International Primatological Society

IPS Bulletin

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President's Corner

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From Primatology to Wildlife Science

I hope this issue of the bulletin finds everyone well. Our biennial conference, the 26th IPS Congress 2016, is now within reach. It will take place in Chicago, USA, August 21st - 27th, with the IPS General Assembly held on the last day. The two IPS Council meetings will be held before and after the main conference program, respectively. Several satellite meetings have also been arranged.

The IPS Congress 2016 will be a joint meeting between IPS and the American Primatological Society. I well remember a similar joint meeting held in Wisconsin in 1996, twenty years ago. There were so many participants at this IPS/ASP meeting. It provided a rare opportunity for us to listen to primatologists from such a range of different fields. I am certain that the IPS 2016 will be similarly successful. I encourage you all to attend, and look forward to seeing many of you there. Please join us.

I would like to give you a brief overview of my activities carried out as the IPS President. First, I will describe what I have already achieved. I decided to see, at first hand, the activities of regional societies for primatology. I joined the European Federation for Primatology Meeting, held in Rome in October 2015, giving a talk. I was highly impressed to see so many young scholars working in this field. The year before, in 2014, I joined the American Primatological Society meeting, held in Georgia, USA; also an extremely successful and enjoyable meeting. Thus, over two consecutive years, I have had the pleasure of experiencing regional meetings with their similarities and differences. Such meetings are very important in providing the chance for us to renew ties among primatologists of that particular region. The IPS welcomed the Chinese Association for Primatology as an affiliate at the 2014 IPS Congress in Hanoi. In 2015, the IPS also welcomed Malaysia as a regional society affiliate member. I wish to encourage the creation of new regional societies or federations that will promote primatelogical study and the practice of conservation and welfare. The regional meetings in habitat range countries will also provide vital opportunities for people to discuss issues specific to each host region.

Second, I want to tell you of what I am in the process of doing. My current task is to chair the Lifetime Achievement Award (LAA) Committee. This is an award bestowed on a person who has dedicated their entire life to non-human primates: research, educating others, conservation, and

IPS Officers

welfare. With the agreement of the other IPS officers, I assembled the LAA committee and made the official announcement. The deadline for all nominations is January 15th 2016. Please write a nomination and send it in by email to IPSLAA@pri.kyoto-u.ac.jp.

Third, I will outline what I will doing in the coming months. I will chair the IPS Election Committee 2016 for electing new IPS Officers. Half of the total offices will be changed. One term lasts 4 years. This term limit was introduced in the Constitution and Bylaws, with each officer serving a maximum of two terms. According to the IPS rules, the election will start in February 2016, six months before the IPS congress. The term of the IPS president is limited to a single term of four years. My term began in 2012, after the 24th IPS Congress in Cancun, Mexico, and will end in 2016 right after the 26th IPS Congress in Chicago. It is my hope that the IPS will maintain forward momentum in paying attention to representation of geographical distribution, sex, age, target species, and research discipline.

I write this bulletin from Guinea, West Africa. This is the 30th annual survey of wild chimpanzees at Bossou. Bossou chimpanzees are known to use a pair of stones to crack open oil-palm nuts to get at the edible kernel. That is a unique tradition, specific to this area. As you know, in 2014 the Ebola outbreak occurred in Guinea and the neighboring countries, and continues in Guinea at the end of 2015. However, I decided to carry out fieldwork in 2015-2016 in order to continue encouraging conservation efforts for wild chimpanzees and the habitat forest. I hope that this country will recover from this outbreak in the near future.

I will now take the opportunity to explain my recent work on species other than nonhuman primates. In the past two years, my colleagues and I have focused on horses in a parallel effort of cognitive and field study; a similar paradigm to my study of chimpanzees. The cognitive research has recently resulted in the first paper reporting size and shape discrimination in horses using a touch screen panel, published in Biology Letters. The computer-controlled task using with chimpanzees was applied to horses with great success.

The field work is focused on wild horses that are predated by wild wolves. I carried out a field survey in May and October 2015, in Peneda-Geres and Sierra Arga in the northern part of Portugal. I enjoyed watching the wild horses, with matrilineal groups reminding me of some nonhuman primate species. This opportunity was first introduced to me by the late Claudia Sousa (1975-2014) of New Lisbon University. She was an ex-student of mine and was awarded her PhD from Kyoto University, having studied token-use by chimpanzees through her cognitive research and the use of tools in the wild chimpanzees of Bossou in her field work. After gaining an academic position, she also began her original work on the wild chimpanzees at Guinea-Bissau. This young talented scholar with such a warm heart, is dearly missed by everyone.

My most recent work is concerned with the hunter-gathers in Cameroon, Baka Pigmy. Before the practice of agriculture, our human ancestors are believed to have been hunter-gatherers. There are still many peoples living by hunter-gathering, including the Aboriginals of Australia, !Kung (Bushman) in the desert in the southern part of Africa, and Pigmies in the tropical rain forests of the Congo Basin.

I directed my attention to the Pygmy who are sympatric to the chimpanzees and gorillas that I have been observing. As you may know, there are four major tribes in that region: Mbuti, Efe, Aka, and Baka pigmy, from east to west. The Baka Pygmy living in the South-East corner of Cameroon are my particular focus. There is a Kyoto University research team currently studying the Baka Pygmy from the perspectives of ecological and social anthropology. The life of the Baka Pygmy made a great impression on me, especially seeing the practice of men and women collaborating to raise many children together at one time. I became convinced of the importance of reciprocal altruism and cooperation in human society. Harmonious social behavior requires the fundamental power of imagination for the understanding of others' minds.

As described above, I have begun studying wild horse-wolf relationships and also the life of hunter-gatherers sympatric with chimpanzees and gorillas. These new endeavors are related to the project launched in October 2013: the leading graduate program in 'Primatology and Wildlife Science' (PWS) at Kyoto University. PWS supports young scholars, with the aim of creating a new generation of trained professionals who will dedicate themselves to promoting the conservation and welfare of endangered large animals, and public outreach on these issues. Please take a look at the web site: http:\\www.wildlife-science.org.

Tetsuro Matsutzawa
President, IPS

VP for Research

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As the official IPS representative to the joint program committee for the IPS/ASP Joint Meeting in Chicago, I have been working with the program co-chairs to create the best possible program.

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 Education and Outreach

elizabeth.lonsdorf@fandm.edu

In partnership with the ASP Education Committee, the IPS Education committee is gearing up to review entries for the student paper and poster competition for the 2016 meeting in Chicago. We will follow the same format that was used for the 2014 meeting, in which we select 10-20 finalists based on expanded abstracts in advance of the Congress. Then, at the Congress, each finalist will be judged by a joint IPS/ASP committee of reviewers. Check the Congress website for more details in the coming months.

In addition to the student awards, this office administers the Southwick and Jacobsen awards for IPS. Be sure to check the IPS website for information about these funding opportunities – the application deadline is March 1st.

If any members are interested in serving on the Education Committee, as a student competition judge, or have specific issues they would like addressed, please contact me at

Elizabeth.lonsdorf@fandm.edu

VP for Captive Care

cschwitzer@bcsf.org.uk

Here is my annual reminder of who 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

As usual, we are looking forward to the 2016 funding round of the IPS Captive Care Grants and are hoping for many high-quality applica-tions. Despite the relatively small amount of money that we give out, I am convinced that our Captive Care Grants are making a big difference to the applicants, most of which are working under extremely challenging conditions in primate range countries in the developing world. It is always a pleasure for me to read the final reports from the grant recipients. I would like to share with you a quote from the report of Nigerian grant recipient CERCOPAN, who were awarded funds in 2014 to improve some of their facilities: "As a consequence of these upgrades, our vet nurse was able to complete an absolutely vital programme of implants for 43 female monkeys in our care. We thank IPS for providing the funds that made the difference so that we could complete this programme."

