



A Message from the President...



Season's greetings are the first order of business today. I hope that all of your semesters and years are coming to fruitful conclusions, and that you will all have the opportunity to enjoy the holiday season with family, friends, subjects, and/or study sites. In the spirit of the season, please remember that purchases made at Amazon.com, when made through the link on the ASP webpage, result in a contribution of 5% of the purchase price to ASP. For those of you who prefer on-line shopping to live mall shopping, this could really help ASP.

Don't forget that the deadlines for both Conservation small grants and Research and Development small grants are early again this year. Conservation grants are due on Jan. 16, 2006 and R & D grants are due on April 30, 2006. As always, the Awards and Recognition Committee is looking for nominees for our various awards. Please have a look at the ASP website for additional details concerning both grants and awards.

Jeff French has been leading an effort to try to improve the process of producing and marketing the ASP Book Series. Currently, Janette Wallis is a one-person whirlwind of activity/responsibility/accomplishment for every book "we" publish in the Book Series. With Janette currently working in Nigeria, to distribute the Book Series "load" a little bit, and to improve our ability to disseminate the knowledge contained in the ASP books, we

are looking at alternative methods to produce, and especially market the book series. Jeff has obtained proposals from a number of different publishers and the Board of Directors is currently trying to determine the best approach for getting the ASP Book Series into the "mainstream". We will keep you posted on the progress of this endeavor, as it is critical to the long-term success of the Book Series. If you have an idea for a book, please contact Janette.

Remember that ASP will be meeting in San Antonio, TX in 2006 (Aug. 16-19). It will be hot, but the conference hotel is perfectly located to take advantage of all of the coolness of the Riverwalk. Deadlines for submission of symposia and abstracts are approaching (topics for symposia around Jan. 9 and actual abstracts around Feb. 6), so start thinking about what you would like to present. Duane Rumbaugh will be presenting the Distinguished Primatologist's talk and there are rumors that a Founder's symposium and an Outstanding Mentor symposium will be organized this year.

As a final point, I would like to keep you up to date on some of the progress related to the International Primatological Society's XXIst Congress (June 25-30, 2006) in Entebbe, Uganda. Tammie Bettinger and I have coordinated the Congress Registration and Abstract Submission processes, using the conference management technology developed by Nancy Capitanio for ASP (IPS leased the technology from ASP). There are



currently over 530 people registered for the Congress and approximately 585 oral presentations and posters will be included in the program. As I said last time, ASP members are major contributors to the Congress. Although it is too late to submit an abstract for the Congress, it is not too late to register for and attend the Congress. So, have a look at the website (<http://www.ips2006uganda.org/>) and make plans to join us for what should prove to be an unforgettable IPS Congress. We will continue to keep you apprised of critical details. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

As usual, and especially in this holiday season, please continue your efforts in support of primates (human and non-human) and primatology. We are amazingly lucky to be able to do the work that we do. Make the most of it.

Steve Schapiro
sschapiro@mdanderson.org

**LOOK INSIDE
FOR REGISTRATION
AND ABSTRACT
DEADLINES FOR THE
2006 ANNUAL
MEETINGS!**



T-SHIRT SALE FOR STEPHEN NASH ARTWORK.

We still have T-shirts available from the ASP2004 meeting designed by Steven Nash. These shirts are collectables!

Orders will be taken until the end of January.

30 XL shirts; 5 large and 1 medium
The cost is \$18 a t-shirt.

Contact Edi Chan: chan@primate.wisc.edu

ASP NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

I'm very excited to announce the Nominations Committee, which will provide the BOD with a slate of candidates for President -elect, Treasurer, and Executive Secretary. I think its a strong and balanced committee, representing the diverse disciplines, work environments, study species, etc. of the members that make up our Society.

THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS ARE:

Mollie Bloomsmith, Yerkes

National Primate Center and
Georgia Tech

John Capitanio, UC-Davis and
California National Primate
Center

Bill Hopkins, Yerkes National
Primate Center and Berry College

Lisa Jones-Engel, Washington
National Primate Center

Mary Pavelka, University of
Calgary

Cory Ross, University of Nebraska,
Lincoln

Jeffrey A. French

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American Society of Primatologists



29th Annual Meeting
August 16-19, 2006
San Antonio, Texas

IMPORTANT DATES

JANUARY 9, 2006 - Symposia and Workshop abstracts with confirmed list of participants due to program chair.

FEBRUARY 6, 2006 - All final abstracts are due for symposia, oral, and poster presenters.



2005 ASP RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SMALL GRANT COMPETITION

The ASP Research and Development Committee is pleased to announce its 2005 Small Grant competition. Grant proposals are invited for general research projects, with preference given to funding for graduate student research, pilot projects, and innovations in animal care and research technology. Award amounts range from \$500 to \$1500, and will be for a period of one year. Please note that the deadline has been moved to April 30, 2005, and that no applications will be accepted after the deadline. Projects that are primarily focused on conservation, such as population surveys, should be submitted to the Conservation Committee, not to the Research Committee. Continue to check <<http://www.asp.org/>>www.asp.org for application details. Further questions please contact either Dr. Karen Bales at: klbales@ucdavis.edu>klbales@ucdavis.edu or Dr. Lynn Fairbanks at: lfairbanks@mednet.ucla.edu>lfairbanks@mednet.ucla.edu.

AMAZON.COM EARNINGS FOR ASP

Don't forget to use the ASP website (www.asp.org) to order from Amazon.com

Here are our latest earnings:
Third quarter referral fees:
\$102.25



2006 CALL FOR CONSERVATION SMALL GRANT APPLICATIONS

NOTE: This year, the grant proposal deadline is early again: 16 JANUARY 2006.

