescue Centre. This 65 acre primate rescue centre is not a zoo, but a centre dedicated to rescuing and rehabilitating abused and neglected primates. In addition to using this guide, look out for the information signs at each of our enclosures that will tell you about the individuals in each group and how the species live in the wild. Our enclosures have been designed to give our primates as much space and privacy as possible, so you might not see the animals at first glance. Be patient and spend several minutes at each enclosure before moving on and you may suddenly see them appear! In order to keep our primates' lives as interesting as possible we do not have set feeding times. However, some of our primates are fed up to eight times a day, so it is likely you will see feeding during your visit.

Monkey World was opened by Jim Cronin in 1987 to provide a safe and permanent home for chimpanzees that had been stolen from the wild to be used as photographer's props in Spain. Since opening, we have worked with over 28 governments around the world to tackle the illegal smuggling of primates from their natural habitats, and have provided sanctuary for those who could be rescued. We currently house over 250 rescued and endangered primates of 25 species, many of whom were kept as illegal pets, made to perform in circuses or as photographers' props, or experimented upon in biomedical facilities. Here they are rehabilitated into appropriate social groups with others of their own kind and live in large natural enclosures. The first group you will see as you enter the park is our family of red-bellied guenons, who live in the enclosure adjacent to the entrance gate. Adults Benny and Nia were poached from west African forest and smuggled into Lebanon before being confiscated by authorities. The pair of monkeys were brought to Monkey World to live out the rest of their lives in safety as they were unable to be released back into the wild. Since arriving at Monkey World they have become parents to daughters Biff and Nala. As a rescue centre, Monkey World limits breeding in order to save space for future rescues. However, as this species is not



currently kept legally in any other centre worldwide, they have been given the opportunity to have a natural family group here.

As you move away from the guenon house, take the first left to find the toilet block located behind the Gift Shop – there are two more sets of toilets around the park. There is also an entrance to Treetops Café to the right of the Gift Shop entrance if you fancy a drink before you get started! To head into the park and find more primates, follow the brick path that leads from the guenon house towards the picnic area. At the large park map, please take a moment to note the locations of the three play areas, three toilet blocks, café, catering kiosks and sensory statues. If you or anyone in your group would like to access these statues, please speak to a member of staff so they can help you. From the map you can turn left to find woolly monkeys, Hananya's Chimpanzees and Gordon's Orang-utans, or turn right to find Chippy's Woolly Monkeys and one of our marmoset complexes.



3. Hananya's Chimpanzees

Opposite Treetops Café's outside seating area you will find Hananya's community of chimpanzees, the largest of our four groups of chimps. Chimpanzees are great apes native to West, Central and East Africa where they live in fission-fusion societies, in which large communities of chimpanzees will split into smaller parties for days, weeks or even months, before reuniting. Chimpanzees have a strict social structure where the males and females of the group each have a hierarchy that determines their position within the group. Chimpanzees are led by a dominant male, which in this group is Hananya who was rescued from the illegal pet trade in Israel in 1996. Most of the chimps in Hananya's Group have been rescued from the illegal pet trade in the Middle East. Infant chimpanzees are stolen from the wild for the trade and it is practices such as these that have led them to become an endangered species.

You will notice that our great ape enclosures all include large climbing frames made out of recycled telegraph poles and fire hose, as well as other features such as slides, tunnels and cargo nets. It is in chimpanzees' and orang-utans' behaviour to strip bark from trees to look for insects and break branches from the trunks to form nests.

Therefore these durable climbing frames that mimic the complex structure of forest trees are a perfect long-lasting alternative.

From the patio seating area at Treetops Café, stand at the wooden fence to see Hananya's Chimpanzees in their outside enclosure, or enter the house via the stairs or ramp to visit the indoor viewing corridor where you can observe the group's playrooms. Look out for the artificial termite mound in the right-hand playroom which our Primate Care Staff can fill with yoghurt and other treats to encourage the chimps to exhibit their natural foraging behaviour of "termite fishing" using sticks as tools.

