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The International Primatological Society

IPS Bulletin

President's Corner

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In December of last year, I visited the Volcano National Park in Rwanda. The main aim of my visit was to advise a Japanese film crew there documenting the recent situation with mountain gorillas in light of conservation and research activities in the park. My personal aim was to visit the grave of Dian Fossey and to see my old friends, including the gorillas. It had been 24 years since I last met Dian at the Karisoke Research Center. In the early 1980s, I had stayed at the Center to study mountain gorillas under Dian's guidance. She was killed in 1985, and the outbreak of civil war interrupted and suspended research projects and tourism in the 1990s. During the period of insecurity, I opened my study sites in Kahuzi-Biega National Park (Democratic Republic of Congo) and in the Moukalaba-Doudou National Park (Gabon) and have devoted myself to research on the sympatric populations of gorillas and chimpanzees.

During my 10-day visit, I could only meet a few of my old friends, because most of them have already retired, died, or served in prison for the crime of genocide during the civil war. Everyone I met told me that Rwanda has changed. The Rwandan people are now struggling to improve environmental problems with a new national policy. Indeed, I rarely saw garbage in the cities and villages. The use of plastic bags is forbidden throughout the entire country. When entering Rwanda, all visitors are requested to leave plastic bags at the airports and the international borders. People use recycled paper to wrap and carry goods in the super markets and shops. The water supply and hygiene systems have been improved everywhere. Recent success in gorilla tourism has contributed a part of the income needed to underwrite such improvement of human life in this country.



I met three gorilla friends, Titus, Tuck and Maggie, who had been immatures during my previous days in the country. An encounter with Titus was most impressive. He was only six years old and living in an all-male group when I met him for the first time. Now he has become an old male, dignified with silver hair on his back and waist. The first day he looked at me frequently but I was not sure whether he recognized me as his old friend. But the second day he directed an unusually prolonged gaze at my face. I felt that he was reminded of my appearance. I had a wonderful time with him! Both of us are getting old, and the years of separation have changed our appearance. However, his expression and the manner of his actions have not changed. He sat, lay down, played and laughed as before. I found a young Titus even in his aged performance. I realized that an individual gorilla has his/her own consistent personality throughout life. I deeply thank the Karisoke researchers for their tremendous efforts to keep monitoring and habituating the gorillas for such a long time, even during the darkest times of the recent past. We now have complete records on the whole life histories of individual gorillas, which is very important for understanding their social features.

I participated in a seminar at the Karisoke Research Center for university students and talked about mountain gorillas in the old days and gorillas I have studied so far at other study sites. Most of the questions from the students concerned behavioral differences of the gorillas between study sites. I enjoyed such talks with the students and felt differences in their responses from those in the old days. In the 1980s, the Rwandan students I met were only interested in ecology and conservation of gorillas. Now they can understand individual differences in gorilla

IPS Website: www.internationalprimatologicalsociety.org

KATIE LEIGHTY, EDITOR

MANY THANKS TO STEPHEN NASH FOR THE SOCIETY LOGO

behavior. Each gorilla has her/his own history in a long life span with variable social environments. In the Volcano National Park, a naming ceremony is held once a year. The newborn baby in the group seen by tourists is named, and now all individual gorillas have their own names and therefore people identify with each gorilla. Titus is now pictured on the face of Rwandan 5000-franc notes, and many people know about him. Naming each individual gorilla, which Dian initiated here, has been successful for understanding the social lives of gorillas and the importance of their conservation along with that of their natural habitat.

Most primates live in complex societies in which they recognize individual conspecifics and maintain social relationships with individuals within and between groups. These animals even know social relations between other individuals and use such knowledge to keep their social status and to avoid conflicts. Long-term observations of non-human primates with habituation and individual identification in natural habitats have enabled us to understand their highly social intelligence and skills. Now, it has become increasingly evident that some primates, especially the great apes, have thoughts, feelings and understandings similar to those of humans. Among mammals, primates, including humans, have the longest life spans relative to body size and the longest periods of immaturity, in which they learn social skills.

In view of this growing evidence and the emergence of recent arguments, IPS has opposed the use of nonhuman primates as performers, photo props and actors. Nonhuman primates used as actors in movies and television are commonly removed from their mothers at an early age and denied opportunities for appropriate social and psychological development. The IPS Council has recently sent letters to several media and public relations officers in the USA requesting them to restrict the use of chimpanzees. Such whimsical portrayal may divert attention from the urgent need of conservation and welfare for chimpanzees, an endangered species.

The inappropriate portrayal of nonhuman primates inaccurately conveys their biology and conservation status and may affect public attitudes toward conservation and animal welfare in general.

Nonhuman primates are faced with various threats caused by destructive human activities. I participated in a conference on long-term changes in the Albertine Rift region held at Kampala, Uganda, in January of this year. Researchers working on the great apes at eleven study sites discussed recent changes in the climate, habitats, fauna and flora as well as in the socioeconomic situation of people living around protected areas. Habitats of primates have been influenced by such diverse factors as the El Niño Southern Oscillation, greenhouse effects, deforestation, mining, and agricultural cultivation. Increasing contacts with humans have caused various problems such as crop raiding, the bushmeat trade, and transmission of disease. I have learned the variations and similarities among different sites and the importance of networking among research sites to exchange information. The results from long-term research should be integrated into reliable perspectives on future habitat changes and incorporated in conservation planning. We can find many primates playing the role of flagship species in various ecosystems throughout the world. Now it is important for us primatologists to take a leadership role in monitoring environmental changes and in conserving biodiversity in the habitats of primates. I am hoping that many primatologists will build the networks needed to exchange such vital information. We, as a society, must work to provide opportunities to achieve this goal.

Juichi Yamagiwa

Secretary General

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Since the meeting in Edinburgh, IPS has taken action on several fronts. We wrote a letter to the Universite Louis Pasteur to protest the euthanasia of their entire colony of Tonkean macaques. We also wrote a letter in support of the Primate Society of Great Britain's endorsement of pending legislation that would limit the private ownership of primates in the UK. Finally, we wrote a letter in support of the Primate Research Institute of Kyoto, which is facing a national review and possible reduction of funding. In addition, as mentioned in VP Lonsdorf's report, IPS wrote several letters to protest the use of and/or portrayal of primates in the media. In the next few months I will be working with VPs Schapiro and Leighty to revise the conference bid package. I welcome your questions and advice regarding these or other matters that are relevant to IPS.

Nancy Caine

IPS Treas\$ury Note\$

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Despite the global economic crisis, the IPS Treasury remains in great shape. Due to a variety of fortuitous circumstances involving the IPS General Fund and Conservation Fund, our account balances have not been adversely affected by fluctuations in the stock market. In a nutshell, we have never pursued aggressive investment strategies with IPS money, limiting the amount our investment grew during “good” times, but more importantly, insulating our funds from the current economic downturn. Only the money in the Galante Fund was really invested, and unfortunately, we have lost some value in that account. I am taking measures to minimize the loss, however.

The 2008 IPS Congress in Scotland has resulted in at least \$50,000 in profit for IPS, so we plan to use some of this money to fund a record number of Conservation, Research, Education and Captive Care small grants this year, in an attempt to immediately infuse some of this money back into the primatological community.

