

International Primatological Society

IPS Bulletin



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President's Corner

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The three "C"s: Continuity, Collaboration, and Commitment

Season's greetings! I hope this bulletin finds you all very well. Almost four months have passed since we enjoyed the IPS meeting in Cancun, Mexico. The following is the presidential address that I prepared for the general assembly on August 17th, the sentiments of which I wish to share with all IPS members. I hope that it will remind you of days shared with fellow primatologists.

It was my great pleasure and honor to join the 24th IPS Congress. It was in the year 1986 that I first attended an IPS meeting. The IPS that year was held in Göttingen, West Germany at that time. I continued to join most of the subsequent IPS meetings. Renewing ties to old friends and getting acquainted with new ones has made every meeting immensely enjoyable. Now, as the president of the society, I want to ask you, my fellow colleagues, to maintain a particular fundamental attitude toward the IPS, our academic society.

I want to describe to you three "C"s. As you may know, in my research I have focused on chimpanzees both in the field and

in the laboratory. Therefore, for me, the three "C"s have so far meant Chimpanzees, Conservation, and Care. However, from now on, as the president of the IPS, I want to use a different meaning of the three "C"s in a broader context. Thus, the three "C"s that should be shared by all IPS affiliates and especially the younger members, are Continuity, Collaboration, and Commitment.

Continuity means an uninterrupted, continuous effort. IPS was founded and then had the first meeting in 1966. The society has held a meeting every two years since that date. The society is now 46 years old. In 2016 the IPS will celebrate its 50th anniversary at the next again congress in Chicago, USA. I wish to see young participants making a continuous effort to promote the society, into the future.

Collaboration means collaboration among the different disciplines within primatology; the collaboration among people of different opinions. The teamwork among the officers and other members is essential to maintain the functions of IPS as an academic society. Collaboration, of course, also means international

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Claudia Fichtel, Editor

collaboration. We need cooperation between developed countries to support the developing countries. The differences between habitat countries and non-habitat countries are important too. We are facing a lot of serious challenges in the field and also in captivity. Let us work together to solve these problems. To do so, the joint efforts of people of different opinions are likely to be essential. Therefore, I want to ask you to be tolerant of one another. It is very easy to make complaints and to blame someone else, but it is more important to think about compliments and collaborating to effect real change. Positive ways of thinking can make this world better for humans and nonhuman animals alike.

Commitment means active engagement based on your own free will. Freedom is the key word in maintaining strong motivation. I have learned the importance of long-term commitment, from my work, both in the wild and in the laboratory. To keep up efforts, you need perspective, logical thinking, and solid motivation. Once you become determined, then you can make a change.

The first step to concrete and real commitment is to become a member of the IPS and to join the biennial IPS meetings to exchange ideas, stimulate your own research, write up papers and send them to primatology journals. Your active involvement is essential for creating the future of the International Society of Primatology.

The conference in Cancun provided us a rare opportunity to meet with many participants, especially those from Latin America. I met colleagues from Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Colombia, etc., and took the opportunity to learn of the

current situation of many New World monkey species in danger. Let us meet again in Hanoi, Vietnam, 2014. Throughout my career, I have visited neighboring Asian countries, such as Korea, mainland China, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Malaysia, Nepal, Bhutan, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, but not yet Vietnam, The Philippines, Laos, Myanmar, Indonesia, or Sri Lanka. I am really looking forward to meeting the primate researchers of these countries and directly experiencing the National landscapes. I believe that our spontaneous, genuine and positive commitment will help us to solve the difficult problems facing primates all over the world.

Chimpanzee Ai is my mentor. She opened the window to a better understanding of the chimpanzee mind. Towards the end of my career, I have been nominated as the president of the International Society of Primatology. All of you, each one of you, as members of the IPS, can be my mentors. You have generously opened up a new world within which I can apply my own commitment. Please do not hesitate to talk directly to me and send me your voices and opinions. I thank you very much for your collaboration, in advance. Thank you for your attention.

Tetsuro Matsuzawa

IPS president

VP for Research

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Continuing the theme of ethics in primatology, Paul Garber (Editor of the American Journal of Primatology), Katie Mackinnon, Erin Riley and I held a workshop on the "Ethics of Field Primatology: Developing a Formalized Code" at IPS Cancun, which was well attended. Katie and Erin will be taking this forward at a session on "Ethical Practice in Biological Anthropology: continuing the dialogue" at the 2013 American Association of Physical Anthropologists Meetings.

Applications are already coming in for the IPS Research Grant competition 2013. These grants are of up to US\$1500 to support outstanding primate research. Competition is strong, and successful projects have a strong theoretical component. While these are small grants, they can fund part of a project, or be very useful for pilot studies or 'proof of concept' studies.

The primary selection criterion is scientific excellence. Projects can be conducted in the field and/or in captivity. Proposals for projects focusing on primate conservation or on the captive care of nonhuman primates should be directed to the Conservation or Captive Care Committees.

The call for symposia at IPS 2014 in Ha Noi, Vietnam, should appear shortly. If there is a topic that you would like to see addressed at the congress, this is the time to start thinking about a symposium and contacting possible contributors. It may seem a long way off, but an excellent symposium requires planning.

If you are interested in the activities of the Research Committee, or if you have specific issues you would like addressed, please contact me.

Jo Setchell

VP for Education and Outreach

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Student Competition Award Winners- 2012
Congratulations to all of the student competition award winners!

Paper competition

1st Place – Katie Amato – Spatial and temporal patterns in Mexican black howler (*Alouatta pigra*) gut microbial community composition

2nd Place – Jessica Bryant – Conserving the world's rarest ape: investigating the factors constraining the recovery of the Hainan gibbon (*Nomascus hainanus*)

Honorable Mention – Victoria Wobber – Bonobos and chimpanzees differ in their rapid steroid shifts during competition

Poster competition

1st Place – Caroline Wardrop – Using population viability analysis to assess threats and predict the potential for long-term survival of the northern white-cheeked crested gibbon (*Nomascus leucogenys*) in Vietnam

2nd Place – Erin Hecht – Does the chimpanzee brain 'mirror' observed actions? Functional neuroimaging during action execution and observation

A huge thanks also goes to the following individuals who served as judges for the competition: Lauren Brent, Thomas Breuer, Mukesh Chalise, Monica Carosi, Melissa Emery Thompson, Tanya Humle, Laura Marsh, Lynne Miller, Marc Myers, Lisa Parr, Steve Ross, Tara Stoinski, Jared Tagliatela, and Serge Wich. Special thanks to Kristin Bonnie for co-chairing the competition. Previous awardees for any IPS grant/award – please send me your name, project title, award year, and award type as we are trying to track our awardees and grantees in a database. Thank you!

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

VP for Captive Care

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I have taken over the office of VP for Captive Care and Breeding from Debby Cox at the IPS Conference in Cancun in August. So far, I have to say, other than answering an enquiry or two and drafting the reply to a letter from the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, my first three months in office have been rather tranquil. But I believe this will change with the next round of IPS Captive Care grant submissions at the very latest!

Some of you may not have seen the short blurb that I had written to introduce myself as a candidate for the VP office prior to the election, so I here it is again:

My current position is Head of Research at the Bristol Conservation and Science Foundation, an operating unit of the Bristol Zoological Society. I am conducting research in Madagascar, South Africa, and Cameroon, as well as in various zoos, working with both wild and captive primates and other species. My main research interests are the behaviour and ecology of primates in human-altered habitats (including in captivity); the conservation ecology of lemurs; the nutritional ecology of frugivorous mammals; and the optimization of captive primate husbandry and nutrition. I am a member of the Primate Society of Great Britain and serve on PSGB's Conservation Working Party. I am also the Red List Authority Coordinator and Vice Chair for Madagascar of the IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group, and I edit the PSG journal *Lemur News*.

I believe that, on top of their key role in various disciplines of scientific research and in education, the contribution of captive primate populations to the conservation of wild primates and their habitats has never been more important. Among other things I would thus like to use my quadrennium in office as VP for Captive Care and Breeding to enhance IPS's unique function of bringing together conservationists working in the field and those working with intensively-managed populations, to increase the level of trust and mutual understanding, and to encourage integrated primate conservation strategies with clearly defined roles for captive breeding programmes.

As to the current work of the Captive Care Committee, we are trying to translate the IPS Guidelines for Captive Care into various different Asian languages (Thai, Lao, Vietnamese, Indonesian) in order to be able to distribute them to government officials and other stakeholders in those countries and lobby for their adoption into national policy. The total budget for this undertaking amounts to US\$25,000, and we are looking for external funding to cover this. If any of your institutions is interested to work with us on this project and can help us with the costs, please get in touch with me!

I was sent one mid-term donor report from the Lilongwe Wildlife Centre in Malawi, whom we gave a grant of US\$2,000 in April 2012 for improvements to their quarantine area and for the continuation of their conservation education programme. Half of the awarded amount has been spent so far, and the project is making good progress despite having to battle with a 50% devaluation of the local currency and thus increasing prices.

My task for the coming weeks is to review membership of the IPS Captive Care Committee. During the 2008–2012 quadrennium, the committee had five members, plus the VP. I would like to increase membership in order to be able to draw on some more people who are willing to help with reviewing grant applications, applying for external funding for projects such as the translation of the guidelines, and other tasks that may come up. I will contact the current committee members individually (if I have not done so yet by the time that you are reading this), but if anybody not currently on the committee is interested to join, please contact me: cschwitzer@bcsf.org.uk.

I wish you a Merry Christmas (to those of you celebrating Christmas) and all the best for 2013!

Christoph Schwitzer

VP for Communication

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I have taken over the office of VP for Communication from Katie Leighty at the IPS Conference in Cancun in August. Thank you very much Katie for supporting IPS for so many years!!!

Let me introduce myself:

I am a senior post-doctoral scientist at the German Primate Center. I have been studying the social behavior of lemurs, both in Madagascar and at the German Primate Center. Specifically, my research focuses on influences of social complexity on communication, cognition, group coordination and life history strategies, but also on lemur biodiversity and conservation.

I am an editor of Lemur News. As an active member of IPS I have served as a judge of previous student competitions. I am also a member of the European Federation for Primatology and the Gesellschaft für Primatologie, including services as board member, and I have served the German animal behavior society (Ethologische Gesellschaft) as auditor and general secretary.

I think that building a platform for exchange of interdisciplinary research on and about primates in the field and in the laboratory as well as supporting young researchers is key to the society's goals. Because many primates are in peril, an active discourse between science and the society becomes increasingly important to develop effective conservation plans.

I thank all members of the society for submitting news items, project reports, job postings, and other items of interest for inclusion in the IPS Bulletin. If you have any pieces of information that you would like to circulate to the membership, please feel free to e-mail them to me, and we can determine the best way to get your information out (i.e. bulletin, webpage, list-serve). If you have any questions about the IPS bulletin or general society issues, please don't hesitate to send me an e-mail.

