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## IPS Officers

### PRESIDENT

Tetsuro Matsuzawa  
Primate Research Institute  
Kyoto University  
Inuyama, Aichi, 484-8506, JAPAN  
[matsuzaw@pri.kyoto-u.ac.jp](mailto:matsuzaw@pri.kyoto-u.ac.jp)

### SECRETARY GENERAL

Nancy Caine  
California State University San  
Marcos  
San Marcos, CA 92096, USA  
[ncaine@csusm.edu](mailto:ncaine@csusm.edu)

### TREASURER, VP FOR MEMBERSHIP

Steve Schapiro  
UTMDACC  
Dept of Veterinary Sciences  
650 Cool Water Dr.  
Bastrop, TX 78602, USA  
[sschapiro@mdanderson.org](mailto:sschapiro@mdanderson.org)

### VP FOR COMMUNICATIONS

Claudia Fichtel  
Behavioral Ecology and  
Sociobiology Unit  
German Primate Center  
Kellnerweg 4  
37077 Goettingen, GERMANY  
[claudia.fichtel@gwdg.de](mailto:claudia.fichtel@gwdg.de)

### VP FOR CONSERVATION

Janette Wallis  
Interdisciplinary Perspectives on  
the Environment (IPE)  
The University of Oklahoma  
630 Parrington Oval Monnet  
Hall, Rm 555 Norman,  
OK 73019-4036, USA  
[janetewallis@sbcbglobal.net](mailto:janetewallis@sbcbglobal.net)

### VP FOR CAPTIVE CARE

Christoph Schwitzer  
Bristol Conservation and Science  
Foundation  
c/o Bristol Zoo Gardens  
Clifton, Bristol BS8 3HA, UK  
[cschwitzer@bcsf.org.uk](mailto:cschwitzer@bcsf.org.uk)

### VP FOR EDUCATION & OUTREACH

Elizabeth Lonsdorf  
Department of Psychology  
Franklin and Marshall College  
P.O. Box 3003,  
Lancaster, PA 17604, USA  
[elizabeth.lonsdorf@fandm.edu](mailto:elizabeth.lonsdorf@fandm.edu)

### VP FOR RESEARCH

Joanna Setchell  
Durham University  
Department of Anthropology  
Dawson Building, South Road  
Durham, UK DH1 3LE, UK

# International Primatological Society

# IPS Bulletin

## President's Corner

[matsuzaw@pri.kyoto-u.ac.jp](mailto:matsuzaw@pri.kyoto-u.ac.jp)

### Travelling the world:

The 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary year of the 1973 first ascent of Kanchenjunga West

In February 1973, as a 22 year-old undergraduate, I joined the expedition to Nepal to climb Kanchenjunga's West peak named Yalung Kang (8505m). At that time it was the highest virgin peak in the world. Travelling to Kathmandu, Nepal, involved a stop-over in Delhi, India. It was my first time in an airplane and India was the first foreign country that I had ever set foot in. I arrived alone; there was no one to accompany me. You can imagine how difficult it was for me, at such a young age, to arrive at Delhi airport at midnight to find myself confronted by an overwhelming number of taxi drivers, all clamoring to get my attention.

Forty years later, I got another opportunity to visit India, again for 2 weeks. I gave a series of talks in Pune, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Delhi, and enjoyed sightseeing in Ajanta and Ellora. India is densely populated; home to about 1.27 billion people. However, I realized, suddenly, that I was the only person in the country qualified to talk about chimpanzees. India has native

species of gibbons, langurs and macaques, but no chimpanzees. I received a warm welcome from many young students. My talk was an hour long, and a question and answer session lasting 2 or 3 hours followed; the young people were very keen to learn more about chimpanzees and the evolutionary origins of the human mind.

I began this year, 2013, as I begin every year: in Guinea. For many years now I have studied wild chimpanzees at Bossou and Nimba, World Natural Heritage sites in Guinea-Conakry, West Africa. Living there is a small group of chimpanzees that uses a pair of stones as hammer and anvil to crack open oil-palm nuts. Then, in February, I joined the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) 179<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting, this year in Boston, to give a plenary talk. Whilst there, I also visited Lincoln Park Zoo to discuss the upcoming IPS 2016 congress in Chicago. In March I went to Yunnan, China. I next travelled to Bhutan, in April, my third visit to this small country in the Himalayas. I visited the UK during May and July, and the USA in October, to give more talks.

