



President's Corner

IPS Officers

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Over the past four years, the IPS Council has worked to spread the principles and policies of IPS. We have published three guidelines (IPS International Guidelines, Guidelines for Conservation through Community Involvement, and IPS Guidelines for the Use of Nonhuman Primates in Research) that are available on the IPS website (<http://www.internationalprimatologicalsociety.org/publications.cfm>). I believe that all IPS members have at least perused these guidelines, but they have not yet become widely known. In particular, live nonhuman primates continue to be frequently portrayed in the various media as frivolous caricatures of humans. Capuchin monkeys, macaques and chimpanzees are dressed in clothing and trained to move their mouths on command, in imitation of human speech, for the amusement of the general public. To make them attain such an "ability", juveniles are removed from their mothers and trained without any social contact with conspecifics. Such conditions deprive group-living primates of the chance to experience normal development.

Protesting against these inappropriate portrayals and uses of nonhuman primates, we have contacted the media and related agencies, imploring them to discontinue such practices in the

entertainment industry. These practices not only hinder the promotion of animal welfare but also inhibit conservation of endangered primate species. For example, several juvenile chimpanzees have appeared in the American and Japanese media, performing in clothing as funny humans. Chimpanzees are an endangered species recognized by IUCN and CITES, and many efforts have been made to save them and their habitats in Africa. However, these appearances in the media can give the impression that they are common and thus not endangered. The media should spread accurate information on their present situation in the wild, and we, as primatologists, should argue this strongly to the media.

Last summer, I participated in an open lecture on the traditional art of "Sarumawashi" in Japan. It is performed by a human trainer and a trained Japanese macaque. Traditionally, the show has been a type of comedy, with macaques performing as caricatures of humans. But the show I observed at this event was innovatively created as a splendid collaboration between a man and a macaque. The macaque was an aged female named Hanako, trained from her childhood by an expert handler named Ranta. In front of the audience, he tried to

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Katie Leighty, Editor

show Hanako's abilities as a macaque, such as climbing a rod, jumping, and twirling around. Sometimes, she ignored his orders and performed according to her own preference. Such discrepancies and conflicts between Ranta and Hanako often set the audience laughing. I was very impressed by their cooperative performance because I felt their strong mutual trust in constructing and coordinating their actions. I asked Ranta how he managed to gain her confidence and interest in the performance. He described his personal life with her for more than 20 years. He first trained her in the traditional way to play as a human when she was a juvenile, but he gradually found himself acting as a comedian on an equal footing with her. Through his daily learning of macaque behavior with her, he has elaborated the performance as "manzai", a comic act performed by two people. He came up with various ideas to develop the performance by using natural behaviors of Japanese macaques. In my discussion with him, I pointed out the negative influences of training on her development and life as a Japanese macaque. But I thought that no one else could attain this collaboration, and I hoped that their friendship would continue in such a way to allow her as natural a life as possible.

Through experiences with non-human primates either in the wild or in captivity, primatologists know how to communicate and understand them. Most nonhuman primates share our five senses to a similar degree but have different behavior, communications and sociality from us. When we make contact with them as study subjects, we should treat them as having pain and distress similar to ours while interacting with them as different social animals from us. I have learned this complex skill during habituation of Japanese macaques and gorillas in their natural habitats. We can maintain a friendly relationship and mutual respect with nonhuman primates. However, in order to gain their respect and trust, we must understand the differences between them and us. I believe that we have already accumulated enough knowledge through field and experimental

primatology to lead to our harmonious relationships with nonhuman primates.

As I mentioned during the general assembly of the 22nd IPS Congress at Edinburgh in 2008, we have succeeded in spreading knowledge on the diversity of primates in the world, but we have not yet achieved success in constructing favorable coexistence with nonhuman primates using the results of primatology. There are still very few introductions or even brief descriptions of primatology in school textbooks, and most children do not learn about the life of primates in the world. Without the education of children, we cannot expect the next generations to advance primatology beyond the present situation. We should collaborate with zoological gardens and museums in education and the spread of primatology. Six countries (USA, Japan, Germany, France, UK and Australia) each have more than 70 zoos, most of which keep nonhuman primates for exhibition. Most of these countries have no populations of nonhuman primates in the wild. A large number of children learn about the life of primates in zoological gardens. The results of recent primatology should be reflected in the exhibitions of these zoos. Since many nonhuman primates face the destruction of their natural habitats, the role of zoological gardens in education has become increasingly important.

From nonhuman primates, as our evolutionary neighbors, we can learn of our past and future evolutionary development. During the coming IPS Congress at Cancun, we will share the concept 'Primate's Legacy and Future Challenges'. The scientific program has already appeared online, and many interesting papers and posters are being presented every day. I expect that many presentations and discussions will contribute not only to our understanding of primates but also to the improvement and enrichment of their present life, both in the wild and in captivity.

Juichi Yamagiwa

VP for Conservation

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This has already been a busy year for the IPS Conservation Committee, and we still have a lot of work to do. Here's what we've been up to thus far....

2012 Martha J. Galante Award

This year, we had a record number of applicants vying for the Martha J. Galante Award. This award is meant to help source country primatologists acquire additional training/education in primate conservation. Of the 11 applicants considered, the IPS Conservation Committee selected **Vanina Alejandra Fernandez**, from Argentina, as the winner of the 2012 Martha J. Galante Award.

Vanina works with Black and Gold Howlers in Argentina. Although they are not themselves endangered, Vanina's work is relevant to how primate behavioral ecology plays a role in their successful adaptation to habitat change. This is particularly relevant to conservation and especially important for species living in fragmented areas. For the award, Vanina's special training will take place in the Primate Nutritional Ecology Lab of Jessica Rothman at Hunter College (NY). The work focuses on new techniques in nutritional analysis - which will play a role in helping Vanina finish her doctoral work on the howlers' habitat - and help answer some of these questions regarding foraging decisions and factors influencing group size (etc.).

Congratulations to Vanina Fernandez for this wonderful opportunity. We look forward to following her career and seeing great things come from this training.

2012 IPS Conservation Grants

One of the major activities of the IPS Conservation Committee is to receive applications for the IPS Conservation Grants and decide which projects should be funded. Last year, we announced that the IPS Conservation Committee will provide a limited review service to applicants that may need some advice about improving their English language/wording. The decision came about over the last several years when we realized that some

proposals may have benefited in the review process if they had been easier for the reviewers to read. It must be noted: this service is restricted to helping applicants with English. We will not provide advice on the scientific or thematic content of the proposals. This year, there were no applicants who sought this service from us, so we ask all IPS members to help spread the word for next year. For more information, see details on the IPS Conservation web site.

For this year's Conservation Grants, we had 57 applications. As usual, it was a difficult task to review them and select only a few; many were top notch applications. In the end, we selected 8 proposals to fund. The following list provides the principle investigator, (country of origin), where the work will be carried out, and the title of the project. Those with "(CCI)" were selected to receive an additional \$500 from the Conservation through Community Involvement initiative. We congratulate these winners and thank them for their work for primate conservation!

Brianne Beisner (USA): India, "Pilot study of human-rhesus conflict for developing a sustainable population management plan"

Drew Cronin (USA): Equatorial Guinea, "Determining the range of the critically endangered Pennant's red colobus on Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea"

Pierre Fidenci (USA): Philippines, "Indigenous people protecting the endemic Philippine tarsier and its habitat" (CCI)

Donald Mbohli (Cameroon): Cameroon, "Reducing the illegal take of endangered species at the northern periphery of the Dja Biosphere Reserve, Cameroon" (CCI)

Sydney Ndolo (Congo): Congo, "Safeguarding Botanical Knowledge of Local People through Applied Conservation Research on Ape Feeding Ecology in northern Republic of Congo"

Nicolien Shoneveld de Lange (Netherlands): Nigeria, “Validation of deterrent effect of critical mass in patrolling levels enforcing conservation by-laws in Iko Esai community forest” (CCI)

David Ehlers Smith (UK): Borneo, “Can Borneo’s degraded peat swamps support viable populations of endemic red langurs?”

Sian Waters (UK): Morocco, “An Interdisciplinary Survey of the Conservation Status of Fragmented Barbary Macaque Populations in Northern Morocco” (CCI)

2012 Pre-Congress Training Program

Once again, the IPS Conservation Committee has the privilege of arranging the Pre-Congress Training Program before the upcoming meeting in Cancun, Mexico. For this, a select number of primatologists from primate habitat countries are offered support to participate in this Training Program (and the IPS meeting itself), together with a small number of primatologists serving as guest lecturers and mentors. The PCTP program agenda includes sessions covering various conservation threats (bushmeat hunting, forest fragmentation, disease transmission, etc.), as well as sessions focused on strengthening field research skills (GPS use, primate surveys, etc.). Eligible applicants included citizens of primate habitat countries who work with primate conservation and are relatively new to their professions. For this year’s competition, we received a record-breaking 127 applications. From these, we selected 12 participants. Congratulations to the following individuals!

Phillip Kihumoro – Uganda
Alongamoh Nkemanteh Edwin – Cameroon
David Osei – Ghana
Ika Yuni Agustin – Indonesia
Tran Van Bang – Vietnam
Agnes H. Budisaputri – Indonesia
Ummay Habiba Khatun – Bangladesh
Maria Isabel Estevez Noboa – Ecuador
Javier Enrique Garcia Villalba – Colombia
Mariana Bueno Landis – Brazil
Julio Cesar Tello Alvarado – Peru
Braulio Pinacho-Guendulain – Mexico

(NOTE: Henry Didier Camara, Guinea, was selected but had to decline the invitation.)

Thanks to the Committee

I continue to be grateful to the wonderful group of people who have served this year on the IPS Conservation Committee. They’re all busy people and their work for us is very much appreciated. The following individuals have generously provided input on at least a portion of our work this year: Richard Bergl, Mukesh Chalise, Amy Clanin, Fanny Cornejo, Francine Dolins, Alejandra Duarte, Jenna Lawrence, Laura Marsh, Nguyen Nhai, Julia Ostner, Lisa Rapaport, Hanta Rasamimanana, Swapna Reddy, Caroline Ross, Melanie Seiler, Arif Setiawan, Mauricio Talebi, and Jo Thompson.

Finally, if you have any suggestions for the IPS Conservation Committee – including new ways to raise money for the Conservation Funds, please contact me!

Janette Wallis

IPS Treasury Notes

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The IPS Treasury remains in decent shape, although it is hard to accurately assess during this period prior to our upcoming Congress in Cancun in August. Registration for the Congress is running lower than anticipated, which may have an adverse effect on the Society’s financial health. If you are planning to attend the Congress, please register at your earliest convenience, so that we can accurately

determine our financial situation. The Conservation Fund is still running with a very low balance at the moment, even though we transferred **\$40,000** from the General Fund to the Conservation Fund in May. We have already paid out over **\$48,000** from the Conservation Fund during the 2012 calendar year to cover the Pre-Congress Training Program, the Community Conservation Initiative, Conservation Small

Grants, Jacobsen Awards, and Southwick Awards. We have not had a chance to replenish the Conservation Fund yet in 2012, so we encourage you to make a contribution to the Conservation Fund at your earliest convenience. We have added a “**Donate Now**” function to the IPS website. Please give it a try; it is fast and easy.

Overall, IPS has awarded another **\$23,500** this year from the General Fund to the winners of Captive Care grants, Research grants, and the Galante Award. We have already decreased the amount of money we are distributing this year. Without additional sources of revenue, we will be unlikely to be able to award even as much money in 2013 as we have this year. If the Cancun Congress loses money, our ability to fund all of our initiatives will diminish even more.

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

If you have not already done so, please **renew your IPS membership for 2012**. As always, you can join through the IPS website or through your National Primate Society (American, German, Congolese, and Spanish only).

Membership figures for 2012 are reasonable, with approximately 1100 members in good standing at this point in the membership year. We had about 1200 members in good standing at the end of 2011, but had almost 1700 members in good standing at the end of 2010, 1500 in 2008, and 1040 in 2006. If you have any ideas for why membership is down in 2011 and 2012, could you please let me know? With the upcoming Congress in Cancun, let’s see if we can get back to 1700 members in good standing for 2012. **Remember, that in order to receive the**

substantial savings associated with the Member’s registration fee for the 2012 IPS Congress in Cancun, Mexico, you must be a member in good standing in IPS. You can register for the Congress at the IPS membership webpage or through the Congress webpage:

<http://www.ips2012.org.mx/>

IJP subscriptions can be purchased through IPS and the sooner you purchase your subscription, the sooner you will have access to the Society’s official journal. IPS receives a small payment for each IJP subscription purchased through IPS. **This is the third year that electronic subscriptions to IJP are available.** You can either purchase a hard copy subscription (now \$52, 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 175 Full or Partial Lifetime Members in IPS. 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. New Lifetime Members include:

M. Gaspercic
R. Noser
N. Ting

S. Shanee
P. Houghton

Let me know if you have any other Membership and/or Treasury questions, especially those related to the decline in membership. Once again, please consider a donation to IPS (use the “**Donate Now**” function), especially to the Conservation Fund, to help support primates, primatology, and primatologists across the globe.

