

VOLUME 36, NUMBER 2

DECEMBER 2010

The International Primatological Society

IPS Bulletin



President's Corner

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The 2010 IPS Congress in Kyoto was completed successfully. I express my hearty thanks to the organizing committee of the congress for their tremendous efforts in the whole process. The number of registrants was 1,026 from 57 countries. About half (45%) of the participants were from primate habitat countries. Student participants constituted a large portion the attendees and their presentations made great contributions to the theme of the congress "Quest for Coexistence with Nonhuman Primates". The pre-congress training workshop was conducted by Janette Wallis, Vice-President of IPS for Conservation, at Arashiyama Monkey Park, one of the oldest research sites of Japanese primatology. A group of Japanese macaques have been well habituated, and monkey viewing for tourism and education are well organized. However, Japanese macaques are also regarded as crop raiders everywhere in Japan. I hope the participants have learned about the conflicts between Japanese people and macaques, conservation measures for their coexistence, and to apply this knowledge and discussions in the workshop to similar problems for conservation in their countries.

The Student Affairs Workshop was conducted as a new program of the

IPS congress. It was organized by the graduate students of Kyoto University, who chaired the five sessions with different research areas. Several professional primatologists were invited to talk with students. I participated in the session of Behavioral Ecology & Evolutionary Biology with the other four primatologists (England, Indonesia and U.S.A.). Students from Asia, Africa, Central and South America explained their present problems and future hope. Their major problems are how to get the scholarships, funds, and supervisors for their research. Each of us told them past educational and research histories, and made suggestions for better solutions. I was so impressed by the enthusiastic contributions by both sides. We really hope the next generation will use our experiences for creating the new scientific world and for finding good posts as primatologists. I also hope they use this opportunity to build wide and strong networks among primatologists.

We had seven plenary lectures during the congress. The lectures by the five invited primatologists had diverse topics of the most advanced primatology, such as the evolution of cooperative breeding in humans, the discovery of *Ardipithecus ramidus*, the peaceful nature of bonobo society, the mirror mechanism of pri-

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KATIE LEIGHTY, EDITOR

MANY THANKS TO STEPHEN NASH FOR THE SOCIETY LOGO

mates, and the evolution of macaque societies. The lecture by Alison Jolly, the winner of the 2010 IPS Lifetime Achievement Award, was very impressive and instructive to the future of primatology. She emphasized the importance of primatological education, especially the necessity of education for children. Her long experience of field work in Madagascar and her great contribution to the conservation of lemurs described the real picture of educational effects on capacity building of primatologists and conservation. During the previous congress at Edinburgh, when I took over the president's duties from Richard Wrangham, I also stated the importance of primatological education. Primates are well known in the world, but primatology has still been limited at the level of universities. In Japan, primatology is rarely available in biology textbooks in the primary, secondary, and high schools. Even in universities, primatology rarely appears in the syllabus of lectures. We need to spread primatology to every level of education. In this respect, this congress was very successful, because its venue was the campus of Kyoto University. Although many students could not attend the congress, they gained interest in primatology by participating in exhibitions and open symposia. An exhibition of children's books on primates in the world was held in a gallery in Kyoto City during the congress. Alison and several IPS members donated books for the exhibition, and many people visited the gallery. After the congress, the six participants from Africa explained folk stories in their countries for the audience there. These intercultural exchanges contribute to the spread of primatology at the different levels of education. I really hope many of you make efforts to promote primatology for future generations.

As president of IPS, I made a lecture on conservation strategies of primates describing recent situations of Japanese macaques and Grauer's gorillas. Japan is one of the 34 biodiversity hotspots due to its high diversity of vascular plants, their endemism and high risk of extinction. About 40% of mammals, 60% of reptiles and 80% of amphibians are endemic to Japan. Although many of them are now threatened with extinction, very few known species have become extinct. Several reasons for their survival are considered, such as climate, mountainous areas, undeveloped pasture, small tenant farming, etc. Satoyama, secondary

forests between farm lands and mountainous forests, may have constituted a buffer zone between people and wild animals. About 67% of mainland Japan is covered with forest. Satoyama (20%) is still larger than farm land (17%). People have frequently used the forest for collecting fire wood, construction materials, plant foods, and medicines. These activities have prevented wild animals from invading crops and have resulted in coexistence of people with them. The major religions (Buddhism and Shintoism) in Japan prohibited carnivorous diet. However, recent mechanized farming and industrialization have drastically reduced human activities in Satoyama, and wild animals have come to stay in Satoyama and to invade in farmlands. Recovery or recreation of Satoyama is one effective solution for the reduction of human-animal conflict and for the conservation of biodiversity in Japan. During the COP 10 just after the 2010 IPS congress, Satoyama initiatives were recommended to other countries as strong tactics for the conservation of biodiversity.

I also think that we should consider religion as an important influence on conservation. Buddhism and Shintoism have contributed to the conservation of nature in Japan by spreading the spirit to respect nature and natural resources. Science and religion can cooperate to increase conservation activities. This is why we decided to show congress participants Buddhist music at the welcome party and the banquet. Wild animals including Japanese macaques have been regarded as messengers of gods and preserved well by Buddhism. Similar circumstances may be present in many habitat countries. As described in the IPS policy statements, we will improve primate conservation through community involvement. We should respect tradition and religion of the local community. Collaboration between science and religion will provide us strong measures of conservation. It may also contribute to primate conservation during armed conflicts. As Conservation International reported in 2009, over 90% of the major armed conflicts between 1950 and 2000 occurred within countries containing biodiversity hotspots, and more than 80% took place directly within hotspot areas. This means that primate conservation is frequently impacted by human conflict and a solution needs to be found. I have a long experience of such conflicts with Congolese colleagues.

During the periods of civil wars, the role of local NGOs is very important in conservation initiatives. At the end of the congress, we held an open symposium on the "Origin of Violence and its Solution". The purpose of this symposium was to organize a discussion on human violence between primatologists and cultural anthropologists, and between scientists and religionists. We invited a clergyman, a university professor, and a head master of a Kyoto temple. Although we could not find the best solution, we deepened our understanding. I hope these debates will lead us to future cooperation for seeking solutions.

At the post-congress council meeting, Jonah Rat-

simbazafy, representing the Malagasy Primate Society, recommended the IPS to establish an "Unsung Hero" recognition program. This is a good idea. Among non-researchers, there are many people who serve conservation and/or animal welfare. Their great contributions to the development of primatology should be honored publicly. The next congress in 2012 will be held in Veracruz, Mexico. I hope our successful results and new components in the 2010 congress contribute to making the 2012 congress a great success.

Juichi Yamagiwa

VP for Education

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Congratulations to all of the student competition award winners from the 2010 IPS Congress!

Paper competition

1st Place – Mary Blair – Landscape heterogeneity influences gene flow in the Central American Squirrel monkey

2nd Place – Erica van de Waal – Testing for traditions of food cleaning in six groups of Vervet monkeys

3rd Place – Michelle Brown – Rethinking the causes of sex-specific aggression during intergroup encounters: lessons from Grey-cheeked Mangabeys and Redtail monkeys

Honorable Mention – Anna Naverette – The expensive tissue hypothesis in primates – new results

Poster competition

1st Place – Moe Go – Ranging behaviors in mixed-species associations of Blue monkeys and Red-tailed monkeys in the Kalinzu Forest, Uganda

2nd Place – Kayla Hartwell – Seasonal variation in the degree of sex segregation in Spider monkeys at Runaway Creek Nature Reserve, Belize

3rd Place – Daisuke Koyabu – Food toughness and craniodental morphology in three sympatric guenon species

Honorable Mention – Hiroki Sato – Behavioral thermoregulation against diurnal heat stress under water scarcity in Common Brown Lemurs

A huge thanks also goes to the following individuals who served as judges for the final competition: Mukesh Chalise, Francine Dolins, Tanya Humle, Katie Leighty, Laura Marsh, Stefan Merker, Marc Myers, Lisa Parr, Tara Stoinski, Steve Ross, Serge Wich. Special thanks to Kristin Bonnie for co-chairing the competition.

Previous awardees for any IPS grant/award – please send me your name, project title, award year, and award type as we are trying to track our awardees and grantees in a database. Thank you!

If any members are interested in serving on the Education Committee or have specific issues they would like addressed, please contact me.

Elizabeth Lonsdorf

IPS Treasury Note\$

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The IPS Treasury remains strong, especially the General Fund. The Conservation Fund is fairly depleted at the moment however, as we paid out almost **\$89,000** from this Fund alone during the 2010 calendar year to support Conservation small grants, the Conservation Through Community Involvement initiative, Southwick awards, Jacobsen grants, and the Pre-Congress Training Program in Kyoto. We were able to replenish the Conservation Fund a little at the Congress in Kyoto, raising \$2,537 from the Silent Auction and \$2,391 from the Conservation Challenge at the Congress banquet. The subsequent matching challenge that ended on October 31 resulted in an additional \$3,717 in contributions to the Conservation Fund. While we are very happy to have been able to raise this additional money, the Conservation Fund is still depleted and could use additional contributions, so we encourage you to make a contribution when you renew your IPS membership and/or IJP subscription for 2011.

The 2010 Congress in Kyoto was a very modest financial success, resulting in a \$2,000 profit for the IPS General Fund. Thank you very much to the Congress organizers for all of their efforts.

As usual, thanks to everyone who has paid their dues, made a contribution, attended a recent Congress, or purchased IJP. It is your commitment to IPS, primatology, and primates that has enhanced the Society's financial health and allowed us to support so many worthy programs, projects, and individuals.

Membership figures continue to climb, with almost 1,700 members in good standing at the end of 2010, up from about 1,500 in 2008 and 1,040 in 2006. The 2010 membership year has come to a close and we are now accepting payments for 2011 IPS memberships and IJP subscriptions. Let's see if we can make it to 1,800 members in good standing for 2011.

If you have not done so, please **renew your IPS membership for 2011**. As always, you can join through the IPS website

www.internationalprimatologicalsociety.org

or through your National Primate Society (American, German, Congolese, and Spanish only).