IPS Website: [www.internationalprimatologicalsociety.org](http://www.internationalprimatologicalsociety.org)

Claudia Fichtel, Editor

The travel destination that made the biggest impression on me this year was Poland. I made my first ever visit to this country in June. In between my scheduled talks, my assigned scholar-guide, very kindly, took me to visit several places of National importance. I had expressly requested a visit to Auschwitz-Birkenau, the Nazi concentration camps. Whilst traveling around the world, whenever and to wherever I can, I have ample opportunity to see the many facets of human nature, and not always the best. However, I also have the pleasure of meeting energetic young people with the potential to make big changes to the world's future. They are advancing the frontiers of science and wish to devote their careers to wildlife conservation and animal welfare.

On the 14<sup>th</sup> December, just before writing this bulletin, I landed at Charles De Gaulle Airport, Paris, en route to what will be my 28<sup>th</sup> annual survey of wild chimpanzees at Bossou and Nimba. I will be accompanied, this visit, by a postdoctoral research fellow from the University of St Andrews, UK and an undergraduate intern from the University of Georgia, USA. For them this will, of course, be their first visit to Guinea to see chimpanzees in the wild. I can well imagine how exciting it will be for these young people to see the wild chimpanzees, to encounter new people and landscapes and to experience at first hand a very different way of life.

Next year, 2014, is the IPS biennial meeting in Hanoi, Vietnam. The meeting is scheduled for August 11th to 16th. I have never been to Vietnam before. For people of my generation, the name of the country is most strongly associated with the memory of wars in the 1960s and '70s. The country is undergoing rapid development. I am looking forward to experiencing a lot of new things there. I am also looking forward to catching up with the many colleagues whom I have known for a great many years.

I wish everyone an enjoyable holiday season and a happy New Year. See you in Hanoi.

Tetsuro Matsuzawa

President, IPS

## VP for Research

### Ethical issues and field research

In the past few years there has been a revived interest in addressing the ethical issues that primatologists face when conducting field research. For example, at IPS 2012, Erin Riley, Katie MacKinnon, Paul Garber (executive editor of the American Journal of Primatology) and I (VP for research, editor-in-chief of the International Journal of Primatology) organized a roundtable to solicit feedback from conference attendees on the key ethical issues encountered in the field.

Our goal now is to draft a code of best practices for field primatology. The purpose of the code is not to dictate choice or propose sanctions, but rather, to promote discussion and provide general guidelines for ethically responsible decisions.

To achieve this we are forming an ad-hoc committee responsible for drafting a code. We will then send out this draft to the broader primatological community for feedback.

### Research grants

The first few applications for the research grant are already coming in (closing date March 1st).

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

The Education committee is gearing up to begin work on the student paper and poster competition for the 2014 meeting in Vietnam. All students planning to attend the next Congress are encouraged to participate and indicate their desire to participate through the abstract submission process. We will follow the format that was used for the 2012 meeting, in which we select 10-20 finalists based on expanded abstracts in advance of the Congress. Then, at the Congress, each competition judge will be able to review and directly compare all of the finalists. Check the Congress website for more details in the coming months.

In addition to student awards, this office administers the Southwick and Jacobsen awards for IPS. Be sure to check the IPS website for information about these funding opportunities.

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

If any members are interested in serving on the Education Committee, as a student competition judge, or have specific issues they would like addressed, please contact me at [Elizabeth.lonsdorf@fandm.edu](mailto:Elizabeth.lonsdorf@fandm.edu).