Steve Shapiro

VP for Research

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2012 Research Grants competition

The competition was very strong this year, with 79 applications from 22 countries - a very similar number and distribution to last year. These were evaluated by members of the IPS research committee. I am very grateful to members of the IPS Research Committee for their help: Diane Brockman, Judith Burkart, Anthony di Fiore, Antje Engelhardt, Eduardo Fernandez-Duque, Goro Hanya, Lydia Hopper, Maren Huck, Rheinhold Hutz, Patricia Izar, Erin Vogel and Emilia Yamamoto .

We awarded a total of \$10,371 in seven grants, plus one additional sum of \$500 for CCI (indicated by an asterisk, below). The 10 successful applicants were:

Halszka Glowacka: “Are there costs to living higher? Effects of altitude on the physical properties of mountain gorilla diets”

Mariana Raño: “Female reproductive strategies in black and gold howler monkeys

(*Alouatta caraya*)”

Jessica Walz: “Female mate choice in olive baboons (*Papio anubis*) at Gombe Stream National Park, Tanzania”

***Jackson Frechette:** “The effects of gibbon seed dispersal patterns on plant diversity and coexistence”

Sheena Faherty: “Unlocking the genetic code of hibernation: An investigation of free-ranging dwarf lemurs in the high-altitude rainforests of central-eastern Madagascar”

Tara Mandalaywala: “Quantitative assessment of mother-offspring conflict in free-ranging rhesus macaques 15”

Amanda Perofsky: “Socio-behavioral Determinants of Infectious Disease Transmission in a Wild Lemur Population (*Propithecus verreauxi*)”

Joanna Setchell

VP for Captive Care

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This year we received 18 grant submissions representing 14 different countries, with the majority from primate range countries for captive care. While the committee would like to accept all worthwhile submissions, unfortunately, we could only select seven out of the 18 submitted. The seven selected stood out from the rest as seen in the scoring by committee members. The successful applicants were:

Alison Grand: “Construction of temporary holding facilities for confiscated monkeys in north Kivu Province, eastern Democratic Republic of Congo”

Alejandra Duarte: “Improving primate enclosures for spider (*Ateles geoffroyi*) and howler monkeys (*Alouatta pigra*) in a Mexican sanctuary”

Jasper Lepema: “Construction of primate

quarantine facilities that the wildlife centre in Malawi”

Natalia Ceballos: “Enhancing the welfare of the Critically-Endangered Margarita capuchins kept as pets on Isla de Margarita, Venezuela”

Raffaella Commitante: “Support for veterinary workshop for Orangutan sanctuaries in Indonesia and Malaysia”

Susan Lutter: “Support for veterinary workshop for primate sanctuaries in Africa”

Nicolien Shoneveld de Lange: “Construction of enclosures for Red Capped Mangabeys in Nigeria”

Debby Cox

VP for Education

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Update on Student Competition

The Education committee will conduct the student paper and poster competition for the 2012 meeting in Kyoto. The selection process is underway for all students who submitted an expanded abstract on their work by the May 1st deadline. Finalists will be notified by June 15th 2012. The winner of the best paper presentation and best poster presentation will be awarded a cash prize. Student prize winners will be encouraged to submit their work to the International Journal of Primatology for publication. Prize winners will be listed in the following year's meeting issue of the journal and in the IPS Bulletin, and their abstracts will be published on the Society's web page

Officer's Report

The Education committee has completed reviewing applications for the Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Award and Charles Southwick Conservation Education Commitment Award. Our sincerest congratulations go to the following projects which have been awarded Jacobsen grants:

Stella de la Torre: "Environmental Education, a Tool for the Conservation of Ecuadorian Primates"

Julie Ghrist: "Strengthening Teacher Training and Primate Conservation Education

for Schoolchildren Bordering Rwanda's Volcanoes National Park"

Sonya Kahlenberg: "Using Student Debate Competitions as a Conservation Education Tool in Kibale National Park, Uganda"

Daniel Mwamidi: "Community –Based Bush Babies (*Galagoides orinus*) Conservation in Taita Hills, Kenya"

We are also pleased to congratulate **Jacob Willie** of Projet Grands Singes, Cameroon, who has been awarded the Charles Southwick Conservation Education Commitment Award for 2012.

I also want to express my sincerest thanks to the education committee members who provided reviews of these applications.

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, as a student competition judge, or have specific issues they would like addressed, please contact me.

Elizabeth Lonsdorf

Secretary General

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We are still seeking bids to host the IPS Congress in 2016. Please contact me as soon as possible if you think you might be able to serve the Society in this very crucial way. It is only through members' generous donation of time and effort that primatologists world-wide are able to meet to share our work and conduct IPS business every two years. Please...step forward!

At each Congress the Council meets twice, once just prior to and once immediately following the Congress, to conduct essential business. The Council consists of the IPS officers and representatives of our affiliated societies. The

General Assembly, open to all IPS members, meets on the last day of the Congress, just prior to the closing banquet. If you have a issue that you would like us to consider at one of these meetings, please let me know and I will add it to the agenda. Note that, as stated in the IPS by-laws, " All motions and resolutions not of a routine matter shall be submitted in writing to the Secretary General at least one (1) month before the General Assembly."

We look forward to seeing you in Cancun!

Nancy Caine

Societal Business

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).



Results of the 2012 IPS Council Election

The results of the 2012 IPS Council election are in! We would like to thank all of our candidates for their willingness to serve the society. Thank you also to the 259 members who participated in the voting process. The following individuals will take or resume office at the General Assembly of the upcoming IPS Congress in Cancun:

President: Tetsuro Matsuzawa

Vice President for Captive Care and Breeding: Christoph Schwitzer

Vice President for Education: Elizabeth Lonsdorf

Vice President for Communications: Claudia Fichtel*

*Katie Leighty was re-elected to the office, but had to decline the post. The IPS by-laws state that the IPS Council will vote to appoint a replacement when an office is vacated. We are very pleased to announce that Claudia Fichtel will assume the office.



Pre-Congress Workshop

Dear IPS Members,

We will be offering a pre-conference workshop on August 10th and 11th on the topic of ***The Practical Application of GPS and Spatial Analyses for Field Primatologists***. The workshop will be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, Cancun and is co-organized by Christopher Shaffer, Leila Porter, Jena Hickey and Francine Dolins.

The purpose of this workshop is to present the foundational requirements for effective GPS data collection and analyses by providing field primatologists with practical experience and information about how to collect and geoprocess GPS-derived data. Foundational requirements for effective GPS data collection and analyses include an understanding of programming individual GPS receivers to suit field study sites; availability of software for spatial analysis methods; and suitability of analysis methods for different types of field data addressing specific questions.

In the workshop, participants will gain hands-on field experience with 'good practice' in GPS data

collection and learn how to use ArcGIS and Google Earth as instruments to transform, quantify and display spatial data. Topics relevant to the use of spatial data in primatology include: (1) GPS accuracy as affected by tree canopy density and receiver orientation; (2) considerations of spatial reference systems and projections of spatial data; and (3) variable applications of common spatial statistics useful in quantifying spatial data. This workshop aims to increase spatial literacy while providing primatologists with the knowledge necessary to enhance their use of spatial data in field research.

Workshop participants will be limited to 30-40 individuals, and will be asked to pay a fee to cover the costs of renting space for the 2-day workshop, two early morning coffee/teas, two lunches and four tea/coffee breaks (\$150 registration fee).

This workshop is open to anyone interested in attending. Additional information, the workshop schedule, and the Registration form for the workshop are available on the webpage:

<http://www-personal.umd.umich.edu/~fdolins/Events/index.html>

We request participants submit their registration forms by June 29, 2012.

Questions about the workshop can be sent to Francine Dolins at fdolins@umich.edu.

Hope to see you in Cancun!

--Francine, Chris, Leila & Jena



IPS Congress 2012 in Cancun Announcements

Dear IPS Members,

As dates are getting closer, we have some announcements and topics of interest for all of you. We invite you to continuously check our website, as we will be posting any updates we will have. See you soon in Cancun!

**Margarita night – Welcome Reception.
Sunday 12 August 2012. Convention
Center. 7-9.30 pm.**

Tequila has become one of the fuels driving the vehicle of Mexican identity. This alcoholic drink is made by fermenting and distilling the roasted heart of the blue agave plant (*Agave tequilana* Weber). But did you know that Tequila is a product that has blended cultures? The process that derives it is representative of an interrelation of the diverse productive processes that characterize the indigenous Pre-Hispanic culture of Jalisco, Mexico and the introduction of the Spanish distillation process. The word “tequila” is believed to originate from the tribe *ticuilas* who long ago inhabited the hillside of a volcano bearing the same name located near the city of Tequila. Another possible origin is the Nahuatl word *tequitl*, which means *work* or *employment*, and the word *tlan*, which means place. Therefore “tequila” would mean place in which labor or work is done.



Margaritas are the most popular tequila-based drink. Many have claimed to know the origins of Margarita. However the truth still remains unclear. The most known of all the historical claims behind the Margarita cocktail originates in 1948. A fabulous hostess and Dallas socialite, Margarita Sames, hosted a pool side Christmas party at her vacation home in Acapulco, Mexico. The party game of choice for Margarita was to get behind the bar and see what concoctions she

could develop and let her party guests test and rate the results. That evening she mixed tequila with cointreau and lime juice. The result was a success among her guests and quickly traveled through the elite groups in Texas and soon to Hollywood under the name of Margarita.

As you can see, the IPS Congress Committee is designing a memorable and exciting social program to welcome delegates from around the world. Join us in this reception to enjoy not only delicious typical local food and margaritas, but also reunite and meet up with colleagues. Take the opportunity to network during this exciting time!

About presentations

Please remember the following guidelines when preparing your poster presentation.

- Size: A0 (84 cm x 119 cm)
- Portrait (vertical) orientation only!
- Print your poster using paper or card material. Excessively heavy or rigid materials may not be attachable to the display boards and should be avoided.
- We strongly suggest you create a handout as a way to provide your audience with a lasting information reference. Handouts size suggestion: 8.5x11 inches

Please note that oral presentations (except invited Plenary Presentations) must be no longer than 15 minutes (including time allowed for questions).

- Please make sure that your presentation is compatible with Microsoft PowerPoint, since we will not have Macs on hand.
- The use of personal laptops or iPads will not be allowed due to time constraint issues.
- Please bring your presentation on a USB memory stick or CD-ROM. Presentations must be handed into the Speakers' Preview Room at least **One Day** before your presentation is scheduled to begin. In the Speakers' Preview Room you can check your presentation for compatibility and make any **minor** last-minute changes.

General Announcements

Banquet dinner

Please note that the date for the Banquet Dinner has been rescheduled for Friday the 17th of August 2012. We apologize for any inconvenience this may cause. Join us at the Hyatt Ball Room for a taste of Mexican music and food!!

Child care

As organizers, we cannot offer this type of services due to liability issues. We suggest you consider Coral Beach Fiesta Americana as a hotel option. They have supervised entertainment activities for children at the resort. It is responsibility of the parent(s) to check costs and age limits. Activities for kids in this hotel include beachfront sand castle building, sea shell hunting, crafts and other interactive games. Also we suggest you check with your preferred hotel, as many of them offer babysitting services through their Concierge Desk, as is the case of the Hyatt Hotel.

Visa letter

If you require a VISA invitation letter, please write to: ips2012mx@gmail.com
Be sure to include your presentation title and

university (organization) name. We will be able to issue visa letters only to participants who have paid in full.

Zero-Tax Policies

In order to be eligible for the zero-tax benefit when paying for your accommodation in Cancun, please note the following policies:

- Documents that needs to be shown by foreign attendees to get the zero-rate benefit: **copy** of migration document FMT, which all tourists receive while entering the country, and **copy** of passport.
- Payment procedure for foreigners in order to obtain zero-rate benefit: **Payment must be made with a credit card from a foreign bank.** The zero-rate benefit does not apply when payments are made in cash or by bank transfer. Payment of the 11% VAT will be required on extra nights, more than 2 nights before and after the conference .

It is the responsibility of each participant to provide the hotel with a copy of each document **during check-in**. It is important to remember that if these documents are not provided to the hotel, zero-rate benefit cannot be applied, **so you will have to pay the 16% VAT (local taxes)**.

Continue Collecting your Donations for the IPS Silent Auction

The IPS Silent Auction has become a staple of our congresses. Our most recent auction, held at the 2010 IPS Congress in Kyoto, raised over \$2500 and the conservation challenge netted almost \$2400. All funds generated from these activities go directly to the IPS Conservation Fund which supports conservation efforts of the IPS membership worldwide. Now is a great time to start setting aside items that you wish to donate to the 2012 IPS Silent Auction in Cancun. Items may be submitted for the auction upon arrival at the congress. If you wish to send your donations ahead of time please ship them to the address below. Please be sure to include a note indicating that the item is a donation for the 2012 IPS Silent Auction.

IPS Silent Auction
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Katie Leighty

2012 Lifetime Achievement Award Winner

John Oates

The Elected Council of IPS is pleased to announce that Dr. John Oates is the winner of the 2012 IPS Lifetime Achievement Award. Dr. Oates will receive this award and deliver a plenary address at the upcoming IPS Congress in Cancun, Mexico. The Lifetime Achievement Award is to be given to a member of IPS for outstanding career contributions to research, conservation, education, and/or captive care and breeding of nonhuman primates, with attention to efforts with enduring international scope (in keeping with the international scope of our society). The first IPS Lifetime Achievement Award was awarded to Dr. Hilary Box at the Torino Congress in 2004, and subsequent awards have been made to Dr. Tom Struhsaker in 2006, Dr. Toshisada Nishida in 2008, and Dr. Allison Jolly in 2010.