The ASP Conservation Committee is now accepting grant proposals for the ASP Conservation Small Grants competition of 2006. These grants (up to \$1,500) are specifically designed to help fund conservation research or related projects, including conservation education. ASP members working in habitat countries are welcomed to apply or to help someone from a habitat country submit a proposal. Requests may fund a small stand-alone project or one that is a part of a larger or ongoing effort.

Grant application guidelines may be found at the ASP web site: <http://www.asp.org/grants/ConservationAwards/ConsGrantApp2006.htm>. This year, we have added a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) section to help with some of the most common questions. If you still have questions, please contact the ASP Conservation Committee Chair at the address below. Materials may be submitted online at the ASP web site or sent as an email attachment to the Committee Chair.

The ASP Conservation Committee will be making the Conservation Small Grant awards early again this year. This decision was made to better facilitate our getting conservation grant money to the winners in time for the "summer" months - when many of these projects get underway. The 2006 deadline for submission of grant proposals is 16 January. Grants will be announced in late March or early April, with funds becoming available in late April. Please direct any questions to: Dr. Janette Wallis, Chair, ASP Conservation Committee, ABTI-American University of Nigeria; janettewallis@sbcglobal.net or wallis@aaun.edu.ng.

AJP'S EDITOR, LINDA FEDIGAN ELECTED TO THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA!



Linda Fedigan was recently elected as a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. This citation was read at the Induction Ceremony:

A Tier 1 Canada Research Chair and leader of a team of primatology researchers, Linda Fedigan is an internationally renowned scholar recognized for three decades of

contributions to the study of female primate life histories, reproduction, socioecology and conservation. She has trained a generation of primatologists, many of whom are active scholars at institutions throughout Canada and the United States.

If you would like to know more about Dr. Fedigan's research and that of her graduate students, you can visit her website at: www.ucalgary.ca/~fedigan/fedigan.htm

The Royal Society of Canada is the national academy dedicated to the

promotion of learning and research in the humanities and sciences. If you would like to know more about the RSC, you can visit their website at: www.rsc.ca





STEVE GARTLAN MEMORIAL

Steve was born during a blackout in Chester, England, on September 4th 1939, the first night of the Second World War. During his early years he wanted to be a missionary doctor in Africa, but later specialised in Psychology and Animal Behaviour, which became the path that actually led him to a live his adult life in Africa.

In his early twenties he spent almost two years living alone in a tent on the uninhabited island of Lolui in Lake Victoria, Uganda, studying the behaviour and ecology of vervet monkeys with only the occasional hippopotamus for company. He loved Africa from the start, and made many friends during his occasional sorties from the island. Upon returning to England he met and later married Sue, who accompanied him when he returned to Africa.

Professor Ronnie Hall, Steve's supervisor at the University of Bristol in the 1960s, intended to study rainforest primates in Cameroon, West Africa, which was new territory for students of animal behaviour. When Ronnie died suddenly from a monkey bite Steve honoured his memory by going ahead with his research. He collaborated with a colleague, Tom Struhsaker, an old friend from Uganda with whom he had become a pioneer in the field.

Having spent many years chasing the elusive drill (*Mandrillus leucophaeus*) in the Cameroonian rainforest, in the late 1970s, Steve began to change direction from being a primatologist to a conservationist. He became active in lobbying for the protection of the rain-forest and was the driving force behind the creation of the Korup National Park in Cameroon during the 1980s. Korup became internationally known largely after an award-winning documentary was made about it by a British filmmaker, Phil Agland, and even had a visit from Prince Charles.

Steve held positions at Rockefeller University in New York and the University of Wisconsin. During his time in Madison, Wisconsin, his son Sean was born in 1981. Sean spent most of his life up to the age of 18 in Cameroon and shares his father's passion for the country and its people.

In 1990 World Wildlife Fund International appointed Steve as their Representative in Cameroon with the aim of creating a Country Office there. The office began with Steve and one assistant and eventually grew to more than forty staff in the francophone capital, Yaoundé. He was held in high regard by his colleagues and also by officials in the relevant ministries in Cameroon. In 1999 the Yaoundé Summit was held, hosted by His Excellency President Paul Biya and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. This culminated in the Yaounde Declaration, which led to ground-breaking decisions on rainforest conservation in the Congo Basin.

At the end of December 2002 he left Central Africa to retire in Cape Town, South Africa. He was able to spend more time indulging in his favourite hobbies, bird-watching and cooking, but was still active in his field and was most recently involved in discussions about the achievement of United Nations Millenium Goals.

Steve was highly respected around the world as a wise and thoughtful scientist and conservationist. He had great breadth of vision, and was well known for his focus on the essentials. Steve influenced many lives and careers, both personally and professionally. He was very popular, down-to-earth and much-loved for his keen sense of humour. Steve will be mourned and greatly missed by his family, colleagues and friends. Through his family and friends, his legacy will live on.

A website has been established in Steve's honor and can be accessed at www.stevegartlan.makeswebsites.com.

Reported in the American Journal of Primatology Volume 67, number 3: 371-376

THE WOOLLY LEMUR OF JOHN CLEESE: *AVAHI CLEESEI*

Urs Thalmann, Anthropological Institute University of Zürich;
Jane Goodall Institute Switzerland.



Photo: Urs Thalmann

Figure 2: A well disguised Cleese woolly lemur (*Avahi cleesei*) in Bemaraha.