Thanks to everyone who has paid their dues, made a contribution, or purchased IJP; it is your commitment to IPS, primatology, and primates that has enhanced the Society’s financial health. IPS is likely to provide almost \$50,000 in this non-Congress year to support conservation, captive care, education, and research through its awards and small grants programs.

It is difficult to assess membership trends midway through the membership year (over 1100 members at the moment), however we fully anticipate that by the end of the year, we will exceed the last year’s record 1474 members in good standing in IPS. Remember, that in order to register for the 2010 IPS Congress in Japan at the heavily discounted IPS members’ rate, you have to be a member in good standing in IPS for 2009. Now would be a good time to **renew your IPS membership for 2009 if you haven’t already done so**. As always, you can join through the IPS website or through your National Primate Society (American, German, Congolese, and Spanish only).

IJP subscriptions can be purchased through IPS and the sooner you purchase your subscription, the sooner you will receive your copies of the Society’s official journal. IPS receives a small payment for each IJP subscription purchased through IPS. I am working on getting electronic subscriptions to IJP for 2010 subscriptions and beyond.

There are now 141 Full or Partial Lifetime Members in IPS. New Lifetime Members since the last Bulletin include:

D. Haenni	K. Leighty	T. Furuichi	M. Kagaya
L. Williams	A. Gordon	G. Goldberg	M. Gonder
M. Hayashi	P. Wright	R. Bergl	S. Brosnan

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

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

Steve Schapiro

VP for Conservation

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Since the last IPS Bulletin, I’ve been busy – albeit silent – in my role as IPS Vice President for Conservation. Unfortunately, most of my activities are still in progress, so I have no major announcements – yet. Here’s a hint of what’s to come:

I’ve been very fortunate in pulling together a wonderful group of dedicated primatologists to serve as the IPS Conservation Committee. At present, we’re busy reviewing grant applications submitted for this year’s competition for IPS Conservation Funds. We received 43 applications, most of very high caliber; evaluating them is a difficult task, but it is one we do with great enthusiasm. Our decision on funding will be announced soon.

Some progress is being made on the Primate Education and Conservation Advisory Network (PECAN) web site. Organizers and participants of the 2008 Pre-Congress Workshop on Conservation Education have been working on the contents. The IPS Conservation Committee will also contribute and shape the overall content of the web site. Soon, we will be ready to announce it to the greater community. Stay tuned!

As you know, plans are well underway for the 2010 IPS meeting in Japan. Once again, we will welcome a select group of young/new primate conservationists from around the world to come together for the Pre-Congress Workshop on Conservation. Details of this event – and a call for applications to attend – will be issued soon.

Look for updates on all of the above in the coming weeks! If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Janette Wallis

VP for Captive Care

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Since the last bulletin, we have been able to form a small core group of 5 for the captive care committee. Committee members include Kay Farmer, Mark Prescott, Amanda Fernie, Lawrence Williams and myself. If anyone else would like to join this committee please be in contact with me as soon as possible.

We received 17 grant applications for the Captive Care grants for 2009, which I believe is a substantial increase from previous years. Well done to all those applying and winners will be announced on the IPS website in the coming weeks. We have been able to support an increased number of awards this year, which is very exciting.

As you may have seen over email, the proposed IPS policy statement against the private ownership of primates was recently distributed to the membership for a vote. All votes are due by May 15th. Considering, the latest incident in America where an adult male pet chimpanzee seriously injured a friend of the owner, it is time for our society to publicly state our position on this matter. So we hope you will be good conscientious members and vote!

Debby Cox

VP for Education

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As many of you know, a position statement opposing the inappropriate portrayal of primates in the media was unanimously approved by the general membership at the 2008 Congress in Edinburgh. Unfortunately, things have been busy on this front in recent months, and we have sent 5 separate letters to companies or networks who have used primates in this way, including 3 Superbowl commercials (Castrol, Doritos and Pepsi), 1 movie advertisement (Bill Maher's Religulous movie) and the CBS sitcom 'How I Met Your Mother'. Recent publicity surrounding pet and performing chimpanzee attacks has brought further attention to this issue, which we hope will help to boost awareness of this negative practice.

Students planning to attend the next Congress in Japan are encouraged to participate in the student paper and poster competition. We are going to go to a new format for the 2010 meeting, in which we select 10-20 finalists based on expanded abstracts in advance of the Congress. Then, at the Congress, each competition judge will be able to review and directly compare all of the finalists. In addition to student awards, this office administers the Southwick and Jacobsen awards for IPS. Please see the great update from 2008 Southwick awardee Pierrot Mbonzo in this issue of the bulletin. Other awardees are reminded to please send in progress reports as soon as they can.

All 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

Societal Business

Update on IPS 2010

The 23rd Congress of the International Primatological Society is scheduled to take place in Kyoto, Japan, September 12th to 18th, 2010. The Executive Committee for IPS 2010 invites authors to submit novel scientific work in any area of primatology for inclusion in the IPS 2010 Congress Program. Oral presentations in a general session will be 15 minutes in duration plus 5 minutes of question time. Symposia will total 2.5 hours per session, and there will be two poster sessions on different days. Those wishing to submit abstracts (for symposia, workshops, oral presentation or poster presentation) must be registered for the congress before submission will be possible.

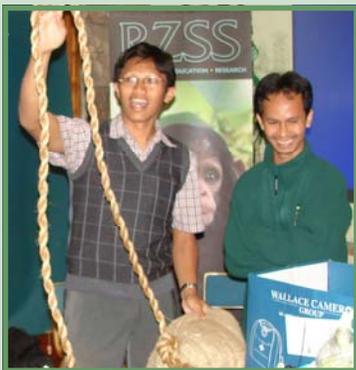
The organizing committee set the early registration fee as low as possible (e.g. 25,000 yen for regular IPS members, 18,000 yen for student and range country IPS members). Regis-



tration and abstract submission as well as hotel reservation/optional tour reservation can be done on our web site (<http://www.ips2010.jp/index.html>). The system is scheduled to be active by June 2009.

Before then, however, the online system for symposium proposal will be active as soon as possible. The symposium sessions are composed of an appropriate number of oral presentations at the invitation of symposium organizers. The length of individual presentations is left to organizers, but symposia will be allowed a total 2.5 hours. Organizers must ensure that the number of slots in their symposium fits this time allotment. Those wishing to organize a symposium within the congress program should submit an abstract through the system. The abstract (250 word maximum), accompanied by a list of participants, must be submitted by October 15th 2009.

Final Report from the 2008 IPS Training Program



'Improving captive primate welfare through good behavioural husbandry' was the topic of the five day pre-conference training programme, which preceded the 22nd International Primate Society Congress, hosted in Edinburgh, Scotland. The training programme was held from Wednesday 30th July to Sunday 3rd August, 2008.

This programme brought together an international group of professionals, working in this field, who are dedicated to the study and practical improvement of captive primate welfare. Together we provided a synthesis of the major advances in the theoretical and practical provision of behavioural husbandry (BH) accomplished with captive primates in recent years. A variety of methods including games, interactive and peer-led sessions, and group discussions, were used to encourage implementation of BH. Learning outcomes were outlined, monitored and found to be achieved; demonstrated via questionnaires provided to participants.

A variety of social activities were also organised throughout the workshop and during the congress. These activities facilitated greater networking between participants and also with wider groups (e.g. Edinburgh zoo staff; IPS congress delegates who work with captive primates). All participants provided presentations about their organisations and their roles within them; this led to great discussion, and proved extremely rewarding for the participants.

