



30th MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PRIMATOLOGISTS

June 20-23, 2007
Winston-Salem, NC



The 30th meeting of The American Society of Primatologists will be held from June 20-23, 2007 in Winston-Salem, NC, hosted by the Wake Forest University School of Medicine. The meeting will be held at the Benton Convention Center (<http://twincityquarter.com/stay.html>) in downtown Winston-Salem. Standing committees will begin meeting at 1:00 p.m. on Wednesday, June 20 and the opening reception will be held that evening. The scientific meeting will begin at 8:00 a.m. on Thursday, June 21 and the meeting will close with the traditional banquet on Saturday evening, June 23.

Welcome to Winston-Salem

Winston-Salem is nestled in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains and is known as the North Carolina City of the Arts. It is home to the North Carolina School of the Arts, the Reynolda House Museum of American Art, Southeast Center for Contemporary Art, and numerous galleries in the downtown area. Winston-Salem is also home to the Winston-Salem Opera and several theater and dance troupes that perform at the Steven's Center for the Performing Arts and other venues close to downtown. Win-

ston-Salem is located in the heart of North Carolina wine country with 18 wineries within an hour drive of downtown. Downtown Winston-Salem boasts numerous restaurants, bars, live music venues, and art galleries within easy walking distance of the Benton Convention Center and host hotels.

Winston-Salem, NC was originally settled by the Movarians. This heritage is kept alive in Historic Bethabara Park and in the Old Salem historical site. The Old Salem historical park is close to downtown and has active archeological sites, workshops, shops as well as many living exhibits portraying life in a Movarian village.

Climate: Winston-Salem in June tends to have temperatures in the mid 80s to low 90s with high humidity. Dress is casual and light clothing is advisable. The meeting will be informal. Be prepared for temperatures that range from hot outdoor temperatures to air-conditioning in all conference buildings.

Getting to Winston-Salem:

Air travel: The closest airport to the meeting is the Piedmont Triad International Airport (GSO) in Greensboro, about 1/2

hour outside of Winston-Salem. The Piedmont Triad International Airport is served by American Eagle, Continental Express, Delta and Delta Commuters, Northwest, United and United Express, US Airways and US Airways Commuters. Both the Raleigh and Charlotte airports are located about a 1.5 hour drive from Winston-Salem.

Taxis, limousines, and shuttle service are all offered from the Piedmont Triad International Airport to downtown Winston-Salem. Taxi fare is approximately \$39. Shuttle service is approximately \$27. For those who choose to drive, there are several rental car companies at GSO. Downtown hotels are conveniently accessed off business I-40 in downtown Winston-Salem. Paid parking is available at hotels.

Train travel: Winston-Salem is served by Amtrak through connecting bus service from Greensboro or High Point. Please see Amtrak's website for more details. The bus station is at 100 W 5th St. in downtown, just 4 blocks from the hotels and con-

Continued on Page 2

vention center.

Bus travel: Call (800) 231-2222 or <http://www.greyhound.com> for fare and schedule information. The Greyhound Station is located at 100 W 5th St. in downtown, just 4 blocks from the hotels and convention center.

Travel by Car: Winston-Salem is located off I-40 and business I-40. Business I-40 leads directly into downtown. For other specific driving directions, see Map Quest or Google Maps.

Housing: Special rates have been arranged for those attending the conference at the conference hotels, the Embassy Suites and the Winston-Salem Marriott, which are both attached to the Benton Convention Center.

Embassy Suites Hotel (<http://embassysuites1.hilton.com>): \$143.00; 1.336.724.2300, 460 North Cherry

Winston-Salem Marriott (<http://marriott.com/property/propertypage/INTMC>): \$123.00 1.336.725.3500, 425 North Cherry

In order to ensure that the meeting is a financial as well as a scientific success, we ask that attendees stay at the conference hotel.

Visitor Information: The Winston-Salem Visitors Bureau website (<http://www.visitwinstonsalem.com>) has excellent information regarding your trip to Winston-Salem. A guide of local and downtown area restaurants and attractions can also be found at the Twin City Quarter (<http://twincityquarter.com>).



com).

Winston-Salem Area Attractions: Old Salem Historic Site: Old Salem is a restoration of the Moravian community called Salem that was started in 1766. Renowned for its high level of authenticity, the non-profit organization named Old Salem began its work in earnest in 1950. The historic site is home to shops, workshops, the Old Salem Toy Museum, and the Old Salem Gardens and horticulture restoration project.



Historic Bethabara Park: A National Historic Landmark, this 1753 site of the German-speaking, Protestant settlement nestles in a picturesque, wooded 175-acre wildlife preserve with 126 kinds of area birds. The museum features a unique, restored and furnished 1788 church, archaeological ruins, Visitor Center with introductory video, exhibits and tours with costumed guides, as well as a reconstructed village, a French and Indian War fort and colonial and medical gardens. Explore the nature trails to the mill site, stroll the boardwalk over the beaver pond and spot otters, mink, foxes, deer and woodchucks or picnic overlooking the village.

Museum of Anthropology, Wake Forest University: The purposes of the Museum are to educate people about anthropology; encourage public awareness of and responsibility towards anthropological resources; to protect, preserve, manage the anthropological collections of the University; and enhance the in-

structional and research programs of the Wake Forest University Department of Anthropology.

The Reynolda House Museum of American Art and Reynolda Village: Reynolda House Museum of American Art displays a premiere collection of American art ranging from the colonial period to the present. Built in 1917 by Katharine Smith Reynolds and her husband Richard Joshua Reynolds, founder of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, the house originally occupied the center of a 1,067-acre estate. It opened to the public as an institution dedicated to the arts and education in 1965.

