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EVERGLADES OUTPOST

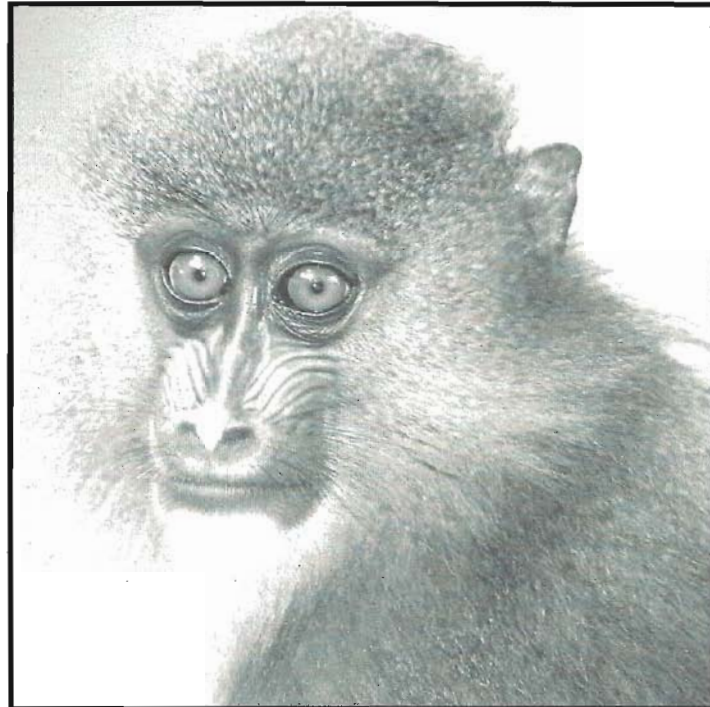
35601 SW 192 AVENUE, HOMESTEAD, FL 33034
PHONE: (305) 247-8000 FAX: (305) 247-0500
WEBSITE: [HTTP://WWW.EVERGLADESOUTPOST.ORG](http://www.EVERGLADESOUTPOST.ORG)

The Everglades Outpost Inc. is a not-for-profit wildlife refuge with continuous need for donations of time, material, services and funds. All contributions are tax deductible (501-C3).

OUR MISSION:

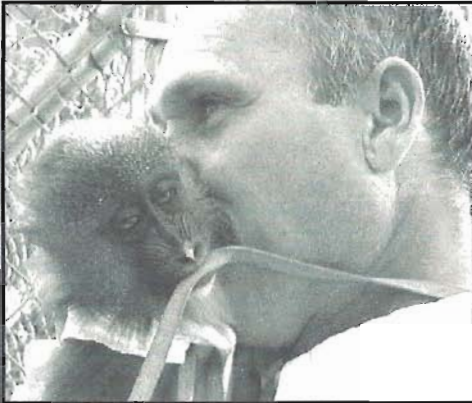
1. Rescue of injured or abandoned Florida wildlife or exotic species.
2. Medical care and treatment for sick, injured and abandoned Florida wildlife and exotic species.
3. Rehabilitation and release of Florida wildlife back to its natural environment.
4. Suitable placement of permanently injured Florida wildlife.
5. Suitable placement of exotic species.
6. Education of the general public on the conservation of wildlife.
7. Propagation of endangered or threatened wildlife.

NEWSLETTER



LUCY

Photo: G.Tekerman



COVER STORY: I love Lucy...she's the most beautiful Mandrill Baboon I've ever met. Our girl is growing up – her face is getting a bluish tint that hints of her coming maturity. Here's some more facts about Baboons, Mandrills in particular...

There are two species of *Mandrillus*, the Drill and the Mandrill, all occurring in Africa. The Mandrill is more widely distributed in Western Central Africa: Cameroon, Gabon and the Congo.

Baboons are best described as large monkeys with short tails. They spend most of the day foraging on the ground and nights in trees or on cliffs. During the night, they roost in trees

Mandrill Baboons are the largest of the ground-dwelling primates. When fully mature, males are 120 pounds and 60 inches high. Males are up to twice as large as females, very powerful built with long canine teeth "fangs".

They have deep set eyes that are close together. They have dark hair through out most of their bodies except for their faces and butts which very colorful. The color on the faces is very brilliant, especially in the males. The whole is framed with bright orange chin and side-whiskers.

Mandrills are highly gregarious, living in large troops that contain a number of adults. They live in harems which average 20-25, with one male and 5-10 females, the rest being juveniles. They break up into harems to forage during the peak of the fruiting season. When this ends and they are forced to turn to less nutritious but widely available food, 6-7 harems may join up to form larger feeding groups of 200-600. Small groups are quieter, while larger bands are very noisy. The dominant male decides where the group should forage, and directs them from behind. But if there is danger, he moves to the front. Some harems may include 2 or more subordinate males.

They feed chiefly on insects and vegetation. Powerful animals, and formidable when provoked, they have been known to kill leopards, their worst enemy (*look out, Kaos*).

There are about 3,000 left in the wild. Mandrill populations have suffered drastic declines. They are severely hunted. Because they travel in large troops and are easily located by their constant grunting and screaming, entire populations are quickly decimated. They are also affected by habitat loss due to logging and clearing for agriculture.