From Hananya's, you can either follow the path that runs downhill alongside the house to find Gordon's Orang-utans, or stop to view our bachelor group of woolly monkeys that are in the enclosure directly next to Treetops Café, before stopping at



the window of Levar's woolly monkeys' forested enclosure on the left hand side of the path.



4. **Gordon's Orang-utans**

Between Hananya's Chimpanzees and Levar's Woolly Monkeys, you will find Gordon's Orang-utans. In the wild orang-utans are found only on the islands of Borneo and Sumatra, and all of the apes in Gordon's Group are Bornean orang-utans. Orang-utans are listed as a Critically Endangered species, meaning that they could become extinct in the wild in as little as 20 years' time. This decline in population is due mostly to the destruction of their natural habitat for logging, mining, palm oil production and human development. As a consequence of these practices, orang-utans also become easier to find, hunt and poach from the wild. You might notice that our orang-utans live in smaller groups than our chimpanzees. This is because these great apes exhibit very different forms of social organisation in the wild. Unlike chimpanzees, orang-utans are mostly solitary primates. Females and males will come together to breed, but otherwise the males will spend a large proportion of their adult life alone. The females will bring up their offspring without the males, but will interact with other females and youngsters when feeding from popular fruiting trees. These behaviours have been carefully considered when building our enclosures and managing the number of individuals in each group. Throughout the park, all of our primates have access to indoor and outdoor areas. Gordon's Orang-utans can also be viewed both outside and via a window into their indoor playroom. If you can't see the apes, they may be inside their bedrooms; other indoor space in the house which is hidden from public view to allow the primates' privacy whenever it is wanted. When you do see them, you will easily be able to distinguish between Gordon and the females in the group. As an adult male, Gordon is much larger than the females and possesses large cheek pads that developed during his adolescence. Stark physical differences such as these between the males and females of the same species is called sexual dimorphism.

From here you can follow the path downhill between Gordon's Orang-utans and Levar's Woolly Monkeys, underneath the wooden shelter. In front of you will be golden-cheeked gibbons, Kim and Tien's large forested enclosure and the path will



continue to the right with Enzo's Woolly Monkeys on your left. Alternatively, from standing at Gordon's house you can take the right-hand fork in the path up the hill towards Hananya's Chimpanzees, Treetops Café and the Adoption Centre, or take the left hand path alongside Levar's Woolly Monkey enclosure.



5. Woolly Monkeys

There are over 20 woolly monkeys across 4 different groups at the park, run by the dominant males Levar, Chippy, Enzo and Paulo. Monkey World is home to the last breeding group of woolly monkeys in Europe, and therefore many of the woolly monkeys you see were born here. Woolly monkeys are sensitive primates who are prone to stress and stress-related illness in captivity, but the Monkey World team have worked tirelessly to ensure that every aspect of our woolly monkeys' care allows them to live happy, healthy lives. These enclosures may appear overgrown, but we purposefully allow the natural foliage to grow each year. Wild woolly monkeys are found in South American rainforests, so our large, tree-filled enclosures replicate their natural habitat and provide the monkeys with plenty of opportunities to climb, hide and play. When watching our woolly monkeys traverse the branches and ropes in their enclosures, look out for how they use their amazing prehensile tails. A prehensile tail acts as an extra hand or foot, as it is able to grip objects such as branches or even bits of food. By wrapping their tail around a branch, woolly monkeys can suspend their whole bodies whilst feeding, with their hands completely free to forage amongst the leaves. Look out for the hanging feeders that we have placed in the enclosures to encourage our woolly monkeys to exhibit this natural behaviour. Most of the woolly monkey enclosures comprise of two separate outside spaces in addition to large indoor playrooms, multiple private bedrooms and access tunnels. By giving our woolly monkeys plenty of space and opportunities to be separate from one another, we reduce the likelihood of tension between individuals and enable the primates to hide as and when they choose to.