All the very best for 2016, and I look forward to seeing many of you in Chicago!

Christoph Schwitzer

VP for Communication

claudia.fichtel@gwdg.de

I thank all members of the society for submitting news items, project reports, job postings, and other items of interest for inclusion in the IPS Bulletin. If you have any pieces of information that you would like to circulate to the membership, please feel free to e-mail them to me, and we can determine the best way to get your information out (i.e. bulletin, webpage, list-serve).

If you have any questions about the IPS bulletin or general society issues, please don't hesitate to send me an e-mail.

Claudia Fichtel
VP for Communication

VP for Conservation

wallis@primateconservation.info

2016 IPS Conservation Grant Competition

The Conservation Committee of IPS is once again soliciting applications for the IPS Primate Conservation Grant competition for 2016. We expect to award several grants of up to $1,500 to support primate conservation programs in the field.

The deadline for submitting your application is March 1st, 2016. Please make sure you use the 2016 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 http://internationalprimatologicalsociety.org/conservation.cfm or contact Dr. Janette Wallis wallis@primateconservation.info.

The Galante Family Scholarship

In addition to the Conservation Grants, we are 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 site. Applications are solicited from primatologists of primate habitat countries. Up to $2500 will be awarded and is to be used for obtaining further conservation training. The deadline for applications is March 1st, 2016. (See: http://internationalprimatologicalsociety.org/conservation.cfm)

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.)2
- 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).

2016 Pre-Congress Training Program

The IPS Conservation Committee is currently reviewing applications for the upcoming 2016 Pre-Congress Training Program (PCTP) that will occur just before our meeting in Chicago. The deadline for submitting applications was November 15 (2015) and we received 80 complete applications for review. From these, we will select 12 participants. This is a difficult task because, once again, we have some outstanding applicants. I'm very grateful to my committee members who are very generously giving their time and talents to the review process. We'll provide more details about the PCTP plans in the next IPS Bulletin.

2016 IPS/ASP Conservation Silent Auction

The IPS Silent Auction has become a social centerpiece for our Congresses over the years. The funds raised at this event go to the IPS Conservation Fund. Because the 2016 Congress is being held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Society of Primatologists, we are combining our efforts into one HUGE Conservation Silent Auction (to benefit conservation work sponsored by both societies.

PLEASE donate to this worthy cause. If you're going to the IPS meeting in Chicago, please don't forget to bring items to donate to the auction. We especially welcome items that are likely to receive a lot of interest (and high bids) – such as artwork, books, and other items focused on primates. This year, we're adding a special section that will feature artwork created by actual primatologists! If you are an artist, please consider donating one of your finer pieces.

Be creative and help us make this the best auction ever. (If you are NOT attending IPS in Chicago, you can still help us by mailing your donated items – or making a monetary donation to the IPS Conservation Fund!) If you have questions or suggestions, please contact me (wallis@primateconservation.info).

Thanks to the IPS Conservation Committee!

I continue to be grateful to those who serve on the IPS Conservation Committee. As I've said before (and try to repeat often), I know they are very busy people and their taking so much time to help me with the committee work is so very much appreciated. The following individuals have generously provided input on at least a portion of our work this year: Richard Bergl, Mary Blair, Ramesh Zimbo Boonratana, Fanny Cornejo, Drew Cronin, Alejandra Duarte, Tom Gillespie, Lisa Gould, Inza Kone, Martin Kowaleski, Jenna Lawrence, Joanna Malukiewicz, Laura Marsh, Duc Hoang Minh, Bethan Morgan, Anna Nekaris, Lisa Rapaport, Arif Setiawan, Melanie Seiler, and Mauricio Talebi. I appreciate their dedication and energy.

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

Trea$ury Note$

sschapir@mdanderson.org

The IPS Treasury is looking reasonably heathy at the moment, although it is difficult to accurately evaluate this, since a large quantity of revenue has been generated by the Early Bird registration payments associated with the 2016 Joint Meeting with ASP. So far, we have taken in quite a bit more revenue than we have paid out in expenses. This will change as the year progresses, with expenses far outweighing revenue for the rest of the year. Unfortunately, we will once again need to be conservative with our non-Congress-related expenditures for 2016, meaning that we will only be able to support the same small number of grants and awards in 2016 that we did in 2014 and 2015 (all three years below our historical average). This may change within the next month or two, as I am expecting several reasonably large 'matching challenges' to become active in the near future. You will receive emails when the matching challenges open.

Additionally, for the first time since 2003, IPS dues have gone up. Dues for regular members are now $60 per year and dues for student members are now $30 per year. Lifetime Membership has increased to $780 (this can be paid in two installments of $390 each, with a maximum of two years between payments). The cost of annual subscriptions to IJP have remained the same; $57 for a hard-copy plus electronic subscription or $37 for an electronic-only subscription.

Now would be a good time to renew you membership in IPS. Any time is a good time to make a donation to IPS, so a few donations at this point would be quite helpful. As always, you can join through the IPS website

www.internationalprimatologicalsociety.org

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

As I mentioned last time, we awarded **$36,242** from the Conservation and General Funds for the 2015 calendar year to cover the Community Conservation Initiative, Conservation Small Grants, Jacobsen Awards, Southwick Awards, Captive Care Grants, Research Grants, and the Galante Award. As usual, thanks to everyone who has paid their dues, made a contribution, registered for a recent Congress, or purchased IJP. It is your commitment to IPS, primatology, and primates that has maintained the Society's financial health up until now, and allowed us to support so many worthy programs, projects, and individuals.

We have only had a few chances to replenish our funds in 2014 and 2015. Again, we encourage you to make a contribution to the Conservation Fund or the General Fund at your earliest convenience, especially when the matching challenges commence. There is a "**Donate Now**" function on the IPS website. Please give it a try; it is fast and easy.

Membership figures for 2015 ended up pretty good (approximately 1350 members-in-good-standing), with many members renewing their memberships for 2015 in order to get the member's discount for 2016 conference registration.

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.

There are now 221 Full or Partial Lifetime Members in IPS (an increase of 23 since the last IPS Bulletin!). New Lifetime Members include:

F. Aureli
L. Baker
D. Biro
X. Carretero-Pinzon
A. DiFiore
R. Ferreir
M. Gumert
M. Harrison
S. Johnson
I. Kone
N. Leonard
R. Lewis
E. Lonsdorf
Z. Machanda
T. Matsumoto
A. Piel
J. Pruetz
I.M. Rodriguez-Anglero
E. Rumbaugh
C. Schaffner
F. Stewart
V. Truppa
Z. Xiang

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 ($780) or you can choose to pay in two installments of $390 each.

Let me know if you have any other Membership and/or Treasury questions, especially those related to the **2016 Congress in Chicago**. Remember, you will have to be an IPS member in good standing in 2016 to receive the member's discount on registration fees, if you have not yet registered, for the 2016 Congress in Chicago.

Once again, please consider a donation to IPS (use the "**Donate Now**" function), especially to the Conservation Fund in response to our impending matching challenges, to help support primates, primatology, and primatologists across the globe.

Steve Schapiro
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Secretary General

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IPS is entirely dependent on the membership to prepare and submit bids to host our Congresses. Hosting a Congress is a great deal of work, but it is also gratifying to contribute to one's professional organization in such an important way.

