

International Primatological Society

IPS Bulletin



January 2015

Volume 40 Number 2

President's Corner

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In Africa, by African primatologists for Africa: A regional federation for Primatology to maintain IPS activity in between-congress years

Seasons' greetings. Almost four months have passed since we saw one another at the 25th IPS congress in Hanoi, Vietnam, August 11th -16th. We enjoyed many varied and interesting presentations – whether talks or posters – and productive discussions, held during the conference. I am confident that participants enjoyed the opportunity for information exchange and will have gained new insights and connections to benefit future endeavors and research. I am fortunate enough to have visited many different countries and regional areas within Asia including: China, Taiwan, South Korea, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, and Bhutan. However, this was my first visit to Vietnam. The air of vitality and energy, the many young people and the warm hospitality that I experienced made a memorable impression. In my role as the president of IPS, I wish to express my warmest regards to the local organizing committee who made this congress into a huge success. I look forward to seeing you all again

at the 26th IPS congress in Chicago, USA. Please do make a note of the congress dates in your diaries: August 21st - 27th 2016. The IPS congress is held every even-numbered year. I wish to propose how to maintain IPS activity and sustain primatologists in the odd-numbered, between congress-years. I will come to this proposal after a summary of my most recent endeavors.

For a great many consecutive years, I have spent several weeks in Africa during every December and January. Since 1986, my focus has been concentrated on the wild chimpanzees of Bossou-Nimba, Guinea-Conakry, West Africa. Bossou chimpanzees are renowned for their use of a pair of mobile stones as hammer and anvil to crack open oil-palm nuts. This year is my 29th annual survey in Bossou. However, as many of you will be aware, there has been an Ebola outbreak in Guinea. According to the Guinean government, the total number of Ebola patients, Dec 30th 2013 – Dec 14th 2014, was 2554, with 1545 dead. The death rate is about 60 %. Ebola also spread to the neighboring countries of Liberia and Sierra Leone. People all over the world have shown great concern and taken action to

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Claudia Fichtel, Editor

prevent the further spread of Ebola.

I had last been in Bossou in January 2014, then, in April, I took the decision that all researchers and students at Bossou should leave the study site. In July and August, I sent two highly experienced field researchers back to Bossou to provide a clear explanation of the Ebola disease to local people. At this stage, a series of camera-traps were introduced in order to monitor the Bossou chimpanzees automatically and remotely. Our aim in doing so was to minimize any potential human impact on the chimpanzees, since this monitoring system circumvents possibility of any contact. Ebola continued to spread within Guinea, but stopped just short of Bossou, in Lola, the nearest city, and just 18km away. The Bossou research site is run by Guinean researchers (IREB: the Institute for Environmental Research in Bossou) and the local Manon people. The weekly report from Bossou via the internet informs us that, currently, the area is calm and peaceful; both villagers and chimpanzees appear well.

The Japanese government has placed a temporary ban on professors of any Japanese University visiting the three countries of West Africa. I therefore I took this opportunity to travel to East Africa. I am already familiar with the study populations of wild chimpanzees in West Africa, and the wild bonobos, of Wamba, in Central Africa. However, I previously had only limited field experience in East Africa. I had visited Ngamba Island Sanctuary chimpanzees when the 21st IPS was held in Entebbe, Uganda, in 2006 and observed the mountain gorillas of the Virunga volcanoes, Rwanda in 2011. My visit to Uganda, this year, gave me the chance to see the mountain gorillas in Bwindi and the wild chimpanzees in Kalinzu Forest Reserve in the Albertine Rift.

The main purpose of my trip to Uganda was not fieldwork, but to join the international meeting of JSPS (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science). This JSPS core-to-core program has the aim of providing a platform for encouraging and facilitating collaboration in primatology among African countries. The initiative was launched in 2009 under the leadership of Professors Takeshi Furuichi and Chie Hashimoto, of Kyoto University, who saw the key importance of promoting interaction and information exchange among African primatologists. The network has grown from modest beginnings, connecting three research

institutes of three different African nations, to a much larger span. The core countries are Guinea in West Africa, DRC in Central Africa, and Uganda in East Africa. Core-to-core program meetings are now held within Africa annually, with these three core countries hosting the meeting in rotation.

Last year, the host country was Guinea; Guinean primatologists of IREB and Conakry University (CERE) welcomed visiting scholars in December 2013. African scholars were given access to the funds needed to organize the meeting to welcome scholars from other African countries. It was my great pleasure to attend and participate. The attendees enjoyed the academic meeting and also a field excursion to Bossou-Nimba. There they witnessed the chimpanzees using stone tools. They also saw the tree-planting taking place in the savanna as part of the 'Green Corridor project' to connect Bossou and Nimba to allow migration of chimpanzees. Then, together, we climbed to the summit of Nimba Mountain (1752m). This mountain is perhaps the most prominent landmark in West Africa, and the reserve in which it stands is a Natural World Heritage site.

This year, 2014, Uganda hosted the 6th annual meeting of the core-to-core project. Ugandan scholars welcomed us to the University of Kampala venue. There was an impressive and varied turn-out, with more than 40 participants from five African countries: Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, DRC, and Gabon. We heard scientific talks about gorillas, bonobos, chimpanzees, guenons and a range of other nonhuman primate species. Unfortunately Guinean scholars were prevented from attending because of the Ebola outbreak. There were also International attendees from academic institutions and conservation NGOs based in the UK, Portugal, Belgium, and Japan.

In the General Assembly, held on the last day of the IPS congress in Hanoi, I talked of my vision for there to be both an Asian Federation of Primatology and an African Federation of Primatology. As you may know, an European Federation of Primatology (EFP) and a Latin American federation for Primatology exist already. These two Federations represent and support primatologists in Europe and Latin America, respectively. The EFP was founded in 1993 and next year, 2015, will see their 6th biennial congress - Rome, Aug 25th - 28th. The EFP presents us with a valuable model example. I wish to recommend the creation of additional

regional federations for primatology for those regions of the world currently without such an organization; scholars of nonhuman primate habitat-range countries.

As you may recall, at previous IPS congresses, I have spoken of the three 'C's, standing for: Continuity, Collaboration, and Commitment. These 'C's should be upheld by all IPS members, especially the youngest of our members (see IPS Bulletin, Dec. 2012). Our biennial meetings symbolize our collective striving for international collaboration among scholars committed to research, and to the conservation and welfare of nonhuman primates. To further promote Continuity, I wish to further recommend that the newly formed regional federations for primatology hold a biennial meeting in the intervening year between IPS biennial congresses, as does the European Federation for Primatology. It is my opinion that this would provide an ideal supplementary meeting to maintain IPS activity every single year. If implemented, this plan would not interfere with existing national societies, or indeed, with any other endeavors. It is a pleasure to see the diversity of different organizations and endeavors initiated from the ground up.

Such diversity is also evident in recent progress in Asia. As you may remember, Chinese primatologists formed the Chinese association for primate studies and joined IPS as an affiliated society: decided in the IPS Hanoi Council

meeting and declared in the IPS General Assembly. At the same time, in Hanoi, representatives from 11 Asian countries met together to create and talk about future possibilities for the Asian Federation for Primatology. The first meeting will be held in 2015, July 21st - 22nd, in Kyoto, as the satellite symposium of the annual meeting of the Primate Society of Japan. Please visit the following site: <http://www.wildlife-science.org/psj2015/index.html>

Primatologists all over the world come together for the biennial IPS congress: the most important opportunity for us to exchange information and opinions about nonhuman primates, and to discuss our scientific research. This vital meeting helps promote the conservation and welfare of our closest evolutionary neighbors. In this bulletin, I have proposed a way to maintain this activity in the intervening year with no IPS congress: regional activities for Primatology, including biennial between-congress Federation meetings. I look forward to seeing all IPS members in various places all over the world in 2015, wherever our paths may cross. My next trip, in January 2015, will be to visit Ratnakiri forest, in the north eastern corner of Cambodia. This is a forest awaiting exploration by primatologists. I wish everyone an enjoyable holiday season and a Happy New Year.

Tetsuro Matsuzawa
President, IPS

VP for Research

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I enjoyed meeting many of you in Ha Noi and discussing primate research.

On behalf of the steering committee (Erin Riley, Katie MacKinnon, Eduardo Fernandez-Duque, and Paul A. Garber) and a larger committee of field primatologists representing major primatological societies and organizations from Africa, Asia, Europe, and North, Central, and South America, I presented a "Code of Best Practices for Field Primatology" to help field primatologists navigate the contemporary ethical landscape to IPS council in Vietnam. Council approved the Code, which is now available on the

IPS website as a resource for IPS members and others who are seeking guidance in designing and carrying out field studies.

Slides for the workshop I led in Ha Noi on "Getting Published" are available on the IPS website under "Research".

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

Jo Setchell
VP for Research

VP for Education and Outreach

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I would like to thank the many dedicated IPS members who assisted with the review and judging for the 2014 Student Paper and Poster Competition. Thanks are due to: Katie Amato, Rich Bergl, Monica Carosi, Mukesh Chalise, Francine Dolins, Melissa Emery Thompson, Tom Gillespie, Lydia Hopper, Tanya Humle, Laura Marsh, Lynne Miller, Marc Myers, Lisa Parr, Steve Ross, and Serge Wich. Special thanks to Kristin Bonnie, who co-chaired the competition.

The list of winners is below:

Oral presentations:

- **1st Place**
Andreas Berghänel
University of Göttingen
“Social play drives motor skill acquisition at the expense of growth: a developmental tradeoff.”
- **2nd Place**
Steven McPhee
Florida Atlantic University
“A camera trap study of the cryptic, terrestrial guenon *Cercopithecus lomamiensis* in central Democratic Republic of Congo.”
- **Honorable Mention**
Jonathan Clayton
University of Minnesota
“Associations between nutrition, gut microbiome, and health in red-shanked doucs (*Pygathrix nemaeus*): a model for the subfamily Colobinae.”

Poster presentations:

- **1st Place**
Onja Razafindratsima
Rice University
“Assessing the value of lemur seed-dispersers to plant recruitment success in Madagascar rainforests”
- **2nd Place**
Benjamin Buckley
Cambridge University
“Ranging behaviour of male orang-utans in an unfragmented Bornean habitat and implications for mating-system dynamics”
- **Honorable Mention**
Rachel Jacobs
Stony Brook University
“Developing novel face recognition techniques for population assessments and long-term research of threatened lemurs”

If any IPS 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

Elisabeth Lonsdorf
VP for Education and Outreach

VP for Captive Care

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The members of the IPS Captive Care Committee 2012–2016 are:

- Christoph Schwitzer
- Fay Clark
- Debby Cox
- Amanda Fernie
- Stefanie Kiessling
- Darren Minier
- Mark Prescott
- Larry Williams

The committee is gearing up for this year's round of Captive Care grant applications, and we are hoping to be able to fund a large proportion of eligible applicants again. Despite the relatively small amounts that we can grant to projects, I know that the IPS grants can make a big difference to the husbandry and welfare of captive

primates, particularly in rescue centres and sanctuaries in habitat countries. The reports that I am getting from grantees (some of which have been published in previous IPS Bulletins) speak for themselves!

I belatedly wish all IPS members the very best for 2015!

Christoph Schwitzer
VP for Captive Care and Breeding

VP for Communication

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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.

Claudia Fichtel
VP for Communication

VP for Conservation

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2015 IPS Conservation Grant Competition

The Conservation Committee of IPS is soliciting applications for the IPS Primate Conservation Grant competition for 2015. We expect to award several grants of up to \$1,500 to support primate conservation programs in the field. Additional funds are available for projects including a community conservation initiative. Details are available on the IPS web site.

The deadline for submitting your application is March 1st, 2015. We have some minor adjustments to the application form this year, so please make sure you use the 2015 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 at: <http://www.internationalprimatologicalsociety.org/conservation.cfm>.

Special note: please make sure that you are submitting your grant proposal to the proper IPS committee. IPS has grant competitions in conservation, education, and research. Submit your proposal to the competition that is best suited to your project plan.

The Galante Family Scholarship

In addition to the Conservation Grants, the IPS Conservation Committee is also accepting applications for the Galante Family Winery Primate Conservation 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 page listed above. Applications are solicited from primatologists of primate habitat countries. Up to \$2500 will be awarded and will be used for obtaining further conservation training. The next deadline for applications is March 1st, 2015. 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).