Elizabeth Lonsdorff

## VP for Captive Care

[cschwitzer@bcsf.org.uk](mailto:cschwitzer@bcsf.org.uk)

The Captive Care Committee is happy to announce the recent publication of the Thai translation of the IPS International Guidelines for the Acquisition, Care and Breeding of Non-human Primates. We have printed 1,000 copies of the 69-page booklet and are currently distributing them among the Thai authorities and other stakeholders in order to help them improve the standards of care for captive primates in Thailand. The guidelines, originally put together by the IPS Captive Care Committee 2004–2008 under the chairmanship of Colleen McCann, were kindly translated by Prof. Nantiya Aggimarangsee at the Biology Department of Chiang Mai University and reviewed by Prof. Narit Sitasuwan (also at Chiang Mai University) and Dr Visit Arsaithamkul at the Khao Kheow

Open Zoo. The project was very ably led by Dr Ramesh “Zimbo” Boonratana at Mahidol University. On behalf of the entire Captive Care Committee I would like to thank Zimbo, as well as Prof. Aggimarangsee, Prof. Sitasuwan and Dr Arsaithamkul for their excellent work.

As our next project we would like to have the guidelines translated also into Vietnamese and Indonesian, for which we are still seeking funds.

Christoph Schwitzer

## VP for Communication

[claudia.fichtel@gwdg.de](mailto:claudia.fichtel@gwdg.de)

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.

Please remember that deadline for submitting abstracts for the IPS congress 2014 in Vietnam is: January 31<sup>st</sup> 2014.

Claudia Fichtel  
[Claudia.fichtel@gwdg.de](mailto:Claudia.fichtel@gwdg.de)

### 2014 IPS Conservation Grant Competition

The Conservation Committee of IPS is once again soliciting applications for the IPS Primate Conservation Grant competition for 2014. We expect to award 8 or 9 grants of up to \$1,500 to support primate conservation programs in the field.

The deadline for submitting your application is March 1st, 2014. Please make sure you use the 2014 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](mailto:wallis@primateconservation.info)).

### The Galante Family Scholarship

In addition to the Conservation Grants, we are also accepting applications for the Galante Family Scholarship. Formerly known as the Martha J. Galante Award, this fund was set up to support primate conservation and the continuing education of primatologists. More details about this scholarship can be found on the IPS web site.

Applications are solicited from primatologists of primate habitat countries. Up to \$2500 will be awarded and is to be used for obtaining further conservation training. The deadline for applications is March 1st, 2014.

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](mailto:wallis@primateconservation.info)).

### 2014 Pre-Congress Training Program

The IPS Conservation Committee is currently reviewing applications for the upcoming 2014 Pre-Congress Training Program (PCTP) that will occur just before our meeting in Vietnam. The deadline for submitting applications was December 1 (2013) and we received 87 applications. Ten of these were not complete, so we are currently reviewing 77 applications vying for 12 spots. Needless to say, this is a difficult task because, once again, we have some outstanding applicants. I'm very grateful to my committee members who are very generously giving their time and talents to the review process. We'll provide more details about the PCTP plans in the next *IPS Bulletin*.

Janette Wallis, Ph.D., Vice President for Conservation, [wallis@primateconservation.info](mailto:wallis@primateconservation.info).

We congratulate the winners and thank them for their work for primate conservation!

Nixon K. Saita (Kenya), Kenya, “The rare DeBrazza’s Monkey: population monitoring and community conservation awareness in and around the Kisere National Reserve, Kenya” (CCI)

Sheila M. Holmes (Canada), Madagascar, “Decoding variable habitat use by a critically endangered primate, the black-and-white ruffed lemur (*Varecia variegata*)” (CCI)

Dominique A. Bertrand (USA), Indonesia, “Anthropogenic sources of stress in an eco-tourist location containing wild *Macaca nigra*”

Felipe E. Silva (Brazil), Brazil, “Population Parameters and Conservation Status of *Mico marcai*, Amazon, Brazil: (CCI)

Mariana B. Landis (Brazil), Brazil, “Effects of hunting on population density of the endangered southern muriqui in the largest continuous Brazilian Atlantic Forest remnant, ‘Carlos Botelho State Park’, São Paulo State, Brazil”

Gboja M.H. Hougbedji (Benin), Benin, “Conservation state and dynamic of *Cercopithecus erythrogaster erythrogaster* population in Togbota Agué forest, Benin” (CCI)