Today, a large portion of Reynolda can be explored on foot. In addition to the house, twenty-eight of the original thirty buildings remain. To the west lie the



restored formal gardens, noted for their Japanese cryptomeria and

weeping cherry trees. The sixteen-acre lake behind the house has reverted to wetlands, which provide a home for a variety of wildlife. Many of the buildings in the village are now occupied by shops and restaurants. A short walk across the dam leads from the village to Wake Forest University built on land donated to the college by Mary and Charlie Babcock.

Southeast Center for Contemporary Art: The mission of the Southeastern Center for Contemporary Art is to educate and involve audiences in the art of our time. SECCA presents and interprets contemporary art of the

Continued on Page 3



United States with programs encompassing the issues engaging artists

today.

ASP Silent Auction for Primate Conservation: Information regarding mailing items will be forthcoming in future ASP bulletins and on the ASP web page. Items to be auctioned for the conservation fund are donated. Please bring “primate” related memorabilia to donate for the auction. Additional information will be available at the Registration/Information Desk.

ASP Message Board: You may post messages pertaining to the conference that can be viewed by all conference registrants and sign up to receive automatic

emails whenever a new message is posted. Messages are categorized under headings such as “Roommate wanted,” “Ride wanted,” “Announcements,” etc.

To reach the message board, login to the Members Only section and click on “View Conference Message Board.” (<http://www.asp.org/membersonly/login/login.cfm>)

To sign up to receive the emails, click on the link to “Automatic email sign-up” at the top of the message board page.

Local Meeting Information: Schedule: A more detailed schedule will be announced closer to the meeting date. Standing committee meetings will begin at 1:00 pm on Wednesday, June 20, 2007. The opening reception will be held at the Marriott. The traditional closing banquet will be held the

evening of Saturday, June 23, 2007 at the Marriott, followed by music and dancing.

The registration fee includes access to all the sessions, coffee breaks, afternoon breaks, opening reception, closing banquet, poster session refreshments, and abstract booklet and program.

Name badges will be required for all sessions and social activities.

Exhibitors: Please contact Allyson Bennett (abennett@wfubmc.edu) for more information.

Conference T-shirts: T-shirts with the conference logo will be available for purchase ahead of the meeting on the registration form. We will have a few extra T-shirts at the Registration/Information desk. 

NOTES FROM THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE:

Hello again . . . I want to thank everyone who submitted a proposal for a symposium, workshop and or roundtable. As you know from the last issue there were several interesting preliminary topics being discussed. In the subsequent months, I think you will find that there have been several instrumental additions and other modifications to these ideas. The resulting topics should be an interesting part of the program for this year and we thank the membership for these contributions.

SYMPOSIA, WORKSHOPS AND ROUNDTABLES

All about primates: K – 12

teachers workshop Contributions of a monkey model of women’s health

Statistics for Primatologists workshop: Growth curve models and longitudinal analyses

Outstanding mentors symposium: Chuck Snowdon - Integrating science into the behavioral management of nonhuman primates: Two decades of progress

Self-injury in Macaques: Behavior, pharmacology and neurobiology

Cooperative breeding in nonhuman primates: A broader approach

Macaca fascicularis roundtable Past student award winners symposium 1980 - 2000

Socially-mediated learning in

groups of primates: Models and methods.

ABSTRACT DEADLINE HAS PASSED BUT REGISTRATION CONTINUES

We received roughly 190 abstracts this year and we are looking forward to a great conference. Thank you to everyone for submitting your best work. And, thank you to all the program committee members who are hard at work reviewing and editing your submissions.

Check your email. If the program committee asks for changes, please edit your abstract and return it to us as

Continued on Page 4

quickly as you can. With the conference two months earlier in the year we are under a very tight schedule for this abstract issue of AJP. Your help keeping the process timely is appreciated.

INVITED SPEAKERS

The Program Committee is proud to announce that we have rounded out our roster for invited speakers for the upcoming meeting.

Keynote Speaker: Dr. Tetsuro Matsuzawa, **Featured Speaker:** Dr. Mark Batzer, **Featured Speaker:** Dr. Jay Kaplan, **Featured Speaker and Past President's Address:** Dr. Jeff French

Unfortunately, Dr. Jeanne Altmann will not be present at the Winston-Salem meeting. Dr. Altmann has asked to postpone her Distinguished Primatologist Lecture until the 2008 meeting. This also means that the "Laboratory versus Field Observational Methods Symposium" that was discussed for this year will be postponed until next year so that Dr. Altmann can participate when she does attend. We will look forward to hearing from her at that time.

STUDENT TRAVEL AWARDS

The first student travel awards, created in memory of Gerry Ruppenthal, will be debuted for the 2007 meeting. This non-perpetuating award was created at the 2005 meeting in Portland, Oregon. At that meeting we raised about \$4000.00 to support student travel. Since then, ASP members continue to donate money to the award, and ASP has received a

commitment from Carter2 Systems Inc. (Beaverton, OR), one of our vendors, to give 5.00 for every "Ruperch" they sell. The Ruperch was Gerry Ruppenthal's last invention and he worked with Carter2 Systems Inc. as sole manufacturer. The money raised from the sale of Ruperches will be used to continue funding the student travel awards.

This year four awards will be made in the amount of \$500.00 to reimburse the cost of student travel to the meeting in Winston-Salem. The student travel award fund will continue into future years until the funds available have been exhausted.

