



The [International Primatological Society](#) XXII Congress was held in Edinburgh, Scotland, between the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> of August 2008, hosted by the [Primate Society of Great Britain](#).

Over 1200 delegates registered to attend IPS 2008 from 58 countries, and 900+ quality presentations featured in the scientific programme. These are the ones more directly linked to primate-human conflict (abstracts below):

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**1. FENCE-ROWS AS BIOLOGICAL CORRIDORS: AN IMPORTANT TOOL FOR PRIMATE CONSERVATION IN THE COLOMBIAN LLANOS**

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The permanence of primates in forest fragments depends on their ability to use the matrix around forest patches. As part of an ecological study of a group of squirrel monkeys (*Saimiri sciureus albigena*) in gallery forest fragments in the eastern Colombian Llanos, I recorded the time of fence-row use (1,113 hours observation), fruit production in forest fragments, and the use of fence-rows and wire fences by other primates. Fence rows were used by my study group 22% of the time, and especially in May, June and August; months with decreasing values in fruit production in the forest fragments and an increment in the number of fruiting trees along the fence rows. Four primates were seen using live fence-rows and wire fences: red howler monkeys, *Alouatta seniculus*; tufted capuchin monkeys, *Cebus apella*; squirrel monkeys, *S. s. albigena*; and dusky titis, *Callicebus ornatus*; as part of their home ranges and as corridors to travel between

gallery forest fragments. In this area, increased deforestation due to oil palm crops has increased pressure on primate populations in forest fragments resulting in the disappearance of primates in more of the fragments, notably squirrel monkeys (*S. s. albigena*); an endemic Colombian subspecies with large space requirements. There were also strong effects on the dispersion of other more cryptic species, such as *C. ornatus*; another Colombian endemic. The presence of fence rows that provide corridors between gallery forest fragments is vital for the primates in this region.

Keywords: fence rows, neotropical primates, *Saimiri sciureus albigena*, primate conservation in Colombia

## **2. WESTERN LOWLAND GORILLA TOURISM: ASSESSING THE IMPACT ON GORILLA BEHAVIOUR**

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Following the widely perceived success of mountain gorilla tourism, there is increasing interest in developing tourism based on the observation of western lowland gorillas. The difficulty in habituating western lowland gorillas to human presence has limited the number of sites, concentrating tourist and film crew visits on a handful of gorilla groups. This study is the first to evaluate the impact of such visits on western lowland gorilla behaviour. We focus on the impact of visitor number, distance and type (tourist, filmcrew, researcher, tracker) on the short-term behavioural responses of a western lowland gorilla group at Bai Hokou, Central African Republic. Behavioural observations were taken on 98 separate days over a 12 month period, from November 2006. Analysis of activity budget data showed the presence of both tourists and film crews to be related to a decrease in the proportion of time the silverback spent sleeping and resting, and an increase in group aggressive behaviour. Film crew presence was also correlated with increased incidences of silverback aggressive vocalizations and silverback inter-group calls. Although tourists were found to get closer to the gorillas than either film crew or researchers, average gorilla-human distances fell outside the project set limit of 7m. Overall incidences of aggression remained low, and high levels of tourist satisfaction were recorded. When considering setting up a gorilla based tourism site, the long term monitoring of the habituated groups must be guaranteed, and crucial factors such as site accessibility and the political stability of the host country should be taken into account.