### **My heartfelt thanks to the IPS Conservation Committee**

I am grateful to those who served this year on the IPS Conservation Committee. As I always say, I know they are very busy people and their taking so much time to help me with the committee work is so very much appreciated. The following individuals have generously provided input on at least a portion of our work this year: Richard Bergl, Ramesh Zimbo Boonratana, Fanny Cornejo, Drew Cronin, Alejandra Duarte, Ian Gilby, Gladys Kalema-Zikusoka, Martin Kowaleski, Jenna Lawrence, Laura Marsh, Bethan Morgan, Anna Nekaris, Lisa Rapaport, Hanta Rasamimanana, Caroline Ross, Arif Setiawan, Melanie Seiler, Mauricio Talebi, and Jo Thompson.

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

- Janette Wallis, Ph.D., IPS Vice  
President for Conservation;  
janettewallis@sbcglobal.net

# Trea\$ury Note\$

[sschapir@mdanderson.org](mailto:sschapir@mdanderson.org)

The IPS Treasury remains in decent shape, although our non-Congress-related revenue stream is down. We will probably have to cut our non-Congress-related expenditures again in 2014, which means fewer grants and awards. If you have yet to renew your IPS membership for 2014, now would be a good time to do so. Any time is a good time to make a donation to IPS, so a few donations at this point would be quite helpful.

IPS paid out almost **\$45,000** from the Conservation and General Funds during the 2013 calendar year to cover 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 did not have much of a chance to replenish our funds in 2013. Again, we encourage you to make a contribution to the Conservation Fund or the General Fund at your earliest convenience. There is a **"Donate Now"** function on 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 2014**. As always, you can join through the IPS website

[www.internationalprimatologicalsociety.org](http://www.internationalprimatologicalsociety.org)

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

Membership figures for 2013 were down considerably, however we expect a large influx of members in the first few months of 2014 as individuals renew their memberships in order to submit abstracts and receive the members' registration discount for the 2014 Congress in Ha Noi.

**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 2014. Registration and abstract submission for the Congress can be done at the IPS membership webpage or through the Congress webpage:**

<http://ips2014.vnforest.gov.vn/>

**Approximately 50 symposia have been submitted already for inclusion in the program and they all look very, very interesting. Abstracts for individual presentations within a symposium and abstracts for free papers or posters are due on January 31, 2014. Remember, you absolutely must register (and pay) for the meeting to submit an abstract. If we allowed abstract submission without payment, we would end up with many, many abstracts, and very few payments.**

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 fifth year that electronic subscriptions to IJP are available.** You can either purchase a hard copy subscription (\$52, including electronic access to IJP) or you can purchase an electronic subscription only (\$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 181 Full or Partial Lifetime Members in IPS. New Lifetime Members include: F. Carlsen, T. Gillespie, A. Lanjouw, B. Thierry, C. Tomaz

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. If you have made a career of primatology or plan to do so, please consider a Lifetime Membership. You can either purchase the membership with one payment (\$520) or you can choose to pay in two installments of \$260 each. Now would be a great time to purchase your Lifetime Membership.

Let me know if you have any other Membership and/or Treasury questions, especially those related to the **2014 Congress in Ha Noi**. 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 S.

[sschapir@mdanderson.org](mailto:sschapir@mdanderson.org)

## General Secretary

[ncaine@csusm.edu](mailto:ncaine@csusm.edu)

I am chairing a committee to revise the Constitution and Bylaws of IPS. Ute Radespiel, Katie Leighty, and Anthony Rylands are committee members. Together we have identified numerous places in the documents that require attention because our practice is not in alignment with our governing rules. By the end of the year we hope to present our recommendations to the IPS Officers, after which there will be a vote by the membership to approve the changes. When the time comes, we hope you will exercise your right and responsibility to participate in IPS governance by voting on the proposed changes.

A number of new primate organizations have expressed interest in becoming affiliates of IPS. This is good news for our organization, as it means that more voices will be brought to the Council when we meet at each Congress. IPS is more likely to thrive when there is widespread involvement from national organizations.

Finally, I hope you are all making plans to attend the Congress in Hanoi next August. It is shaping up to be an excellent meeting.

Nancy Caine

## 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](mailto:elizabeth.lonsdorf@fandm.edu)



## 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.

<http://ips2014.vnforest.gov.vn>

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.