From Levar's outside viewing window follow the path to your left to find more woolly monkeys and Hananya's chimpanzees. On your way, look out for the monkey puzzle trees next to Levar's inside playroom – the tree has been named such as it looks like it would be tricky even for a monkey to climb! To the right of the window, the path will lead you to Enzo's woolly monkey group's outside enclosure and the pavilion chimpanzee groups.



6. Domestic Marmosets

This marmoset complex is one of several houses built at Monkey World to provide homes for victims of the UK primate pet trade. Here you might see common marmosets, Geoffroy's marmosets and black-tufted marmosets. We currently have over 30 marmosets housed at Monkey World who, prior to their rescue, were kept in small cages indoors, in solitary confinement and fed a bad diet. The majority of the rescued marmosets arrived with a range of physical and psychological issues due to being kept in inappropriate conditions. These include nutritional bone disease (rickets), malnourishment, dental problems, hyper-aggression, lack of social skills and stereotypic behaviours. Primates are entirely unsuitable as pets, as they are undomesticated and highly, social complex wild animals. Tragically, well-meaning members of the British public are influenced by unscrupulous breeders and seemingly cute social media content, and are led to believe that a monkey will make a good companion for themselves and their family. A lack of UK legislation meant it was legal to own 85 species of primate without a licence or register. This includes all species of marmoset, tamarin, titi monkey and squirrel monkey. Monkey World have campaigned for a change in the law for many years, and finally succeeded in June 2021 when the Kept Animals Bill was announced in Parliament. The bill will ban the sale and keeping of primates in solitary confinement in living rooms.



7. Pavilions

This area of Monkey World is home to 3 groups of chimpanzees: The Bachelor Group, Bart's Group and Bryan's Group. The central buildings are the Templer Pavilions, named after Simon & Peggy Templer, an ex-pat couple who assisted Jim Cronin in rescuing many orphaned and abused infant chimpanzees from the photographers' prop industry in Spain in the 1980s and 1990s. These chimpanzees were stolen from the wild as babies and would have witnessed their mothers and approximately 10 other family members being slaughtered by poachers in the process. At the hands of photographers in Spain, they were beaten, drugged and had their teeth knocked out so they would become quiet, submissive props for the trade. Today many of these chimpanzees are entering their twilight years and are around 40 years old, though there are several younger chimps in all of the groups who encourage the older individuals to remain energetic and playful.

When stood at the audio tour sign, you will have the Bachelor Chimpanzees' large outside enclosure in front of you. Follow the fence line into the covered area to observe the Bachelor Chimpanzees in their main indoor playroom. Follow the one-way system and walk into the next covered area to see Bart's Group in their playroom. Bart's Group's outdoor enclosure is positioned behind these houses and is therefore only visible further through the park near the Orang-utan Nursery.

Continue through the building and out of the door with a small ramp to reach Bryan's Group's playroom window. Bryan's Group's outside enclosure is immediately adjacent to their playroom window. As you walk around these chimpanzee enclosures, pause to read the information about the chimps' backgrounds prior to rescue. Some have been rescued from laboratories, circuses and the pet trade, and from countries including Thailand, Mexico, Austria and Turkey. Each chimpanzee is pictured on their information sign, so why not see if you can identify any of the chimpanzees you see. Follow the outside enclosure's fence line to complete the loop through the chimp houses and take the path leading downhill next to the tall wooden viewing tower. This path will lead you to many more of our monkey species,



the Orang-utan Nursery, more toilets and Malagasy Kiosk, but make sure you stop at the golden-cheeked gibbon enclosure at the bottom of the hill to spot Kim and Tien swinging through the treetops – that is, if they're not cuddled up in their playroom window!