My thanks to the IPS Conservation Committee

I continue to be grateful for those individuals who tirelessly and very generously give their time and energies to service on the IPS Conservation Committee. These are very busy people and their help me with committee work is so very much appreciated. The following individuals have provided input on at least a portion of our work this past year:

Richard Bergl, Ramesh Zimbo Boonratana, Fanny Cornejo, Drew Cronin, Alejandra Duarte, Tom Gillespie, Lisa Gould, Duc Hoang Minh, Martin Kowalewski, Inza Kone, Jenna Lawrence, Laura Marsh, Bethan Morgan, Anna Nekaris, Arif Setiawan, Melanie Seiler, Mauricio Talebi.

Several of the Committee members attended the IPS Congress in Vietnam, so we had the opportunity to have a productive committee meeting one evening. Also, several individuals helped me with the IPS Conservation Silent Auction at the Congress. Special thanks goes to Ale Duarte for taking on the bulk of the tasks – and she was aided by Wawan Setiawan, Fanny Cornejo, Lisa Gould, and Drew Cronin.

By the way, the Auction raised around \$4000 on site and then at least another \$1200+ was raised at the closing banquet through the efforts of IPS Treasurer, Steve Schapiro. Thank you to all who donated items and made generous bids at the auction.

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, VP for Conservation

Trea\$ury Note\$

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The IPS Treasury is only in so-so shape for a number of reasons. The primary causes are 1) a continued downturn in our non-Congress-related revenue stream and 2) the payment of large deposits for the venue for the 2016 Congress in Chicago. However, we made a small profit on the 2014 Congress in Ha Noi (approximately \$8,000). We are currently working on a \$10,000 matching challenge from the Nacey Maggioncalda Foundation (in honor of Nancy Czekala), so we are hoping for a little bit of extra income between now and the end of 2014. Unfortunately, we will probably have to maintain the cuts in our non-Congress-related expenditures for at least 2015, which means we will only be able to support the same number of grants and awards in 2015 that we did in 2014 (below our historical average). If you have yet to renew your IPS membership for 2015, 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, especially in terms of meeting the matching challenge.

IPS paid out over **\$64,500** from the Conservation and General Funds during the 2014 calendar year to cover the Community Conservation Initiative, Conservation Small Grants, Jacobsen Awards, Southwick Awards, Captive Care Grants, Research Grants, the Pre-Congress Training Program, 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 only had a few chances to replenish our funds in 2014. 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. Don't forget the Matching Challenge.

If you have not already done so, please **renew your IPS membership for 2015**. 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 2014 were a little stronger than last year, but still down from the highs of 2008-2012.

I hope you had a chance to join us at the Melia Hotel in Ha Noi for an excellent scientific and social Congress. I again want to thank Nguyen Manh Hiep, Bert Covert, and their colleagues for all of the time and work that they committed to IPS to make the Congress so successful.

IJP subscriptions can still be purchased through IPS, but very few people are taking advantage of this opportunity and I am considering eliminating it as an option. If you feel strongly about this issue, please let me know.

There are now 193 Full or Partial Lifetime Members in IPS. New Lifetime Members include:

H. Covert	J. Setchell
C. Fichtel	J. Liu
N. M. Hiep	T. Matsumoto

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 **2016 Congress in Chicago**. 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
IPS Treasurer and VP for Membership

Societal Business

Proceedings of the XXVth Congress of the International Primatological Society, Hanoi, Vietnam, August 2014

I am pleased to offer the minutes from the General Assembly and the two Council meetings held at the IPS Congress in Hanoi. These minutes have been reviewed and approved by the Officers and the representatives of affiliated societies that attended the Council meetings.

The Pre-Congress Meeting of the Council of the International Primatological Society Hanoi, Vietnam, August 11, 2014

Minutes

In attendance:

IPS Officers:

Tetsuro Matsuzawa (President),
Nancy Caine (Secretary General),
Steve Schapiro (Treasurer/VP for Membership),
Janette Wallis (VP for Conservation),
Elizabeth Lonsdorf (VP for Education),
Claudia Fichtel (VP for Communications),
Jo Setchell (VP for Research and IJP Editor),
Christoph Schwitzer (VP for Captive Care);

Ex officio:

Anthony Rylands (IUCN/PSG),
Juichi Yamagiwa (Past President);

Representatives of Affiliated Societies:

Zimbo Boonratana (SEAPA: Southeast Asia Primatology Association),
Kim Bard (EFP: European Federation for Primatology),
Jonah Ratsimbazafy (GERP: Groupe d'Etude et de Recherche sur les Primates de Madagascar),
Josia Razafindramanana (GERP: Groupe d'Etude et de Recherche sur les Primates de Madagascar),
Riashna Sithaldeen (PEGG: South African Primatology Society),
Yuji Takenoshita (PSJ: Primate Society of Japan),
Gisela Kopp (GfP: Gesellschaft für Primatologie),
Simon Bearder (PSGB: Primate Society of Great Britain),
Marilyn Norconk (ASP: American Society of Primatologists),
Mauricio Talebi (SBPr: Sociedade Brasileira de Primatologia),
Zhang Peng (PSC: Primate Society of China),
Angela Maldonado (APC: Asociación Primatológica Colombiana),
Liliana Cortés Ortiz (AMP: Asociación Mexicana de Primatología),
Marco Gamba (API: Associazione Primatologica Italiana),
Paola Moscoso (GEPE: Grupo de Especialistas de Primates del Ecuador),
Domingo Canales Espinosa (SLAPRIM: Sociedad Latinoamericana de Primatología).

- I. The meeting was called to order at 1:05 PM by President Matsuzawa. He praised and thanked the local organizing committee and the IPS officers who worked so hard to put the Congress together. A moment of silence was taken in honor of colleagues who have passed away since the last Congress, including Dr. Alison Jolly.

- II. Dr. Bert Covert and Hiep Nguyen Manh welcomed us on behalf of the organizing committee. They announced that 897 abstracts submitted by colleagues from 56 countries were accepted for presentation at the Congress.
- III. President's report
 - A. President Matsuzawa remarked on the importance of maintaining a record of the officers of IPS on the website, which has now been done. He urged that more historical information about IPS be added to the site.
 - B. President Matsuzawa presided over two committees this year: Awards (which selects the Lifetime Achievement Award winner) and Elections. Among a number of excellent nominees, Dr. Jeanne Altmann was selected for LAA, and Drs. Nancy Caine, Steve Schapiro, Joanna Setchell, and Janette Wallis were re-elected to their posts as Secretary General, Treasurer and VP for Membership, VP for Research, and VP for Conservation, respectively. President Matsuzawa described the importance of geographic, disciplinary, age, and gender equity in the membership of these committees.
 - C. President Matsuzawa asked that the Council discuss: the possibility of term limits for the officers of IPS; the suggestion that the Treasurer be an appointed, not elected, position; concerns about geographic representation among the officers of IPS; and the wisdom of withholding the vote count in elections for IPS officers. These items were referred to the agenda for the post-Congress Council meeting.
- IV. Dr. Steve Ross, chair of the local arrangements committee for the 2016 Congress in Chicago, delivered an update on the planning of the Congress. Hosted by the Lincoln Park Zoo (LPZ), the Congress will take place from August 21-27 at Navy Pier. The Congress will be a joint meeting of ASP and IPS, which has not happened since the 1996 Congress in Madison, Wisconsin. The fourth in the series of "Understanding Chimpanzees" symposia will take place immediately prior to the Congress at the LPZ. Dr. Ross and the LPZ are looking for sponsors and applying for grants that might reduce the registration fee, currently estimated to be about \$500 for a full member at the 'early bird' time point. Range country and student members will pay considerably less. The website for the Congress will be up shortly. In response to affiliates' concerns about getting visas to enter the U.S., Dr. Ross stated that they would do whatever they could to provide information and assistance to those who encounter problems with visas.
- V. Treasurer and VP for Membership Report (S. Schapiro)
 - A. The 2012 Congress in Cancun resulted in a deficit of \$8700. This was because we had 660 registrants, but had planned for 800. We always plan Congresses to break even, and we make money on Congresses when the number of registrants exceeds the number on which we based the budget, and/or when the costs incurred during the Congress are unexpectedly lower than we had anticipated. Considering that registrations for the Hanoi conference exceeded expectations (especially late registrations (which carry with them a higher fee), it is likely that we will make money on this Congress.
 - B. In response to a question about profitable Congresses, VP Schapiro reminded the Council that when we make money on a Congress, we use it to fund increased numbers of IPS research, conservation, and captive care grants (among other awards) in the following two years.
 - C. \$47,088 and \$39,500 was given out in grants and awards in 2013 and 2014, respectively. \$35,000 has been provided for the PCTP so far this year. PCTP costs were offset by generous contributions from the Margot Marsh Biodiversity Fund, Rufford Small Grants, GRASP, and the PSG Section on Great Apes. We take in about \$26,000 in dues every year.
 - D. Our financial books are kept on the calendar year. As of December 31, 2013, the general fund had a balance of \$154,469.14, which is a decrease of 6.8% from the year prior. The Conservation and Galante Funds totaled \$72,618.45. Together, all three funds are down 2.2% from last year.
 - E. VP Schapiro reported on membership trends.
 - 1. Membership is down from 1421 at the time of the 2012 Congress to 1247 at the current time. Most of that is due to a reduction in the large number of gratis memberships granted to people

living in the Congo in the past few years. Those individuals did not apply for renewal of their free memberships this year.

2. Membership from Asian countries is particularly on the rise (59 in 2006; 271 currently).
3. Lifetime membership should be encouraged, as it brings important revenue to IPS.
4. Can IPS set up a system whereby membership is automatically renewed each year, unless a member opts out? VP Schapiro will look into this.

VI. Presentation of a bid to host the 2018 Congress in Nairobi (L. Darby)

- A. Laura Darby, from the Great Ape Survival Program of the United Nations Environmental Program, presented a bid to host the 2018 Congress at the United Nations compound in Nairobi, Kenya. She responded to questions about housing, safety, and transportation, and the projected registration cost (about \$400 for a full member at the 'early bird' time point. Range country and student members will pay considerably less). Ms. Darby noted that students' registration will include free lunch every day.
- B. Concern about the registration fee was raised. Can't some of the line items be eliminated or reduced? Why can't we use the profits from prior Congresses to reduce registration fees? Treasurer Schapiro reminded the Council that profits from Congresses are used to fund more research grants, conservation awards, etc. in the following years.
- C. The Council voted unanimously to accept the bid.

VII. VP for Education (E. Lonsdorf)

- A. VP Lonsdorf noted the grants and awards given by her committee since the last Congress. (Details are given in IPS Bulletins from the prior two years)
- B. Eleven oral presentations and eight posters are being considered for the student award competition at this Congress. When asked about the early deadline to submit manuscripts for the competition, VP Lonsdorf replied that in order to schedule the presentations so that two common judges can attend each one, the decision as to the students who will be considered for the prizes must be made when the conference schedule is being drawn up.

VIII. VP for Conservation (J. Wallis)

- A. VP Wallis announced that the PCTP was a great success this year.
- B. VP Wallis noted the grants and awards given by her committee since the last Congress. (Details are given in IPS Bulletins from the prior two years).

IX. VP for Captive Care (C. Schwitzer)

- A. VP Schwitzer noted the grants and awards given by his committee since the last Congress. (Details are given in IPS Bulletins from the prior two years).
- B. The Thai translation of the IPS Captive Care Guidelines has now been published.

X. VP for Research (J. Setchell)

- A. VP Setchell noted the grants and awards given by her committee since the last Congress. (Details are given in IPS Bulletins from the prior two years).
- B. The Research Committee has been discussing the quality and quantity of research grants submitted and funded. Americans and Europeans have an advantage in that they are more likely to have been trained in grant writing skills, and can write in English as their first language. Liliana Cortés Ortiz (Mexico) agreed, and proposed that the Research Committee members should take this difference into consideration when selecting the best proposals to be funded. As of now, most awards go to students from the US and Europe or to those individuals from other countries who have been trained in these academic systems. The committee should include representatives from countries/regions other than the US and Europe, who can understand the cultural differences in the style of writing proposals in different parts of the world. This in no way would reduce the quality of research supported by IPS, but instead would allow people with training in different academic systems to benefit from this source of support for the advancement of science in primatology, with a multicultural perspective. Some members of the Council echoed the concerns, but due to time limitation no further discussion was possible.

