

# International Primatological Society

# IPS Bulletin



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## President's Corner

[kbstrier@wisc.edu](mailto:kbstrier@wisc.edu)

It is a pleasure and honor to write my first President's Corner for the IPS Bulletin. I have the good fortune to be joining an amazing group of continuing IPS officers (Secretary General: Nancy Caine; Treasurer and VP for Membership: Steve Schapiro; VP for Conservation: Janette Wallis; VP for Research: Jo Setchell), all of whom have already been essential in helping to orient me and the other newly elected officers (VP for Captive Care: Steve Ross; VP for Communication: Catherine Hobaiter; VP for Education: Patricia Izar) as we embark on a new year of activities. We hope to build on our predecessors' efforts, led by past IPS President Tetsuro Matsuzawa, to continue to strengthen IPS and its longstanding missions to promote research and conservation of primates and their habitats, and to facilitate collaboration among primatologists.

The 26<sup>th</sup> meeting of IPS, held jointly with the American Primatological Society in Chicago (USA) from 21-27 August 2016, was a spectacular success thanks in large part to the local organizing committee led by Steve Ross (Lincoln Park Zoo), and the program committee, which included Jo Setchell as the IPS

representative. It was also successful because of the many registered participants. The high quality and importance of the scientific discoveries and conservation efforts discussed at the conference were inspiring, and continue to provide a focus for hope.

At the time of the conference just a few months ago, the Paris Climate Agreement had not yet achieved the number of signatures required to meet the conditions that ultimately did permit its entry into force on 4 November 2016. This evident confirmation of an unprecedented international commitment to the environment occurred just days before the U.S. Presidential election, the outcome of which has raised real concerns about the prospects for the ambitious environmentally friendly policies we will need to secure our planet's future.

Yet, in these times of both environmental and political uncertainty, while our governments act on a global scale that often tips either too slowly or in the wrong direction, IPS has stayed true to its mission, making positive impacts on a daily basis through research and conservation

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Cat Hobaiter, Editor



work with primates around the world. Through IPS grants, training programs, future conferences, and publications, as described in this Bulletin, we aim to continue to support as many of these influential efforts as our resources make possible.

Since our last meeting in Chicago, the IPS officers, in consultation with representatives from the affiliated primatological societies that comprise the IPS Council, have taken a number of initiatives. First, we have collectively reviewed the IPS standing committees with the goal of reinforcing the diversity and expertise of the committees' membership. We also established two new *Ad hoc* committees, one on Diversity and one on Safe Capture Techniques (both being led by VP Jo Setchell), and we are in the process of redefining a former *Ad hoc* committee on Primates in the Media (co-led by VPs Cat Hobaiter and Pat Izar). If you are interested in becoming more involved with any of the standing committees or *Ad hoc* committees, please let us know.

Although the Chicago IPS congress is still strong in our memories, we have already begun to look ahead to the next IPS Congress, which will be held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 19-28 August 2018. This location and dates were selected years ago, thanks to the proposal from the local organizers associated with GRASP, the Great Ape Survival Partnership. We will continue to send emails and to post updates at the IPS webpage about the Congress and other topics of interest. We are striving to develop the IPS website into the “go-to” place for news and information about the activities of IPS and our affiliate societies, and about the achievements of our members on behalf of all of the world's primates.

Best wishes to all in this New Year.

Karen B. Strier  
IPS President

## VP for Research

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I thoroughly enjoyed the IPS/ ASP Joint Meeting in Chicago. As the official IPS representative to the joint program committee, I worked with my program co-chairs to create the best possible program.

Since the meeting, I have been working on the membership of the three committees for which I am responsible: the IPS research committee and two *ad hoc* committees.

The IPS Constitution states that the President may appoint *ad hoc* committees necessary for the proper functioning of the Society, to prepare special reports, or to perform Society functions not otherwise specified in the Constitution and Bylaws. Two such committees were established during the post-congress Council meeting in Chicago, based on IPS sessions. The President asked me to chair these.

To ensure that we have good pool of committee members, the President invited all Council members to make suggestions, and encouraged the Affiliate representatives to consult with their respective societies for names of IPS members to recommend for all IPS committees.

### The IPS Research Committee

As Vice-President for Research I am responsible for convening the IPS Research Committee to review applications for the annual IPS Research Grants, and provide constructive feedback to all applicants. In the past, the committee has numbered ~14 primatologists selected for research excellence.

Our evaluation criteria reflect the sections of the application form and include: the quality of the theoretical justification; the clarity of hypotheses

and predictions; feasibility and suitability of the methods; feasibility of the timeline; the suitability of the budget; and whether the applicant has the experience required or adequate supervision to conduct the project. We do not assess the quality of the English if it does not obscure the readers' understanding. We do not fund projects focusing on primate conservation or on the captive care of nonhuman primates unless they also make a clear contribution to significance to theory that goes beyond the study species, because IPS has separate grant programs for conservation and captive care. We do not assess applications based on seniority of the applicant or country of origin.

Future tasks for the committee include discussion of strategies to increase the success of applicants from range countries.

The IPS officers have approved the Research Committee membership for 2017 and the General Secretary will send invitation emails shortly.

#### **Ad hoc committee on diversity**

We held a roundtable discussion on diversity during the IPS/ ASP 2016 congress with the goal of identifying impediments to fully inclusive participation in primatology. The discussion of diversity used a framework of equity, access, and inclusion. Participants identified current practices and norms that excluded or precluded access by various groups that are under-represented and/or under-served within the IPS and ASP societies.

Participants felt that the roundtable was the beginning of an important conversation and hope to continue that conversation in and between subsequent meetings.

Following up on this, the IPS council agreed to the formation of an ad hoc committee to identify ways that we can enhance diversity in IPS, in particular, and primatology in general.

The committee will examine barriers to attracting a diverse (ethnicity, age, gender, nationality, and cultural background) membership in primate societies. It will examine how can we promote diversity in leadership positions and in securing funding.

#### **Ad hoc committee to promote sharing of experience and good practice to continue to make capture safer for non-human primates**

We held a workshop at IPS/ ASP2016 on the safe capture and handling of wild primates (e.g., for capture for marking or taking measurements or conducting health assessments). The discussion was very productive. At the end of the roundtable, we agreed that:

1. There is a need for building trust and greater sharing of information, including detailed reporting and data collection on the immediate and long-term consequences of capture.
2. We should continue to develop and share protocols for each species/ circumstance. In some cases, such protocols exist and are shared among groups of researchers. In other cases, they may not yet exist. Protocols will be produced by experts in the capture of specific taxa, co-authored, and subject to ongoing revision in the light of data collection. IPS can provide an online repository for this information.
3. That we create committee of experts to achieve this.

IPS council agreed to form an ad hoc committee to address this matter.

The IPS officers requested nominations from council members. We especially sought suggestions for members who meet some, or all, of these characteristics:

- formal training in the capturing and handling of wild primates
- hands-on experience working in primate countries and conducting captures, immobilizations and examinations
- research experience in primate countries
- animal research permits issued for capturing
- support from local, provincial, national authorities
- experience with international and national regulations

We are collecting and reviewing nominations. If you are interested in the activities of any of these committees, or if you have specific issues you would like addressed, please contact me.

Jo Setchell  
IPS VP for Research

## VP for Education

[patrizar@usp.br](mailto:patrizar@usp.br)

I took over the office of VP for Education from Elizabeth Lonsdorf at the IPS Conference in Chicago. In these past few months, I have learned a lot about the IPS, and particularly the education Committee, and I hope to fulfill the expectations of those IPS members who voted for me. I am committed to the goal of increasing the participation of professional primatologists and students from habitat countries in reviewing and applying for IPS grants. I am now reviewing the membership of the IPS Education Committee, contacting the current committee members, and inviting new members. If you are interested to join in and help us with reviewing grant applications, please contact me.

The Education Committee of IPS awards grants of up to \$1500 to support the development of primate conservation education programs. Details are available at the IPS website. The deadline for submitting your application is **March 1st, 2017**. Address questions and completed applications to me.

In addition, in honor of Dr. Charles Southwick's

longstanding commitment to conservation education, we award the Charles Southwick Conservation Education Commitment Award, in the amount of \$1,000: \$750 to the recipient and \$250 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. Candidates do not need to have an advanced degree to be eligible. Please see the IPS website for further details. The deadline for submitting your nomination is March 1st, 2017. Address any questions and your completed applications to me.

If any IPS members have specific issues they would like addressed, please do not hesitate to contact me at [patrizar@usp.br](mailto:patrizar@usp.br).

