

Resource Summary Report

Generated by SPARC SAWG on Sep 17, 2026

Living Links: Center for the Advanced Study of Ape and Human Evolution

RRID:SCR_001776

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Living Links: Center for the Advanced Study of Ape and Human Evolution
(RRID:SCR_001776)

Resource Information

URL: http://www.emory.edu/LIVING_LINKS/

Proper Citation: Living Links: Center for the Advanced Study of Ape and Human Evolution (RRID:SCR_001776)

Description: The primary mission of the Living Links Center is to study human evolution by investigating our close genetic, anatomical, cognitive, and behavioral similarities with great apes. The Living Links Center was established for primate studies that shed light on human behavioral evolution. It is an integrated part of the Yerkes National Primate Research Center, which is the nation's oldest and largest primate center. The Living Links Center is home to two socially housed groups of chimpanzees and two socially housed groups of capuchin monkeys. The research conducted in this center is broken down into four categories: - Chimpanzees: Chimpanzee research at the Living Links Center is conducted at the Yerkes Field Station, which is home to two socially housed chimpanzee groups known as FS1 and FS2. Each mixed gender group of 12 individuals lives in a large outdoor enclosure with wooden climbing structures and play objects attached to an indoor sleeping area. FS1 and FS2 can hear, but not see each other because their enclosures are ~200m apart and separated by a small hill. Chimpanzee research is conducted on a volunteer basis with members of each group. - Elephants: This newly found presence of mirror self-recognition in elephants, previously predicted due to their well-known social complexity, is thought to relate to empathetic tendencies and the ability to distinguish oneself from others. As a result of this study, the elephant now joins a cognitive elite among animals commensurate with its well-known complex social life and high level of intelligence. Although elephants are far more distantly related to us than the great apes, they seem to have evolved similar social and cognitive capacities making complex social systems and intelligence part of this picture. These parallels between humans and elephants suggest a convergent cognitive evolution possibly related to complex sociality and cooperation. - Capuchin Monkeys: Though there are several different species of capuchin monkey, the one most widely studied in captivity by Living Links, is the brown, or

tufted, capuchin (*Cebus apella*). - Collaborative Projects: projects with collaborators around the world. Sponsors: This center is supported by the Yerkes National Primate Research Center.

Synonyms: Living Links

Resource Type: data or information resource, portal, topical portal

Keywords: elephant, evolution, gender, genetic, anatomical, animal, behavioral, capuchin monkey, cebus apella, chimpanzee, cognitive, convergent, great ape, human, primate, specie

Availability: Free, Freely available

Resource Name: Living Links: Center for the Advanced Study of Ape and Human Evolution

Resource ID: SCR_001776

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-10280

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080209+0000

Record Last Update: 20260912T195531+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Living Links: Center for the Advanced Study of Ape and Human Evolution.

No alerts have been found for Living Links: Center for the Advanced Study of Ape and Human Evolution.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 2 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [SPARC SAWG](#) .

Havrilesky LJ, et al. (2020) Patient preferences for maintenance PARP inhibitor therapy in ovarian cancer treatment. *Gynecologic oncology*, 156(3), 561.

Lacreuse A, et al. (2003) Estradiol selectively affects processing of conspecifics' faces in female rhesus monkeys. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 28(7), 885.