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VP for Conservation

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2013 IPS Conservation Grant Competition

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 this year.

The deadline for submitting your application is **March 1st, 2013**. Please make sure you use the 2013 form. Applications must be submitted in English and we offer special advice and mentoring for those seeking help with improving their English on the application. Such applications have an earlier deadline (February 14). For guidelines about the application process please see the IPS website or contact

Dr. Janette Wallis
wallis@primateconservation.info

The Galante Family Scholarship

This year, we have changed the Martha J. Galante Award to the Galante Family Scholarship to more accurately represent the entire Galante family and their support for primate conservation and the continuing education of primatologists. More details about this can be found on the IPS web site.

Grant proposals are solicited from primatologists of habitat countries of primates. Up to \$2500 will be awarded annually and is to be used for obtaining further conservation training. The deadline for applications is **March 1st, 2013**.

People interested in competing for this award should:

- be officially affiliated with 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.)
- include a letter of acceptance for the respective course
- send a letter explaining his/her interest in participating in the course or event (in English)
- send a C.V. in English
- provide two recommendation letters (including information about the referee).

Send all of the above by email to: Dr. Janette Wallis (wallis@primateconservation.info).

Thanks to the Committee

As we close out the year, I'd like to thank the 2010-2012 IPS Conservation Committee for their contributions to our activities. I wish to thank the

following individuals who have generously provided input on at least a portion of the Committee's activities this past 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. Some of these individuals are rotating off the committee and we now have some new members coming onboard. As usual, I feel very fortunate to have so many hard-working and helpful people contributing to the busy work of the IPS Conservation Committee.

Janette Wallis

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Trea\$ury Note\$

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The IPS Treasury remains in decent shape, even though we lost some money on the recent Congress in Cancun. Registration for the Congress was considerably lower than planned, but due to the hard work of Aralisa Shedden, Jorge Martinez-Contreras and Ernesto Rodriguez Luna, we were able to minimize the adverse effects on the Society's financial health. I am currently finalizing the financial reports, but it looks like we will 'only' lose \$10,000-15,000 on the Congress.

IPS paid out over **\$100,000** from the Conservation and General Funds during the 2012 calendar year to cover the Pre-Congress Training Program, the Community Conservation Initiative, Conservation Small Grants, Jacobsen Awards, Southwick Awards, Captive Care Grants, Research Grants, and the Galante Award. 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.

We have not had much of a chance to replenish our Funds in 2012; the Silent Auction at the Cancun Congress only earned about \$2,000, the Conservation Challenge initiated by an anonymous donation at the Congress only yielded another \$1,000 or so, and the Cancun Congress lost money. Without additional sources of revenue, we will be unlikely to be able to support more than a few worthy applicants in 2013. We encourage you to make a contribution to the Conservation Fund or the General 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.

If you have not already done so, please **renew your IPS membership for 2013**. As always, you can join through the IPS website

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

Membership figures for 2012 were reasonable, with approximately 1430 members in good standing at the time of the Cancun Congress. 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, and 1500 in 2008. If you have any ideas for why membership is down in 2011 and 2012, could you please let me know?

Remember, that in order to receive the substantial savings associated with the Member's registration fee for the 2014 IPS Congress in Ha Noi, Viet Nam, you will have to be a member in good standing in IPS in 2013. You will be able to register for the Congress at the IPS membership webpage or through the Congress webpage:

<http://www.primatecongress2014.vn>
(soon to be active)

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 fourth 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 176 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. The new Lifetime Member since the previous Bulletin is: N. Morimura

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 Schapiro

Societal Business

Proceedings of the XXIVth Congress of the International Primatological Society, Cancun, Mexico, August 2012

At each Congress, three important business meetings are held. These include two meetings of the IPS Council and the General Assembly. The minutes of these meetings constitute an important record of IPS business, and I invite you to read them.

General Assembly of the International Primatological Society, Cancun, Mexico August 17, 2012

Minutes

- I. Call to order & President's remarks (J. Yamagiwa)
 - A. A moment of silence was taken for primatologists who have passed away since the Kyoto Congress.
 - B. Sincere thanks were given to the organizing committee of the 2012 Congress. It was a very successful and well-run meeting.
 - C. On behalf of the Organizing Committee (Aralisa Shedden, Secretary; Jorge Martinez-Contreras, President; Ernesto Rodrigues-Luna, co-President), Drs. Martinez-Contreras and Rodrigues-Luna thanked the Congress staff and volunteers.
- II. Summary of Council Reports (N. Caine)
 - A. Secretary General Caine reminded the membership that the IPS Council meets twice at every congress, once at the beginning and once at the end, to carry out the business of IPS. The IPS Council includes the officers (President, Secretary General, Treasurer, and the immediate Past President who serves as the ad hoc member), the Vice Presidents (Captive Care, Communication, Conservation, Education, Membership, Research), a representative from the IUCN Primate Specialist Group, and representatives of each of the affiliated societies of IPS.
 - B. Reports by members of Council were given at the pre-congress meeting. Details from those reports can be read in the meeting minutes, which will appear in the next issue of the IPS Bulletin and, eventually, in IJP.
 - C. At the pre-congress Council meeting, a preliminary bid to host the 2016 Congress in Chicago was presented by Dr. Steve Ross of the Lincoln Park Zoo. It will likely be a joint meeting with the American Society of Primatologists in late August/early September. Dr. Ross came to the podium to give a brief presentation.
 - D. There were no actions taken by the Council that required action by the General Assembly. However, the Council had a long discussion, in conjunction with the Treasurer's report, about the costs of attending congresses and the financial well-being of the IPS. At the conclusion of that discussion the following motion was unanimously passed:

The IPS Council will communicate with affiliated societies that:

- a. It understands and shares concerns about the costs of attending congresses, especially for students and primatologists from range countries.
- b. IPS and local organizing committees will continue to work to set congress costs as low as possible, recognizing that many of the costs are out of our control (travel, accommodations, food, fixed venue costs, etc.).

- c. All congress budgets are designed to break even, but when profits are realized IPS is able to fund our grants and training programs; indeed, increased funding to our grants and training programs have followed profitable congresses.
- d. The Society is exposed to financial risk associated with the biannual congress. The IPS Council recognizes that it is the Council's responsibility to maintain the fiscal health of the IPS by maintaining a financial reserve to cover unexpected losses associated with congresses. About 50% of the cost of a typical congress should be maintained as a reserve, when possible.

III. Membership and Finance Reports (S. Schapiro)

- A. Powerpoint slides depicted changes in membership over the past two years. Membership is at about the 2008 level, down by about 250 members since the 2010 Congress.
- B. IPS gives out about \$85,000 in grants and awards each year.
- C. Congresses are always planned on a "break-even" basis. Registration fees reflect the total cost of running the congress divided by the number of expected registrants.
- D. Unexpected profits made at the 2006 and 2008 Congresses, along with the initial round of Lifetime Memberships, provided a financial "nest egg" that is held in savings to guard against losses that might be incurred in association with future congresses.
- E. Based on prior congresses we estimated that 1000 people would attend IPS in Cancun. Only 650 registered, however, and thus IPS will sustain a loss of about \$60,000 this year.
- F. The projected balance in the General Fund at the end of 2012 is about \$100,000.

IV. Research Grants (J. Setchell)

- A. The following individuals were awarded grants by the Research Committee in 2011. Those with an asterisk were also given Community Conservation Initiative funds: Barale, Caitlin (USA)*; Bergstrom, Mackenzie (Canada); Blaszczyk, Maryjka (USA); Chakraborty, Debapriyo (India); Forss, Sofia (Switzerland)*; Garcia, Cecile (France); Hartel, Jess (USA).; Pozzi, Luca (USA); Righini, Nicoletta (USA); Wyper, Rebecca (UK).
- B. The following individuals were awarded grants by the Research Committee in 2012. Those with an asterisk were also given Community Conservation Initiative funds: Halszka, Glowacka (USA); Raño, Mariana (Argentina); Walz, Jessica (USA); Frechette, Jackson (USA)*; Faherty, Sheena (USA); Mandalaywala, Tara (USA); Perofsky, Amanda (USA)

V. Education Awards (E. Lonsdorf)

- A. In 2011, Jacobsen Awards were given to Bettinger, Tammie - US (working in DRC)*; Melfi, Vicky – UK (working in Sulawesi); Waters, Sian- UK (working in Morocco); Wodi, Victor- Indonesia (working in Sulawesi)*; Niu, Kefing- China (working in China); LaCombe, Corrin- USA (working in Viet Nam); Duarte, Alejandra- Mexico (working in Mexico). Those with an asterisk were also given Community Conservation Initiative funds.
- B. In 2012, Jacobsen Awards were given to de la Torre, Stella - Ecuador (working in Ecuador); Ghrist, Julie - USA (working in Rwanda); Kahlenberg, Sonya - USA (working in Uganda); Mwamidi, Daniel – Kenya (working in Kenya)
- C. In 2011, Soutwick Awards were given to Karama, Joseph- Rwanda (working in Rwanda) and Achmad, Mariamah – Borneo (Gunung Palung Orangutan Conservation Program)
- D. In 2012, a Southwick Award was given to Willie, Jacob – Cameroon (working in Cameroon).

VI. Captive Care Grants (D. Cox)

- A. The following individuals were awarded grants by the Captive Care Committee in 2011. Those with an asterisk were also given Community Conservation Initiative funds: Andrea Edwards (Australia) (working in DRC)*; Claire Coulsen (UK) (working in Nigeria); Jasper Lepema (Netherlands)(working in Zambia)*; Pablo Stevenson (Colombia)(working in Colombia); Raeffaella Commitante (USA)(working in Indonesia); Steven Unwin (UK) (working in Uganda); Tilo Nadler (Germany)(working in Vietnam)*
- B. The following individuals were awarded grants by the Captive Care Committee in 2012. Those with an asterisk were also given Community Conservation Initiative funds: Alison Grand (USA) (working in the DRC)*; Alejandra Duarte (Mexico) (working in Mexico); Natalia Ceballos (Venezuela) (working in Venezuela)* Jasper Lepema (Netherlands) (working in Malawi)*; Nicolien Shoneveld-de Lange (Netherlands) (working in Nigeria)*; Susan Lutter (US) (working in Zambia); Raeffaelia Commitante (US) (working in Malaysia).