It is time for all of you to consider the possibility of developing a bid for IPS 2020. The most recent meetings have been in Vietnam, Mexico, and Japan; this August we will be in the USA and in 2018 we will meet in Nairobi. It would be wonderful to return to Europe or South America soon. Congresses are expensive to run, and we are always concerned about the affordability of Congress attendance. We welcome bids from colleagues who can find ways to minimize costs while putting together a comfortable and logistically feasible meeting.

At the upcoming Congress in Chicago the IPS Council will select the venue for the 2020 Congress from among the bids we receive. Please show your support for IPS by submitting a bid. Guidelines for bid development are available on the IPS website under "Policies and Guidelines." Feel free to contact me or Treasurer Steve Schapiro for more information.

Best regards,
Nancy Caine
Secretary General

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

News

Indonesia's primates suffer from forest and peatland fires

Mark E. Harrison, Susan M Cheyne, Helen C. Morrogh-Bernard and Simon J. Husson

Drone image of fire burning in degraded sedge near Sabangau forest edge. Flames are typically below the peat surface or at low level on the surface, but can flare up to reach substantial heights if surface vegetation is particularly combustible. Photo: OuTrop.

This year has seen terrible forest and peatland fires occurring across Indonesia, in what some eminent environmentalists, including George Monbiot and Erik Meijaard, have referred to as the biggest environmental disaster this century. Between June and October 2015, nearly 125,000 fire hotspots occurred in Indonesia. Government officials estimate that 20,899 km^2 of land were burned: an area the size of Wales, or nearly 3 million football pitches. This includes 6,186 km^2 of peatland, mostly in Sumatra and Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo).

Most of these fires' relatively scant international media coverage has been focused on their public health and particularly climate impacts. Peat fires release huge amounts of smoke, small particulates and toxic chemicals. Around 43 million people in Indonesia's "haze zone", around 500,000 people have become sick and thousands may die prematurely. The World Bank estimates the economic cost to be $22 billion; more than double that of rebuilding following the 2004 tsunami. And around 1.6 billion tonnes of carbon has been emitted into the atmosphere due to peat combustion; equivalent to three times the UK's entire annual emissions.

Indonesia is home to 58-59 primate species, with 22 IUCN-listed threatened species present on the most heavily-hit islands of Borneo and Sumatra. Thus, extensive forest fires on these islands are of huge concern for primate conservation. It is not yet known exactly how much forest has burned, but an estimated 8% of fires on Sumatra and Borneo occurred in protected areas, and 27% in areas covered by the Government's moratorium on peatland and primary forest development, the final figures for the area of forest burned will be shockingly high.

The loss of large areas of forest in such a small period of time will have had serious negative impacts on primate populations. For example, the large peat-swamp forests of Sabangau, Mawas, Tanjung Puting and Katingan forests were all threated by fire in 2015, which collectively are home to an estimated 24,000 of the remaining 54,000 Bornean orangutans, plus even greater numbers of gibbons and other species. The famous Sabangau, Tuanan and Sungai Wain research sites all faced the threat of destruction by fire and have all lost forest in some areas. Primates will also suffer from haze inhalation, in the same way as humans, with likely impacts on health, immediate mortality, life expectancy and ultimately fecundity. Further, stressed trees exhibit mass leaf-fall, which likely impacts production of primate flowers/fruits in the forest.

Sabangau peat-swamp forest burning. The few trees that have survived the flames will likely die shortly after, owing to damage to their roots and tree falls resulting from the peat burning. Photo: Bernat Ripoll Capilla/OuTrop.

Adult flanged male orangutans viewed through the haze in Sabangau. This image has not been manipulated; the yellow tint is a result of the thick haze. Orangutan health will be affected by the haze in the same way as for humans, further threatening populations in fire-prone areas. Photo: Bernat Ripoll Capilla/OuTrop.

Overall, we expect that the final orangutan death toll as a direct and indirect result of these fires will enter the thousands, with similar impacts on other forest-dependent species and particularly peat-swamp specialists.

This year's fires have been so damaging because of a strong El Niño event and consequent drought. But the underlying cause of the problem is decades of poor land management practices. This includes extensive forest clearance and canal construction in peatlands, resulting in vast areas of fire-prone degraded forest and drained peatland. Fire is used to clear land and convert for agriculture, and as a weapon in land tenure conflicts. While large oil palm and pulpwood companies rightly shoulder part of the blame, recent research indicates that most fires occur outside of concessions and that ignitions by smallholders are a further source of fire.

Although recent rains have now calmed the situation, relying on rains alone is not the solution. Large numbers of Indonesian government, NGO and volunteer community fire-fighters have attempted to tackle the blazes, but the huge amounts of water needed to extinguish peat fires, the remote location of many fire areas and limited resources mean that success is only possible in a minority of cases. For example, OuTrop have been supporting the CIMTROP Fire Attack Force to fight fires in the Sabangau Forest. But, despite the team's skill and valiant efforts, this year's incredibly dry conditions and the remoteness of some locations has still resulted in large areas of peat-swamp forest being burned. Going forward, fire-prevention work will focus on peat re-wetting, community socialisation and education, and preparing fire-fighting teams for the next fire season.

While efforts by NGOs and communities on the ground are extremely important in specific areas, the size of the area affected and the huge variety of stakeholders involved means that the fire problem can only be completely addressed through firm policies and actions from the Indonesian government. This includes legally-binding measures to forbid the granting of any new concessions for peatland development and revoking concession licences for those found guilty of illegal fire use, a mass programme of canal damming and infilling across all drained peatland areas, resolving land tenure conflicts through completing the long-awaited "one map" initiative, establishing special forest fire task forces, implementing total burning bans during drought periods and nationwide fire awareness programmes.

Without such actions, it is inevitable that the area of degraded, drained and fire-prone land will increase, and therefore that the impacts of future fire seasons will be worse. The high stakes involved therefore demand meaningful long-term mitigation and prevention action to avoid this year's disaster recurring in future.

Local fire fighter tackling a peatland fire. Huge amounts of water are needed to extinguish flames beneath the peat, from which smoke can be seen emanating in this image. Photo: Suzanne Turnock/OuTrop.

About OuTrop

The Orangutan Tropical Peatland Project (OuTrop) is a conservation and research organisation established in 1999. OuTrop is dedicated to helping protect, restore and regenerate Sabangau and other high-priority forests in Indonesian Borneo through on-the-ground conservation projects, conservation-orientated research, capacity building, awareness and education initiatives (www.outrop.com).

Initiative for the Conservation of the Black Lion Tamarin Won Brazil's National Award for Biodiversity

Thirty years ago, Claudio Padua (IPS's VP for Conservation 2000–2004) began what was to become one of the most outstanding stories of the conservation of Brazilian biodiversity. His focus, the black lion tamarin *Leontopithecus chrysopygus*, a species found only in the state of São Paulo, southeast Brazil, was once considered extinct. In 1984, he set up the Black Lion Tamarin Conservation Program, which in 1992 gave rise to the conservation non-governmental organization (NGO) IPÊ – Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas (Institute for Ecological Research) that continues the program to this day.

Initially concentrating on field research and environmental education, IPÊ subsequently expanded its activities to include population and habitat management, community involvement and livelihoods, and public policy. These efforts resulted in the black lion tamarin's IUCN Red List conservation status being upgraded from "Critically Endangered (CR)" to "Endangered (EN)".

In 2015, the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment created the "National Award for Biodiversity" to recognize the country's best initiatives in biodiversity conservation. More than 800 candidates applied in six different categories, and the Black Lion Tamarin Conservation Program, developed by IPÊ, won first place in that for NGOs. The Award ceremony took place in Brazil's capital, Brasília, on May 22nd, the International Day for Biological Diversity.