The following was taken from one of the letters nominating him for this award and is a nice overview of John's outstanding career.

"John Oates is one of the most admired and accomplished primatologists living today. He has produced pioneering research in primate ecology, has mentored several generations of primatologists on four continents and has been one of the most influential figures in African primate conservation.

John's career in primatology and tropical ecology began while still an undergraduate at University College, London. John organized two expeditions (in 1964 and 1965) to Bioko Island in Equatorial Guinea and later worked in Nigeria as research assistant to the eminent biologist Peter Jewell studying prosimians. Their research was cut short by the onset of civil war, but produced John's first peer-reviewed publication (in *Nature* no less) on the distribution of lorised primates (Oates and Jewell 1967).

John received his Ph.D. in 1974 for his work on black and white colobus in Uganda. Several of the publications resulting from his Ph.D.



concerned the challenges posed by folivory, beginning with the classic paper "The guereza and its food" (1977), and followed up by studies of the importance of secondary compounds, a theme which formed the core of his later work in India on the Nilgiri langur in 1975-76. The role of secondary compounds in shaping primate diets, now taken for granted, was a remarkable insight 35 years ago.

But it is John's work on conservation in West Africa for which he is best known and most lauded. In 1982, John helped to set up a field station on Tiwai Island, in Sierra Leone, along with Peter White and George Whitesides. This station served as a catalyst for effective forest conservation in the area, resulting in the establishment of Sierra Leone's first protected area. Though the civil war in Sierra Leone disrupted activities at Tiwai, conservation values instilled by the project were maintained through the conflict and Tiwai is once again becoming one of Sierra Leone's most important conservation sites.

In Nigeria, another challenging environment for conservation, John has also been working for many years to help conserve both endangered primates and threatened habitats. He was a key contributor to the development two protected areas: Cross River National Park and the Afi Wildlife Sanctuary. These reserves were set up largely to protect the Critically Endangered Cross River gorilla, Africa's most endangered ape taxon, which John helped to identify as unique (Sarmiento and Oates 2000). John also initiated the Wildlife Conservation Society's Nigeria Biodiversity Research Programme, which has grown into a WCS country program now active at numerous sites across Nigeria.

Sierra Leone and Nigeria are two examples among John's many contributions to West African primate conservation. Throughout his career, and across Africa, he has been an advocate for poorly-known and neglected species and habitats. He has worked on a wide range of projects in Guinea, Togo, Benin, Liberia, Ghana, Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon to name only a few. He authored one of the first formal studies of the bushmeat trade (1988) several years before the massive impact of this threat was widely acknowledged. He has been active in taxonomic and biogeographic research of conservation relevance. He re-described and brought to international attention the isolated and critically endangered Cross River gorilla (2000) and played a pivotal role in identifying and correctly naming the Nigeria-Cameroon subspecies of chimpanzee (1997; 2009). He described a distinct guenon subspecies, the Nigerian white-throated monkey (2000), and conducted an in-depth analysis of patterns of biodiversity in the Gulf of Guinea (2003). John and colleagues also have the dubious honor of describing the first

documented extinction of a primate taxon in the modern era (2000). More recently, John published *Primates of West Africa: A Field Guide and Natural History* (2011); a rich and remarkable compilation of the ecology, behavior, identification, and conservation status of the 60 primates occurring in the region.

His forty-five years of experience have given John a remarkable perspective on tropical forest conservation. His book *Myth and Reality in the Rain Forest* collects these experiences in one place and offers a lucid and unflinching assessment of primate and forest conservation in West Africa. *Myth and Reality* has become essential reading for anyone working in tropical conservation and has had a strong influence on a new generation of young primate conservationists, many of whom have first experienced Africa through the lens of this book.

John has served tirelessly on numerous relevant boards and committees. He was a member of the IPS Conservation committee for almost 30 years, serving as Vice President for Conservation from 1986-88. He has served an even longer term on the IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group, being first appointed to the PSG in 1978 and still serving as an active member. John was the PSG Coordinator for Africa between 1984 and 2008, and currently serves on the Executive Committee of the Section on Great Apes. His work with the PSG includes authoring the 1986 *Action Plan for African Primate Conservation* and the subsequent 1996 *African Primates: Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan*. He also authored the IUCN *Regional Action Plan for the Conservation of the Cross River Gorilla* and is a co-author of action plans for two chimpanzee subspecies."

In Memoriam

John Hurrell Crook BSc PhD DSc
November 27, 1930– July 15, 2011

John Crook, who died at the age of 80, was one of the founding fathers of modern Primatology. He will be best remembered for the socioecological model that still underpins so much of contemporary primate fieldwork, and indeed more generally much of the field work on mammals and birds that has been done over the last half century. Socioecology was the immediate forerunner of modern behavioural ecology, and so John Crook can also be said to have been one of the founding fathers of behavioural ecology. It is a sobering thought that his first publication on the topic was written while he was an undergraduate. It was while an undergraduate at Southampton University (England) that he undertook an independent field study of gull species on the estuary and he came up with the idea that ecology might influence social behaviour. The result was a paper in the journal *British Birds* in 1953. The paper subsequently gained him a place to do a PhD with the renowned ethologists Bill Thorpe and Robert Hinde at Cambridge University.

His PhD research on the socioecology of weaver birds took him to India, the Seychelles and southern Africa. In India, he worked with Salim Ali, one of the great names in Indian ornithology. One of their achievements was to relocate a species of weaver bird that had been thought to have gone extinct in the nineteenth century. The weaver bird work resulted in a series of highly influential papers on the relationship between ecology and social behaviour in birds. This work established the pre-eminence of the comparative method in the study of behaviour. David Lack, who more than anyone else established and defined population



ecology during the 1960s, regarded Crook's work as having been a seminal influence on his own thinking.

In 1964, Crook took up a post as lecturer in the Department of Psychology at Bristol University. He had been head-hunted by the Ronnie Hall. Hall had undertaken some of the earliest field studies of primates (baboons) and, having just arrived from South Africa as the new Professor, was intent on building up a new focus on animal behaviour. It was in this environment that John Crook decided to embark on his seminal field study of gelada in Ethiopia, which gave rise to the famous 1966 *Nature* paper, coauthored with Steve Gartlan (then one of Hall's graduate students), on the ecology of primate social systems. It spawned decades of field research, and many follow-up analyses – not least among which was Peter Jarman's extension of Crook's ideas to antelope socioecology.

There followed a golden period of socioecology at Bristol during the 1970s. Among the many who were part of that group were, in addition to Steve Gartlan, John Goss-Custard (perhaps the leading authority on wading birds), John Lazarus (known later for his work on vigilance

behaviour), Martin Daly (then working on desert rodents, but later one of the founding fathers of evolutionary psychology), John Archer (then working on aggression in rodents, but later also a staunch promoter of evolutionary psychology), Richard Wrangham (who needs no introduction), Clive Marsh (later to play a seminal role in conservation in Sabah), Pelham Aldrich-Blake (one of the first people to study forest guenons, later a BBC Natural History unit producer) and myself, among many others. His direct intellectual influence continued down through the generations of students that his own students and postdocs, and their students in their turn, went on to supervise: at the last count, this amounted to over 300 primatologists, behavioural ecologists and evolutionary psychologists (among whom are numbered Louise Barrett, Guy Cowlshaw, Daniel Nettle, Craig Roberts, Russell Hill, Susanne Shultz, Bill Sutherland, Anne Goldizen, Adrian Treves, Richard Connor, Lars Rodseth and Kevin Hunt to mention only some of the better known names).

In 1969, John Crook spent a sabbatical year at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford. Here, he was attracted by the Esalen Institute – then much in vogue in hippy California – and became an enthusiastic devotee of the kinds of humanistic psychotherapy the movement advocated and founded the Bristol Encounter Centre as a vehicle for transmitting some of these ideas. In due course, he combined this ideas with his evolutionary thinking in a renewed interest in Buddhism (he had been President of the Cambridge University Buddhist Society while a student), which developed in two separate directions. One was a series of detailed ethnographic field studies of Tibetans in the Zaskar Valley in the western Himalayas that eventually gave rise to the massive 1994 volume *Himalayan Buddhist Villages* (co-edited and written with the geographer Henry Osmaston). He continued to write on the Himalayan Tibetans and to lead tours there (one of the more entertaining of these being with *Monty Python*

stalwart John Cleese) for the next several decades.

In the meantime, he had taken up Zen (Chan) Buddhism in a very serious way. In due course, he was formally invested as a (Chinese) Zen Master, and devoted himself to running retreats and instruction mainly in the UK where he set up the Western Chan Fellowship as a lay Buddhist organisation. His last book, *World Crisis and Buddhist Humanism* (published in 2009), argued for a close parallel between Buddhist and rational scientific approaches to the looming world crisis and reflected a longstanding concern for .

In July 2010, 25 of the old Bristol group gathered for a long weekend at an English country house for a belated celebration of John's 80th birthday. He was in splendid form, sharp-witted, full of life and keen to engage each of us in turn in long conversations about what we had been doing. He died suddenly a few days later after returning to his Somerset farmhouse. His funeral a few weeks later was a full Buddhist affair that attracted Buddhist monks and nuns from as far away as New York. As part of the ceremony, he was formally inducted as a Buddhist monk. Most of us are gratified to have made one contribution in life: there are few who can lay claim to having made such distinctive contributions to three different fields (avian biology, primatology and Buddhism) as John Crook.

In addition to those listed above, John Crook's books included *The Evolution of Human Consciousness* (1980), *The Yogins of Ladakh* (1997), *Hilltops of the Hong Kong Moon* (1997), *Catching a Feather on a Fan* (1991), *Illuminating Silence* (2002), *Chan Comes West* (2005), *The Koans of Layman John* (2005) and the edited volumes *Social Behaviour in Birds and Mammals* (1970) and *Comparative Ecology and Behaviour of Primates* (1973).

Robin Dunbar

Other News Items

Summary of Gender Issues in Primatology Recently Published in PLoS One

Science for men only. Is primatology an exception?

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For decades, primatology has been singled out as a discipline in which women have made a great impact and have had a marked influence for the re-examination of the theoretical concepts of this science. In the '80s, it was noted that women represented a large proportion of primatologists and it was commonly assumed that there were more women in primatology than in similar fields. The first quantitative documentation, by Linda Fedigan, dates back to 1994. Counting the number of women and men in professional societies, she showed that at the beginning of '90s there was a greater proportion of women in both the American Society of Primatologists (ASP) and the International Society of Primatologists (IPS) than in other disciplines, but no further studies have extensively examined the field of primatology since then. Thanks to the International Primatological Society, that provided the access to the membership database, in a study recently published in PLoS ONE:

(<http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0030458>) we have evaluated not only the relative number of male and female primatologists among the active members of the IPS in the year 2008, but also the extent to which women are represented at each level of the academic career (from graduate students to full professors). Moreover, we have also assessed the scientific productivity of male and female primatologists (measured in terms of number of publications) and their impact on the scientific community (measured by the H-index).

In 2008, female IPS members were 57%, one third more than at the time of the Fedigan's study. Thus, there has been a steady increase in the women's representation in primatology that follows the trend of other life science disciplines. However, although among the IPS members the number of female graduate students is more than twice that of males, the number of women declines at the higher positions and the gender distribution pattern switches at the top levels of the academic career, with male full professors significantly outnumbering females. A similar rising inflow of female graduates entering the fields of science and engineering in recent years is witnessed all over Europe and US, but despite this influx women continue to be under-represented in senior academic ranks, holding a larger share of junior positions than of associate or full professor positions.

These findings have overturned the image of primatology as an 'equal-opportunity' discipline and have shown that also 'the goddess science' suffers the phenomenon of *glass ceiling*, a term which refers to the invisible barriers and obstacles that hinder the advancement of women, regardless of their qualifications or achievements as all the other life science disciplines. A further confirmation of the above findings comes from the analysis of the gender difference in the number of publications. Regardless of position, male IPS members publish significantly more than their female colleagues and this difference emerges very early in the academic career.

We have also analyzed gender difference in scientific productivity in relation to the author's name order. From this analysis it emerged that women's scientific achievements in terms of number of senior-coordinated publications do not match their professional achievements in terms of academic position, and that it may take quite a long time for female primatologists to be promoted to senior academic ranks. Conflicting with this scenario, but even more

frustrating, are the results of the analysis of the primatologists' scientific production impact. In fact, women and men did not significantly differ in their H index and this similarity may indicate that female primatologists produce articles of higher scientific impact than expected for their lower productivity, a sign – if we need one – that abilities do not depend on gender.