8. Capuchin Lodge

Monkey World is home to over 70 capuchin monkeys living across 5 different groups. Most of the capuchins were rescued from a laboratory in Chile, and several others have been rescued from the British pet trade. In 2008 Monkey World directors, Dr Alison Cronin and Jeremy Keeling, travelled to Santiago, Chile to rescue 88 capuchin monkeys from a university laboratory. Look out for the small metal cage displayed between the wooden house and the capuchins' outside enclosure: the capuchins rescued from the laboratory were housed in these alone, with no room or opportunity to express any natural behaviours, some for as long as 20 years. Many of the monkeys had been poached from the wild to fill the lab cages, and had lived there in solitary confinement for over 20 years. Others had been born at the lab and had never experienced the world outside. Organising the rescue of 88 monkeys was not an easy feat, but the Chilean Air Force came to the rescue when they offered transportation from Chile to Bournemouth on board their Hercules military plane. The rescue was not only a success with all 88 capuchins being safely transported to Monkey World together, but it remains as the world's biggest ever primate rescue. Capuchins are one of the most intelligent small monkeys, so they particularly suffer when kept in solitary confinement. Sadly, Monkey World has also rescued several individuals from the UK pet trade, where many of them have spent years living in small, inappropriate cages without others of their own kind. Whilst observing our capuchin groups, you may notice a range of communication between the monkeys. These expressive primates use a range of facial expressions, body language and vocalisations to show their feelings and intentions. If you're really lucky you might spot the capuchins communicating via smells with scent rubbing behaviour. This is when they rub smelly foods like onions and garlic over their hair like they would with plants and insects in their native South America! In their lives prior to their rescue, these monkeys had no opportunity to express these natural behaviours and have had to learn most of their social skills since arriving at Monkey World.



From here, continue along the path that leads past the capuchin house and up the hill; straight ahead will be our saki monkey and squirrel monkey house. You will also see our Small Monkey Kitchen to your left as you continue past the capuchins. Here you might see some of our Primate Care Staff preparing feeds for our small monkeys, often including a large amount of live mealworms, waxworms and locusts that are donated by our generous supporters via our Amazon Wishlist. The path to your right will take you up the hill towards the rest of our orang-utans, more gibbons and the Malagasy Kiosk and toilets.



9. Squirrel & Saki House

Here you can observe our group of squirrel monkeys in their outside enclosure. This group mostly comprises of victims from the legal UK pet trade. Three of the squirrel monkeys were found during a drugs raid on a property in Somerset. They were living in filthy conditions and all arrived at Monkey World malnourished and with unexplained injuries. These small South American monkeys have yellow hair on their arms and legs that help them to camouflage amongst the foliage, so listen out for their chirps if you don't see them immediately.

From the window, you can go down the hill and take the first right to visit our pair of white-faced saki monkeys, Chloe and Desmond. The pair are often quite shy, but you might spot them through the window at the house, or at the outside enclosure on the left-hand side of the house. Look out for the differences the male and female, known as sexual dimorphism. Our male, Desmond, is mostly black with a yellowish-white face, whereas female Chloe is a brindled brown colour all over. Desmond and Chloe had both lived at zoos before coming to Monkey World for their retirement. If you continue up the hill, you will see the Orang-utan Nursery on your left and Tuan's Orang-utan group on your right.



10. Tuan's / Orang-utan Nursery

In this area, you can observe two groups of orang-utans: Tuan's Group and the Orang-utan Nursery. The outside enclosures of each group are situated opposite each other. Tuan's Group is the larger of the two enclosures with a solid metal wall on the far side. Tuan's Group is home to several adult orang-utans who were stolen from their native Borneo as infants, then smuggled into Taiwan where they were sold into the illegal pet trade or caged and displayed for tourists at amusement arcades. Thankfully for these individuals they were confiscated by Taiwanese authorities and taken to the Pingtung Rescue Centre before being brought to Monkey World in the early 2000s.