- C. Should the number of funded grants be proportional to the number submitted for each of the grant categories (conservation, research, captive care), or should the amounts released for funding each category be equal? No resolution was reached on this matter.
- XI. VP for Communications (C. Fichtel)
- A. VP Fichtel has made modifications to the IPS web page and encourages our advice about it.
 - B. The “Unsung Hero” program is under-utilized. Two “heroes” from Costa Rica are the only recipients, thus far.
- XII. Brief report from the IUCN Primate Specialist Group (A. Rylands)
- A. Dr. Rylands thanked those who contribute to the PSG publications and conservation action plans. Journals/newsletters include *Neotropical Primates*, *African Primates*, *Lemur News*, *Asian Primates Journal*, and *Primate Conservation*. Many members of the PSG also contributed to volume 3 (A. Rylands, Editor) of *Handbook of the Mammals of the World*, edited by R. Mittermeier and D. Wilson.
 - B. The number of primate taxa identified by the PSG has remained about the same (695 species and subspecies), but there are more species and fewer subspecies.
 - C. Margot Marsh Biodiversity Foundation provided generous support for small travel grants for participation in the Hanoi Congress.
 - D. The proposed list of the 25 Most Endangered Primates will be presented at the Congress.
- XIII. Brief report on IJP (J. Setchell)
- A. Dr. Setchell, Editor of IJP, noted that the journal’s impact factor has risen to 1.99. In 2013, the average days to first decision was 32, and the average time between receipt at Springer and online first publication was 16 days. 185 manuscripts were submitted, with an acceptance rate of 56%.
 - B. An issue involving research ethics (publication of previously published work) and an ensuing dispute with the author in question is being handled by the editorial office.
- XIV. Brief reports from representatives of affiliated societies
- A. Primate Society of China (PSC). Zhang Peng reported that about 100 primatologists are working to formally establish the PSC.
 - B. Associazione Primatologica Italiana (API). Marco Gamba reported that API currently has 99 members. In August 2015, the European Federation for Primatology will meet jointly with API in Rome. API will host a “Primates Day” in Florence later this year.
 - C. American Society of Primatologists (ASP). Marilyn Norconk reported that ASP has about 440 members. Membership has been declining over the past few years. The 37th meeting of ASP will take place in Atlanta next month. The first Legacy Award was given (refer to ASP website for details of this award).
 - D. Primate Society of Great Britain (PSGB). Simon Bearder reported that PSGB hosts two meetings a year. In 2017 it will celebrate its 50th anniversary.
 - E. Grupo de Especialistas de Primates del Ecuador (GEPE). Paola Moscoso announced that there are twelve Ecuadorian primatologists who were organized two years ago and are recognized as part of the Ecuadorian Society of Mammalogy.
 - F. La Asociación Primatológica Colombiana (APC). Angela Maldonado reported that APC, established in 2006, has about 250 members, but only about 40 have paid dues. The APC holds a symposium on primatology as part of the Congreso Colombiano de Zoología meeting which will be in Cartagena this year. APC maintains a website in Spanish and English, and also produces a newsletter.
 - G. Asociación Mexicana de Primatología (AMP). Lillian Cortés Ortiz informed the Council that AMP was established in 1985 and maintains a core of about 15-20 members. Additional members join primarily during Congress years. The next Mexican Congress is in Veracruz.
 - H. Sociedade Brasileira de Primatologia (SBPr). According to Mauricio Talebi, SBPr has 219 members, but there is much fluctuation in membership. About 150 members regularly pay dues. They have

many new, young members working throughout Brazil and there is increasing cooperation with NGOs. The next national conference is in Manaus in August 2015.

- I. Sociedad Latinoamericana de Primatología (SLAPRIM). Domingo Canales Espinosa informed the Council that SLAPRIM was provisionally established at IPS in Cancun (2012) and formalized in 2013 with 64 founding members from 10 countries. SLAPRIM hopes to become legally recognized this year.
- J. South African Primate Society (PEGG). Riashna Sithaldeen reported that PEGG just had its 12th meeting. Membership fluctuates with about 30 paying members at any given time, but institutional representation is increasing. PEGG's next meeting will be in Cape Town. Culling of baboons by the forestry department is a topic of concern for PEGG, as there is evidence that the population can be controlled without culling but the status of baboons ("least concern") brings little attention to this issue.
- K. Gesellschaft für Primatologie (GfP). Gisela Kopp announced that the German society had its 25th anniversary just last year. It has 220 members and membership is declining slightly. It meets biannually with the next meeting in Leipzig. Its next meeting will be in Leipzig. The GfP's grant program is an important part of the society. The GfP participated as an external expert for primates in the formulation of new federal regulations for animal housing in zoos. Current activities include advocating against the use of primates in the entertainment industry and working on a position statement on the debate of legal rights for great apes, which has been introduced to the German parliament this year.
- L. Primate Society of Japan (PSJ). Yuji Takenoshita expressed appreciation to IPS for helping with funds to repair the snow monkey research station devastated by the tsunami. PSJ is very concerned about snow monkeys in areas with high radioactivity from the Fukushima meltdown. The Japanese government tends to underestimate the effects of the disaster and PSJ wants to alert the global community to the risks. PSG has about 500 members, and the membership is fairly stable. PSJ meets annually. This year the meeting was held in Osaka.
- M. Southeast Asia Primatological Association (SEAPA). Zimbo Boonratana explained that SEAPA was established as a voice for the entire region (not just Indonesia). SEAPA does not hold conferences or maintain a formal registry of members but urges participation in other primate conferences in the region. The Primate Specialist Group's Asian Primate Journal is supported by SEAPA.
- N. European Federation for Primatology (EFP). Kim Bard reported that the goal of EFP is to foster communication among primatologists across Europe. Meetings are held in alternate years with the IPS Congress and they attract about 250-300 people. Next year, EFP will meet in Rome, Italy.
- O. Groupe d'Etude et de Recherche sur les Primates de Madagascar (GERP). Established in 1994, GERP has 150 members from a variety of countries. Jonah Ratsimbazafy explained that GERP meets yearly. In October, GERP will sponsor the World Lemur Festival, and the Fifth International Lemur conference was held last year. GERP is involved in everything associated with lemurs: education, research, and conservation.

XV. New business

- A. Newly approved changes to the IPS Constitution and Bylaws: implications for IPS (N. Caine). In the interest of time, this was deferred to the post-Congress Council meeting.
- B. New VP for Fund Raising? In the interest of time, this was postponed for discussion at the post-Congress Council meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at about 5:45 PM.

Submitted by Nancy Caine, Secretary General, IPS

General Assembly of the International Primatological Society Hanoi, Vietnam, August 16, 2014

Minutes

- I. Call to order and President's remarks (T. Matsuzawa)
 - A. President Matsuzawa called the meeting to order at about 4 PM and asked for a moment of silence in remembrance of colleagues who passed away since the last Congress, including Lifetime Achievement Award winner Alison Jolly.
 - B. Sincere thanks were offered to the organizers of the Hanoi Congress
 - C. President Matsuzawa reminded the audience of the message he delivered at the 2012 Congress, when he took office. "The 'Three Cs': Continuity, Collaboration, and Commitment," he believes, will make IPS stronger and will best serve primatological science and primate conservation around the world.
 - D. President Matsuzawa chaired two committees this year: Awards and Elections. He reminded the audience that Jeanne Altmann was selected as this year's Lifetime Achievement Award winner. Dr. Altmann will speak at the 2016 Congress. Drs. Caine, Schapiro, Setchell and Wallis were re-elected to their posts as Secretary General, Treasurer/VP for Membership, VP for Research, and VP for Conservation, respectively.
 - E. Nguyen Mahn Hiep, speaking on behalf of the Vietnamese members of the Local Arrangements Committee, presented gifts of appreciation to Bert Covert, Noel Rowe, Stephen Nash, Steve Schapiro, and President Matsuzawa for their assistance with planning the Congress.
- II. Financial Report (S. Schapiro)
 - A. As of December 31, 2013, the general fund had a balance of \$154, 469.14, which is a decrease of 6.8% from the year prior. We lost money at the last Congress but expect to do better than break even for the current Congress.
 - B. \$47,088 and \$39,500 was given out in grants and awards in 2013 and 2014, respectively. \$35,000 has been provided for the PCTP so far this year. PCTP costs were offset by generous contributions from the Margot Marsh Biodiversity Fund, Rufford Small Grants, GRASP, and the PSG Section on Great Apes.
 - C. Questions were posed from the audience:
 1. Can we have automatic renewal of membership? VP Schapiro will look into this.
 2. Should the current, relatively equal distribution of funds for grants submitted to the conservation, captive care, education, and research committees be reconsidered to more accurately reflect the number of submissions? VP Schapiro expressed the opinion that we value all four of these areas equally, and thus approximately the same amount should be distributed to each area. The officers agreed to bring this matter to the post-Congress Council meeting.
- III. Report on IPS 2016 in Chicago (S. Ross)
 - A. This Congress will be the 50th anniversary of the first IPS meeting (1966, Frankfurt, Germany).
 - B. Dates are August 21-27, 2016.
 - C. It will be the first time that a zoological park (the Lincoln Park Zoo) has been the sole host of an IPS Congress. The LPZ is a free zoo with substantial experience in hosting large events.
 - D. The Congress will be at the Navy Pier, with many lodging options from hostels to 5-star hotels nearby.
 - E. The registration fee is likely to be about \$500 for regular members at the 'early bird' time point. As always, there will be substantially reduced rates for students and primatologists from range countries.
 - F. Preceding the Congress is the fourth in the symposium series on chimpanzees hosted by LPZ.
 - G. Look for the Congress website to be active soon.

- IV. IPS 2018: Nairobi (L. Darby)
 - A. The United Nations Compound in Nairobi, Kenya, will be the site of the 2018 Congress.
 - B. The organizers hope to use the occasion and location to bring together scientists, policy makers, and “on the ground” conservation authorities to incite meaningful dialog for change.
- V. Pre-Congress Training Program 2014 & Galante Family Winery Conservation Scholarship (J. Wallis)
 - A. This was yet another successful PCTP program, held at the Endangered Primate Rescue Center at Cuc Phuong National Park south of Hanoi.
 - B. The staff and participants, including 12 individuals from 11 countries around the world, were introduced and given a warm round of applause. VP Wallis remarked that these trainees will return to their home countries to implement and teach others what they have learned in the PCTP program.
 - C. The Conservation Committee awarded Toai Nguyen Van with the Galante Family Winery Conservation Scholarship in 2013. Bishwanath Rijal was the winner in 2014.
- VI. International Journal of Primatology (J. Setchell)
 - A. The impact factor of IJP has risen to 1.99. In 2013, the editorial office received 185 manuscripts, of which 56% were accepted.
 - B. Dr. Setchell asked that we send our best work to IJP.
- VII. IUCN Primate Specialist Group/World’s Most Endangered report (A. Rylands)
 - A. The 2012-2014 list of the World’s 25 Most Endangered Primates was presented in an extended version at the Congress. The list includes five species from Africa, six from Madagascar, nine from Asia, and five from the Neotropics.
 - B. The need for enhanced conservation efforts is apparent, as 50% of primate species are threatened.
- VIII. Student paper and poster competition winners (E. Lonsdorf)
 - A. Eleven oral presentations and eight posters were chosen as finalists in the Student Competition, and were judged by members of the Education Committee. These finalists were selected from among 88 expanded abstracts submitted by student authors who entered the competition.
 - B. The winners of the best oral presentation were:
 1. 1st Place – Andreas Berghänel, University of Göttingen. Social play drives motor skill acquisition at the expense of growth: a developmental tradeoff.
 2. 2nd Place – Steven McPhee, Florida Atlantic University. A camera trap study of the cryptic, terrestrial guenon *Cercopithecus lomamiensis* in central Democratic Republic of Congo.
 3. Honorable Mention – Jonathan Clayton, University of Minnesota: Associations between nutrition, gut microbiome, and health in red-shanked doucs (*Pygathrix nemaeus*): a model for the subfamily Colobinae.
 - C. The winners of the best poster presentations were:
 1. 1st Place – Onja Razafindratsima, Rice University. Assessing the value of lemur seed-dispersers to plant recruitment success in Madagascar rainforests
 2. 2nd Place – Benjamin Buckley, Cambridge University. Ranging behaviour of male orang-utans in an unfragmented Bornean habitat and implications for mating-system dynamics.
 3. Honorable Mention – Rachel Jacobs, Stony Brook University. Developing novel face recognition techniques for population assessments and long-term research of threatened lemurs.
 - D. The Education Committee also awarded four Southwick Prizes and eight Jacobsen Prizes over the past two years. Details about these awards can be found in the IPS Bulletin.
- IX. Items from the floor
 - A. What is the likely registration fee for the 2018 Congress in Nairobi? Answer: estimated at \$400 for full members at the “early bird” time point.
 - B. The dates of the meetings of several national primate societies were announced by members of those organizations.

- C. A motion was made by Myron Shekelle, endorsed by numerous others at the meeting, that "... an ad hoc committee be established to develop resources to ensure that the use of primates in visual media, such as films and TV, results in maximum benefits for primates and primatology, and promotes the legal and ethical treatment of primates and primatologists, of local people, and of conservation areas." Per the IPS bylaws, this motion will be considered at the post-Congress Council meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at about 6:30 PM.