IJP subscriptions can be purchased through IPS and the sooner you purchase your subscription, the sooner you will receive your copies of the Society's official journal. IPS receives a small payment for each IJP subscription purchased through IPS. **This is the second year that electronic subscriptions to IJP are available.** You can either purchase a hard copy subscription (still \$48, including electronic access to IJP) or you can purchase an electronic subscription only (still \$37). When your IJP payment has been processed, I will email you a token that will give you electronic access to all issues of IJP (not just those published during the subscription year). If you have any questions, please contact me.

There are now 166 Full or Partial Lifetime Members in IPS. New Lifetime Members since the last Bulletin include:

J. Herndon
P. Judge

D. Shimizu
R. Teixeira da Cunha

Lifetime Members will never have to pay dues again, but they can still order IJP or make contributions to the General Fund or the Conservation Fund from the webpage and are encouraged to do so.

Let me know if you have any other Membership and/or Treasury questions.

Steve Schapiro

VP for Captive Care

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While I have not much to report on the grants, since I am still waiting for mid-term reports to be sent, I would like to report on the progress with the translation of our guidelines. Due to the size of the program and the Captive Care Committee's interest in seeing these guidelines translated into as many languages as possible, we have decided to speed up the process by seeking funds to assist not only in the translation, but also in printing and dissemination of these guidelines to relevant authorities and officials in the Southeast Asian countries which we have targeted (Indonesia, Malaysia, Laos, Vietnam and Thailand). We are working closely with our SEAPA colleagues at the moment to assess our needs for this process, while at the same time, sourcing the funds. We expect by next year to have completed translation in four additional SE Asian languages, with copies printed and disseminated to key persons in the region.

The committee is also working to ensure that a Captive Care Workshop for Central and South American facilities is conducted at the Mexico IPS Congress in 2012. Anyone wishing to assist in this project, please contact me directly.

Debby Cox

VP for Conservation

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Your IPS Conservation Committee continues to work on ways to help improve the long-term protection of primate species and their habitats.

At the start of the year, we will make available the 2011 form for IPS Conservation Grants and encourage applications from anyone working on conservation projects. The deadline for receipt of material will be March 1st and we hope to have funding decisions by late April 2011.

We have still pushed forward on building an online resource for sharing conservation education materials – which will now include a broader treatment of primate conservation. If you want to contribute, please contact me immediately. We're looking for: updates on your primate conservation projects, specific conservation success stories, ideas for conservation education (including any packaged courses that can be made available for download, etc.).

If you would like to volunteer to serve on the IPS Conservation Committee, please contact me. Committee work for the coming year will include reviewing grant applications, gathering materials for our web resource, and developing new ideas for raising money for the IPS Conservation Fund.

As usual, if you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Janette Wallis

VP for Research

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I am delighted to serve IPS as Vice President for Research. I take over from Peter Kappeler, inaugural VP for Research, and would like to thank him for his hard work in promoting the importance of research in primatology.

The advancement of excellent scientific research on all species of primatology is key to the Society's goals. Research in primatology, and the International Primatological Society, unite diverse disciplines, including anthropology, anatomy, ethology, paleontology, psychology, sociology, and zoology in a unique fashion. The scientific understanding of primate species, including our own species, can bring insight into fundamental scientific questions, enables us to understand our own evolutionary antecedents, and aids conservation efforts.

The VP for Research organizes the Research Grant competition. Research grants of up to \$1500 are evaluated by an ad hoc Research Committee. I would be happy to receive nominations for membership on this committee.

Jo Setchell

Societal Business

Proceedings of the XXIIIrd Congress of the International Primatological Society, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan, September, 2010

Minutes of the Pre-Congress Meeting, September 12, 2010

Attending:

IPS Officers:

Juichi Yamagiwa (President)
 Nancy Caine (Secretary General)
 Katie Leighty (VP for Communications)
 Elizabeth Lonsdorf (VP for Education)
 Debby Cox (VP for Captive Care and Breeding)
 Steve Schapiro (Treasurer and VP for Membership)
 Janette Wallis (VP for Conservation)
 Peter Kappeler (outgoing VP for Research)
 Richard Wrangham (ex-officio, Past President)

Affiliated Society representatives:

Kim Bard (Primate Society of Great Britain)
 Ramesh Boonratana (SE Asian Primatological Association)
 Dorothy Fragaszy (American Society of Primatologists)
 Patricia Izar (Sociedade Brasileira de Primatologia)
 Judith Masters (Primate Ecology and Genetics Group, South Africa)



Ute Radespiel (Gesellschaft für Primatologie)
Gabriel Ramos-Fernandez (Asociación Mexicana de Primatología)
Brigitte Senut (Societe Francophone de Primatologie)
Luca Sineo (Associazione Primatologica Italiana)
Yukio Takahata (Primate Society of Japan)
Augusto Vitale & Julia Fischer (European Federation of Primatology)
Anthony Rylands (Primate Specialist Group)
Joanna Setchell (IJP Editor and incoming VP for Research)

- I. The meeting was called to order at 12:30h by President Yamagiwa, and introductions were made.
- II. Minutes from the Council and General Assembly meetings at the 2008 Congress in Edinburgh were approved.
- III. Officers' Reports
 - A. President's report (J. Yamagiwa)
 1. Over the past two years, IPS has communicated with a variety of organizations and entities in accordance with our policies and mission and as depicted below in the VP reports.
 2. Elections were held in the spring of 2010. Steve Schapiro (Treasurer and VP for Membership), Nancy Caine (Secretary General), and Janette Wallis (VP for Conservation) were re-elected to their offices; Joanna Setchell was elected to replace Peter Kappeler as VP for Research.
 3. From among eleven people nominated, the IPS Lifetime Achievement Award was given to Allison Jolly.
 - B. Secretary General's Report (N. Caine)
 1. Secretary Caine thanked the affiliated societies and encouraged their involvement in IPS. Eleven of the 15 affiliated societies were represented at this meeting (see above); the affiliated societies not represented include those from Spain, Madagascar, Portugal, and Congo. All but two of the affiliated societies qualify for voting membership on Council.
 2. Council members were encouraged to alert the Secretary General if they become aware of issues that might require or benefit from the attention of IPS.
 - C. Treasurer and VP for Membership (S. Schapiro)
 1. VP Schapiro presented membership and financial data for IPS (see minutes of the General Assembly).
 2. The General Fund has risen appreciably since 2005. The conservation funds tend to remain about the same over time. Conservatively, VP Schapiro predicts a loss of \$49K next year, but a profit of \$11K for 2011. We need more outside investors in IPS in order to better support existing IPS activities and fund new initiatives.
 3. A question from Council: why should we try to make money on conferences? Can't we lower the registration fees if we simply try to break even? VP Schapiro answered that we indeed develop Congress budgets with a breakeven budget in mind, but if the conference is managed well we get profits from exhibitors, fees from additional attendance, etc. Profits from conferences go to support conservation and other IPS efforts.
 4. Suggestions for fundraising were made and will be continued at the post-Congress Council meeting.

D. VP for Conservation (J. Wallis)

1. VP Wallis reported on the grants and awards process and results (see General Assembly minutes for names of those selected). Twelve and ten grants were given in 2009 and 2010, respectively. Typically, about 40-50 proposals are received.
2. VP Wallis is concerned that few applications from developing countries are selected for funding, primarily because those applicants haven't the infrastructure or experience to put together "polished" proposals. We discussed the use of volunteer editors who can help applicants with their proposals before submission. Such editors would not be eligible to judge the grant submissions, however. We will post a successful grant application on the website so that applicants can see what constitutes an excellent proposal.
3. The Pre-Congress Training Program (PCTP) was a big success. Topics included conservation science, grant writing, and effective public presentations using PowerPoint. Trainees collected data at Arashiyama and practiced data analysis. All of the participants will leave with a CD with all program materials burned onto it. (See General Assembly minutes for the names of the participants). The Margot Marsh Biodiversity Foundation and IPS provided the financial support for the PCTP, and the University of Kyoto provided meeting space free of cost. VP Schapiro remarked that we need to look for ways to reduce the costs of the pre-Congress training program, which are significant.
4. Members of the Conservation Committee were thanked for their hard work, especially in reading grant applications.

E. VP for Education (E. Lonsdorf)

1. A total of twelve Jacobsen and Southwick awards were made in 2009 and 2010 (see General Assembly minutes for names of recipients). We only get 10-15 applicants each year. VP Lonsdorf asks that we urge worthy recipients to apply so that the applicant pool is expanded.
2. In 2008 IPS agreed to a policy that opposes the use of nonhuman primates as performers, photo props or actors. In the past two years VP Lonsdorf has sent seventeen letters to organizations that use/depict primates in one of these ways. She noted that Dodge (part of the Chrysler group of auto makers) did pull an advertisement about which we had written to them.
3. VP Lonsdorf has created a database that can store all student award winners, grant recipients, and training workshop participants. Her office is happy to maintain the database, but she needs information from all VPs on their grant winners and workshop participants.
4. The student competition for this Congress follows a new procedure (decided upon in 2008). There were 78 oral and 19 poster submissions by student authors who asked to be considered for the competition. The abstract for each of these submissions was reviewed by four members of the Education Committee and a finalist group of 13 oral and 8 poster presentations was selected. Each of these 21 presentations will be attended by five judges; VP Lonsdorf and Kristin Bonnie will judge all of them. Winners will be announced at the General Assembly.
5. Members of the Education Committee were thanked for their hard work, especially in reading grant applications and judging posters/papers.

F. VP for Captive Care (D. Cox)

1. With the help of VPs Lonsdorf and Wallis, VP Cox developed the Private Ownership of Nonhuman Primates policy and VP Leighty put it to an e-vote of the membership. It was approved.