Undergraduate and graduate students are eligible. Students must be presenting work as a first author.

Criteria:

- (1) Each applicant must be currently enrolled as a bona fide student, be first author of a presentation, and be a member of ASP at the time of application.
- (2) The awards are designed to help students who would otherwise not be able to attend the meeting.

Those wishing to be considered for a Student Travel Award should submit the following material:

- (1) A letter of recommendation documenting student status from their research advisor or laboratory director. The level of independence of the student's contribution to their presentation at ASP should be addressed in the email. The student should then submit:
- (2) A current CV (submitted electronically).

- (3) A copy of the abstract identical to that submitted to the Program Director (submitted electronically).

TO BE CONSIDERED FOR A TRAVEL AWARD, ALL MATERIALS MUST BE SUBMITTED AND/OR POSTMARKED BY MARCH 15TH, 2007.

NAPS

Lots of ideas have been going around about the new "Nocturns and Primates Sessions" in the evenings after the poster sessions. The idea is to provide a semi-structured evening involving the oral histories of Primatology and to provide a place for the nocturnal primates among our membership to gather with like-minded individuals. Our goal is to reveal in the oral history of both Primatology and of the ASP, to reveal it to the less experienced members of the society, and to create some new stories that may yet become an oral history of their own at future meetings. Currently, a scavenger hunt and a Primatology trivia game are in the works. If you have ideas for the session itself or would like to contribute anecdotes, stories and/or histories of Primatology and/or the ASP, please send your contribution to Dr. Jim Weed (weedj@mail.nih.gov).

If you think you would like to participate in the NAPS sessions at the upcoming meeting, and you own a digital camera, please bring it with you to Winston-Salem, and bring it with you to the NAPS which will begin after the opening banquet on the first night of the conference.

Continued on Page 5

ASP 2008

Planning is already underway for the 2008 meeting in South Florida. In addition to the Distinguished Primatologist Address from Dr. Jeanne Altmann, and a symposium looking at observational methods from both the field and laboratory perspective, the program committee is working with the education committee to offer the students and less experienced members of the society, a luncheon where they would be afforded the opportunity to meet more experience members of the society.

On behalf of the Program Committee, we look forward to seeing your presentation at the upcoming meeting. We will be working hard to make sure the abstract review process is completed in a timely fashion so be on the look out for [editorial comments on your submissions](#).

We think the time you spend at the ASP conference will be invaluable, so bring another student, a friend or a colleague and we will see you all in Winston-Salem!

Matthew Novak
ASP Program Committee Chair



ASP MEMBER RECEIVES PRESTIGIOUS AWARD FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Karen B. Strier recently received an Honorary Doctorate of Science from the University of Chicago for her work in primate behavioral ecology and conservation. Dr. Strier is a quintessential model of the scholarly creative pioneering research scientist, mentor, classroom instructor, public lecturer, academic administrator, and prolific, lucid and constructively critical author. Her quarter century of research on monkeys in the endangered



Atlantic forest of Brazil not only provided insights into the complexity of constructing scenarios of human and other primate social behavioral evolution and socioecological models but also served as a major foundation for conservation science and the development of a large corps of professional Brazilian scientists who will lead Neotropical primatology, forest ecology, evolutionary anthropology, and conservation for many future generations. Dr. Strier's carefully reasoned, empirically based deconstruction of the "myth of the typical primate" and caveats against heavy reliance on genetic propinquity of chimpanzees and humans versus the effects of ecological factors in modeling the evolution of the human condition has challenged the evolutionary biological community to research of greater refinement in methodology, fuller and more diverse data sets, and more critical thinking about problems of human behavioral evolution.

Congratulations Karen!

APPLICATION FOR THE ASP GENERAL SMALL GRANT DEADLINE: 30 APRIL 2007

Grant proposals are invited for general research projects, with preference given to training initiatives, start-up funds, supplementary funding for students, and innovations in animal care and research technology. Award amounts range from \$500 to \$1500, and will be for a period of one year.

On-line grant submission is now available in the Members Only section of the ASP website. You don't have to be a member of ASP in order to submit a proposal, but you do need a username and password to get to the Members Only section where you will upload your application file. For more information, go to the ASP website. Note that conservation research and related projects should apply for an ASP Conservation Small Grant.



REGISTRATION FORM FOR THE 30TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PRIMATOLOGISTS

WINSTON-SALEM, NC – JUNE 20-23, 2007

(To register online go to www.asp.org/asp2007. This form is for mail-in registration only.)

NAME (as it will appear on name tag); _____

ADDRESS: _____

AFFILIATION (for name tag): _____

TELEPHONE: _____ FAX: _____ E-mail: _____

SPECIAL NOTE: REGISTRATION INCLUDES CONTINENTAL BREAKFASTS, COFFEE BREAKS, & THE CLOSING BANQUET. Please note registration fees increase after January 12. Registration fees are NOT refundable.

Table with columns: MEMBERSHIP STATUS (Check One), BEFORE/ON JAN 12, AFTER JAN 12, [ON SITE]. Rows include Regular member, Student member*, Non-member, and Guest (attends social events only)**.

TOTAL REGISTRATION FEE: \$ _____ T-Shirt (\$15 EACH Circle size: Small Medium Large X-Large) \$ _____

TOTAL ENCLOSED \$ _____

REGISTRATION PAYMENT OPTIONS:

CREDIT CARD [] Visa [] MasterCard [] Discover Card Number _____ Exp Date _____

Authorizing Signature _____ Voluntary contribution to cover credit card processing fees (3.5%) \$ _____

TOTAL CHARGE TO CREDIT CARD: \$ _____

CHECK OR MONEY ORDER (make checks payable to ASP) \$ _____

ARE YOU SUBMITTING AN ABSTRACT AS PRESENTING AUTHOR? [] YES [] NO

ABSTRACT TITLE _____

Banquet meal will be buffet style, with vegetarian options

Table with columns: Veg, Non. Rows: Opening Reception, Closing Banquet.