Summary: Although we discovered the woolly lemurs in the Nature Reserve of Bemaraha (**Figure 1, 2**) in 1990, they only received their official name 15 years later, when they were named after the British comedian, producer and screen-writer John Cleese (<http://www.imdb.com/name/nm0000092>). The Strict Nature Reserve of Bemaraha has been classified as a UNESCO World Heritage Landscape (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/494>) and for the last few years has also been partly accessible for tourists. The bizarre needle-shaped limestone in particular (**Figure 3**) attracts many tourists. Such eroded limestones are called “Tsingy” in Malagasy. Cleese’s woolly lemur lives

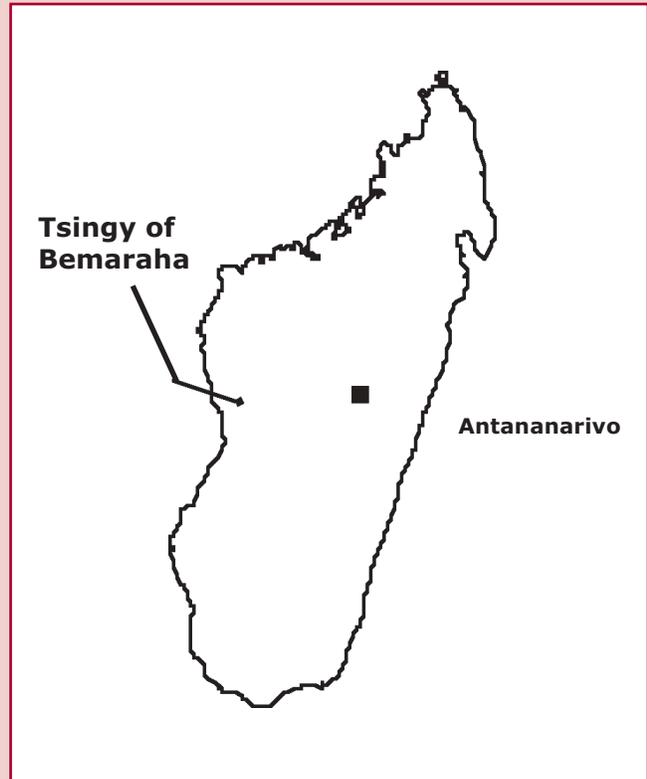


Figure 1: Madagascar.

alongside at least 11 other lemur species in this reserve - boasting an exceptionally impressive fauna and flora that still harbours many secrets.



Figure 3: Limestone needles - Tsingy in Malagasy - in the interior of the UNESCO World Heritage Landscape “Tsingy de Bemaraha”.

Reproductive Behavior and Ovarian Cycles in White-faced Capuchins, *Cebus capucinus*

Sarah D. Carnegie – Dept of Anthropology, University of Calgary – sdcarnege@ucalgary.ca

Awarded an ASP Small Grant in 2001.

Introduction

In many primates, a conspicuous change in female morphology and/or behaviour advertises the conceptive phase of the ovarian cycle to males. However in some species, including the white-faced capuchin, these cues to ovulation are not obvious. Many female primates advertise the conceptive phase of their ovarian cycle to males. This lack of cues is referred to as “concealed ovulation” and argued to be a reproductive strategy that confuses paternity and lowers the risk of infanticide. It is argued that primate males are less likely to commit infanticide and are more likely to stay and help protect offspring when paternity is obscure. For my master’s project, I set out with two



questions about white-faced capuchin reproductive behavior; first, which cues do males use to determine the conceptive phase of the female ovarian cycle? Second, what is the adaptive significance of having an inconspicuous ovulatory phase? I did this through the comparative analyses of fecal ovarian hormone concentrations and behavioral observations.

Methods

From January to June, 2002, I researched these questions in white-

faced capuchins in Santa Rosa National Park, Costa Rica. The park



is located in the Northwest corner of the country, close to the Nicaraguan boarder, and is classified as a dry tropical forest. This is an extremely seasonal environment – there is a distinct dry period (mid-December to mid-May) where there can be zero precipitation, and a distinct wet season (mid-May to mid-December) when up to 4000 mm of rain can fall. I collected behavioral and fecal samples from 10 adult females from 2 groups of habituated capuchins. I collected fecal samples from each of the subject females every day that behavioral sampling was done. This way I could match behavior to the corresponding hormonal patterns. The hormone steroids that I examined were estradiol (E2) and progesterone (P). I extracted the steroids in the field by adding water and ethanol to 0.1g of fecal mater, vigorously mixing using a portable vortex, and then centrifuging for 10 mins. Immediately after the field season, I transported the 400 plus vials of water/ethanol/steroid mixtures to the National Primate Research Center in Madison, Wisconsin. With the guidance of Toni E. Ziegler and her wonderful staff I was trained in the techniques of enzyme and radio immunoassays and I was able to carry out the assays myself.

Results

The results I obtained were both interesting and unexpected. First, out of 10 females, four were cycling, three were pregnant during part of the study and gave birth during the study, and three were lactating and not cycling. The hormone profiles for the pregnant females clearly showed that they were pregnant as indicated by elevated levels of E2 and P during gestation and dropped to baseline levels after parturition. The three non-cycling/lactating females showed no fluctuating levels of hormones. However, two interesting surprises resulted from the cycling females. First, I found very little evidence of proceptive behavior on the part of the females during the periovulatory phase of the ovarian cycle. In fact, the best indicator of the periovulatory phase was the insistent following and grooming solicitations by the male towards the



female. Males also groomed females significantly more during the periovulatory compared to non-ovulatory periods. Overall, it was apparent that the male, specifically the alpha male, was not letting the female out of his sight during her periovulatory phase. It was obvious that the male could tell what phase the female was in, but quantifiable changes in female behavior did not appear to be it. What I can say at

this point is that female capuchins are not concealing their ovulation - simply because of the reaction of the male to the female during her conceptive phase. However, it is still unclear what cues male are using - there may be other behaviors I did not measure or olfactory cues still to consider.