2. The IPS guidelines for captive care were translated into Mandarin. Duke University kindly paid for the translator. We are working on Thai, Japanese, and Vietnamese translations. Portuguese is another language to consider for translation, but as always, we depend on volunteers to step forward and carry out the translation. VP Cox suggests that we pursue a grant to do further translations.
3. Twelve captive care grants were awarded over the past two years (see General Assembly minutes for list of awardees from 2009 and 2010). However, only 18 grants were submitted during this time. We need to encourage more submissions.
4. IPS endorsed PASA's (Pan-African Sanctuary Alliance) guidelines for the care of primates in sanctuaries.
5. A manual on how to care for captive spider monkeys has been written by a previous IPS grant winner and the authors are asking that we post it on the IPS website. We will discuss this matter at the post-Congress Council meeting.
6. VP Cox made a motion that we should no longer go to the expense of making plaques for every IPS grant winner. A paper award document is sufficient. The motion was passed. We will continue to make plaques for the following award winners: Galante, Southwick, student presentation, and lifetime achievement.
7. Members of the Captive Care Committee were thanked for their hard work over the last two years.

G. VP for Research (P. Kappeler)

1. The Research Committee received over 50 applications per year. (see General Assembly minutes for list of awardees from 2009 and 2010). Winners were all from the UK and US, and we discussed the causes/implications of that statistic.
2. VP Kappeler expressed a concern about the quality of presentations at IPS Congresses. The early deadline for abstracts reduces the chance to present one's latest and most exciting research.
3. Several members of Council noted that we have no choice but to set early deadlines. People cannot apply for funding and/or visas if they do not have an accepted abstract. However, the call for abstracts should set the deadline as near to the Congress as possible.
4. VP Kappeler also noted that he was part of the abstract review process this year, and was surprised that only two submitted abstracts were rejected. President Yamagiwa noted that we should monitor the quality of the presentations at this conference. PSG representative Rylands reminded us that editing the abstracts is a big job that is as important as the accept/reject decision. But should, in fact, this sort of editing be done by the Program Committee?
5. Members of the Research Committee were thanked for their hard work, especially in reading grant applications.

H. VP for Communications (K. Leighty)

1. IPS communications are now 100% on-line and this saves IPS a great deal of money.
2. We have seen a significant increase in membership participation in IPS business since the initiation of online voting.
3. Council members are encouraged to submit items to the Bulletin.

IV. Report from the IUCN Primate Specialist Group (A.B. Rylands)

- A. A brief synopsis of the PSG's activities over the last two years was provided, including a report on the publication and media release of the list of World's Top 25 Endangered Primates 2008-2010
- B. An abridged version of the report will appear in the IPS Bulletin.

- V. Reports from representatives of affiliated societies.
 - A. Each representative present at the meeting provided a brief review of her/his organization.
 - B. Many of the organizations are planning upcoming meetings and have recently elected new officers.

- VI. Report from the editorial office of IJP (J. Setchell)
 - A. Editor Setchell presented data on submissions, acceptance rates, etc. (see General Assembly minutes for details).
 - B. IJP is doing well, with a current impact score of 1.788 (23 out of 135 in zoology).
 - C. Editor Setchell hopes to increase the number of available reviewers, increase submissions from scientists living in habitat countries, and reduce the publication lag time once the paper has been accepted.

- VII. Report from organizers of the 2012 Congress (Organizing Committee)
 - A. Aralisa Shedden, Jorge Martinez-Contreras, and Ernesto Rodrigues-Luna provided information about the upcoming Congress, the theme of which is "Primate's Legacy and Future Challenges."
 - B. Planning is going well for the Congress, to be held at the World Trade Center in Veracruz. Pertinent information on registration projections, accommodations, activities in the surrounding area, etc., was presented.
 - C. The registration fee is largely determined by the costs of the WTC, but the low cost of accommodations and food should offset registration costs.
 - D. Authors will not be limited to one presentation and time slots will be 15 minutes (12 minutes with 3 minutes for discussion). Abstracts will be reviewed on-line.
 - E. Although Veracruz has not been targeted and is expected to remain a safe destination, there are some concerns about drug-related violence in Mexico and how it might affect attendance. At the post-Congress meeting, Council will discuss whether or not to have a back-up location for the Congress if the situation in Mexico deteriorates.

- VIII. Presentation of bids for the 2014 Congress
 - A. The first bid was from Hanoi, Viet Nam
 - B. Nguyen Manh Hiep spoke for the Organizing Committee and presented information in accordance with their written bid, which had been reviewed by Council prior to the meeting.
 - C. The meeting is proposed for early August, 2014, at the National Convention Center.
 - D. The second bid was from Cape Town, South Africa
 - E. Judith Masters spoke for the Organizing Committee and presented information in accordance with their written bid, which had been reviewed by Council prior to the meeting.
 - F. The meeting is proposed for June 29 – July 5, 2014, at the Cape Town International Convention Center.
 - G. Council thanked both organizing committees for their excellent bids and presentations, but voted to accept the bid from Hanoi, Vietnam.

- IX. New business
 - A. VP Lonsdorf asked if IPS can establish a travel award that is not limited to students from range countries. Questions ensued: From where would the money come? Should it be added to the Congress budget? There was general hesitancy to add to the costs of registration. Treasurer Schapiro worries that we will never satisfy the need. VP Leighty suggested that we put a list of possible funding sources on our website.
 - B. Travel funds should be considered in efforts to secure large donations.

The meeting was adjourned at 17:37h by President Yamagiwa.

Minutes of the IPS General Assembly, September 17, 2010

President Juichi Yamagiwa called the meeting to order at 16:55h

I. Executive Council reports

A. President (J. Yamagiwa)

1. President Yamagiwa began by calling for a moment of silence for primatologists who have passed away since the Edinburgh Congress.
2. Members of the Japanese organizing committee for the Kyoto Congress were thanked.

B. Summary of Council Reports (N. Caine)

1. Secretary General Caine reminded the membership that the IPS Council meets twice at every Congress, once at the beginning and once at the end, to carry out the business of IPS. The IPS Council includes the officers (President, Secretary General, Treasurer, and the immediate Past President who serves as the ad hoc member), the Vice Presidents (Captive Care, Communication, Conservation, Education, Membership, Research), a representative from the IUCN Primate Specialist Group, and representatives of each of the affiliated societies of IPS (currently numbering fifteen). Reports by members of Council were given at the pre-Congress meeting (see minutes of that meeting).
2. At the pre-Congress Council meeting, bids to host the 2014 Congress were presented from Cape Town, South Africa, and Hanoi, Vietnam. Both bids were commendable, but the Council voted to accept the bid from Vietnam.
3. No actions were taken at the pre-Congress Council meeting that required action at the General Assembly.

C. Conservation Grants and Awards (J. Wallis)

1. The following individuals were awarded conservation grants in 2009: Leonard Akwany, Claire Coulson, Fanny Cornejo, Edwin Alongamoh, Eileen Larney, Julia Ruppell, Melanie Seiler, Arif Setiawan, Oliver Schuelke, Bishnu Shrestha, Danica Stark, Hannah Trayford.
2. The following individuals were awarded conservation grants in 2010: Cortni A. Borgerson, Camille Coudrat, Claire L. Coulson, Rebecca H. Goldstone & Michael Stern, Caroline Gomez-Posada, Shiela M. Holmes, Cecilia P. Juarez, Jean-Baptiste Leca, Melissa A. Reiland, Kathryn A. Shutt.
3. The Martha Galante Award for 2010 was awarded to Bernardo Urbani of Venezuela.

D. Education Awards (E. Lonsdorf)

1. In 2009, Jacobsen Awards were given to Marina Cords, Fanny Fernandez-Melo, Rosamira Guillen, Panut Hadsiswoyo, Cheryl Knott, Iader Lamilla, and Jeta James Fawoh.
2. In 2010, Jacobsen Awards were given to Claire Coulson, Debby Cox, and Kate Grounds.
3. In 2010, Southwick Awards were given to Silver James Burungi and Joseph Mulema.

E. Captive Care Grants (D. Cox)

1. The following individuals were awarded grants by the Captive Care Committee in 2009: Brandon Wheeler, Brenda McCowan, Claire Coulson, Doug Cress & Steve Un-

win, Hannah Trayford, Nina Jaffre, and Olivier Callibut.

2. The following individuals were awarded grants by the Captive Care Committee in 2010: Claire Coulson, Carmen Vidal, Liza Gonzalez, Kathryn Shutt, and Daniel Gottlieb.
- F. Research Grants (P. Kappeler)
1. The following individuals were awarded grants by the Research Committee in 2009: Tina Gunhold, Jason Kamilar, Catherine Markham, Eva Wikberg, Alecia Carter, Catherine Cooke, Alexander Georgiev, James Higham, Amy Porter, Guillame Pagès, Mrinalini Watsa, Melanie Beuerlein.
 2. The following individuals were awarded grants by the Research Committee in 2010: Brent Pav, Jackson Frechette, Morgan Gustison, Erin Wessling, Kelly Hughes, Joanna Malukiewicz, Caroline Phillips, Janni Pedersen, Stephanie Ramirez, Mrinalini Watsa.
- G. Membership Report (S. Schapiro)
1. Membership as measured in Congress years has steadily increased over the past four years, from 1040 in 2006 to 1684 in 2010.
 2. Membership is increasing markedly in Africa and Asia, but has declined since 2008 in the Americas and Europe.
 3. IJP Subscriptions through IPS
 - a. Springer, publisher of IJP, donates \$2 for every IJP subscription purchased through the IPS Treasurer. So far this year, 164 IJP subscriptions have been sold, yielding \$328 for IPS.
 - b. Electronic subscription to IJP is now included with hard-copy subscription. Electronic subscription only is also now available (\$37)
- H. Treasurer's Report (S. Schapiro)
1. As of December 31, 2009, the General Fund had a balance of \$235,043, the Conservation Fund had a balance of \$54,074, and the Galante Fund had a balance of \$43,404 (total funds \$332,521).
 2. On average, based on figures since 2006, IPS spends about \$70,300 per year for grants, awards, and Congress support.
 3. At the 2008 Congress in Edinburgh there were 1250 registrants and the Local Arrangements Committee managed to secure a profit of more than \$65,000 for IPS. As always, these profits go toward the support of future Congresses and the various IPS grant and award programs.
 4. The Revenue Enhancement Plan begun in 2002 is still underway.
 - a. Membership renewal drive (successful and continuing: ~1684 members in good standing at this time)
 - b. Congress profit-sharing
 - i. IPS made >\$80,000 profit from Uganda Congress
 - ii. IPS made >\$65,000 profit from Edinburgh Congress
 - iii. We are hoping to make a small profit from the Kyoto Congress
 - c. Selling IJP (ongoing)
 - d. Silent auction at Congresses (ongoing)
 - e. Lifetime Memberships (164 so far)
 5. Short-term goals
 - a. Encourage more contributions to the Conservation Fund
 - b. Encourage more Lifetime Memberships
 - c. Facilitate affiliated society membership in IPS
 - d. Search for new contributors