Although women's representation in science has increased in the past decades and today there are no obstacles for a woman who wishes to study and work in this field, our study contributes to point to the direction that discrepancies still exist between men and women. There is evidence that some practices still block the equal participation and representation of women in sciences, even though they are less visible and harder to track. Notwithstanding the major shift in traditional gender roles we have witnessed in the past decades, some authors agree that societal institutions that allow women to combine

motherhood with work have not developed analogously and traditional stereotypes continue to influence the career choices of men and women. Discrimination is now much more monitored than in the past, but gender differences in family and parental responsibilities still persist and are impeding talented young scientists from leading a successful career in science.

"Change happens by listening and then starting a dialogue with the people who are doing something you don't believe is right", is a quote by Jane Goodall, the most famous primatologist ever. For decades women have been excluded from every aspect of social life and many changes happened since women have started to be listened. However, the glass ceiling that for so long has isolated women is still hard to break and continue to hamper women's leadership and excellence in science.

Report from Conservation Grant Recipient M. Hari Subarkah

Javan Langur Survey and Conservation Project in Mt. Merapi

I am reporting on the activities conducted May – June, 2011. In May, I prepared the background research, secondary data, and research permit by presenting the research plan and schedule to the Merapi Volcano National Park officer. A preliminary survey was conducted following 18 tracks, 2 – 3 km each, in 10 days around the Merapi volcano to observe the existing population of Javan langurs and collect information about them in the forest from local people and the National Park officer. I found that Javan langurs were concentrated in the existing secondary forest inside Plawangan hills (southern slope, ± 250 ha) and Musuk-Cepogo hills (eastern slope, ± 1000 ha). The other forest was damaged by lava path and hot gasses because of volcanic eruption.

My survey of Plawangan hills, (S:07°35'40" – 7°34'50" and E:110°25'30"-110°26'0") followed a 29.24 km track length and recorded 7 Javan langurs. The altitude of the survey area was 886

– 1295 masl, in secondary forest that was saved from the last biggest volcanic eruption during last 100 years in October and November 2010. I have also recorded nesting pairs of black eagles (*Ictinaetus malayensis*), pairs of endangered Javan hawk-eagles (*Spizaetus bartelsi*) and leopard cats (*Prionailurus bengalensis*). Based on an earlier survey on Semeru volcano (2009), those two eagles are the predator of juvenile Javan langurs.

Conservation education was conducted with one participating student during first week of June, in Plawangan hills. She had received training on a primate survey method. The next conservation education session will be conducted during the last week of June with the Junior Primate Research Group of Faculty of Forestry, at Gadjah Mada University. A conservation awareness program for local communities has been scheduled for the first week of July. The next survey will be conducted on the eastern slope of the Merapi volcano, in the district of Klaten and district of Boyolali, during the last week of June.

Research Update from IPS Member Guy Williams

Development of a GIS approach for habitat quality assessment and conservation management of China's rare and endangered primates, François langur (*Trachypithecus francoisi*) and the golden snub nosed monkey (*Rhinopithecus roxellana roxellana*).

Guy Williams, (Institute of Rare Wildlife, China West Normal University, Nanchon, Sichuan, P. R. China)

Habitat quality assessment has been used as a tool in environmental management and wildlife research in many regions for various purposes. Combined with the use of Global Information System (GIS), habitat quality assessment provides an effective means to support ecological and behavioural research.

Many non-human primates are wide ranging, live in remote and difficult environments, and

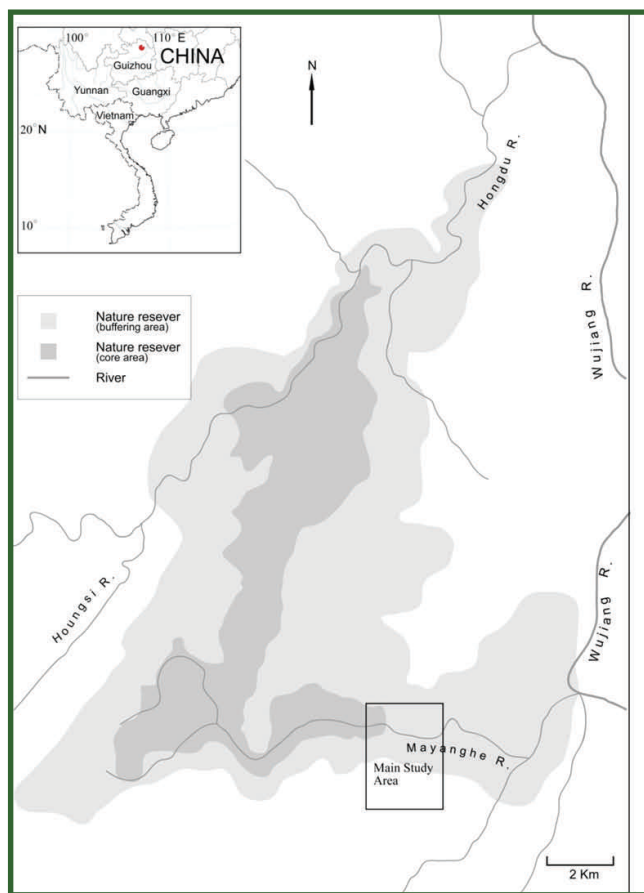


Series of photos of the elusive Golden snub-nosed monkey at Tangjiahe Nature reserve – taken with remote sensor cameras. Images collected by staff of Tangjiahe Nature Reserve.

display cryptic behaviours, often making close detailed field work difficult. Two such primates of conservation significance are the Golden snub-nosed monkey (*Rhinopithecus roxellana roxellana*) of western Sichuan, and the François langur (*Trachypithecus francoisi*) ranging from southern China to Northern Vietnam, both being members of the Colobinae subfamily of the primate order.

In addition to its limited range and declining population, the Golden-snub-nosed monkey occupies high altitude forest habitat and displays seasonal ranging behaviour. This species is found only in montane forests where snow cover can last for up to six months of the year. Continuing pressure from hunting and habitat disturbance in the form of forest clearing and pressures from tourist and other development, suggest that many of the natural habitat preferences of this species may be adversely impacted.

The François langur species is restricted to semi-tropical monsoon and moist tropical and subtropical rainforests in limestone (karst) areas, with a distribution from north east Vietnam, western Guangxi Province through Guizhou Province and extending into the southern area of Chongqing Municipality. There are estimated to be between 1,500 and 1,900 individuals remaining in the wild, although much of the population is severely



Location of Mayanghe Nature Reserve 9 François langur field site

fragmented across at least 40 isolated locations. The main stronghold of the species is Guizhou Province with about 1,000-1200 individuals reported, of which over 700 are in Mayanghe Nature Reserve in the north, where the population is fragmented into 3 sub-populations.

A research project is currently being implemented by the Institute of Rare Wildlife, in collaboration with local forestry and park management staff and conservation agencies, that employs a combination of GIS and existing and ongoing field-based research to explore if there is sufficient good quality habitat remaining across the natural range of both primates, taking into account seasonal preferences and land use pressures.

It is expected that this project will assist in understanding the following key research questions:

- What factors influences the distribution, range and behaviour of each primate?
- What are the preferences for good quality habitat, essential feeding resources and other behavioural requirements, such as breeding behaviours and sleeping sites?
- Whether there is sufficient good quality habitat remaining at various landscape scales?
- What are the major land use pressures affecting ongoing conservation?
- Which land use change activities and conservation actions can be employed to support the habitat conservation and ongoing survival of these primates?
- What are the broader social and political implications for the conservation of China's wildlife?

At the conclusion of the project a detailed and active GIS will be completed, that would support research, conservation action and local community sustainable development, whilst providing a necessary conservation tool for monitoring and managing the ongoing survival of these important primates.

The Research Team

The Institute of Rare Wildlife, China West Normal University is based in Nanchong in south east Sichuan. With an extended history of research, IRW has postgraduate students and

research staff working on various aspects of wildlife research and protected species biology. In addition to its primate research, the institute also undertakes research on other species of conservation signficiacn including: Giant panda, takin and the sika deer.

IRW currently maintains permanent field sites at Mayanghe Nature Reserve, Guizhou Province (for François langur) and Tangjiahe Nature Reserve, northern Sichuan (for Golden snub-nosed monkey).

At both sites IRW has researchers and students undertaking longitudinal research, and maintain excellent relations with local park staff, community and regional government authorities. The good quality baseline ecological and biological data makes these locations suitable sites to commence the habitat quality assessment and GIS development.

The primate research team at IRW is led by Dr. Gang Hu. Dr. Hu's focus is on the behavioural flexibility and adaptive strategies employed by the monkey towards natural and anthropogenic changes. Dr. Hu and students are also undertaking research in primate parasitology, feeding ecology and sleep site selection.

Mr. Guy Williams, has recently joined the team at IRW. As a primate conservationist with extensive experience in the application of GIS modelling for habitat quality assessment and sustainable development, Mr. Williams is currently responsible for leading the habitat quality assessment and conservation GIS build for François langur and the Golden snub-nosed monkey projects.

Under the direction of Professor Hu and Mr. Williams, IRW is currently developing capability and technology to become a leading institute for the provision of applied and academic habitat based GIS research for the conservation of China's wildlife.

IRW are looking to collaborate with conservation agencies and other Chinese and international research institutions on the various aspects of this project. For more information on our research please contact Guy Williams (manalism@gmail.com).

Report from Research Grant Recipient Nicoletta Righini

Nutritional ecology of Mexican black howler monkeys: the role of nutrients, plant secondary metabolites, and behavioral flexibility

With funds awarded by the 2011 IPS Research Grant, I was able to carry out my doctoral dissertation research on the nutritional ecology of the endangered black howler monkey (*Alouatta pigra*) in Southern Mexico. My study examines questions of dietary selectivity and the factors that affect male and female food choice in two groups of black howler monkeys at El Tormento, a 1400-ha forested area near the town of Escarcega in the state of Campeche, and its whole duration in the field was 17 months (June 2010-November 2011).



The funds provided were used to cover lodging, meals, and gasoline expenses in the field for two months; to pay local field assistants who aided with tree identification; and to reimburse travel expenses to Mexican college students who participated in the research as volunteer assistants.

With the help of field assistants I was able to accomplish the following goals: **1)** Using an integrative approach in which one focal animal was followed continuously throughout the day, I recorded individual foraging decisions in seven adult male and four adult female howlers belonging to two social groups over a period of 15 months to obtain three complementary data sets: behavioral, ecological, and phytochemical.

Using a 2-min instantaneous sampling method and 15-min group scan samples, I conducted full day follows of one focal individual per day, and gathered a total of 1300 focal hours. I will use these data to construct complete dietary profiles for each adult group member by quantifying feeding rates and estimating daily and seasonal intake of nutrients, energy, and plant secondary metabolites; **2)** I determined howler daily ranging patterns, habitat preferences, and home range areas using a handheld GPS (Global Positioning System). Preliminary data analysis revealed that the two groups ranged in areas of 9.8 and 4 ha, with an overlap of approximately 1.1 ha; **3)** A total of 648 feeding trees (i.e. feeding patches) belonging to 43 species were marked with metal tags, mapped, measured, and identified. Data on sequential use of feeding sites, patch depletion, feeding rates, and social interactions will allow to determine if individual patch choice is consistent with nutrient balancing and resource mixing hypotheses; **4)** When a focal animal consumed a food item of a previously unrecorded species, samples of the phenophase consumed were collected from the feeding tree no later than 36 hours after the observed feeding bout. This will allow obtaining monthly energetic and nutritional values of the food items consumed by focal animals, and I will use these data to assess and compare energetic and nutritional characteristics of the visited feeding patches. A total of 200 plant items were collected from feeding trees. Samples were weighed, air dried and stored in the field until transport to the laboratory where phytochemical analyses will be conducted; **5)** I established 20 Gentry's transects (50×2 m) in the home ranges of the two groups and conducted detailed bimonthly censuses of the trees included in the transects to monitor quantitatively and qualitatively the presence and abundance of different phenophases (i.e. young/mature leaves, ripe/unripe fruits, flowers, buds); **6)** I set up six 50×50 m quadrats and 70 Gentry's transects in the home range of the two study group to characterize tree species abundance and diversity.

I am currently analyzing the behavioral and ecological data that I recorded in the field, and conducting phytochemical analyses of the collected plant samples in Dr. Jessica Rothman's Nutritional Ecology Lab at Hunter College-City University of New York. By July 2012 I will have completed all data analysis and will focus on writing my dissertation, which I plan to defend and deposit by August 2013.



Moreover, I am in the process of drafting a dissertation chapter focusing on patch choice, patch occupancy time, and patch depletion in howler monkeys from an ecological, nutritional, and social perspective. This will be the basis for my podium presentation at the XXIV Congress of the International Primatological Society in Cancun, Mexico. At the conference I will present a paper on diet, patch choice, and the importance of nutrient mixing in the feeding ecology of black howler monkeys. Given that howlers can subsist, at least seasonally, on a low quality diet consisting mainly of leaves, it remains unclear how dietary selectivity enables them to maintain higher growth and reproduction rates than other closely related atelines. A nutrient mixing framework posits

that primate foraging decisions represent an attempt to obtain a balanced diet based on independent macro and micronutrient regulation. This appears to provide a stronger explanation of primate feeding strategies and patterns of food choice than traditional Optimal Foraging Theory models. The analyses I have completed to date on individual patch choice and feeding bout length offer critical insight into the strategies used by howler monkeys to fulfill their nutrient requirements. In particular, I found that black howler monkeys generally do not leave a food patch because of satiation or resource depletion; instead they tend to alternate feeding bouts such that they switch between different food types (e.g. leaves, fruits, flowers), consistent with patterns of resource mixing. The phytochemical analyses of the foods collected from feeding trees will offer a complete picture of diet selection in these primates. If the patterns are confirmed, nutrient mixing could provide the strongest theoretical model for interpreting primate responses to resource distribution.