VII. Conservation Grants and Awards (J. Wallis)

- A. The following individuals were awarded conservation grants in 2011. Those with an asterisk were also given Community Conservation Initiative funds: Moody, Jessica, USA (working in Cambodia); Hill, Julia, UK (working in Cambodia); Shanee, Noga, Israel/Germany (UK) (working in Peru); Chetry, Dilip & Kyes, Randy, India (working in India); Marechal, Laetitia, France (UK) (working in Morocco); Coulson, Claire, UK (working in the Nigeria)*; Wieczkowski, Julie, USA (working in Kenya)*; Subarkah, Muhammad, Indonesia (working in Indonesia); Souza-Alves, Joao Pedro, Brazil (working in Brazil); Wyper, Rebecca, UK (working in Indonesia); Wehr, Jenna, USA (working in Madagascar)*;
- B. The following individuals were awarded conservation grants in 2012. Those with an asterisk were also given Community Conservation Initiative funds: Fidenci, Pierre, USA (working in the Philippines)*; Ndolo, Sydney, Congo (working in the Congo); Shoneveld-de Lange, Nicolien, Netherlands (working in Nigeria)*; Mbohli, Donald, Cameroon (working in Cameroon)*; Waters, Sian, UK (working in Morocco)*; Beisner, Brianne A, USA (working in India); Cronin, Drew T., USA (working in Equatorial Guinea); Ehlers Smith, David, UK (working in Borneo).
- C. The Martha Galante Award for 2011 was given to Didier Abavandimwe of Rwanda. The Martha Galante Award for 2012 was given to Vanina Alejandra Fernandez of Argentina.

VIII. Pre-Congress Training Program 2012 (J. Wallis)

- A. Participants: Alongamoh Nkemanteh Edwin – Cameroon; David Osei – Ghana; Ika Yuni Agustin – Indonesia; Tran Van Bang – Vietnam; Agnes H. Budisaputri – Indonesia; Maria Isabel Estevez Noboa – Ecuador; Javier Enrique Garcia Villalba – Colombia; Mariana Bueno Landis – Brazil; Julio Cesar Tello Alvarado – Peru; Hilda Maria Diaz-Lopez-Mexico; Francisca Fidal-Garcia – Mexico; Braulio Pinacho-Guendulain – Mexico
- B. The following individuals were accepted for the PCTP but were unable to attend: Henry Didier Camara – Guinea; Phillip Kihumoro – Uganda; Ummay Habiba Khatun – Bangladesh
- C. Mentors/Lecturers: Janette Wallis – USA; Mauricio Talebi – Brazil; Sonia Sanchez – Spain; Richard Bergl – USA; Ernesto Rodriguez-Luna – Mexico. Logistical support: Cristina MacSwiney – Mexico.
- D. Special thanks to Alejandra Duarte for her selfless service to the PCTP this year.
- E. The participants received valuable training not only in matters directly related to conservation, but also in new technologies (e.g., GPS), writing grant proposals, etc. Each trainee received a thumb drive with program materials included. The goal of the PCTP is not only for the trainees to return to their countries and implement conservation actions, but also to train their local colleagues and students.
- F. A brief video was shown that described the goals of PCTP and the participants in 2012.

- X. International Journal of Primatology (J. Setchell)
- A. IJP attracted 204 new submissions in 2011, and is on track for a similar submission total in 2012.
 - B. Impact factor went down from 1.8 to 1.5. The reasons for this are unclear.
 - C. Authorship is increasingly representative of the international scope of our field, with a higher percentage of authors from Asia, Latin America, and Africa than ever before.
 - D. To set the agenda for future research, Editor Setchell is soliciting the “Top Ten Big Questions” in primatology (top.10.big.questions@gmail.com). These will be discussed and voted upon, and review articles will be solicited for publication in IJP.
- XI. Student Competition winners (E. Lonsdorf)
- A. The following students were selected as delivering the best papers at the Cancun Congress:
 - i. First place: Katie Amato – “Spatial and temporal patterns in Mexican black howler (*Alouatta pigra*) gut microbial community composition.”
 - ii. Second place: Jessica Bryant – “Conserving the world’s rarest ape: investigating the factors constraining the recovery of the Hainan gibbon (*Nomascus hainanus*).”
 - iii. Honorable Mention: Victoria Wobber – “Bonobos and chimpanzees differ in their rapid steroid shifts during competition.”
 - B. The following students were selected as giving the best posters at the Cancun Congress
 - i. First place: Caroline Wardrop – “Using population viability analysis to assess threats and predict the potential for long-term survival of the northern white-cheeked crested gibbon (*Nomascus leucogenys*) in Vietnam.”
 - ii. Second place: Erin Hecht – “Does the chimpanzee brain ‘mirror’ observed actions? Functional neuroimaging during action execution and observation.”
 - C. Cash prize from IPS for the winners: \$350 for first place, \$250 for second place, and \$150 for honorable mention. Also, book prizes are given by Cambridge Press.
- XII. 2014 Congress: Ha Noi, Viet Nam (Nguyen Manh Hiep)
- A. The congress will be held August 11-16 at the Melia Ha Noi Hotel.
 - B. A website, primatecongress2014.vn, will be available in October 2012.
 - C. In addition to the scientific program, congress attendees will be able to enjoy a variety of pre- and/or post-congress tours to enjoy the wildlife and cultural history of the country.
- XIII. Business from the floor
- A. Concerns were expressed from a number of members about the inability of students and scientists from range countries to attend IPS congresses due to financial constraints. Some suggestions were made:
 - i. giving travel awards instead of so many research grants
 - ii. tapping into new and old sources of charitable giving
 - iii. holding regional meetings in range countries
 - iv. holding congresses on college campuses, assuming those are less expensive locations
 - v. establishing a VP for Fund Raising
 - B. We were invited to participate in the effort to have Jane Goodall considered for a Nobel Peace Prize
 - C. It was suggested that the IPS financial report be posted to the IPS website in advance of the congress.
 - D. It was suggested that the membership be surveyed as to reasons why members do or don’t attend congresses.
 - E. An invitation was received from Mr. Doug Cress for IPS to join GRASP as a partner
 - F. A request was made by Drs. Bob Cooper and Sian Evans that IPS write a letter of support for the actions of the Colombian courts in halting illegal trade in *Aotus* monkeys.

- XIV. Thanks to outgoing officers and installation of new officers (J. Yamagiwa)
 - A. VP for Captive Care, Debby Cox, and VP for Communications, Katie Leighty, were issued our sincere appreciation for their service. Special note was made of the fact that Dr. Leighty has served IPS as a Vice President for many years and has made a tremendous impact on the society.
 - B. Incoming President Tetsuro Matsuzawa, incoming VP for Captive Care Christoph Schwitzer, and incoming VP for Communications Claudia Fichtel (not present) were invited to the podium as the outgoing officers, including Juichi Yamagiwa, stepped down.

- XV. President Matsuzawa remarked that he hopes to promote “The Three Cs” in his term of office: Continuity, Collaboration, and Commitment to the IPS. He adjourned the meeting at about 7:00 PM.

Minutes from the Pre-Congress Meeting of the Council of the International Primatological Society, Cancun, Mexico, August 12, 2012

Attending:

IPS Officers:

Juichi Yamagiwa (President) (also representing Primate Society of Japan)
 Nancy Caine (Secretary General)
 Katie Leighty (VP for Communications)
 Elizabeth Lonsdorf (VP for Education)
 Debby Cox (VP for Captive Care and Breeding)
 Steve Schapiro (Treasurer and VP for Membership)
 Janette Wallis (VP for Conservation)
 Jo Setchell (VP for Research) (Editor-in-Chief of IPS)

Affiliated Society representatives:

Catarina Casanova (Associação Portuguesa de Primatologia)
 Paul Honess (Primate Society of Great Britain)
 Dorothy Fragaszy (American Society of Primatologists)
 Maria Adelia B. de Oliveira & Mauricio Talebi (Sociedade Brasileira de Primatologia)
 Riashna Sithaldeen (Primate Ecology and Genetics Group, South Africa)
 Ute Radespiel (Gesellschaft für Primatologie & European Federation of Primatologists)
 Gabriel Ramos-Fernandez (Asociación Mexicana de Primatología)
 Marco Gamba (Associazione Primatologica Italiana)

Christoph Schwitzer (Primate Specialist Group) (incoming VP for Communications)

- I. The meeting was called to order at 12:10 PM by President Yamagiwa. Introductions were made.
- II. Presentation by the organizers of the 2014 Congress in Ha Noi, Viet Nam.
 - A. Nguyen Manh Hiep presented information about the venue, costs, and logistics of the congress that will be held August 11-16 at the Melia Ha Noi Hotel.
 - B. A webpage describing the congress will be linked to the IPS website in October, 2012, and will be updated frequently as the congress approaches. The URL will be www.primatecongress2014.vn
- III. President's report
 - A. In his role as President, Dr. Yamagiwa presided over the Elections Committee, which included Drs. Bernard Thierry, Hannah Buchanan-Smith, Joan Silk, Nancy Caine, Ryne Palombit, and Augustin Basabose.
 2. A slate of two nominees for each of the three offices that were scheduled for election was selected and presented to the Membership for a vote.
 3. The results: President, Tetsuro Matsuzawa; VP for Communications, Katie Leighty; VP for Education, Elizabeth Lonsdorf; VP for Captive Care: Christoph Schwitzer
 4. Soon after the election, Dr. Leighty learned that she must decline the post due to increased responsibilities at her place of work. In accordance with the IPS Constitution, the Council selected Dr. Claudia Fichtel to assume the post, and Dr. Fichtel agreed.
 - B. Pres. Yamagiwa also presided over the selection of the Lifetime Achievement award. A committee composed of Drs. Carel van Schaik, Dorothy Fragaszy, Jonah Ratsimbazafy, Katherine Leighty and Nancy Caine reviewed the nominations and selected Dr. John Oates.

- IV. Secretary General report (N. Caine)
 - A. It is important for the affiliated societies to keep the Secretary General up-to-date in terms of contact information, changes to the officers of the society, and other pertinent information.
 - B. New officers will assume their positions at the end of the General Assembly and should attend the post-congress Council meeting if possible.
- V. Membership and Finance report (S. Schapiro)
 - A. Membership
 - 1. As of the current congress, membership is down by about 250 from 2010. We have 1434 members.
 - 2. Membership is up from the Americas, probably reflecting the location of the 2012 Congress. Membership is down from Asia (following the bulge in Asian membership associated with attendance at the 2010 Congress). European membership is also down.
 - B. Financial report
 - 1. The projected balance in the General Fund at the end of the current year is about \$100,000.
 - 2. IPS will lose about \$65,000 on the current congress.
 - 3. Since 2008 we have spent about \$85,000 a year on grants and, in congress years, the Pre-Congress Training Program.
 - 4. Credit card fees are considerable (about \$5,000 per year), but most members want the convenience of using credit cards to pay for IPS membership and congress attendance. We hope that new technologies will reduce or eliminate the costs of doing business in the future.
 - C. Congress registration fees: can they be reduced?
 - 1. The registration fee is always determined by calculating the total cost of putting on the congress (a number produced by the organizing committee) and dividing by the number of likely registrants (i.e., a break-even budget).
 - 2. A very small percentage of the overall costs associated with attending the meeting is represented by the registration fee.
 - 3. The registration fee for students and registrants from habitat countries is always considerably lower than it is for full members. In this way, those more able to afford to attend a congress are subsidizing those who are less able to afford it.
 - 4. Our fees are in line with other, similar organizations.
 - 5. Holding the congress at a university is unlikely to be less expensive than holding the congress at a hotel/conference center, and universities often pose logistical problems. However, the bid document will be edited to include the requirement that potential organizers investigate the possibility of a university venue
 - 6. Why not give refunds to people who can't come?
 - a. We do in fact give refunds if the congress makes a profit. The refund is less administrative costs and no refunds are given if a registrant withdraws within a month of the congress.
 - b. Despite some concerns that it will encourage people to register without a firm commitment to attend, we will change the refund policy on the congress website, indicating that partial refunds are possible.
 - D. What is the purpose behind maintaining a large balance in the General Fund?
 - 1. Some congresses are profitable, typically because more people register than we had anticipated, as was true in Uganda, and some are not, typically because fewer people register than we had anticipated, as is the case for the current (2012) congress.
 - 2. The general fund balance increased substantially in 2006 following a particularly profitable congress in Uganda and the first wave of lifetime memberships.
 - 3. Profits from congresses, when they occur, allow us to give more to our grants and awards programs and help to establish the financial cushion we need to protect ourselves in cases where we lose money on a congress.