Sixteen participants were selected to take part in the programme. They represented keepers, curators, directors, vets and educators within zoos and sanctuaries in 14 countries, representing 4 continents. At the end of the pre-congress training programme all participants drew up a 5 point action plan, outlining how they would implement behavioural husbandry on their return to their organisation. At the time of writing this report, some of these actions have already been achieved.

A Facebook workgroup was created to continue contact between participants and the delivery team. Continued email contact has been maintained between all parties to provide continued support in the implementation of behavioural husbandry.

In conclusion, all learning outcomes were met. Both delivery team and participants had a great time and learnt a lot from one another.

Financial support

We are extremely grateful to our sponsors for their generous contributions to this pre-congress training programme:

Margot Marsh Biodiversity Foundation
 The University of Winchester
 San Diego Zoo
 Twycross Zoo
 Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
 World Association of Zoos and Aquaria
 Chester Zoo
 Whitley Wildlife Conservation Trust
 Paignton Zoo Environmental Park
 Edinburgh Zoo
 Shape-Regional Environmental Enrichment Conferences
 Biodia
 Disney's Animal Kingdom



Remembering IPS 2008

What a great time we all had at our most recent congress in Edinburgh. Want to bring back memories? You will find some wonderful pictures of the meeting and festivities at www.indiaklail.smugmug.com. Many thanks to Michelle Klailova for these great images!



Other Interesting News Items

Progress Report from 2008 Captive Care Grant Recipient Suzanne Turnock



A group of black-handed spider monkeys (*Ateles geoffroyi*) is housed at the Rosy Walther National Zoo in Honduras. Their enclosure lacked environmental complexity, containing only a few branches and sleeping platforms and the monkeys were fed in a single designated area on the ground. A range of feeding and physical enrichment was created using designs donated by Chester Zoo, UK. The enrichment aimed to encourage arboreal feeding and natural feeding postures to resemble those of wild conspecifics. In the wild, spider monkeys engage in suspensory postures in over 50% of feeding bouts, mostly in the upper canopy (Cant, 1986). My study investigated the changes in behaviour and enclosure use following the introduction of the environmental enrichment. Group scans at five-minute intervals were conducted noting behaviour and enclosure position. All occurrences of aggression were also recorded. Suspensory feeding postures and feeding in arboreal areas of the enclosure significantly increased following the introduction of the enrichment. This suggests that natural behaviours may remain in the behavioural repertoire even when they are not expressed (Britt, 1998). Due to the short length of the experimental condition it may have not been a sufficient amount of time to see a complete shift to the

frequencies observed in the wild (Kerridge, 2005). Increased exposure and experience with a feeding device can increase the effectiveness of the enrichment (Lloyd *et al.*, 2005). The feeding enrichment was a competitive resource as feeding related aggression also increased. To address this issue roof top scatter feeds could be incorporated into the husbandry regime to increase spatial and temporal distribution of food.

A captive care guide for spider monkeys was also produced as part of the study. The guide aims to improve the long-term welfare and husbandry standards of spider monkeys in captive facilities (zoos and private collections) in Honduras. A focus group was conducted with the primate keepers at Rosy Walther National Zoo to develop the guide from the perspective of the keepers. The guide addresses the cultural, economic and social realities of captive facilities in Honduras. The care guide is divided into seven main sections, which includes spider monkey facts, enclosure, diet, environmental enrichment, group composition, health care and visitor experience. Questionnaires were designed to evaluate the guide and distributed to delegates at the IPS Congress 2008. Final editing decisions were based on the results. The captive care guide will be translated into Latin American Spanish. A PDF version of the guide will be uploaded on to the internet and made available free of charge to all zoos and private collections.

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Progress Report from the 2008 Captive Care Grant Recipient Naruki Morimura

Chimpanzee Sanctuary UTO (<http://www.cs-uto.org>) is the first sanctuary for retired laboratory chimpanzees in Japan. As of February 2009, 71 chimpanzees live in CSU. The aims of CSU are 1) establishment of captive care for both physical and psychological well-being of chimpanzees, 2) promotion of scientific studies with non-invasive techniques for understanding human nature, 3) practice of environmental education throughout the entire life of chimpanzees, and 4) reduction of the number of sanctuary chimpanzees and establishment of a nation-wide network for the captive care.



The catch phrase of CSU is “a hilltop full of chimpanzee smiles.” To keep their smile, CSU gives opportunities for all the members to be in complex social groups. In the ongoing project, we are focusing on the formation of a multi-male and multi-female group and union of existing all-male groups, including over 40 chimpanzees. Chimpanzee societies in the wild range from one to 20 or more individuals. Artificially establishing fission-fusion societies in both multi-sex and all-male groups is the current goal of the project.

We believe that a well simulated fission-fusion society of chimpanzees promotes not only their physical and psychological well-being, but also better understanding of their emotional and cognitive intelligence.

Update on 2008 Southwick Award Winners Mugabe Robert and Byamukama Lawrence

In 2008, Mugabe Robert and Byamukama Lawrence received the IPS Charles Southwick Conservation Education Commitment Award for their dedication to educating Ugandans living around the Kalinzu Forest Reserve. Although this reward is typically provided to an individual, Robert and Lawrence have worked as a team since the project began in 2004 and the success of the project and their professional growth has been accomplished through their excellent teamwork.

Since 2004, Robert and Lawrence have given programs to over 4,000 students who have come to the reserve. In addition to helping develop the content for the program, Robert and Lawrence also work with the district education officer to schedule the school groups and the primary school teachers to organize the transport of the students from the schools to the reserve.

In 2005, Robert and Lawrence expressed interest in expanding the audience that visited the reserve to include adults from the neighboring communities. They developed a plan based upon culturally appropriate protocol of bringing elders first and working their way down through the communities, as funding permitted. The education initiatives conducted by Robert and Lawrence have already provided evidence of their effectiveness. As a result of the community programs, one of the senior elders bought his first ever permit that allowed him to legally extract herbs from the forest. He came by the reserve to show it to Robert and Lawrence and told them he didn't know he needed the permit before he took the education program. Now that he knew, he felt that as an elder, he needed to set a good example for his community.

When evaluating the snare removal data from the Kalinzu area, we found that the fewest number of snares are found in areas of forest near communities that are participating in the education program. Additionally, the evaluation data show that participating in the program increases knowledge and teaches children activities that they can do to help the environment and wildlife. All of this is a result of the work Robert and Lawrence have dedicated to education over the past 4 years.

Robert and Lawrence were honored to be chosen as recipients for this award and to have the opportunity to do something additional for the community. They used the IPS funding to develop a community tree nursery near the education center at Kalinzu. They chose to grow two species of trees that are commonly used by the community members: *Prunus africana* and *Netonia buchanaui*. *Prunus africana* is commonly used for urinary and kidney infections and has been suggested to be useful in the treatment of prostrate problems. *Netonia buchanaui* is used for timber, shade and firewood. The community members can now come to the nursery to obtain saplings to grow at their homes for their domestic use rather than continuing to go into the forest to obtain these resources.