Overall, the analysis of more than 1300 hours of behavioral data from two howler monkey groups, and its integration with detailed information on the type, amount, energetic and nutritional characteristics of the food ingested by each focal animal; and with quantitative data on food availability and tree phenology recorded twice a month, will allow to obtain new insights into the importance of nutrient balancing and resource mixing in assessing primate food choice and decision making.

Acknowledgements

Besides the International Primatological Society, I would like to thank the other funding sources (NSF-DDIG, Sigma-Xi, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), my advisor Dr. Paul Garber, my collaborator and fellow PhD candidate Rodolfo Martinez-Mota (UIUC), Dr. Alejandro Estrada (UNAM, Mexico), and Ing. Antonio Sanchez (INIFAP-El Tormento).

Special thanks go to all the volunteers: Veronica Ramos Diaz (UNAM), Juan Osvaldo Alvarez Hernandez (UDG-CUCBA), Valentin Jimenez de la Cruz (UJAT), Federico Mora Carrillo (UJAT), and Leidy Laura Lopez Madrigal (UJAT).

Report from Research Grant Recipient Maria Blaszczyk

Temperament and Social Niche Specialization in Vervet Monkeys

Last year I was awarded an IPS Research Grant for fieldwork for my dissertation project, “Temperament and Social Niche Specialization in Vervet Monkeys”. The IPS grant funded local travel to my field site (Soetdoring Nature Reserve, Free State Province, South Africa) and living and transportation expenses for my first month in the field, July 2011. During this month I undertook preliminary investigations and began habituation of the study groups, which were only partially habituated at the start of the project. Habituation continued through early November 2011, but which time both of the study groups were fully habituated. Behavioural data collection began in November 2011 and has been ongoing until the present.



The aim of my project is to examine the behavioural ecology of the personality trait “novelty seeking” in a wild primate. I am investigating whether differences in novelty seeking, measured as responses to novel objects placed within the vervets’ home ranges during field experiments, are predictive of individual differences in social foraging strategy and social behavior. My hypothesis is that monkeys with high novelty seeking scores, those that take a shorter time to approach the novel objects and interact with them for greater lengths of time, will spend a greater proportion of time foraging on the periphery of the group or surrounded by fewer neighbors, and that they will use personal information rather than social information to find new food patches a greater proportion of

the time. I will also be examining the relationship between individuals’ novelty seeking scores and social network metrics, and between their social network position and social foraging strategy.

Together with two field assistants, we are collecting observational data on the social and foraging behavior of all adult and subadult individuals in two social groups, one numbering around 55 and the other 20 individuals. In early April we also conducted the first of a planned series of field experiments, each using different novel objects. This first attempt was moderately successful, and I plan to use the lessons learnt to design further experiments, scheduled for later in the year, that will hopefully capture more variation in novelty seeking behavior.

This research project is supported by the IPS, the Wenner-Gren Foundation, the Leakey Foundation, New York University, and the American Society of Primatologists. In addition to funding local travel to the field site (\$445) and living expenses for the first month in the field (\$600), the IPS research grant also funded the software and some of the equipment for collecting behavioural observation data (\$445).



Report from Research Grant Recipient Caitlin Barale

For the last 8 months, I have been living in the Ethiopian Highlands studying juvenile gelada (*Theropithecus gelada*) social networks, hormones and behavior. My research is exploring the effects of early life on the development of male-male social relationships. I am still in the midst of my data collection, so no results yet, but I am very excited to get back to America in a month or two and start analyzing my data! I am planning to compare social networks (play interactions, grooming, and proximity) of individuals before and after dispersal to see if social relationships formed in the juvenile period carry over into bachelor groups (where social bonds have been shown to affect the quality and number of females a male acquires). I am also collecting fecal samples for hormonal analysis. I will use hormones to pinpoint the onset of adrenarche in males, as well as to see how social relationships (number, strength, etc) relate to stress levels.

Thus far, I have used my IPS grant for living expenses in the field and research fees - the cost of my resident's permit and the mandatory fee I pay to the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority each year to conduct research in a national park. I will use my remaining funds to

purchase equipment for my next field season. Having funding from IPS has made my project possible, and I greatly appreciate their support as I continue my research!



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Report from Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Grant Recipients Alejandra Duarte, Alberto S. Zagal & Luis García-Feria

Primate Conservation Education in the Mountain Range of Tenosique, Tabasco, Mexico

The purpose of this project was to train Mexican students from different backgrounds in some of the fundamental elements of primate conservation. Support for this purpose was provided by the Physical Anthropology department at the National School of Anthropology and History in Mexico City, where undergraduate level students had the opportunity to enrol in a voluntary course intended for advanced students. The “Field Primatology” course was open to students from other universities and colleges, recruiting in total an interdisciplinary group of 12 students from economics, physical anthropology and biology.

During a period of four months, from February to June 2011, the students first received lectures on general topics in primate conservation, focusing on species native to Mexico and their problems, to ensure all students had sufficient background knowledge. Next, students were introduced to specific field methodologies, which they would need to apply in the field. Then, in July (for a 20 day period) students were taken to the Mountain Range of Tenosique, Tabasco, Mexico (17° 16' N, 91° 23' W), for their first contact with field-based primate conservation to complete their field training program. Finally, the data collected in the field needed to be processed, analyzed and presented as a written report for the course by mid August.

Invited lecturers from Anthropology, Veterinary Sciences and Biology, shared their personal experiences to the group, complementing each session. In addition to this, students were able to network with the lecturers who served as mentors and who provided support when needed.

During the lectures, students were asked to take

part in a feeding ecology bingo activity. This education material was designed for the needs of the field site, to introduce the students to the feeding ecology of the primates in the area (*Ateles geoffroyi* and *Alouatta pigra*). Images shown in the bingo cards included the feeding items they could find in the area and their local names.



Teamwork is a complicated goal to achieve, especially when working with people from different backgrounds and ages (in addition to those mentioned previously, some students had degrees in Chemistry and Psychology and their ages ranged between 20 - 40 years old). Lecture sessions helped them to get to know each other and how to deal with the different personalities and needs of each student.

The research methods section was directed to the specific tasks that the students needed to develop in the field. At the end of the lecture period, before going to the field, students were evaluated to assess how much information they had retained from the course. The evaluation consisted of a “contest” between two teams selected randomly in which a member of each team was given a question and the first correct answer was given a point. If the student couldn't answer a question they could search for advice in their respective team creating discussion groups. The answers were heard by

all the members of the class and discussed. During this evaluation we confirmed that the knowledge regarding methodology was limited, but the activity allowed us to identify the topics which needed to be reinforced in the field through learning by doing.

Concurrently, we were working in collaboration with the local community at the field site. They were informed that the students were coming and its presence in the village would represent an additional income for them, explaining that students have limited economic resources, but they needed accommodation and food, and that they could be offered services such as laundry or tours. Field guides were also needed and part of the community wanted to charge students a fee for accessing their lands. This last issue had not arisen during the previous two years of our pilot study in the area, but we successfully negotiated an agreement. A small fee for each student was paid to avoid conflict. Clear payment conditions were established, as students from other universities have been asked in the past for high fees, with access being denied when they refused to pay. Villagers knew that this instance was a pilot study for them to evaluate the pros and cons of having this alternative source of income. The perception of the students by the villagers was evaluated before and after their visit through group discussions where everybody could express their positive and negative experiences.

Before going to the field, students were shown a video of the field site, specifically made for the purpose of motivating them for the field-work phase. This video was made with a conventional camcorder and edited very simply. Key villagers were invited to participate, introducing the students to their forest, their food, their climate, general recommendations, and their primates. Comments from the field guides, women

cooking for the students, and comments of other persons served as a dual channel to get people excited and involved in both directions: students and villagers.

In the field, students were split into small groups, each of them taken to different areas to learn about fragmentation, people-wildlife interactions, primate behaviour and ecology, forest structure and threats to conservation. Each mentor accompanied each group on different days so that participants could learn how to address the same issues from different perspectives, and the importance of interdisciplinary work.

Talking about fieldwork in a classroom is relatively easy. To conduct fieldwork is the challenge. As expected, there are always enthusiastic students even in the most difficult conditions, and there are also students who realize that fieldwork is not for them after a couple of days in the field. The new challenge for the group came when unhappy students were engaged in continuous discussions hindering cooperation. The team leaders decided to work with the students who wanted to learn, and to put special attention to those who were always complaining as their need to be guided was higher.

As a result, of this pilot study, some villagers realized that students could be an option for an additional income for their families and are willing to support them in future field sessions. Others evaluated the situation, and decided not to be involved again, but they do not object if students come again as long as they do not cause trouble. As villagers knew that their forest was a completely new experience for the students, we were invited to show the group all the wild animals they housed as well as to taste a huge variety of dishes. This helped the research team based on site to collect additional data on the use of forest resources in the area. The final reports showed that learning by doing is the effective way to achieve methodological knowledge. Students identified in the field a number of the plants with which they were familiar with through the feeding ecology bingo game. They were able to network with invited lecturers in the city to identify their botanical samples and process seeds in faecal material. Reports included graphic representations of the



forest structure based on vegetation profile data, and learned to input GPS coordinates and to map their information. Students learned how to track spider and howler monkeys; they identified feeding traces as well as sounds and smells related to primates. They practiced taking behavioral data, and its challenges in dense canopy and difficult landscapes. They understood the importance of interacting with the local communities and that learning from them is essential.

Three of the students have gone on to develop their dissertations in primate topics, and will be volunteering at the site for the research conducted there this coming summer, which will mean additional training and experience for them. We expected to have a more significant influence on the group, but observing 25% of the “seeds” sowed in the students “germinating” made the experience

valuable. As mentors, we measured our capabilities, considered our weaknesses and are preparing to receive our three past students and four new ones. As such, the equipment acquired with the IPS grant is going to be used on an ongoing basis for conservation education purposes.

Part of the funding obtained from the IPS-Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Grant was invested in teaching materials for the lectures and mainly for the field (GPS, range finder, compasses, tapes, flagging, bags, calipers, scales, environmental education cards). The remaining funds had a direct impact in the local community as food and housing were paid for by this support. Additional funds were raised by the students every Friday from selling lunches at the University, and were transformed into a salary for the local guides.

Report from Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Grant Recipient Cécile Garcia

Sexual signaling and mating behavior in the Japanese macaque (*Macaca fuscata*)

In a number of primate species, males discriminate in mating decisions based on fertility differences within female reproductive cycles. However, the cues and reliability of the different signals that are available to males making mating decisions are still poorly understood. Most studies have only focused on vision, which is inconsistent with most theoretical models of mate choice emphasizing the importance of multiple cues within sexual signals.

Our research project aimed to assess the possible role of visual and olfactory cues in the multi-modal signaling of ovulation in a species of Catarrhines lacking sexual swellings, the Japanese macaque (*Macaca fuscata*). This constituted the first study of its type in macaques to investigate simultaneously the respective and potential roles of odors and skin color (face and hindquarters) as sexual signals.



This research was conducted during the 2011-2012 mating season, from October to January. The subjects of this study were 14 semi-free ranging female Japanese macaques living in an outdoor corral enclosure at the Primate Research Institute (Inuyama, Japan). We have collected behavioural data (sexual interactions), hormonal data (fecal ovarian steroids), and digital images (visual scoring of sexual skin color).

Behavioral observations were conducted 7 days per week over the 3-month study period, yielding approximately 310 hr of focal animal data. We focused on the following behavioral observations: dominance rank, female behavior towards males (proceptive behaviors: approaches, holds, presentations of anogenital area, estrous calls, and grooming), and male behavior towards females (indicators of attractivity: approaches, holds, grooming, tactile and olfactory inspections, and mounts with and without ejaculation).

We have also collected fecal samples to assess ovarian activity in females and to determine ovulation dates. Over the entire study period, a total of 381 fecal samples were collected from the 14 females (mean per individual = 29, range = 24-34), yielding approximately two to three samples per week (2.7 fecal samples on average) from each focal female. The fecal samples will be analyzed for estradiol and progesterone using previously described and validated enzyme immunoassays shown to reflect female ovarian function accurately in the Japanese macaque (Garcia et al., 2009).

To assess skin coloration, digital images of females' faces and hindquarters were used to measure color, which will then be assessed for variation within the visual system of Japanese macaques. We have collected approximately 450 images of faces and hindquarters (i.e. every other day for each female). We will use the sequential method (Stevens et al., 2009), and we will then measure visual discrimination of different colors within the visual system of Japanese macaques, using a threshold discrimination model to look at discriminability (see Higham et al., 2010).

Hormonal assays will be performed at the Primate Research Institute by my Japanese collaborators (Pr. Shimizu and her lab assistants, Ms. Mouri and Mr. Kunieda). This phase of the project will be conducted during summer 2012. Analysis combining behavioral, hormonal and photographic data will be

conducted between August and December 2012 in France (UPR 2147 CNRS).

