

Table 1: Summary of Prey Frequency by Infraorder

| prey | haplorrhini | strepsirrhini |
|------------|-------------|---------------|
| amphibia | 47 | 3 |
| aves | 147 | 13 |
| mammalia | 156 | 4 |
| squamata | 65 | 10 |
| teleostei | 13 | 0 |
| vertebrata | 3 | 0 |

INTRODUCTION

This project serves as an exploration of possible interactions between tool use, diet, social groupings and other variables, and is far from comprehensive. Future work should consider the role of resource distribution and perhaps predation risk, among other factors.

METHODS

The data was procured.

ANALYSIS

CARNIVORY ACROSS PRIMATES

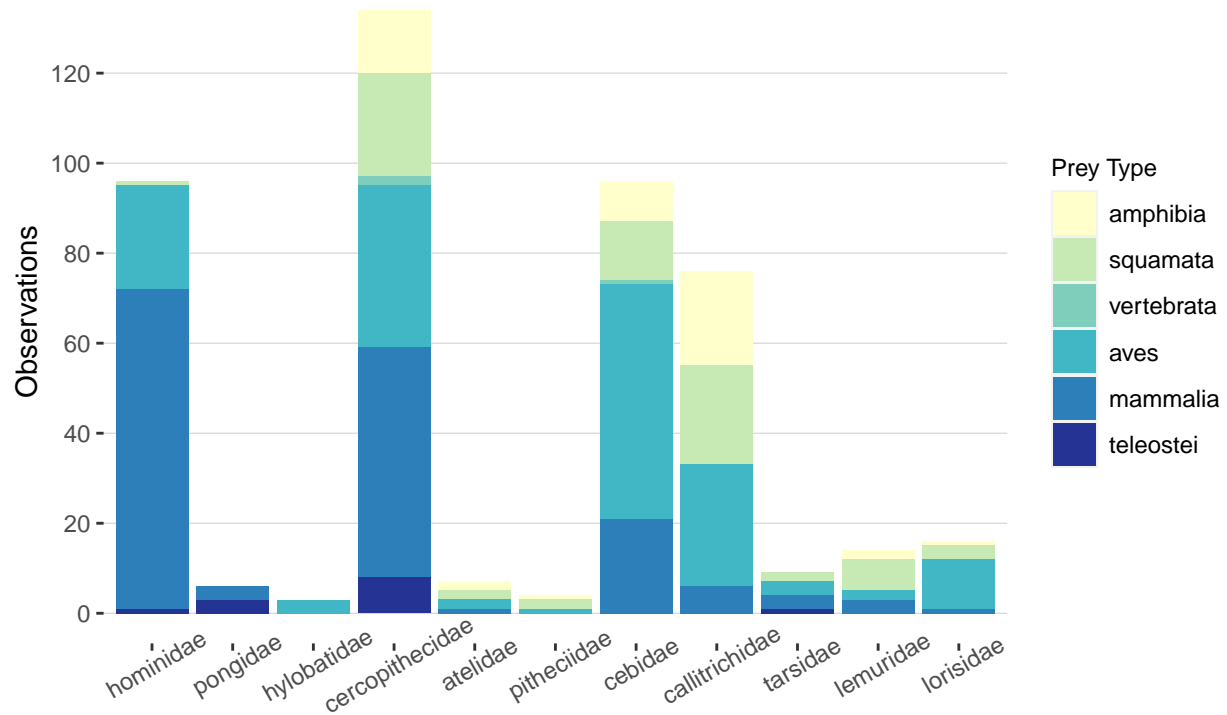
Watts (2020) reviewed meat eating across primates.

```
## 'summarise()' has grouped output by 'prey'. You can override using the
## '.groups' argument.
```