4. D. Fragaszy made the following motion, which was passed unanimously: The IPS Council will communicate with affiliated societies that:
 - It understands and shares concerns about the costs of attending congresses, especially for students and primatologists from range countries.
 - IPS and local organizing committees will continue to work to set congress costs as low as possible, recognizing that many of the costs are out of our control (travel, accommodations, food, fixed venue costs, etc.).
 - All congress budgets are designed to break even, but when profits are realized, IPS is able to fund our grants and training programs; indeed, increased funding to our grants and training programs have followed profitable congresses.
 - The Society is exposed to financial risk associated with the biannual congress.
 - The IPS Council recognizes that it is the Council's responsibility to maintain the fiscal health of the IPS by maintaining a financial reserve to cover unexpected losses associated with congresses. Approximately 50% of the cost of a typical congress should be maintained as a reserve, when possible.

VI. VP for Conservation report (J. Wallis)

- a. A very successful PCTP this year
 1. 127 applicants from which 12 were selected (see the list in the General Assembly minutes)
 2. Visas were a problem in a number of cases. All participants were from habitat countries. All are early in their careers.
- b. Grants were awarded to 11 applicants in 2011 and 8 applicants in 2012 (see list of names in the General Assembly minutes)
 - i. Applicants for whom English is not the native language often have trouble putting together a competitive grant application.
 - ii. The committee advertises free assistance to improve the grammar and sentence structure of grants prior to submission, but not a single applicant has availed him/herself of that service.

VII. VP for Education report (E. Lonsdorf)

- a. 2012 Congress student paper/poster competition
 - i. There were 70 entrants for the oral competition from which 9 were selected as finalists. This is slightly smaller than the pool from the Kyoto Congress, probably reflecting the lower congress attendance overall.
 - ii. There were 10 entrants for poster competition; the committee selected 5 finalists.
 - iii. Winners to be announced at General Assembly.
- b. Jacobsen and Southwick awards were made in 2011 and 2012 (see list in General Assembly minutes)
- c. Thus far in 2011-12, 8 letters have been sent in support of the IPS Position Statement Against Use of Primates in Entertainment. They include letters to *Psychology Today*, to *Science News*, and to the makers of the films "Hangover" and "We Bought a Zoo".
- d. A letter was composed on behalf of the IPS Council in support of abolishing the USFWS split-listing of chimpanzees. The letter encouraged them to list all chimpanzees, regardless of birth place, as endangered.
- e. In accordance with a Council decision in 2010, we advertised in the Bulletin that we were looking for IPS members who were willing to direct their IJP subscriptions to field sites. This was unsuccessful. Should we halt the initiative or advertise it again?

VIII. VP for Captive Care and Breeding report (D. Cox)

- a. Not as many grant submissions as we would like (N= 16 in 2012) but many primates benefit.
 - i. Tend to favor submissions with direct welfare and where large numbers of primates will benefit (e.g., workshops for veterinarians).
- b. Translations of the IPS Captive Care Guidelines
 - ii. Mandarin and Japanese are the newest ones; Thai is underway.
 - iii. Seeking funds to support these translations. Some welfare entities (e.g., Humane Society) are not interested in supporting such efforts. Lab animal organizations might be more willing.

- iv. All IPS affiliated societies should have links on their webpage to IPS captive care guidelines. Affiliate representatives will see to this action.
- IX. VP for Research report (J. Setchell)
 - A. Research grants were awarded in 2011 and 2012 (see list in General Assembly minutes).
 - B. Ethics guidelines for research was approved by the membership; these are a work in progress.
- X. VP for Communications report (K. Leighty):
 - A. Served as Program Chair for the 2012 Congress
 - B. A new look was given to the Bulletin.
 - C. The “unsung primatologists” initiative has been advertised in four bulletins but no names have been put forth.
 - D. General concern that the membership does not read the Bulletin.
- XI. Primate Specialist Group report (C. Schwitzer)
 - A. A full written report from IUCN/SSC PSG will be available on the website.
 - B. Some important new taxonomic decisions include the splitting of *Cebus* into two genera (*Cebus* and *Sapajus*) and the addition of tarsier genera.
 - C. Lemurs are the most threatened of mammals.
 - D. The new list of the 25 most endangered primates will be discussed at this congress.
http://www.primate-sg.org/storage/pdf/Primates-in-Peril_2012-2014.pdf
- XII. *International Journal of Primatology* Report (J. Setchell)
 - A. Impact factor went down from 1.8 to 1.5. Reasons are unclear.
 - B. Open access? This would be the publisher’s decision.
 - C. Authorship is increasingly international.
 - D. Primatologists will be asked what they believe to be the “big unanswered questions” in primatology; a committee will refine the list of suggestions and put forth a “top ten” for which review articles will be solicited.
 - E. Editor Setchell asks that all IPS members submit their best work to *IJP*.
- XIII. Reports from Affiliated Societies
 - A. Primate Society of Great Britain (P. Honess). PSGB continues to hold two meetings a year; continues to award captive care and conservation grants; the theme of the 2012 winter meeting will be biogeography.
 - B. European Federation of Primatologists (U. Radespiel). Meetings are held every other year. EfP met in Portugal in 2011 and will meet in Belgium in 2013. New EU directives on animal use are to be implemented by EU countries in Jan 2013 and are the subject of much discussion and debate by European primatologists.
 - C. Gesellschaft für Primatologie (U. Radespiel). GfP meets every other year, opposite IPS. The society, which currently has 229 members, gives thesis awards and stipend awards for field work. GfP is working on zoo animal husbandry guidelines, trying to make the minimum standards higher. The society also has a primates in entertainment policy statement.
 - D. Associação Portuguesa de Primatologia (C. Casanova). Established in 2004, the APP has about 50 members. It hosted the most recent EFP meeting and is considering hosting IPS sometime in near future. In 2013 the APP, together with APE (Asociación Primatológica de Española) will be organizing the 4th Iberian Primatological Congress in Spain (10th APE Congress and the 6th APP Congress).
 - E. Sociedade Brasileira de Primatologia (M. Adelia B. de Oliveira & M. Talebi) has as many as 150 members. They expect about 50 people from Brazil at this congress, which is a record. They will host the upcoming Latin American primatology meeting in Recife.

- F. American Society of Primatologists (D. Frigaszy). The 2013 meeting will be in Puerto Rico, celebrating the 75th anniversary of the Caribbean Primate Research Center. This year ASP will hold its first competition for a newly established fellowship for interdisciplinary research. The report by the Institute of Medicine - USA on use of chimpanzees in research was accepted by the National Institutes of Health - USA. ASP submitted a commentary to help define the term “ethologically appropriate,” which is used in the report.
- G. Associazione Primatologica Italiana (M. Gamba). API met in Verona in 2011 and had international attendance. They, like other European societies, are dealing with EU directives, and they are trying to help reduce the illegal importation of primate pets. API uses its funds to support student travel to conferences. They will meet again in 2013.
- H. Asociación Mexicana de Primatología (G. Ramos-Fernandez). Established in 1987, it currently has 13 paid members and became an affiliate at the Kyoto Congress. AMP is helping to revive a Latin American primatology meeting schedule. AMP is trying to find ways to influence the Mexican government in conservation efforts and establishing priority areas for conservation. They have produced a documentary about Mexican primates using a professional film-maker.
- I. Primate Society of Japan (J. Yamagiwa). PSJ has about 540 members. It thanks primatologists around the world for aid following the tsunami. PSJ is beginning to study the effects of the disaster on the macaques, and the news thus far is good in terms of numbers surviving. Every year PSJ gives funds to students to go to an international meeting. This year, one Japanese student is in Cancun for the congress.
- J. Primate Ecology and Genetics Group, South Africa (R. Sithaldeen). PEGG had its 10th annual meeting this year. 50 people attended, from a variety of countries. PEGG fights an ongoing battle with the government about the status of baboons and vervets, which are considered to be pests. PEGG has an active web page and newsletter.
- VI. Preliminary bid for IPS 2016 (N. Caine for S. Ross)
 - A. Steve Ross of the Lincoln Park Zoo has submitted a bid to host the 2016 meeting in Chicago, Illinois, USA.
 - B. It is likely to be held in late August and is likely to be a joint meeting with the American Society of Primatologists
 - C. The Council voted unanimously to accept the bid pending the completion of the bid details.
- VII. IPS was asked to meet with a representative of the British Union of Antivivisectionists regarding the international distribution of our captive care guidelines. Debby Cox, Christoph Schwitzer, Janette Wallis, and Juichi Yamagiwa will do so at this congress, if possible.