Progress Report from 2008 Conservation Grant Recipient James Robins

Situated 20kms from Sarawak's southern border, and 700km east of the provincial capital Pontianak, Danau Sentarum National Park lies on the floodplain of the upper Kapuas River. Much of the national park is inundated during the wet season thus creating a network of seasonally flooded lakes, rivers, freshwater swamp forests, and peat swamp forests, ideal habitat for a riverine species such as the proboscis monkey. Besides being home to one of Borneo's largest inland populations of proboscis monkeys, upland areas also house other threatened primate species including the Bornean orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus*); Bornean agile gibbons (*Hylobates agilis*); and Muller's gibbons (*Hylobates muelleri*). In addition, Danau Sentarum is home to around 250 species of freshwater fish, including the globally threatened red Asian arowana (*Scleropages formosus*), and the very rare and endangered false gavia (*Tomistoma schlegeli*).

The study aims were to identify the distribution and habitat preference of proboscis monkeys based on varying levels and types of anthropogenic activity including deforestation, fishing and hunting. The idea was to compare data from this study with previous surveys conducted by Sebastian (1994) in order to assess the current health and the long-term viability of this unique inland population. Extensive river surveys were conducted by longboat, with a local guide, throughout the national park area during May and June, 2008. Survey data were also collected on sympatric long-tailed macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) in order to determine the relationship between the two river-dwelling species. In addition, habitat assessments were made and data on the level of fishing activity were also recorded. Numerous village-based interviews were also conducted throughout July 2008 as a means to interpret local attitudes and utilisation of non-human primates.

Survey results pointed to a dramatic decline in proboscis monkeys when compared to preliminary surveys in the area from 1994. The species limited themselves to tall, heavily forested patches of forest, the likes of which are scattered sparsely in Danau Sentarum. Proboscis monkeys and long-tailed macaques were found in adjacent vegetation only once out of 14 total sightings for proboscis monkeys. The macaques were clearly better able to withstand the widespread disturbance along Danau Sentarum's river edges. In addition, many locals reported seeing proboscis monkeys sleeping deep within the forested areas; not necessarily along the water's edge as has become typical of the species in other areas of Borneo. Proboscis monkeys were also found to occur along stretches of river with significantly less river traffic, and/or evidence of fishing activity (i.e. traps) when compared with other areas in the national park. Interview data from villagers indicated that the local population is clearly subject to significant hunting pressure from numerous *Dayak* villages in and around the park; as such they appear very frightened of humans, not only choosing to avoid vegetation surrounding heavily populated areas, but also rivers with significantly higher levels of traffic and fishing activity. High levels of human activity along the riverbanks of Danau Sentarum, particularly during the peak-fishing season, may explain local reports of proboscis monkeys sleeping far away from the water's edge.

Unfortunately there are no regular hunting patrols of the area, nor any form of signage detailing exactly which species can be targeted by local hunters, and which cannot. Without an effective deterrent, wildlife protection in Danau Sentarum is likely to remain obsolete, and the ongoing survival of its unique population of proboscis monkeys cannot be guaranteed. There is a great need for further research into the feeding ecology and ranging of local proboscis monkeys, and without this information it is difficult to appreciate the importance of protecting the remaining areas of suitable habitat. To facilitate this, biologists may look to use the recently departed field station at Bukit Tekenang as a base for future research into this and other species native to Danau Sentarum. I was very grateful to receive an IPS conservation grant which contributed greatly towards funding this study.



Have you received a grant or award from IPS? We want to hear from you!

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

Progress Report from 2008 Jacobsen Award Winner Allai Orimba

This report synthesizes the rich results of an interdisciplinary programme to conserve Olive baboons (*Papio anubis*) through sustainable utilization of natural resources by the locals of Kajulu hills in western Kenya.

The major theme of the report and its individual chapters aims to show the:

- Progress made by Lake Victoria Sunset Birders with support from the International Primatological Society.
- Demonstration that the baboons are a medium of ideas and imagination of the people who live there as well as physical realities. The baboons pervade almost every aspect of daily lives and their pervasive quality derives not only from natural lay of land but from the multiple ways farmers have encountered, protested to Kenya Wildlife and even hunted and killed some of the animals.

To involve the community in the conservation of the baboons, various measures have been undertaken such as capacity building, monitoring and enforcements, and community outreach.

Up to now the project has involved the improvement of knowledge capacity by working with the local people to identify profitable lines of activities, to farm and live side by side with the primates, to raise and invest funds through alternative sustainable livelihoods, and to obtain valuable information for effecting the improvement of the conservation of natural resources. It has also proposed livelihood ideas for the local people, such as bee-keeping and poultry keeping. Establishing the necessary organizations/institutions, linkages, and processes have given the locals a better understanding of conservation management policies and aspects of new enterprises with respect to their farming activities.

Activities done so far

- Held two project staff and LVSB member meetings about the project plan.
- Conducted four mobilization meetings for preparation for awareness/training with schools and local communities
- Held three consultation meetings with the Kenya Wildlife Service on the need of partnership and networking, hence revitalizing the existing collaboration between LVSB and KWS. The meetings also discussed the need for joint coordination/participation between LVSB and KWS in monitoring and data collection of primate populations, and tree planting along the river banks and hill slopes
- Held two awareness/training sessions for 20 target participants to enhance their capacity for sustainable utilization of natural resources.
- Signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the local farmers and hunters to stop the killing of primates, especially the baboons
- Conducted two school outreach programs with the help of the local theatre group



Plans for next month

We intend to initiate activities that establish strong links with the communities through holistic and integrated approaches and improve economic and social conditions, including empowerment and participation needed to allow and motivate local people to take responsibility and care of their natural resources without interfering with the habitat of the primates.

- Establishing tree nurseries in at least 5 surrounding schools for both fruit trees and indigenous trees.
- Planting fruit trees with the community members in bare hills as an integral part of the process of preventing the primates from coming down to forage the cultivated farms of the villages.



- Training 10 tour guides as means of promoting eco-tourism in the area.
- Continue the awareness creation programme, especially in schools.
- Giving out trees to schools and other community members at a subsidized price.

Networking activities during this period.

- We sought out literature from Bujon Forest station which is near the project area.
- Liaised with the key informants/scouts of the villages.
- Held one meeting with the local administration to seek permission to operate in the area without interference.
- Collaborated with the Kenya Wildlife Service dur-

ing initial stages of the project.

Challenges

- Rainy spell hindered the construction and planting of tree seedlings.
- There has been slow cooperation from the local community due to the fact that the project is a new venture to them.
- Most people prefer exotic trees to indigenous ones so it is hard to acquire seeds of indigenous trees.
- Reluctance from the community to take up the culture of tree planting as some of them wondered if we have come to lay a claim to their "land"

Achievements

- Enhanced awareness of the sustainable utilization of natural forest by riparian communities as a result of coordination and corporation from other partner organizations.
- Visitation from at least five individuals with four showing interest in abandoning hill-farming while one farmer has decided to leave part of his farm with sugarcane for the primates courtesy of the project activities and training received during workshops and demonstration sessions.

Lesson learnt

- By becoming closely involved with the community we have developed relationships of trust, friendship and sense of common purpose which I believe will act an impetus for the conservation of primates.
- Drama and theater is powerful tool in conservation as its draws a larger audience.
- Local environmental knowledge and local capacity to conduct environmental monitoring and measurement of change in ecosystems are essential for the future of the primates in Kajulu hills.
- I realized it is the weak economic position of the rural entrepreneurs that limits the knowledge obtained from training and technical assistance.
- School pupils are the best target group during awareness creation for they readily adjust their attitude to teachings and practice.