This recognition is a result of the three decades of IPÊ's dedication to the conservation of this species and its habitats, and of the many people and institutions that have contributed to program. IPÊ of course did not work alone to save this species, and thanks all former and current partners and supporters.

Report from Conservation Grant Recipient Sheila Holmes

Background

The island of Madagascar has undergone severe deforestation over the past 50 years[1]. Since the 1950s, more than half of the humid forest area has been lost, and the percent of forest within 257m of a non-forest edge has increased from approximately 15% to over 50%[1]. Many of Madagascar's endemic species are susceptible to habitat fragmentation and loss, including the critically endangered black-and-white ruffed lemur (*Varecia variegata*)[2,3]. This eastern rainforest species has a patchy distribution throughout its overall range[4], though it is not currently known what drives the uneven use of potential habitat by this species. It is important to determine why some forested areas are used over others in order to appropriately choose areas of importance for conservation, as well as design the reforestation of corridors that will be used by this species. It is also important to determine whether this species avoids areas of higher anthropogenic use, like forest edges, to ensure that these areas are minimized in future areas of conservation activity.

Methods

Behavioral data collection on *V. variegata* has been ongoing in the Kianjavato region since May 2010 as a collaboration between the University of Calgary and the Madagascar Biodiversity Partnership (MBP). In June 2012, additional data collection methods were added to gain insight into the characteristics of trees used most frequently by these lemurs. A team of two international volunteers and four local technicians has been following 16 *V. variegata* in two forest fragments, using instantaneous focal animal sampling to collect information on behavior, diet, and habitat use (see Fig. 1). Every fifteen minutes, a GPS location point is taken of the focal animal, and the characteristics (diameter at 1.3 m height – DBH, height, crown height, crown diameter, phenology, species identification) of the tree the lemur is in are recorded.

Fig. 1. Volunteer, technicians, and student from the University of Antananarivo watching lemurs in between data collection points.

After successful collection of a full year and a half of data, we are in the process of organizing the data for analysis. We will test if trees used by ruffed lemurs (GPS trees) differ from those in 40 randomly placed 20x20 m vegetation plots measured in June 2010. T-tests will determine whether trees differ in DBH, height, and crown size and chi-square analysis will test whether the 3 most frequently used GPS tree species are used more often than can be expected based on their abundance in the environment. Preliminary results indicate that *V. variegata* spend significantly more time in large trees, trees at low elevations, and areas far from the forest edge. These characteristics may be associated with food availability, predation avoidance, and/or avoidance of human disturbance.

We will use linear mixed models to test the hypotheses of fruit availability, predation avoidance, and anthropogenic habitat disturbance as predictors of the intensity habitat use (measured as number of GPS points in each tree) by ruffed lemurs, using tree characteristics associated with the above parameters.

Conservation

We are hopeful that these results will help inform the current reforestation efforts that are ongoing in the study area. Important species for lemurs will

Fig. 2. Nursery with different stages of seedling growth. Photo courtesy of the MBP.

be included in planting efforts, particularly in areas that are being designated as corridors between current forest patches. This will also give us an idea of how forest edges and trails impact this species so that these can be minimized in the future, if necessary.

The indirect impacts the project has for conservation are numerous. Monitoring a critically endangered species allows researchers continuous knowledge of population health and potential threats. The project employs local technicians, which, in addition to conservation education and outreach efforts, fosters a sense of stewardship in local communities. Finally, the international volunteers gain experience in the field of conservation, and an appreciation of the work involved. They can then take this knowledge and experience forward into other conservation work.

We were fortunate to be granted conservation money from IPS, which was used in the building of nurseries and planting of trees. You can see in Figure 2, the nurseries are used to grow trees from seeds until they are sufficiently resilient to survive planting in the new corridors. The MBP has to date planted nearly a million trees in the area in under five years, and plan to continue planting until all six forest fragments in the region are connected. They have great community support. Seeds are collected from the forest and from lemur feces by technicians, and trees are planted by local employees, international volunteers, and the entire community during conservation events planned by the MBP and Conservation Fusion. These events build a sense of pride and value of the forest in the local communities.

Future directions

Over the next few months, we plan on completing the analyses for the data collected, and passing on the information to the MBP while also preparing a manuscript for publication in a peer-reviewed journal. I will be returning to the Kianjavato area to begin another phase of study, including two additional lemur species. Conservation efforts are ongoing in the area, and my research team will continue to aid in the reforestation and community outreach and education programs as we gather more information about this ecosystem and the threatened lemurs present.

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Final Report from Conservation Grant
Rachel Kilian and Stacy Lindshield

Connecting canopies and communities at the Gandoca-Manzanillo Wildlife Refuge, Costa Rica

Introduction

The imbalance between economic development and habitat preservation is a persistent problem for primate conservation. This conflict is unfolding in the Refugio Nacional Mixto de Vida Silvestre Jairo Mora Sandoval Gandoca-Manzanillo (locally known as REGAMA) where an important highway brings residents and eco-tourists to southeastern Costa Rica. While this region is known for its nature tourism and sustainability, the refuge's protected status has become controversial, environmental law violations have become more prevalent, and the threat of habitat loss and fragmentation has increased.

REGAMA (Figure 1) protects a strip of coastal and premontane moist forest along the southern Caribbean coast of Costa Rica. Environmental codes concerning tree felling and wetland drainage are regulated by the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Telecommunications (MINAET). It is home to three primate species, including the endangered black-handed spider monkey (*Ateles geoffroyi*), mantled howler monkey (*Alouatta palliata*), and white-faced capuchin monkey (*Cebus imitator*).

Fig. 1. Map of REGAMA

Corridors, including wildlife bridges, have been used in primate conservation to help facilitate movement and improve accessibility to important resources. Such corridors link habitat patches that are divided by major anthropogenic landscape features, such as roads. This project examines how primates are responding to wildlife bridges at REGAMA and seeks to raise awareness about the problem of habitat fragmentation to local residents and tourists.

Methods

Corridors

Two types of corridors are included in our study, rope bridges and natural canopy bridges. Our rope bridges consist of one or two strands of 25 mm diameter synthetic rope tautly stretched between two anchoring trees (Figure 2). This simple design was taken from a similar project organized by Kids Saving the Rainforest in Manuel Antonio, Costa Rica. The simplicity of this design is also preferred by our collaborator, the Costa Rican Institute of Electricity (ICE), because the material is cost-effective, easily accessible, and non-conductive; the latter characteristic is essential for wildlife bridges in close proximity to electric cables.

Potential rope bridge sites were located by conducting pedestrian surveys. Each site had three requirements: 1) to be within the known range of

Fig. 2. Sloth crossing a rope bridge.

at least one primate species (preference was given to sites where all three species were known to range), 2) have hard-wood trees (≥50 cm diameter at breast height) on each side of the road to anchor the bridge and 3) be located within gallery forest since the Costa Rican government protects this vegetation. The geographic coordinates of each site's location were recorded with a global positioning system (GPS) and inspected by representatives of ICE for approval (Figure 3). A camera trap was mounted on an anchoring tree at rope level to monitor diurnal and nocturnal animal activity. We used rope-climbing equipment to maintain the cameras. Originally, our goal was to retrieve camera trap data each month, but we had to adjust this goal due to bad weather, illness, and camera malfunctions.

Fig. 3. ICE installing a camera trap at a rope bridge.

The second corridor type is a natural bridge formed by forest canopy closure directly above a road (Figure 4). We conducted pedestrian surveys along major and minor roads to locate natural canopy bridges and to record their geographic coordinates with a GPS. We did not install camera traps on these bridges because the need to prevent false triggers by removing vegetation from the camera field-of-view was counter-productive to our goal of increasing forest canopy connectivity. We did, however, meet with ICE about preserving natural canopies when they did not pose an electrocution risk to animals.