Other Conference Options:

Table with columns: Yes, No. Row: Campus tours – Saturday, June 23 in the afternoon (time TBA)

To help the Local Arrangements Committee plan their resources, please indicate your preferences (to the best of your knowledge).

ALL MATERIALS SHOULD BE MAILED TO: Matthew Novak, Laboratory of Comparative Ethology, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, P.O. Box 529, Poolesville, MD 20837

POSTMARK DEADLINE:

January 12, 2006

Remember: Make your hotel reservation early! See lodging information on the Meeting Site and Accommodations sheet.

David W. Martin, Ph.D. 1963- 2007



ASP member David Martin passed away on January 3, 2007. David was a virolo-

gist who specialized in the study of nonhuman primate viruses. He was a renowned expert in the study of herpes viruses. A native of Wisconsin, he received his undergraduate degree at the University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire. David then moved to San Antonio, Texas, where he received a Ph.D. from the University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio, in 1993. After a post-doctoral fellowship at Parke-Davis in Ann Arbor, MI, he joined the Department of Virology & Immunology at the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research. In 2005, he became the Chief Scientific Officer of VRL Laboratories.

David was a wonderful colleague and a fine & giving spirit. His enthusiasm for his science positively shaped the work lives of those around him. John Bigger, who was his post-doctoral fellow at SFBR, states "Much of how I conduct science and of how I interact with other scientists I model from what I learned from David. If we are measured by the success of our progeny, then I am pleased that I can report that my success in my career so far is

much in part to David's mentorship. For his part and as near as I can tell, he loved science. He loved all science regardless of topic. For my part, I will miss him."

David was devoted to his family, his wife Bonnie and his two sons, Joshua David and Joseph Robert. David's oldest son, whom David took to every regional, area, and state band competition since he was in the 7th grade, said it was his father's positive outlook that helped him make it to All-State First Chair

Jazz Band for trombone. He said it was the same for Science Fairs - they also made it to State. David always told the boys "Whatever God-given gift you have - excel in it - always do your best in whatever it may be".

David will be greatly missed by family, friends and colleagues. Donations in David's memory may be made to the David Martin Memorial Fund for his sons' continuing education, at 14439 N.W. Military Hwy, Suite 108, P.M.B. 146, San Antonio, TX 78231



GRANT OPPORTUNITIES FROM THE INTERNATIONAL PRIMATOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The IPS offers a number of funding and award opportunities. The deadline for applications for the following grants and awards is March 1st, 2007.

Captive Care Grants

Conservation Grants

Charles Southwick Conservation Education Commitment Award

Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Award

Martha J. Galante Award

Research Grants

Please visit our website <http://pin.primate.wisc.edu/ips/ipsfunding.html> for award descriptions and application procedures. 



JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENTAL PROCESSES

With great pleasure, I announce the first issue of the Journal of Developmental Processes (JDP). To celebrate our launch, we offer you a free link to our welcoming editorials and the inaugural set of papers:

<http://www.icdl.com/pdf/JDPJournalFall2006.pdf>

As you will see, the JDP is a peer-reviewed, interdisciplinary publication that brings together research and clinical work grounded in a dynamic, holistic perspective on development. Our sponsoring Interdisciplinary Council on Developmental and Learning Disorders, and the Milton and

Ethel Harris Research Initiative.

We're engaged in a fascinating conversation here--one I invite you to join. You'll find, right after our coverage page, information on how to submit manuscripts for review. Please see the next-to-last page, or visit www.icdl.com, for information on how to subscribe.

Please enjoy, and don't hesitate to contact me with ideas or questions.

Best wishes,
Barbara J. King, Editor
Department of Anthropology
College of William & Mary
Williamsburg, VA
bjking@wm.edu

NEW WEBSITE FOR IPS!

We are pleased to announce that the IPS now has its own domain.

Our new site can be found at: <http://www.internationalprimatologicalsociety.org>



www.cellsciences.com



cell sciences

primate
research
products...



Monkey Cytokine ELISA & ELISPOT Kits Monkey Cytokine Matched Antibody Pairs

- GM-CSF
- Granzyme B
- IFN-gamma
- IL-1beta
- IL-2
- IL-4
- IL-5
- IL-6
- IL-10
- IL-12 p40 + p70
- IL-13
- TNF-alpha

Specificity: rhesus macaque, cynomolgus, baboon, pig-tailed macaque, african green monkey, marmoset Note: Each kit is not specific to all species. Check kit specifications for exact data. Other monkey and chimpanzee specific products are available.

For thousands of proteins, antibodies and kits plus downloadable technical data visit our web site or call toll free:

888 769-1246

Cytokine Center

Browse our web site with over 1300 proteins, including recombinant cytokines, growth factors, chemokines and neurotrophins. Daily shipping and competitive pricing are offered. Bulk quantities of many proteins available. Cell Sciences also carries corresponding antibodies and ELISA kits. Visit www.CytokineCenter.com

Or, call for a quote for a custom production of your amino acid sequence (up to 100 a.a. in length).

New - Rhesus Macaque Eotaxin (CCL11), Chemically Synthesized Chemokine is currently available in 20 µg or 100 µg vial sizes.