Patricia Izar  
VP for Education

## VP for Communication

[clh42@st-andrews.ac.uk](mailto:clh42@st-andrews.ac.uk)

Hello Primate folk! I'm delighted to be able to serve as your new VP for Communication. I'm committed to using the office to strengthen the goals of the IPS in facilitating international collaboration and cooperation between primatologists, and in promoting primate conservation.

As highlighted in a recent report, 60% of primate species are now threatened with extinction (Estrada et al. 2017 Sci. Adv). To combat this we urgently need platforms for action, and to share information and resources with both our fellow primatologists and the wider world. To help with this goal the IPS now has a twitter and facebook

account, and we're in the process of updating our website. Find us: [@IPS\\_PrimateNews](https://www.facebook.com/InternationalPrimateSociety) or on <https://www.facebook.com/InternationalPrimateSociety>

Now we need YOUR help to get the word out - like, share, tweet, and post. Got a primate meeting going on? Know about an urgent conservation issue? Primate news good or bad, big or small - let us know!

Cat Hobaiter  
VP for Communication

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# VP for Conservation

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

## From the office of the VP for Conservation

### 2017 IPS Conservation Grant Competition

The Conservation Committee of IPS is soliciting applications for the IPS Primate Conservation Grant competition for 2017. We expect to award several grants, of up to \$1,500 each, to support primate conservation programs. For projects that include a well-designed community conservation component, an extra \$500 may be requested.

The deadline for submitting your application is March 1st, 2017. Please make sure to use the 2017 form, available for download on the IPS web site. 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](mailto: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 only and previous winners are not eligible. Up to \$2500 will be awarded and this is to be used for obtaining further conservation education/training. Note: Just travelling to a conference no longer qualifies for Galante funding. The deadline for applications is March 1st, 2017. (See:

<http://internationalprimatologicalsociety.org/conservation.cfm>)

Those 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 or training program
- send a letter explaining his/her interest in participating in the course or event (in English)
- send a C.V. in English
- provide two recommendation letters (including information about the referee).

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

### 2016 IPS/ASP Conservation Silent Auction & Other Fund-raising Events

Because the conference in Chicago was a joint meeting, the proceeds of the Silent Auction was split evenly between ASP and IPS. In addition, several other efforts contributed to our fund-raising efforts. As indicated in the Treasurer's Report (elsewhere in this newsletter), over \$11,250 was raised for the IPS Conservation Fund during the IPS/ASP meeting in Chicago. These funds came from the Silent Auction, the Primate Promenade, the Art Raffle, the Tattoo Contest, and contributions from the two official hotels (Sheraton and Hyatt). The key force behind this fund-raising was the heroic Steve Schapiro, IPS Treasurer. He single-handedly raised most of these funds and IPS is very grateful for his dedication.

I also want to thank the Co-Chairs of the ASP Conservation Committee, Stacey Tecot and Michelle Bezanson, for their hard work and patience with the Auction. Numerous individuals from the Conservation Committees of both ASP and IPS pitched in to help set up and monitor the Silent Auction items and process the payments at the end. Thank you to all of those who helped. Thanks also to everyone who donated items for the Auction – and those who bid and won these items.

#### **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 agreed to serve on the committee for the 2017-

2018 term: Mary Blair, Ramesh Zimbo Boonratana, Drew Cronin, Alejandra Duarte, Spartaco Gippoliti, Reiko Goodwin, Lisa Gould, Rachel Ikemeh, Inza Kone, Martin Kowaleski, Jenna Lawrence, Joanna Malukiewicz, Duc Hoang Minh, Lisa Rapaport, Mike Reid, Arif Setiawan, Melanie Seiler, Swetha Stotra, Mauricio Talebi, and Jo Thompson. 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, Ph.D., Vice President for Conservation, [wallis@primateconservation.info](mailto:wallis@primateconservation.info).*

## VP for Captive Care

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Time flies! It doesn't seem long ago that we all convened in Chicago for the Joint Meeting of IPS and ASP and I was honored at that time to be voted to lead the IPS Captive Care and Breeding Committee following the great work by Cristoph Schwitzer. I am very pleased to be working with an international group of experts including those that have served on the committee in the past (Debby Cox, Mark Prescott, Amanda Fernie, Larry Williams, Darren Minier, Fay Clark) as well as new members that will be joining us for the first time (Katie Cronin, Yumi Yamanashi, Paul Honess, Lily Ajarova, Brij Kishor Gupta, Alejandro Morales, Daniel Pessoa). I'm particularly happy with the broad geographic and

taxonomic coverage that this group has and all have expressed enthusiasm to continue to support the goals of the Committee. As in past years, we're now accepting applications for the IPS Captive Care Grants with a deadline of March 1. These grants provide modest, but meaningful support for projects around the world seeking to improve the health and wellbeing of primates. It's an important part of the mission of the Society and one that I know we can all get behind.

Looking forward to a successful and productive 2017. Cheers, Steve Ross.

# Trea\$ury Note\$

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

The IPS Treasury is looking reasonably healthy at the moment! IPS made a profit of about \$36,000 on the 2016 Joint Meeting with ASP in Chicago. Overall, the Joint Meeting made a \$48,000 profit, with 25% of the profit going to ASP as they agreed to assume 25% of the financial risk. Another \$17,800 was raised to support the Conservation Funds of **both** societies through the Silent Auction, the Primate Promenade, the Art Raffle, the Tattoo Contest, and contributions from the two official hotels (Sheraton and Hyatt). The IPS Conservation Fund received over \$11,250 from these endeavors.

Over \$44,000 in grants and awards were paid during calendar year 2016, and the Pre-Congress Training Program in Chicago accounted for another \$47,000 in support for range country primatologists. Support from the Margot Marsh Biodiversity Foundation, from the Southwick Matching Challenge, and from an anonymous matching challenge helped make these expenditures possible. In case I haven't mentioned it in previous Trea\$ury Note\$, the fund-raising campaign associated with the Southwick Matching Challenge raised over \$52,000 in total for the Conservation Fund.

**Remember that IPS dues went up in 2016. 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).**

Please note that you are no longer able to purchase an annual subscription to IJP through the IPS website. Very few members were taking advantage of this option and there were virtually no benefits to IPS associated with purchases of IJP. As always, you can purchase IJP at IPS member's rates through the Springer website.

Now would be a good time to renew your membership in IPS, especially if you plan to submit an abstract and register for the upcoming IPS Congress in Nairobi in August of **2018**. Registration and abstract submission for the Nairobi Congress are likely to begin in September of **2017**, so if you are a member-in-good-standing at that time, your registration process will be quite simple. We are already planning ways to minimize the 'traffic jam' associated with abstract submissions at the deadline.

Range country members who cannot afford to pay dues can now join IPS quite easily through the website. If you are a range country member and you cannot afford to pay dues, just check 'money order' as your form of payment, and I will take it from there.

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 donate through the IPS website

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

As I mentioned above, we awarded over **\$91,000** from the Conservation and General Funds for the 2016 calendar year to cover the Community Conservation Initiative, Conservation Small Grants, Jacobsen Awards, Southwick Awards, Captive Care Grants, Research Grants, the Galante Award, and the Pre-Congress Training Program. As usual, thanks to everyone who has paid their dues, made a contribution to the matching challenges, 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.

Membership figures for 2016 ended ok (approximately 1050 members-in-good-standing), with many members renewing their memberships for 2015 in order to get the member's discount for the 2016 conference, but failing to renew their membership for 2016. Since 2016 membership numbers (and revenue) were down, please renew your IPS membership for 2017 at your earliest convenience.

There are now 229 Full or Partial Lifetime Members in IPS. New Lifetime Members include:

Ikki Matsuda  
Karen Strier

Lifetime Members will never have to pay dues again, but they can still 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-related questions, especially those pertaining to the **2018 IPS Congress in Nairobi**. Remember, you will have to be an IPS member in good standing in 2017 to receive the member's discount on registration fees when you submit your abstract for the 2018 Congress.