Opposite Tuan's large enclosure you will find our Orang-utan Nursery, which is Europe's only official crèche for orphaned orang-utans. The Nursery is purposefully located where the youngsters can observe the adults in Tuan's group, as they learn vital orang-utan life skills. The youngsters in the Nursery were born in European zoos as part of endangered species breeding programmes, but were orphaned or rejected by their mothers at birth. Orang-utans have longer childhoods than any of the other great apes excluding humans and, in the wild, are raised solely by their mothers until around the age of 9 years old. If infant orang-utans are orphaned in captivity, it is vital that they are introduced to others of their own kind as early as possible in order for them to learn all of the skills they will require as adults. If young females are not cared for by a foster mother and able to experience life with other orang-utans from infancy, it is very likely that they will not be able to care for their own offspring when they reach adulthood. At Monkey World, our Orang-utan Nursery ensures that all of these behaviours are learned and all of our female graduates who have gone on to become mothers have successfully cared for their babies.

If you need a comfort break you will find the Malagasy Kiosk and a toilet block next to the inside area of the Orang-utan Nursery. There is also a small play area where children can let off steam whilst you enjoy a drink and a bite to eat.



11. Gibbon Complex / Hospital

This row of enclosures house 4 of the 5 species of gibbon that live at the park: Mueller's, Lar, Agile and Golden-Cheeked gibbons. Gibbons are monogamous lesser apes that spend their entire lives in the trees. Most of our gibbons have been rescued from the illegal wildlife trade from countries including Taiwan, Russia and France. These incredibly agile apes can be seen swinging through their enclosures using a type of movement known as brachiation. Listen out for the gibbons marking their territory using their trademark call or "song". As gibbons inhabit huge territories in Southeast Asian forests, they use their loud voices to call out and keep rival gibbons at bay. Each species has its own song and each individual has their own voice! When a pair of gibbons are bonded they will sing a duet together, which also works to strengthen their relationship.

One of the species here is the golden-cheeked gibbon. Look out for the colour differences between the males and females; adult males are black with golden cheeks, whilst adult females are blonde with a black cap on top of their heads. Golden-cheeked gibbons are actually all born blonde, but slowly turn black at around a year old – other than their cheeks which stay a bright, beautiful gold. The male golden-cheeked gibbons will stay this way for the rest of their lives, but the females revert to blonde when they reach maturity at around 6-8 years old. Many primates go through colour changes around maturity, but female golden-cheeked gibbons uniquely go through two full colour changes!

Monkey World's work rescuing and investigating the illegal trade in golden-cheeked gibbons led to the establishment of a charity, the Endangered Asian Species Trust, also known as EAST. Their flagship project is Dao Tien Endangered Primate Species Centre in southern Vietnam, which was opened in 2008 to rescue, rehabilitate and release some of Vietnam's most endangered primate species, including golden-cheeked gibbons, pygmy slow loris and black-shanked doucs. To find out more about EAST's work and how to support them, please visit our website.



In addition to this complex, there are two pairs of gibbons at the bottom of the park near the stump-tailed macaque house, as well as Kim & Tien – another pair of golden-cheeked gibbons located next to Erico’s Capuchin Group.

There are also more primates to see at either end of this row of gibbon enclosures. At the end closest to the orang-utans is a viewing window where you can observe Bart’s Group of chimpanzees in their large outside enclosure.

At the other end of the Gibbon Complex you will notice a large white building. This is our hospital where we can perform on-site medical investigations and procedures for the primates at the park. It is also home to our only nocturnal primates at the park, the Bengal slow loris. Follow the gravel path alongside the hospital and go through the plastic black-out curtain to see the slow loris in their moonlit enclosure. These shy primates are not always visible, so patience is key! If you don’t see them straight away, wait a while or pop back later to see them feasting on gum and insects.