Submitted by Nancy Caine, Secretary General of IPS.

The Post-Congress Meeting of the Council of the International Primatological Society, Hanoi, Vietnam, August 17, 2014

Minutes

In attendance:

IPS Officers:

Tetsuro Matsuzawa (President),
Nancy Caine (Secretary General),
Steve Schapiro (Treasurer/VP for Membership),
Janette Wallis (VP for Conservation),
Elizabeth Lonsdorf (VP for Education),
Claudia Fichtel (VP for Communications),
Jo Setchell (VP for Research and IJP Editor);

Representatives of Affiliated Societies:

Zimbo Boonratana (SEAPA: Southeast Asia Primatology Association),
Kim Bard(EFP: European Federation for Primatology),
Jonah Ratsimbazafy (GERP: Groupe d'Etude et de Recherche sur les Primates de Madagascar),
Riashna Sithaldeen (PEGG: South African Primatology Society),
Yuji Takenoshita (PSJ: Primate Society of Japan),
Julia Ostner (GfP: Gesellschaft für Primatologie),
Marilyn Norconk (ASP: American Society of Primatologists),
Mauricio Talebi (SBPr: Sociedade Brasileira de Primatologia),
Songtao Guo (PSC: Primate Society of China),
Angela Maldonado (APC: Asociación Primatológica Colombiana),
Marco Gamba (API: Associazione Primatologica Italiana),
Paola Moscoso (GEPE: Grupo de Especialistas de Primates del Ecuador),
Domingo Espinoza (SLAPRIM: Sociedad Latinoamericana de Primatología).

- I. The meeting was called to order at about 8:30 AM by President Matsuzawa and introductions were made.
- II. The following motion, made at the General Assembly, was considered. "...an ad hoc committee be established to develop resources to ensure that the use of primates in visual media, such as films and TV, results in maximum benefits for primates and primatology, and promotes the legal and ethical treatment of primates and primatologists, of local people, and of conservation areas." After some discussion to clarify the aims of the motion, the Council voted unanimously to establish an ad hoc committee to study and make recommendations about the role of the media in depicting primatology, primates, and primatologists. The committee will be co-chaired by the Vice Presidents for Education (E. Lonsdorf) and Communication (C. Fichtel).

- III. The Council considered whether or not the Lifetime Achievement Award should be limited to one per Congress year, or if the Awards Committee should be free to make the award to two or more primatologists. The consensus of Council was that we continue to make just one award per cycle. Selecting additional LAA honorees dilutes the importance of the award and would constrain the program committee in its planning of plenary speakers.
- IV. Proposed Constitution and Bylaws changes. The Council voted to propose three changes.
 - A. The first change is that the number of nominees for each office be limited to two and that we stipulate that the vote count will be published (Article 5, section 2, of the Bylaws).
 - B. Article 13 of the Constitution currently states, "Any national or multinational scientific organization of primatologists may register with the Secretary General as an affiliate." Council proposes that a sentence be added for clarification: "The Secretary General will seek approval from the IPS officers for the inclusion of that organization as an affiliate."
 - C. Third, the Council proposed that there be a term limit of two terms for all of the IPS offices. Currently the only office with a term limit (one term) is the office of President (Article 5 of the Constitution).
 - D. These proposed changes will be presented to the membership for a vote, per Article 11 of the Constitution.
- V. The Council discussed the possibility that the office of Treasurer might be separated from the VP for Membership and become an appointed, rather than elected, position, in part because it has been difficult to find members who are willing to run for this office. However, the Council felt that it would not be wise to take the position of Treasurer out of the voting process.
- VI. VP Setchell and other IPS members have been working on a document that sets forth recommendations on best practices for ethical field research. The document will be circulated among the officers and, if approved, will appear on the IPS website as a resource for IPS members and others who are seeking guidance in designing and carrying out field studies.
- VII. The Council discussed the possibility that IPS should add a new office: Vice President for Fund Raising. The consensus was that fund raising is a specialized profession that is unlikely to be successful in the hands of anyone other than a development specialist. IPS is not in a position to afford such a position, at least at this time. The Council does recognize, however, the need for fund raising on behalf of IPS.
- VIII. The following topics were raised by affiliate representatives during the meeting:
 - A. Should we Skype the Council meetings so that individuals who cannot attend can participate? The consensus was no, because there must be incentive to attend the Congress and the Council meetings. Face-to-face interactions are especially important in maintaining international relationships and perspectives.
 - B. There was agreement that IPS could benefit from a policy statement on national and international trade in live primates. Angela Maldonado (Colombia) will put together a working group and report back to the officers.
 - C. Kim Bard (European Federation) reiterated her concerns about registration fees for Congresses. Shouldn't the Council be scrutinizing the proposed budgets for Congresses? Congresses are not described in the constitution as moneymaking endeavors, yet IPS does make a profit on most of its Congresses. Various members of the Council echoed the concerns about registration costs, and others expressed frustration that bids to host Congresses at lower costs have not been developed and submitted for consideration. Treasurer Schapiro reiterated that budgets for Congresses are indeed planned to break even and profits are made primarily when attendance exceeds expectations. The Council hopes that when we meet in Chicago we will be able to choose among several bids for the 2020 Congress, and that at least some of these bids are able to propose a Congress at lower cost.
 - D. Mauricio Talebi (Brazil) asked that time be given to affiliates to announce their upcoming meetings at the General Assembly.

- E. Marco Gamba (Italy) noted that the General Assembly (GA) needs to include more time for open discussion. The Council agreed with this in principle, although an extension of the time devoted to the GA will limit the time and space available for oral presentations by eliminating that time frame from the scientific schedule. Presentations given at the GA need to be shorter and limited to only the most necessary information.
- F. Riashna Sithaldeen (South Africa) expressed concern that African primatologists remain in the distinct minority at IPS meetings and could benefit from more recognition of their research and conservation efforts. Jonah Ratsimbazafy (Madagascar) agreed. The hope is that there will be a Pan-African meeting of representatives from habitat countries next year to talk about the way forward in establishing primate societies and promoting primatology in Africa.
- G. Marco Gamba (Italy) expressed concern, echoed by others on the Council, that photos of primatologists holding primates regularly appear in the general media and even in professional presentations, which sends the wrong message to those who see such photos. This might be part of the best practices document being developed by Dr. Setchell's working group and it might also be included in the policy that will be put forth by the ad hoc committee on interactions with the media (see above).
- H. VP Janette Wallis asked for a discussion among the officers of how money is disbursed across grant types (education, captive care, research, conservation). She also reported that the Conservation Committee is moving forward with a website linked to the main IPS page that will provide more information and updates about IPS conservation activities. President Matsuzawa was opposed to this link, as he prefers to spend our efforts toward upgrading the IPS website in general to make it more informative and user friendly.
- I. Yuji Takenoshita (Japan) thanked IPS again for its support of recovery efforts following the Fukushima disaster.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:30 PM

Submitted by Nancy Caine, Secretary General, IPS

IPS 2016 in Chicago, Illinois, USA

The XXVI Congress of the International Primatological Society (IPS-2016), will be hosted by Lincoln Park Zoo's Lester Fisher Center for the Study and Conservation of Apes Chicago, Illinois, USA from August 21 - 29, 2016.

<http://www.ipschicago.org>

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



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

Report from Captive Care Grant Recipient Milada Řeháková

Conservation Centre for the Philippine Tarsier in Bilar, Bohol

Introduction

Morphology

With their body size they really belong to smallest primates of the world (average weight is 110 – 140 gram) (Dagosto et al. 2001, Neri-Arboleda et al. 2002). They got their English, Latin and also Czech name according to elongated tarsus. Elongated and clubbed fingers serve for better adhesion to substrate. The whole body except the tail is covered with very soft fur. They have extremely big head in comparisons with body. Their enormously huge eyes are fixed in the skull and weight together more than brain of this animals. Such big eyes are necessary for their nocturnal life. Perfect vision is extremely important for them. In contrast to most of nocturnal primates tarsiers lack tapeum lucidum (light reflecting area). A special adaptation of the back bone allows rotating head up to 180 degrees without moving the body.



The Philippine tarsier - © Milada Řeháková.

Ecology and behavior

Tarsiers are nocturnal insectivorous primates. They are the only strictly carnivorous primates. Tarsiers prey mainly on insects, but may feed also on spiders, crustaceans, small vertebrates, e.g.

lizards. To the main predators except humans belong feral cats, civets, raptors or snakes.

Tarsiers are active from dusk to dawn. During day they rest covered in the trees 1-2 m from the ground. Tarsiers are arboreal clingers and leapers. Because of nocturnal life style the olfactory and acoustic communication are the most important. Tarsiers scent mark their home-ranges regularly and regularly vocalize at dusk and dawn. Social system and acoustic communication are the main topics of our research. Tarsiers live in various habitat types – primary and secondary forest, mangroves include tropical rainforest with dense vegetation and trees that offer it protection like tall grasses, bushes and bamboo shoots. They are lacking in areas with high human density and intense agriculture (Dagosto et al. 2001, Neri-Arboleda et al. 2002), so their occurrence becomes rarer.

Systematics

Tarsiers form their own lineage between prosimians and monkeys. To date nine species living in Southeast Asia - Sulawesi, Sundaes a Philippines have been described. Eight species are found in Indonesia - *Tarsius bancanus* (Horsfield 1821), *Tarsius diana* (Niemitz et al. 1991), *Tarsius pelengensis* (Sody 1949), *Tarsius pumilus* (Miller & Hollister 1921), *Tarsius sangirensis* (Meyer 1897), *Tarsius spectrum* (Erxleben 1777), *Tarsius lariang* (Merker & Groves 2006) and recently described *Tarsius tumpara* (Shekelle et al. 2008).

Only one species *Tarsius syrichta* (Linnaeus 1758) is found in the Philippines. Three subspecies of *Tarsius syrichta* have been described. All these subspecies are found on islands that belonged to former large Pleistocene island of Greater Mindanao. *Tarsius syrichta syrichta* (Linnaeus 1758) lives on Samar and Leyte, *Tarsius syrichta carbonarius* (Heude 1899) on Mindanao, *Tarsius syrichta fraterculus* (Miller 1910) on Bohol. Other populations were found on Dinagat, Siargao and Basilan and they could be regarded as different subspecies (Brandon-Jones et al. 2004).

Population status and conservation

Tarsiers and the Philippines remaining biodiversity and the ecosystems are under tremendous threats. Logging and mining have destroyed most of the forests. Except of the degradation of their habitat tarsiers are threatened directly by humans. Tarsiers are killed as pests while hunting for insects on the field and they are hunted for illegal wildlife pet trade or used as tourist attractions.



According to the IUCN Red book this species has been transferred from “Data Deficient” category to the „Near Threatened“ category. Population of the Philippine tarsier is decreasing. Habitat loss and illegal pet trade are the main threats. After the Presidential Proclamation from 1997 the Philippine tarsier (*Tarsius syrichta*) is specially protected faunal species of the Philippines. His future depends on conservation activities and education of local people. Detailed research that will help to gain lacking information about this species is necessary.

Because of their nocturnal life, rapid locomotion and lacking tapetum lucidum tarsiers are one of the most difficult nocturnal primates to observe in their natural habitat. Only few studies have focused on the Philippine tarsiers (*T. syrichta*) and information about their behaviour and also distribution are very incomplete.

The Philippine tarsier is one of the least known primates. Until now only few studies have investigated the biology, ecology and behaviour of the Philippine tarsier (Dagosto & Gebo 1997, Dagosto et al. 2001, Neri-Arboleda et al. 2002, Jachowski & Pizzaras 2005, Řeháková- Petrů et al. 2012a, 2012b, Lovegrove et al. 2013). Milada Řeháková-Petrů conducted a two years long study on two localities – Corella and Bilar, Bohol and

collected valuable data about behaviour of the Philippine tarsier.

Tarsiers are very difficult to keep in captivity. Number of zoos around the world tried to keep and breed Philippines tarsiers in the past but there was no success in establishing a viable population in long term. Similar situation is in the Philippines. Some of the private keeper reports success with breeding, however the conditions where animals are kept are unsuitable and there are no scientific data to prove the breeding or conservation success.

Therefore, for ensuring a future of this unique species, symbol of the Philippines, we must strongly focus on conservation. Apart from in-situ conservation (in the wild) there is a strong need of establishing of a conservation centre that will serve as a basis for scientific research to collect data about possibilities of captive breeding of the Philippine tarsier and also for conservation education.

Objectives

Goal of this project is the integration of conservation activities, education and research, which will help to gain lacking information about this interesting and still little studied species and help its conservation ex-situ.