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

Steve S.

sschapir@mdanderson.org  
IPS Treasurer and VP for Membership

## Secretary General

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

As you can see from the contents of this Bulletin, IPS is moving forward with vigor as we face the continued challenges of understanding and protecting primates. Although it is a year off, I would like to remind you that in early 2018 we will hold an election to replace four of the current officers (me, as Secretary General; Steve Schapiro, as Treasurer; Janette Wallis, as VP for Conservation; and Jo Setchell, as VP for Research). An Elections Committee will be formed to create the slate. Please consider the possibility of running for an office, or encouraging a valued colleague to do so. Likewise, at the 2018 Congress in Nairobi we will choose the location of the 2022 IPS Congress. Last year in Chicago we chose Quito, Ecuador, as the site of the 2020 Congress. Competing with Ecuador were excellent proposals from Australia, Malaysia, and China. Being able to choose from among four

strong proposals helped us define our priorities for 2020 and beyond. It may seem premature, but strong bids require forethought and planning, and thus I urge you to begin discussions with your colleagues to determine if you are in a position to host an IPS Congress in five years.

Finally, I urge you to stay connected with IPS via its new social media presence and its updated website. I also urge you to maintain your participation in your local primate organizations so we can maximize scientific progress and collaborations, and of course promote conservation, when we get together at IPS congresses.

Best wishes,

Nancy Caine  
Secretary General



## Other Interesting News Items:

### Another Successful Pre-Congress Training Program



IPS Pre-Congress Training Program 2016, Participants and Lecturers (L to R): Front Row: Nestor Allgas (Peru); Second Row: Jenna Lawrence (Assistant), Nguyen Lan Anh (Vietnam), Dwi Yandhi Febriyanti (Indonesia), Mitch Irwin (Lecturer), Toky Rakotoarinivo (Madagascar), Karine Lopes (Brazil); Third Row: Janette Wallis (Lecturer), Mike Reid (Lecturer); Lisley Lemos (Brazil), Lisa Rapaport (Lecturer), Swetha Bhashyam (India), David Momoh (Sierra Leone), Van Tuan Bui (Vietnam), Bruce Ainebyona (Uganda), Nathalia Fuentes (Ecuador).

The IPS Pre-Congress Training Program (PCTP) was once again a great success. Starting in late 2015, the IPS Conservation Committee carefully reviewed 80 applications submitted by early career primatologist citizens from primate habitat countries. We selected 12 very gifted individuals as participants who joined four lecturers (and an assistant) for a workshop on primate conservation.

The PCTP was held August 17-21, 2016, at Grizzly Jack's Great Grand Bear Resort, approximately 90 miles southwest of Chicago. This venue afforded a quiet, natural setting to carry out a wide range of lectures and training exercises. Topics included behavioral data

collection, biological sampling, GIS and spatial analysis, tourism, disease transmission, etc. A visit to nearby Starving Rock State Park provided the chance to practice data collection and biological sample techniques.

One of the lasting benefits of the PCTP is that it provides lively discussion and helpful mentoring during an informative, educational, and fun four days. I want to thank Lisa Rapaport (Clemson University), Mike Reid (University of Toronto), and Mitch Irwin (Northern Illinois University) who, along with me, served as lecturers. We were assisted by Jenna Lawrence (Columbia University) who facilitated all aspects of the workshop.

Those individuals who are selected to attend the PCTP are fully sponsored for travel, housing, and food for the PCTP as well as the following IPS Congress. This results in a large expenditure. We received a generous grant of \$25,000 from the Margot Marsh Biodiversity Fund and the balance was supported by the IPS Conservation Fund. Please know that we consider this training program as an investment; the participants return to their home countries and share what they've learned with their colleagues. It's a "training of trainers" endeavor and we thank anyone who has

every contributed to the IPS Conservation Fund.

Participants and their country of origin are featured in the accompanying photo. We again offer our congratulations for their receiving this great opportunity from the IPS. We look forward to following their careers as they work toward the study and protection of the world's primates.

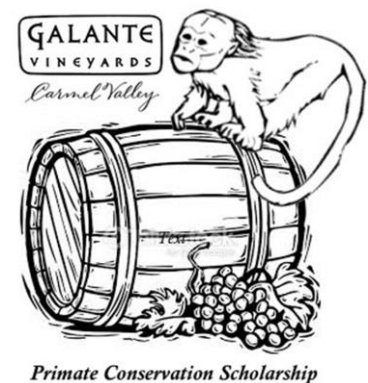
– Janette Wallis, VP for Conservation.

## Thank you, Mr. Galante

In the late 1980s, Jack Galante of the Galante Vineyards in Carmel, California, made a generous donation to the International Primatological Society. This action would change lives and enhance IPS's conservation efforts for years to come. The donation was established to fund the Martha J. Galante Award, named for Mr. Galante's then-wife, and was intended to support habitat country primatologists in their quest to receive primate conservation education. Later renamed the Galante Family Winery Primate Conservation Scholarship, the core funds have been carefully managed by IPS Treasurers and has grown into a stable resource for an annual award. Since 1990, there have been 21 recipients of this award/scholarship.

During the 2016 Congress of the IPS in Chicago, a special symposium was organized to bring together past recipients of the award/scholarship to present papers on their projects. We were honored to have in attendance Jack Galante, who was finally able to meet some of the beneficiaries of his gift and learn more about the far-reaching conservation work they have accomplished in recent years. The symposium was well-attended and informative, while also underscoring the importance of funding conservation efforts. We thank Mr. Galante and look forward to many more years of working together for primate conservation.

– Janette Wallis, VP for Conservation



Mr. Jack Galante, Galante Vineyards, poses with the commemorate plaque presented to him by Janette Wallis, VP for Conservation, IPS





Mr. Jack Galante, founder of the Galante Scholarship, and several past recipients of the scholarship. Those in attendance, the year they won, and country of origin (L to R): Rijal Bishwanath (2014, Nepal), Vu Ngoc Thanh (2000, Vietnam), Inza Kone (2005, Cote D'Ivoire), Rose Marie Randrianarison (2016, Madagascar), Mr. Jack Galante, Toai Nguyen Van (2013, Vietnam), Shadrack Kamenya (2006, Tanzania), Jonah Ratsimbazafy (2002, Madagascar). Note, the gifts of wine from Mr. Galante's vineyard!

## Funding Opportunities

### Nominations solicited for the Charles Southwick Conservation Education Commitment Award

In honor of Dr. Charles Southwick's longstanding commitment to conservation education, we have developed the Charles Southwick Conservation Education Commitment Award. This award is dedicated to recognizing individuals living in primate habitat countries that have made a significant contribution to formal and informal conservation education in their countries. The amount of the award is \$1,000: \$750 will be given directly to the recipient and \$250 will be given in the recipient's name to a project of their choosing in their community.

We encourage investigators working in primate habitat areas to nominate members of their staff (or of the local community) that they feel have made a significant contribution to conservation education in their study area. Eligible candidates must be residents of the region in which they are working and include education staff, field assistants, graduate students, or other

individuals that are directly involved with providing educational programs to the people living around the project area.

Candidates do not need to have an advanced degree to be eligible. Nominators should provide the name, title and full mailing address of their nominee, along with a letter of recommendation stating the nominee's qualifications for the award, focusing on past and potential contributions to conservation education. A copy of the nominee's resume should also be included. Supporting letters from other individuals acquainted with the nominee's work may be submitted as part of the packet.

Deadline for applications is **March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017**.

Email applications to:

Dr. Patricia Izar  
patrizar@usp.br

## 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 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017**.

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 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017**.

If you have any questions regarding this award please contact

Dr. Patricia Izar

patrizar@usp.br

## 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 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017**.

If you have any questions regarding this funding mechanism, please contact

Dr. Jo Setchell

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 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017**. For guidelines about the application process please see the IPS website or contact

Dr. Janette Wallis  
[janettewallis@sbcglobal.net](mailto: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 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017**. For guidelines about the application process please see the IPS website or contact

Dr Steve Ross  
[sross@lpzoo.org](mailto:sross@lpzoo.org)

## Upcoming Meetings

**7<sup>TH</sup> European Federation for Primatology meeting**  
22-25<sup>th</sup> August 2017, University of Strasbourg, France  
<http://www.alphavisa.com/efp/2017/index.php>

**Inaugural Congress of the African Primatological Society**  
24-27<sup>th</sup> July 2017, Centre Suisse, Ivory Coast  
<http://www.csrs.ch/aps>

**Royal Society meeting: Evolution of pathogen and parasite avoidance behaviours**  
12-13<sup>th</sup> June 2017, Buckinghamshire, England  
<https://royalsociety.org/science-events-and-lectures/for-scientists/>



# Report from Conservation Grant Recipient Sam Shanee

## Environmental Education in Rural Northeastern Peru, 2011



Final funding report to IPC Conservation  
Committee



### Abstract:

Neotropical Primate Conservation is a UK registered charity that works with local communities in the cloud forests of Northeastern Peru, using the Critically Endangered yellow tailed woolly monkey (*Lagothrix flavicauda*) as a flagship species for the conservation of habitats and sympatric species. Since 2007 we have been promoting conservation and creating reserves in collaboration with local communities. A key aspect of this process is providing environmental education to both children and adults in these rural communities. Funding for this project from IPS was used for an outreach education program developed in collaboration with the *Universidad Nacional Toribio Rodriguez de Mendoza*. Final-year trainee teachers were placed in rural villages in which NPC works. These trainees carried out three months of a collaboratively designed environmental education curriculum. This year placements consisted of nine trainee teachers divided between five villages. Funding from IPS helped cover the cost of their transport, accommodation and board as well as materials needed for education activities. This program has been incredibly beneficial not only for the environmental awareness of the children but also in strengthening our relationship with the villagers to ensure their participation in the creation of locally run conservation areas. Experiences gained through this program were valuable in the subsequent production of a school text book.