12. Marmoset Complex

This is one of two complexes at the park designed to house marmosets who have been rescued from the legal UK pet trade. Since 1989 Monkey World has rescued over 120 primates from the UK pet trade, but over 50% of these rescues have occurred since 2012 due to an exponential increase in the trade in small monkeys over the last decade. Many of the marmosets rescued by Monkey World are willingly handed over by owners who have realised they cannot meet the needs of the primate, but sadly we are also regularly called upon to rehome those confiscated by the police and RSPCA under allegations of animal cruelty. One such case was the rescue of common marmoset Milly-Martin who was rescued and brought to Monkey World in early 2020. Milly was subjected to some of the worst abuse Monkey World has seen from the UK pet trade. Her previous owners had filmed themselves flushing her down the toilet, tormenting her and even offering her Class A drugs. When she arrived at the park Milly was clearly traumatised. The Primate Care Staff had to work very hard to gain her trust and to convince her that she was finally in safe hands. Thankfully, she has found companionship in Moon, another victim of the UK pet trade, and has made significant improvements but still bears the psychological scars of her former life.

Monkey World has campaigned for decades to change the law surrounding the UK trade in primates but, until recently, the government took no action. Finally, in 2020 the government announced an 8 week public consultation into banning the trade of primates as pets which led to the introduction of the Kept Animals Bill in June 2021. We hope that the bill will become law during 2022, meaning the sale and trade of primates will finally be banned in England.



13. Jim Cronin Memorial Statue

Here you will find our memorial statue to Jim Cronin, founder of Monkey World. Jim opened the park in 1987 with a small government loan and assistance from friend and colleague Jeremy Keeling. His mission at the time was to provide a safe and permanent home for chimpanzees that had been confiscated from the beach photography trade in Spain. Alongside his wife, Dr. Alison Cronin, Jim developed the small refuge into the 65 acre world-renowned primate sanctuary it is today. Jim's work established him as an international expert in the rescue and rehabilitation of abused primates, and the enforcement of international treaties aimed at protecting primates from illegal trade and experimentation. His enthusiasm and passion for conservation led to Monkey World being the focus of the TV docuseries *Monkey Business* which aired for 10 years before transforming into *Monkey Life*, which aired its 14th series in 2021. The bronze statue is based on a photograph of Jim with Charlie, a male chimpanzee rescued from the Spanish beach photography trade in 1989. Charlie had suffered horrific abuse at the hands of the photographer who owned him. His jaw had been broken, most of his teeth had been knocked out, his body was covered in scars, and he was addicted to Valium following years of drugging to keep him quiet and submissive. Once in the safe sanctuary of Monkey World, Charlie was introduced to life with other chimpanzees but also developed a strong and unyielding friendship with Jim. Jim Cronin passed away in March 2007 following a short illness, however his legacy lives on as Monkey World continues to rescue and rehabilitate primates in need. Following Jim's passing, Monkey World established the Jim Cronin Memorial Fund. The charity aims to advance the education of the public in the conservation of non-human primates and to relieve their suffering through rescue, care and treatment. You can visit the Jim Cronin Memorial Fund's website to learn more about the charity's work and to find out how you can support them.



14. Bottom of park

This enclosure is home to three spider monkeys, Flint, Hickory and Pumpkin. They were all born at a British zoo but their mothers did not care for the babies. The monkeys were given to keepers to be hand-reared and kept privately. When they were unable to keep them anymore they asked Monkey World to re-home them. Like some other large South American monkeys, spider monkeys have a prehensile tail that they use as a fifth limb whilst climbing and feeding. If you can't see the spider monkeys, listen out for their distinctive contact calls which are known as "whinnies".

From the spider monkey enclosure, follow the path that leads down the hill. On your right you will find the Capuchin Complex, where three more groups of capuchin monkeys are housed. Each of the three groups has a large outside enclosure, an indoor playroom that you can view via the central building, and private bedrooms above the playrooms. Continue through the house to find a toilet block and the path leading to the Great Ape Play Area, where your little monkeys can blow off some steam on the South's largest adventure play area.