The meeting was adjourned by President Yamagiwa at 5:43 PM

Minutes from the Post-Congress Meeting of the Council of the International Primatological Society, Cancun, Mexico, August 18, 2012

Attending:

IPS Officers:

Tetsuro Matsuzawa (President)
 Juichi Yamagiwa (ex-officio; immediate Past President) (also representing Primate Society of Japan)
 Nancy Caine (Secretary General)
 Katie Leighty (for Claudia Fichtel, VP for Communications)
 Elizabeth Lonsdorf (VP for Education)
 Debby Cox (for Christoph Schwitzer, VP for Captive Care and Breeding)
 Steve Schapiro (Treasurer and VP for Membership)
 Janette Wallis (VP for Conservation)
 Jo Setchell (VP for Research) (Editor-in-Chief of IPS)

Affiliated Society representatives:

Sonia Sanchez Lopes (Asociación Primatológica Española)
 Paul Honess (Primate Society of Great Britain)
 Dorothy Frigaszy (American Society of Primatologists)
 Renata Ferreira (Sociedade Brasileira de Primatologia)
 Riashna Sithaldeen (Primate Ecology and Genetics Group, South Africa)
 Ute Radespiel (Gesellschaft für Primatologie & European Federation of Primatologists)
 Lilian Cortés Ortiz (Asociación Mexicana de Primatología)

- I. The meeting was called to order at 0900 h by President Matsuzawa.
 - A. Introductions were made.
 - B. The President reiterated his message, given at the General Assembly, that the “Three Cs” should guide the IPS over the next four years: continuity, collaboration, and commitment.
- II. Remarks from Secretary General Caine
 - A. New officers should read, and continuing officers should re-read, the Constitution and By-laws to be sure they understand their duties
 - B. Affiliate societies should carefully read Article 13 of the Constitution regarding their eligibility for affiliate status and voting privileges on the IPS Council.
 - C. The 2014 Congress in Ha Noi is progressing
 1. It will be important for members of the Council to serve active roles on the program, local arrangements, PCTP, and other important subcommittees.
 - a. Janette Wallis agreed to be the IPS coordinator of the PCTP
 - b. Steve Schapiro will be the IPS coordinator of local arrangements
 2. Steve Schapiro will likely travel to Ha Noi next year to meet with the organizers and see the venues.
 - D. The 2016 Congress in Chicago
 1. The bid was provisionally accepted at the pre-congress Council meeting, pending additional information.
 2. Results of discussions with ASP (with which IPS will likely meet jointly) about dates are forthcoming.
 3. The complete bid will be submitted this fall and if all goes as planned, Council will vote to change its provisional status to “accepted.”

- III. Issues from the General Assembly
 - A. There was a request from Robert Cooper and Sian Evans to send a letter of support for actions taken in Colombia to protect *Aotus*.
 - 1. IPS has no way of independently investigating such matters, nor is it a regulatory agency.
 - 2. However, we agreed that it would be proper for us to write in support of the Colombian courts' actions in enforcing that country's laws regarding wildlife.
 - 3. Sec. Caine will compose the letter, to go out over Pres. Matsuzawa's signature
 - B. Concerns were expressed about the isolation of African students and scientists and their absence at IPS congresses.
 - 1. Council does not support the idea of returning to the regional secretaries concept that was voted out by the membership years ago.
 - 2. VP Wallis will provide contact information for existing groups of primatologists across Africa (e.g., PEG, PASA, GRASP, GERP, etc.) so they can build greater communication and discuss the possibilities for regional meetings.
 - 3. A notice will be sent to the list serve that invites African primatologists to contact VP for Communications Fichtel for more information about ways in which interested members or groups can become more involved in IPS
 - 4. A motion was passed that President Matsuzawa will form an ad hoc committee to discuss ways to improve regional representation at congresses and in IPS in general. This includes greater roles for affiliate societies.
 - C. Should IPS become a member of GRASP?
 - 1. The general membership will be asked to vote on this.
 - 2. A list of pros and cons associated with GRASP membership will be developed by VP Wallis and forwarded to the IPS membership via the list serve prior to the vote.
 - D. Is the Galante Fund being used as intended? VP Wallis will investigate the history of the fund.
- IV. Other action to be taken by IPS
 - A. Web pages will be updated and provide more history about IPS. Additional links will be added.
 - B. The financial report will be available via the website prior to the congress
 - C. An ad hoc committee, chaired by Secretary Caine, will review the IPS Constitution and By-laws to bring our activities in line with our rules, or to propose changes that bring the rules in line with practice.
 - D. VP Schapiro will work out a way to confirm gratis membership on an annual basis such that members are aware that they can ask to renew their free membership
 - E. VPs Wallis and Schwitzer will look into the possibility IPS involvement in CITES meetings
 - F. Pres. Matsuzawa will confer with Russ Mittermeier about IPS involvement in CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity)

The meeting was adjourned at about 1:00 PM.

IPS 2014 in Ha Noi, Vietnam

The XXV Congress of the International Primatological Society (IPS-2014), will take place in the Melia Ha Noi Hotel, Vietnam, from August 11-16, 2014.

The web page: <http://www.primatecongress2014.vn> (will be available soon)

In addition to the scientific program, congress attendees will be able to enjoy a variety of pre- and/or post-congress tours to enjoy the wildlife and cultural history of the country.

Other Interesting News Items

DONATE YOUR IJP SUBSCRIPTION

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

Elizabeth Lonsdorf
elizabeth.lonsdorf@fandm.edu



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,

Claudia Fichtel
claudia.fichtel@gwdg.de

In Memoriam

Charles Weisbard, 1944 - 2009

As former colleagues in New York of Dr. Charles Weisbard, we have been saddened to learn belatedly of his death, and wish to place some words about his career on the record.

The IPS Bulletin is an appropriate place for this notice particularly because of Charlie's role in organizing the screening of important films on primates at the 1996 and 2008 IPS Congresses.

Charlie obtained his PhD in Psychology from the University of Wisconsin in 1974, after working on macaque behavior with Robert Goy. He then spent several years learning techniques in film production, which he applied in the field in South America and especially Brazil, where he spent much of the 1980s. During his time in Brazil, Charlie interacted extensively with his Brazilian primatological colleagues, and organized a workshop on the application of new technologies to behavioral research at the 1987 IPS Congress in Brasilia.

From the 1990s Charlie based himself in his home town of New York, where he became a regular participant in meetings of the New York Regional Primatology Group and cultivated links with the American Museum of Natural History, City University of New York, Columbia University, New York University, and Rockefeller University. He pioneered efforts to celebrate audiovisual documentation of field primatology and many colleagues with whom he interacted during this period were uniformly impressed by his dedication to this goal, and by the unflagging energy with which he pursued it.

In New York, Charlie organized a series of international primatology film competitions, the first of which involved a survey of American

primatologists to identify the films they regarded as historically of most significance. The top selections were screened at the annual meeting of the American Society of Primatologists in Seattle in 1994. This was followed by a competition that assessed the best primatological films produced since 1990, with the winners shown at the 1996 Madison IPS Congress, and then a screening at the 2000 ASP meeting in Boulder, Colorado, of new films on lesser-known macaque species. In his final effort Charlie organized the judging of the best films and videos made on primates since 1997, with the five best entries in professional and non-professional categories screened in August 2008 at the Edinburgh IPS Congress. These competitions honored both professional and amateur films and videos, which were judged on the basis of their scientific accuracy and value, aesthetics and film craft, and educational and/or conservation value; the top entries received monetary awards, as well as public recognition.

Charlie Weisbard was an idiosyncratic presence in primatology who, over many decades and despite numerous obstacles, doggedly pursued a unique vision. As natural habitats continue to deteriorate worldwide, the audiovisual documentation of wild-living primate populations from a specifically primatological standpoint increasingly appears as a highly significant endeavour. It is part of Charlie's legacy to our science that this reality is becoming increasingly widely appreciated. For the rest, his colleagues will miss an engaging and unusual presence.

John Oates, Ian Tattersall and Marina Cords

Report from Pre-Congress Training Program

Announcing Another Successful IPS Pre-Congress Training Program

I am happy to report that the IPS Conservation Committee conducted another very successful Pre-Congress Training Program (PCTP) prior to the Congress of the International Primatological Society in Cancun, Mexico. This event, held August 8 – 12, 2012 in the town of Puerto Morelos, brought together 12 young primatologists from around the world. Selected through a competition that involved 126 applicants, these fortunate few received sponsorship for both the PCTP and IPS (with travel and housing included). Although this amounts to a large expense, the IPS sees this as an investment that will pay off as the participants return to their home countries and share what they learned. As in past years' PCTPs, I have already received follow-up reports of our participants' conservation education activities.

The participants were: Ika Yuni Agustin (Indonesia), Tran Van Bang (Vietnam), Agnes H. Budisaputri (Indonesia), Hilda Maria Diaz Lopez (Mexico), Maria Isabel Estevez Noboa (Ecuador), Alongamoh Nkemanterh Edwin (Cameroon), Javier Enrique Garcia Villalba (Colombia), Mariana Bueno Landis (Brazil), David Osei (Ghana), Braulio Pinacho-Guendulain (Mexico), Julio Cesar Tello Alvarado (Peru), and Francisca Vidal-Garcia (Mexico). (NOTE: Henry Didier Camara (Guinea) Phillip Kihumoro (Uganda), and Ummay Habiba Khatun (Bangladesh) were also selected but had to decline the invitation.)



Lectures covered during the PCTP included GIS/GPS use, disease transmission, forest fragmentation, community conservation, behavioral data collection techniques, protection of biodiversity, and related topics. Participants used some of the skills learned during the sessions on behavioral data and GPS data collection during our half-day visit to the nearby Botanical Garden. The garden is home to a group of spider monkeys that served as practice study subjects. During additional special sessions, the participants themselves shared informative PowerPoint presentations about their home countries, study subjects, and conservation activities.



The IPS Pre-Congress Training Program offers an opportunity to form life-long bonds and cooperative networks; we look forward to following the careers of these young primatologists. (They're staying in touch via Facebook and email already!)

I wish to thank those who made the PCTP possible. Of crucial importance were Cristina MacSwiney, Sonia Sanchez, and Ernesto Rodriquez who provided much of the local support and organization/arrangement for our program. We're also grateful to their employer, CITRO, for help with local transportation. A special thanks is given to Alejandra Duarte. Ale was a participant in the 2010 PCTP and, because we had the 2012 PCTP in her home country, she volunteered to assist with local arrangements and went above and beyond any expectation. As in the past, we had several primatologists who served as lecturers and mentors throughout the PCTP. This year's lecturers were Mauricio Talebi (Brazil), Sonia Sanchez (Spain), Richard Bergl (USA), and myself (USA). Thanks to all of these individuals for making our PCTP a success.



We are also grateful to Emmanuel Solis and Montserrat Franquesa for preparing a very professional video documentary of the PCTP, shown during the closing IPS ceremonies and available for viewing online at <http://vimeo.com/47915514>.



The PCTP of 2012 was made possible through generous support from Margot Marsh Biodiversity Foundation, Disney's Animal Science and Environment Fund, Rufford Small Grants, and the IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group's Section on Great Apes (from Arcus Foundation support). We are very grateful to these organizations for their support of this training program.

Janette Wallis



Report from Captive Grant Recipient

Paso Pacifico

Plans for the design and construction of the Karen Warren and Susan White Spider Monkey Sanctuary began in 2009, when it became apparent that 6 black-handed spider monkeys lives were imperiled. These endangered primates had originally been rescued from the illegal pet trade by a well-intentioned hotelier. When the hotel began to suffer financially, investors elected to release the 6 monkeys into a forest, despite the fact that the monkeys had no experience living out of captivity. Paso Pacifico recognized the value of these primates as individuals as well as ambassadors for conservation and community outreach and resolved to construct a modern and humane facility that would provide permanent shelter as well as an opportunity for community education.