My second surprise from the cycling females was that they all stopped cycling mid-way through my study. All four females each cycled between 1 - 2 times and then stopped cycling for unknown reasons - none of them had become pregnant, they had just ceased to cycle mid way through the study. Their hormones fluctuated slightly, but nothing compared to their previous ovulating levels. I have two hypotheses to why this may have occurred. First, it is possible that female white-faced capuchins mate year-round but conceive seasonally. From over 100 recorded births for which the birth month is known, ~75% of infants were born during the dry season (Jan to May). I suspect that conceptions are timed to occur when mothers have had access to abundant resources and are physically healthy enough to carry a developing fetus. This pattern would then permit infants to be weaned when resources are replenished in the next wet season. A second, but related, hypothesis is that females were physiologically stressed, which



disrupted their normal ovarian function. A component of the stress response is the release of glucocorticoids and when chronically high levels of cortisol remain in the blood

they may have detrimental affects on ovarian patterns. The dry season is an extremely stressful time for capuchins since they must drink water everyday. By the end of April, most ground and tree holes have dried up and the mid-day temperature can soar to 40° Celsius. Moreover, since there are few water holes available, there is a tendency for more inter-group encounters between capuchin groups and these encounters can facilitate group takeovers by extra-group males. Some aggressive takeovers often lead to the deaths and disappearances of the youngest infants.

Future Research

To test these hypotheses and to investigate further the behavioral cues of ovulation and female reproductive strategies, I have carried this project forward for my PhD dissertation work. Presently, I am in Santa Rosa Park collecting behavioral data and fecal samples on the same two groups of capuchins. In July 2006, I will include another group adding 5 more females to my study. This time I am also collecting data from 5 year old females as I would like to document ovarian cycles and behavior patterns when they first reach maturity (earliest age of first birth in this population has been recorded at 6 years). I will be analyzing fecal samples for cortisol along with ovarian hormones, and I am collecting data on food availability. My project will extend over two years (May 2005 to June 2007) - covering the average inter-birth interval of a female white-faced capuchin.

Very little is known on the reproductive strategies used in wild *Cebus* females, my master's was the first to look at this topic in *C. capucinus*, and my research revealed some interesting insights into *C. capucinus* reproduction both behaviorally and physiologically, but more research is needed. I hope

that my dissertation work will provide further information about female white-faced capuchin ovarian patterns, seasonality, and reproductive strategies in light of their environmental and social pressures.

I thank the American Society of Primatologists who awarded me with a Small Research Grant in 2001, which was put towards for the cost of the hormone analysis. I also thank Sigma Xi, Dept. of Anthropology and Faculty of Grad Studies at University of Alberta. I thank L.M. Fedigan, T.E. Ziegler, J. Addicott, and G. McCabe and for their guidance, advice and help in the field.



WPRC LIBRARY RENAMED IN HONOR OF LAWRENCE JACOBSEN



Photo provided by Edi Chan

The Wisconsin national Primate Research Center has renamed it library in honor of Larry Jacobsen. The library will now be known as "The Lawrence Jacobsen Library."

Lawrence (Larry) Jacobsen was the long-time director of the library at the Wisconsin National Primate Research Center from the library's inception in 1973 until his retirement in 2003.

TULANE PRIMATE CENTER THRIVES & GROWS

Contact: Fran Simon, fsimon@tulane.edu, 504-858-3833, Tulane University



The Tulane National Primate Research Center isn't just surviving, it's thriving. The center received notice that the National Center for Research Resources of the National Institutes of Health awarded two grants of \$4 million each for new construction and expansion of the current breeding facility. In addition, the primate center received more than \$1.6 million to support research training in experimental medicine and pathology to prepare veterinarians for careers in biomedical research. The grant proposals were submitted before Hurricane Katrina hit Louisiana.

The first facility grant will fund construction of a facility that will house monkeys assigned to a variety of research studies and state-of-the-art nursery facilities for infant monkeys, taking into account their unique social requirements. The new housing and procedure areas will replace existing square footage in the 40-year-old facility that contains both laboratory and animal housing. The existing animal housing space will be renovated eventually into laboratory space using other funds.

The new facility will be located on the Covington, La. campus according to the recently completed master plan and will functionally separate animal areas from laboratory areas, addressing security, access and biosafety issues that currently exist with the commingling of laboratory spaces and animal housing, says

Andrew Lackner, director of the primate center.

The second grant funds a plan to create a national nonhuman primate breeding colony resource that will be built on the Covington campus of the Tulane National Primate Research Center. Primates bred from this national resource will be used to accommodate the increasing demand for these animals. Animals from this breeding resource will be used for ongoing NIH-funded research such as AIDS and for future biodefense research needs associated with the Regional Centers of Excellence for Biodefense and Emerging Infectious Diseases.

Improvements to land currently owned by Tulane University will include utilities, roadways, drainage, security, and fencing. In addition to corral housing for animals, buildings will be constructed for staging and quarantine of animals as they are received from or shipped to other facilities.



PAST-PRESIDENTS, THEIR DISCIPLINE OF TERMINAL DEGREE, WHERE THEY WORKED, AND WHAT THEIR SCIENTIFIC FOCUS IS/WAS.