- e. Invest money from the General Fund?
- f. Achieve a profit from IPS 2010
- g. Facilitate lower registration fees for future Congresses
- h. Recover credit card fees?
- 6. Long-term goals
 - a. Increase revenue to increase support of mission-relevant programs (conservation, captive care, education, and research grants/awards; pre-Congress training programs)
 - b. Reduce Congress registration fees

II. Pre-Congress Training Program 2010 (J. Wallis)

- A. Participants: Bernadette Arakwiye – Rwanda; Ravahatramananjarosoa Fefy – Madagascar; Alhaji Malikje Siaka - Sierra Leone; Nabajit Das – India; Nguyen Thi Nhai – Vietnam; Kefeng Niu – China; Monica Tavares de Barros – Brazil; Alejandra Duarte Quiroga – Mexico; Gabriela Ponce Sanitizo – Guatemala; Felipe Ennes Silva – Brazil; Swapna Nelaballi – India.
- B. The following individuals were accepted for the PCTP but were unable to attend: Iregi Mwenja – Kenya; Meryas Kouton – Benin; Ganga Ram Regmi – Nepal; Lim Kannitha – Cambodia.
- C. Mentors/Lecturers: Janette Wallis – USA; Eiji Inoue – Japan; Mukesh Chalise – Nepal; Caroline Ross – UK; Mauricio Talebi – Brazil; Laura Marsh – USA; Nori Itoh – Japan.
- D. Keiko Tsubokawa provided valuable assistance.
- E. The participants received valuable training not only in matters directly related to conservation, but also in data analysis, giving PowerPoint lectures, etc. Each trainee received a CD with program materials included. The goal of the PCTP is not only for the trainees to return to their countries and implement conservation actions, but also to train their local colleagues and students.

III. International Journal of Primatology (J. Setchell)

- A. IJP attracted 199 new submissions in 2009.
- B. As of July 31, 2010, the journal has received 122 submissions. Of the new submissions, 29% were deemed unacceptable; 20% were rejected with the possibility of resubmission; revisions were requested for the remaining 51%.
- C. Over 95% of manuscripts for which revisions were requested were eventually accepted.
- D. Journal turnaround time averaged 61.5 days from submission to first decision in 2009. Thus far in 2010, that number has been reduced to 44.2 days.

IV. Primate Specialist Group report (A. Rylands)

- A. A brief synopsis of the report was provided.
- B. An abridged version of the report will appear in the IPS Bulletin.

V. Report on the 2012 Congress in Veracruz, Mexico (Organizing Committee)

- A. Aralisa Sheeden (Secretary of the Organizing Committee) spoke on behalf of the Organizing Committee (Jorge Martinez-Contreras, President; Ernesto Rodrigues-Luna, Vice-President), reporting on the excellent progress they have made in planning the 2012 Congress. They hope to attract some 1200 people to the meeting.
- B. The venue is the World Trade Center, near to which are inexpensive accommodations and affordable restaurants. Transportation is also inexpensive.

VI. 2014 Congress: Hanoi, Vietnam (Organizing Committee)

- A. Professor Le Xuan Canh, Ph.D., invited the membership to Hanoi for the 2014 Congress, which will be held at the National Convention Center in early August.
- B. In addition to the scientific program, Congress attendees will be able to enjoy a variety of pre- and/or post-Congress tours to enjoy the wildlife and cultural history of the country.

VII. Student Competition winners (E. Lonsdorf)

- A. The following students were selected as giving the best papers at the Kyoto Congress:
 - 1. 1st Place – Mary Blair – Landscape heterogeneity influences gene flow in the Central American Squirrel monkey
 - 2. 2nd Place – Erica van de Waal – Testing for traditions of food cleaning in six groups of Vervet monkeys
 - 3. 3rd Place – Michelle Brown – Rethinking the causes of sex-specific aggression during intergroup encounters: lessons from Grey-cheeked Mangabeys and Redtail monkeys
 - 4. Honorable Mention – Ana Naverette – The expensive tissue hypothesis in primates – new results
- B. The following students were selected as giving the best posters at the Kyoto Congress
 - 1. 1st Place – Moe Go – Ranging behaviors in mixed-species associations of Blue monkeys and Red-tailed monkeys in the Kalinzu Forest, Uganda
 - 2. 2nd Place – Kayla Hartwell – Seasonal variation in the degree of sex segregation in Spider monkeys at Runaway Creek Nature Reserve, Belize
 - 3. 3rd Place – Daisuke Koyabo – Food toughness and craniodental morphology in three sympatric guenon species
 - 4. Honorable Mention – Hiroki Sato – Behavioral thermoregulation against diurnal heat stress under water scarcity in Common Brown lemurs
- C. President Yamagiwa thanked everyone for attending the 2010 Congress and adjourned the meeting at 18:36h.

Minutes of the Post-Congress Meeting, September 18, 2010

Attending:

IPS officers:

Juichi Yamagiwa (President)
Nancy Caine (Secretary General)
Katie Leighty (VP for Communications)
Elizabeth Lonsdorf (VP for Education)
Debby Cox (VP for Captive Care and Breeding)
Steve Schapiro (Treasurer and VP for Membership)
Janette Wallis (VP for Conservation)
Jo Setchell (VP for Research)

Affiliated Society representatives:

Kim Bard (Primate Society of Great Britain)
Ramesh Boonratana (SE Asian Primatological Association)
Charlie Menzel (American Society of Primatologists)
Ute Radespiel (Gesellschaft für Primatologie)
Gabriel Ramos-Fernandez (Asociación Mexicana de Primatología)
Jonah Ratsimbazafy (Malagasy Primate Society)
Sabrina Krief (Societe Francophone de Primatologie)
Anthony Rylands (Primate Specialist Group)

- I. Call to order at 8:15h by President Yamagiwa. He announced that the final count of registrants for the Kyoto meeting was 1026.
- II. Treasurer Schapiro reported that the silent auction netted \$2537 and the conservation challenge netted \$2391.
- III. VP Leighty briefly described the duties of each Council officer and noted several tasks that need to be completed in the near future:
 - A. Elections will be held in mid-2011 for the offices of President, VP for Communications, VP for Captive Care, and VP for Education. Normally these elections are overseen by the President, but in the event that a President is standing for re-election, the Secretary General usually assumes the responsibility for that particular office.
 - B. Council members should remember to submit articles to the IPS Bulletin. We are particularly in need of reports from grant recipients. Contributions for the next Bulletin are due Oct. 15.
 - C. VPs should solicit grant applications for the next funding cycle.
- IV. Chico Otsuko Gooding recently retired after a long career assisting primatologists in their work. Specifically, she began Current Primate References (now PrimateLit), an invaluable resource for scientists and students.
 - A. VP Leighty suggested that a session at the Veracruz Congress be organized in her honor.
 - B. We understand that the funding for PrimateLit has been lost. VP Setchell will investigate this situation.
- V. Congress Planning Issues
 - A. Plans for the 2012 Congress in Veracruz are developing nicely. We discussed some concerns about the recent drug-related violence in the border states of Mexico (note that Veracruz is not a border state), including the possibility that some countries may issue travel prohibitions to Mexico. Should that come about, attendance may be lower than currently anticipated. VP Schapiro will talk to the organizers about contingencies they can put in place should the number of registrants be relatively small. Secretary General Caine will poll affiliated member representatives in about a year to see if they can help us determine if the numbers of registrants will be lower than expected.
 - B. Secretary Caine will poll Council members for ideas and suggestions regarding the program for the 2012 Congress (e.g., length of coffee breaks, number of concurrent sessions). This will be forwarded to the conference organizing committee.
 - C. Program committees should always do their best to set the abstract deadline as close to the time of the Congress as possible. However, abstract deadlines must be set well in advance of the Congresses in part because many individuals need to have an accepted abstract in order to apply for a visa and/or funding.
 - D. Although abstracts for Congress presentations must include some results, we should make it clear in the call that abstracts should not be based on data that are already published. Because the abstract submission deadline is necessarily well in advance of the Congress, it is understood that it is not always possible to report complete results at the time of abstract submission. Authors are welcome to discuss data not mentioned in the abstract during their Congress presentations. This will be made clear in the Call.
- VI. IPS Pre-Congress Training Program
 - A. As reported at the pre-Congress council meeting and the General Assembly, the PCTP was a great success this year. VP Wallis has already begun conversations with the Vera