Update on 2008 Southwick Conservation Education Commitment Award Winner Pierrot Mbonzo

Congolese educator Pierrot Mbonzo, who won the International Primatological Society (IPS) 2008 Charles Southwick Conservation Education Commitment Award, is focusing his community sensitization and outreach efforts in the region where the Lola ya Bonobo sanctuary plans to reintroduce bonobos back into the wild in late 2009.

Mbonzo, who is the chief education officer at Lola ya Bonobo in the Democratic Republic of Congo, was the third straight educator from a Pan African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA) facility to win the IPS award, following Ateh Wilson (Limbe Wildlife Centre, Cameroon) in 2006 and Jerry Akparawa (CERCOPAN, Nigeria) in 2007.

Mbonzo is devoting a great deal of time and effort on the Basankusu region of northern DR Congo, where he continues to lobby the Po communities through outreach programs, school presentations, and meetings with key politicians and village elders. Lola ya Bonobo will stage the first-ever reintroduction of bonobos later this year, in accordance with IUCN guidelines, and the support of the Po is believed to be integral to the project's success.

In addition, Mbonzo continues to oversee the education programs at the Lola ya Bonobo facility in Kinshasa, reaching over 15,000 schoolchildren in and around the capital each year. Mbonzo's Kindness Clubs are wildly popular, and he also makes regular appearances at churches, civic groups, and community centers.

In March, Mbonzo represented Lola ya Bonobo at the PASA Education Workshop, which was held in Nairobi, Kenya, where he gave an update on the Lola ya Bonobo reintroduction program.

Elizabeth Lonsdorf

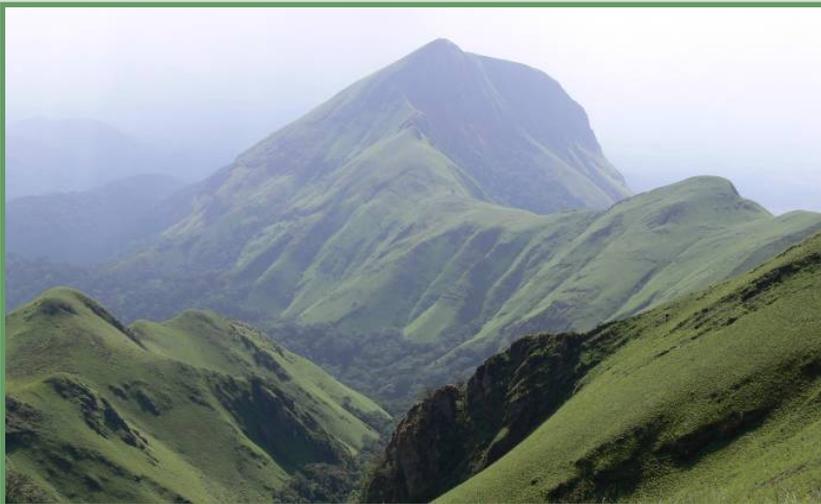


Progress Report from 2007 Research Award Winner Kathelijne Koops

The aim of my PhD research is to determine the ecological factors influencing the use of elementary technology in foraging and shelter construction (i.e. nest-building) among unhabituated chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes verus*) in the Nimba Mountains region of Guinea, West Africa. Data was collected during two field seasons, October 2007 – June 2008 and September – December 2008, with the help of local field assistants and in collaboration with Kyoto University Primate Research Institute (KUPRI).

Firstly, to investigate the factors influencing arboreal and terrestrial nest-building I collected data on nest and tree characteristics for a total of 233 nests, of which 20% were ground nests (47/233). To assess the possible effect of climatic factors on nest-building I set up 3 data loggers in the forest to monitor temperature, humidity and wind speed at ground level and at 10 m high. To address a possible anti-vector function of arboreal nest-building I installed mosquito traps at different heights in the trees. Lastly, to investigate the sex and identity of ground nest builders I collected hairs from nests for subsequent DNA analyses.

Secondly, I examined whether the prevalence of elementary technology in a foraging context, such as ant-dipping or nut-cracking, may be best explained by the availability of target species (i.e. ants, nuts) and tool materials or by the availability of alternative food sources (i.e. fruit, terrestrial herbaceous vegetation). To test these hypotheses I established 30 km of forest trails on which I monitored the availability of nuts for 62 nut-bearing trees belonging to 5 different species, as well as the density of ants and termites on a monthly basis. Moreover, I set up a total of 8 km of phenology transects distributed across the study site on which I monitored the availability of fruit and THV. To acquire information on the chimpanzees' diet I collected and analyzed 106 fresh faecal samples. In addition, I investigated whether the use of elementary technology may depend on knowledge or traditions present in a group of chimpanzees. I tested this last hypothesis for one specific type of tool use, i.e. oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*) nut-cracking. Nimba chimpanzees do not crack nuts, even though suitable nuts and tool materials are available in the home range. This suggests that the chimpanzees lack the knowledge to crack nuts. I tested this by providing the chimpanzees with suitable palm nuts and stone tools in a field experiment monitored with motion-triggered cameras. No chimpanzee was observed to crack nuts during a total of 26 visits to the experimental sites (presented at IPS conference 2008). Since I recently returned from the field, I am currently analyzing the data and hope to present my findings at the next IPS conference in Kyoto.



In addition to research activities, conservation efforts are a priority at this threatened stronghold of highly endangered West African chimpanzees. The Nimba Mountains region, a World Heritage Site, is one of the most biologically diverse areas in West Africa with a significant population of chimpanzees and has been listed as an *Exceptionally Important Priority Area* for chimpanzee conservation (IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group). The establishment of an ongoing research presence at the Nimba field-site and related conservation activities will aid greatly in the protection of the Nimba chimpanzees and their cultural heritage. I sincerely thank the IPS for its support.

Report from 2008 Captive Care Award Winners Claire Coulson and Doug Cress

CERCOPAN was established as a Nigerian NGO in 1995, and is a member of the Pan African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA). As a PASA member, CERCOPAN abides by PASA's strict code of ethics and behaviour, including strict quarantine protocols. CERCOPAN's headquarters and primate rehabilitation centre is located in Calabar, Cross River State (CRS). The Calabar facility currently provides sanctuary to 106 primates of six species in various stages of rehabilitation. Most of the primates were orphaned by the bushmeat trade. The rehabilitation programme is monitored using scientific methods, to develop a baseline database on species biology, provide for species-specific care requirements, and respect animal welfare under captive conditions. Four of the species are classified as vulnerable or endangered and thus represent the future for *in situ* captive breeding and the Sclater's guenon group represents the only captive population anywhere in the world.

The IPS Captive Care grant provided \$1500 support in April 2008 for CERCOPAN to undertake enclosure repairs and provide enrichment for the 106 primates in captivity at our primate rehabilitation centre in Calabar. This is a final report for ten months of spending, outlining activities between April 2008 and February 2009. The objectives of this grant were to:

1. Renew roofing to protect primates from the elements
2. Buy ropes, fire hose and poles to enrich enclosures
3. Replace posts, struts and shelving damaged by age, weather and termites.



Old rusting zinc on nine enclosure roofs at the Calabar HQ site was replaced to better protect the animals from the elements. The work was undertaken during the dry season to ensure that all enclosures were waterproof prior to the onset of the rains in April.