Objective 1: To establish a breeding centre for tarsiers as the first centre focusing on conservation and research tarsier in a scientific way, which will serve as a basis for establishing a viable captive population of the Philippine tarsier.

Objective 2: To collect data about behaviour of tarsiers in the captivity.

Objective 3: To develop detailed husbandry guidelines for the Philippine tarsiers.

Objective 4: To continue with conservation education in the Simply Butterfly Conservation Centre with a strong focus on tarsier as a symbol of the country.

Project accomplishments

The project started in early 2012 based on the Memorandum of Agreement between Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the Wings of Serenity. Since that time a new area for the project purpose was chosen. The property is owned by Wings of Serenity and is situated in barangay Subayon, Bilar, a very quiet three hectare area suitable for wildlife conservation.

Within this area, preparations for the tarsier conservation centre facilities have started. It was first planned that the work should be finished within an earlier time frame but unfortunately the work was interrupted due to the recent earthquake that caused material, work-power and also financial damage and loss to the project. Therefore a longer period of time was spent on the preparations for getting the tarsiers into a professionally maintained centre and thus we are now submitting this comprehensive report before we continue with the next objection which is to obtain tarsiers for behaviour studies with captivity.

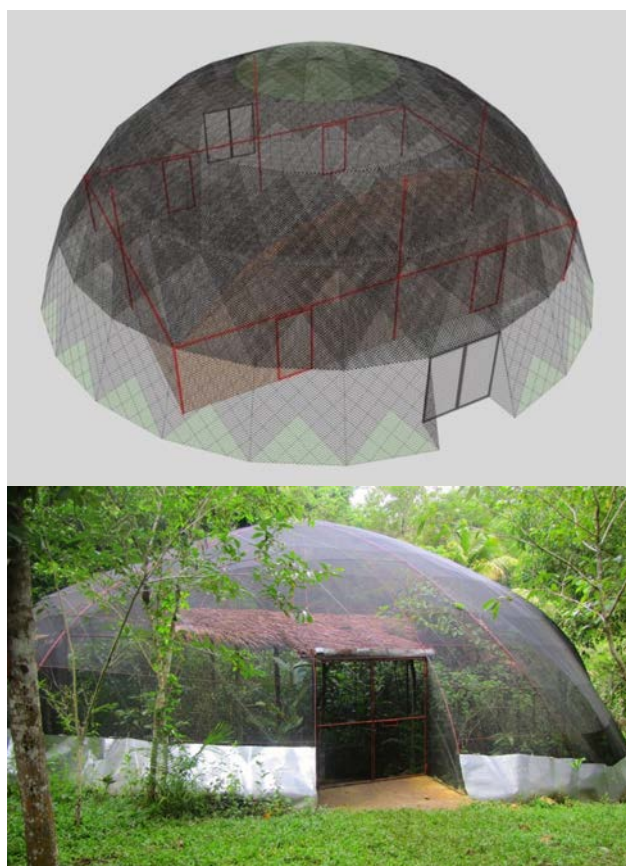


Peaceful three hectare project site – © Cristy Burlace.

1. Establishing of a breeding centre

Tarsier enclosure. We have built a tarsier enclosure following the guidelines of Dr. Milada Řeháková, the scientists of the project. The enclosure covers an area of around 150 m². Inside it is divided into four rectangle parts covered with a globe like roof and surrounded by corridor for safe and easy entrance of the staff. The enclosure is covered by soft nylon net to

prevent predators entering the enclosure, but at the same time maintaining a nature temperature and humidity for the tarsier. The flooring of the enclosure is natural soil and leave matting. The foliage inside the enclosure has been planted to simulate a secondary forest environment. There is a mix of large and small trees, bushes and grasses. Many of the plants provide excellent leaping and climbing opportunities. Some of the plants proved include: nest leave ferns, Chinese Bamboo, Napier Grass, Handamay, Native Pandan, Ficus Plants, Sagise to name a few. Manmade wooden shelters were added to the enclosure to give the tarsier optional resting sites within the enclosure. Feeding stations were created with coconut shells or bamboos sticks where live food will be placed ready for the tarsier to hunt for it naturally.



Enclosure design – © Cristy Burlace.

The main enclosure has been continuously maintained, with improvements made to the design of each compartment. This work focused mainly on digging out inappropriate plants which were replaced for suitable trees or seedlings. In additionally to this, the base of the outer dome has been reinforced with a new vertical layer of bricks covered with GI sheets.



View 1 – from the entrance to enclosure

View 2 – right side (neighbouring wall with en. 2)



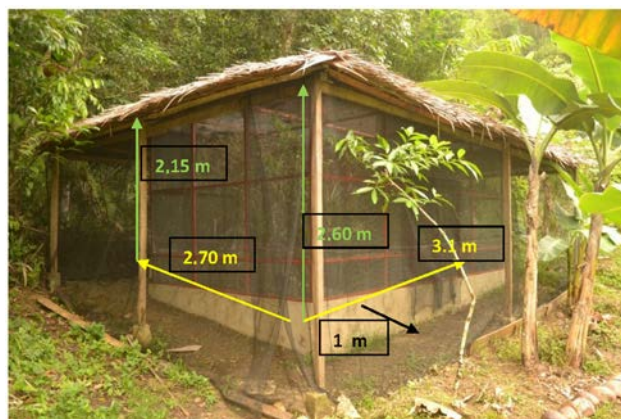
View 3 – left side

View 4 – floor (seen from the door)

Enclosure design – © Filip Wojciechowski.

In September construction was started on a smaller enclosure, and was finished on 14th November 2014. It was constructed for quarantine purposes, and where newly caught tarsiers will be placed for observations. The smaller enclosure will also serve as an additional space for animals which need to be separated from the others in case of any problems.

The smaller enclosure is rectangle in shape and comprises of two compartments which can be joined when needed with the help of a moving wall between them. This complex is built with a short cement base wall, with attached steel frame and wire mesh covered with a soft nylon net. The bottom of the inside flooring is natural soil and planted with natural vegetation as furnishing. Both compartments have an equal size of 8,37 m², covering in total 16,74 m². It is located on a slight slope, and because of that the height of the enclosure is 2,15 m in the lowest point and 2,60 m in the highest. The entire complex is



surrounded by a safety corridor of 1 m in width with a nipa roof over the corridor and additional soft nylon net on the sides.

Tarsier food sources. As the enclosure is covered with net, the food for tarsiers needs to be provided every day. Tarsiers are carnivorous therefore a variable diet including crickets, locusts, grasshoppers, cicadas, beetles, katydids, mantids, dragonflies, mealworms, lizards, geckos, baby mice, eggs will be provided. We have researched breeding techniques for super worms, crickets and mice that are directly bred in our centre.

The insect breeding station is a major part of the tarsier project site. In the last 12 months the on-going process of breeding mealworms, crickets, katydids, mice and cockroach is been focused on.

We have also been working on the development of capturing techniques for other nocturnal insects found on our property, this has been possible because of the increase of insect habitat replanting done on site over the last nine months.

Insect habitat is an important part that makes up the project site. The development of a natural pond into the area has helped to increase food options, including dragonflies and frogs. Sugar cane and rice has been planted to attract beetles and mole crickets respectively. These are extra supplement food options to the insects produced within the food station.



Outdoor insect habitat created onsite, housing and food plants, natural pond on site and satellite insect house – © Cristy Burlace.

Satellite insect houses are placed around the project site to also help product and maintain an extra high number of insects. Within these satellite insect houses we mainly focus on Orthoptera. These are stand-alone natural self-producing breeding areas.

Catching of tarsiers. From July onwards, intensive monitoring of the surrounding forests has been conducted in order to find an appropriate pair of tarsiers to serve as the founding pair for the breeding colony at the Centre. After evening exploration of the forests and finding possible individuals, the daily search was then started. This resulted in locating a male which was suitable for being transferred to the Centre. This was conducted in September 2014 with assistance of Filipino staff of the Project, who helped with catching and after with transportation. A male tarsier was captured in barangay Riverside, Bilar. After transportation it was examined and weighed.

With the male comfortably housed in our centre, the search for a female was started. It is being conducted in the areas far away from the male catching site, guaranteeing genetic distinctiveness between individuals in the Centre. Two suitable females were found, although one still had a dependent juvenile, therefore being rejected as a tarsier to be transferred. Catching efforts had been made on the other female, with two trials conducted in the presence of DENR staff. Even though one attempt was carried out after dusk and the second one during the day, both were unsuccessful. Current efforts focus on exploring forests with an aim to find specific sleeping sites of the female, which will facilitate next catching.



2. Collecting data about behavior

Activity budget. After a habituation period (i.e. giving time to the animal to adjust to its new surroundings) of 2-3 weeks after catching and transferring the centre's first tarsier, "Julius", into the larger enclosure, a preliminary study was carried out on activity budget, i.e. the proportion

of time the tarsier spends exhibiting different behaviours, was employed.

Recording was done 13 hours a day, starting at 05:00 PM and ending at 06:00AM the next day. A total of 104 observation hours were recorded over a period of 2 weeks.

Even though the study is to be considered preliminary, it serves as a baseline for adjusting data collection methods, husbandry guidelines and other matters related to the long term research goals of the project.

Observations will continue upon the capture of another individual (a female) with relevant adjustments to the study methods.

3. Developing of the husbandry guidelines

The husbandry guidelines for tarsiers kept in the proposed centre in Bilar has been developed. We have compiled the basic husbandry guidelines and recommendation for captive tarsiers based on experiences of zoo colleagues keeping tarsiers in the past and on own experiences with zoo primate husbandry and behaviour of the wild or semi-captive tarsiers in the Philippines. These husbandry recommendations are developed for Philippines only, because of natural climate, lighting and possibility of obtaining natural food for tarsiers which can eliminate the possible problems with tarsiers in captivity. This version will be further updated.

4. Conservation education

As a part of this complex tarsier conservation programme we have already started in 2012 with extension of conservation education in the Habitat Bohol Conservation Centre (run in part by Wings of Serenity) with a strong focus on tarsier as a symbol of the country. We have developed a visitors' centre to raise awareness about the tarsier and other wildlife conservation among visitors using educational panels, posters, photo exhibition or video documents, trained guides in providing information about tarsiers to the visitors of the centre and promoted ecotourism in the area by organizing guided night safaris (funded by Ministry of foreign affairs of Czech Republic in 2012).

The showroom is now in the process of being redesigned to mimic the Philippine jungle at night-time, with new informational posters highlighting the Tarsius Projects' aims and accomplishments so far. The exhibit will focus on the main aspects of the project, namely research, captive tarsier



Tarsier conservation education centre - © Milada Řeháková.

welfare, educational programme and Night Safari.

As a part of the tarsier conservation programme we cooperate with a local community and employ local people. In 2014 we have organized a workshop about handicrafts that was held in the village of Subayon, Bilar, Bohol. Attended by a large number of local people of all ages, the workshop was about how to make dream catchers and other crafts made from common materials in the area such as coconut shell and bamboo. The reason for this initiative is to provide an opportunity for the people of this village to learn a livelihood skill and creating a profit by making crafts, which are currently beginning to be offered for sale in Habitat Bohol Conservation Center's souvenir shop, in Bilar.



Livelihood training, dream catcher project, products for sale © Cristy Burlace.

Another event was tarsier theatre. All children like stories, and if with that story they learn about tarsier and become interested in caring for the environment, the goal is achieved! "*The life of the Tarsier Ani*" is a children's short story about a baby tarsier called Ani, who became a hero when saved his mom from a dangerous situation. "*The*



Tarsier theatre in a local school – © Elba Gonzales Betancor.

life of the Tarsier Ani" was prepared to be told theatrically: printed illustrations, tarsier mascot costume, puppet made with tissue tubes and the narrator in local language. Followingly, The Tarsius project has developed an educational programme for elementary schools called "**Ambassadors of Tarsiers**" comprising of a theatrical performance and creative drawing.

The Tarsius Project visited Owac Elementary School, in barangay Subayon. This is the first school out of five in which an educational theatrical performance is given for grades 1-3. The educational program highlights the behavior of the Philippine tarsier, its natural habitat and the threats it is facing through habitat destruction and illegal pet-trade. The theatric performance was conducted by the Projects' two field assistants Alexander Wielbass and Filip Wojciechowski with a Filipino narrator. The entire dialog was in Visayan. After the performance there is a quiz with questions regarding the behaviour of the Philippine tarsier and the habitat it lives in. There was also a session of creative drawing in which the children are able to express themselves through drawing. The workshop ends with the handing out of "Tarsier Ambassador" certificates.



Key stakeholders

Tarsius, o. s. NGO - the Tarsius project is run by Tarsius, o. s. NGO, led by Dr. Milada Řeháková. It is actively involved in the Philippine tarsier conservation since 2009 with the main goals of research, conservation education of local people and improving of tarsiers in captivity on Bohol Island. The team has been working in close cooperation with local partner organization.