Provided by Jeff French

YEAR	NAME	DISCIPLINE	LOCALE FOCUS	SCIENTIFIC
2006-08	Suzette Tardif	Zoology	Captive	Repro, behav
2004-06	Steve Schapiro	Psychology	Captive	Behav, enrich
2002-04	Jeff French	Psychology	Captive	Behav, endo
2000-02	John Capitanio	Psychology	Captive	Behav, immuno
1998-00	Nancy Caine	Psychology	Captive	Behav, social
1996-98	Melinda Novak	Psychology	Captive	Behav, models
1994-96	Joe Erwin	Psychology	Captive	Behav, policy
1992-94	Richard Rawlins	Zoology	Captive	Repro, ART
1990-92	Joyce Sirianni	Anthopology	Museum	Morph, devel
1988-90	William Mason	Psychology	Captive	Behav, social
1986-88	W. Richard Dukelow	Biomed/Zool	Captive	Repro, endo
1984-86	Donald Lindburg	Anthropology	Captive/Field	Behav, zoo
1982-84	Andrew Hendrickx	Biomed	Captive	Repro, embryo
1980-82	Irwin Bernstein	Psychology	Captive	Behav, social
1977-80	Orville Smith	Psychology(?)	Captive	Behav, physiol

Conservation Conversation



Environmental Education as a Tool for Conservation of the Golden Lion Tamarin (*Leontopithecus rosalia*) and the Atlantic Forest in Brazil

Patricia Mie Matsuo, Golden Lion Tamarin Association, Caixa Postal 109.968, Casimiro de Abreu – RJ, Cep 28.860-970. Brazil, www.micoleao.org.br, educacao@micoleao.org.br



Golden lion tamarin
Photo by Luciano Candisani

The Atlantic Forest of Brazil is one of the richest and most diverse forest systems on Earth, it is also one of the most threatened. Today less than 8% of the original forest remains. Among the countless species affected by habitat fragmentation is the golden lion tamarin (*Leontopithecus rosalia*), a primate endemic to the coastal lowland Atlantic Forest of Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil. The species range is restricted to forest remnants in only 7 municipalities: Silva Jardim, Casimiro de Abreu, Rio Bonito, Rio das Ostras, Saquarema, Cabo Frio and Armação dos Búzios (Figure 1) (Kierulff & Rylands, 2003). The economy of these municipalities is based on agriculture, livestock, commerce, and tourism. There is a human population of 327,000 living in a total area of 2.916,631 km² (IBGE, 2000).

The Golden Lion Tamarin Association (AMLD), a Brazilian organization, coordinates a multidisciplinary program to conserve a viable population of golden lion tamarins in their natural

habitat. Community involvement and support are essential for successful implementation of AMLD's conservation strategy. We use environmental education as an approach to stimulate and prepare the local population to become more aware and active in aspects of forest conservation.

Since 1983, the Education Program has developed activities with the local communities of Silva Jardim and Casimiro de Abreu (municipalities neighboring the Poco das Antas Biological Reserve) targeting students, teachers, farmers and community leaders (Dietz, 1998). The goal of this research is to increase the involvement of human communities within the entire area of occurrence of golden lion tamarins and in the conservation of the species and the Atlantic Forest habitat.

The numbers of schools requesting to visit the new Education Center at Poco das Antas Biological Reserve has increased this year

and now we receive schools twice a week instead of once. During visits, students see a slide presentation on the Atlantic Forest, tour the exhibition area where they can see and touch real examples of local flora and fauna, and walk on the Interpretative Trail (Figure 2). Approximately 677 students from 19 schools visited the Education Center from September 2003 to August 2004. These schools are located within six municipalities of the golden lion tamarin range.

Two materials were produced to support education activities with local teachers: 1) brochures about the Education Center, Atlantic Forest, Poco das Antas Biological Reserve, golden lion tamarin and suggestions of activities to conduct in classes; and 2) posters with golden lion tamarin photography and games for children.

The AMLD organized the First Environmental Education Workshop in Silva Jardim municipality. The workshop had two seminars about Environmental Education

Continued on Page 10



Figure 1. Map of Brazil showing the distribution area of golden lion tamarin within the State of Rio de Janeiro.

Continued from Page 9

and Conservation of the Atlantic Forest. Thirty posters were presented by educators that are implementing environmental education activities, and six short courses were implemented by local teachers. The attendance was 180 educators from 60 institutions including schools, local NGOs, and Public Departments of the seven municipalities within the area of occurrence of the golden lion tamarin. It was an excellent opportunity for educators to share their experiences and learn more about the conservation of the Atlantic Forest and the golden lion tamarin.

The AMLD education team has been participating in the Education Network of São João River Watershed, which was established among institutions in the municipalities of the golden lion tamarin area of occurrence. During these meetings we discuss our results, difficulties and future projects as well as plan activities together. It has been an excellent way to confer with other organizations about the importance of conserving the Atlantic Forest and the golden lion tamarin and how we can better use available resources (human, financial, time) to implement our activities together. A spot for television was already produced to show how hunters could affect the conservation of the Atlantic Forest and the connections with people's lives.

To ensure the long-term success of the project it is necessary to continue to expand educational activities to all the municipalities of the current golden lion tamarin area of occurrence. The partnership with the São João River Watershed has shown excellent results thus far. The AMLD educational team will also use the new facilities of the Education Center at Poco das Antas Biological Reserve to promote more workshops with the educators from the 7 municipalities of the golden



Figure 2. Teacher Cristiane Wenderosk and her students visiting the Interpretative Trail.

lion tamarin area of occurrence. We will invite researchers that are studying in the local forest to make presentations of their findings about the Atlantic Forest and golden lion tamarin and to conduct field activities at the Interpretative Trail on flora, fauna, soil and water. KIERULFF, M.C.M. & RYLANDS, A.B. (2003) Census and Distribution of the Golden Lion Tamarin (*Leontopithecus rosalia*). American Journal of Primatology, 59, p.29-44.

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank the local community that has been participating in AMLD education activities and the institutions that have supported the Education Program: American Society of Primatologists, Disney Wildlife Conservation Fund, Copenhagen Zoo, WWF-Brazil, Lion Tamarins of Brazil Fund and the Environmental Department of Silva Jardim Municipality.