Six enclosures were enriched with cane and raffia ropes, swings (made from binding wire and left over planks from other construction/repair work) and poles. Sadly, despite searching all markets and shops, fire hose was not available this year. The mangabeys in particular tend to break furnishings rather rapidly, and those installed in 2007 were almost entirely destroyed and were replaced to provide as naturalistic an environment as possible for the monkeys.



The majority of the support from the Captive Care grant was used to repair posts (7 enclosures), struts (7 enclosures), shelving (7 enclosures) and mesh (2 enclosures). This repair work was absolutely vital as many of the enclosures were at the point where animal escape was almost imminent.

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

Report from 2008 IPS Conservation Grant Recipient Sara Hsiao

Crop raiding has been a major cause of human-wildlife conflict around the Budongo Forest Reserve, in the Masindi District of Uganda. Mitigation strategies have been attempted in this area, but crop raiding persists as a major problem due to program operational failures, shortcomings associated with stakeholder ownership, and sustainability issues, particularly for affected farmers. With substantial farmer input and participation, an intervention project took place between 2005 and 2007 to implement on-farm techniques to deter crop raiding by wildlife. Introduced deterrents consisted of paid guards, guard dogs, wire and rope fences, lights, bells and alarms, plant barriers, trenches, and nets. The current three month study took place from March to May 2008, and evaluated the effectiveness and sustainability of these introduced crop raiding deterrents, after farmers had a further growing season to independently use and maintain them.

Farmer perceptions and attitudes concerning the deterrents and crop raiding wildlife in the area were investigated using semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions. Direct assessments through GPS mapping, personal observations, and photography were also carried out in order to compare and further substantiate information assembled through farmer interviews. Deterrent effectiveness was discussed by farmers mainly in terms of their utility in protecting against olive baboons and bushpigs, two animals consistently reported to do the most damage to crops in the area. By comparing qualitative and quantitative data, factors that are important to farmers in effective and sustainable crop raiding mitigation techniques were identified.



Farmers perceived guarding by humans and/or dogs to be the most effective deterrent because it is monetarily affordable and there is an assurance of causing retreat from wildlife entering farms. Wire fences were perceived to provide the greatest (non-lethal) threats to wildlife, lights provided substantial protection from nocturnal raiders, and alarms were utilized as useful scare tactics. Farmers used their own means to support and maintain the following strategies: guard dogs, wire fences, alarms, trenches, lights, and nets. Though several main issues associated with long-term sustainability of deterrents were identified (i.e. costs, labour, weather, termites, and thieves), the fact that deterrents were independently maintained by farmers attests not only to their effectiveness, but to the responsibility that farmers assumed with measures and programs that consider their needs and ideas. Additionally, farmer views of crop raid-

ing animals revealed a combination of respect and frustration. Perceptions of primates and other crop raiding animals do not seem to have changed from other reports conducted in the area, but positive responses garnered from farmers demonstrate that tolerance and a sense of understanding towards wildlife does exist.

The rise in agriculture around the Budongo Forest Reserve is having a fundamental impact on the environment, as shortages of water and fuel-wood have been identified. Natural deterrents, such as the plant barriers and trenches implemented in the project, had variable and limited perceived effectiveness due to their presumed unassuming nature to wildlife. However, in light of diminishing forest resources, these may be the only feasible long-term options for subsistence farmers who predominantly utilize the forest to sustain their livelihoods. Nevertheless, a flexible and varied range of deterrent techniques is probably the key to deterring wildlife, especially primates, which requires that each technique be cost-effective, easily manipulated and transferrable. This evaluation demonstrates the importance of long-term investment and proper stakeholder consideration when designing and implementing conflict mitigation strategies that will not only be successful, but will also be maintained by principle stakeholders once outside involvement is reduced. The continual and systematic assessment of such an intervention project has revealed developing trends in farmer actions and perceptions, and has shown that giving locals a sense of control and self-reliance is crucial in order to take a proactive role in conservation. Dissemination of program progress, both to local and external stakeholders, is also essential in order to persistently employ appropriate strategies to alleviate human-wildlife conflict and benefit conservation efforts in the long-term.

Thank you to the International Primatological Society for their generous funding which enabled me to work with a knowledgeable and supportive local Ugandan team of interpreters and field assistants. This work was conducted as part of research for an MRes in Primatology at Roehampton University. Roehampton University provided equipment and fieldwork was further supported by a grant from the American Society of Primatologists.

Progress Report from 2008 Research Grant Recipient Mary Blair

As primate habitats are increasingly lost and modified, a theoretical framework that incorporates landscape heterogeneity is necessary to understand primate dispersal patterns. Central American Squirrel Monkeys (*Saimiri oerstedii*) are endangered primates experiencing severe historical and ongoing habitat modification in the Central Pacific of Costa Rica. This study will describe the distribution of localized genetic variation among wild populations of *S. oerstedii* and the effects of landscape heterogeneity on gene flow patterns.

An IPS Research Grant supported the first stage of ongoing sample collection from *S. oerstedii* troops in the Central Pacific of Costa Rica. Sample collection began in September of 2008, and to date 219 samples have been collected from 13 squirrel monkey troops across their distribution. IPS funds were used for gasoline for local travel from collection site to collection site, and for food and lodging at collection sites. Sample collection will continue until March, 2009, after which laboratory analysis of the samples will begin at Columbia University and at the Molecular Primatology Laboratory at New York University.

In the laboratory, the collected samples will be used for DNA extraction, genotyping of 24 microsatellite loci, and sequencing of the mitochondrial d-loop. Landscape genetics methods will be used to characterize localized gene flow patterns for *S. oerstedii* and correlate those patterns with measures of landscape heterogeneity. This project is one of the first to incorporate a landscape genetics approach in a primate population. The methods and theoretical framework used in this study will inform future studies of how heterogeneous landscapes influence primate ecology, population divergence, and evolution.



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Progress Report from 2008 Research Grant Recipient Cynthia Thompson

White-faced sakis (*Pithecia pithecia*) live in small groups (one-three adult males and females with associated offspring) and occupy small home ranges that overlap slightly with neighboring groups. When groups meet, the males of each group generally approach one another engage in a 'standoff.' These encounters can be highly aggressive and involve threatening, branch shaking and potentially lethal chases (individuals have been observed to fall out of trees). I am testing four non-mutually exclusive explanations for the function of aggression during white-faced saki intertroop encounters (ITEs): 1) general resource defense, 2) male "hired guns" resource defense, 3) mate guarding, and 4) infanticide/infanticide prevention. In order to assess these hypotheses, I am collecting data on frequency, intensity of aggression, and individual participation in encounters, which will be assessed in terms of female fertility and variation in food abundance. Aspects of intragroup social bonds are being evaluated with respect to the predictions of the above hypotheses. Ranging data is also being collected in order to assess the degree to which ITEs are associated with territorial defense.