Alternatively, take a left turn as you follow the path downhill from the spider monkey enclosure to visit our pair of patas monkeys that came to Monkey World following a zoo closure. Their enclosure is directly adjacent to the stump-tailed macaque house, which is home to a small group of elderly stump-tailed macaques rescued from bio-medical facilities and the illegal pet trade. Follow the path past the house and the outside enclosure to find two more pairs of gibbons: golden-cheeked gibbons Peanut & Pung-yo, and siamang gibbons Sam & Sasak. Siamang gibbons are the largest and loudest of all gibbon species – they have a throat sac that inflates when they sing their territorial call, allowing the sound to travel across the whole park and even to the neighbouring village!



15. Leaving Monkey World

When it is time to make your way home, head towards the exit located next to the Gift Shop. From the bottom of the park, work your way back up the hill past the spider monkeys until you reach Malagasy Café and the two adjacent orang-utan groups. Follow the path down the hill to the Capuchin Lodge and up again towards the chimpanzee pavilions. When you reach the top of the hill where the wooden viewing tower is located, follow the path to the right to get back to the Gift Shop and exit.

Alternatively, if you fancy taking a scenic route on your way back to the top of the park, look for the entrance to the Woodland Walk, located between the stump-tailed macaque enclosure and the golden-cheeked gibbon enclosure. This path will take you through the woods back to Malagasy Café – look out for our information about the native plant and animals species that inhabit the woodland, and the houses and feeders we have put up.

If you have discovered a new favourite primate during your visit, why not drop in at the Adoption Centre within Treetops Café. By adopting one of our primates you will receive newsletters about Monkey World's ongoing work, a photograph of your chosen primate and an annual pass to the park. All of the money raised by our adoption scheme goes into the Ape Rescue Trust which is used solely for the rescue, rehabilitation and care of our primates. If you have enjoyed your visit, let us know by leaving a review and tagging us in your social media posts. We love seeing your photos and videos from your visit and, if you send them to us, we might even use them on our own social media or marketing material. If you want to get more Monkey World into your life, why not check out Monkey Life on Sky Nature and Pick TV, and follow us on social media. Thank you so much for visiting Monkey World today – we hope you have had a great day and we hope to see you again soon.



Chimpanzee Sensory Statue

This statue is designed to give you an indication of the size and shape of a male chimpanzee's face. Chimpanzees' heads are a similar shape to humans. They have flat faces with small noses, wide mouths and two forward-facing eyes. Place your hands on top of the statue and bring your hands down the sides to feel the shape of their ears. Their ears sit higher on their heads than ours, but are found on the sides of their heads rather than on top. Their ears are more rounded than humans and do not have fleshy earlobes like we do. This statue is modelled on Freddy, one of the chimpanzees in our Bachelor Group who was rescued from Austria in 1995, whose right ear is folded forwards at the top. Bring your hands towards each other across the forward-facing side of the statue to feel the chimpanzee's brow and eyes. Their brows are heavier than ours and protrude forwards to form more of a ridge above their eyes. You can then feel the eyes underneath this brow, which are again similar to our own. The two eyes sit in forward-facing eye sockets, giving them binocular vision. This is what enables animals to see a 3D picture of the world around them, and allows them to accurately judge distances. This is particularly important for tree-dwelling animals, as it helps them to climb effectively between branches. Their noses are flatter than human noses, but you will be able to feel the bridge of their nose starting between their eyes, ending in two downward facing nostrils. Chimpanzees rely mostly on their eyesight and do not have a particularly strong sense of smell. Below the nose you will find the ridge of the chimpanzee's lips. Their mouths are wider than our own but their lips are thinner. You will also feel that their jaw comes further forwards than ours, giving the bottom of their faces a rounder shape. Chimpanzees often have a beard of white hair around their chin as well as hair that sticks out around the edge of their forehead and sides of the face. If you visit the Adoption Centre located inside Treetops Café, you will also find a model of a chimpanzee's whole body.