# 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](mailto:claudia.fichtel@gwdg.de)

### Conservation education is combined with fun in Vietnam

The Cat Ba Langur Conservation Project, an initiative of Münster Zoo and ZGAP, has been working in Vietnam since 2000. The project's main goal is to save the Cat Ba langur (*Trachypithecus poliocephalus poliocephalus*, an endemic species of Cat Ba Island in northern Vietnam) from extinction, although contributing to the conservation of the overall biodiversity at the Cat Ba Archipelago is also on the agenda.



Since 2010 the Cat Ba Langur Conservation Project has been holding environmental education classes in all seven of Cat Ba Island's secondary schools, to ensure that the next generation is also environmentally aware. During the academic year, 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> grade students can attend classes of these Conservation Clubs that introduce them to the island's fauna and flora, as well as a variety of conservation issues. These interactive classes are designed to be fun as well as educational and, unlike regular lessons in the Vietnamese curriculum, they encourage students to participate in discussions and games.

The Cat Ba langur is one of the rarest primates in the world (the wild population numbers fewer than 60 individuals!) and has consistently been included on IUCN's list of "The World's 25 Most Endangered Primates". The unsustainable and uncontrolled hunting that had pushed the species to the brink of extinction by 2000 has not been a major issue on the island ever since the establishment of the Cat Ba Langur Conservation Project.

This summer the Cat Ba Langur Conservation Project also organised arts and crafts sessions in five communes on the island. Naturally, the sessions were centred around the Cat Ba langur to make sure that the importance of conserving this unique primate remains fresh in the children's minds even during the long summer vacation.

The Project's public education and awareness raising programmes contributed enormously to achieving this outstanding result.

The eager 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> graders participated in a wide range of activities and after some exciting hours with the Cat Ba Langur Conservation Project's education officer, they made their way home with their hand-made treasures such as Cat Ba langur face masks, puppets, 3D Cat Ba langur pictures made out of small pieces of paper and a vast selection of multi-coloured clay animals – some of the latter were either imaginary or we are on the verge of a scientific breakthrough!



The initial public education efforts aimed at making local residents aware of the illegality of harming or killing a Cat Ba langur, while at the same time attempting to create local pride in being able to share the island with this unique species.

**Art of Conservation: 2012 Finalizing Art of Conservation's "Save the Forests Briquette Initiative" Submission to the Park Service at Volcanoes National Park**



By Innocent Uwizeye, Project Manager,  
Art of Conservation

This report summarizes Art of Conservation's (AoC's) key lessons and future recommendations based on our three-year experience (December 2009 - December 2012) during the pilot project for the "Save the Forests Briquette Initiative".

Throughout the development of this important community and environmental initiative, several key lessons were observed, as well as a number of successes and areas of improvement. The following key lessons came from the AoC's Briquette Pilot:

1. When the briquettes were demonstrated for community members, they were receptive to try them (they bought the briquettes and they were loaned a stove).
2. Although clients utilized the briquettes at home after learning the proper way to cook with them, many clients did not buy briquettes again. They said that the overall cost for briquettes was higher than charcoal or wood. Some clients bought briquettes twice, a few bought briquettes several times, but no one became a continuous user of briquettes. With further education on the briquette initiative regarding the human health benefits as well as benefits to wildlife and profits gained by ecotourism, this issue could be resolved.
3. Stoves were loaned to several community members. Some of these were not returned, even after they had finished using the stoves. In future planning for the briquette initiative, it will be important to determine a method for accountability for those people who borrow stoves to ensure that they will be returned.
4. Clients who tried the briquettes were driven to try them for cost savings purposes, more so than health or environmental reasons. If they experience no cost savings (over charcoal or wood), they are less interested in continuing to use briquettes, so it is imperative for this initiative to demonstrate how money will be saved in the long-term
5. Significant development for Cecile (lead briquette produce partner to AoC) and her family occurred as part of this initiative. This included local and national recognition, and the opportunity to speak with President Kagame. Cecile also received a 200,000.00 FRW prize from the Musanze District for this initiative.
6. In collaboration with Volcanoes National Park leaders, on 2 November 2012, AoC hosted a community briquette training in morning and afternoon sessions, at Save the Forests Briquette Initiative workshop in Rwebeya Village, Kabeza Cell, Nyange Sector, Musanze District. All participants (more than 30) were from the communities bordering Rwanda's Volcanoes National Park. AoC provided these briquette trainings to the local population bordering the Volcanoes National Park to combat charcoal production and deter deforestation in the mountain gorilla habitat, and to improve the local population's livelihoods. Nyirabatangana Consolee, President of Igisubizo Cooperative has been making briquettes during the training along with Cecile, as part of morning session and she liked it. After making briquettes along with Cecile, Pastor Twizerimana Eliyezeri from Shingiro Environmental Cooperative (Kotishi) said that he thinks his cooperative can make and sell briquettes in addition to its usual activities.
7. The AoC Rwandan staff was instrumental in developing the briquette initiative and conducting training workshops. As a result of funding for the briquette project, these staff members were able to participate in successful capacity building by improving their skills such in business and record keeping, training, public speaking and in education.



