In the 1950s Earnest Hooton and Sherwood Washburn secured an initial place for primatology within the field of anthropology by arguing for the role it could play in elucidating human origins and the evolution of human behavior. Increasing interest in the anthropogenic context in which many nonhuman primate populations live has since broadened the scope of anthropological primatology beyond this original purpose. Ethnoprimalogy, the study of the ecological and cultural interconnections between humans and other primates, represents one such example of this expanded scope. In this talk, I will explore this field of study by discussing my field research in Indonesia and Florida and demonstrate how it helps to foster an integrative anthropology, more pluralistic approaches to scientific inquiry, and the sustainable coexistence of humans and other primates in the 21st century.