Wings of Serenity - in December 2009 close cooperation with Wings of Serenity running a conservation centre in Bilar, Bohol, was established. Wings of Serenity work in close partnership with the community, employing local people, safe guarding and enhancing the environment and educating the people. It employs over 30 staff members, of which all families residence in the township of Bilar. It is a committee based conservation project that believes in helping the local people to improve their lives through learning, awareness and employment. It is founded on conservation principals, by which it has created the only butterfly garden in the Philippines that can record over 150 species of butterfly flying free in an open type man made garden. With the rich biodiversity created, it is not just butterflies that enjoy our man made habitat. Over 40 species of birds find haven in the garden. It entertains over 10,000 visitors a month, as well as many school groups. Since 2010 it is involved in tarsier conservation together with Dr. Řeháková, providing accommodation, internet access, overall assistance with the fieldwork – as transport, communication with local community, actual work in the field etc. The proposed tarsier conservation programme will be developed at the Wings of Serenity property, with the centre providing co-funding and in-kind contributions.

Embassy of the Czech Republic in Manila – is an official partner of the Tarsius project. The Ministry of the Foreign affairs of the Czech Republic funded the educational activities of the tarsier conservation centre in Bilar in 2012

World Association of Zoos and Aquaria (WAZA) – became a partner providing an official support (no financial support) to the Tarsius project.

Prosimian Taxon Advisory Group (TAG) of European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA) – provides an official support (no financial support) to the Tarsius project.

Team members

RNDr. Milada Řeháková-Petrů, Ph.D., is a zoologist with broad experiences in the field with research of free ranging primates as well as with a zoo background. She has spent more than 15 months (2002-2006) studying behaviour of free-ranging Hanuman langurs in India. During 2009-2010 she conducted the first long-term study focused on behaviour of the Philippine tarsier. She got expertise in radio-telemetry in the field as well as with the data analyses. She also conducted several educational programmes for local students. During 2010 she did a survey of the captive tarsier facilities in Loboc, Bohol, displaying tarsiers as a tourist attraction and reported her findings to the local authorities, including the Minister of Environment. This reports, together with the meeting that M. Řeháková-Petrů and the ambassador of the Czech Republic Josef Rychtar initiated in December 2010, contributed to the change of these captive facilities and transferring the captive animals to better conditions in 2011. She also published husbandry guidelines and reported them to local authorities as well. Based on this the situation with tourist captive tarsiers is currently being solved and the conditions being improved. She is the leader of the Tarsius project (www.tarsiusproject.org) and also created an NGO Tarsius, o. s. for supporting the research and conservation of the Philippine tarsier. Dr. Milada Řeháková is responsible for scientific implementation of the proposed project, providing expertise based on her broad experiences with in-situ as well as ex-situ conservation.

Cristy Burlace lives in the Philippines for more than ten years. She is a founder of the private organization Wings of Serenity and advisor to Habitat Bohol (formally Simply Butterflies Conservation Center) that has been involved in butterfly and habitat conservation in Bilar. She is a skilful person with broad experiences in working with people in a cross culture situation, working with natural resources, enhancing biodiversity, protecting and enhancing the environment through careful habitat development, developing and maintaining a sustainable project, developing environmental educational and activities through staff training and displays for visitors interactive learning experience, developing educational resources. She is involved in tarsier conservation since

2010 when she started to assist the Tarsius project led by M. Řeháková-Petrů.

Michael Gumapac is a local conservationist. He is involved in butterfly, bird and habitat conservation as the manager of the Habitat Bohol. He manages over 25 Bilar residents that are employed within Habitat Bohol. He is an experienced conservationist with an excellent knowledge of local flora and fauna. He is involved in tarsier conservation since 2010 when he started to assist the Tarsius project led by M. Řeháková-Petrů.

Julius Baslot is a local hunter turned into conservationist who is cooperating with the Tarsius project since the beginning of 2010. He has broad experiences with tracking tarsiers in the wild and is a good observer. Since late 2010 he is a regular employee of the Simply Butterfly Conservation Centre (now Habitat Bohol) specializing on raising awareness among the visitors. He is also responsible for maintaining the prepared tarsier enclosure and a food source (breeding of insects). He is the main spotter on the guided night safari tours.

Armando Luza resides in barangay Subayon, Bilar and has been with the project since 2013. He manages the insect breeding area and oversees the project workers daily jobs of insect care and insect habitat maintenance. He is a former barangay councillor and is skilled at dealing with people.

Joel Macaambac resides in barangay Subayon, Bilar and has been with the project since 2012. He is employed fulltime as a maintenance worker on the project site. He has been training to breed and maintain the insects raised on site. He is knowledgeable in local plants and handles insect plant foods supplies.

Trifon Jaque resides in barangay Riverside, Bilar, and has been helping out with the project as a tarsier spotter. He is college level in Bachelor of Agriculture and Technology. He is knowledgeable in local plants and farming methods. With a keen set of eyes and a green thumb, he is a very valuable member of the tarsier project team.

Jobert Cabusao resides in Bilar and is employed full time as an educational guide at Habitat Bohol. He has also been trained as an English speaking guide for the night safari tours. He has a strong understand on environmental conservation and education.

RNDr. Lubomír Peške is expert in radio-telemetry of different bird and mammalian

species in all over the world. In the project he is responsible for the radio-telemetry methodology and analyses; in 2012 he organized the conservation centre equipment and the night safari tours training.

Alexander Wielbass is a biologist educated in general Biology and Ethology and Animal Biology, graduated in Sweden. He has rich zoo experiences including work with primates. He conducted Master thesis at Kolmarden Wildlife Park, studying the taste responsiveness of black-and-white lemurs (*Varecia variegata*) towards sugars. Practical work included training of animals to the experimental procedure, recording and analysis of data as well as writing a scientific article for publication. He works as a field assistant. Work tasks include: sampling of forest areas for tarsiers (*Tarsius syrichta*).

Filip Wojciechowski has graduated from Adam Mickiewicz University in Poland and holds a master degree in Environmental Biology. For 5 years he had been working in Poznań Zoo and thus, has experiences with husbandry of range of nocturnal mammals, especially with prosimians. Additionally, he studied social behaviour of golden-headed lion tamarin (*Leontopithecus chrysomelas*) in captivity. Not only primates in captivity have drawn his attention, as he worked on in-situ conservation of critically endangered Delacour's langur (*Tachypithecus delacouri*) in Vietnam, exploring unstudied areas of its occurrence, resulted in finding of additional subpopulation of those monkeys and he helped with reintroduction project as well. Finally, he had been spreading biological knowledge and environmental awareness among pupils and students of different ages through organizing and conducting various workshops and lectures for them. In the Tarsius project team he works as a field assistant responsible for preparation and maintenance of the tarsier enclosure, food supplies and data collection.

RNDr. Milada Řeháková (Petrů), Ph.D.

Project leader

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Final Report to 2013 IPS Jacobsen Award

Marilyn Norconk

Primate field ecology and workshop for Suriname University Students at Brownsberg Nature Park, Suriname

Our long-term goal is to develop a cadre of informed, educated, and confident young adults who will help guide the direction of conservation efforts in Suriname.

Funding from a Lawrence Jacobson Education Development Grant was provided to develop and conduct the 1st of a projected five annual workshops in Primate Field Ecology and Conservation in Suriname, South America. Workshops are provided at no cost to Suriname undergraduate students. The 2013 workshop provided a program that combined formal lectures with hands-on experience and guided research for 12 students from Anton de Kom University and the Advanced Teacher's College, Paramaribo, Suriname.

Development of the workshop proposal to IPS was motivated by several factors including growing environmental threats from increased gold mining and logging (World Wildlife Fund 2012), increased presence of international companies who are engaged in destructive resource extraction processes, low-level conservation efforts on the part of the Suriname government, and paucity of specific training opportunities for interested students in primate conservation theory and methods.

The workshop, conducted from September 3-12, 2013, consisted of formal lectures on primate ecology and conservation that were open to the public and a 6-day intensive field-training period at Brownsberg Nature Park for workshop students. The goal of this and future workshops is to develop increased sensitivity of conservation needs in Suriname, particularly as it relates to preservation of primate habitats.

The site of the field training, Brownsberg Nature Park is well known to M. Norconk and C. Thompson (grant co-PIs) from long-term primate studies. Brownsberg Nature Park covers 13,250 hectares (White 2012) in the eastern part of the country and is one of several forested bauxite mountains in Suriname. The park includes a

530 m high, flat “tabletop” plateau and forested slopes to Lake Brokopondo. The elevation range in the park supports rich floral and faunal diversity (De Dijn et al. 2007, ter Steeg et al. 2007) that includes two-thirds of all terrestrial mammals inhabiting Suriname (Lim et al. 2005). All eight primate species found in the Guianan Shield forests of northern South America occur in relatively high densities in the park (Norconk et al. 2003) – *Saguinus midas*, yellow-handed tamarin; *Sapajus apella*, brown capuchin; *Cebus olivaceus*, weeper capuchin; *Saimiri sciureus*, squirrel monkey; *Chiropotes sagulatus*, brown bearded saki; *Pithecia pithecia*, white -faced saki; *Ateles paniscus*, black spider monkey and *Alouatta macconnelli*, red howler.

Of proposed conservation actions for the Brownsberg and neighboring mountains, Love et al. (2007) ranked “awareness raising and education” as a high priority. This workshop was the first attempt to provide students that are enrolled in formal programs at Anton de Kom University and the Advanced Teacher's College with research and other professional tools to monitor primate populations and improve



Ari Vreedzaam lecturing on field methods



Students and S. Atsalis starting a census walk

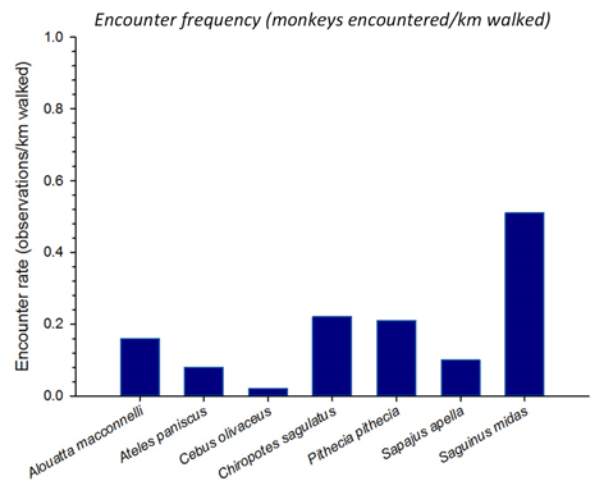
knowledge of conservation challenges in Suriname, specifically those related to protecting the park.

We provided pre- and post-workshop assessments/questionnaires to the 12 workshop participants to assess prior knowledge of the primates in Suriname, student interpretation of conservation challenges in Suriname, and their personal motivation behind participation in the workshop. We found that all students had prior experience in field biology courses. All but two students had visited the park before this workshop. Seven students (64%) indicated that they were taking the course because they were curious about the topic (particularly learning more about the monkeys of Suriname). Four students (36%) indicated that they would like to become a professional field biologist. Seven indicated that the workshop might improve their employment opportunities in the future. About half had never prepared or delivered a scientific presentation. Nine students identified gold mining as one of two or three main conservation concerns in Suriname. All students had good-to-excellent ability speaking and comprehending English.

Students worked in groups of three plus a faculty mentor and walked a total of 94 km on 11 trails that ranged in length from 0.7 km to 3.5 km. Daily morning and afternoon trail walks resulted in 66 sightings of seven species of monkeys. Students learned to identify primate species visually and aurally, took GPS waypoints when primates were encountered, estimated group size and composition, and gained experience identifying characteristics such as age and sex. Each group identified a research problem to explore using the census data and collaborated with faculty to develop a set of predictions or hypotheses, analyze the data statistically, and organize a set of PowerPoint slides for a final

group presentation that took place on the last night of the workshop.

The primate census allowed students to gain an appreciation for ecological and behavioral variation among Suriname's primates, particularly variation in group size and composition, encounter frequency, habitat preferences, and behavioral differences. For example, golden-handed tamarins were encountered most frequently, on average every 500 m walked. Tamarins also showed strong preference for habitats on the top of the plateau and had relatively small groups. Chiropotes sagulatus (bearded sakis) were also seen relatively frequently, but primarily in slope forests. Bearded sakis live in large multi-male, multi-female groups. We estimated that the 14 sightings of bearded sakis were from only two social groups.