Support from IPS was used to pay for photographic equipment. The use of the primate facilities, hormonal kits and laboratory labor were provided by the co-PIs of the project and their institutions. The Primate Research Institute is a national supported collaborative research institute equipped with all necessary supporting facilities and staff, a laboratory for fecal sample treatment and analysis. These facilities were provided free of charge. Travel and living expenses for the 3-month period were covered by my institution (UPR 2147 – CNRS).

Collaborators

- Fred Bercovitch, CICASP, Inuyama, Japan
- James Higham, New York University, USA
- Michael Huffman, Primate Research Institute, Inuyama, Japan
- Andrew MacIntosh, CICASP, Inuyama, Japan
- Lucie Rigail, UPR 2147 CNRS, Paris, France
- Keiko Shimizu, Okayama University, Japan

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Please submit your contributions for the next IPS Bulletin to Claudia Fichtel at Claudia.fichtel@gwdg.de

Report from Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Grant Recipient Victor Wodi

“Tangkoko Conservation Education”

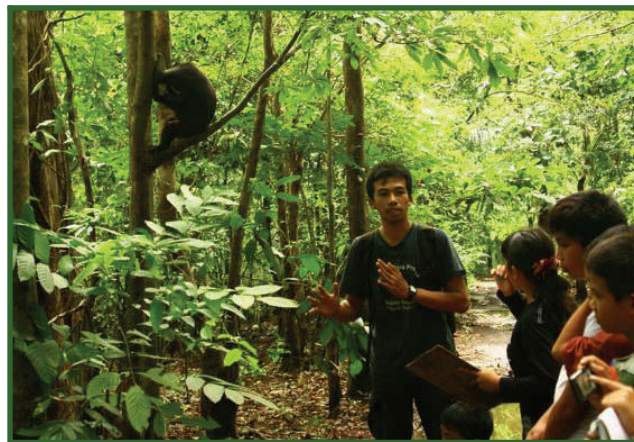
“Tangkoko Conservation Education” is a conservation education programme taking place around the Tangkoko-Duasudara nature reserve in North Sulawesi, Indonesia. It is conducted in collaboration with the Pacific Institute, a biodiversity conservation NGO based in Manado; the Macaca Nigra Project a collaboration between the German Primate Centre and the Bogor Agricultural University for joint conservation and studies of the biology of the crested macaques (*Macaca nigra*) in Tangkoko; and Regards d’Ailleurs, a French NGO involved in environmental education, which has sent Mathilde Chanvin, a volunteer involved in environmental education, to reinforce the local team.



A pupil's notebook with drawings of Tangkoko's animals

Sulawesi is the fourth biggest island of Indonesia and part of the Wallacea region, which is one of the 25 biodiversity hotspots of the world for conservation priorities. Due to its geographical situation, Sulawesi is of particular interest with respect to primate evolution and endemism, as it hosts seven macaques species found nowhere else in the world. The Tangkoko - Duasudara Nature Reserve is a unique protected area of 8000 hectares, home of many endemic species, noteworthy the spectral tarsier (*Tarsius tarsier*) and the crested macaque. Conservation as well as scientific research focussing on crested macaques and tarsiers takes place in this area (e.g. Gursky 2005; Neumann et al. 2010), and the reserve constitutes a source of income for many

stakeholders through visits for tourists and home stays (Kinnaird & O'Brien 1996).



A researcher of the Macaca Nigra Project explaining about the crested macaques to the pupils

Despite being a protected area, the forest and its wildlife are often the target of poachers: traps are regularly found as well as evidences of illegal poaching as the monkeys are kept as pets and much appreciated as bush-meat: they are a delicacy in this area, notably for the end-of-the-year festivities.

Furthermore, local activities such as illegal logging, agri-business, fires and non-sustainable farming practises occur in and around the area and therefore dramatically increase habitat loss.

Due to these threats, crested macaques are listed as “Critically endangered” by the IUCN red list since 2008. Population surveys conducted over the last four decades have documented an 80% decline in this taxon's population size (Palacios et al. 2011). It is estimated that there are perhaps as few as 5,000 individuals left in North Sulawesi. This is why an urgent and sustainable action is needed locally to avoid the extinction of this species.

Consequently, Tangkoko Conservation Education aims at giving the survival of this species in this reserve a long-term perspective through developing education and conservation activities for neighbouring villagers (especially

young people through school interventions) as well as local and foreign visitors, in order to increase their knowledge and awareness towards the crested macaques and their natural habitat in general.

A pilot education project has been first implemented between January and June 2011 in Batu Putih, one village surrounding the reserve. The Lawrence Jacobson Education Development grant provided by IPS has helped us to expand our activities to two other surrounding villages, Pinangunian and Winenet. These villages constitute an important target, as they are situated further inland, no benefiting from tourism and where illegal activities occur in the nature reserve to provide the villagers' daily incomes. This second school year has started from starting October 2011 and involves 4 primary schools and 3 junior high schools, for a total of 350 pupils between 8 and 14 years old. Our methods consist in bimonthly educational interventions such as theoretical presentations, field trips in the reserve and a wildlife rescue centre, and various workshops about the Tangkoko reserve and its wildlife. These interventions are implemented in collaboration with local stakeholders such as local guides, researchers from the Macaca Nigra Project, Tasikoki wildlife rescue and education centre, Selamatkan Yaki conservation programme, and BKSDA (local government authorities for nature conservation). These organisations take part in our interventions and/or provide us with valuable material to engage with the pupils.

For the 2011-2012 school year, we are giving evaluation questionnaires to the pupils before



In the class to talk about biodiversity through the example of Tangkoko's fauna and flora

and after the programme as well as to control groups, in order to measure the effectiveness of our action on the pupils' knowledge, attitudes and behaviours regarding the reserve and its wildlife. Post-activities evaluation questionnaires will be given in May 2012, but the pre-activities ones given in November 2011 showed already that 64% of the pupils already involved in the programme are happy to see macaques in the forest, whereas 41% of the pupils who were not yet involved are. Furthermore, 57% of the pupils already involved think that crested macaques are almost extinct, whereas the same affirmation is chosen by 44% of the other pupils.



Installation of the information panel next to the beach.

With funds provided by a 2011 Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Award, we have bought pedagogical material such as books about environment and conservation, as well as academic books about biology in order to prepare our lessons and match them to the curriculum of the pupils. We also have given notebooks for each pupil as soon as we have started the first interventions in January 2012. Therefore, they use them during each school intervention in order to write the content of the lesson, as well as writing the information given during field trips. They also fulfil some exercises or complete some drawings that we give between each lesson, as well as write their impressions or draw the animals they met (Figure 1). This tool is a good opportunity for them to keep track of what they learned during the programme and spread it to their relatives now and in the future.

Part of the funds also covered the transportation of the primary schools pupils to visit the Tangkoko-Duasudara nature reserve and in Tasikoki centre in February and March 2012 (Figures 2 & 5). The visits to the reserve were the occasion for the pupils to meet the crested macaque face to face with us in their natural

habitat. Therefore they could learn about the macaques' social structure and behaviour, and easily observe them in the wild. In. The visits in the Tasikoki centre allowed the pupils to observe crested macaques in enclosures, and to learn about their fate (most of them come from illegal wildlife trade or were kept as pets) as well as the existing laws concerning Indonesian protected species.

Finally, the funds have helped us to edit and install four information panels for visitors of the reserve in March 2012 (Figure 4). Many locals visit the recreation park located just before the nature reserve, in order to go to the beach and sometimes go camping. As they often cross the path of habituated groups of monkeys, we have put two information panels in strategic places in order to give advices about how to behave towards macaques.



Pupils watching the macaques in their enclosure in Tasikoki centre

Foreign visitors come to the reserve especially to see tarsiers and crested macaques. Thus we have also installed two different panels in order to give information in English and Indonesian about the primates' identity, habitat and threats they face. Furthermore, texts and illustrations give advices about what to do and not do when encountering these primates.

Conservation through Community Involvement:

IPS also awarded \$500 for a community conservation initiative. Thanks to these funds we tried to maximise the involvement of local people in our conservation projects. We have

hired three young local guides for theoretical interventions about the Tangkoko-Duasudara flora and fauna in each school involved in the program, as well as accompany pupils on the field trips to the Tangkoko forest. We have also hired local workers to install the information panels and to build wooden roofs to protect these.

We thank IPS for allowing us this opportunity to secure funding to continue this conservation education project for this second school year. This has helped us to confirm the importance of our presence in this sensitive area of North Sulawesi towards local people and authorities. We hope to secure more funds in order to implement a third school year starting September 2012 and expand our project in two more villages surrounding the Tangkoko-Duasudara nature reserve.

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Report from 2011 Charles Southwick Conservation Education Commitment Award Recipient Joseph Karama



Joseph Karama was awarded the 2011 Charles Southwick Conservation Education Commitment Award for the remarkable conservation education work he is doing in Rwanda with the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International. Joseph was born in Rwanda; however due to political instability during his childhood, his family relocated to Uganda for several years. During his secondary school years, Joseph returned to Rwanda where he completed secondary school as well as earned a bachelor degree from the University of Rwanda focusing on environmental law, communication and conservation issues. Joseph currently works as the Conservation Education Manager for the Karisoke Research Center in Rwanda and is working towards his Master's degree in conservation education. Joseph's passion for primate conservation and his gift as a natural educator has inspired countless people to care about and help protect endangered mountain gorillas and wildlife habitats.

Joseph continues to build his conservation program in Rwanda, implementing innovative and exciting conservation education programs in local schools and communities near critical gorilla populations in Volcanoes National Park (VNP). In 2011, Joseph delivered Disney's Animal Kingdom's "Inspiring Conservation Action" education program in 6 primary schools near VNP to over 1600 children. In addition, 80 exceptional students were selected to participate in a guided nature walk in the forest of VNP. A summary of his conservation work with primary schools, titled: "Developing an In Situ Conservation Education program in Rwanda: A

case study of the Dian Fossey Fund's Primary School program around the Volcanoes National Park", was published in the Journal of the International Zoo Educators Association. To encourage future scientists, Joseph also trained students and teachers from 6 secondary schools in field techniques and the scientific method as part of the Fossey Fund's Citizen Science Initiative. Although the primary focus of the program was on primate field research techniques, Joseph also helped children discover the importance of biodiversity and the actions they can take to help all wildlife. The program has been an enormous success and has resulted in several research projects, including a collaborative study involving over 600 students and teachers to monitor the long-term changes in the VNP bird population.



In order to give the students participating in the Citizen Science initiative a platform to share and inspire other students with their achievements, Joseph decided to use his Southwick award to support "Gorilla Magazine", a student run magazine dedicated to conservation and education. Joseph worked with the students to publish preliminary data from the bird monitoring study and sponsored and covered the printing costs for 2 issues featuring Citizen Science projects that were distributed to local schools.

In addition to his work with children, Joseph has also helped develop a strong adult conservation program. This year Joseph helped create and evaluate the effectiveness of a video

to educate people living near the VPN about the threats facing the protected area and to promote positive behavior and actions for the conservation of the park. Results from the evaluation showed that the participants' knowledge of activities that can damage the habitat improved by 49% following the show. This was a striking revelation for Joseph because it was often assumed that local people living near protected areas knew what the problems were but simply lacked the means to solve them. This study however, revealed that people did not understand some of the issues facing the park, such as, human presence in the park for water or firewood; knowledge Joseph plans to use to improve his conservation efforts.

Joseph continues to gain skills to further enhance his conservation work. In June, he attended a 2-week training course on primate conservation in Borneo, Malaysia, where he learned new ways to engage the public in conservation. It is this motivation to strive for better solutions and his ability to see the true nature of the challenges facing his fellow Rwandans that have led to Joseph's success as a conservationist. We are thrilled to continue our conservation partnership with Joseph Karama and look forward to seeing his future accomplishments.



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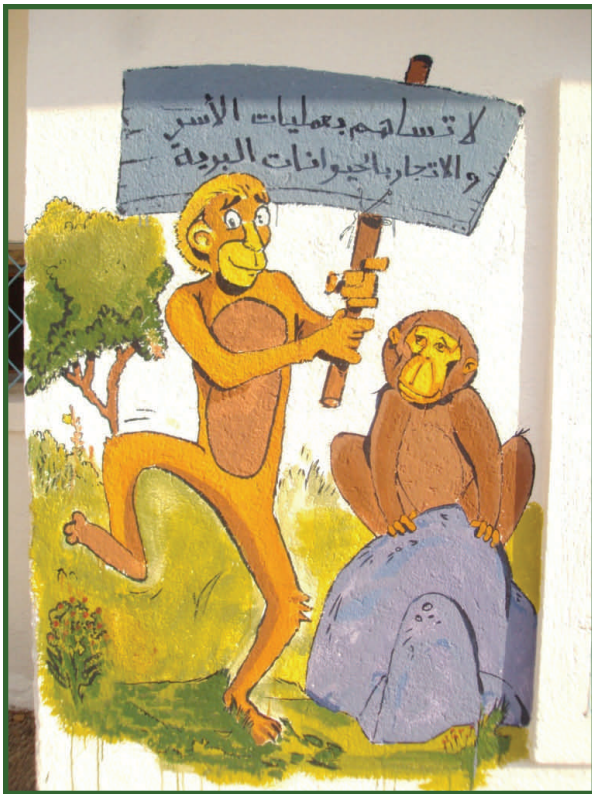
Report from Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Grant Recipient Sian Waters

Barbary Macaque Conservation in the Rif - Conservation Education Success in 2011

The conservation education work of the Moroccan charity, Barbary Macaque Conservation in the Rif (BMCRif) really took off in 2011. BMCRif's education team visited eight schools in villages close to Barbary macaque habitat reaching more than 350 children. The primary lesson focuses on delivering information about the endangered Barbary macaque and the forest on which it depends. This is then followed by how important the forest is for both people and the macaques explained using the water cycle and the important role that trees play in that cycle. To

ensure that the children have understood this information, they are then asked to make a collage depicting the water cycle using plastic rubbish which has been collected (and washed) beforehand. They are thus introduced to the principle of recycling. The younger children spend their time colouring in and then wearing a monkey mask! The Larry Jacobsen Education Development Award supported the purchase of lesson materials fundamental to the success of our interactive teaching methods.