Table 2: Inconsistent Tool Use

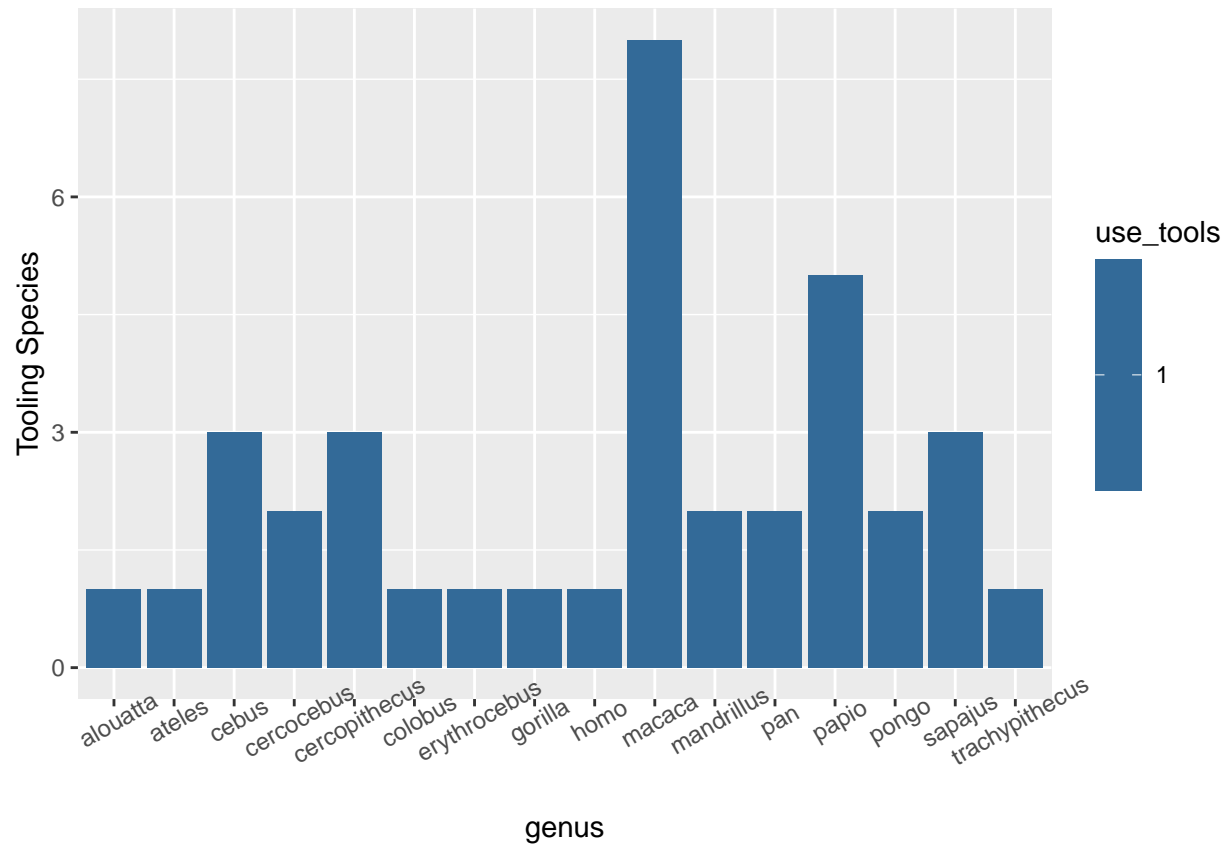
| use_tools | haplorrhini | strepsirrhini |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|
| 0 | 131 | 45 |
| 1 | 37 | 0 |

versity of Prey Type in Carnivorous Primate Families

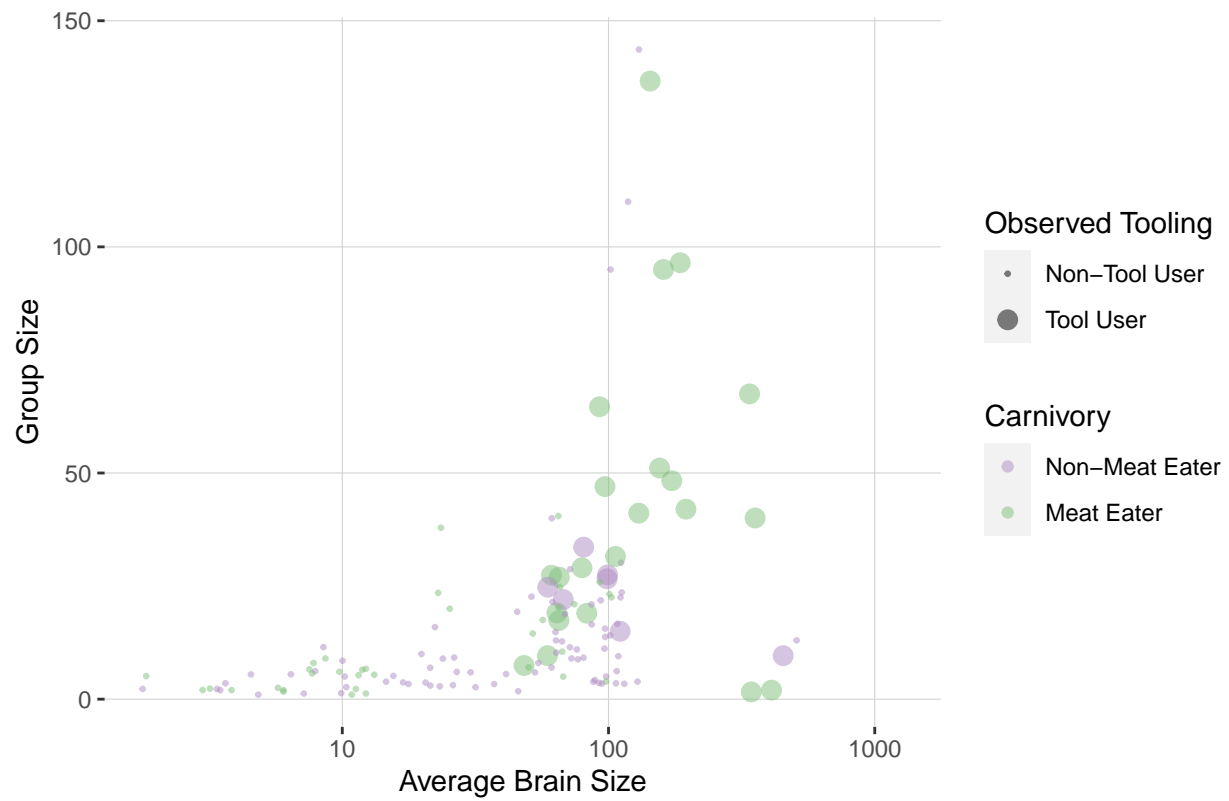


TOOL USE ACROSS PRIMATES

'summarise()' has grouped output by 'use_tools'. You can override using the
'.groups' argument.



Overview of Primate Drivers



ANOVA

REFERENCES

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