My field work is currently underway at Brownsberg Nature Park, Suriname. This study site is the first to research white-faced sakis in free ranging conditions, and the three habituated groups represents the largest sample size for this species to date. During the first seven months of data collection (June 16, 2008-January 16, 2009) a total of 21 intertroop encounters have been observed. ITE frequency peaked twice: the first peak coincided with an increase in observed copulations, and the second increase occurred during the birthing season (3 infants were born during this time). In 20:21 ITEs, individuals of opposing groups approached each other and engaged in aggressive 'standoffs'. Of the 20 aggressive ITEs, males were active participants in all (100%); females participated in 4 (20%). Initiators and recipients of aggression during encounters (i.e., chases) were exclusively male. Preliminary data analysis shows that encounter frequency is positively correlated with copulation rate. This, in conjunction with the heavily male-biased participation in encounters, lends support to the mate guarding function of encounters; the infanticide and infanticide prevention hypothe-



sis additionally cannot be rejected at this time.

Despite marked seasonal changes in rainfall, day path length, and components of diet during this period, no measures of feeding behavior correlated with ITE frequency nor intensity of aggression during encounters. Although firm conclusions on the relationship between feeding behavior and ITEs should await the completion of an annual cycle, there is yet no support for food resource based explanations for intergroup encounters. However, all encounters occurred along the periphery of home ranges in the narrow overlap zones, which for this study population is from 8-12% of the total home range (n=3 groups). Hence, white-faced sakis appear to defend exclusive access to the core areas of their home range, despite the lack of association to feeding resources.

Intragroup social relationships have proven variable among groups. While the intersexual bond proved male biased in one group, it was female biased in another (the third group had too few samples for analysis). In the group with a female bias, the female showed increased responsibility for proximity maintenance toward the male after the birth of her infant, indirectly suggesting some effect of infanticide prevention on white-faced saki behavior. Since white-faced sakis groups are variable in composition, there may be varying factors driving within group social relationships as well as motivating intertroop aggression.

In sum, my preliminary data suggests that white-faced saki ITEs are not driven by general resource defense or hired guns resource defense, but rather by reproductive purposes: defense of sexually receptive females, and potentially, defense of infants. Interestingly, copulations (within group) have been observed after encounters in at least three cases. Infants have not been observed to be targeted during encounters, however females usually do not approach other groups during encounters, as expected by the infanticide avoidance hypothesis.

This study awaits the completion of at least one year of field work for firm conclusions on feeding behavior. Upon completion of this segment, I will conduct hormonal analyses of female fecal samples in order to more precisely determine the effect of female reproductive status on ITEs. The data gathered from this project will not only address an interesting theoretical question in an understudied species, but also contribute important ranging data necessary to establish conservation management plans for this species.

I would like to give many thanks to IPS for supporting this research, as well as to Dr. Marilyn Norconk for her assistance with this project.

New report on refining non-human primate care and use

'Refinements in husbandry, care and common procedures for non-human primates' is a new report published in *Laboratory Animals*, the international journal of laboratory animal science and welfare. It can be downloaded from: www.nc3rs.org.uk/jwgrprimates.

Produced by the UK Joint Working Group on Refinement, and edited by Dr Maggy Jennings of the RSPCA and Dr Mark Prescott of the NC3Rs, the report provides practical guidance to refine the husbandry and care of non-human primates and to minimise the adverse effects of some common procedures.

The guidance is based on the existing literature, current good practice, and the professional experience and views of the expert authors from academia, industry, contract research, government and animal welfare organisations. Topics covered include refinements in housing, husbandry and procedures, such as capture, restraint, identification and sampling, along with comprehensive advice on issues such as primate communication, assessing and facilitating primate wellbeing, establishing and maintaining social groups, environmental and nutritional enrichment, sourcing and quarantine.

The report is the ninth in a series from the Joint Working Group on Refinement, established by the BVAAWF, FRAME, RSPCA and UFAW. Hard copies of the report are available on request for laboratory staff working directly with non-human primates; email enquiries@nc3rs.org.uk

For more information, please visit the RSPCA website at www.rspca.org.uk/researchanimals.

IPS VP Debby Cox Receives Australia Day Honor

IPS VP for Captive Care Debby Cox, a chimpanzee expert who played a prominent role in the creation of the Pan African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA), became a Member of the Order of Australia for her service to the international community in Uganda during Australia Day honors on January 26, 2009.

Cox helped stage the original workshop in 2000 that laid the foundation for PASA, and went on to write many of the organization's policies and protocols. She currently serves on the PASA Steering Committee, and works closely with chimpanzee sanctuaries in Uganda, Congo and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

"I feel honored to receive an award of this level but at the same time I'm not someone who takes being the centre of attention that easily," Cox told the Grafton (Australia) Daily Examiner. "I do what I do because I believe in it and I love it."

Australia Day celebrates the anniversary of Great Britain's sovereignty over the eastern seaboard of Australia on 26 January 1788.

"The PASA family is extremely pleased and proud that Debby has been honored," said Doug Cress, executive director of PASA. "Debby played a major part in uniting the African sanctuaries that form PASA, and continues to be an inspiration to us through her dedication, wisdom and sacrifice."

As executive director of the Jane Goodall Institute in Uganda for more than a decade, Cox, 48, has spent years working to protect chimpanzees in threatened habitats. Despite it being a difficult and dangerous job, she said it was something she felt compelled to do.

"You don't do this sort of work unless you're very passionate about it. It's a very long-term commitment," she said. "It's a job of love."

Cox worked for eight years in the primate section at Sydney's Taranga Zoo before embarking on an international conservation training course. She started working for the Jane Goodall Institute in 1994 and was made executive director of JGI-Uganda in 1996. She helped found the Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary in Uganda in 1998, which is currently home to over 45 orphaned chimpanzees.



Ngamba Island is a charter member of PASA, which was formed 10 years ago to unite the rescue centers across Africa that care for thousands of chimpanzees, gorillas, bonobos and other endangered primates. For more information, please visit www.pasaprimates.org or contact PASAapes@aol.com.

Serge Wich recognized by Wisconsin National Primate Research Center

A scientist at Great Ape Trust of Iowa, and one of the world's leading experts on orangutans and their habitat, has been honored with a prestigious conservation award by the Wisconsin National Primate Research Center. Dr. Serge Wich is the 2008 recipient of the Lawrence Jacobsen Conservation Research Award, which supports studies in applied conservation biology that protect nonhuman primates in their habitat. Wich has been awarded a \$5,000 grant to help fund Sumatran orangutan research by students from Universitas Nasional in Jakarta and Universitas Syiah Kuala in Banda Aceh.



Taken from http://www.greatapetrust.org/media/releases/2008/nr_76a08.php

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, 2010.

People interested in receiving this award should:

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

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

IPS Conservation Grants

The Conservation Committee of IPS is soliciting applications of up to \$1,500 to support the development of primate conservation field programs. The committee expects to distribute up to \$10,000.00 per year. The deadline for this award is March 1st, 2010. For guidelines about the application process please see the IPS website or contact Dr. Janette Wallis (janetewallis@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, 2010. For guidelines about the application process please see the IPS website or contact Debby Cox (dcox@janegoodall.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, 2010. If you have any questions regarding this funding mechanism, please contact Dr. Peter Kappeler (pkappel@gwdg.de).

Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Award

The Education Committee of IPS solicits grants of up to \$1,500 to support the development of primate conservation education programs as part of the Lawrence Jacobsen Conservation Education Award. These initiatives should support field conservation programs, work with local community and/or schools, or are used to provide training in conservation education techniques. Application information and forms are available on our website. Deadline for submission is March 1st, 2010. If you have any questions regarding this award please contact Dr. Elizabeth Lonsdorf (elonsdorf@lpzoo.org).