One very notable success has been in a remote school in the area of El Ghorghhez where small scale trade in Barbary macaque infants occurs. The children from this school were given the opportunity to have a mural painted on their



school wall by visiting artists. When asked what they wanted to see, they replied El Zatoot (the local name for the macaque)! The message reads “Don’t support the capture and commerce of wild animals”. All the teachers have played an active part in the lessons and are very keen for us to return. Such is our success that ever since the first lesson we have been overwhelmed by requests from schools throughout the area to visit and talk about the macaques and the forest. However, we are constrained by having only one vehicle so we are currently concentrating our efforts on schools adjacent to Barbary macaque habitat.

Our information leaflet has reached many local people having been read out in local mosques. As a result of the information in the leaflet, some shepherds are limiting the number of dogs they take with them in the forest to guard the goats as they understand the stress the dogs cause to the macaques particularly during the birth season in

the spring. Two shepherds have actually rescued infants from their dogs and returned them to their natal groups. A significant factor in stopping this practice has been the annual BMCRif Football Tournament which expanded from four to 16 villages in 2011 and has the vital support of the Tetouan Football Association who provide the trophies and help out with organisation. An informal chat about the macaques take place before each qualifying session and in some cases, the boys could answer the questions because BMCRif had already visited their schools. As with all our education work, we had tremendous support from the Tetouan educational authorities, and the head teachers and teachers of the local schools, many of whom gave up their Sunday off to organise and support their village teams. During one match, young men were heard to chant “Viva el Zatoot” meaning long live the Barbary macaque. This species was universally mocked and held in low esteem when we first started our work here but local people are starting to change their attitudes. For example, young men and boys from four more villages have voluntarily stopped the practice of persecuting and killing macaques bringing the total to six villages who no longer continue this practice which significantly impacts the macaque populations in some areas. The Tournament is succeeding in positively raising the profile of the macaque amongst the very group (young men and boys) who have been their main persecutors.

Internationally, BMCRif collaborated with European NGOs and assisted in the development and translation of materials for an awareness campaign against the illegal trade in Barbary macaques at the port of Algeciras in Spain in July



2011. The materials consist of an information brochure and a story entitled “The Journey of the Macaque Muna” which relates how a captured wild born infant macaque might feel after having been captured and sold as a pet. Both are available for download from our new website www.barbarymacaque.org. Information on our education programme in both Spanish and English is available here and we are working on translating the whole site into French using voluntary translators. Our Facebook page has well over 1,000 members mostly Moroccan and we also have a Twitter account @BMCRif.

BMCRif education programme plans for 2012 include an exhibition on the conservation of Barbary macaque in the Rif in collaboration with an education centre in Tetouan. The exhibition consists of 20 portable displays, each one 2m high and providing information on the macaques, their biology and social behaviour, their conservation status and BMCRif's activities in both Arabic and Spanish. This

display will be donated to BMCRif after the exhibition and will be a valuable education resource for our future work. Publicity posters for the exhibition have been distributed in many locations including public transport. In the past, there would have been no way we would have got any self respecting taxi driver to display our poster with its macaque photo. In 2012 we couldn't keep up with the demand - they all wanted the poster in their back window and some of them wanted two! This demonstrates how much the situation has changed since we started our work in 2004 and how showing interest in the Barbary macaque is now socially acceptable and indeed, desirable, in the areas close to where BMCRif works. Two of our goals are to increase the intrinsic value of the wild macaque in both rural and urban areas and to eradicate the demand for the species as pets both nationally and internationally. In the north of Morocco we are making rapid progress but there is still a long way to go to ensure the future of this unique primate.

Report from Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Grant Recipient Corrin LaCombe

Addressing the Human Dimension: Working With Local People in Khau Ca, Vietnam to Collaboratively Create Livelihood Improvement and Alternative Opportunities to Sustain Critical Habitat of the Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey

The Tonkin snub-nosed monkey (TSNM) (*Rhinopithecus avunculus*) is listed as Critically Endangered by the IUCN. With population estimates as low as 120 individuals, Khau Ca in Northern Vietnam, hosts what many consider to be the last remaining viable population. With 90 individuals in this single forest patch, it is of crucial importance that we take steps to mitigate potential conflict and to minimize pressure on forest resources where these monkeys live. With support from the International Primatological Society through the Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Grant, I recently traveled to Vietnam to complete Phase III of a project working towards just that.



Photo taken by Le Khac Quyet

Back in 2010, I traveled to this location in Vietnam to conduct a needs assessment with

local people living in three communes adjacent to the Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey Species and Habitat Conservation Area. Upon completion of this assessment, seven over-arching themes of hardships and potential conflicts with the protected area emerged. In early 2011, I returned to Khau Ca to work with the local people to further refine our needs assessment. Cooperatively, we defined target villages, ranked hardships from most to least pressing per site, and brainstormed potential solutions to hardships of highest priority. With the help of the Lawrence Jacobsen funds, I flew back to Hanoi again this November to transform these community-generated solution ideas into pilot project strategic plans.



Photo courtesy of the San Diego Zoo

In order to achieve this, we held meetings with local and provincial authorities, turned community offices and village leaders' houses into group discussion platforms, conducted semi-structured interviews with individual households and collected spatial and economic data. The solution ideas that materialized during solution brainstorming sessions ranged from small business enterprises to construction of retaining walls to locally managed cattle grazing areas to tree nurseries and back again, so there were many things to discuss and ideas to explore.

Current threats to Tonkin snub-nosed monkeys in Khau Ca include exploitation, shifting cultivation, encroachment, and habitat fragmentation. We had to take great care to

ensure that all solution strategies were designed to alleviate human hardships, while also having direct conservation benefits for the monkeys and their habitat.

After 12 days in the field working with local people and 12 days in Hanoi working with experts and in-country professionals, we streamlined ideas down to five potential mitigation strategies: an agriculture improvement handbook, a locally managed cattle grazing area, introduction of fuel-efficient stoves, a locally managed tree nursery, and a small handicraft weaving business. For each of these initiatives, we have developed strategic plans complete with timelines and budgets. We are now prioritizing these plans via feedback from Khau Ca locals, in-country experts and authorities, and additional experts from the San Diego Zoo Institute for Conservation Research. We will move forward with the agriculture improvement handbook and possibly one other initiative that proves to have the highest conservation impact potential and are agreed upon by key stakeholders.

With IPS funds, we also purchased scales and metal racks to keep track of daily fuelwood consumption in three of four target villages. We have also supplied safety equipment for six local forest rangers, as well as materials for a communal field station. With these items, we will have valuable baseline data and better-equipped rangers protecting the Tonkin snub-nosed monkey and its forest habitat

All too often livelihood alternative and improvement initiatives are launched without securing support and willingness to participate from local people. Local support helps to establish site-specific solutions, and identifies key local partners that will help ensure project sustainability, suitability, and feasibility. With the generosity of IPS, we have been able to complete this task and are now working on Phase IV of the project where we'll begin to turn these strategic plans into pilot projects. By working together we can achieve great things. Many thanks to IPS and to other primate conservationists out there working to protect the amazing primates of our planet.

Report from Conservation Grant

Recipient Sheila Holmes

Habitat use and population genetics of black-and-white ruffed lemurs, *Varecia variegata*, in Southeastern Madagascar.

Background

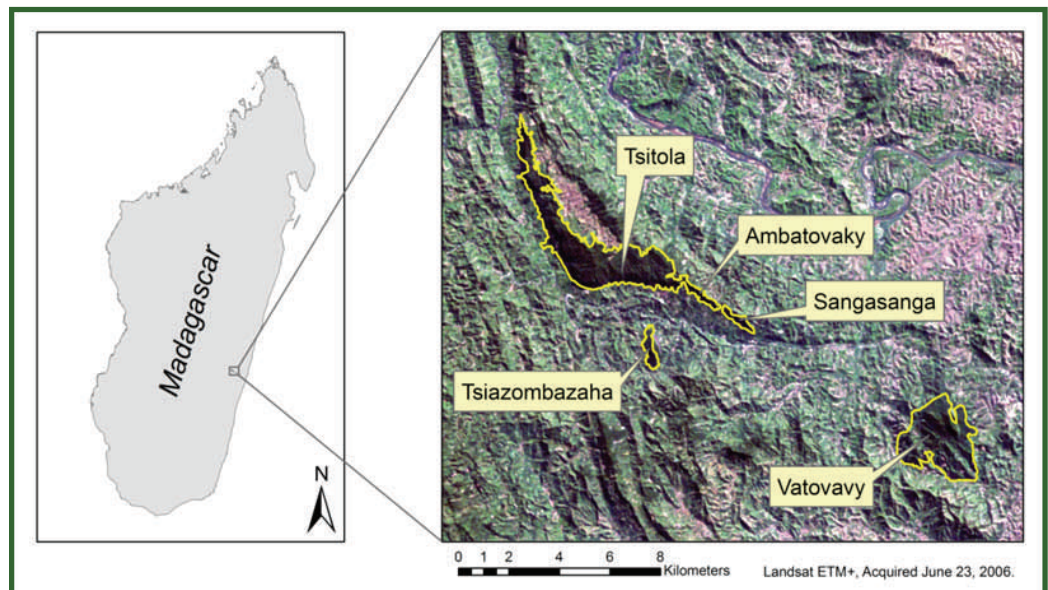
Deforestation is widespread in Madagascar, with up to 90% of the original forests lost to anthropogenic clearing. These activities pose the most serious conservation threat to the native flora and fauna. One of these critically endangered species is the black-and-white ruffed lemur (*Varecia variegata*). The range of this species extends along most of the eastern coast of Madagascar, however their habitat is severely fragmented. Moreover, individuals are not found in all forest fragments, nor do they use all areas within continuous forest. The goals of this study were to 1) examine the relative contributions of resource distribution, forest structure, and anthropogenic disturbance to habitat use by *V. variegata*, and 2) determine the effects of forest fragmentation on the genetic diversity and population differentiation of *V. variegata* in the Kianjavato-Vatovavy landscape in southeastern Madagascar.

Fieldwork

I collected microhabitat, ranging and behavioural information on *V. variegata* in southeastern Madagascar from May to September 2010. The landscape consisted of a series of five forest fragments of varying size and isolation from other fragments. I focused behavioural, ranging, and genetic data collection in two of these fragments (Sangasanga and Vatovavy), collecting additional genetic samples from animals in a third fragment (Ambatovaky). (Map by T. Wyman)

May was devoted to familiarizing myself with the study individuals and hiring and training local and foreign research assistants. In June, we (my research assistants and I) collected botanical data from 20m x 20m vegetation plots ($n = 25$ at Sangasanga, $n = 15$ at Vatovavy). We measured microhabitat characteristics (canopy cover, slope, aspect, elevation, ground cover) and individual tree characteristics (dbh, height, crown diameter, crown height, canopy connectivity) in each of these plots and set up a subset of plots ($n = XX$) in each fragment to be monitored every 2 weeks as phenology plots.

From June – September 2010, we completed focal follows on 8 individuals in each of Vatovavy and Sangasanga. I chose this number to encompass an entire ruffed lemur community in Sangasanga and the equivalent number of individuals in Vatovavy. We followed each individual for 4 2-hour periods each month; we conducted instantaneous focal behavioural sampling every 5 minutes, characterizing behaviours as resting, foraging, travelling, or socializing and making notes of subgroup composition and food items (species and plant part). We also obtained location points via handheld GPS every 15 minutes, and collected fecal samples ($n = 1-5$ per individual) from each individual for genetic analyses. We also obtained fecal samples from



individuals outside the study groups in Sangasanga, Vatovavy, and Ambatovaky (n=17).

After September 2010, regular data collection continued while I trained new volunteers to continue the research and monitoring of ruffed lemur populations in Sangasanga and Vatovavy following my departure. This volunteer program was initiated in collaboration with the Madagascar Biodiversity Partnership.