Pedestrian surveys

From July-August 2014 and January-April 2015 we monitored primate activity in road-side habitat by walking slowly (1-2 km/hours) along the roads to search for all three primate species. During each primate encounter, we recorded the time, species, geographic location with a GPS, minimum number of individuals, and the predominant activity (travel, feed, rest, socialize, other, out-of-view) of the group. In addition, we recorded all instances of corridor use, road use, and deaths for all types of mammal in our view.

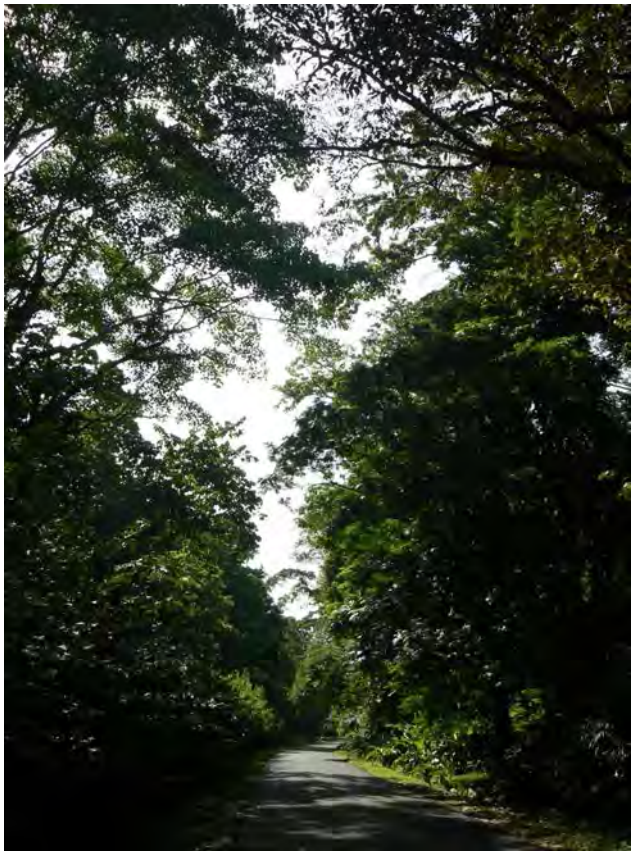

Fig. 4. Natural canopy bridge.

Community-based conservation

Many people, tourists and residents alike, can travel along the road without noticing canopy gaps and wildlife bridges. And yet, monkeys and sloths easily attract a skyward gaze. Since the health of arboreal animals is directly related to forest health, bringing awareness to fragmentation is essential to their preservation. To address this issue, we organized a sign-painting project to mark bridge sites. In March 2015, we gave a presentation at the Puerto Viejo community center on habitat and canopy fragmentation and the usefulness of artificial and natural corridors. Following the presentation, we painted a total of eight signs. To make these signs in a locally sustainable manner, we used recycled hardwoods and hired a welder to make metal sign posts. The posts were installed in April 2015 but installation of the signs has been delayed due to heavy rains, flooding, and other labor delays.

Results

Corridors

In collaboration with ICE, we identified six new rope bridge locations. New rope bridges were installed at three of these locations between August 2014 and May 2015, and an older bridge site was modified as well. At the latter site, a land occupant removed the tree crown of an anchor tree during a construction project but preserved the tree bole because they had observed several animals using this bridge and wanted to maintain this canopy connection. Thus, we connected the bole to a second anchoring tree on their land with a second rope bridge (Figure 5). The remaining three locations are ICE-approved and the installations are scheduled for 2015 or 2016.

Fig. 5. Rope bridge modification following tree trimming. The original rope bridge is on the right and the new extension is on the left.

In August 2014 we installed one camera trap at a new rope bridge located within the range of spider monkeys, howler monkeys, and capuchins. We successfully accessed the camera trap three times between September 2014 and January 2015, and retrieved data in two of these cases. There were no camera trap images of primates on this bridge but numerous photographs of opossums and kinkajous (Figure 6). In addition, we observed two cases of sloths crossing a rope bridge (Figure 2) and a resident reported that a sloth used this same bridge several weeks later. We located 26 natural canopy bridges and observed three cases of primates crossing these structures *(Alouatta palliata* n=2, *Ateles geoffroyi* n=1; Figure 3).

Pedestrian Surveys

In 123 independent mammal encounters, 55.3% involved primates and the remaining cases

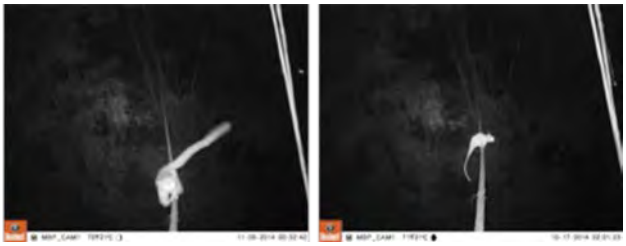

Fig. 6. Rope bridge crossings by kinkajou (*left*) and opossum (*right*).

involved sloths (38.2%), agoutis (3.3%), squirrels (2.4%), and one tamandua (0.8%). Almost all primates encountered were howler monkeys (94%, n=64), while spider and capuchin monkeys were equally rare (each with n=2 encounters and 3% of the total). During all encounters with *Ateles* and *Cebus*, individuals were traveling through road-side habitat. In contrast, travel was rarely the dominant group activity for *Alouatta* (n=4, 6.3% of encounters). Meanwhile, they were most often resting (n=36, 56.2%), followed by feeding (n=16, 25.0%), socializing (n=2, 3.1%), and in 9.4% of cases (n=6) the predominant activity could not be reliably determined.

No primate carcasses were identified during road surveys. However, we located ten mammals (6.5%), 24 reptiles (15.7%), 34 crustaceans (22.2%), and 85 amphibians (55.6%). Opossums comprised half of the mammal carcasses, while kinkajous (20%), bats (20%) and one rodent (10%) were also discovered. The cause of death for bats and rodents were not determined, but between the kinkajous and opossums electrocution was the primarily cause of death (n=5, 71.4%) followed by vehicle collision (n=2, 28.9%).

Community-based conservation

For our bridge sign painting project we chose to use expensive but sustainable materials, which led to project costs exceeding our original budget estimate. For this reason, we hosted a benefit concert to raise additional funds. A local venue donated a space for a short presentation, concert and silent auction. Out of over 30 businesses contacted, 17 donated 23 items and we were able to raise nearly $1000. More than 100 people showed their interest and support by attending. The following day, familiar and new faces joined us at the community center where we gave a more detailed presentation on our organization including the installation and monitoring process of wildlife bridges, preliminary results of road and primate surveys and conservation ideas for land owners. Around 30 people attended. Following

Fig. 7. Community sign painting event.

the presentation, we painted the Monkey Bridge Bridge signs (Figure 7). Adults showed interest, kids showed enthusiasm.

Summary and recommendations

Roads and Primates

All three primate species at REGAMA use road-side habitat. Howler monkeys were commonly observed here, with some groups intensively occupying forests in close proximity to the highway. In contrast, spider monkeys and capuchin monkeys tended to rapidly travel through these habitats. Our study found little evidence that rope bridges aid primate movement at REGAMA but other animals routinely used them, especially kinkajous and opossums. The lack of primate activity at these bridges needs to be further investigated. Furthermore, natural crossings were used by primates and appear to be effective corridors. However, unmanaged natural crossings may contact electric lines and pose an electrocution risk to primates. Moreover, dead branches may fall on pedestrians or cause crossing animals to accidentally fall (Lindshield, in press). Therefore, natural crossings need to be carefully maintained in order to reduce these risks.