Cell Sciences

480 Neponset Street, Bldg. 12A
Canton, MA 02021 USA

Tel: 781 828-0610 Fax: 781 828-0542
email: info@cellsciences.com

Final report to the American Society of Primatologists for ASP Small Grant awarded in June 2004: The deceptive use of alarm calls by wild tufted capuchins (*Cebus apella*) in northeastern Argentina

Brandon C. Wheeler – Interdepartmental Doctoral Program in Anthropological Sciences,
Stony Brook University



Alpha female in platform

INTRODUCTION

Communicative signaling among animals has been argued to have evolved both to maximize the efficiency with which information is conveyed to conspecific receivers of the signal and to allow the caller to manipulate the behavior of conspecific receivers in a manner that benefits the caller (Dawkins & Krebs, 1978; but see Halliday, 1983). Some calls, such as the alarm calls of some avian and primate species, seem to maximize the specificity of the information conveyed because they not only inform conspecifics of potential danger, but also apparently contain information regarding the specific type of predator that is present (e.g., Seyfarth et al., 1980; Evans et al., 1993; Züberbuhler, 2001). However, the production of alarm calls, even those which convey specific information, may cause behavioral changes in conspecifics that reduce the likelihood of predation on the caller (Charnov & Krebs, 1975). Furthermore, alarm calls can potentially be used to manipulate conspecifics by producing the vocalizations in instances when no predator is present; for example, an alarm call may distract a feeding individual, allowing the caller to usurp the resource (e.g., Munn, 1986; Müller 1988; Gouzoules et al., 1996). The goal of this project is to determine if alarm calls are used deceptively by tufted capuchin monkeys (*Cebus apella*) in order to usurp resources from conspecifics and, if so, what social and ecological conditions lead to such use of the calls.

This investigation was begun after initial observations indicated that the study subjects gave alarm calls more frequently in experimental feeding contexts than in other situations. These calls often resulted in group-mates running up and temporarily leaving feeding sites unoccupied. If this increase in alarm calling rates is indeed a result of attempts to deceive group members in order to usurp resources, several testable predictions can be made. First, individuals that do not have priority of access to resources (subordinates) should be more likely to use alarm calls during feeding than those that do have priority of access (dominants). Second, ecological variables such as the quantity and distribution of resources should affect the frequency of deceptive alarms; deceptive alarms should be more frequent when fewer resources are available and when resources are distributed such that there are fewer feeding sites available for group members. In addition, it is expected that supposed deceptive alarms are acoustically indistinguishable from those given in response to the presence of a predator.



Infant female

conditions lead to such use of the calls.

This investigation was

These predictions were tested

METHODS

These predictions were tested

Continued on Page 10



Subadult Male Feeding

experimentally with tufted capuchin monkeys in Iguaz National Park in Northeastern Argentina during the months of July-September 2004, May-November 2005, and January-December 2006. The study group (the Macuco group) ranged in size from 23 to 45 individuals during the study period, with a group split occurring after the first period of data collection. Experiments consisted of feeding platforms filled with banana pieces and suspended from tree branches by ropes and pulleys. Platforms were placed at two or more sites (separated by at least 250 meters) within the home range of the study group each month. Ten different sites were used throughout the study, and the understory density at each site was estimated using a rank scale. The number of platforms at a given site varied from one to six and the number of bananas (cut into 2.5cm pieces) distributed among those platforms varied from 6 to 30. Experiments were conducted during 13 consecutive days each month following the discovery of the platforms by the study group. To date, 491 separate platform experiments have been conducted.

Data on alarm calling behavior

during the experiments were collected using continuous and instantaneous focal sampling. A single focal animal was followed from the onset of the experiment (when the group arrived at the platform site) until all platforms at the site had been emptied of bananas. Every 30 sec, observers noted the focal animal's height from the ground, activity (feeding on banana, obtaining banana, searching for banana, other), location (in platform, within 2m of a platform, on the ground, other), number of conspecifics within a 3m radius of the focal, and the distance to the nearest conspecific (up to 8m due to low visibility in the forest). All alarm calls made by the focal animal during the experiment were noted and the data were taken from the moment the alarm call was given. Whether or not neighboring individuals reacted to the alarm call of the focal animal and if the focal animal obtained food immediately after giving the alarm call were also noted. Finally, all occurrences of alarms given by non-focal individuals were noted, as was the reaction of the focal animal to these alarms.

Audio recordings of alarm calls during the platform experiments were recorded using a shotgun microphone and a digital audio recorder. The acoustic properties of these alarms will be compared to alarms recorded during experiments using models of ocelots (*Felis pardalis*). Ten acoustic variables used by Di

Bitetti (2001) to classify the vocalizations of this species will be analyzed using Raven 1.2 (Cornell University Bioacoustics Research Program).