Keywords: gorilla, tourism, habituation, film crew

## **3. PARTICIPATORY ECOLOGICAL MONITORING OF BIODIVERSITY: IMPLICATING VILLAGERS IN PRIMATE CONSERVATION**

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Madagascar's eastern forests once ran the length of the east coast, but are now heavily reduced and continue to be fragmented and degraded by slash and burn, logging, mining, and other destructive practices. However, many areas are also planned for inclusion in the Madagascar Protected Areas System (SAPM) including the forest corridors of Zahamena-Ankeniheny and Fandriana-Vondrozo. Given the sizes of these areas it will be crucial to involve local people in protecting the forests and managing natural resources. Most of the surrounding populations are poor, dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods and on the forest for water and other natural resources/services. We describe a collaborative project (Centre ValBio, Conservation International, WWF, ASOS) to involve local people in biodiversity monitoring and to link biodiversity conservation to micro-development projects. In five villages in each of two sites

(Brickaville and Vondrozo), Centre ValBio has trained local people to undertake ecological monitoring of a variety of biodiversity indicators (e.g. locally endemic threatened species), and indicators of pressures (e.g. lemur traps, fire, cut wood). Villagers identify and record lemurs (and other indicators) during transect walks surveying their community forest twice per month. Both sites contain important primate populations: In the Brickaville forests there are at least eight primate taxa including *Varecia variegata* (CR), *Indri indri* (EN), *Daubentonia madagascariensis* (EN) and *Hapalemur griseus* (VU); in the Vondrozo forests at least nine taxa including *Eulemur albocollaris* (CR), *Hapalemur aureus* (EN), *D. madagascariensis* (EN), *Eulemur rubriventer* (VU) and *H. griseus* (VU). This project is funded by Fondation Ensemble.

Keywords: biodiversity, community participation, ecological monitoring, micro-development

#### **4. SURGICAL STERILIZATION AS A MEAN OF POPULATION CONTROL FOR A FREERANGING INTRODUCED PRIMATE POPULATION IN SOUTHWESTERN PUERTO RICO**

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Introduced populations of rhesus macaques (*Macaca mulatta*), and patas monkeys (*Erythrocebus patas*) have been free-ranging on the mainland of southwestern Puerto Rico for more than 30 years. At the time of this study, the total number of both species of freeranging monkeys was approximately 200-250 individuals. While complete eradication of the monkeys is not likely to be possible in the short-term, with consistent measures over the longterm, eradication may be possible. We present a research plan to prevent the dispersal and expansion of the monkey populations, and eventually reduce the size of the populations. Our hypothesis is that surgical sterilization will diminish population growth while retaining social structure and thereby limit population expansion. The reproductive output of this population can be regulated by trapping sexually active females, sterilizing them using a method which does not alter their social behavior, and releasing them back to their former social spaces in the population. We propose to use surgical sterilization by tubal ligation and vasectomy as means of population control. These methods have the advantage of guaranteeing contraception. Furthermore, by leaving the gonads intact it also has the advantage of having minimal effects on behavior. Reproductive productivity will be even further reduced by removing younger individuals via trapping. This will cause a shift in the age structure of the population in favor of older, less productive individuals with shorter, less productive life spans ahead of them, leading to a relatively more senescent, unproductive population.

Keywords: demography, management, patas monkeys, contraception

#### **5. EFFECTS OF HABITAT DISTURBANCE ON RELATIVE DENSITIES OF BORNEAN AGILE GIBBONS (HYLOBATES ALBIBARBIS) IN THE PEAT-SWAMP FOREST OF SABANGAU, CENTRAL KALIMANTAN, INDONESIA**

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A significant population of the Bornean agile gibbon (*Hylobates albibarbis*) occurs in the peat swamp forest of the Sabangau Ecosystem in southern Borneo. The distribution, population density and habitat preferences of this species are well known in a core research area on the Sabangau River, but information on its status elsewhere in the forest has previously been based only on sightings, extrapolations and old research data. The ecosystem has recently achieved

protected-area status, and locally-led enforcement and management operations are underway to counter illegal logging and restore damaged habitat, primarily within the core research area. This three-month study will identify types of anthropogenic habitat disturbance that could explain variations in the density of gibbons in the Sabangau catchment. We will present preliminary results of this study, comparing relative gibbon densities between the core research area, protected by a patrol team, and remote survey areas which receive lower protection. Additionally we will present results relating relative gibbon densities and levels of disturbance at each study site. We expect these results will help the Indonesian organization CIMTROP (Centre for International Management and Cooperation for Tropical Peatlands) identify priorities for the restoration of this unique ecosystem and for the conservation of the endangered Bornean agile gibbon.