- Cruz organizers about the PCTP for 2012. The PCTP is not necessarily focused on conservation, but conservation will be the topic for both the Mexico and Vietnam PCTPs.
- B. The PCTP is the official IPS pre-Congress program, but it does not preclude other pre- or post-Congress programs. VP Cox will consider the possibility of seeking external funding for a pre-Congress program on sanctuaries/captive care.
- VII. VP Leighty will add a “resources” section to each VP’s page on the IPS website. Links that are to be included in these sections will first be shared with the IPS officers to make sure there are no concerns about the content of the links. In addition, each “resources” section will have a disclaimer that IPS does not necessarily endorse the content of the linked pages.
- VIII. IJP
- A. Can we establish gratis e-subscriptions? VP Schapiro will speak to Springer. If it is possible, we will come up with an application process. It would be a subscription to an individual on behalf of a facility, not to an individual per se.
- B. We will issue a call in the next Bulletin for people to redirect their paper copies of IJP to facilities around the world that are unable to afford journal subscriptions. We will also ask members to recommend facilities that would be worthy recipients. VP Lonsdorf will monitor this process.
- IX. Student Poster and Oral Presentation Competition Process
- A. A revised student competition procedure was initiated at the Kyoto Congress. Students who entered the competition were required to submit an expanded abstract, and a group of finalists, whose presentations were judged at the Congress, were selected from among them. There were 8 poster finalists and 13 paper finalists at this Congress. VP Lonsdorf reports that this process was successful insofar as it made it possible for more people to judge each finalist and for each finalist to have at least two judges in common. There is some concern that the procedure favors students who are farther along in their research and have full results in their abstracts, but this seems unavoidable. Students are not prohibited from presenting at IPS even if they are not selected as finalists in the competition.
- B. It would be helpful if the expanded abstracts could be available to VP Lonsdorf on-line for the purposes of selecting the finalists.
- C. The VP for Education must always be on the Congress program committee to make sure student talks are scheduled appropriately.
- X. IPS relies primarily on contributions from its members and occasional funds from foundations to support its programs. We could benefit from contributions from external donors. An ad-hoc development committee was formed to investigate ways of securing such contributions. VP Cox will chair the committee; VPs Schapiro and Leighty, and affiliated society representatives Gabriel Ramos-Fernandez (Mexican society) and Zimbo Boonratana (SE Asian society), will also be on the committee.
- XI. The 10th meeting of the Convention for Biodiversity will meet in Nagoya in October 2010. A joint statement in support of primate conservation will be drafted by PSG representative Anthony Rylands and VP Wallis (to be sent over the signatures of President Yamagiwa and Russ Mittermeier) and sent to the Convention organizers.
- XII. At the suggestion of Jonah Ratsimbazafy (representing the Malagasy primate society), IPS will establish an “unsung hero” recognition program. Members of IPS can write testimoni-

als about individuals who have served the conservation and/or animal welfare goals of IPS in exemplary fashion but whose contributions are unlikely to be recognized in traditional or formal ways. This might include (but is not limited to) a colony manager, a park ranger, a docent, or even a customs officer, journalist, laboratory technician, or law enforcement agent. The recognition program is not a competition; those judged to be worthy will be sent letters of appreciation and recognition from IPS. VP Leighty will write a description of the program in the next Bulletin and we will see how many responses we get. Based on this trial period, we will decide how to proceed in determining if an individual is indeed an unsung hero and how to compose the letter.

- XIII. Affiliate representative Kim Bard (Great Britain) asked if IPS was able to assist affiliated societies in preparing for their meetings. IPS owns no software to assist with abstract submission, registration, etc., but we can offer advice. This led to a brief discussion of how IPS can assist affiliated societies in general. Secretary General Caine will poll the representatives on this topic.

VP Schapiro, on behalf of the entire IPS Council, thanked the Japanese for hosting a successful meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:17h.

Recognize Primatology's Unsung Heroes

Would you like to formally recognize someone's service to primate conservation and/or welfare? The IPS Council has initiated a program to formally acknowledge the work of individuals who support the goals of IPS but whose contributions are unlikely to be recognized in traditional ways. It is our hope that this program will provide an opportunity to honor those that make the work of our membership possible, such as (but not limited to) a colony manager, a park ranger, a docent, a customs officer, journalist, laboratory technician, or law enforcement agent. This program is not meant to be a competition; instead, individuals whose work is deemed to support the aims of our society will be sent a letter of recognition on behalf of the IPS Council. If you would like to recognize an "Unsung Hero of Primatology," please send a 1-2 page testimonial of this individual's work and how it promotes our efforts to IPS VP for Communications, Katie Leighty (katherine.leighty@disney.com).



Pre-Congress Training Program a Success!

The IPS Conservation Committee is proud to report another very successful Pre-Congress Training Program (PCTP) in conjunction with this year's 23rd Congress of the International Primatological Society in Japan.



Held September 8 – 12 on the Kyoto University campus, the PCTP was attended by 11 young primatologists from around the world. Selected through a competition that involved 76 applicants, these fortunate few received sponsorship for both the PCTP and IPS (with travel and housing included). Although this amounted to a large expense, we see it as an investment that will pay off as these participants returned to their home countries and shared what they learned. Indeed, we have already received reports of their conservation education activities post-Japan. (Note: this information will be shared on the web site being developed by the IPS Conservation Committee.)

The participants were: Bernadette Arakwiye (Rwanda), Monica Tavares de Barros (Brazil), Nabajit Das (India), Alejandra Duarte Quiroga (Mexico), Swapna Nelaballi (India), Nhai Nguyen Thi (Vietnam), Fefy Ravahatramananjara-soa (Madagascar), Kefeng Niu (China), Gabriela Ponce Santizo (Guatemala), Alhaji Siaka (Sierra Leone), and Felipe Ennis Silva (Brazil).



Lectures covered during the PCTP included forest fragmentation, tourism industry, crop-raiding, protection of biodiversity, and related topics. We also conducted special sessions on how to collect behavioral data and how to improve grant proposals for conservation funding. A highlight of our time together included a trip to visit the Japanese macaques living at the Arashiyama Monkey Park. We also invited the participants to share information about their home countries during evening PowerPoint presentations. Needless to say, the PCTP provided an opportunity for life-long bonds to form and we look forward to following the careers of these young primatologists.

I wish to thank those who made the PCTP possible. Of crucial importance were Eiji Inoue and Noriko Itoh



(Kyoto University) who arranged our classroom locations, organized the accommodations, and carried out the behavioral data training for the Monkey Park session. We were assisted on site by Keiko Tsubokawa. In addition, I was very fortunate to be joined by the following primatologists who served as lecturers and mentors throughout the PCTP: Caroline Ross (UK), Mukesh Chalise (Nepal), Laura Marsh (USA), and Mauricio Talebi (Brazil).

Finally, we are grateful to the Margot Marsh Biodiversity Foundation for their generous support for

a portion of this training program.

IPS 2012 in Veracruz, Mexico

The XXIV Congress of the International Primatological Society (IPS-2102), will take place in the World Trade Center-Veracruz (WTC), from August 13-17, 2012.

The WTC-Veracruz has been chosen as the venue, since it is affiliated to the International World Trade Centers Association and is designed and equipped according to international standards. It also has direct access to a shopping center with restaurants and to several hotels, including the congress' main hotel, which makes the use of the installations much more comfortable.

The congress's main theme will be *Primatology's Legacy and Future Challenges*.

To this moment, the local organizing committee is composed as follows:

Presidents – Dr. Jorge Martínez Contreras, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM) & Ernesto Rodríguez Luna, Universidad Veracruzana (UV)

Secretary General – Aralisa Shedden (UV)

Committee Pre-congress workshop – Chair: Domingo Canales Espinosa (UV)

Members: Ernesto Rodríguez Luna (UV)

Brenda Solórzano García (UV)

We are working on establishing all other committees.

Supporting Academic Organizations

Asociación Mexicana de Antropología Biológica (AMAB)

Asociación Mexicana de Primatología (AMP)

Centro de Investigaciones Tropicales (UV)

Philosophy and Biology Departments (UAM)

Instituto de Neuroetología (UV)

Preliminary web page: <http://www.citrouv.edu.mx/ips2012/>

There will be bimonthly announcements posted on this webpage, with information on visa requirements, on the city of Veracruz and updates on all affairs related to the congress.

Other Interesting News Items

Donate your IJP subscription

Do you currently receive paper issues of IJP that you do not use? Do you prefer to utilize the journal electronically? If so, we have a wonderful new program that will relieve you of your extra clutter while helping primate facilities in need. IPS, in association with IJP, is now offering you the opportunity to redirect your paper issues of IJP to a primate center or field station in need. If you would like to donate the paper portion of your subscription, or know of a research center/field station/sanctuary that would benefit from receiving bound copies of the journal, please contact IPS VP for Education, Elizabeth Lonsdorf (elonsdorf@lpzoo.org).



Report from Conservation Grant Recipient Arif Setiawan

Conservation of endangered Primates in Central Java, Indonesia

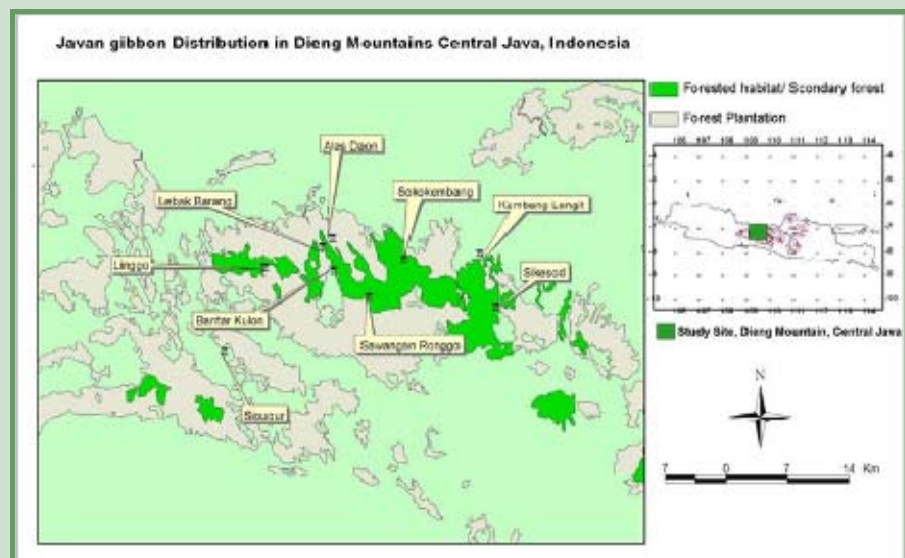
The Javan gibbon (*Hylobates moloch*) in central Java, Indonesia, currently lives in a highly fragmented and unprotected forest. Dieng mountain is one of the largest forest patches, home for all Javanese endemic and endangered primate species, such as the Javan grizzled leaf monkey (*Presbytis fredericae*) and the Javan silvered langur (*Trachypithecus auratus*) (Nijman,1998; Nijman,2001; IUCN,2008). Unfortunately, research and conservation activities towards this lesser ape's habitats have received little attention. Moreover, these areas are not included in the protected area system. Forest habitat areas which are not considered as protected areas are being exploited by people and, consequently, the survival of primates is threatened. Therefore, conservation initiatives ensuring their protection in fragmented and unprotected forest habitats are critically important.

