knowledge transmission: (1) the social tolerance that presents the intimate relations between two subjects using the vertex degree (representing the number of subjects to which each monkey is connected). The AGM finds only the strongest relationships. This measure reflects how much the subject is tolerated, or can also be seen as the most popular subject; and (2) the observation of proficient coconut breakers, which according to [10], the choice of the subject's target of observation in the coconut break activity is associated with a series of links between the social group (e.g., affiliation and affinity), but research also shows the strong relationship between the observation of proficient subjects and the consequent ability to acquire such proficiency [11].

In the results of this work, we did not observe the activity of coconut breaks observed in the data observed in the field, which, according to the bibliographic survey, is one of the factors that influence and a lot, in the transmission of knowledge.

Finally, the Cuzco tool developed for the LEC of IPUSP allows researchers to replace the currently manual processes (recorded using spreadsheets) and in papers, by electronic information flows. Considering the current process, this results in data redundancy, inflexibility, low level of security and difficulty in sharing between softwares (spreadsheet and software that generates AGM). It has a set of interrelated components that collects (or retrieve), process, store and distribute information to support decision making, for example, the generation of dynamic multi-filter FGM, of various epochs and regardless of the focus of the work or the search, the system stores the information centrally, keeping a history of the information for later analysis.

It is worth emphasizing that the two softwares can and should be used together, being the first (Cuzco) the identification of a subgroup of study and the second (Horacio) the use of this same subgroup to analyze the influences established between the several competences as presented in the hypothetical experiment 2.

In general, we believe that the contribution of this work can be adjusted to apply not only in primatology, as the case of this study, but also to other scenarios in which social situations can serve as support for their elements to the development or improvement of skills. The proposed knowledge transmission matrix correlates the different competencies and influences that one has over others and the way they develop. It was considered only a specific knowledge (coconuts break), but nothing prevents other knowledge from being considered, since the software can be expanded to cover any amount of knowledge. This, however, can be implemented in future work.

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