Keywords: selective logging, edge effects, fixed-point counts

## **6. HUMAN-CHIMPANZEE COMPETITION AND COEXISTENCE AT BOSSOU, REPUBLIC OF GUINEA: A SYNTHESIS OF ECOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIOURAL PERSPECTIVES**

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As an increasing number of Great Ape populations are forced into the human-primate interface, they will become increasingly at the mercy of their human neighbours. Few studies have quantitatively analysed human-chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*) competition and coexistence from the apes' ecological perspective, and much less behavioural perspective - information that is central to answering questions about how they perceive and adjust to such environments. We provide a case study of a small community of chimpanzees at Bossou with the aim of addressing two broad research goals. The first is to establish the ecological determinants of crop-raiding in this community, and the second is to document some behavioural and social adaptations by the chimpanzees to a heavily human-influenced environment. Humans and chimpanzees coexist at Bossou and the 15km<sup>2</sup> home range of this community is fragmented and surrounded by cultivated and abandoned orchards and farms. The chimpanzees regularly visited these areas to raid 17 varieties of cultivars. Certain cultivars were raided in direct response to wild-fruit scarcity, whereas others were raided according to their availability. In general, male-only parties were more likely to crop-raid in the village, further from the forest edge, and in the presence of local people (associated with increased levels of arousal). The chimpanzees also showed considerable flexibility of responses when dealing with other anthropogenic aspects of their environment e.g. roadcrossing. If they are to succeed, management strategies need to be intelligently designed and require a complete behavioural and ecological understanding of the species involved.

Keywords: crop-raiding, conflict, behavioural flexibility

## **7. THE BARBARY MACAQUE IN 2008: CONSERVATION ISSUES**

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Over the last decades the Barbary macaque (*Macaca sylvanus*) has shown a severe decline in numbers found in the wild both in Morocco and Algeria. The last large population of *Macaca sylvanus* can be found in the Middle Atlas region of Morocco. This population however is threatened by habitat destruction especially through overgrazing, uncontrolled logging, and irrational and devastating tree pruning. Forest conservation is a pressing need for both ensuring conservation of the highly threatened Barbary Macaque, freshwater supply and for reducing the risks of desertification and other impacts that maybe brought about by climate change. Another factor that affects the Barbary macaque population decline is the illegal live trade of juvenile

Barbary macaques to Europe. In fact this illegal pet primate trade is the second largest threat to the survival of the species. An estimated 300 individuals are caught in the wild annually and smuggled to Europe. Sanctuaries in Europe stopped taking the species in for shelter due to the large numbers of infants. AAP, sanctuary for exotic animals is one of the only sanctuaries in Europe still offering shelter to the species, although a long waiting list prevents many macaques to be taken in for immediate shelter. Consequently in France, the country where the trade is most apparent, wild-caught infants are euthanized. By means of using models for sustainable harvesting a calculation was made for the sustainability of this trade. The outcome is dramatic; the trade exceeds sustainability up to 50%. A severe decline of infants was noticed in 2005 during research conducted on the wild population of the Middle Atlas mountains. While natural infant mortality lies between 23-27%, the decline in infants climbed to 70% in 2005. Since 2005 AAP, Sanctuary for exotic animals, IUCN The Netherlands and WWF NL and MedPo have joined together in working on the conservation of the species. Together with the Moroccan Government and additional NGO's the organisations aim at putting a halt to the trade, conserving the Middle Atlas cedar forest region and working on national and international legislation to better protect this unique species in the future.