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COMMENSALISM AND CONFLICT: THE HUMAN-PRIMATE INTERFACE

Special Topics in Primatology, Vol. 4
 Edited by, James D. Paterson
 and Janette Wallis
 American Society of Primatologists

FROM THE PUBLISHER

Human and nonhuman primates have had a long and intimate evolutionary relationship. This relationship is fascinating, complex, and often antagonistic. The most frequent conflicts are between humans and terrestrial primate species that fall into the commensal category. These species tend toward a nutritional reliance upon foods similar to those preferred by humans. Adding to the problem, the agricultural revolution resulted in humans transforming large areas of primate habitat for agricultural or horticultural use, thus restricting the land area available to free-ranging primate populations. Naturally, cereal grains and vegetable crops are very attractive to wild primates; they provide high levels of caloric input combined with low levels of toxicity. Consequently, increased conflict has become a normal component of the human-primate interface. In fact, many nonhuman primate species are well known for their crop-raiding expertise, as depicted in the 1885 wood carving on the front cover of this book. In the modern world, 120 years after this engraving was first printed, non-human primates continue to have conflicts with their human neighbors. This volume explores those conflicts and offers solutions to mitigate the growing problems.

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PHOTOS REVEAL FIRST TOOL USAGE IN WILD GORILLAS



For the first time ever, scientists have observed and photographed wild gorillas using tools, in one instance employing a stick to test the depth of a pool before wading into it, according to a study by the Bronx Zoo-based Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and other organizations. Up to this point, all other species of great apes, including chimpanzees and orangutans, have been observed using tools in the wild, but never gorillas.

“This is a truly astounding discovery,” said Thomas Breuer of the Wildlife Conservation Society. “Tool usage in wild apes provides us with valuable insights into the evolution of our own species and the abilities of other species. Seeing it for the first time in gorillas is important on many different levels.”

According to the study published in the open access journal *PLoS Biology*, on two separate occasions in the northern rain forests of the Republic of Congo, researchers observed and photographed individual western gorillas using sticks as tools. The observations were made in Mbeli Bai—a swampy clearing located in Nouabal -Ndoki National Park where monitoring has been ongoing since February 1995. The first instance occurred when a female gorilla nicknamed Leah by scientists attempted to wade through a pool of water created by elephants, but found herself waist deep after only a few steps. Climbing out of the pool, Leah then retrieved a straight branch from a nearby dead tree and used it to test the depth of the water. Keeping her

upper body above water, she moved some 10 meters out into the pool before returning to shore and her wailing infant.

Then another female gorilla named Efi used a detached trunk to support herself with one hand while digging for herbs

with the other. As she moved from location to location, she used the stick for one last job, a bridge over a muddy patch of ground.

In the past, gorillas have been observed using tools in zoos, but not in the wild. And, while most other observed instances of tool-usage in great apes are related directly to processing food (i.e. the cracking of nuts with rocks or extracting termites with long sticks), these two examples of using tools for postural support were triggered by other environmental factors.

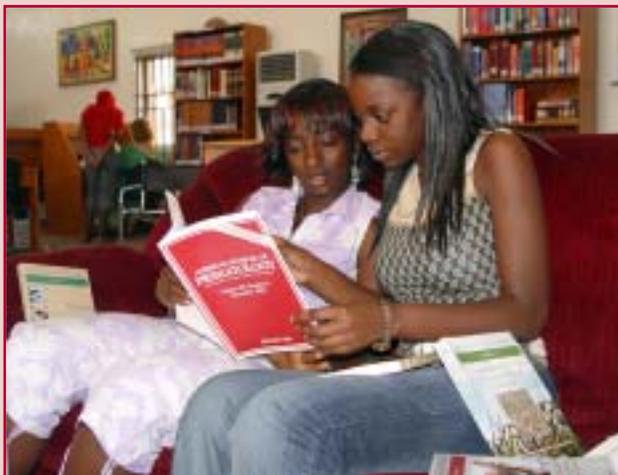
The Wildlife Conservation Society has been studying gorillas and other wildlife in the Republic of Congo since the 1980s. In 1993, the Congolese Government, working in

tandem with technical assistance from WCS, established Nouabal -Ndoki National Park. The Mbeli Bai site is being managed to meet long-term gorilla research and ecotourism objectives.

“These protected areas are not only important for the conservation of species they contain, they also hold the key to comparing our own development as a species with our next of kin,” added Breuer. “Places like Nouabal -Ndoki, and the nearby Goulougo Triangle, are places where we see the process unfolding before our very eyes.”

The Mbeli study appears in *PLoS Biology*, a peer-reviewed, highly cited journal published by the Public Library of Science (PLoS), a non-profit organization committed to the goals of open access, making scientific and medical studies available. This study is immediately available online on the *PLoS* website without cost to anyone, anywhere to read, download, redistribute, include in databases, and otherwise use—subject only to the condition that the authors and source are properly cited. http://www.newswise.com/articles/view/514966/#image_top

Zuliyat Muhammed and Zunzika Thole read one of many issues of the *American Journal of Primatology* recently donated by the American Society of Primatologists. The young women are members of the first class (ever) of the newly established ABTI-



American University of Nigeria (AAUN). AAUN was a 2005 recipient of the ASP Conservation Committee's *AJP* Subscription Award. - Janette Wallis, AAUN Faculty.

McMaster prof says King Kong lived

SPECIAL TO THE HAMILTON SPECTATOR.

McMaster's Jack Rink says Gigantopithecus lived more than 300,000 years ago

More than three metres tall and 550 kilograms

By Daniel Nolan, The Hamilton Spectator (Dec 20, 2005)

Move over King Kong. A giant ape that roamed Asia in prehistoric times has been found to have actually lived alongside early man.