Community Conservation

The IPS grant allowed us to initiate a community project, making signs to mark wildlife bridges along the road. It also created an opportunity to reach out to the community for help when we surpassed our budget to purchase sustainable materials. The opportunity came as a benefit concert. Not only did this event help us reach our funding goal for our sign making project, but it also increased support for our project overall. Additionally, including local residents in the construction and painting of the signs has had positive effects. It gave us the opportunity to connect with key community organizers, such as the director of the cultural center in Puerto Viejo de Talamanca, as well as residents who are concerned about the well being of primates and the forest. Overall, this project has strengthened our presence in the area and has motivated us to build a stronger relationship with the Talamanca community.

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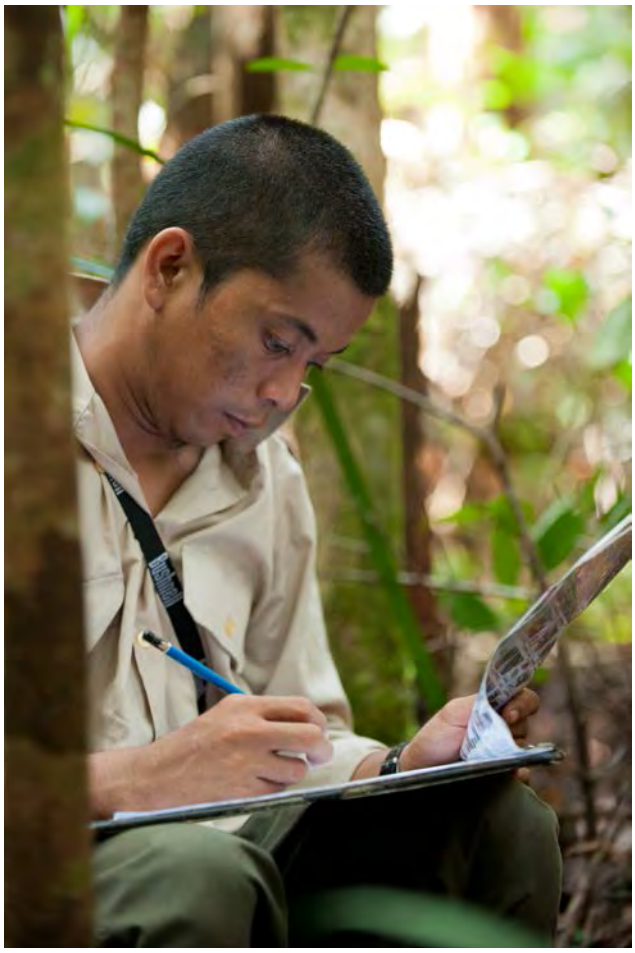
Report from Conservation Grant
David A. Ehlers Smith and Mark E. Harrison

Can Borneo's degraded peat swamps support viable populations of endemic red langurs?

The Southeast Asian island of Borneo is recognized as one of the world's most important biodiversity hotspots at risk from anthropogenic disturbance, degradation and destruction. Borneo has lost over 55% of its original lowland forest cover, and vast areas of forested landscapes are now degraded as a result of logging and burning events. This is particularly true for tropical peat-swamp forests (TPSFs) on Borneo. In Central Kalimantan, Indonesian Borneo, an attempt to convert TPSF into agricultural land for rice cultivation – the so-called Mega-Rice Project - resulted in almost 1.5 million hectares of forest being burned and degraded. Against this back-drop, we sought to investigate if degraded TPSFs could still support potentially viable populations of endemic red langurs (*Presbytis rubicunda*), as we had previously demonstrated a langur population at relatively very high density in the Sabangau TPSF, a relatively undisturbed forest adjacent to the Mega-Rice Project forest area.

The IPS grant was originally awarded in 2012 and we had planned to survey the Kalampangan Zone (a large forest fragment at 141 km^2) of the Mega-Rice Project during this year; however, a major fire event throughout the region delayed the survey until 2013. In September 2013, an experienced research team that had previously surveyed Sabangau TPSF for red langurs in 2009-2011 led an expedition to Kalampangan and con-

Supian, the Orangutan Tropical Peatland Project's Red Langur Research Project coordinator surveys a group of red langurs. Photos courtesy of Andrew Walmsley/OuTrop

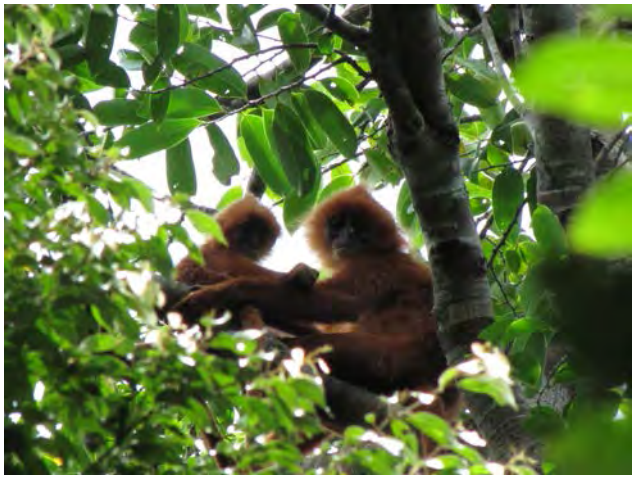


Supian checks fruit eaten by red langurs against an ID chart of dietary items. Photo courtesy of Andrew Walmsley/ OuTrop

Fires engulf the edge of Sabangau Forest. Photo courtesy of Martabina/OuTrop

ducted line transect surveys on a systematic grid-based system consisting of 12 x 1 km transects. The surveys yielded 21 sighting events of red langurs along 197.2 km of survey walks, an encounter rate of 1 group/10.6 km surveyed. Red langur group density was calculated at 2.4 groups/km2 using the program DISTANCE. Group size was estimated at 2.4 individuals per group, yielding a population density estimate of 5.7 individuals/km2. When extrapolated, a population size of 805 langur individuals was estimated for the Kalampangan Zone, and 3,866 individuals for the entire Block C Forest Fragment Complex within the Mega-Rice Project.

Recorded group density of red langurs in Kalampangan was almost identical to that recorded in adjacent Sabangau (2.5 gr/km^2); however, recorded group size in Kalampangan was signifycantly lower to that recorded in Sabangau (7 ind/gr). This is likely to represent an underestimate for Kalampangan, given known difficulties with accurately recording all individuals in a primate group during the limited interaction time available during a population density survey. However, the minimum extrapolated population sizes remain encouraging given the degraded



An adult female red langur interacts with her juvenile offspring. Photo courtesy of David Ehlers Smith/OuTrop

nature of the forest fragments within the Mega-Rice Project.

The planned publication for this research was unfortunately put on hold at the onset of the dry season of 2015, as a strong El Nino event led to huge fires, which again threatened to destroy large parts of the remaining forest fragments within the Mega-Rice Project. Large areas are known to have burned; in the aftermath of the fires our teams are currently assessing the damage to the area and the implications for this research and the remnant red langur population. We hope to have more clarity in the coming months and look forward to sharing the final results of this project as they become available.