The following are recommendations for the continued success of the Save the Forests Briquette Initiative:

1. Changing stoves is a barrier to adopting briquettes. So finding a cost-effective stove (or giving one out for free) needs to be a part of any successful, long-term solution (a briquette stove costs about 9,000.00 FRW and a charcoal stove costs 1,000.00 - 2,000.00 FRW)
2. Permanently converting someone from charcoal to briquettes will require a long-term marketing campaign or some other consistent communication to remind clients of the costs and benefits of briquettes.
3. Finding a lower-priced briquette is critical because a lower-price is more important to clients than environmental and/or health benefits, for instance, a bag of briquettes containing 250-300 briquettes is 5,000.00 FRW (the same-sized bag of

charcoal costs 8,000.00 FRW, but it will burn for approximately three times as long).

4. Because briquettes are fast-burning, they may be best used for cooking certain items (tea, porridge, rice, irish potatoes, vegetables) but not for cooking other items (dry beans, dry corn, dry peas, meat). Therefore, a successful briquette project could recommend briquettes for some cooking needs and other sources of fuel for other cooking needs.
5. One option to explore would be a new briquette recipe that includes some longer-lasting ingredients (organic waste materials like cow dung, banana leaves) to make a longer-lasting briquette which would improve the cost-benefit of the briquettes.
6. From the last community trainings, it was great people came at Save the Forests Briquette Initiative workshop (at Cecile's house) to learn about new skills, but they should continue learning from Cecile because AoC trained her to on fuel briquette to be a role model for the rest of the community bordering Volcanoes National Park.

AoC has handed over the Save the Forests Briquette Initiative to Cecile as of the end of December 2012. She wants to continue with the business. AoC will provide support as Cecile needs it, but greatly reduce financial support.

## The Nacey Maggioncalda Foundation

*funding primate research and conservation*

[www.naceymagg.org](http://www.naceymagg.org)

The Nacey Maggioncalda Foundation is a private, nonprofit organization established to support primate research and conservation. NMF funds global research projects in the areas of primate evolution, ecology, physiology and

behavior. NMF also supports conservation efforts that establish a lasting, positive relationship between primates and their human neighbors, in order to improve the health and welfare of both. The foundation awards James F. Nacey Doctoral Fellowships (next due date 2/15/14) and supports ongoing research and conservation projects with Goldberg Research and