In addition to the experimental data, two-minute continuous focal samples were conducted in non-experimental contexts to calculate baseline frequencies of alarm calling. These data will be compared to the experimental data to determine if alarm calls are given more frequently in experimental than non-experimental contexts. In addition, these data allow for an examination of possible deceptive alarming in non-experimental situations. To date, over 250 hours of focal protocols have been conducted.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Although data collection is ongoing as of the writing of this report and analyses of the data collected thus far have not yet been conducted, it is clear that: 1) subordinate individuals are more likely than dominants to produce alarm calls in the experimental feeding context, and 2) alarm calls are given far more frequently during the platform experiments than in non-experimental contexts. It is unclear, however, if variation in the quantity and distribution of resources has an effect on the propensity of individuals to produce alarm calls. Alarms seem to be given primarily by individuals in or near platforms and with a high neighbor density as well as by individuals low in the trees looking for banana pieces that have fallen to the

Continued on Page 11

ground. Alarms given by those in or near platforms tend to be quite intense and are more likely to cause a reaction in conspecifics than those given by individuals looking for fallen pieces. The latter tend to give more low-level calls, which may be better described as a general “nervous” call than an alarm (although it is acoustically similar to the alarm). Since alarm calls have been shown to temporarily increase vigilance in this species (Hirsch, 2002), it is possible that individuals looking for fallen banana pieces employ alarms in order to increase the likelihood that any potential terrestrial predators present will be detected before the caller descends to the ground to obtain the fallen resource. If this is true, then there should be no relationship between alarm call frequencies and food distribution or quantity; a relationship between call rates and understory density is instead expected.

To the human ear, the alarm calls given during the platform experiments are indistinguishable from those given to the predator models, although acoustic analyses will have to be conducted to determine if there are indeed some differences which may be perceptible to the study subjects. However, given the fact that the capuchins react to alarms given during the platforms experiments in a manner similar to those given in non-experimental contexts, it seems that they do not perceive a difference in the vocalizations given in these two situations.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Eugenia Acevedao, Celia Baldovino, Mariana Bischoff, Peter Cooper, Nick Foster-Mann, Rocio Prieto-Gaona, Irene Gauto, Angela Joseph, Julia Monk, Romina Pave, Eugenia Polizzi-Di Sorentino, Rocio Prieto-Gaona, Clara Scarry, Fermino Silva, Barbara Tiddi, and Eugenia Vidal for support in the field. Much thought and input was provided by Mario Di Bitetti and my dissertation committee: Andreas Koenig, Charles Janson, John Fleagle, and Sue Boinski. I am grateful to the Argentine Administration of National Parks and the Centro de Investigaciones Ecologicas Subtropicales for permission to work and use the facilities within the Iguazu National Park. Funding for this project was provided by the American Society of Primatologists, the National Science Foundation (Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant), and the Wenner-Gren Foundation (Dissertation Fieldwork Grant).

REFERENCES CITED

Charnov, EL and Krebs, JR (1975). The evolution of alarm calls: altruism or manipulation? *Am. Nat.* 109: 197-212.
Cornell University Bioacoustics Workstation (1994) *Raven..* Ithaca, NY: Cornell, University Laboratory of Ornithology.
Dawkins, R and Krebs, JR (1978). Animal signals: information or manipulation. In: *Behavioural Ecology: An Evolutionary Approach.* (Krebs, JR and Davies, NB, eds), pp 282-309. Blackwell Scientific Publications: Oxford.
Evans, CS, Evans, L, and Marler, P (1993). On the meaning of alarm calls: functional reference in an avian vocal system. *Anim. Behav.*

46: 23-38.

- Gouzoules, H., Gouzoules, S., and Miller, K. (1996). Skeptical responding in rhesus monkeys (*Macaca mulatta*). *Int. J. Primatol.* 17: 549-568.
Halliday, T (1983). Information and communication. In: *Animal Behaviour, 2: Communication* (Halliday, TJR and Slater, PJB, eds), pp. 43-81, Blackwell.
Hirsch, BT (2002). Social monitoring and vigilance behavior in brown capuchin monkeys (*Cebus apella*). *Behav. Ecol. Sociobiol.* 52: 458-464.
Müller, AP (1988). False alarm calls as a means of resource usurpation in the great tit *Parus major*. *Ethology* 79: 25-30.
Munn, CA (1986). The deceptive use of alarm calls by sentinel species in mixed-species flocks of neotropical birds. In: *Deception: Perspectives on Human and Nonhuman Deceit.* (Mitchell, RW and Thompson, NS, eds), pp 169-175. State University of New York Press: Albany.
Seyfarth, RM, Cheney, DL, and Marler, P (1980). Monkey responses to three different alarm calls: evidence of predator classification and semantic communication. *Science* 210: 801-803.
Zuberbuhler, K. (2001). Predator-specific alarm calls in Campbell's monkeys, *Cercopithecus campbelli*. *Behav. Ecol. Sociobiol.* 50: 414-422. 



Subadult Male in Platform

Conservation Conversation



HATINH LANGUR CONSERVATION, VIETNAM NGUYEN MANH HA, CRES, VIETNAM NATIONAL UNIVERSITY



In 2002, ASP awarded a conservation grant to Nguyen Manh Ha in partial support of a research project on the Hatinh langur (*Trachypithecus laotum hatinhensis*), a subspecies of black langur. The Hatinh langur is indigenous to north central Vietnam, and is classified as endangered on the 2006 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

The journal Primate Conservation recently published Ha's report, in which several aspects of the subspecies' ecology, behavior and habitat status are discussed. As part of the project, surveys were carried out in 1998-1999 to determine an initial population

status. In total, 19 groups of variable sizes were observed within four districts of the Quang Binh province in northern Vietnam. The province contains the subspecies' preferred habitat of limestone forests with dense canopy. Foraging behavior usually took place in open areas, where individuals were easily observed, while other behavior such as sleeping utilized protective caves and crevices among limestone cliff escarpments.

Group structure is usually harem-like, with one male and several adult females; however, recent ecological pressures (e.g., hunting and habitat fragmentation) have affected most populations. A current census status of the subspecies was difficult to ascertain, due to continuously declining and isolated populations. However, one group that was distributed along a limestone range within the Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park was indicated as the most important population, as it was within a protected area.