## Project:

The delivery of environmental education programs in rural villages in which we currently work is key to the further development of the community-protected areas we help support. This year a group of three final-year student teachers from the *Universidad Nacional Toribio Rodríguez de Mendoza* spent the spring months, March, April and May, in the villages of *La Florida* and *Progreso* (Fig. 1). Another group of six students spent the autumn term, December, November and October, of 2011, in the villages of *Delta*, *El Pintor* and *Chisquilla*. The student teachers gave daily classes to school children and conducted evening activities for parents. All these villages are in the buffer zones of new community-run reserves NPC has helped create, and which we continue to support. Providing education also helps to strengthen trust and relationships with villagers. As the reserves are established and maintained locally or, at the least, depend on local participation, progress is completely dependent on the goodwill and cooperation of the villagers.

The project began with training sessions given by NPC staff to participating student teachers outlining the objectives of the program and the topics to be covered. The students then designed a three month syllabus which was later approved by NPC and the students' university supervisors. The curriculum included topics such as the function and importance of ecosystems, plants and animals; the impact of humans on the environment, and ways of reducing this such as recycling, water conservation and waste reduction. There was also a focus on local initiative, including reducing hunting for bush meat, the pet trade, and reducing forest fires from slash and burn agriculture. To teach these subjects the students used traditional teaching methods in addition to games, drama, and outdoor activities. Additionally, two events for parents and children were organized by the students during each semester to increase awareness amongst the adults of the community. NPC staff were present at these events and periodically visited each village to give additional classes and undertake activities, such as reforestation in school grounds and showing environmental films and cartoons from our project.



Reforestation activities with the primary school in Chisquilla, Peru, with student teachers and NPC's Sam Shanee.

NPC, together with the *Universidad Nacional Toribio Rodríguez de Mendoza*, student teachers from the program and the regional education department, also wrote and printed a school textbook, to be used in local schools, focusing on the environmental realities of Northeastern Peru. The book is a product of the work of the trainee teachers and our growing biological knowledge of the area. We were able to publish 3000 copies which were supplied to schools in the departments of Amazonas and San Martín. This book is intended to fill a gap in local children's knowledge about their surrounding environment, and to give them tools to protect it in the future.



NPC's Noga and Sam Shanee at the official presentation of our school textbook, accompanied by the Regional President of Amazonas state and members of the regional education department

### Evaluation and impact:

Educating children helps to ensure the long-term protection of primate species by reducing hunting, the pet trade, and deforestation. All of the villages involved in this project have themselves contacted NPC for help in creating conservation reserves in habitats for endangered and endemic primates, such as *Lagothrix flavicauda* and *Aotus miconax*. Providing education helps to strengthen trust and relationships with the villagers. As the reserves are set up and maintained locally, progress is completely dependent on the good will and cooperation of the villagers, and good relations can make a great deal of difference with the process. Probably the best measure of impact is that all of the participating schools are eager to continue and that neighboring communities, when hearing about the education program, have asked to join the program.

Experience gained by the student teachers in teaching and developing the curriculum will help them in their careers and encourage them to include environmental education and primate protection in future courses. Each student submitted a report on their time in the villages. This report was submitted to the University, with copies to NPC, to evaluate and hopefully continue to develop this program for future years, building in successes and finding solutions to any difficulties.

Education is very highly valued by local communities as they see it as a means out of poverty and a way to improve themselves and their communities. Many rural primary schools in Peru are underfunded and understaffed, with only one or two teachers who divide their time amongst all six grades, in addition to carrying out administrative tasks. Therefore, the level of education is often very low. Having student teachers to help, not only with environmental education but also by assuming responsibility within the schools, provides great support for the community, thus providing a non-economically based benefit from conservation. Similarly, by helping educate children in remote villages and gaining the trust of the local people we are able to create more, larger reserves in vital areas of habitat for endangered primate species. Deforestation is rife in the area due to agriculture, mining, and uncontrolled burning; by educating younger generations about conservation and sustainable practices we aim to reduce the impact of these activities in the future.



NPC's Noga and Sam Shancee at the official presentation of our school textbook,



Meeting with local community about the conservation work of the local group we support.

#### 2011 Education budget breakdown:

	Cost Peruvian Soles	Cost US Dollars	From IPS
<b>Transport</b>	s/5,581	\$1,860	<b>\$470.00</b>
<b>Accommodation</b>	s/3,465	\$1,155	<b>\$163.00</b>
<b>Food</b>	s/3,778	\$1,259	<b>\$723.00</b>
<b>Equipment</b>	s/1,822	\$607	<b>\$108.00</b>
<b>Communications</b>	s/1,620	\$540	<b>\$36.00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>s/16,361</b>	<b>\$5,421</b>	<b>\$1500.00</b>



Participative talk in Progresso



Front cover of environmental education textbook.

# Report from Conservation Grant Recipient Alexander Hoffner

**"Preuss's red colobus *Piliocolobus preussi* in northern Korup National Park, Cameroon: A multi-faceted approach to understanding arboreal primate abundance and local reality in a protected area"**

Alexandra N. Hofner 1, 2  
1 Oxford Brookes University  
Oxford, United Kingdom  
2 Oxford Wildlife Trade Research  
Oxford, United Kingdom