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, 2010. Email applications to: Dr. Elizabeth Lonsdorf at elonsdorf@lpzoo.org.

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

See the IPS website for more details.

Upcoming Meetings

International Conference on Diseases of Zoo and Wild Animals 2009

Dates: May 20-24, 2009

Location: Safaripark Beekse Bergen, Hilvarenbeek, Netherlands

Website: <http://www.zoovet-conference.org>

The Primate Mind: Built to Connect with Other Minds

Date: June 4-7, 2009

Location: Erice (Sicily), Italy

Website: http://www.emory.edu/LIVING_LINKS/primate_mind/

2009 Chimpanzee Husbandry Workshop

Dates: July 14-16, 2009

Location: Little Rock Zoo, Arkansas

Website: <http://www.chimp-ssp.org>

2009 Marmoset Research Group of the Americas (MaRGA) Meeting

Dates: July 29-31, 2009

Location: Natal, Brazil

Website: <http://www.cb.ufrn.br/~fisiologia/marga/>

3rd Congress of the European Federation for Primatology (EFP)

Dates: August 12-15, 2009

Location: University of Zürich, Switzerland

Website: <http://www.aim.uzh.ch/EFP.html>

2009 Orangutan SSP Husbandry Workshop

Dates: August 31, 2009 - September 2, 2009

Location: Zoo Atlanta, Atlanta, GA

Website: <http://www.2009orangutanworkshop.org>

Vth International Anthropological Congress of Ales Hrdlicka 'Quo Vadis Homo...Societas Humana?'

Dates: September 2-5, 2009

Location: Prague and Humpolec, Czech Republic

Web Site: <http://www.anthropology-hrdlicka2009.cz>

International Primatological Society XXIII Congress

Dates: September 12-18, 2010

Location: Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan

Website: <http://www.ips2010.jp/>

32nd Meeting of the American Society of Primatologists

Dates: September 18-21, 2009

Location: Bahia Resort Hotel, San Diego, CA

Website: <http://www.asp.org/asp2009/index.htm>

7th International Conference on Behavior, Physiology, and Genetics of Wildlife

Dates: September 21-24, 2009

Location: Berlin, Germany

Website: <http://www.izw-berlin.de/de/flink/7thIZW-Conference.html>

2nd Iberian Primatological Conference

Dates: September 30-October 3, 2009

Location: Madrid, Spain

Website: <http://www.uam.es/otros/ape/congresos/CIP2.html>

World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA) 64th Annual Conference

Dates: October 4-8, 2009

Location: Renaissance Grand Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri

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

2009 NC3Rs Primate Welfare Meeting & 9th EPV Symposium

Dates: October 28, 2009

Location: London, UK

Website: <http://www.nc3rs.org.uk/primatewelfaremeeting2009>

27th Annual Symposium on Nonhuman Primate Models for Aids

Dates: October 28-31, 2009

Location: Hyatt Harborside Hotel in Boston, MA

Website: <http://nhp2009.hms.harvard.edu/>

2nd Annual BCSF Symposium: How can we save primates from extinction?

Date: October 29, 2009

Location: Bristol Zoo Gardens, Bristol, UK

Website: <http://www.bristolzoo.org.uk/about/conservation/symposium2009>

VII. Göttinger Freilantage: Long-term Field Studies of Primates

Dates: December 8-11, 2009

Location: Max Planck Institute for Biophysical Chemistry, Göttingen, Germany

Website: <http://www.soziobio.uni-goettingen.de/welcome.html>

The 15th Biennial Scientific Meeting of The International Society for Comparative Psychology

Dates: May 19-21, 2010

Location: Awaji Yumebutai International Conference Center, Hyogo, Japan

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



International Primatological Society

RESEARCH CAPTIVE CARE EDUCATION CONSERVATION

Membership Application/Renewal Form 2009

Second Notice

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 Specify National Primate Society Membership:
 (Japanese, Spanish, etc.) _____

Address all membership correspondence and remit payment to:

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 512-332-5208 (fax)
 sschapir@mdanderson.org

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

Regular member

Annual	\$ 40.00 US	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lifetime	\$520.00 US	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lifetime (installment payment plan)	\$260.00 US	<input type="checkbox"/>
Student member	\$ 20.00 US	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Complimentary annual membership for an individual residing in a developing country who is financially unable to pay dues</u>	\$ 0.00 US	<input type="checkbox"/>
Int. J. Primatology Subscription (annual).....	\$ 48.00 US	<input type="checkbox"/>
Contribution to Conservation Fund	\$ _____ US	<input type="checkbox"/>
Contribution to General Fund.....	\$ _____ US	<input type="checkbox"/>
Voluntary contribution to offset credit card fees (4%).....	\$ _____ US	<input type="checkbox"/>

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)

Credit card payment

Visa Mastercard

Card number _____

Expiration date _____

Name on card _____

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

IPS Membership Demographics

Please note that all information given below will be treated anonymously and will be used to assess IPS membership trends.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---|---|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---|
| <p>1. Discipline of terminal degree (e.g. Zoology, Anthropology, Psychology)
_____</p> <p>2. Decade terminal degree was (will be) awarded:
__50__60__70__80__90__00__10</p> <p>3. Gender: __ F __ M</p> <p>4. Current area of research interest (please check the one term that best characterizes your interests):</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Behavior</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Ecology</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Reproduction</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Conservation</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Genetics</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Communication</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Neurobiology</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Biomedical</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Medical Primatology</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Cognition</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Enrichment</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Anatomy/Morphology</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Physiology/Nutrition</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Taxonomy</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Husbandry/Management</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | <input type="checkbox"/> Behavior | <input type="checkbox"/> Ecology | <input type="checkbox"/> Reproduction | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Genetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Neurobiology | <input type="checkbox"/> Biomedical | <input type="checkbox"/> Medical Primatology | <input type="checkbox"/> Cognition | <input type="checkbox"/> Enrichment | <input type="checkbox"/> Anatomy/Morphology | <input type="checkbox"/> Physiology/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> Taxonomy | <input type="checkbox"/> Husbandry/Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____ | | | <p>5. Employment environment (please check one):</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> College/University</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Zoological Park</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Private research</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Corporation</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> National Primate Center</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Student</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> State/Federal research laboratory</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Non-profit Corp.</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Medical school</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Library</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Private consultant</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Museum</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> State government</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____</td></tr> </table> | <input type="checkbox"/> College/University | <input type="checkbox"/> Zoological Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Private research | <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation | <input type="checkbox"/> National Primate Center | <input type="checkbox"/> Student | <input type="checkbox"/> State/Federal research laboratory | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-profit Corp. | <input type="checkbox"/> Medical school | <input type="checkbox"/> Library | <input type="checkbox"/> Private consultant | <input type="checkbox"/> Museum | <input type="checkbox"/> State government | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Behavior | <input type="checkbox"/> Ecology | <input type="checkbox"/> Reproduction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Genetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neurobiology | <input type="checkbox"/> Biomedical | <input type="checkbox"/> Medical Primatology | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cognition | <input type="checkbox"/> Enrichment | <input type="checkbox"/> Anatomy/Morphology | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Physiology/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> Taxonomy | <input type="checkbox"/> Husbandry/Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> College/University | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Zoological Park | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private research | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> National Primate Center | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Student | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> State/Federal research laboratory | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-profit Corp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Medical school | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Library | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private consultant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Museum | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> State government | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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