Keywords: illegal pet trade, unsustainable harvesting, overgrazing

## **8. HOMO SAPIENS AND OTHER NUISANCE PRIMATES – TURNING ANNOYANCE INTO ASSET**

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Humans continue to reshape their environments, presenting challenges for their coexistence with wildlife. In many parts of Asia, humans and primates have been commensal for centuries. In Singapore, less than 2000 long-tailed macaques range freely throughout the 3000 hectares of reserves in the middle of this tiny island state. Conflict between humans and the macaques occurs at the periphery of these reserves as increased human density encroaches on the parks boundaries. Increasingly, the monkeys are venturing outside the forested reserves, raiding shops, harassing students in school yards and creating havoc at country clubs. These adaptive macaques have presented management challenges to the National Parks Board of Singapore (NParks). Here we discuss and critically evaluate the management approach implemented by NParks in their continuing efforts to transform what some would identify as an inconvenience into an asset. Through the use of outreach programs to schools, libraries, and visitors, NParks has embarked on an aggressive communication campaign designed to educate the public about the dangers and pitfalls associated with feeding the macaques. Public outcry has forced NParks to pursue a policy of selective culling of rogue macaques. Finally, we propose a research plan on conservation communication and how this might inform future strategies to reduce conflict at the human-primate interface.

Keywords: *Macaca fascicularis*, Singapore, human-primate conflict, Ethnoprimateology

## **9. ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF HUNTING ON HARVEST-SENSITIVE PRIMATES WITHIN PROTECTED AREAS AND INDIGENOUS LAND IN THE SOUTHERN COLOMBIAN AMAZON**

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Subsistence hunting has been identified as a global conservation issue not only for the stability of tropical ecosystems, but also for securing the long-term livelihood of local people. In the Colombian Amazon, long-term studies have revealed significantly low densities of large vertebrates in un hunted areas, but little is known about the impact of subsistence hunting within protected areas and on indigenous land. During 2005-2007 primate densities were determined using transect sampling methods, with 733 km of census effort. Censuses were carried out into overlapping areas between two Tikuna indigenous communities and Amacayacu National Park, southern Colombian Amazon. Simultaneously harvest of large mammals was quantified amongst the two indigenous communities. Preliminary results suggest that large-bodied primates such as woolly monkeys (*Lagothrix lagothricha*) and howler monkeys (*Alouatta seniculus*) are present in significantly lower densities in comparison with other Amazonian sites exposed to similar levels of hunting and edaphic conditions. In contrast, small-bodied species such as black-mantled tamarins were present in densities comparable to un hunted sites. Encounters with large primates were more frequent in the study sites located in the indigenous territory where a hunting ban for woolly monkeys was implemented as a local initiative. The implications of subsistence hunting for harvest-sensitive primate species are discussed considering their life history traits and ecological constraints. Recommendations for the design of conservation strategies for overlapping areas are examined. We would like to thank WWF, Rainforest Concern, Royal Geographical Society, Rufford Small Grants, OWW, The Monkey Sanctuary Trust, IPPL-Kilverstone Trust and Fundacion Tropenbos for funding this research.

Keywords: large-bodied primates, subsistence hunting, overlapping areas, Colombian Amazon

## **10. COUNTING SULAWESI CRESTED BLACK MACAQUES WON'T SAVE THEM FROM EXTINCTION, HOPEFULLY REDUCING THREATS TO THEIR SURVIVAL WILL.**