The project began by collaborating and seeking advice from specialists and zoological institutions. The late Dr. Alan Mootnick, Director of the Gibbon Conservation Center, provided invaluable enclosure design advice, including shift gate blueprints and minimum fence gauge. Suzy Carey, founder of Mostly Monkeys Primate Sanctuary aided in formulating species appropriate diets. Dr. Lee Young, Veterinarian at the San Diego Zoo provided advice on the safe anesthetization and transfer of the monkeys. With guidance from these and other specialists, a plan for the design of the sanctuary, and transfer and care of the spider monkeys was created.

In June 2010, enclosure construction began at a private reserve located in South Western Nicaragua. Using blueprints created by a Nicaraguan architect, a crew of 7 skilled laborers completed construction of 2 enclosures measuring 20'x50'x15' and 15'x15'x10'. The Captive Care grant allowed us to purchase high quality mesh wire, which will inhibit rust and support the immense weight of enclosure furnishings. The enclosures were stabilized with 24, 4 inch diameter poles along the perimeter, and cemented 2 feet into the ground. All keeper entry points are accessible by secure, double-door systems.



View from the west side of the enclosure, shortly before the monkeys were transferred



The monkeys explore their new enclosure

Double doors reduce risk of escape by allowing the outer door to be safely shut and locked before the inner door is opened. All doors are secured with sliding latches and locks. The largest enclosure was divided in half by wire mesh, with all three sections connected by locking shift gates. The incorporation of shift gates allowed for physical separation should aggressive interactions occur, as well as safe, no contact cleaning of all of the enclosures. Physical contact between staff and animals is limited and only permitted when unavoidable.

The construction of the enclosure took 3 weeks to complete. Afterwards, the enclosures were furnished with ropes, den boxes, branches, browse, beams and other items to meet the physical, psychological and social needs of the species. The Captive Care grant provided the sanctuary with supplies and materials essential to maintaining a safe and clean work environment. This included heavy duty locks fitted to one key, a wheelbarrow, several large buckets, flashlights, gloves, a 12 foot ladder, an electric drill, storage bins, rakes, shovels, and disinfectant.

On July 15, 2010, the six spider monkeys were safely anesthetized by World Vets veterinarian, Dr. Karen Allum, and transported 62 miles from San Juan Del Sur to the private reserve. The collars, chains, and harnesses that the monkeys had worn their entire lives were removed and they were released into their new permanent home. The monkeys were initially introduced and grouped based upon proximity to each other at their former residence. Upon being released into their new enclosures, true dominance hierarchies could be assessed. After a week of observations, the primates were shifted into new groups in order to minimize aggressive encounters and increase coherent feeding, play, and grooming activities.

An American zookeeper provided in-depth keeper training to a local community member. Training included lessons in primate behavior, positive reinforcement, environmental enrichment, animal nutrition, and maintaining clean and sanitary enclosures. The keeper has been provided with a folder containing forms and is required to keep daily records indicating changes to the prescribed diet, health checks carried out, enrichment, any unusual behavior or activity or other problems, and remedial actions taken. Opening, cleaning, and closing procedures are outlined and must be reviewed and completed daily. These forms are collected at the end of every week, and examined by Paso Pacífico personnel. Additionally, Paso Pacífico staff, veterinarians, and interns regularly visit the sanctuary to assess the well-being of the primates and discuss concerns.

Conservation through Community Involvement grant

Using funds from the International Primatological Society and the US Fish and Wildlife Service Wildlife Without Borders, Paso Pacífico's environmental education specialist, Julie Martinez, designed a curriculum for

participatory education in six schools in communities neighboring the sanctuary between March and June 2011. Through presentations, in-class exercises, games, and visits to forest sites, children had the opportunity to learn about the importance of spider monkeys and their conservation. The educational workshops consisted of a series of three modules presented during two days at each school, and involved Paso Pacífico's environmental education team, consultants, the forest guards, students and teachers at the six participating schools. A total of 270 students and 18 local teachers participated in environmental education.

The first module consisted of a review of mammals and the species of monkeys found in Nicaragua, with a focus on their diet, behavior, and ranging patterns. The second module focused on the ecology and conservation of spider monkeys, with information on their behavior, reproduction, habitat requirements, threats, and importance of maintaining habitat connectivity. Students viewed Paso Pacífico's documentary on the illegal traffic in wildlife as part of the activities; the movie showing, at night, attracted both students and adults. Paso Pacífico personnel took advantage of the participation of a broader portion of local community members to survey conduct a brief survey about the status of spider monkeys in the area after the second module. Finally, in the third module the following day, students participated in additional activities focused on spider monkey conservation, and Paso Pacífico personnel presented the results of their survey.

At the start of the workshops, students were given a pre-assessment quiz to evaluate their knowledge of mammals and primates; this quiz was administered again at the end of the education workshops. Approximately 50% of students did not pass the pre-evaluation test, with the most commonly-missed question being about the characteristics and identification of mammals; however, students did do well on the questions about monkeys, perhaps because they observe them in the environment (several mentioned that monkeys, presumably capuchins, raid local cornfields).

Seventy five percent of students passed the post-workshop evaluation, indicating that they learned and retained knowledge about mammals and primates. Many students expressed interest in becoming involved in conservation and protecting spider monkeys at the end of the workshops. Surveys of community members revealed that 50% of those interviewed were familiar with the three species of primates and could identify their characteristics. These respondents were also familiar with the basic ecology of the three species. In response to the question on why spider monkeys have become more scarce, respondents identified local use of wildlife products as the greatest threat (i.e., harvesting of turtle eggs, sale of parrotlets for the pet trade, and hunting of spider monkeys for their meat).

In addition to school workshops, in March 2011 Paso Pacifico held a community event in Cardenas to raise awareness towards the spider monkey's plight and the importance of community-level conservation. In attendance were students, ranchers, farmers, and several

private reserve owners. A wildlife trafficking video was presented followed by a facilitated break-out group session to discuss the importance of spider monkeys as forest seed dispersers.



Wildlife education programs informed students of the need protect spider monkeys

Report from Captive Grant Recipient Christoph Schwitzer

INTERNATIONAL PRIMATE SOCIETY MID-TERM DONOR REPORT - OCTOBER 2012

Overview

In April 2012 the International Primate Society (IPS) kindly provided the Lilongwe Wildlife Centre (LLWC) with our second consecutive Captive Care Grant. The grant consisted of two parts. The first part was a sum of \$1,500 allocated for the improvement of LLWC's quarantine facility so that LLWC could decrease the potential for cross contamination of pathogens between humans and animals and animals mutually. This work included:

- 1) Building a physical barrier around the entire quarantine area.
This was to be a 175 meter long barrier around the quarantine, preventing non quarantine staff and certain wild animals from entering the

quarantine area.

- 2) Building of ante rooms before each single quarantine enclosure.

This includes the construction of five 1.5 by 2 meter ante rooms in front of each quarantine enclosure that will facilitate LLWC's quarantine staff to change their clothes before they enter quarantine; as well as keeping quarantine equipment separate with the enclosure.

The second part of the grant was a sum of \$500 for CCI work, specifically to enable our education officers to continue to deliver some fun and informative "wildlife camps" to engage some of Lilongwe's poorest and most disadvantaged children.

This report details progress against grant objectives mid-grant term. It outlines what has been achieved to date, the grant expenditure to date and what is still to be completed.

It also provides a brief timeline for outstanding grant funded activities and details any unforeseen challenges that may risk the final project outputs and / or grant performance. Some photos of the work in progress are also provided at the end of the report.

Work in Progress

Quarantine Fence

A 1.75 m tall diamond mesh fence has now been installed around the whole of the quarantine area. In addition a wooden barrier, offset 3 meters from the diamond mesh fence, has also been constructed providing a protective buffer zone to the facility's boundary. Therefore this element of the grant has been successfully completed to plan and budget. Percentage complete: 100%

Building of Ante Rooms

Work on this phase of the project will commence in the New Year, once the construction team have finished working on some other urgent building projects on site. Percentage complete: 0%

Wildlife Camps

The Centre has already run two weekend camps for disadvantaged orphans in August 2012. In addition, as in 2011, the some CCI elements of the grant will commence at Christmas and the start of the New Year so the educational visits can be combined with the festive holiday. Percentage complete: 50%

Grant Expenditure

To date \$692 has been spent of the \$1,500 grant allocated for the quarantine improvements. This has been spent on the mesh wire, gum poles and creosote. The remainder of the improvements grant will be used before end March 2013. To date, just under 50% of the \$500 grant that was allocated for CCI work has been spent, with all remaining expenditure for this project element programmed for early 2013. A full financial breakdown, with copies of receipts if required, can be provided for both grant elements within the end-grant term report.

Project Timetable

Ante Rooms

The ante-room construction is expected to start in January 2013 and be completed by March 2013.

Wildlife Camps

The remaining CCI elements are due to commence in early 2013.

All IPS Captive Care Grant funded activities at the Centre will be completed by end March 2013.

Potential Project Risks

There is not expected to be any significant changes to deliverables of the IPS funded projects. There was a major devaluation of the local currency in May 2012 (49%) which has lead to significant inflation in local prices. The Centre will work hard to try and ensure that all project elements are completed within budget and if that there is a small over spend it will provide emergency funds to ensure that the project is not postponed.



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Report for Lawrence Jacobson Education Development Grant

Kefeng Niu

Using Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Grant from the International Primatological Society and funds from Fanjingshan National Nature Reserve Administration, Offield Family Foundation, San Diego Zoo Global, and an anonymous donor, Dr. Chia Tan (San Diego Zoo Institute for Conservation Research) and I developed a conservation education program called the “Little Green Guards” (LGG). This program promotes understanding of wildlife in rural schoolchildren living near nature reserves in Guizhou, China. Our pilot program focused on two highly endangered primate species: the Guizhou snub-nosed monkey (*Rhinopithecus brelichi*) and the Francois’ langur (*Trachypithecus francoisi*). These species are the flagships of Fanjingshan National Nature Reserve (FNNR) and Mayanghe National Nature Reserve (MNNR), respectively. Our ultimate goals through the LGG are to increase the knowledge of wildlife and help shape positive attitudes in local children.



Little Green Guards group photo at Taohuayuan Primary School

We implemented our program at Taohuayuan Primary School bordering FNNR and Dabaocun Primary School in MNNR between November 25 and December 11, 2011. Besides myself and Dr. Tan, our team members included staff from both reserves: Lei Shi, Yang Qiu, Ni Yang, Hong Zhang, Zhi Xiao, Hongqing Ping, and two volunteers: Bing Yang (Guizhou University) and Tianyou Yang (Guizhou Normal University). Our pilot lesson focused on the Guizhou snub-

nosed monkey and the Francois’ langur. It was designed to be socioculturally relevant to the Guizhou rural setting but different from the traditional spoon-fed education. Taking into account the cognitive ability of children at different ages, we developed three modules according to the age groups (Group One: Grade 1-2; Group Two: Grade 3-4; Group Three: Grade 5-6).