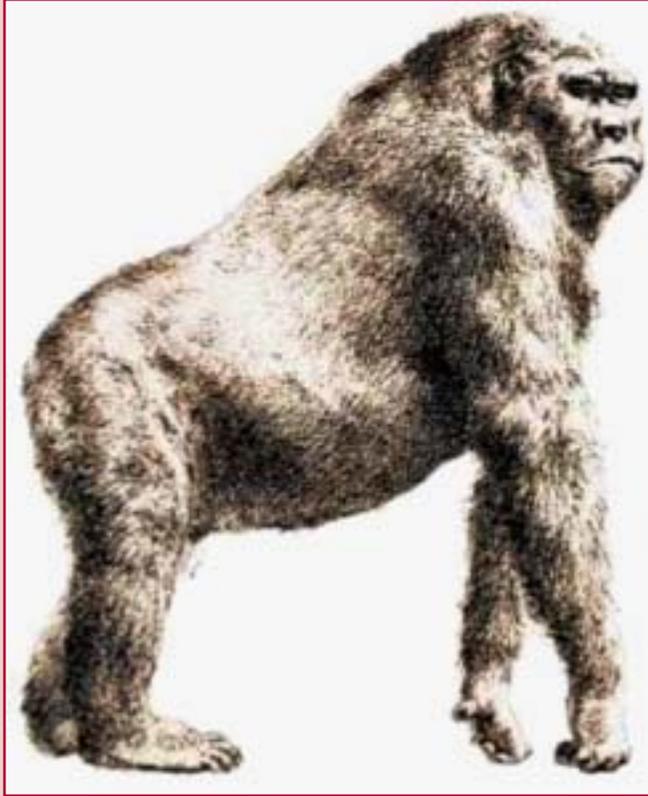
A McMaster University professor has concluded after a four-year study that *Gigantopithecus blackii* — the largest primate that ever lived — roamed southeast China between 300,000 and one million years ago.

A Dutch paleontologist began research into the giant ape in 1935 after he found ancient yellowish molars on sale for medicinal purposes in a Hong Kong pharmacy. The species was identified as *Gigantopithecus blackii* in 1953.

It was a herbivore, feasting mainly on bamboo. It is theorized it became extinct because it came into conflict with man or other animals, such as giant pandas, that lived on bamboo.

This was during the Pleistocene period, by which time humans had already existed for about a million years.

The period ended about 10,000 years ago after the last ice age. Although scientists and archeologists have known for decades of the existence of the ape — believed to have been over three metres tall and to have weighed



about 550 kilograms, it took McMaster geography and earth sciences professor Jack Rink to date the era of the ape.

By comparison, a modern gorilla can stand 1.7 metres. Males can weigh between 140-180 kilograms and females can weigh 70-110 kilograms. "I feel great," said Rink, who has been at McMaster 13 years and has been involved in dating the era of other celebrated prehistoric beings such as dwarf humans (nicknamed hobbits by the press) last year in eastern Indonesia.

"It's been a really fantastic study and I had lots of wonderful experiences." And dating the prehistoric King Kong-type may take the 50-

year-old professor beyond the scientific world to Hollywood. It is very preliminary, but the university has had inquiries from the producers of the new King Kong movie about including Rink's findings about *Gigantopithecus blackii* in the DVD release of the film. The study began in 2000 when some teeth fragments were collected in five caves in Guangxi province, China, which is just north of Vietnam. It ended earlier this year after Rink was able to date the fragments using a high-precision absolute-dating method.

The techniques involved analysis of electrons and their motion and a dating process using uranium.

"A missing piece of the puzzle has always focused on pinpointing when *Gigantopithecus* existed," said Rink, who was assisted in his research by colleagues in China and the United States and a lab assistant in Hamilton.

"This is a primate that co-existed with humans at a time when humans were undergoing a major evolutionary change. Guangxi province ... is the same region where some believe the modern human race originated."

2006 - MEETINGS, LECTURES & WORKSHOPS

March 2006

RNAi WORKSHOP (219)

Date: March 6, 2006 - March 9, 2006

Location: Penn State

Focus: Description Hands-on biotech workshop on RNA Interference (RNAi) Species Avian, Bovine, Camelids, Canine, Equine, Exotics, Feline, Fish, Lagomorph, Porcine, Primate, Reptile/Amphibian, Rodent, Small Ruminant, Zoo Species

Contact: Dr. Robert Farrell, Workshop Coordinator Exon-Intron Biotech P.O. Box 395, Loganville, PA, Tel: 800-407-6546, Email: http://www.ivis.org/calendar/cal_email.asp?eventID=3294
Web site: <http://www.dnatech.com/>

May 2006

CAPTIVE BREEDING AND REINTRODUCTION OF NATIVE SPECIES (220)

Date: May 9, 2006; Location: Institute of Zoology, Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park
Sponsor: Dutch Society for Wildlife Health; Focus: Description Captive breeding and reintroduction of native species Captive breeding and reintroduction of native species has been taking place in Britain for centuries, and in recent years this technique has frequently been used as part of targeted conservation programmes to strengthen or re-establish populations of endangered native species. But how successful has this approach been? This meeting will address the following issues: What are the benefits of captive breeding and reintroducing native species? What are the costs, and are they justified? Is there sufficient post-release data to judge whether captive-breeding programmes have been successful? How and when should we assess whether or not a population of released animals is self-sustaining in the long term? Which species (or groups of species) are best suited to captive breeding and reintroduction?