The report concluded with several recommendations for the conservation of the Hatinh langur, including the need to stop illegal hunting, a continuation of habitat and population surveys and an increase in conservation education of the langur and other wildlife of Vietnam.

THE REPORT CAN BE FOUND AT:

Ha, N. M. (2006). Some observations on the Hatinh langur, *Trachypithecus laotum hatinhensis* (Dao, 1970), in north central Vietnam. *Primate Conservation*, 21, 149-154.

TO CONTACT THE AUTHOR:

Nguyen Manh Ha, Centre for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies (CRES), Vietnam National University, 19 Le Thanh Tong Street, Hanoi, Vietnam, ha@cres.edu.vn 

ASP SMALL RESEARCH GRANT PROGRESS REPORT

The Effects of Geography and Genetic Distance on Cultural Variation in Wild Orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus wurmbii*)

Meredith L. Bastian, Department of Biological Anthropology and Anatomy, Duke University

In this project, I am studying two populations of wild Bornean orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus wurmbii*) on either side of an impassible riverine dispersal barrier in an attempt to evaluate the strength of a cultural interpretation against alternative ecological and genetic hypotheses to account for observed behavioral variation across and within these populations. I will present data from two sites, Tuanan and Sungai Lading

TUANAN

Students and assistants at Tuanan (S 02° 09'06''; E 114° 26'26'') continue to collect fecal samples for all orangutans encountered (at least 3-4 samples per individual whenever possible) and preserve samples following a standard protocol (transfer samples collected in 95% alcohol to silica according to methods detailed in Nsubuga et al. 2004). Several steps have been taken to avoid human contamination, including sterilizing all equipment with alcohol and minimizing the number of people who transfer samples from alcohol to silica.

A 2ha phenology plot is monitored on a monthly basis and temperature and rainfall is monitored daily. Descriptions and photographs of all foods consumed by each orangutan are catalogued and will later be compared to equivalent data collected at the satellite site, Sungai Lading. All

behavioral variants (including feeding techniques, nest building behaviors, vocalizations, and other miscellaneous social and locomotor behaviors) are recorded and whenever possible captured on digital video for each individual followed. At Tuanan 37 different individuals have been observed within the study area (8 mother-infant pairs, 19 males, 2 adolescent females). Whenever possible, orangutans are followed for 10 days from morning to night nest each month, a procedure that will be replicated at Sungai Lading.

SUNGAI LADING

After returning to the field in late February of 2005, I discovered that it was no longer a possibility for Sungai Tunggul, a site which was to serve as the satellite research site for this project due to local politics. In April 2005 we found a new area, Sungai Lading (S 02°15'49.0; E 114° 22'43.1," 15 km south and 2km west of Tuanan, see Figure 1). Ground surveys confirmed the high nest density of this location and further revealed that the peat forest is more similar to that of Tuanan than any of the other sites surveyed, particularly in terms of the known orangutan food species present at both sites.

In early May 2005 a contract was signed by the head of the village closest to the proposed area giving me permission to establish a 200ha research site and collect data for up to two years in exchange for funding a few village improvements. Since signing the

contract a base camp has been constructed on the river Lading along the southwest border of the study area. We first cut a border trail along the perimeter of a buffer zone surrounding the proposed research site, clearly marking where logging activity will no longer be permitted (for at least the first year of my project). Whenever possible, the buffer zone was cut 500m away from the study area.

Between late May and mid June we began cutting a transect system with trails running west to east and north to south every 200m. In areas where the forest is more intact, many of the same tree and liana species found in Tuanan have been observed at Sungai Lading. A greater number of large and tall trees still stand at Sungai Lading compared to Tuanan, which was subjected to selective commercial and informal logging. We have set up a 1.5ha phenology plot and began monitoring all marked trees in the plot (trees with a diameter of 10+m at DBH within 5m of either side of two perpendicular 800m transects) for relative abundance of young leaves, fruit, and flowers. These data will later be used to compare orangutan food availability between sites. There is at least a 61% increase in the local names of trees present in the Tuanan and Sungai Lading plots and a 66% overlap in species known to ex-

Continued on Page 14

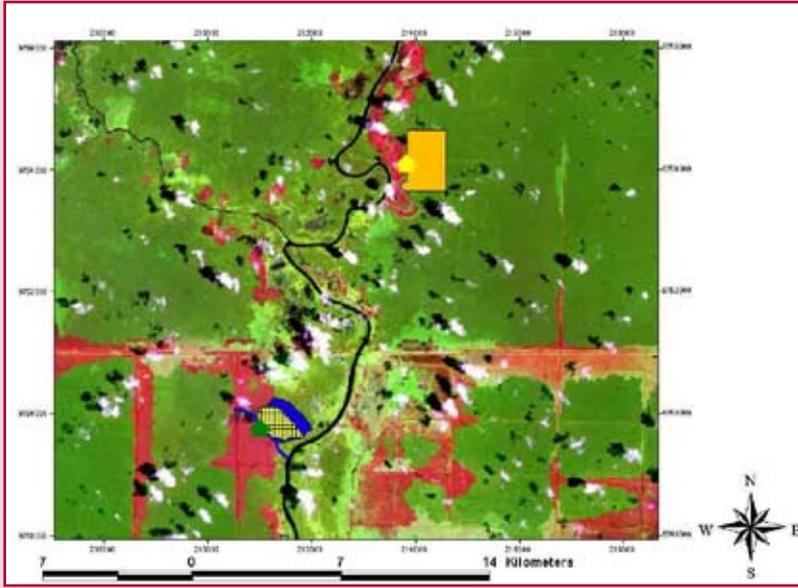


Figure 1 Sungai Lading and Tuanan sites

ist at both sites.