Orang-utan Sensory Statue

This statue is designed to give you an indication of the size and shape of a male orang-utan's face. It has been modelled on Tuan, who leads the family group of orang-utans adjacent to this sculpture. Adult male and female orang-utans have different physical characteristics; this is known as sexual dimorphism. This statue depicts an adult male orang-utan, which is larger than a female. Place your hands on top of the statue, towards the back of the head you will feel how an adult male orang-utan's head forms an almost pointed ridge at the top of their head. There are shallow ridges running down the statue to show you how their long orange-red hair lies on their heads. Bring your hands down each side of the orang-utans head to feel the shape of their ears. Their shape is very similar to that of a human's ear, but they are smaller. You will be able to feel the shape of the cartilage that surrounds the outer ear and the hole that leads to their inner ear. From the ears, move your hands towards the back of the statue and you will feel two almost vertical ridges. Male orang-utans have large throat sacs, which are very large pouches of skin around their neck and under their chin. The throat sac enables them to make loud, booming long calls to alert females of their location. These ridges show how the orang-utan's skin bulges and folds to form that throat sac. If you bring your hands towards each other and on to the front of the statue you will feel the shape of the orang-utans cheek pads. Adult male orang-utans have large cheek pads made of fatty tissue that start to grow during adolescence. Follow the ridge of the cheek pads up and down the statue to feel how they start right from the top of the skull all the way down to the chin. The lines etched into the statue demonstrate the texture of the skin on their faces and cheek pads. The cheek pads are wide and stick out at the side of their faces. Bring your hands from the ridges of the pads towards each other to feel the facial features of the orang-utan. They have larger and more powerful jaws than a human, resulting in a rounder lower section of the face. You will be able to feel the definition of the orang-utan's lips, which are less plump than our own but much more dextrous. Orang-utans can carefully shell a nut or pick up tiny items using their lips alone. Feel upwards from the mouth to find the orang-utan's nose. It is much flatter than our own with two downward facing nostrils. There is a V-shaped piece of skin between the nostrils that leads upwards to the bridge of their



nose. At the top of the bridge of the nose you will be able to feel the shape of the orang-utan's eyes. They are slightly smaller than a human's and, due to the cheek pads that surround the face, are set in shallow wells. The two eyes sit in forward-facing eye sockets, giving them binocular vision. This is what enables animals to see a 3D picture of the world around them, and allows them to accurately judge distances. This is particularly important for tree-dwelling animals, as it helps them to climb effectively between branches. In the wild, orang-utans would spend most of their time in the trees, but large males will spend more time on or close to the ground as they become too large and heavy for some branches.



Common Marmoset Sensory Statue

This statue is designed to give you an indication of the size and shape of a common marmoset. Unfortunately Monkey World is regularly called to rescue common marmosets that have been kept as pets in the UK. Common marmosets are very small monkeys from Brazil, and measure approximately 20cm from their heads to end of their body. They also have a long tail used for balancing that is almost the same length as their body. Turn your hands so your palms are facing the floor, then put them on the flat base of the statue. On the base you will feel the shape of the marmoset's long tail as it curls round and finishes in a rounded tip. Follow the shape of the tail up to the marmoset's body. The marmoset is sat on a branch in this statue, so follow the tail until it joins the back end of the marmoset's body. Feel the length of the marmosets body and find where its arms and legs come down from its shoulders and hips. Most primates have fingernails and toenails rather than claws, marmosets however have sharp claws at the ends of their fingers and toes. As they are so small, they cannot grip branches with their fingers and toes like larger primates can. They therefore have to use sharp claws to cling to the bark of the trees so they can climb. If you move your hands up to find the marmoset's head, you will feel that it is framed by tufts of hair that cover their ears. On a common marmoset, these tufts of hair are white and generally stick out horizontally from their face. Although much smaller than our own, marmosets' faces are a similar shape to human faces. They are relatively flat with two forward-facing eyes, a flatter nose and a wider mouth. Marmosets are referred to as New World Monkeys, which are species of monkey that come from Central and South America. If you find and feel the marmoset's small nose, you will feel that it is quite broad for the size of the face and its nostrils open sideways, both of which are features of a New World Monkey.