# Report from Conservation Grant Recipient Brienne Beisner

## Pilot study of human-rhesus conflict for developing sustainable population management

Rhesus macaques have lived commensally with humans throughout northern India for thousands of years. Recently, the overpopulation of rhesus macaques, and the resultant human-rhesus conflict, has become a serious national issue. This frequent contact between humans and monkeys creates the potential for disease transmission between the two species. In Fall 2012, we conducted a 3-month pilot study across three sites in Dehradun, India (city edge, temple, and Wildlife Institute of India campus), to characterize the nature of human-monkey conflict and its relationship to pathogen prevalence. The three sites varied in their overall frequency of human-monkey interaction as well as substrate type (i.e. presence of trees, grass/shrubs, road/sidewalk). Using an event sampling design, two observers recorded all human-monkey interactions as well as all monkey-monkey aggressive interactions. Each site was observed for an average of 1.5 hours per day (divided into half-hour time blocks) on a rotating schedule such that each site was observed for a total of 33 hours across the 3-month study period. Fresh fecal samples were collected from each site on one day per week to investigate the prevalence of gastro-intestinal pathogens. Across the three sites, 360 fresh fecal samples were collected and analyzed for presence/absence of: *E. coli*: O157, *Salmonella*, and *Shigella*. These samples were processed by the team's lab technician in a laboratory facility at the Wildlife Institute of India in Dehradun.

### Sites

#### Lakshman Temple

Lakshman temple is a Hindu temple where local worshippers come to visit on a daily basis. Worshippers typically leave offerings to Hindu gods, which are often in the form of food (e.g. rice, fruits). The temple grounds include the temple itself, surrounding grassy areas, and concrete walls. The temple is adjacent to a 'food court' or collection of shops and restaurants and

there is a paved road leading up to the temple grounds.

#### City edge (road-side)

The city edge site consisted of a paved road (approximately 10 m wide) that lead into/out of the city of Dehradun as well as 5-10 meters of area adjacent to the road. Along the side of the road there was typically a clearing of 5-10 meters on both sides with less ground cover and trees that was edged by forest with heavy ground cover and trees. There were typically piles of garbage along the roadside and pedestrian traffic was relatively low – the majority of foot traffic consisted of people who regularly walked along this road (e.g. 3 women and 1 man often passed through with bundles of wood). Monkeys were observed along a 3-5km section of the road.

#### Wildlife Institute of India campus

The Wildlife of Institute of India (WII) is an organization employing many people. The campus is home to the main WII building, three dormitories, and approximately 50 single family homes. The campus environment is a mixture of lightly wooded area, heavily wooded area (primarily along the perimeter of the campus), and open grassy area with paths and sidewalks, each of which occur in roughly equal proportions. The campus is bordered on one side by a housing development, on two sides by sparse housing, and by forest and wetlands on the remaining side.

### Results

The overall prevalence of GI pathogens was quite low across the three sites. *Shigella* showed the highest prevalence, being detected in 4.5 – 5.5% of fresh fecal samples across all sites. *E. coli* O157 prevalence ranged from 1.7% at the city edge up to 5.3% at the Hindu temple. *Salmonella* prevalence ranged from 0.9% at the Wildlife Institute of India campus up to 4.2% at the city edge. Our results show a gradient of pathogen prevalence that depended upon the type of human-monkey interaction, and this relationship was different for each pathogen.

Shigella

*Shigella* prevalence was quite similar across sites and did not show any relationship to human-monkey interactions, monkey-monkey aggression, substrate type or degree of anthropogenic features.

E. coli O157

Across sites, *E. coli* O157 prevalence was positively associated with (1) the frequency of aggressive interactions between humans and monkeys (Pearson = 0.96), (2) the total number of monkeys interacting with humans per site, and (3) the total number of people present at each site regardless of interaction with monkeys. In total, these associations suggest that rhesus infection with *E. coli* O157 is most influenced by frequency of interaction, which is a direct result of the total number of humans and monkeys available to interact with one another. Interestingly, the total fecal weight measured at each site was negatively associated with *E. coli* prevalence, indicating that rhesus infection with *E. coli* O157 was not due to greater presence of monkey fecal matter in the area. The reason behind the positive association between *E. coli* O157 prevalence and aggressive interactions is unclear. Perhaps the aggressive human-macaque interactions increase stress levels in the monkeys, which has an immunosuppressive effect, resulting in a higher rate of active infection in the monkeys. Alternatively, it may be that some aspect of the nature of aggressive human-monkey interactions facilitates the fecal-oral route of transmission like increasing the frequency of physical contact between humans and monkeys.