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Sulawesi crested black macaque *Macaca nigra* populations are declining. Since 1980 surveys have been repeated to estimate the population and have documented a dramatic reduction in numbers from about 300 to 23.5 animals per km<sup>2</sup> (MacKinnon & MacKinnon, 1980; Rosenbaum et al., 1998). With the exception of a couple of studies e.g. Sugardjito et al. (1989), these data represent macaque populations in one reserve, Tangkoko. Of 31 sites identified as potential macaque habitat throughout their suggested 300km<sup>2</sup> range in the Northern most tip of Sulawesi, i.e. volcano or mountainous areas, only 22 sites were surveyed; the remaining sites were >95% coconut plantation. Only eight sightings, totalling 72 animals, were recorded along 150km of reccie walks at the sites surveyed. Four sightings, accounting for 60 animals, were observed in the Tangkoko Nature Reserve. The unusually high number of animals observed at Tangkoko was attributed to the high number of habituated animals within the reserve; which have been studied intermittently for several years. It is suggested therefore that population estimates thus far, which have been calculated using data from Tangkoko are artificially high and do not accurately represent the wild population throughout its range. As such, it is likely that this species' current population is far below that previously thought. The current and previous surveys of this species are all limited in their accuracy and ability to estimate the wild population. But knowing how many macaques are still present in their range will not save them from extinction. It is proposed that the extinction of this species can only be avoided if the threats to its survival are reduced. Repeated surveying of the population does nothing to practically reduce these risk factors. It is suggested that resources should be used to identify and reduce the threats to this species survival. Thus far, surveys of this species and estimations of their population have not aided their conservation and it is unlikely that knowing how many exist will ever save them from extinction.

Keywords: Sulawesi crested black macaques, *Macaca nigra*, conservation, survey

## **11. BUILDING PRIMATE CONSERVATION CAPACITY IN VIETNAM**

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During August of 2006 and 2007 we offered a three week intensive course on primate conservation in Hanoi and at Cuc Phuong National Park. Our primary goal is to build conservation capacity among young Vietnamese scientists, park and protected area personnel and enforcement personnel. It is a critical time for primate conservation in Vietnam: this country is home to a diverse primate fauna but most taxa are threatened. In fact, a number are critically endangered and face extinction if immediate intervention is not implemented. A 2005 assessment indicated that limiting factors preventing Vietnamese nationals from participating in the international conservation arena included a lack of training opportunities, funding, and reference materials. With support from Conservation International, Margot Marsh Biodiversity Foundation and USFWS we developed a training course in primate conservation to address these needs. Lecture topics include primate biology, in situ and ex situ conservation methods, conservation status of and threats to Vietnamese primates; a range of field methods, data analysis, and scientific writing. While we provided the majority of teaching, local and foreign experts gave a number guest lectures. Students also conduct a series of field exercises at Cuc Phuong National Park to practice field methods covered in lectures. After completing the course trainees are invited to submit research proposal and we have been able to provide funds to 50% of the trainees to conduct research projects relevant to primate conservation. Some of these projects have already yielded important information for primate conservation in Vietnam.

Keywords: training, conservation, research

## **12. CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE CAMP AND PHVA WORKSHOPS AS INSTRUMENTS FOR NEOTROPICAL PRIMATE CONSERVATION**

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The Conservation Assessment and Management Plan (CAMP) and the Population and Habitat Viability Assessment (PHVA) workshops, promoted by CBSG and SSC (IUCN) specialists, have become important tools for analyzing species status and establishing mechanisms for their conservation. Several workshops have taken place for Neotropical primates (four CAMPs and seven PHVAs) with varying degrees of success. To identify the factors that have led to failure or success of the CAMP and PHVA workshops it is essential to critically review their contribution to current conservation strategies for Neotropical primates. We analyze the results obtained during these workshops and identify how those results have been used by institutions and agents involved in primate conservation. In general, we found that factors such as the integration of governments and universities in the workshop process, the proper spreading of results, and information exchange among the participants, are determinants for the success of the workshop and the application of the results to primate conservation. This analysis also allows us to provide recommendations that may enhance the outcomes of these exercises as well as their application in conservation strategies.