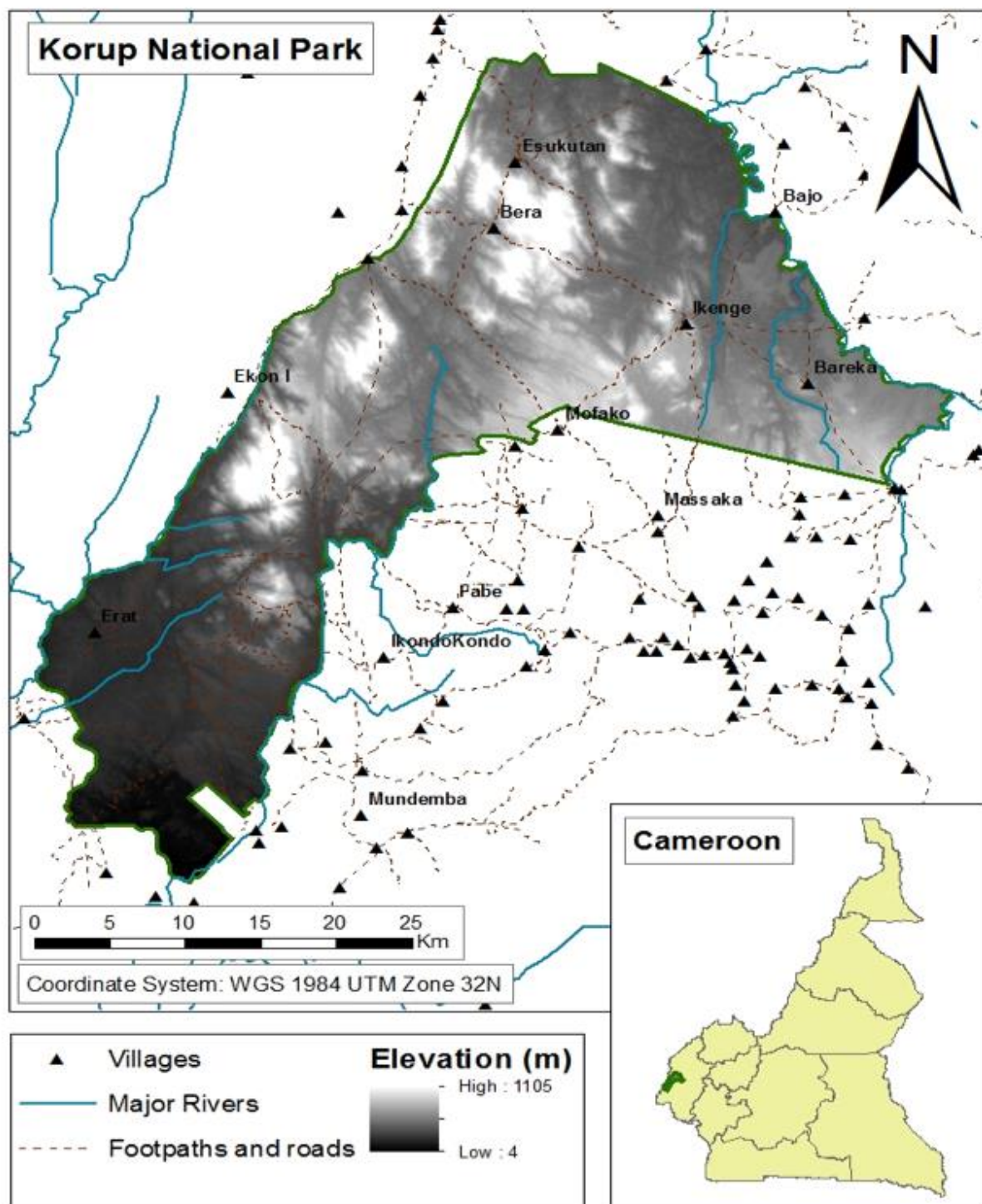
## Introduction

The unsustainable hunting of wildlife is the most immediate threat to mammal populations throughout West and Central Africa (Fa *et al.* 2003; Jost Robinson *et al.* 2014). Diurnal primates are among the most hunted taxa (Fa & Brown 2009; Cronin *et al.* 2015), and mitigation strategies are complicated by intricate relationships between global/local bushmeat economics, subsistence practices, and cultural preferences for wild meat (Fa *et al.*, 2003; Milner-Gulland and Bennett 2003; East *et al.* 2005; Daspit 2011). To adequately address this, we must develop a better understanding of prey population dynamics, human motives and land-use practices, by shedding light on how humans conceptualize their relationships with the forest, its animal inhabitants, and the globalized discourse of primate conservation.

Korup National Park (KNP) (Figure 1) contains eight species of haplorrhine arboreal primate, the putty-nosed monkey (*Cercopithecus nictitans ludio*), golden-bellied crowned monkey (*Cercopithecus pogonias pogonias*), Cameroonian red-eared monkey (*Cercopithecus erythrotis camerunensis*), Mona monkey (*Cercopithecus mona*), red-capped mangabey (*Cercocebus torquatus*), and Preuss's red colobus (*Piliocolobus preussi*). Endemic to western Cameroon and southeastern Nigeria, and its largest population within KNP, *P. preussi* is one of the most endangered of all of the red colobus species, (Oates 1996; Struhsaker 2005), and listed as one of the top 25 most endangered primates in 2014's Primates in Peril publication (Schwitzer *et al.* 2014). The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) lists *P. preussi* as Critically Endangered since 2008, and its primary threats as bushmeat hunting and deforestation, with hunting driving declines in KNP (Linder 2008).

Korup National Park's creation, and later northern expansion, was largely due the forest's rich biodiversity and the presence of *P. preussi*. The Korup Project and its original management plan (Gartland, 1984) represented a radical shift in park management practices at the time (Vabi 1999), by fusing conservation management with sustainable development practices. Unfortunately, the program failed, with lasting effects on the very local communities that the project was intended to support leaving a landscape of tension between park managers and Korup inhabitants. With this research, I implemented a survey of arboreal monkeys in the forest surrounding a single rural unit within KNP to determine population trends. I demonstrate the critical importance of local cultural and environmental histories of human communities for wildlife conservation by framing ecological data with ethnography and hunter catchment data.





**Figure 1.** Map of Korup National Park, showing its southwest situation in Cameroon and the location of Ikenge.

### Methods

Ikenge-Bakoko (See Figure 1), is nested within Korup's northern borders. This village was suggested to me as an ideal, though difficult, location for studies of Preuss's red colobus, with its rugged terrain and fraught

history of relationships between conservation, development, and the village community. To assess arboreal monkey abundance in the forest immediately surrounding Ikenge, I used standard line transect methods (Plumptre and Cox 2006) during the months of June and July 2016 (survey effort 60 km). Thirty transects were cut perpendicular to major bush paths, with each transect minimally cut to facilitate movement. Following methods described in White and Edwards (2000), teams of at least two trained observers walked transects between 0700-1300h at a pace of 1 km/hr, collecting data on direct detections (direct sightings and calls) of all arboreal monkeys (Fashing & Cords 2000). Semi structured interviews and hunter off-take surveys were conducted in Ikenge also during June-July, with the participation of hunters and village women (Figure 2). Hunter off-take surveys were carried out during hunter interviews, with each hunter asked to number how many of each species they had killed in the previous month (June). Interviews focused on hunting practices, cultural significance of wildlife and perceptions of wildlife conservation generally.



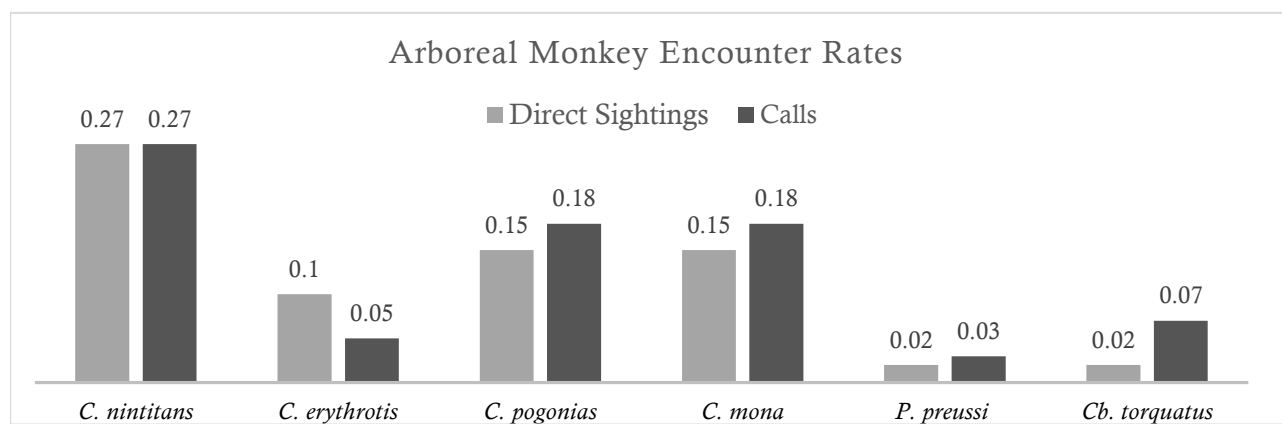
**Figure 2.** Ikenge woman looking at a photo card of *P. pogonias* during a household interview.

### Analysis

Data collected during transect walks were transformed into both visual and acoustic encounter rates for each species, as a proxy for primate abundance. The results of semi-structured interviews were examined qualitatively in relation to encounter rates to assess hunter preferences and village knowledge of *P. preussi*. Catchment data were examined in association with transect and hunter interview data in order to address Ikenge hunting pressure in relation to current arboreal monkey encounter rates.