Each module included a PowerPoint presentation with additional information about the focal monkey and other wildlife species printed on cards. The associated activities incorporated games and artwork. We also gave guided tours to older children so that they could view their flagship monkey species up close. As an example, Grade 3-4 lesson was as follows: The focal primate species, as well as other nationally protected wildlife species, were first presented and then the schoolchildren began to paint the monkeys’ faces. Every child was handed a box of coloring pens to paint the face on a cardboard. After finishing, mask-making started with the help of our team and the teachers. We wore masks and played games which are related to the species being discussed.



Children with Monkey Masks at Dabaocun Primary School

At the close, we gave the students some animal information cards and asked them to share them with their parents when they returned home. In this way, we hoped to influence and educate the adults through children and the information cards.



LGG Conservation Information Card

The activities of Grade 1-2 were similar, but Grade 5-6 schoolchildren had a chance to see the monkeys. Taohuayuan children visited FNNR's breeding center and saw captive Guizhou snub-nosed monkeys, while Dabaoçun children visited a habituated group of langurs in MNNR. After that, they painted a drawing about "animals and their family."

Our program was very popular among children. The post-program interview indicated that 94.2% of children from Taohuayuan Primary School and 91.4% from Dabaoçun Primary School liked the LGG course. Furthermore, we investigated the current status of primate conservation education for local children provided by their teachers and parents. The results indicated that less than 30% of the schoolchildren obtained conservation information from their teachers or parents.

We implemented a pre-post interview to investigate the conservation knowledge and attitude of rural children. The results showed our program generally improved the knowledge and positively changed the attitude of older local children in Grade 3-6. Grade 1-2 had difficulty understanding my questionnaire and digesting the

knowledge that we transmitted.

Overall, there were some direct and positive impacts from the Little Green Guards program. For example, the guiding principle of the Little Green Guards—"Sowing the seeds of love, to promote species conservation"—was transmitted to more than 20 websites to raise public awareness about wildlife protection. Recently, we attracted several in-country governmental and private entities—Beijing Zoo, Wuhan Sante Cableway Group Co., Ltd. and China Central Television—to join our second LGG program activities. More surprisingly, we received confirmation that environmental education lessons are being taught once a week in Dabaoçun Primary School. This idea stems from a talk between the Department of Education of Zhongzhai Township and members of our Little Green Guards team. Our program also jumpstarted the career of young volunteers in conservation biology and conservation education.

Although Guizhou is considered the poorest province in China, it is rich in biodiversity. Despite this, the "Little Green Guards" program in 2011 generated a series of positive responses to nature from those schoolchildren. There are many wildlife species in this province, like the Guizhou snub-nosed monkey and the François langur, that are at a higher extinction risk than the giant panda. However, little attention has been given here. Positive environmental value and conservation education action are surely needed by the next generation in this region.

Acknowledgements

I thank Chia Tan for her encouragement and guidance. This project would be impossible without the help of Lei Shi, Yang Qiu, Ni Yang, Bing Yang, Tianyou Yang, Zhi Xiao, Hongqing Ping, Fanjingshan National Nature Reserve, Mayanghe National Nature Reserve, Dabaoçun Primary School, Taohuayuan Primary School and the Department of Education of Zhongzhai Township. I am grateful to Ruixi Feng, Ye Çao, Yuanxin Xiong, Jiang Zhou, and Janette Wallis for their assistance and advice. Special thanks to Yeqin Yang, Weiyong Zhang, Dunyuan Sun, Jiawei Yang, Yinxian Zeng and Mingshu Zhao for their logistical support. This project was funded by Fanjingshan National Nature Reserve Administration, Offield Family Foundation, San Diego Zoo Global, an anonymous donor, and International Primatological Society.

Report from Conservation Grant Recipient Jean-Baptiste Leca

Population density and abundance of ebony leaf monkeys (*Trachypithecus auratus*) in West Bali National Park: Implications for the species' conservation in Indonesia

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Background

Accurate information on the status and trends of animal populations obtained from abundance surveys is a prerequisite for successful wildlife conservation programs [1]. Most information available on the conservation status of the ebony leaf monkey (*Trachypithecus auratus*; Figure 1) – a threatened primate species [2] from the Colobinae subfamily, endemic to the islands of Java, Bali, and Lombok, Indonesia – comes from studies conducted in a limited number of sites in Java [3]. Such findings are probably not representative of other islands, such as Bali.

The West Bali National Park (WBNP) may have the last viable population of ebony leaf monkeys on the island [3]. To our knowledge, the only assessment of population density and abundance in Balinese *T. auratus* was conducted in 1999-2000 [4]. Overall, due to the lack of baseline density estimates on ebony leaf monkey populations in Bali, it is difficult to make accurate inferences about the conservation status and trends of this poorly known species throughout Indonesia.

Objectives

The main goal of this study was to evaluate possible changes in the population density, abundance, and distribution of ebony leaf monkeys in WBNP, by comparing current data with those obtained during the 1999-2000 survey. Our specific objectives were: 1) to obtain estimates of group density, group size, total population size, and species biomass in the study

area; 2) to provide a preliminary assessment of the spatial distribution of ebony leaf monkeys within the study area, through the comparison of group abundance across the different transects surveyed; 3) to evaluate this threatened species' activity and ranging patterns, by studying a particularly endangered sub-population of *T. auratus*, i.e. a group living in a fragmented area located within the limits of the WBNP; and 4) to assess possible impacts of anthropogenic disturbances on the spatial distribution of ebony leaf monkeys, by a) describing the relationship between the presence/location of logging activities and the encounters of ebony leaf monkeys during our transect walks, and b) complementing our transect-walk data with transect-drive data collected along the main road built across the park at the southern limit of Prapat Agung Peninsula.

Methods

Our study area, Prapat Agung Peninsula (5,943 ha), located in the northern part of WBNP, is considered a priority site in terms of conservation in Bali (Figure 2). This area comprises various habitats, including dry deciduous monsoon forests interspersed with plantation forests, agricultural fields and open savannah patches, and mangrove areas bordering on the sea.

We used repeated line-transect distance sampling, a standard method for census surveys of wild primate populations [5]. We walked along a series of transect lines and recorded for each encounter of *T. auratus*, the perpendicular distance from the line to the estimated center of the group formed by all individuals detected (referred to as group size). We used these distances to estimate a detection function (i.e. the probability that an object is detected, as a decreasing function of its distance from the line), which in turn, allowed us to calculate the group density of *T. auratus* within the study area (computer software program Distance 6.0).

During our transect-walks, we sampled a total of eight transects throughout the study area. Each transect was 4 km long and was sampled 10 times (total distance sampled: 320 km).

Given the current situation of WBNP (with the main Singaraja-Gilimanuk road built across the park), we also collected transect-drive data while driving a motorbike at a constant speed of 15 km/h along this main road and counting ebony leaf monkey groups detected on each side of the road (91 driving transects in total, each measuring 12 km).

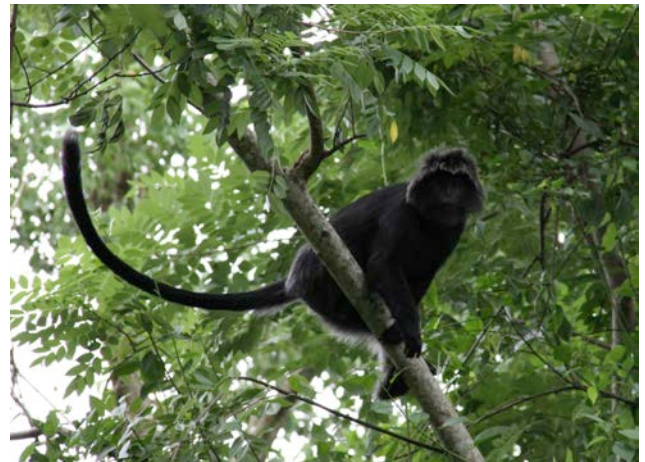
Finally, we studied a particularly endangered group of ebony leaf monkeys living in a fragmented and disturbed area (a 250x700 m-patch of plantation forest), located within the limits of the WBNP and surrounded by agricultural fields, pastoral areas, roads, villages, and a few forest fragments that may function as dispersal corridors. We used GPS logging to measure the size and differential use of this group's home range, as well as its daily movement distance within the patch of plantation forest. We collected instantaneous group scans to assess this group's daily activity budget. We conducted repeated line-transect sampling within and around the plantation forest to evaluate the density of neighboring groups of ebony leaf monkeys. We also collected a series of fecal samples from this resident group as a source of DNA for a future analysis of population genetic structure.

Results

We recorded a total of 116 encounters during the transect walks. The main outputs of the Distance sampling analysis were as follows: 1) the estimated group density was 0.95 group/km², with a 95% CI between 0.72 and 1.25, 2) the estimated individual density was 7.11 individuals/km², with a 95% CI between 5.26 and 9.60, 3) the estimated number of individuals on Prapat Agung Peninsula was 422 individuals, with a 95% CI between 313 and 571, and 4) the estimated group size was 7.49 individuals/group, with a 95% CI between 5.26 and 9.60. Based on the total population size estimate (422 individuals), the mean body weight of the species (6.2 kg), and the surface of Prapat Agung Peninsula (59.43 km²), the ebony leaf monkey biomass estimate in the study area was 44.02 kg/km².

The comparison of group abundance and size in the different transects sampled showed relatively similar numbers of group encounters and group sizes in most transects. Groups were not only notably separated in space (overall mean distance between two consecutive groups = 1.11 ± 0.78 km) but also highly clustered, with 80 out of 96 encounters (i.e., 83.3%) showing group spreads

between 20 and 50 m of diameters. The maximum group spread was 100 x 80 m, for only two encounters.

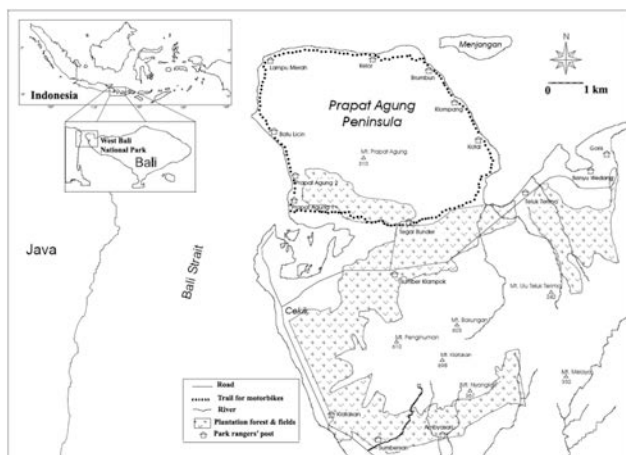


An adult male ebony leaf monkey (*Trachypithecus auratus*) in the West Bali National Park (photo by N. Gunst)

Our study of a group of ebony leaf monkeys living in a small plantation forest area showed that: 1) there was only one group of ebony leaf monkeys ranging in this area (resident group); 2) we detected at least two neighboring groups, but located quite far away from the resident group (around 1.9 and 2.7 km north from the limit of the resident group's home range; 3) the home range of the resident group was 0.09 km²; 4) the daily range of the resident group was 635 ± 344 m; 5) the size of the resident group was 12 individuals (including infants and juveniles); 6) the daily activity budget of the resident group (in percentage of time spent in different types of activities) was: 39% foraging, 35% resting, 15% vigilance, 6% travelling, and 5% socializing.

