



Meet Our Monkeys

Three species of monkeys live in the forests and woodlands of Kurisa Moya – samango monkeys, vervet monkeys and chacma baboons. Read this flyer to learn a little bit about them, then, if your curiosity is piqued, schedule a forest monkey walk with one of our guides.

Monkeys are wild animals. **DO NOT APPROACH THEM** and **DO NOT STARE DIRECTLY AT THEM** because monkeys will interpret this as a threat. And, above all, **DO NOT FEED THEM.** Please help us keep them wild. Just enjoy listening to them and watching them!



Ben de Boer

The samango monkey is South Africa's only forest monkey. Samangos live in extended family groups that range in size from roughly 10 to 40 animals. At sunrise you may hear a low-pitched "boom" coming from different parts of the forest. These are the adult male samangos of different groups letting each other know that they're watching over their territories. Samango monkeys are shy, quiet animals. They eat fruit, seeds, flowers and leaves.



Carolyn Bocian

Vervet monkeys prefer more open habitats; you are likely to see them in Acacia woodland and along the road. There are usually about 30 or 40 animals in vervet groups which, like samangos, are really members of a large extended family. Their calls are not as distinctive as the samangos, but you may be able to distinguish their barks and cries. Vervet monkeys eat fruit, seeds, flowers, leaves and grasses.



Linda Barnes

Chacma baboons are found in woodland and grassland habitats. Groups may be as large as 50 or more animals, consisting mostly of related females and their offspring. Adult males in the group organize themselves in a dominance hierarchy; their “wa-hoo” calls, heard most often in the early morning, probably keep different baboon groups from wandering into each other’s foraging areas. These animals are omnivorous, feeding on roots, bulbs, fruit, seeds, leaves and invertebrates.

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