Keywords: established methodologies, assessment, analysis

## **13. COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE AND CONSERVATION**

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As a result of a roundtable held at the IPS congress in Entebbe in 2006, a special subcommittee was formed to develop a position statement and guidelines for scientists working with local people living around conservation sites. This paper reports on our progress during the past two years. First, the concepts of 'poverty' and 'poverty alleviation' have been replaced by the concept of 'community assistance'. Second, the issue of 'development' has been replaced by a smaller-scale focus. Draft guidelines for primate project personnel have been established and currently fall into five categories: planning, implementation, monitoring, generating goodwill, and provision of information. Emphasis is placed on making assistance self-sustainable and having a clearly defined exit strategy. Ensuring assistance does not promote poaching or other activities that would be deleterious to conservation efforts is critical. Communication and interaction with local people are key components of the guidelines covering areas such as explaining why benefits do not reach everyone, using local/traditional channels of communication, working with local authorities, linking assistance to conservation objectives, attending community meetings, supporting conservation education in schools, helping local people find new markets for their produce, assisting with clean water supplies, transport to hospitals, eating local food and buying in local markets, explaining environmental laws and people's rights, showing conservation videos/DVDs, setting up local drama groups to explore conservation themes, and at the end of a project transferring materials to the local community. While some of these components seem obvious, proper implementation is critical for best results.

Keywords: conservation, community, guidelines, assistance

#### **14. ACUTE CONSERVATION THREATS TO TWO TARSIER SPECIES IN THE SANGIHE ISLAND CHAIN USING GIS MODELING**

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The conservation status of 7 out of 9 tarsier species in the 2000 Red List is data deficient, and changing this status is a priority for tarsier conservation (Wright 2003). Global Information Systems (GIS) modeling of habitat availability, combined with field surveys and published data, provides a method for rapidly presenting conservation status estimates in the form of testable hypotheses. We used this method to assess the conservation status of two tarsier species (Shekelle and Salim In Press). *Tarsius sangirensis*, from Sangihe Island, and *T. sp.* from Siau Island, are found within the Sangihe Islands (North Sulawesi, Indonesia), a volcanic arc stretching approximately 200 km north from Sulawesi's northern tip. The GIS database from The Nature Conservancy's Sulawesi Ecoregional Assessment was used in conjunction with field surveys and published data to estimate the conservation status for these two species. Our recommendations are that *T. sangirensis* be listed as "Endangered" (B12b,c,d,e), and *T. sp.*, which is among the world's "Top 25 Most Endangered Primates", be "Critically Endangered" (A1a,c,d). We repeated our methodology for the Asian Primates Red List Workshop (September 8-12, 2006, Phnom Penh, Cambodia) and discuss the implications of our efforts as they affect priorities for tarsier research. Tarsiers have been proposed as flagship species to promote conservation in the biogeographic region that includes Sulawesi and surrounding island chains (Shekelle and Leksono 2004). Thus, naming cryptic tarsier species and assigning a conservation status to them is not only a priority for tarsier conservation, but also for regional biodiversity conservation.

Keywords: Tarsius, flagship species, conservation priorities

#### **15. MODELLING SLOW LORIS (NYCTICEBUS) DISTRIBUTIONS ON BORNEO, JAVA, AND SUMATRA: A PREDICTIVE TOOL FOR ASSESSING THREATS AND SETTING CONSERVATION PRIORITIES**

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Three species of slow loris (*Nycticebus*) are recognized on Borneo, Java and Sumatra: *Nycticebus coucang* and *N. javanicus* are classified as Endangered, and *N. menagensis* classified as Vulnerable. Little is known of their precise geographic distribution and recent taxonomic revision has dramatically altered their conservation status. At the same time, *Nycticebus* is facing a high level of anthropogenic threat from habitat loss and unsustainable harvesting for the pet trade. Accurate data on their geographical distribution are fundamental in planning conservation initiatives. This project modelled the distribution of *Nycticebus* using Maximum Entropy (MaxEnt) ecological-niche modelling software, with occurrence data and 20 environmental variables comprising temperature, precipitation and altitude. The models were significantly validated for all three species with very small sample sizes (N = 10 to 23). Predicted distributions were clipped to a “current” forest layer and altitudinal limits to generate remnant distributions. These data show large reductions in the potential distribution of each species, most significantly for *N. javanicus* with an almost 85% loss, and for *N. coucang* and *N. menagensis* approximate reductions of 40% each. Remnant distributions were transposed with protected area networks and human land use features to carry out a Gap Analysis and anthropogenic-risk assessment. Protection was found to be inadequate with high human land use densities present for all species. Recommendations are made for priority study sites, dispersal corridors and protected area extensions. These lay the foundations for planning field studies in areas of low anthropogenic risk that will potentially support viable populations of *Nycticebus*.