During our transect walks, we recorded the presence of 26 logging activity spots, all located in the southern part of Prapat Agung Peninsula. Among them, 19 were on-going logging activity and 7 were logging artefacts. We never found ebony leaf monkeys within 1.5 km to on-going logging activity spots, whereas we recorded 11 encounters within 0.1 km to logging artefacts. However, all these 7 logging artefacts were not recent and were probably produced at least several weeks before our observations. During our transect drives, we recorded 13 encounters of ebony leaf monkeys. All were highly clustered within a 220-m long zone located half-way between Cekik and Sumber Klampok. Unlike other zones along the road,

which suggests it may be part of a dispersal corridor allowing the monkeys to bridge between two parts of their home range separated by agricultural fields and pastoral areas. Based on individual observations, and given the little overlap of territories found in ebony leaf monkeys [4], we believe that these encounters along the road corresponded to the same group of individuals.



Map of the West Bali National Park, including the study area, Prapat Agung Peninsula (modified from Vogt, 2003)

Significance

The comparison of our values with those obtained from the 1999-2000 survey conducted in the same area and with the same method [4] showed a marked decrease in population density and abundance as well as changes in the spatial distribution of ebony leaf monkeys. Our data suggest that such trends may be at least partially explained by anthropogenic disturbances, including illegal logging activities and habitat fragmentation. Given these alarming signs, and to better assess trends in the Balinese ebony leaf monkey populations change over time, we urge for the replication of the same survey design in the same study area, at least every five years. Such a survey effort is crucial not only to better understand the socio-ecology of ebony leaf monkeys, but also to determine conservation priorities and devise management plans related to the protection of the populations of this vulnerable primate species in Indonesia.

We hope that 1) our geographic database will be considered by park managers and other researchers in their decision-making for a better protection of the species and a more accurate assessment of the species' conservation status, 2)

our results on the occurrence of illegal logging within Prapat Agung Peninsula will be used by the park authorities to prevent, as far as possible, such a detrimental impact, and 3) our findings will provide a baseline for future replicable census surveys of ebony leaf monkeys in the same area. Our quantification of the precision of abundance estimates may also allow for the comparison of our results with those obtained from alternative methods of estimation.

This project was primarily funded by a Rufford Small Grant for Nature Conservation, and additional grants from the International Primatological Society and the American Society of Primatologists.

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Report from Conservation Grant Recipient Julie Wieczkowski

The Tana River mangabey (*Cercocebus galeritus*) and Tana River red colobus (*Procolobus rufomitratus*) are primates endemic to forests along the lower Tana River in southeastern Kenya. Both species are classified as Endangered by the World Conservation Union (IUCN, 2011) and the red colobus is considered one of the world's top 25 most endangered primates (Mittermeier et al., 2009). In 1976, the Tana River Primate National Reserve (TRPNR) was gazetted in the northern half of the primates' distribution. However, in 2007, the High Court of Kenya ruled that the TRPNR had been gazetted illegally and ruled that it should be degazetted.



The Pokomo people are flood plain agriculturalists who live along the lower Tana River. They rely on woodland and forest products for construction materials, technology (e.g., fishing traps, rope, beehives), and food.

Since the ruling regarding the degazettement of the TRPNR, the Pokomo have become interested in creating a community conservancy. To work towards this goal, in 2007 the local communities asked Dr. Lara Allen and Dr. David N. M. Mbora for guidance, who then established the "Tana Forests People for Conservation and Conservation for People Initiative" (PCCP) (<http://web.whittier.edu/tanaproject/Community.htm>). Dr. Allen co-founded Tshulu Trust, a community not-for-profit organization that works adjacent to Kruger National Park in South Africa, and is an expert on using participatory research methods to help communities manage their natural resources. Dr. Mbora is an Assistant Professor of Biology and Environmental Science at Whittier College and has conducted research and other conservation work in the lower Tana River for 18 years.

I was invited to join the PCCP Initiative in particular to collect quantitative data on household livelihoods with a focus on forest resource use to measure the pressure the Pokomo may be exerting on the primates' forest habitat. My contribution to the Initiative was funded by a Conservation Grant from the International Primatological Society with an additional Conservation through Community Involvement award and a Provost Incentive Grant from Buffalo State College. The quantitative data that I collected will then be compared to the qualitative data Dr. Allen collected from participatory workshops. This comparison is important as these two kinds of data complement and support each other, making the recommendations based on the data stronger. These data will be the basis for the second phase of the project, the implementation of specific projects to conserve the forests that are home to these two endangered primates.

The study area is located in two government administrative units, Gwano Location in the north and Ndera Location in the south. We established collaborations with the Gwano Development Forum and the Ndera Community Conservancy, organizations that are working towards the conservation of the Tana River forests.

We conducted participatory workshops in five Pokomo villages in Gwano Location (Vukoni, Wenje, Maroni, Makere, and Kipendi) and six Pokomo villages in Ndera Location (Kinyadu, Toloni, Kitere, Mnazini, Munguvweni, and Amani Choa). The workshop facilitators were myself, Dr. Lara Allen, Dr. David Mbora, Michael Morowa, Abae Anna, Omar Bahatisha Dhadho, Laura Loyola, and Amber Orozco, along with Board members from the relevant community organization. For each workshop, the Board members selected 10 volunteers: two males aged 18-35, two females aged 18-35, three females older than 35, and three males older than 35.

At the beginning of each workshop, we ensured fully informed consent by explaining the principles underpinning the Tana Forests People for Conservation and Conservation for People Initiative, the purpose of the workshop, the risks involved, and how the results will be used. This statement had been approved by Buffalo State College's Institutional Review Board. Participants then verbally agreed to participate. The workshops were held in June and August 2011, and were conducted in a mixture of English, Kipokomo, and Kiswahili



In order to ascertain the pressures that forest resources are presently under, we devised a new participatory workshop tool called 'Virtual House'. We asked participants to imagine constructing an average sized household from scratch and filling it with household items usually extracted from the forest. Then, on a large piece of paper, for each product (e.g., each type of housing pole, beehives, sleeping mats), we asked participants to indicate the following: the tree or plant species used; how many of each product would be in the imagined household; the cost for each product if it were to be bought or sold; how often each would need to be replaced; and from

which forest area each product is usually sourced.

The household items that the workshop participants listed were seven kinds of housing poles, ropes, roof thatching, four kinds of mats, canoes, beehives, two kinds of fishing traps, two kinds of baskets, two maize drying mats, a rice winnower, and other minor products (e.g., fan). As one of the PCCP Initiative's ultimate goals is to reduce forest product use in each village, the data from each village will be analyzed separately. The data will be combined with census data and population growth projections in order to propose projects such as tree nurseries in each village in order to reduce pressure on the primates' forest habitat.

The results of the Virtual House Workshops are too complex to present here, but it is important to note that this methodology revealed some very interesting and significant insights. For example, we knew from the literature that *Ficus sycomorus* is the most-used species for canoes. It is also important in the diet of both primates. During these workshops, we learned that the *Ficus* cut for canoes are predominantly cut from farms, not from forest areas. Also, although the tree species used for each housing pole depends on size and strength needed, the most commonly used species was the forest edge species *Terminalia brevipes*: in other words, the primary construction material for housing is not sourced from the riverine forests.

Phase 1 of the PCCP Initiative was funded by the Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund, the Margot Marsh Biodiversity Foundation and Primate Conservation, Inc. My contribution to the Initiative was funded by a Provost Incentive Grant from Buffalo State College and a Conservation Grant from the International Primatological Society with an additional Conservation through Community Involvement award. The general IPS money was spent in travel (\$69), housing (\$615), and park entry fee (\$820), while the CCI award partially supported a field assistant (\$497). The overall PCCP Initiative, led by Dr. Allen and Dr. Mbora, of which this is a small part, is at its core Conservation through Community Involvement. The PCCP Initiative was established because the local communities asked for help in conserving their forests. This part of the overall project collected data on forest product use, data that will be shared with local people and used to help local communities evolve plans to ensure sustainable resource use. This will include proactive conservation and rejuvenation projects such as the creation of tree nurseries.

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

elizabeth.lonsdorf@fandm.edu

Matha 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

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
elizabeth.lonsdorf@fandm.edu

IPS Research Grant

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 Stechell
joanna.setchell@durham.ac.uk

IPS Conservation Grant

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
janetewallis@sbcglobal.net

IPS Captive Care Grant

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

Dr. Christoph Schwitzer
cschwitzer@bcsf.org.uk

Upcoming Meetings

CHIMPANZEE SSP MEETING AND HUSBANDRY WORKSHOP

Dates: April 30 - May 2, 2013

Location: Houston Zoo

Web site: <https://houstonzoo.doubleknot.com/event/chimp-husbandry-workshop-registration/1250219>

36TH MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PRIMATOLOGISTS

Dates: 18 – 22 June 2013

Location: San Juan, Puerto Rico

Web site: <https://www.asp.org/meetings/>

5th CONGRESS OF THE EUROPEAN FEDERATION FOR PRIMATOLOGY

Dates: 10 – 13 September 2013

Location: University of Antwerpen, Belgium

Web site: <http://www.ua.ac.be/main.aspx?c=.EFP2013>

7TH ANNUAL ORANGUTAN SSP HUSBANDRY WORKSHOP

Dates: October 14- October 16, 2013

Location: Los Angeles Zoo & Botanical Gardens in Los Angeles, California

E-mail: thomas.heitz@gmail.com

Membership Application/Renewal Form 2013

(please type or print legibly or attach business card)

Name:
 Mailing Adresse:
 City:
 State/Province:
 Postal code:
 Country:
 Phone:
 Fax:
 Email:

Address all membership
 Correspondence and remit
 payment to:
 Steven J. Schapiro, Ph.D.
 IPS Treasurer
 UTMDACC
 650 Cool Water Dr.
 Bastrop, TX 7802 USA
 512-321-3991
 512-332-5208 (fax)
 sschapir@mdanderson.org

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 & 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)

Credit card payment☐

Visa ☐ Master Card ☐

Card number Expiration date.....

Name on card.....

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

.....

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