We have as our primary goal the conservation of the Javan gibbon population in this forest through assessment of their recent population distribution. We are also involved in conservation education for people surrounding Javan gibbon habitats. Our specific aim is to learn the role of gibbons as seed dispersers in Sokokembang forest. Results from this project are helpful in raising conservation awareness that forest regeneration of local peoples' important trees depend on primates to regenerate. Thus, studying this important relationship between primates and plants can be crucial for both habitat and primate conservation.

The study site is located in Central Java, Province of Indonesia. Field work was conducted during July to September 2009, to assess recent Javan gibbon population numbers and distribution. First, we used satellite imagery analysis (Landsat TM 2006) to determine forested habitat where gibbons may still exist. Then we walked through the forest on the existing trails to find gibbons directly. If we heard gibbon calls, we approached them to count the individuals, follow them as long as we could, and record their food resources (based on vernacular names).

The results from this extensive survey yielded very informative data. We walked 89.32 km and found 60 of gibbons directly within eight localities in the lowland up to sub-mountain vegetation, i.e., Sigugur (7.46 km²), Sokokembang, Lebak-barang, Alas Daon, Sawangan (65.69 km²), Sikesod, Sekarlangit (48.38km²), Linggo (18.95km²). The gibbon densities were 4.4 indiv./km²; 7.57 indiv./km²; 3.33 indiv./km²; and 6.12 indiv./km², respectively. If we use the average density of gibbons as 5.36 indiv/km², the population estimate for the entire area is 754 individuals (see map).

Preliminary study of the ecology of the Javan gibbon was also conducted extensively in



Sokokembang forest, located in Petungkriono district, Pekalongan Regency, Central Java. We followed and tried to habituate a group of gibbons comprised of 2 individuals to know their behaviour and food resources. We gave names as Bintang and Dewi to these gibbons. However, due to geographical conditions (steep slope), observation was difficult. We were able to follow these two gibbons for only 510 minutes during the dry season (July to September 2009). Feeding activities were often observed, but there was no significant difference between the male and female (Wilcoxon test, $W = 139$, $p\text{-value} = 0.863$). Food resources for these gibbons were mostly fruits (97%), flowers (2%), and leaves (1%) based on 477 foods identified. We recorded 25 species of forest plants that were consumed by the gibbons in Sokokembang. From analysis of dung collection, we found only *Ficus* species. We have germinated these seeds and the result were that the seeds from dung samples sprouted faster than seeds that were collected from under the trees. The seeds that were spit out by the gibbons were not successful in germination. The larger seeds were usually not ingested, but spit out by the gibbons. However, collecting dung samples is quite difficult, due to geographical conditions; gibbons often dropped their dung from high above the forest floor. Gibbon sleeping sites were usually in the high trees on steep slopes.



We require more time and more gibbons to be followed in the next research season to gain information on seed dispersal by gibbons. We believe that seasonal fruit availability may influence the gibbon distribution in the area, but further study is needed to confirm this belief.

Conservation education activities

Several conservation activities were done during the project period from July 2009 to January 2010:

1. Met with villagers every Thursday night (August – November 2009) to socialize and share information about our work promoting primate and forest conservation.
2. Invited foreign researchers to share information: A researcher from the Czech Republic and a researcher from Thailand spent several days with the villagers and conducted a short survey in the forest.
3. Provided popular publications to the villagers. Photos and articles related to the Javan gibbon and Sokokembang forest were published nationally in the newspaper on 18 Nov 2009 and 21 Nov 2009.
4. Conducted a seminar on October 10, 2009. The preliminary results were presented at the primate lecture faculty of forestry at Gadjah Mada University.
5. Environmental education toward young people and school visit, conducted on December 21-24, 2009. We visited three villages and two schools. Activities included games, painting, watching environmental movies, and tree planting. In total, 121 children participated in this program.
6. Distributed Javan gibbon posters to key people in Central Java Province: head of regency (Bupati), head of district (Camat), head of village (Kepala desa), lecturer, and government agencies.
7. Research activities and Sokokembang forest received coverage from one of the national TV programs (Trans TV, Jelajah program) January 4 - 10, 2010.

8. On January 2010, we trained two villagers as field guides for giving primate tours.
9. Abstract on Javan gibbon conservation submitted to the International Primatological Society Congress in Japan 2010.

Acknowledgements: Thanks to the International Primatological Society for the grant provided, Wildlife Laboratory, Faculty of Forestry, and Gadjah Mada University for research equipment. We also thank other colleagues who support this project directly and indirectly.

Project team, Leader: Arif Setiawan, Member: Tejo S.Nugroho, Y.Wibisono, Vera Ikawati (address : Wildlife Lab, Forest Resource Conservation Dept, Faculty of Forestry, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, email for correspondence: wawan5361@yahoo.com).

Report from Conservation Grant Recipient Melanie Seiler

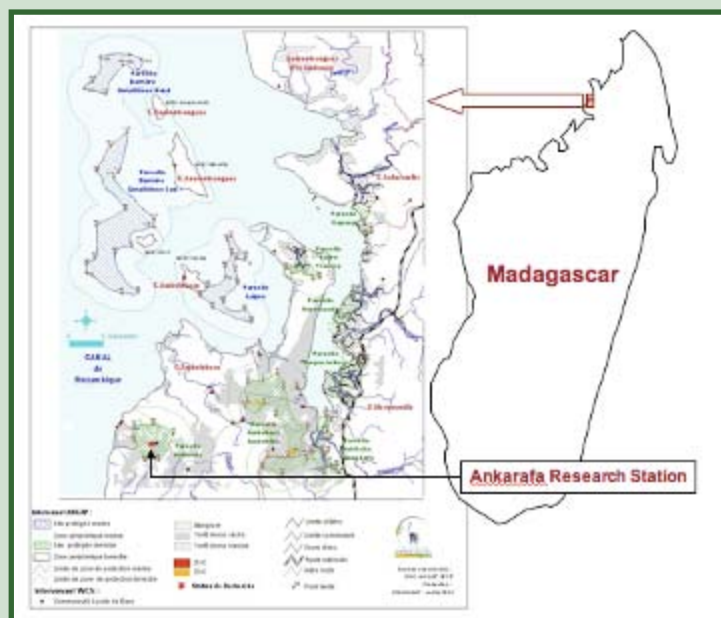
Effects of habitat degradation on behaviour and ecology of the Sahamalaza Peninsula sportive lemur, *Lepilemur sahamalazensis*, in NW Madagascar

Project summary

The Critically Endangered Sahamalaza Peninsula sportive lemur (*Lepilemur sahamalazensis*) was first described by science in February 2006 from the Ankarafa Forest on the Sahamalaza Peninsula (Andriaholinirina et al. 2006, Olivieri et al. 2005), followed by inclusion on the World's Top 25 Most Endangered Primates list for 2006 – 2008 (Mittermeier et al. 2007). So far, only population density, habitat preference and activity budget for this species have been investigated (Ruperti 2007). An overall population of no more than 3,000 individuals is estimated to remain and the habitat is continuously shrinking, which reinforces the conservation status of this species. The main objective of this PhD-project is to assess the impact of habitat degradation and fragmentation on key aspects of *Lepilemur sahamalazensis* behaviour (specifically home range, social behaviour, anti-predator behaviour and acoustic communication), to directly inform future conservation efforts for this species.

First field season

In this preliminary field season, the different habitat-types were described using the point-centred quarter method (Ganzhorn 2003). In 4 forest fragments, a total of 252 points (63 points per fragment) were described. A basic ethogram of diurnal and nocturnal behaviour of *Lepilemurs* was created. From



Location of Ankarafa Research Station on the Sahamalaza Peninsula NW Madagascar (SIG/ANGAP, 2004)

July to October 2009, 606 hours of diurnal behavioural observations and 324 hours of nocturnal observations were conducted on 18 sportive lemurs, 17 of which were observed during the day and 4 during the night. The latter four individuals were fitted with radio tags (TW3 SM, Biotrack, Dorset, UK) and were followed using a portable TR-4 receiver (Telonics Inc., Arizona, USA) and a three-element yagi antenna (Biotrack, Dorset, UK). Diurnal and nocturnal behaviours and additional information related to spatial and ecological factors were recorded continuously during 6-hr or 12-hr observation sessions using focal animal sampling. The exact time of each activity was noted. Each individual was observed for a minimum of three days and three nights to quantify home range size, habitat use, food preferences, activity budget, social behaviour, anti-predator behaviour, vocal spectrum and context of vocalisations. Recordings of vocalisations will be a useful non-invasive diagnostic tool for rapid identification of this cryptic species, especially for population density surveys.

First results

The four described forest fragments differed significantly in density of large and small trees, height of large trees, and crown diameter of small trees. Whereas the secondary forest fragment had the highest tree density and largest crown diameter, the degraded primary forest fragment contained the overall largest and tallest trees and had the highest species diversity.

As the data analysis is not completed at this point of the study, only a first impression of *Lepilemur* behaviour can be given:

The home range size of the radio-tracked individuals ranged between 0.5 and 1.5 hectares. The followed males had a larger home range than the females. Almost every night social encounters, like feeding in the same tree (often), allogrooming (2x) and agonistic behaviour (2x) could be observed, which may imply that this species is not entirely solitary and home ranges of *Lepilemur* individuals overlap. The individuals preferred high trees (especially Mango; height 10 - 15m) to forage, eat and meet other *Lepilemurs*, but many times they also could be observed making use of various smaller trees.

One of the collared females gave birth to a single offspring in mid-September, so brood care behaviour was observed for about a month. The baby rested on the belly/front of the female during the day, but was left in a tree during the night. The female carried the baby around the front of the neck and in the mouth. The female returned to the baby every hour and rested there for several minutes before leaving again for foraging and feeding.