## Results

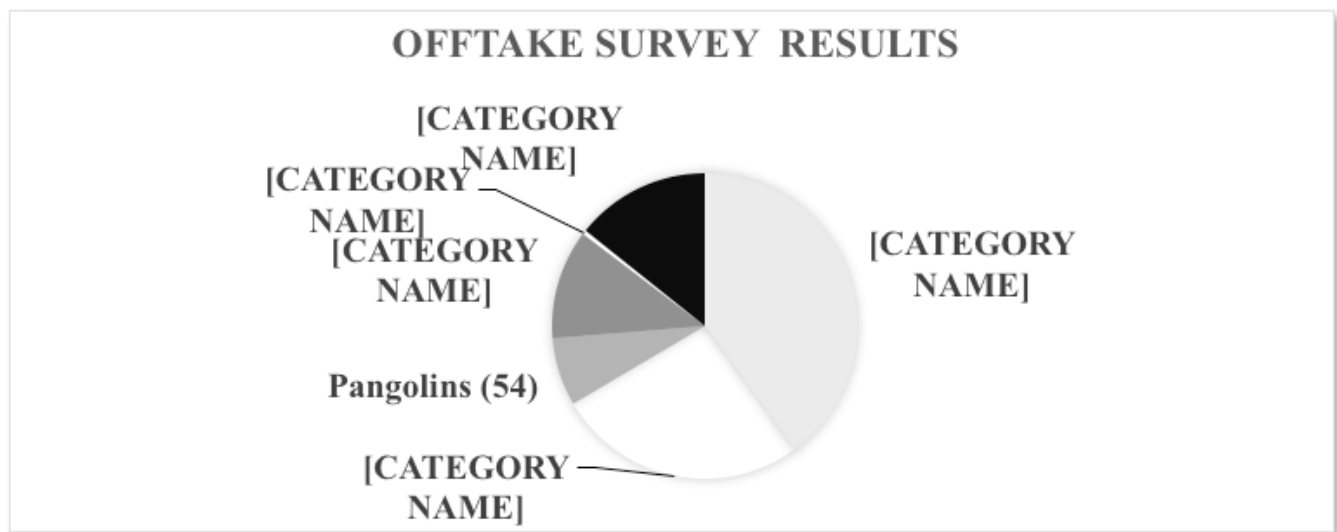
All species of KNP arboreal monkey were encountered (both visually and by calls) at least once during the survey period (Figure 3). In total, forty-five primate groups were encountered visually across all transects resulting in an average visual encounter rate of 0.75 groups/km. Forty-seven primate groups were encountered by call, resulting in an overall mean encounter rate of 0.78 groups/km. *Cercopithecus nictitans* was the most commonly observed species overall, followed by *C. pogonias* and *C. mona*, *C. erythrotis*, *P. preussi*, and *Cb. torquatus*. *Cercopithecus nictitans* was also heard more often than any other species followed again by *C. pogonias*, *C. mona*, *Cb. torquatus*, *C. erythrotis*, and *P. preussi*. There was no significant difference in overall visual and acoustic rates of encounter rates across species (Mann-Whitney U,  $p = 0.885$ ). Slight variation was seen in *C. erythrotis*, encountered six times by sight and three times by sound and *Cb. torquatus*, encountered only once by sight and four times by sound. Sighting rates did not differ significantly between transects (Kruskal-Wallis one-way ANOVA,  $X^2 = 22.99$ , 22  $df$ ,  $p = 0.40$ ). Similarly, acoustic encounters did not differ between transects (Kruskal-Wallis one-way ANOVA,  $X^2 = 21.50$ , 22  $df$ ,  $p = 0.49$ ).



**Figure 3.** Overall encounter rates for each of the Korup National Park arboreal monkeys (both by sight and sound) during the 2016 survey. Encounter rates represent groups per kilometer.

I found that the primary source of income for Ikenge men and women comes from hunting and farming. Twenty-three (72%) men interviewed identified themselves specifically as “hunters.” The men who did not refer to themselves as a “hunter” did so because they either do not own a gun or had never learned how to use one. Most of the men interviewed reported to prefer to kill non-primate animals, and to have killed primarily ungulates and porcupines during the month of June 2016 (Figure 4). Hunter preferences among the ‘monkey hunters’ suggested that common species such as *C. nictitans* were hunted more often than *P. preussi*, with only 2.8% of the total primate offtake being red colobus.

The difficulty of hunting with a locally made gun and the scarcity in the forest were common reasons for hunters not targeting *P. preussi* on hunting trips. Further, awareness of wildlife laws and hunting restrictions was widely recognized as a reason for not hunting them. Many villagers even explained that someone could go to prison for killing a red colobus, and I would often receive cries of concerns that if the government does not allow Ikenge people to kill animals, villagers would have nothing to eat, and there would not be enough money for families. In fact, patterns of red colobus hunting more often reflect economic/subsistence concern and legal ramifications of hunting, rather than deep seeded negativity towards conservation, despite the role the red colobus played in changing land-tenure in Ikenge.



**Figure 4.** Actual numbers represented in the offtake survey in Ikenge in 2016.

### Discussion

Among visual encounters, we see notable increases in *C. nictitans*, *C. pogonias* and *C. mona* encounter rates since studies from 1900 (Edwards, 1992) and 2004-5 (Linder and Oates, 2011) (Table 1). Both studies used permanent transects in the Ikenge area. It is important to note that the differences between these studies, particularly ‘increases’ in species encounter rates (i.e. *P. pogonias* and *Cb. torquatus*), may be due to the use of new, unknown transects rather than revisited permanent transects which have been frequented by hunters over the years. Increased species encounters may also represent shifts in the primate behavior in response to hunting around the permanent transects used in previous studies (Fragoso *et al.* 2016; Ciuti *et al.* 2012). Fragoso *et al.* (2016) stresses that decisions made regarding which methods should be used to monitor species depends on a variety of factors (arboreal vs. terrestrial, diurnal vs. nocturnal, behaviorally responsive to hunting or not). In this case, some species may avoid transects where hunting is persistent. Because of this, a static long-term monitoring program may not be reasonable for all species, particularly those known to be vulnerable to hunting, or animals that hunters are targeting.

**Table 1.** Encounter rates of the six Korup arboreal monkeys in Edwards (1992), Linder and Oates (2011) and this study. Acoustic encounters are represented from this study as a comparison between methods.

Species	Edwards (1992)	Linder and Oates (2011)	This study Visual	This study Acoustic
<i>C. nictitans</i>	0.07	0.22	0.27	0.27
<i>C. erythrotis</i>	0.04	0.05	0.10	0.05
<i>C. pogonias</i>	0.06	0.04	0.15	0.18
<i>C. mona</i>	0.08	0.09	0.15	0.18
<i>P. pennantii</i>	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.03
<i>Cb. torquatus</i>	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.07



I suggest that the steep population decreases of certain primate species, like *P. preussi* (see Linder and Oates, 2011), may have led to Ikenge hunters targeting more abundant primate species, resulting in competitive release, leading to higher populations of more ecologically flexible species like *C. nictitans* and *C. mona* (Peres and Dolman 2000; Baker and Olubode 2007; Rist *et al.* 2009). Changes in arboreal monkey composition and the overall loss in species richness, through persistent climbing of common species populations, can account for why we see an increasing encounter rate across species, even in areas with a persistent high level of human hunting (Linder and Oates 2011).

In tandem with population monitoring of species, ethnographic consideration of community preferences and environmental histories can strengthen species conservation regimes. By better addressing who is hunting and what they are hunting, we can move beyond limited examinations that perpetuate western expectations wildlife-based economies. A more rigorous ethnographic examination of hunting in Ikenge shows us the perceptions of hunters by conservation researchers does not match the lived experienced of hunters. Hunters, hunted, and hunting methodologies are shaped by and are shaping the hybrid nature of ecosystems and conservation practice (Haraway 2003; Jost Robinson 2012). Within the scope of conservation, hunters are often overlooked, when they may be an asset to conservation. Following Gibson *et al.* (2001) we must move conservation beyond negative hunter stereotypes, and focus on their dynamic relationship with the environment. Ikenge hunters identify as hunters only if they carry a gun, but not if they catch wildlife using traps. This is a departure from the way that conservation practitioners have and would describe the category of “hunter.” The overarching problem with the application of categories, like hunter, stems from the dilution of the heterogeneity implicit within these categories (Jost Robinson 2012).

How Ikenge men identify themselves is a clear example of the need for closer examination of perceived homogenous human categories (i.e. “hunter”) that might have serious implications for primate conservation practice. By understanding this we can move forward with constructing conservation plans that work with communities, and have the ability to be adapted based on the needs of that community. The results of this project will support future management decisions within KNP aimed at *P. preussi*.

This study was funded by the International Primatological Society, the Born Free Foundation, Primate Conservation Inc., and the The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund. Without their support, this study would not have been possible. Money from IPS supported local field assistant salaries, food, and equipment necessary for sustaining a camp in Ikenge.

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## Report from Conservation Grant Recipient Reiko Goodwin

### Surveys of threatened anthropoids in the Lama Forest, Old Oyo National Park, and along the Benin-Nigeria Border and conservation recommendations

#### Background:

The southern area near and along the Benin-Nigeria has been said to harbor ten anthropoid taxa (Table 1)(Oates 2011). The population status of these taxa in this region has been largely unknown. For example, Old Oyo National Park (OONP), Kainji Lake National Park (KLNP) (9°40' N -10°30' N, 3°30' E-5°50'E), and Igangan Forest Reserve have been said to contain *C. vellerosus*, but its occurrence there has not been verified since 1950's (Happold 1987). Regarding *C. erythrogaster*, where the red-bellied guenon's (*C. e. erythrogaster*) eastern distribution range ends and where Nigeria white-throated monkey's (*C. e. pococki*) western distribution range begins has been indeterminate (Oates & Butynski 2008a, 2008b; Oates *et al.* 2008a; Oates 2011).