Report from Captive Care Grant Recipient Karin E. Jaffe

An applied ethological study of the potential for former laboratory squirrel monkeys (*Saimiri sciureus*) to be successfully retired to the San Francisco Zoo: group level analyses introduction

Background

In the wild, common squirrel monkeys, *Saimiri sciureus*, are found in fully integrated multi-male/multi-female groups ranging from 15 to 30 animals (Boinski 1999). While males can be affiliative and form close bonds (Boinski 1999), aggression is extremely common, often resulting in disfiguring scars (Boinski et al. 2002). Males tend to emigrate from their natal groups and high-ranking males often fight to prevent peripheral males from joining the group (Boinski et al. 2005). In biomedical research, squirrel monkeys are listed as the second most frequently utilized research subject (Jack 2011), yet many are euthanized after their research utility ends because zoos are reluctant to house all-male groups for fear of serious injuries and death due to aggressive interactions (C. MacDonald, pers. comm.). In summer 2010, the San Francisco Zoo (SFZ) acquired 20 male squirrel monkeys from a biomedical research facility and the SFZ and Sonoma State University Primate Ethology Research Lab began studying the squirrel monkeys in an effort to assess their potential to be housed together. Here I report group-level analyses of agonism and wounding in this all-male group of squirrel monkeys.

I used my IPS Captive Care Grant to purchase an iPad 2 ($399), Otterbox Defender Case ($45), and HanDbase database app ($15). The iPad was left at the San Francisco Zoo so that multiple research assistants could collect data via the HanDBase app. I used the remaining funds to attend the North American Meeting of the International Society for Applied Ethology in East Lansing, MI (May 2014) where I networked with other applied ethologists and presented a poster on university-zoo collaborations in applied ethological research, using preliminary data from this project as an example of such collaborations.

Group-Level Analyses

Focal animal behavior was collected every 30 seconds during five minute focal samples, resulting in 10 sample points per focal. Focal samples containing three or more 'out of sight' sample points were excluded from analyses. Focals with one-two 'out of sight' sample points were included in analyses, but the 'out of sight' points were excluded. Data from all animals were pooled to yield results at the group level for each phase (Phase 1: introductions (Sept.-Nov. 2010); Phase 2: early integration (May-Dec. 2012); Phase 3: late integration (Aug. 2013-Nov. 2014).

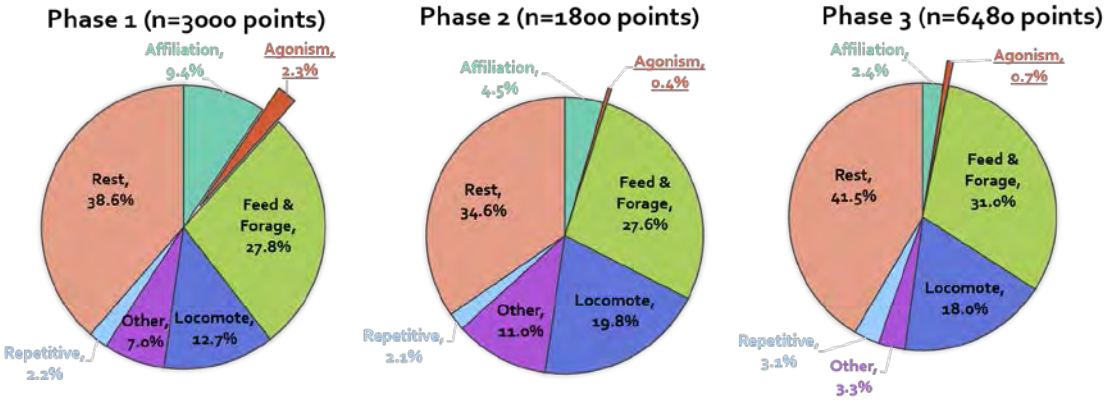


Fig. 1. Activity budgets: Proportion of data points representing the onset of a given behavior.

Activity Budgets: Activity budgets represent the proportion of sample points with an onset of a new behavior (i.e., if a behavior remained the same over successive sample points, the behavior was counted only once) (Fig. 1). Agonism is highlighted because our initial concern was aggression and resulting injury. The results indicate that agonism (i.e., a combination of dominance interactions and overt aggression) account for a small proportion of all behaviors, less than 2.5% of all behavior records in any phase. Furthermore, agonism decreased from Phase 1 (2.3%) to Phase 2 & 3 (0.4% and 0.7%, respectively).

Agonism: Because squirrel monkeys have a reputation for aggression, and zoo personnel were concerned about injuries resulting from aggressive episodes, I examined the types of agonism displayed by the squirrel monkeys in greater detail by dividing agonistic behaviors into 'low intensity' and 'high intensity'. Low intensity agonism involves dominance behaviors that are unlikely to result in injury (e.g., agonistic vocalizations, penile displays, approach/avoid, mounting). High intensity agonism involves physical contact and are therefore more likely to result in injury (e.g., fighting, chasing, stealing food). Because Phase 2 & Phase 3 did not differ in proportion of high intensity agonism (χ 21=1.48; p=0.22), I combined these two phases to compare them with Phase 1. There was significantly more high intensity agonism in Phase 1 than in Phase 2 & 3 (combined) (Fig. 2; χ 21= 4.92; p=0.026).

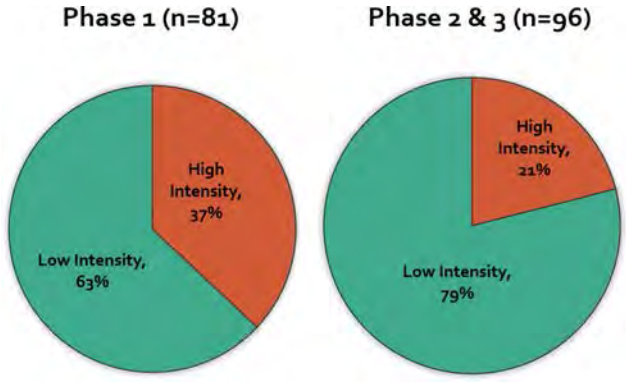


Fig. 2. Proportion of high and low intensity agonism in Phase 1 and Phase 2 & 3 (combined)

Since physical fighting is the highest intensity agonism, and therefore most likely to result in injury, I examined the proportion of agonism that was categorized as 'fight'. Again, because Phase 2 & 3 did not differ in proportion of fighting (Fisher's Exact Probability Test: p=0.64), I combined these two phases and compared them with Phase 1. Fighting made up a significantly larger proportion of agonism in Phase 1 compared with Phase 2 & 3 (combined) (Fig. 3; χ 21= 11; p<0.001).

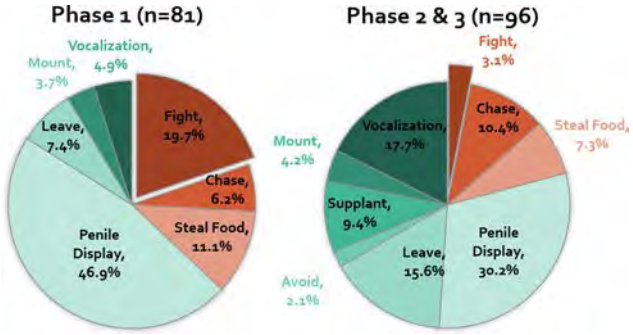


Fig. 3. Proportion of fighting in Phase 1 and Phase 2 & 3 (combined)

Woundings: San Francisco zookeepers record all wounds sustained by the squirrel monkeys, even when behavioral observations were not conducted. The number of wounds per month decreased between September 2010 and December 2014 (Pearson's Product-Moment Correlation test: r= -0.665; df=50; p<0.0001). In fact, the mean number of woundings/month recorded from September-December 2010 was 17.5 (range: 10-24 woundings/month). This is more than 5x the mean for September-December 2014 (mean=3; range: 0-5 woundings/month).