All individuals rested solitarily during the day, except for one pair that rested together in close body contact on two observation days. As the latter two individuals were differently-sized, I assumed that they were mother and dependent infant. 11 to 23% of the *Lepilemur* behaviour was active, although they did not leave their sleeping sites. There is a difference in the diurnal activity between the different sleeping sites, with a significantly higher level of activity in tree holes as well as a significantly higher level of activity in secondary forest fragments in comparison to the primary forest fragment. These results suggest that individuals resting in tree holes and living in more degraded forest fragments are more vulnerable to predators, especially to birds of prey, due to the smaller canopy cover. This finding means that the diurnal research of this nocturnal primate may be important in order to better understand their anti-predator behaviour and habitat requirements.

Conservation accomplishments

During this first field season, we heard people logging trees in the already small remaining forest fragments almost daily, and on five occasions fires in forest and bush occurred. These fires seem to be set by the local population, as they intend to show their dissatisfaction with the recently established National Park, which makes the use of the forests for them impossible. The fires and daily logging were reported to the WCS headquarters in Antananarivo and MNP. During the research conducted in this first field season, three researchers and five field guides gained practical experience and a basic understanding of *Le-*

pilemur sahamalazensis. We tried to share this knowledge with a wide audience, especially the local community. All information gained during this study will be described in detail to facilitate future research and conservation action, especially conducted by Malagasy students, and will be published and reported on as widely as possible.

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Have you received a grant or award from IPS?

Please submit a brief summary of your work including a description of how the funds were used along with an image of you conducting your work. Submissions should be emailed to IPS VP for Communications, Katie Leighty, at katherine.leighty@disney.com and will be included in the next IPS Bulletin.



Report from Conservation Grant Recipients Rebecca Goldstone and Michael Stern

The Kibale Fuel Wood Project

Kibale National Park in Western Uganda is home to 12 species of primates, including what is likely the last viable population of the Ugandan red colobus monkey (*Piliocolobus tephrosceles*) and the country's largest contiguous chimpanzee population (*Pan troglodytes schweinfurthii*). Tragically, this vital habitat is being cut down for firewood. Forest fragments outside the protected area that had historically sustained the needs of local citizens have largely disappeared due to increased populations and unregulated use. The Kibale Fuel Wood Project (KFWP) was established in 2006 to conserve this international treasure through innovative problem solving, enhanced education, and sustainable energy alternatives.

The Kibale Fuel Wood Project seeks to protect wildlife and improve people-park relations through environmentally focused campaigns that empower Ugandan villagers surrounding the park. It is the involvement and action of these local stakeholders that will make long-term conservation of Kibale National Park possible. Currently focused on six target areas scattered along the northern, eastern and western park boundaries, the methodology is straightforward: encourage the cultivation of indigenous, fast growing trees as a solution to the fuel wood crisis (*Sesbania sesban* has tested best to date), and facilitate the use of fuel-efficient stoves (a modified version of the Winiarski "Rocket Stove," capable of 58% wood savings, is being promoted).

To draw attention to the benefits of tree planting and efficient stoves, a multi-faceted environmental education campaign includes nature video shows, art and essay competitions and community science centers. The first of their kind in Uganda, these community meeting places include natural history displays, libraries, and general education centers.

In its first four years, the KFWP has created 13 tree and stove demonstration areas, encouraged hundreds of people to grow firewood at home, assisted over 700 families in building their own fuel-efficient stoves, opened four Science Centers, hosted dozens of workshops and educational contests, and presented over 150 outdoor movie shows, engaging more than 30,000 villagers in the past year alone.

A key component of the project's methodology is that individual commitment is required from all participants. Trees and seedlings are not given away, but seeds are. Yearly tree growing competitions then help encourage constituents to raise the seeds into successful firewood crops. To ensure sustainability, stoves



are not given away, and are constructed of only locally available material. Instead, local staff and interns teach families how to build their own fuel efficient stove, ensuring that the technology is affordable and that the family can rebuild or repair the stove whenever needed.

The latest yearly surveys revealed that an exciting milestone has been reached: 50% of families polled now use fuel-efficient stoves. Additionally, average wood use has dropped nearly 4 kg per family per day since project inception, while the percentage of people growing firewood at home has increased by 1/3. A recent publication by the Poverty Conservation Learning Group (“Linking Conservation and Poverty Alleviation: The Case of Great Apes”) has highlighted some of these results, and annual reports and updates are always available on our website, www.newnaturefoundation.org.

The Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) has been the greatest in-country partner for the KFWP, with in-kind donations of fuel, staff and wildlife artifacts for the science centers. The project also partners with the Kibale Association for Rural and Environmental Development (KAFRED), the North Carolina Zoo’s UNITE program, and was a founding member of the Kibale Forest Coalition for Conservation Education. UWA has replicated the science center idea in a village outside another protected area (with the assistance of a KFWP trained volunteer), and we recently partnered with the Wild Places Conservation Trust, UWA and local police to conduct a confiscation of illegal animal parts, poaching equipment and two live monkeys (which were eventually returned to their natural habitat). None of the work would have been possible without the support of generous donors, a distinguished list including zoos, foundations, associations, individuals, and the International Primatological Society.

Thank you very much for your support of this work!

Report from Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Recipient Panut Hadisiswoyo

Conservation Education Training Camp in Sumatra

From 16 July to 19 July 2009, 31 Indonesian teachers from junior high and high schools from the Medan, Deli Serdang, and Langkat regions attended the IPS supported Orangutan Information Centre ‘Sumatran Orangutan Conservation Education Training’ in Bukit Lawang, North Sumatra, Indonesia. This workshop is of huge importance as currently environmental education is not covered in the Indonesian curriculum, and indeed 60% of the participants had no previous environmental training and therein had little knowledge of the issues. Therefore, by training Indonesian teachers about conservation and the environment, we are enabling them to pass this knowledge onto their students, which can have far-reaching effects.



An assortment of lectures and activities were held during the training camp, and staff from the OIC, a Gunung Leuser National Park official and a guest facilitator from another Sumatran NGO were in charge of the events. We held sessions on the rich levels of biodiversity present in the forests of Sumatra, including species such as the Sumatran orangutan, elephant, tiger, and rhinoceros. Descrip-

tions of these species' behaviour and ecology were given, with an additional extended session on the critically endangered Sumatran orangutan, highlighting its role as both a flagship and an umbrella species. From tests distributed both before and after the training sessions, participants showed improvements across the board on wildlife and conservation knowledge. There was an increase from 30% to 85% of teachers now knowing that the correct scientific name for the Sumatran orangutan, a separate species from their Bornean cousins, is *Pongo abelii*. The Bornean species of orangutan is called *Pongo pygmaeus*, and within this species there are three distinct subspecies – whereas there are no subspecies of Sumatran orangutans. 87% of the teachers also learned that the current distribution of orangutans on the island is restricted to just the northernmost provinces of North Sumatra and Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, and that the great majority reside within the 1.1 million hectare Gunung Leuser National Park, considered the last stronghold of the Sumatran orangutan. Lastly, 87% of teachers left the training knowing that according to the latest estimates, there are only 6,624 Sumatran orangutans in the wild, and are thus classified as critically endangered.

In addition, the conservation issues faced by these creatures and the efforts underway to try and protect them were also discussed and reinforced by working through recent media articles. The concept of endemism (ecological state of being unique to a particular area) was also explained on the basis that many species of fauna and flora on Sumatra, such as the Thomas leaf monkey, are endemic to the island. The laws protecting wildlife were also explained. The teachers were told they could play a part in conservation by denouncing any hunting, injuring, killing, or capturing any of the majestic species of fauna and flora on the island.



Next we hosted a workshop on disseminating environmental education. Teachers were taught to start by looking at any environmental problems occurring within their schools or surrounding communities, and to then brainstorm the steps that could be taken to alleviate the situation with their students. This interactive exercise demonstrates that we all have a role to play, and that we ourselves can make things better should we choose to plan and act. For example, rubbish problems can be resolved with proper waste management, using the principle of the three R's: reduce, reuse, and recycle.

Field site visits were also incorporated into the workshop. We started with a trip to Bukit Lawang to visit the ex-captive, rehabilitated and released orangutans. This is an important aspect of the training as although Bukit Lawang is well known and often visited by local people as well as international tourists, most Sumatran tourists do not go trekking into the forest. This was therefore the first time that most of the teachers ever experienced orangutans in their natural habitat, and many teachers commented that they had never known what they had been missing out on. The next trip was to a local organic farming and environmental learning centre in a nearby village. Here the teachers were able to study and observe in detail the principles of organic farming, and learned about many new species of plants. The teachers also watched a documentary film about the site, and the importance of plant life to our existence. Thereafter a session was held on forest restoration, and we explained about the long process of reforesting cleared or degraded forest ecosystems that took centuries to grow.

Practical training sessions were also held wherein the teachers prepared a conservation oriented lesson plan to be used with their students. From group discussions about the relevant and important top-

ics to target, the following were chosen:

1. deforestation;
2. waste management;
3. air pollution and water crisis (both flooding and drought);
4. Sumatran orangutan conservation.

The teachers were split into four groups, and each developed a lesson plan containing a clear strategy, methods incorporating the media, results expected and measures to evaluate student comprehension. These lessons were taken to one junior and one senior high school in Bukit Lawang in order to be tested with students. Each teacher group stated that the students were very enthusiastic about the material presented. Games and demonstrations were made presenting differences between clean and contaminated water, and students created environmentally themed posters about forests and ways in which everyone can help make their environment better. The students were then asked to search for and collect rubbish and sort into organic and nonorganic groups, and describe what could be recycled into other items or be turned into compost. This was all accompanied by a visit from the OIC Orangu-Van mobile library service, which students and community members always enjoy as it provides an information resource not otherwise available. Lastly they were all asked their thoughts on the activities and to assess their own role in the environment.

Upon completion of the programme all of the teachers pledged to incorporate what they had learned about conservation and the environment into their classrooms. Some teachers have even made plans to start planting trees in their own communities; something that OIC is supportive of and we will provide seedlings from our tree nursery in Medan to get them started. This, we feel is monumentally important to these communities living adjacent to the Leuser forests and its biodiversity. Although all of us worldwide have a role to play in the conservation of the orangutan, it is these communities on the 'frontline' that are most affected. Thus education is a key issue; without it no local conservation plans would have come about, or even have been discussed. If people are not aware of the issues, they cannot be expected to act for them.