*Colobus vellerosus* (Fig. 2), *Procolobus verus*, *C. e. erythrogaster*, *Cercopithecus mona*, and *Chlorocebus tantalus* occur in the Lama Forest in Benin (Matsuda Goodwin 2007). There have been reports of increased hunting and forest disturbance in the last 20 years (Kassa 2001; A. Akpo pers. comm. 2015), but rigorous anthropoid surveys have not been done since 2003. Some hunters at Lama considered *Cercocebus torquatus* still occurred there (Nobimè *et al.* 2011), but it has not been seen in Benin in the last 30 years. Whether this species is present on the western end of southwestern Nigeria has been unclear.

To examine the presence/absence of the threatened taxa along the southern Benin-Nigeria border, discern the eastern limits of the distribution ranges of *C. e. erythrogaster* and *C. vellerosus*, and to better understand the population status of the Lama Forest anthropoids, we scouted the area, conducted semi-structured interviews, carried out walking and canoe surveys, and gathered anthropogenic disturbance evidence over two study periods over three years. In this report, we address the three threatened taxa: *C. vellerosus*, *Cercopithecus e. erythrogaster*, and *C. torquatus* (Oates & Butynski 2008a, 2008b; Oates *et al.* 2008a, 2008b, 2008c, 2008d).

### Methods:

We conducted line-transect surveys on four linear trails (2-9 km) in Lama on Dec. 2014 – Jan. 2015. Because a number of assumptions required for distance sampling have not been met (Buckland *et al.* 2010), we report only encounter rates. We carried out reconnaissance surveys at four community forests that we located on the western end of southeastern Benin in Jan. 2015, at two sectors of OONP, and at six forests at the Nigerian side along the international border in Dec. 2015-Jan. 2016, after scouting the study area in Jan. 2015 (Fig. 1). During the surveys, we recorded types of evidence of anthropogenic activities. To find out hunters' knowledge regarding presence/absence of the anthropoids, we conducted semi-structured interviews at 13 localities including Igboju where interviews were carefully conducted with five hunters.

### Results:

In Lama, encounter rates of *C. e. erythrogaster* and *C. vellerosus* were 0.04 group/km for and 0.02 group/km, respectively. No threatened anthropoids were observed at four small forests we located on the eastern end of southeastern Benin. The interviewees at Tchakou and Humbo-Ifangni stated that *C. e. erythrogaster* and *C. vellerosus*, respectively, occurred; however, we did not sight these species.

We sighted *C. erythrogaster* at Atola, Royal Forest, and Bola Camp. These are seasonally inundated or riverine forests. The subspecies we saw at the two latter forests are the red-bellied guenons. At Igboju, where one of the five interviewees stated that *C. e. erythrogaster* occurred, we only saw *C. mona* groups. *C. vellerosus* was not seen at any forests. Anthropogenic activities we observed during our surveys included many gunshots, some shotgun cartridges, poacher's camp, poacher's footprints, a steel trap, burned grass/trees, plucked bird feathers, felled tree(s), tree felling, cattle herding, and cow's numerous footprints.

### Discussion and Recommendations:

The encounter rate of *C. e. erythrogaster* in Lama has been reduced from 0.09 group/km in 1995-1997 to 0.04 group/km. This decline is probably due to a low-grade, but persistent hunting pressure and the ups-and-downs of effectiveness of law enforcement against poaching over the last two decades (M Djondo pers. comm. 2014; R Nassirou pers. comm. 2014; J Alligbonon pers. comm. 2014). It may be also due to the fluctuations in the annual precipitation and the pattern of seasonal precipitation that influenced the availability of moisture during dry seasons in some years (Sanchez *et al.* 2012; ASECNA 2014; H Hodonou pers. comm. 2014). *Office National du Bois* is contemplating the creation of a large cistern that could provide water for the Lama fauna during dry seasons (H. Hodonou pers. comm. 2014). Stronger law enforcement and a development of ecotourism focusing on prosimians (i.e., *Galagoides thomasi*, *Perodicticus potto juju*) have been recommended.

Considering the steep decline that the fragmented Benin and Togo populations of *C. e. erythrogaster* have experienced in the last 30 years or so (Matsuda Goodwin *et al.* 2016a), confirmed sightings of this taxon at three seasonally inundated forests east of Benin-Nigeria border are welcoming news. However, our study area in Nigeria is a region of high-human population densities and activities (e.g., uncontrolled hunting, farming, cattle grazing, mining, logging). Thus, the future of this taxon here is not secure unless some strong conservation measures are installed. We recommend that Bola Camp and its surrounding communities, where about 9 km<sup>2</sup> of riverine forest still remains and hunting is limited, develop a conservation program including ecotourism. Creating corridors to connect Igboju, Royal Forest, and forest fragments in Eggua FR for the conservation of *C. e. erythrogaster* is also recommended.

As our surveys in OONP and along the Benin-Nigeria border were a preliminary attempt with a limited budget, time spent at each forest and the numbers of localities visited and surveyed were limited. Nevertheless, it is probably safe to declare that *C. torquatus* has gone extinct in Benin as Campbell *et al.* (2008) have already suggested several years ago. Whether it occurs on the western end of southwestern Nigeria still needs to be verified. To determine the western end of the distribution ranges of *C. e. erythrogaster* and *C. vellerosus*, thorough surveys in other forests in this region in Nigeria, such as Igangan FR and KLNP that we did not survey, over a longer duration are necessary. For now, with our new occurrence information, the eastern limit of the distribution range of *C. e. erythrogaster* has been expanded into the western end of southwestern Nigeria.

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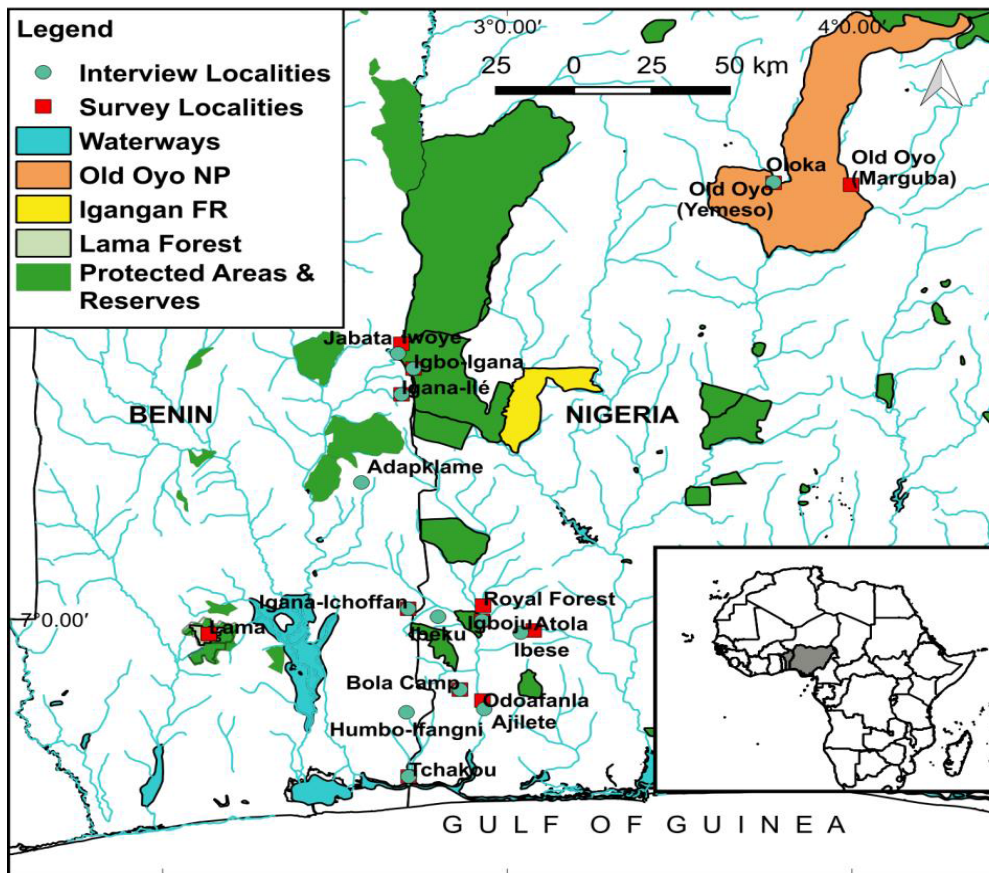
**Table 1.** The anthropoid species of our study area, their 2008 and 2016 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species' status, and names in Fon and Yoruba spoken in Benin and Togo