Development and participation in final projects enabled students to gain experience developing and presenting a scientific research study. Although the workshop was short and the data sets were small, each group received intensive professional training on hypothesis development, data analysis, organization of a research presentation, and coaching on oral presentation.

We asked students to provide feedback on the last day of the workshop. With regard to their thoughts on primate conservation, answers included a better appreciation for conservation problems worldwide, a better understanding of biodiversity in Suriname, and an improved understanding of global events such as the potential impact of changing climate on tropical forests. Answers to the question about conservation challenges in Suriname in the post-workshop questionnaire were more nuanced than

responses in the pre-survey. In addition to mining activities and poaching problems, half the students also mentioned topics such as enforcing existing regulations or making new laws to protect habitats and wildlife, becoming involved in awareness and education campaigns, and the necessity to monitor changes in biodiversity in the country.

We are not the first to propose that a viable solution to conservation problems must come from well-informed and energetic people in host countries. Our first workshop in Suriname led to the round-table discussion: Building strong conservation leadership in host countries at the 2014 International Primatological Society Congress in Hanoi (Norconk, Spehar and Atsalis, organizers). A dozen participants from South America, Africa and Asia discussed how primatologists can best engage residents, students, citizens of primate host countries and develop guidelines for primate conservation workshops worldwide.

We are very grateful to collaborators in Suriname: Sonja Carilho, Head of the Environmental Sciences program at Anton de Kom University; Joelaika Behari-Ramdas, Head of the Biology program in the Advanced Teachers Training Institute, Paramaribo; Dr. Paul Ouboter (Head of the National Zoological Collection of Suriname, Anton de Kom University; Chihiro Shibata, PhD candidate Southern Illinois University; Ari Vreedzaam, United Nations Development Program, Suriname; Chantal Landburg, Advanced Teachers Training Institute; and Robby Dragman (STINASU), for permission to work at Brownsberg. We hope this workshop, and future workshops like it, will help to fill a niche in environmental conservation education in Suriname by combining field training in small groups with training in professional written and verbal communication skills.

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Report from Conservation Grant Recipient Julia Hill

Review of local knowledge of and uses for primates in the Veun Sai-Siem Pang Conservation Area, Ratanakiri and Stung Treng Provinces, Cambodia

Background

Until recently, it was thought that Cambodia was home to only two species of gibbon: the pileated gibbon (*Hylobates pileatus*) and the yellow-cheeked crested gibbon (*Nomascus gabriellae*). New vocal and genetic evidence has shown another species of gibbon is found in Cambodia (Konrad & Geissmann 2006; Thinh et al. 2010a). This new species is called the northern yellow-cheeked crested gibbon (*Nomascus annamensis*) and it can be found in the northeastern provinces of Ratanakiri and Stung Treng in Cambodia, which include the Virachey National Park and Veun Sai-Siem Pang Conservation Area (Thinh et al. 2010b). Both these areas are home to threatened wildlife species and thus both areas are priorities for conservation and research.

As conservation in Cambodia draws more international attention, emphasis is placed on the proper protection of these conservation priority areas. Conservation management policy often comes into conflict with local human populations because their traditional land use is either restricted or cut off completely (Ite 1996; Mehta & Kellert 1998; Alexander 2000). Often, in order to prevent this conflict, conservation projects include local ethnicities in the conservation process through introduction of tourism (Belisle & Hoy 1980; Walpole & Goodwin 2001; Lepp 2007). In Ratanakiri and Stung Treng specifically, there are several small ethnic minorities (Chinese, Lao, Kavet) that rely upon hunting and basic subsistence farming for their livelihoods (Bax 2010). The local economic boost of tourism may provide incentive for local people to interact with their environment in a sustainable way (Spiteri & Nepal 2008). Many conservation areas or national parks worldwide have found that tourism-based conservation works best when local people are involved in the process (Tisdell 1995). This approach is known as community-

based conservation (CBC) and has proven successful in several areas (Khanal & Babar 2007).

The aims of this research project were to: (1) assess the knowledge of local people concerning wildlife and their uses locally; (2) provide a resource base across the local ethnicities (Chinese, Lao, Kavet) by conducting interviews with a sample of each population; and (3) use this information to aide in the management of a new ecotourism project in the area.

Assessment of local knowledge and implications for conservation

In general, it was found that people living the closest to the Conservation Area had the most knowledge of local primate species. Seven out of eight Kavet interviewees knew all six species of primate found in the area. The remaining interviewee knew all but the silvered langur. Of the respondents who admitted to trading primates, loris was the most often traded species, followed by the long-tailed macaque. In general, respondents claimed they would rather keep a primate for food (except loris) than sell it for money.

Of the ten Lao interviewees, 70% knew all six species of primate. The most often traded species were loris and long-tailed macaques. Many admitted that they would try to sell more species, but they are difficult to catch without guns. When they were able to sell primates, it was almost always to the Chinese in Veun Sai.

Sixty-seven percent of respondents from the Chinese Village were only aware of primate species used in the local pet and medicinal trade: the pygmy slow loris, long-tailed macaque, northern pig-tailed macaque, and northern yellow-cheeked crested gibbon. The remaining 33% were aware of silvered langurs because they used to be a coveted food source. Many of the interviewees in the Chinese Village were business owners. Thus, their knowledge of local trading habits was greater than the people from other villages.

The general trading pattern listed by those who contributed to the process was: indigenous people » traders in Chinese Village » Vietnamese in Ban Lung. Of the species found within the study area, the pygmy slow loris was a priority for traditional medicine while both species of macaque and the northern yellow-cheeked gibbon were priorities for the pet trade. It was mentioned that Vietnamese also buy macaques in order to eat the brain so they may become more clever.

It is clear that trade of endangered primates is a serious issue within the Veun Sai-Siem Pang Conservation Area. In order to curb the trade, alternative sources of income must be offered to local people. This may come in the form of livelihood alternatives (farming) or tourism expansion with primates as the focus. If primates are identified as sustainable sources of income that also promote conservation, local people will stop hunting and selling them to outside parties. It is also vital that patrol teams regularly visit these areas so that when someone does illegally hunt, they are caught. Without proper incentives, this trade will persist and the primate populations in the area will continue to steadily decrease.

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Report from Conservation Grant Recipient M.B. Landis

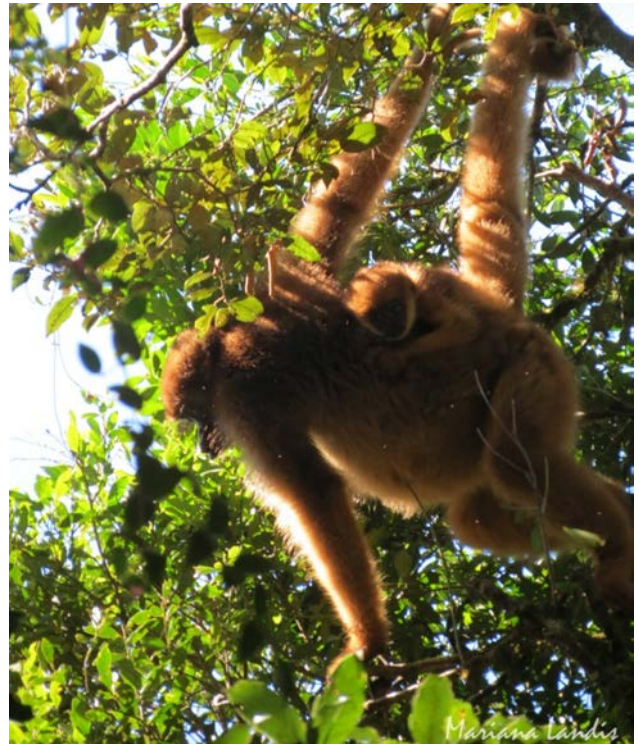
Population estimate of southern muriqui (*Brachyteles arachnoides* PRIMATES, É. GEOFFROY 1806) and hunting assessment in Carlos Botelho State Park, Paranapiacaba Ecological Continuum, São Paulo, Brazil

Introduction

The southern muriqui (*Brachyteles arachnoides*) is an endemic primate from Brazilian Atlantic Forest and currently is endangered (*sensu* IUCN, 2013). It's estimated that there are approximately 1300 individuals of the specie in nature (Melo & Dias 2005). At São Paulo State, the main threat to the persistence of the specie is hunting, since it has been occurring even within protected areas. Farther, little is known about the conservation status of the species in continuous forest, making crucial to evaluate these areas. This work was delineate to assist actions from goals 1 and 2 of the National Action Plan for the Muriqui Conservation (PAN Muriqui), which main objectives are to quantify the remaining population of muriquis, and expand enforcement measures, to reduce hunting pressure on muriqui populations in protected areas and their surroundings (ICMBio, 2011). In this way, was estimated southern muriqui population from the north of Carlos Botelho State Park and was evaluated different areas in function of the occurrence of the hunting pressure and possible variations of habitat conditions, allowing the assessment of the status of the species.

Methods

Carlos Botelho State Park (CBSP) contains an area of 37,644 hectares and is located in the south of São Paulo State, Brazil (IF, 2008). Three locations were determined in northern CBSP: Sede 1 (area without hunting pressure), Sede 2 (poorly known remote area) and Turvinho (area with hunting pressure). To estimate the muriqui population density was used line transect sampling, respecting the design suggested by Buckland et al. (2010) for primate census. For each location were opened two parallel transects with a minimum distance of 400 meters, extending ranging from 2.3 to 3.5 km. Transects



Female and his cub recorded during census.

were walked at an average speed of 1 km/h, with a total effort of 400.7 kilometers. Data were evaluated using the software Distance. To evaluate if possible differences between three areas could influence in the *B. arachnoides* abundance, we used vegetation structural heterogeneity data through the Point Centered Quarter Method. In linear transects were sampled 183 points. At sampling points were evaluated significant parameters for the specie: Circumference at Breast Height (CBH), distance from the tree to the center of the sample point, tree height, altitude, canopy height, canopy coverage. The method of selection of informers through references groups (Davis & Wagner 2003), was used to obtain information about occurrence of muriqui hunting. For this, we selected the nearest neighborhoods of the areas where the census was conducted: Abaitinga (close to Sede) and Turvinho. Eight selected informants were interviewed using a semi structured script. We also analyzed reports of the surveillance operations accomplished by the park keepers and environmental police, from January 2008 to September 2012.



Young muriqui recorded during census.

Results

Census resulted in 56 registrations of *Brachyteles arachnoides* subgroups. The population density was 0.16 individuals/ha, generating an estimate of 1406 individuals for the north of CBSP, which comprise approximately 9000 ha. Population density at Sede 2 was the largest found, then the Turvinho and then Sede 1. About the habitat, the canopy height, basal area and tree height were different only between transects located in Turvinho. In comparisons between the three areas, the differences in altitude and tree height were significant. In the interviews, all the informants demonstrated knowledge about southern muriquis. 87.5% of people said they had already hunted. All interviewed from Abaitinga said that hunting pressure in the region. In Turvinho, 40% say that hunting still present. According to interviewed, in southern region of CBSP, palm extraction is more intense, as well as hunting, since the two activities occur associated. This practice resulted in the reduction of muriquis in the southern region. They also reported that currently muriquis are hunted only in this region, there are no recent reports of muriqui hunting in north of the CBSP. Everybody affirmed that there was a reduction of hunting in general in recent years, and 87.5% say that surveillance operations keep the hunters away from conservation unit. Between 2011 and 2013, the Environmental Police that operates in the region recorded four incidents involving muriquis hunting, one at CBSP and others nearby a conservation unit.

Discussion and conclusion

The population density of muriquis estimated for the north of CBSP is relatively high compared to most previous studies to *Brachyteles* genus, approximating from values obtained in smaller



Adult male recorded during census.

and fragmented areas. Several factors could explain the results, but probably the quality of the habitat is a key factor for maintaining such density (Zunino et al. 2001). The results suggest an absence of relationship between the hunting pressure and differences in the muriqui abundance, since the highest abundance was estimated in the area with hunting record. Thus, hunting pressure in this region is probably directed to other species and the muriquis abundance differences could be explained by differences in the habitat. The data obtained from the interviews suggest two profiles of hunters in the region: those interested only in hunting, most frequent in north of CBSP and those who associate the extraction of palm with hunting, acting in the southern region. Although there is no evidence of muriqui hunting in north of CBSP, is detected the frequent occurrence of such activity in the southern region.

We expect that total estimation of muriquis from the Brazilian Atlantic Forest has a considerable increase since the estimate obtained in this work. However, it doesn't reduce the importance of elaborate mitigation strategies for reducing current impacts, since the contrast status of the population is observed in different regions within the same conservation unit. All actions developed by PAN Muriquis to expand surveillance measures in order to reduce hunting pressure are essential to ensure the conservation of southern muriquis in PECB.