At the time of writing this report, 5 orangutans (1 mother/infant pair, 1 adolescent female, and 2 fully flanged adult males) have been observed from canoes along the western most edge of the transect system on the Lading river.

References: Nsubuga AM, Robbins MM, Roeder AD, Morin PA, Boesch C, Vigilant L. (2004). Factors affecting the amount of genomic DNA extracted from ape faeces and the identification of an improved sample storage method. *Molecular Ecology*, 13: 2089-2094. 

SPRINGER ANNOUNCES DEBUT OF NEW JOURNAL, EVOLUTIONARY BIOLOGY

Springer is proud to announce that the critically acclaimed book series, *Evolutionary Biology*, which was originally founded by Theodosius Dobzhansky, has been transformed into a journal!

Benedikt Hallgrímsson, University of Calgary, will serve as Editor-in-Chief of the journal *Evolutionary Biology*, which will launch in March of 2007. Please visit the Journal's home page at: <http://www.springer.com/11692> for further information. Submission to *Evolutionary Biology* is possible through Editorial Manager, our fully web-enabled manuscript submission and review system. Editorial Manager offers authors the option to track the progress of their manuscripts through the review process in real time. Manuscripts should be submitted to: <http://EVOL.edmgr.com> 

The ASP Conservation Committee is now accepting grant proposals for the ASP Conservation Small Grants competition of 2007. 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. The deadline for submission of grant proposals is 31 January 2007. Grants will be announced in April, with funds available in May.

Grant application guidelines may be found at the ASP web site: <http://www.asp.org/grants/ConservationAwards/Cons-GrantApp2007.htm>. Materials should be submitted online at the ASP web site or sent as an email attachment to phillipsk@hiram.edu. Please direct any questions to: Dr. Kimberley A. Phillips, Co-Chair, ASP Conservation Committee, Hiram College, Department of Psychology, Hiram OH 44234 (phillipsk@hiram.edu) OR Michael Reid, Co-Chair ASP Conservation Committee, Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto, Toronto Ontario, Canada M5S 3G3 (mj.reid@utoronto.ca).



MEETINGS

THE MIND OF THE CHIMPANZEE

- March 22, 2007 - March 25, 2007, Lincoln Park Zoo, Chicago, Illinois - In the tradition of the "Understanding Chimpanzees" conferences, which started 20 years ago, "The Mind of the Chimpanzee" conference will bring together the top experts in the fields of chimpanzee cognition and conservation as well as the "next generation" of chimpanzee researchers in order to share new research findings, generate new collaborative research partnerships and examine how studying chimpanzee cognition impacts chimpanzee conservation. The Lester E. Fisher Center for the Study and Conservation of Apes is proud to host this historic event organized by Dr. Elizabeth Lonsdorf and Steve Ross. The three-day conference has garnered the support of some of the world's most eminent primatologists. For more information, see <http://www.chimpmindconference.org/>

76TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGISTS

- March 27, 2007 - April 1, 2007; Philadelphia, PA, For more information, go to <http://www.physanth.org/annmeet/>

CALLITRICHID WORKSHOP 2007 - May 12, 2007 - May 13, 2007; Providence, RI, 6th annual Callitrichid Behavioral

Husbandry and Management Workshop. 12-13 May 2007. Hosted by the Roger Williams Park Zoo, Providence, RI. This is a free workshop geared toward those working with tamarins and marmosets and will include formal presentations, posters, invited speakers and open discussion, covering a variety of topics such as husbandry, training, enrichment and conservation. For more information go to <http://www.rwpzoo.org/calendar/callitrichid.cfm> or email Jhennessy@rwpzoo.org.

ANIMAL BEHAVIOR SOCIETY 44TH ANNUAL MEETING - 21-25 July 2007; Burlington, VT, USA. We have an exciting schedule planned, including a Keynote Address by Bert Hülldobler (University of Würzburg and Arizona State University), and Fellows' Addresses by Elizabeth Adkins-Regan (Cornell University), Randy Nelson (Ohio State University) and Jan Komdeur (University of Groningen, The Netherlands). Symposia include "Evolutionary ecology of learning, memory & information use" (organized by Reuven Dukas and John Ratcliffe) and "Conservation behavior: From implications to applications" (organized by Colleen Cassidy St. Clair).

The meeting will follow a similar format to those of previous years, with a welcoming picnic on Saturday and a closing banquet on Wednesday. The city

of Burlington is located on the eastern shore of Lake Champlain between the Adirondack and Green Mountains. Burlington is a college town, home to the University of Vermont, with a lively art scene and corporate headquarters of Bruegger's Bagels, Lake Champlain Chocolates, and the Magic Hat Brewing Company. Best of all, it is the home of Ben & Jerry! If so inclined, you can go sports fishing and kayaking on Lake Champlain, head to the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum at Basin Harbor, seek out handcraft products, rent a bike and hit the bike trails, or go hiking.

For further information see <http://www.animalbehavior.org/ABS/Program/>, or contact the designated host Ken Yasukawa (yasukawa@beloit.edu). 





Karen Bales
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PRIMATOLOGISTS
Department of Psychology
University of California
One Shields Ave.
Davis CA 95616 USA
email: klbales@ucdavis.edu

PRESORTED
STANDARD
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
DALLAS, TX
PERMIT NO. 3251

Forwarding Service Requested

Copyright 2005 ASP
Printed at Rabbit Reproductions, Dallas, Texas