Taxa	Common name	Fon	Yoruba	IUCN Red List 2008	IUCN Red List 2016
<i>Erythrocebus patas</i>	Patas monkey	NA	NA	LC	NT
<i>ssp. patas</i>	Western patas monkey	ijimere	idji-mere	NE	NT
<i>Cercopithecus erythrogaster</i>	White-throated monkey	NA	NA	VU	EN
<i>ssp. erythrogaster</i>	Red-bellied guenon	zinkaka	ogbè, ugbia, kaka, okaka	EN	CR
<i>ssp. pococki</i>	Nigeria white-throated monkey	?	edun olokun, oloyo, Idji oloyo	VU	EN
<i>Cercopithecus mona</i>	Mona monkey	zin houi, zin houn, zin ho	edun, lambè, zin ambè, ambè gidi	LC	NT
<i>Chlorocebus tantalus</i>	Tantalus monkey	zin ahiwé	aya, aiya efun	NE	LC
<i>Cercopithecus nictitans</i>	Putty-nosed monkey	NA	NA	LC	VU
<i>ssp. libido</i>	Red-rumped putty-nosed monkey	?	okin	NE	VU
<i>Cercocebus torquatus</i>	Red-capped mangabey	?	owe, okpe (Ijaw)	EN	CR
<i>Papio anubis</i>	Olive baboon	akato, ato	obo (in llobi), akiti, laguido	LC	LC
<i>Colobus vellerosus</i>	White-thighed colobus	zin klan	donko	EN	CR
<i>Procolobus verus</i>	Olive colobus	zin gbo	chike-chike	NT	VU

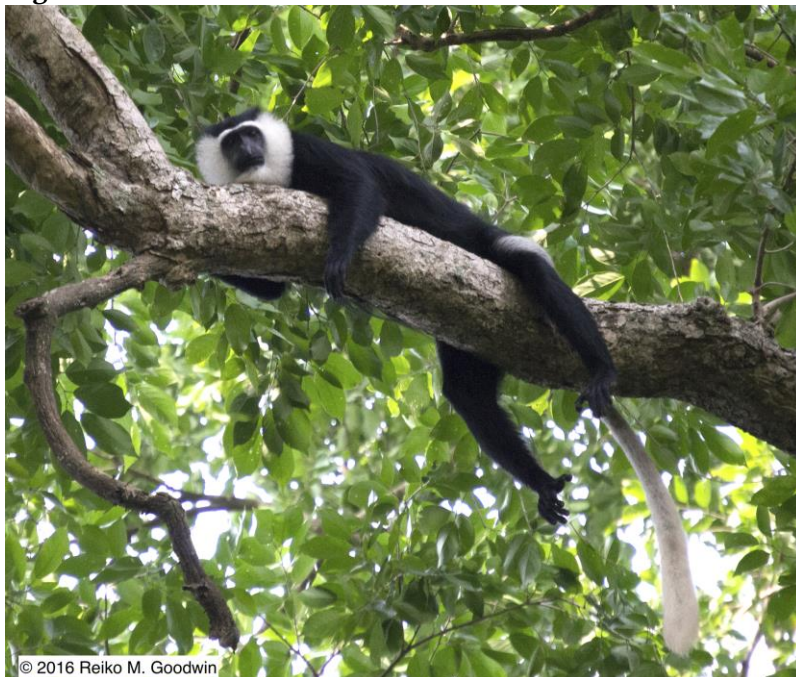
NE =Not Evaluated, DD = Data Deficient, LC = Least Concern, NT = Near Threatened, VU = Vulnerable, EN = Endangered, CR = Critically Endangered; NA = Not applicable; ? = unknown; 2008 and 2016 IUCN Red List Threatened species status was obtained from C. Schwitzer (pers. comm. 2016)



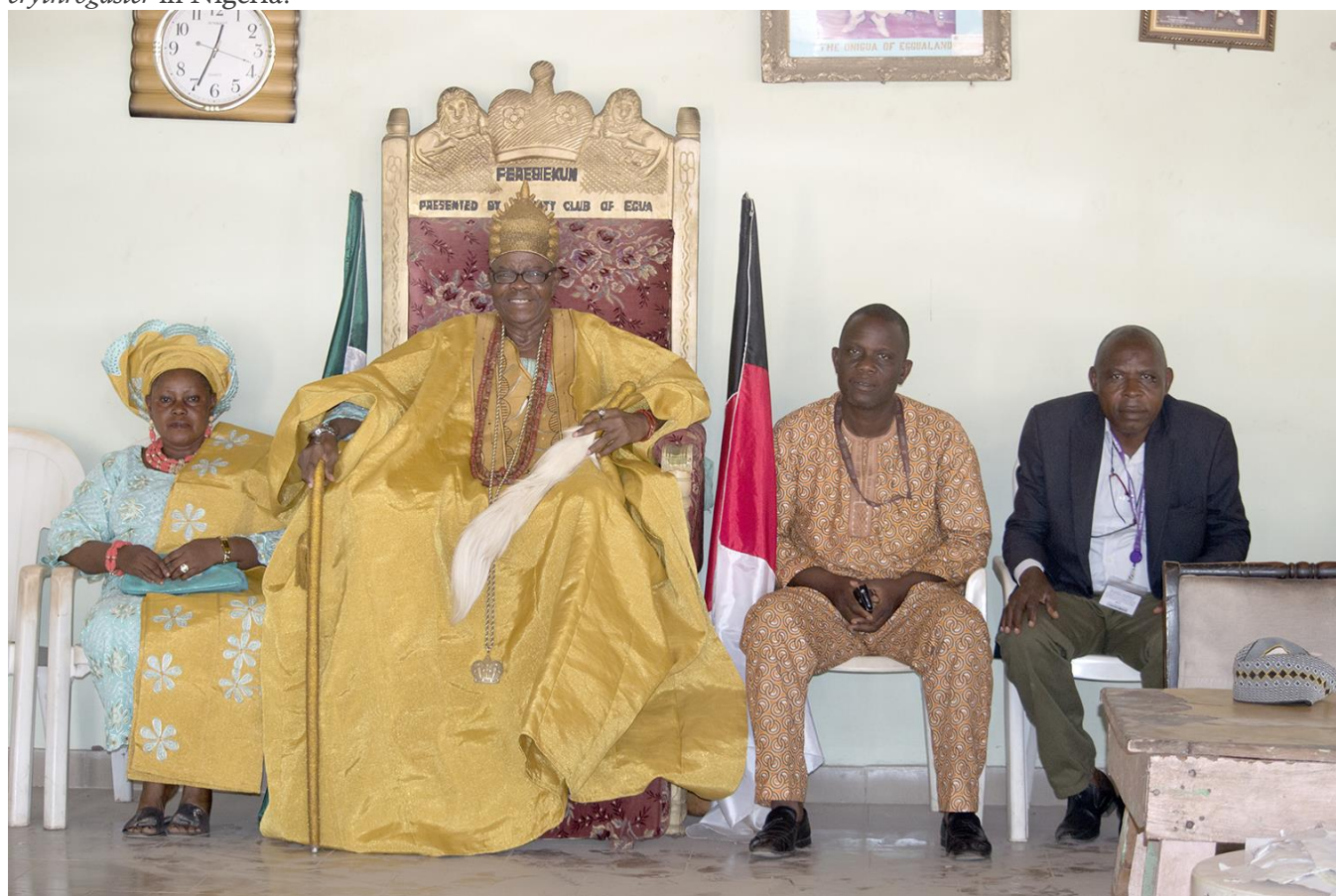
**Fig. 1.** The study was carried out in the Ouémé and Plateau Departments in the southeastern Benin and on the western end of southwestern Nigeria.



**Fig. 2.** An adult male *Colobus vellerosus*



**Fig. 3** (From left to right) Ayaba (queen) and HRM Oba (king) Adeleye Dosunmu of Egguwa, Jacob O. Orimaye and Francis E Okosodo at Onigua's palace. Onigua has been planting trees and conserving the Royal Forest since 1991. Royal Forest is one of the two forests in our study area where we sighted *C. e. erythrogaster* in Nigeria.



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