Laboratory Work

I completed genetic analyses at the Henry Doorly Zoo genetics lab in Omaha, Nebraska from October – December 2010, and again in February 2010. I genotyped 33 individuals with 18 polymorphic microsatellite markers. Preliminary analyses suggest that Ambatovaky and Sangasanga encompass one population of ruffed lemurs, and Vatovavy another, indicating some isolation among more distant fragments. A comparative sample from continuous forest (Ranomafana) indicated no such isolation across similar distances. I am currently working to determine the genetic differentiation and diversity of populations.

Spatial Analyses

Using the GPS location points collected during follows from June 2010 to March 2011, I created utilization distributions for each study individual with local nearest-neighbor convex-hull methods. I then associated different probabilities of use for particular areas within the home range with various resource distribution, forest structure, and anthropogenic disturbance characteristics obtained from vegetation plots. I also compared the characteristics of trees in which lemurs spent more than one consecutive hour with those from vegetation plots to determine the characteristics of trees lemurs spend extended periods of time in. I found that ruffed lemurs spend disproportionately greater amounts of time in areas with larger than

average tree crown diameters, and in areas further from the forest edge. They also tend to spend extended periods of time in larger than average diameter trees at low elevations and far from the forest edge.

Future Directions

I presented the results of my initial analyses on microhabitat correlates to habitat use at the American Society of Primatologists annual meeting in September 2011. I plan to complete both spatial and genetic analyses in the next few months, and will work towards publishing the results immediately following this.

Conservation Accomplishments

Practical benefits to date have included the training and employment of 5 research technicians to monitor and collect behavioural data and fecal samples from lemurs. I also employed 2 botanical technicians and collaborated with a University of Antananarivo DEA student, providing the opportunity to train with the botanical technicians while helping to collect data from vegetation plots, the data from which was shared. Finally, I also cooperated with an ongoing reforestation project (led by C. Manjaribe) that is making specific use of the natural history of species such as *V. variegata* to re-connect the fragments in the Kianjavato-Vatovavy landscape.

Management recommendations stemming from my results include preserving low-lying areas of habitat and maintaining forest connectivity, or in the case of already fragmented landscapes the creation of forest corridors to connect existing fragments. This can increase habitat area and minimize forest edge to volume ratio, while providing conduits for gene flow. Isolated populations may be of value to conservation efforts as they provide a reservoir for unique genetic diversity.

Report from Charles Southwick Conservation Education Commitment Award Recipient Mariamah Achmad

Gunung Palung National Park, located in Indonesian Borneo, represents one of the most important blocks of orangutan habitat left in the world. There are estimated to be 2,000-2,500 individuals of the sub-species *Pongo pygmaeus wurmbii* within the national park, with field studies indicating a roughly equal sized population outside of the park in the regencies of Ketapang and Kayong Utara. Recognizing that most threats to orangutan survival are human-induced, the Gunung Palung Orangutan Conservation Program's (GPOCP) mission is to develop a human community that is aware and motivated to conserve and protect the orangutan, its habitat, and biodiversity within the forest.

A fundamental element of this work is the Environmental Education and Sustainable Livelihoods Program, of which Mariamah Achmad has been manager since 2009. In her capacity, Mariamah oversees the education team plus dozens of volunteers, coordinates all program activities and is continually developing the education program to advance conservation in communities around Gunung Palung National Park.

Mariamah grew up in West Kalimantan, the relatively isolated province where we work. Mariamah first became involved with environmental and conservation issues as a forestry student at the local university, Universitas Tanjungpura. In particular, she felt compelled to address the poverty and social conflict that so often causes environmental

degradation in Indonesia. When inter-ethnic violence erupted in West Kalimantan, a result of the fall of the Suharto dictatorship, Mariamah worked with displaced communities, heading an alternative education program in refugee camps while finishing her undergraduate degree.

Raised in a conservative culture, Mariamah, has overcome the prejudices against women that are so much a part of life in rural Indonesia, and through her exceptional capability is regarded as an equal amongst leading Indonesian



conservationists. In addition to her passion for environmental issues, Mariamah volunteers with local credit unions and women's rights organizations to build the stability her community needs for a long-term conservation movement to survive. In addition to conservation, education has always been a calling for Mariamah, before joining GPOCP she was the head of capacity building for the largest environmental organization in Indonesia, WALHI (Friends of the Earth Indonesia).

Mariamah has been an inspirational leader of our education team and in her first year increased our outreach to extend to 40-50% more students and schools than the previous year, and further developed relationships with teachers in order to reinvigorate a commitment to environmental education in the classroom. In 2011 she oversaw a redesign of our lesson plans and the creation of specialized modules to cover mangrove habitat, climate change, eco-tourism, palm oil plantations and other issues particular to the communities we work with. Last year the program reached an impressive 5,833 students and 99 teachers in 135 schools throughout the Ketapang and Kayong Utara regencies, where 220 activities were conducted, including lectures, puppet shows and practical activities. Currently, Mariamah is in the process of making GPOCP's approach to environmental education more accessible to other Indonesian organizations, for example teacher training held in 2010 was attended by the head of the Indonesian Environmental Education Network.

Her work has also diversified our education program by mentoring secondary schools to develop their own volunteer conservation youth groups. These groups now take leading roles in organizing GPOCP events such as Earth Day and Orangutan Caring Week, as well as outreach and education activities. Further, Mariamah expanded our curriculum to include not only the teaching of important field skills such as plant identification, but organizational management, presentation training and related skills as well. Under her supervision, GPOCP developed an Environmental Education Center on the outskirts of the national park. The center is training villagers in sustainable, pro-environment livelihood practices such as the use of fuel-efficient stoves and organic agricultural techniques, and is a destination of many school field trips. In addition, as part of our commitment to building local capacity, we regularly host student interns from local secondary schools that learn to carry out their own educational activities. Furthermore, a new partnership announced in November 2011

between GPOCP, Orang Utan Republik Foundation and Orangutan Outreach, will start to provide Orangutan Caring scholarships to youth in the Ketapang and Kayong Utara regencies. Mariamah masterminded the initiation of these scholarships in West Kalimantan, and has been responsible for actively coordinating the entire process, from finalization of the concept to organization of student evaluations and selections. These exciting scholarships, which will begin in the 2012-2013 academic year, will allow select individuals to study at Tanjungpura University in Pontianak and participate in GPOCP activities during the holidays.

The Charles Southwick Award was given to Mariamah Achmad by the International Primatological Society in 2011 for her outstanding commitment to conservation education. The award is designed to be given to a local organization of the recipient's choice, Mariamah chose to donate \$250 of the award to the local organization TAJAM, a conservation volunteer youth group in the Ketapang regency. The remaining \$750 of the award goes directly to the recipient; Mariamah felt it should be used to increase her capacity as a conservation educator. Therefore, to widen her national and international environmental network, and increase her conservation knowledge, she chose to use the award to attend a conservation conference in Java held by the Indonesian environmental campaign group ProFauna.

Mariamah wishes to thank the International Primatological Society for the Charles Southwick Award. It means a great deal to her to be recognized for her achievements and commitment to the cause she believes in so passionately. She has made, and will no doubt continue to make, a significant contribution to conservation education in Indonesia, empowering young Indonesians to engage in the protection of their natural surroundings thereby strengthening the future of the national conservation effort.



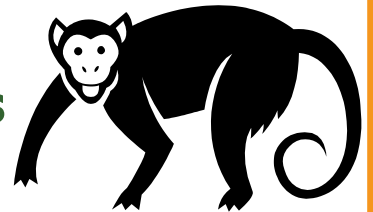
Primate Resources and Links

Websites to Check Out

<http://www.marmosetcare.com/> - A new interactive website on common marmosets.

www.marmosetcare.com is a new open access internet resource providing information on common marmoset (*Callithrix jacchus*) behaviour and promoting their welfare in captivity. This website is intended for use by a broad audience, including private owners, educators, academic researchers, zoo, laboratory and veterinary professionals. Designed to be welcoming and fun to use, as well as instructive, the site is interactive and is illustrated extensively with photos and over 120 video clips to enjoy.

Funding Opportunities



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.

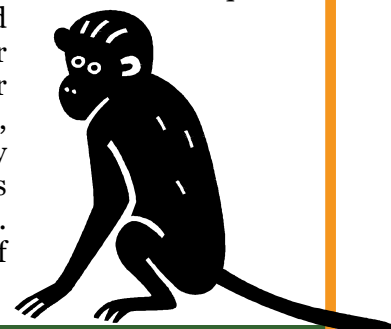
Deadline for applications is March 1st, 2013. Email applications to: Dr. Elizabeth Lonsdorf at elonsdorf@lpzoo.org.

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, 2013. If you have any questions regarding this funding mechanism, please contact Dr. Joanna Setchell (joanna.setchell@durham.ac.uk).

Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Grant

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, 2013. If you have any questions regarding this award please contact Dr. Elizabeth Lonsdorf (elonsdorf@lpzoo.org).



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, 2013. 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, 2013. For guidelines about the application process please see the IPS website or contact Debby Cox (cox.debby@gmail.com).

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, 2013.

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).

Upcoming Meetings

35TH MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PRIMATOLOGISTS

Dates: June 20, 2012 - June 23, 2012
Sponsor: American Society of Primatologists
Location: Grand Sheraton, Sacramento, CA
Web Site: <https://www.asp.org/meetings/conference.cfm>

OC/OVAG VETERINARY WORKSHOP

Dates: July 9-13, 2012
Sponsor: Orangutan Conservancy
Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Website: <http://www.orangutan.com/projects/oc-veterinary-workshop/>

6th EUROPEAN CONFERENCE IN BEHAVIOURAL BIOLOGY

Dates: July 19-22, 2012
Sponsor: Committee of European Studies for Behavioral Biology
Location: Essen, Germany
Website: <http://www.ecbb2012.org>

FIFTH CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR GESTURE STUDIES: THE COMMUNICATIVE BODY IN DEVELOPMENT

Dates: July 24, 2012 - July 27, 2012
Sponsor: International Society for Gesture Studies
Location: Lund, Sweden
Web Site: <http://www.gesturestudies.com/isgs2012/>

46th CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR APPLIED ETHOLOGY (ISAE)

Dates: July 31-August 4, 2012
Sponsor: Institute of Animal Husbandry and Animal Welfare of the Vetmeduni Vienna
Location: Vienna, Austria
Website: <http://www.isae2012.com>

14th INTERNATIONAL BEHAVIORAL ECOLOGY CONGRESS

Dates: August 12-17, 2012
Sponsor: Dept. of Biology, Lund University
Location: Lund, Sweden
Website: www.isbe2012lund.org

INTERNATIONAL PRIMATOLOGICAL SOCIETY XXIV CONGRESS

Dates: August 13, 2012 - August 17, 2012
Sponsor: International Primatological Society
Location: Cancun, Mexico
Web Site: <http://www.ips2012.org.mx/>

MIRROR NEURONS: NEW FRONTIERS 20 YEARS AFTER THEIR DISCOVERY

Dates: August 31-September 6, 2012
Sponsor: University of Parma; Dalla Rosa Prati Health Centre; Alpha Omega and Plexon
Location: Erice, Sicily, Italy
Web Site: <http://www.unipr.it/arpa/mirror/erice/>

PRIMATES: A PRACTICAL ENVIRONMENT ENRICHMENT WORKSHOP

Dates: September 3, 2012 - September 5, 2012
Sponsor: BRPC
Location: BRPC, Rijswijk, The Netherlands
Web Site: http://www.animalconcepts.eu/AnimalConcepts/Events/Entries/2012/9/3_Entry_1.html

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOKEEPERS (ICZ)

Dates: September 9, 2012 - September 13, 2012
Sponsor: Wildlife Reserves Singapore
Location: Singapore
Web Site: <http://www.iczoo.org/singapore2012.php>

PSGB WINTER MEETING

Dates: December 5, 2012
Sponsor: Primate Society of Great Britain
Location: London Zoo, London, England
Web Site: http://www.psgb.org/meeting_detail.php?ID=PSGB-Winter-Meeting-2012



International Primatological Society

RESEARCH

CAPTIVE CARE

EDUCATION

CONSERVATION

Membership Application/Renewal Form 2012

(please type or print legibly or attach your business card)

Name: _____
Mailing Address: _____

City: _____
State/Province: _____
Postal code: _____
Country: _____
Phone: _____
Fax: _____
Email: _____

Specify National Primate Society Membership:

Dues (please place an X in all boxes that apply)

Regular member
Annual\$40.00 US ☐
Lifetime**\$520.00** US ☐
Lifetime (installment payment plan)\$260.00 US ☐
Student member\$20.00 US ☐
Complimentary annual membership for an individual residing
in a developing country who is financially unable to pay dues.....\$0.00 US ☐
Int. J. Primatology Subscription (hard copy and electronic, annual)....\$48.00 US ☐
Int. J. Primatology Subscription (electronic only).....\$37.00 US ☐
Contribution to Conservation Fund.....\$_____US ☐
Contribution to General Fund.....\$_____US ☐
Voluntary contribution to offset credit card fees (4%).....\$_____US ☐

Total payment \$_____US

Method of payment (please place an X in the appropriate box)

Check in US \$ enclosed ☐

(Make check payable to International Primatological Society)

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Visa ☐ MasterCard ☐

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Signature to authorize IPS to charge the card for the total payment above

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Visit the IPS membership website at: www.asp.org/IPS/MembersOnly/selectloginoptions.cfm