Salmonella

Unlike *E. coli* O157, *Salmonella* prevalence was positively associated with (1) provisioning frequency (correlation: Spearman = 1, Pearson = 0.99), (2) the monkey population sex ratio (#females/male; Pearson = 0.88), and (3) frequency of vehicle traffic (Pearson = 0.98). The city edge had the highest frequency of vehicle traffic and provisioning of monkeys. The sex ratio of the rhesus population at the city edge was 2.35 adult females per adult male, which is consistent with the sex ratio typically reported for wild, free-ranging rhesus in India (summarized in Beisner et al. 2012). In contrast, the WII campus had the lowest frequency of vehicle traffic and provisioning of monkeys. The sex ratio of the

rhesus population at the WII campus was also low – 1.29 adult females per adult male. The Hindu temple showed intermediate values for these measures.

So, why is there a positive relationship between provisioning, vehicle traffic, sex ratio, and *Salmonella* prevalence? Much of the pattern may have to do with residential permanence. At the city edge, people pass through but do not live there, whereas at the WII campus the people present at the site are permanent residents. Consistent with this pattern of residential permanence, the Hindu temple shows intermediate levels of permanence, as patrons of the temple, shop owners, and priests come regularly (showing greater permanence than the city edge) but still do not reside at that location. Local people are more likely to provision monkeys in locations where they do not live or do not regularly visit for extended periods of time. This is likely because the local people do not want to encourage monkeys to spend lots of time near their permanent residence due to stealing food and property damage by monkeys.

How does this pattern of residential permanence relate to monkey population sex ratio and *Salmonella* prevalence? Well, because *Salmonella* infection most commonly occurs from ingestion of contaminated food, it is most likely that the provisioned food the monkeys receive from humans is contaminated with *Salmonella*. The connection between provisioning, *Salmonella*, and a more normal sex ratio (twice as many females as males) may be as simple as geographic location: the city edge has a more natural environment (with forest nearby, lots of trees, few anthropogenic features other than the road and cars) than the Hindu temple and WII campus. It is possible that the more natural environment encourages more typical dispersal behavior by males, which contributes to the uneven sex ratio as not all males who disperse will successfully find a new group. On the other hand, it may also be the case that since male monkeys interact with people more often than females, males may become infected more often than females and thus may die from diseases picked up from humans. *Salmonella* may not be the disease they die from, but may instead be an indicator of other disease transmission.

# Report from Conservation Grant Recipient Julie Wieczkowski

The Tana River mangabey (*Cercocebus galeritus*) and Tana River red colobus (*Procolobus rufomitratatus*) 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. Mboru for guidance, who then established the "Tana Forests People for Conservation and Conservation for People Initiative" (PCCP).

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. Mboru 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.



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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 Mborara, 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 winnowing, 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, 2014**.

Email applications to:

Dr. Elizabeth Lonsdorf

elizabeth.lonsdorf@fandm.edu

## The Galante Winery Conservation Scholarship

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, 2014**.

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

janetewallis@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, 2014**.  
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, 2014**.  
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, 2014**.  
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, 2014**.  
For guidelines about the application process please see the IPS website or contact

Dr. Christoph Schwitzer  
cschwitzer@bcsf.org.uk

## Upcoming Meetings

### **83rd MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGISTS**

Dates: April 8 – 12, 2014

*Location:* Calgary, Alberta Canada

*E- Web site:* <http://physanth.org/annual-meeting/83rd-annual-meeting-2014>

### **INTERNATIONAL GORILLA WORKSHOP**

Dates: June 9 – 13, 2014

*Location:* Zoo Atlanta, Goergia

Web site: <http://igw2014.wordpress.com>

### **15th CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR BEHAVIORAL ECOLOGY**

Dates: 31 July – 5 August 2014

*Location:* New York City

Web site: <http://www.isbe2014.com>

### **25th CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF PRIMATOLOGY**

Dates: August 11 – 16, 2014

*Location:* Hanoi, Vietnam

Web site: <http://ips2014.vnforest.gov.vn>

### **37th meeting of the American Society of Primatologists**

Dates: September, 12 – 15, 2014

*Location:* Decatur, GA

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

# Membership Application/Renewal Form 2014

(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

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[Visit the IPS membership website at/ www.asp.org:IPS:MembersOnly:selectloginoptions.cfm](http://www.asp.org:IPS:MembersOnly:selectloginoptions.cfm)