We would like to thank the IPS for their generous support; together we can continue working towards the conservation of the critically endangered Sumatran orangutan and their forest home.

Report from Research Grant Recipient Morgan L. Gustison

Understanding why individuals vary in their susceptibility to stress-related disease is a fundamental goal in biomedical and ecological research. Current models of stress biology advocate the importance of regulating the physiological consequences of stress. A wide variety of studies suggest that some behaviors, such as self-directed (e.g. scratching), affiliative and aggressive behaviors may serve as coping strategies to mediate stress physiology. Few researchers have explored behavioral coping strategies in naturalistic environments using systematic, yet non-invasive, methods. To my knowledge, no studies have done so with primates.

For my Master's research, I set out to develop a novel playback technique to identify and describe behavioral coping strategies in free-ranging female Barbary macaques (*Macaca sylvanus*). Playbacks of

threat-grunt from Barbary macaques unknown to the study population were used to elicit coping responses. Then, the behavioral responses to experimental threat-grunt playbacks (compared with silent control playbacks) were related to other variables such as fecal glucocorticoid metabolites, hierarchy rank and expression of potential coping behaviors during baseline behavior observations. Data for this project were collected from February to May 2010 at Trentham Monkey Forest, UK, a tourist park where two troops of Barbary macaques roam within a 24 ha woodland and prairie enclosure. Fecal samples were analyzed at Roehampton University during May and June.

Threat-grunt playbacks elicited scratching and aggressive behaviors but not affiliative behaviors. These results suggest that only self-directed and aggressive behaviors act as coping strategies, which challenges the hypothesis that females specifically cope with stress by seeking out positive social interactions. Females who were more aggressive (i.e. lunged at group members) following experimental playbacks compared to controls had higher fecal glucocorticoid levels than non-aggressive



females, suggesting that stressed females were unskilled at distinguishing between threatening and neutral stimuli. No evidence was found to support that dominance rank had an important influence on behavioral coping strategies and stress physiology. Instead, elevated rates of aggression (i.e. threatening group members) after threat-grunt playbacks compared to controls were positively correlated with rates of aggression in baseline observations. This final result indicates that behavioral coping strategies are an important component of 'personality'. That is to say, female Barbary macaques appeared to respond to stressors in predictable and consistent ways.

Overall, the present study provides new insight into the regulatory role of behavior in stress physiology. In future research, it will be advantageous to integrate behavioral coping strategies into the theoretical models of stress. Using non-invasive systematic methods to identify and describe natural coping strategies will enhance our understanding of stress biology in both ecological and biomedical contexts.

The International Primatological Society Research Grant funded the majority of this project's research expenses and associated living costs. In particular, the research grant made it possible to extend the data collection period, and it covered the laboratory fees accrued for fecal analysis.

**Please submit your contributions for the next IPS Bulletin to
Katie Leighty at katherine.leighty@disney.com**

Primate Resources and Links



Websites to Check Out

Centro Mexicano de Rehabilitación de Primates is a non-profit center for rehabilitation, care and research in primates in Mexico. To learn more, visit:

www.centrodeprimatesmx.org

Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/AyudaPrimates>

Twitter: http://twitter.com/ayuda_primates

Izilwane is an online magazine that takes an anthropological approach to loss of biodiversity and conservation. Check out:

www.izilwane.org

Funding Opportunities

Maderas Rainforest Conservancy Scholarship for Education and Training in Field Primatology

Funded through an educational grant from the Maderas Rainforest Conservancy (MRC), the American Society of Primatologists (ASP) will offer two scholarships annually to outstanding undergraduate and graduate students for research and career training in a field course at La Suerte Biological Research Station, Costa Rica or Ometepe Biological Research Station, Nicaragua. The goals of the MRC are to advance research, education and conservation of primates and tropical forests. We encourage interested students from anywhere in the world to apply.

The scholarship provides full tuition for an approximately one month course including room and board (3 meals/day), instruction, access to all facilities at the field site and in-country transportation to and from the field site. The scholarship does not include airfare to Costa Rica or Nicaragua, books, supplies, field equipment, medical insurance, or hotel/meals the first and last night in San Jose, Costa Rica or Managua, Nicaragua. Field courses are offered during December-January and from May through August.

Students awarded scholarships will be selected by the ASP Awards Committee based on the strength of the student's academic record, responses provided in the application materials, and a letter of recommendation.

Additional information and application instructions and forms can be found at: <https://www.asp.org/grants/scholarship/index.cfm>.

On-line submission will begin **January 1, 2011**. The student must submit his/her completed application materials to the ASP Awards Committee by **March 1, 2011**.

Martha J. Galante Award

Grant proposals are solicited from professionals of habitat countries of primates. Money awarded is to be used for conservation training including: transportation to the course or event location, course or event fees, or expenses during the event period. Deadline for applications is March 1st, 2011.

People interested in receiving this award should:

- be officially enrolled in an academic institution or a similar organization (either taking or giving courses or doing research or conservation work)
- provide information about the program of interest (courses, congresses, symposia, field work, etc.)
- send a letter explaining his/her interest in participating in the course or event (in English)
- send a C.V. in English
- include a letter of acceptance for the respective course
- provide two recommendation letters (including information about referee).

Send the completed grant proposal by email to: Dr. Janette Wallis (janettewallis@sbcglobal.net).

IPS Conservation Grants

The Conservation Committee of IPS is soliciting applications of up to \$1,500 to support the development of primate conservation field programs. The committee expects to distribute up to \$10,000.00 per year. The deadline for this award is March 1st, 2011. For guidelines about the application process please see the IPS website or contact Dr. Janette Wallis (janettewallis@sbcglobal.net).



IPS Captive Care Grants

The Captive Care and Breeding Committee of IPS awards grants of up to \$1,500 for projects focusing on captive care issues that relate to: (1) the status of primates in captivity (e.g., sanctuaries, private, commercial) in range countries, (2) information from local wildlife officials and field researchers on the problems relating to captive primates, and (3) improving conditions for the well-being of captive primates in range countries. Deadline for applications is March 1st, 2011. For guidelines about the application process please see the IPS website or contact Debby Cox (debby@pasaprimates.org).

IPS Research Grants

The IPS Research Committee awards grants of up to \$1,500 to support outstanding primate research proposals. We invite proposals for primate-oriented research projects with a strong theoretical component. These projects can be conducted in the field and/or in captivity. Scientific excellence will be the primary selection criterion. Proposals for projects focusing solely on primate conservation or on the captive care of nonhuman primates will not be considered by the Research Committee and should be directed to the Conservation or Captive Care Committees. Deadline for applications is March 1st, 2011. If you have any questions regarding this funding mechanism, please contact Dr. Joanna Setchell (joanna.setchell@durham.ac.uk).

Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Award

The Education Committee of IPS solicits grants of up to \$1,500 to support the development of primate conservation education programs as part of the Lawrence Jacobsen Conservation Education Award. These initiatives should support field conservation programs, work with local community and/or schools, or are used to provide training in conservation education techniques. Application information and forms are available on our website. Deadline for submission is March 1st, 2011. If you have any questions regarding this award please contact Dr. Elizabeth Lonsdorf (elonsdorf@lpzoo.org).

Don't overlook the newly added optional CCI (Conservation through Community Involvement) component of the Conservation, Captive Care, Research and Jacobsen applications!

See the IPS website for more details.

Nominations solicited for the Charles Southwick Conservation Education Commitment Award

In honor of Dr. Charles Southwick's longstanding commitment to conservation education, we have developed the Charles Southwick Conservation Education Commitment Award. This award is dedicated to recognizing individuals living in primate habitat countries that have made a significant contribution to formal and informal conservation education in their countries. The amount of the award is \$1,000: \$750 will be given directly to the recipient and \$250 will be given in the recipient's name to a project of their choosing in their community.

We encourage investigators working in primate habitat areas to nominate members of their staff (or of the local community) that they feel have made a significant contribution to conservation education in their study area. Eligible candidates must be residents of the region in which they are working and include education staff, field assistants, graduate students, or other individuals that are directly involved with providing educational programs to the people living around the project area. Candidates do not need to have an advanced degree to be eligible.

Nominators should provide the name, title and full mailing address of their nominee, along with a letter of recommendation stating the nominee's qualifications for the award, focusing on past and potential contributions to conservation education. A copy of the nominee's resume should also be included. Supporting letters from other individuals acquainted with the nominee's work may be submitted as part of the packet.

Deadline for applications is March 1st, 2011. Email applications to: Dr. Elizabeth Lonsdorf at elonsdorf@lpzoo.org.

Upcoming Meetings

Society for Integrative and Comparative Biology Annual Meeting

Dates: January 3-7, 2011

Location: Salt Lake City, UT

Website: <http://www.sicb.org/meetings/2011/index.php>

XX National Congress of the Italian Primatological Society

Dates: April 10-13, 2011

Location: Parco Natura Viva

Website: <http://www.parconaturaviva.it/Il-Parco/Dipartimenti/Ricerca/convegnoAPI2011>

20th Annual Meeting of the Paleoanthropology Society

Dates: April 12-13, 2011

Location: Minneapolis, MN

Website: <http://www.paleoanthro.org>

80th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists

Dates: April 12-16, 2011

Location: Hilton Minneapolis, Minneapolis, MN

Website: <http://physanth.org/annual-meeting/2011>

Joint Meeting of the International Ethological Conference and the Animal Behavior Society

Dates: July 25-30, 2011

Location: Indiana University, Bloomington, IN

Website: www.indiana.edu/~behav11

45th Congress of the International Society for Applied Ethology

Dates: July 31- August 4, 2011

Location: Hyatt Regency, Indianapolis, IN

34th Meeting of the American Society of Primatologists

Dates: September 16-19, 2011

Location: Austin, TX

Website: <http://www.asp.org/asp2011/index.htm>

International Primatological Society XXIV Congress

Dates: August 13-17, 2012

Location: World Trade Center, Veracruz, Mexico

Website: <http://www.citrouv.edu.mx/ips2012/>



International Primatological Society

RESEARCH CAPTIVE CARE EDUCATION CONSERVATION

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