The data presented contribute to the two main goals of the PAN Muriqui. Through the combination of population estimates and the initial understanding of the hunting pressure this study expect to contribute in development of more effective strategies, to ensure the future of the muriqui population at PECB: by estimative of the remaining population we can prioritize areas for

conservation of the specie; through the information about the hunting pressure, it is possible to design mitigation measures for this threat. This association generates a higher subsidy for conservation actions, which may be extended to other conservation units where muriquis faces similar pressures. The results also demonstrate the importance of deepen knowledge about remaining populations of endangered species, even if they reside in protected areas. In many cases, the lack of involvement with the communities surrounding the protected areas and the low availability of resources prevents the expansion of surveillance measures, and the effective protection of the species. Thus, the effective conservation of the southern muriquis will be possible only through the union of several strategies, such as environmental education, income generation projects to the surrounding communities, improved surveillance of conservation unit and continuity in monitoring of populations.

Acknowledgments

Mauricio Talebi, Pietro Scarascia, Fabiano Melo, Rodrigo Cambará Printes, Rufford Small Grants, International Primatological Society, American Society of Primatology

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Report from Conservation Grant Recipient Laetitia Marechal

Impacts of tourism on Barbary macaques (*Macaca sylvanus*) in Morocco

Introduction

The purpose of this grant application was to request a contribution to the travel costs incurred during the field work for my PhD project on the impacts of tourism on behaviour and physiological stress levels in wild Barbary macaques in Morocco. These essential costs included travel from Roehampton University to Azrou in the Middle Atlas Mountains (where I was based), and also petrol for the vehicle needed to travel each day from Azrou to the study site itself - a popular tourist spot some 12 km into the mountains outside Azrou.

Study aims

The three goals that were set out in the proposal have been met.

- Identification of tourism impacts on stress levels of Barbary macaques.
- Provision of information to authorities managing the tourism at this site and other in Morocco where Barbary macaques are viewed.
- Dissemination of findings to people involved in primate conservation projects.

Accomplishments to date

I have completed my field data collection, which started in January 2012 and ended in January 2013. This data collection met all objectives planned in terms of quantity and quality.

I collected a total of 1106 faecal samples for analysing physiological stress levels of animals in two groups of wild Barbary macaques, one which experiences high tourism pressure every day and the other which experiences only sporadic tourism encounters. I also collected behavioural observations to assess which behavioural strategies the macaques have developed in order to cope with tourism.

In January 2013 I gave a presentation on the preliminary results of my study to a meeting held in Ifrane National Park, Morocco, where the research was carried out. This was an important first step for increasing awareness about the macaques' welfare to a public and professional audience involved in primate tourism there. In addition, I gave an invited presentation at the European Federation of Primatology in September 2013, in Antwerp, Belgium on Barbary macaques' behavioural responses to tourism. I am currently writing my PhD thesis which should be completed by the end of the year and publications about these findings are also in preparation.

In all outputs of the project, including conference presentations, the support of this work by IPS have been/will be fully acknowledged.

Outcome benefits for primate conservation

Significant benefits to primate conservation – both at the local/national level and more broadly – have resulted and will continue to result from this work.

Firstly, by identifying the specific aspects of tourism that impact negatively on Barbary macaques, I inform management of tourism involving this species at this site and others in Morocco. My supervisors and I work closely with the Forestry Department and National Parks in Morocco and therefore have clear channels through which to work towards this goal. We have also informed a new ecotourism association, Monkey watch, affiliated with Moroccan Primate Conservation, about the best practice in order to facilitate sustainable, low impact tourism that promotes Barbary macaque conservation in Morocco while also generating funds for local people and support for the species.

Secondly, I disseminate the results of my research to others studying - or otherwise involved in - primate conservation projects. By doing so, I hope that others will be able to minimize or eliminate the stress related impacts of tourism, which may have negative effects on the health, reproduction – and ultimately therefore population viability – of endangered primates.

Charles Southwick Conservation Education Commitment Award winner 2014 Hilaire Guilahoux



Hilaire Guilahoux is right now preparing the new school year of Club P.A.N. (People, Animals, Nature) in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa. This will be the eight year of this successful program. From the 8th to the 11th of October 2014 he will lead the opening teacher training workshop in the Ecological Research Station of the Taï National Park. Hilaire is in the middle of the preparations for this important event.

During the last school year (2013/2014), Club P.A.N. was fully active, reaching fifteen schools in Côte d'Ivoire with 729 children and more than 6000 parents and villagers during the parent's days. This was only possible with Hilaire's great supervision and management.

The highlight of this last school year was the honoring of our Club P.A.N. coordinator Mr. Hilaire Guilahoux with the "Charles Southwick Conservation Education Commitment Award 2014" from the International Primatological Society. Thanks a lot for this great award!

Hilaire was interested in teaching environmental education for the first time when he was a young school teacher in the primary school of Dakpadou in the region of Sassandra. Later in 1992 he became the school director of the primary school of V5 Buyo and started working intensively with the national education ministry. In 2003, he became the general coordinator of the environmental education projects unit at the regional office of the national education ministry in Soubré (Cellule des Projets Environnementaux). Since then Hilaire is implementing environmental education projects in nearly 200 schools around the Taï National Park. His main goal is to educate children, teachers, school directors and parents about the local flora and fauna, so that they appreciate the biodiversity that exists in their region. Hilaire teaches basic knowledge on environmental issues in order to promote care and awareness towards nature conservation. He promotes research and conservation activities in the region and helps NGOs like the Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) to implement their conservation activities at the local level.

Hilaire is working for the WCF since 2007, he is the environmental education officer, implementing and organizing all education activities of the WCF in Côte d'Ivoire. Hilaire is reaching with his work each year 1000 Club P.A.N. children and even more with his activities like inter-school competitions to find the "Nature-Genie", theatre plays, film presentations and discussion rounds. He is conducting and creating workshops for teachers and consultants on educational animation techniques and environmental concepts, at least 2 workshops per year with a minimum of 30 people involved.

Furthermore, since 2006 Hilaire is coordinating micro-projects in local villages and in schools, to discourage the trade in illegal bush-

meat by reducing the likelihood that the current generation of children will consume or trade bushmeat in the future, he is experienced in the building up and maintenance of several grass-cutter-, fish- and snail-farms. Some of these farms already create their own income.

In 2012, Hilaire created his own NGO "Actions Eco-Citoyennes" in Soubré. His association of mainly teachers, school directors and local conservationists wants to promote environmental education initiatives and local development through school and micro-projects including solutions and management for waste, water and electricity problems in villages and their schools. Hilaire is the bridge between the different Ministères de la République de la Côte d'Ivoire (like the Ministère de l'Environnement, du Développement Durable, des Eaux et Forêts and the Ministère de l'Education Nationale) and the NGOs like the WWF and the WCF, all involved in the conservation of the Taï National Park. Hilaire wants to inspire the next generation to protect Côte d'Ivoire's beautiful environment and biodiversity.



Hilaire Guilahoux (on the right with the green shirt) with Club P.A.N. children.

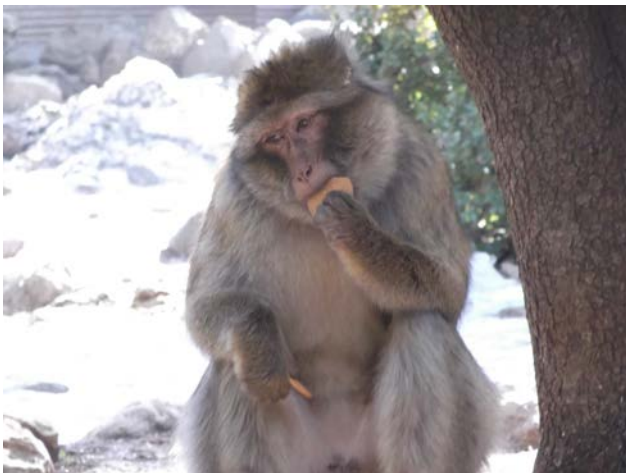
Report from Research Grant Recipient Laetitia Marechal

Factors affecting energetic status in a wild Old World Monkey species experiencing marked climatic variation

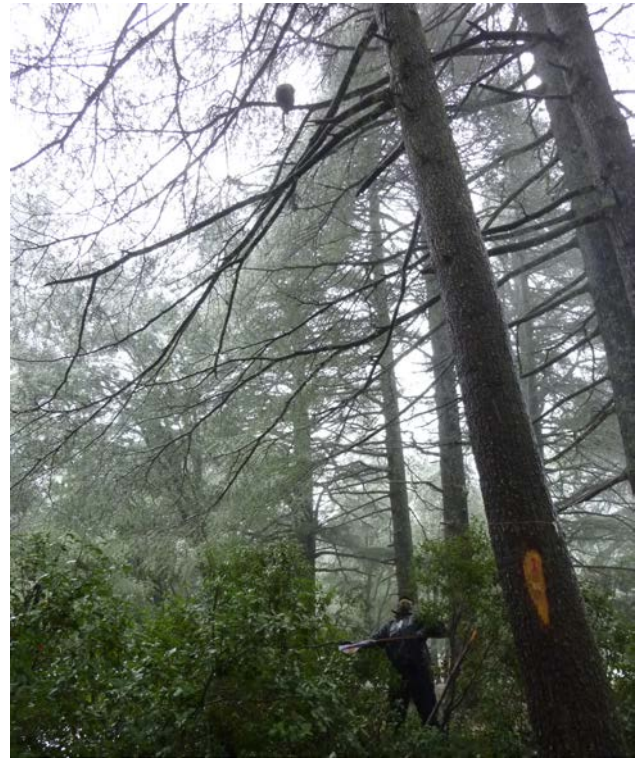
Background

Energetic status is a crucial factor for animal survival and reproduction. The recent development of methods for assessment of urinary C-peptide (UCP) measures in wild primates provides a powerful tool for non-invasively assessing energetic condition among these animals. While a small number of published studies to date have used this technique to investigate seasonal and/or ecological variation in energetic balance in wild apes, none have done so in wild monkeys or in species that experience very marked climatic variation. In this study, I investigate the energetic condition of wild Barbary macaques in the Middle Atlas Mountains, Morocco. Working with two troops in the same geographical area - one that receives significant provisioning from tourists and the other relying on natural food - this system provides an ideal model to investigate how energetic status is related to environmental variation, and how provisioning may buffer animals against such variation.

The IPS generously provided funds to contribute to the analysis of the urine samples collected.



Feeding macaques



Collecting urine

Accomplishment to date

I analysed a total of 764 urine samples from both groups over a period of 10 months. The preliminary results suggest that there were significant differences in UCP levels between troops during some of the 10 months of the study, but when such differences appeared varied between males and females. Females' UCP levels were significantly higher during months when rainfall was lower, but this was not the case in males. In the tourist troop, provisioning with human food did not appear to influence UCP levels in either sex.

I am currently writing my PhD thesis, which should be completed by the end of the year; the work funded by IPS forms an integral part of the data chapters of this thesis. Publications about these findings are also in preparation.

In all outputs of the project, including conference presentations, the support of this work by IPS will be fully acknowledged.

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 art of the packet.

Deadline for applications is **March 1st, 2015**.

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.

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).

Deadline for applications is **March 1st, 2015**.

Send the completed grant proposal by email to:

Dr. Janette Wallis

janetwallis@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, 2015**.
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, 2015**.
If you have any questions regarding this funding mechanism, please contact

Dr. Joanna Stetchell
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, 2015**.
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, 2015**.
For guidelines about the application process please see the IPS website or contact

Dr. Christoph Schwitzer
cschwitzer@bcsf.org.uk

Upcoming Meetings

14th conference of the Gesellschaft für Primatologie (GfP)

11 - 13 February 2015, Leipzig, Germany.

<http://www.eva.mpg.de/primat/conferences/gfp-2015/home.html>

84th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists

25 – 28 March, St. Louis, USA

<http://physanth.org/annual-meetings/84th-annual-meeting/>

Annual Conference of the European Human Behaviour and Evolution Association

29 March – 1 April, Helsinki, Finland

<http://www.ehbea2015.org>

Spring meeting 2015 of the Primate Society of Great Britain

9 – 10 April 2015, University of Roehampton, UK

<http://www.psgb.org/meetings.php>

38th meeting of the American Society of Primatologists

17 – 20 June 2015, Bend, Oregon at the Riverhouse Hotel and Convention Center

34th International Ethological Conference – Behaviour 2015

9 – 14 August 2015, Tropical North Queensland, Australia

<http://www.behaviour2015.org>

6th European Federation for Primatology Meeting

25 – 28 August, Rome, Italy

<http://host.uniroma3.it/eventi/EFP2015/>

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