Interpretation of Group-Level Results: Agonism made up a relatively small proportion of all behaviors observed across all three phases (Fig. 1), but was a larger proportion of behavioral change (2.3%) during Phase 1, when two groups of 10 animals were introduced to form one large group for the first time. A closer examination of high and low intensity agonistic behaviors across phases (Figs. 2 & 3) indicate that high intensity agonism, especially fighting, was significantly higher in Phase 1 than Phases 2 & 3 (combined), indicating that low intensity interactions replaced high intensity interactions over time. Such a pattern may signal that the monkeys used information from Phase 1 high intensity interactions in their assessment of later interactions and that some (e.g., lower ranking) individuals chose to avoid or leave in response to an approaching dominant individual rather than engage in a high intensity interaction. Given these results, it is not surprising that total number of

woundings also decreased over time. It appears that, contrary to commonly-held assumptions by zoo-keepers, all-male groups of squirrel monkeys do not engage in high levels of overt aggression, and that while injuries do occur, these diminish over time. These results do not presume that careful management is not required, however. Animals do get injured and must be tended to, and given the small size of squirrel monkeys, quick intervention on the part of keepers is an important factor in successful introduction of male squirrel monkeys (D. Carroll, pers. comm.). But these results indicate that all-male groups of former laboratory squirrel monkeys can be successfully retired to zoological facilities. We look forward to disseminating these results to other zoos in the near future.

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Charles Southwick Conservation Education Commitment Award winner 2014
Nixon Sajita

Just before receiving the 2014 Southwick award, Nixon Sajita was newly elected as chairman of KEEP, the Kakamega Environmental Education Program. He faced numerous challenges, as the organization had suffered from a lack of unity under the previous management. Nixon was able to re-establish community support, create a new Management Committee, and this group has worked hard over the last year to put the affairs of this community-based organization into order. The goal of KEEP is to ensure conservation of the Kakamega Forest, a unique biodiverse ecosystem in western Kenya, which has also been the site of long-term primate studies.

One KEEP project is a Wildlife Conservancy, which exhibits forest-dwelling animals – mostly reptiles and birds – to schoolchildren who come from all over the country to visit the forest on class trips. Sajita negotiated with the Kenya Wildlife Service to determine which steps must be taken to re-open the facility, and with the support of the warden of the Kakamega National Reserve, has applied for funding from the county government to assist with making necessary renovations. The Kakamega Forest is renowned for its diverse reptile biodiversity, and the conservancy allows visitors to see the reptiles up close and to learn about their biology.

Planted woodlots in a school near the forest.

KEEP also supports tree nurseries. Branches of KEEP exist at multiple sites around the forest, and each of them has a tree nursery where KEEP volunteers raise indigenous and exotic species from seeds. The seedlings are donated to schools, and also sold to local people who can plant them on their farms, thus avoiding using the forest as a source of wood. These activities have picked up over the course of the last year.

A tree nursery at one of the KEEP branches.

KEEP is working to distribute energy-saving stoves to local people, again to reduce the need for firewood that often comes from the forest. These stoves have a clay liner that conserves heat, reducing the amount of fuel needed. KEEP members educate local people about the benefits of switching to this type of stove, and then provide the stoves to interested households. They also provide follow-up

A local inhabitat who received an "Upesi stove" which has a clay liner to make it more fuel/wood efficient.

guidance. The organization has reached over 700 households so far.

KEEP also conducts children's conservation education programs at some of its branches, and hopes to include all branches in the future. Volunteers act as teachers, and meet with children in primary and secondary school to teach them about the value of conservation, and the forest's biota. In addition, KEEP members conduct outreach by visiting schools in the area. These activities have increased in the last year.

High school students participating in wetlands monitoring.

Some of the Southwick funds were used to buy beehives for a community sub-group on the forest periphery. This group is awaiting their first honey harvest. Alternative income generation projects like this help to reduce pressure on the forest.

Bee hives in the community near the forest.

Finally, KEEP members have been encouraged to participate in monthly biodiversity monitoring. This work is done together with a local NGO, Nature Kenya, and shows how KEEP is working together with other local conservation-oriented bodies.

Nixon Sajita (foreground) and Anastasia Mwaura (KWS Research Officer) looking for DeBrazza's monkeys.

Nixon Sajita wants to express great appreciation for Southwick support. It has helped to achieve the goals of KEEP, through all the activities mentioned above.

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, 2016**. Email applications to:
Dr. Elizabeth Lonsdorf
elizabeth.lonsdorf@fandm.edu

Galante Family Winery Primate Conservation Scholarship

Grant proposals are solicited from professionals of habitat countries of primates. Money awarded is to be used for conservation training including: transportation to the course or event location, course or event fees, or expenses during the event period.
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, 2016**.
Send the completed grant proposal by email to:
Dr. Janette Wallis
janettewallis@sbcglobal.net

Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Grant

The Education Committee of IPS solicits grants of up to $1,500 to support the development of primate conservation education programs as part of the Lawrence Jacobsen Conservation Education Award. These initiatives should support field conservation programs, work with local community and/or schools, or are used to provide training in conservation education techniques.

Application information and forms are available on our website.

Deadline for submission is **March 1st, 2016**.
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, 2016**.
If you have any questions regarding this funding mechanism, please contact

Dr. Joanna Stechell
joanna.setchell@durham.ac.uk

IPS Conservation Grant

The Conservation Committee of IPS is soliciting applications of up to $1,500 to support the development of primate conservation field programs. The committee expects to distribute up to $10,000.00 per year.

The deadline for this award is **March 1st, 2016**.
For guidelines about the application process please see the IPS website or contact

Dr. Janette Wallis
janettewallis@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, 2016**.
For guidelines about the application process please see the IPS website or contact

Dr. Christoph Schwitzer
cschwitzer@bcsf.org.uk

Upcoming Meetings

Spring Meeting of the Primate Society of Great Britain
30 - 31 March 2016, University of York, UK
http://www.psgb.org

8th European Conference on Behavioural Biology
12 - 15 July 2016, Vienna, Austria
http://ecbb2016-vienna.com

30th International Society for Behavioral Ecology
28 July -3 August 2016, Exeter, UK
http://www.isbe2016.com

XXVI Congress of the International Primatological Society (IPS-2016)
21 – 29 August 2016, Chicago, Illinois, USA
http://www.ipschicago.org

International Primatological Society

RESEARCH CAPTIVE CARE EDUCATION CONSERVATION

Membership Application/Renewal Form 2016

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

Name: _____
Mailing Address: _____
_____
_____
City: _____
State/Province: _____
Postal code: _____
Country: _____
Email: _____

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

Credit Card billing address:

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

_____

Must match exactly!!

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

Regular member

Annual ……	☐	$ 60.00 US
Lifetime ……	☐	**$780.00 US**
Lifetime (installment payment plan – ½ now, ½ later)…..…	☐	$390.00 US
Student member …….	☐	$ 30.00 US
Complimentary annual membership for an individual in a developing country who is financially unable to pay dues……..…	☐	$ 0.00 US
Int. J. Primatology Subscription (hard copy and electronic, annual)	☐	$ 57.00 US
Int. J. Primatology Subscription (electronic only)	☐	$ 37.00 US
Contribution to Conservation Fund ……..…	☐	$_____ US
Contribution to General Fund ……..…	☐	$_____ US
Voluntary contribution to offset credit card fees (4%)…….	☐	$_____ US

Total payment ☐ **$_____ US**

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

Cash……..…….. ☐

Credit card payment……..…… ☐

Visa…. ☐ or Mastercard….. ☐

Card number _____

Expiration date_____ Security Code _____

Name on card _____

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

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