What are the problems frequently encountered with captive breeding and releasing animals into the wild, and are these easily overcome? Should captive breeding and reintroduction, or translocation, continue to be used as key methods for delivering conservation targets in the future? Organised by Emily Funnell, UK Conservation Programme Manager, ZSL. Species Exotics, Zoo Species

Contact: Deborah Body, Regent's Park, NW1 4RY, London, UK, Email: http://www.ivis.org/calendar/cal_email.asp?eventID=3571
Web site: http://www.ivis.org/calendar/cal_email.asp?eventID=3571

June 2006

SOCIETY FOR BEHAVIORAL NEUROENDOCRINOLOGY and 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF NEUROENDOCRINOLOGY

Date: June 19, 2006 - June 22, 2006
Location: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania U.S.A., Pittsburgh, PA USA, June 2006

The International Congress of Neuroendocrinology (ICN) is held in a different part of the world every 4 (four) years under the auspices of the International Neuroendocrine Federation (INF) (www.isneuro.org), and of one of the member societies of the INF. ICN will be held in North America for the first time in over a decade and the American Neuroendocrine Society (ANS) will be the host society.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL PRIMATOLOGICAL SOCIETY (IPS) (208)

Date: June 25, 2006 - June 30, 2006
Location: Entebbe, Uganda, East Africa; Sponsor: International Primatological Society; Focus: IPS is a multidisciplinary association of approximately 1000 professionals

and students whose work is focused on nonhuman primates. In recent years, our biennial Congresses have attracted between 400 and 1600 registrants. Our members include veterinarians, geneticists, psychologists, physicians, neuroscientists, anthropologists, zoologists, conservation biologists, ethologists, zoo professionals, technical personnel, and field assistants mainly from universities, NGOs, zoological gardens, field stations, sanctuaries, and research facilities throughout the world.

Registration: <http://www.ips2006uganda.org/registration.htm>
Contact: Steve Schapiro, Ph.D, International Primatological Society, 650 Cool Water Dr., Bastrop, TX, Tel: 512-321-3991, Fax: 512-332-5208, Email: sschapiro@mdanderson.org
Web site: <http://www.ips2006uganda.org>

Happy Holidays!



LEADERSHIP SOUGHT FOR CHIMPANZEE SANCTUARY IN LIBERIA

The New York Blood Center's chimpanzee research facility (Vilab II) in Liberia is now scheduled to become a dedicated full time Sanctuary. This facility was always dedicated to the humane care of the chimpanzees who contributed so much to development of virus free blood derivatives and vaccines. Chimpanzees were always held in social groups in outdoor enclosures with extensive enrichment. Now, all research has been terminated.

The New York Blood Center (NYBC) is seeking a foundation and a primatologist dedicated to the goals of chimpanzee welfare, conservation, and conservation education to undertake long term responsibility for management of the Sanctuary. NYBC recognizes its responsibility to provide an endowment to fund the Sanctuary for the lifetime care of the chimpanzees.

Liberia is now peaceful. 15000 UN peacekeepers are in residence and free elections were held in October of this year. These resulted in the election of Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, a highly experienced and respected leader, as Liberia's next President.

Vilab II has a highly experienced staff of chimpanzee caregivers who are strongly dedicated to the welfare of the animals. We have 80 chimps, all of which live in social groups. We presently have 6 islands of 10-30 acres in a nearby river suitable for housing released groups.

We built a large re-socialization facility with 5 interconnecting 12 X 12 X 12 foot cages which open onto a 1/2 acre 30 foot high climbing and play area. This has proven to be invaluable for the socialization of groups destined for release onto the 6 islands

which will be home to the animals in the Sanctuary. Presently we have 33 animals released onto three islands, and have a group of 15 who have been re-socialized, and are scheduled for release this month. Two additional groups are in the process of resocialization and are scheduled for release in April and November of 2006.

The infrastructure for development of a model sanctuary is outstanding. The islands are in a nearby river estuary which is barely populated with people, yet is close enough to Monrovia to serve as a conservation education resource. The Liberian Institute of Biomedical Research (LIBR), where Vilab II is presently located, has a conference center for which we provided audiovisual equipment for conservation education purposes. We expect that the Sanctuary will continue to rent staff housing, kitchen and food storage facilities and, until all of the animals have been released, a work shop for cage construction and repair of chimp holding facilities from LIBR. We have 2 boats and 4 outboard motors, 4 vehicles, radio-telemetry equipment, tranquilization equipment and supplies, computers and satellite telephone equipment providing telephone, E-mail and internet connection, and 2 generators. These would be transferred to the Sanctuary when we leave. A fine 3 bedroom house will be available to house the director of the Sanctuary.

The Blood Center is looking for a dedicated primatologist who would welcome the opportunity to direct such a Sanctuary. The director would, however, need a sponsoring institution or foundation to assume long term responsibility and fiscal oversight.

I look forward to hearing from primatologists, and/or foundations,

interested in this opportunity. Leading candidates will be invited to visit the Sanctuary site in Liberia, and then to New York to negotiate an agreement with the Blood Center.

With all best wishes,
Alfred M. Prince MD
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Email: aprince@nybloodcenter.org

NEW FEATURES FOR PRIMATE- JOBS

Job seekers and potential employers now have access to several new features on Primate-Jobs, our online listing service for primate-related jobs and other opportunities. Employers can now register a user account with Primate-Jobs, allowing them to save frequently used contact information, edit job listings, and delete job listings that have been filled. Site visitors also have more options for viewing listings and can sort job postings in a number of different ways.

New listings for Positions Available are now available via RSS feed at <http://pin.primate.wisc.edu/rss/jobs.xml>. Simply copy the URL into your favorite news aggregator or RSS-supporting web browser.

Check out the new Primate-Jobs at <http://pin.primate.wisc.edu/jobs>.



Photo supplied by Sarah Carnegie

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