Keywords: ecological-niche modelling, Gap Analysis, risk assessment, MaxEnt

## **16. FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN MARMOSETS**

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*Callithrix penicillata*, the black tufted-ear marmoset is a small neotropical primate that can, frequently, be found in the parks and streets of cities in south-central Brazil. The objective of this study was to investigate the factors that influence the absence or presence of this species in the city parks of Belo Horizonte. Censuses of marmoset presence were undertaken in 41 city parks using the total coverage method. The absence or presence of *C. penicillata* was recorded, and when present the number of individuals in groups was counted, and their location registered with a GPS device. Furthermore, we collected information about park size, elevation, predominant vegetation type, presence of visible crime and socio-economic data about the region of the city where the park was located (e.g., salary levels, human population density). Along with this data we also analysed the distribution of serious complaints made about marmosets to the city's Environmental Police (2002 to 2006). Finally, we analysed factors, such as the distance of the parks to the city's limits or to the next green area. Our results show that three factors were very important in predicting the presence of marmosets: park size (larger the better), predominant vegetation type (forest), and human proffered food. Human proffered food allowed marmosets to occupy – some – small parks with non-forest type vegetation.

Keywords: *Callithrix penicillata*, urban ecology, human-animal conflict, black tufted-ear marmoset

## **17. MIND YOUR MONKEY MANNERS: ADDRESSING PPC – PEOPLE/PRIMATE CONFLICT IN INDIA**

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In India there is a tradition of feeding monkeys in holy places, roadsides or wherever monkeys gather. Last two decades monkeys gather more in cities, towns and villages. Human beings

themselves may be the root cause of this problem as they have encouraged the animals on the one hand by feeding them while usurping primate habitat on the other. Complex solutions (sterilisation, translocation, etc.) provide only temporary relief here and create more problems there. Oddly, there has been very little systematic public education offered and precious little literature. To fill this gap, and to introduce common sense, basic behavioural information, and personal responsibility to address this issue, Zoo Outreach Organisation developed a simple education program which is popular with forest departments, educators, NGOs, etc. The program is called "Monkey Manners" and stresses that human beings must mind their own manners in monkey locales instead of expecting monkeys to change. A variety of components make it suitable for a range of ages and educational levels. It is written in a popular style using humour, rap and rhyme combined with sensible "rules" called "monkey do's and monkey don'ts" that promote understanding, tolerance and peaceful coexistence. The program is in its third print run in English and has been translated on request into two Indian languages. Reliance on complicated solutions while ignoring simple measures, such as education and simple, practical actions has not worked. Although not a complete solution, more sensible behaviour may prevent or mitigate some conflicts, injuries and even deaths.

Keywords: human-wildlife, outreach, public education, India

### **18. BARBARY MACAQUES (*MACACA SYLVANUS*) AND PEOPLE IN NORTHERN MOROCCO**

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A conservation and research project is working to halt the decline of the population of Barbary macaques (*Macaca sylvanus*) in the Rif Mountains of northern Morocco. Most of the remaining macaques are found outside protected areas where habitat loss for agriculture long with habitat degradation caused by livestock overgrazing continue to be major threats to the long term survival of the species in this region. The distribution and status of the species in two different habitats of mixed oak forest and matorral shrub are reported. Additionally, the results of interviews with subsistence farmers regarding their perceptions of the macaque as a crop raider are discussed. This project is being carried out in collaboration with the Royal Zoological Society of Scotland (Edinburgh Zoo) and the Moroccan Department of Water and Forests with the ultimate aim of developing a conservation management plan for the species in the region.

Keywords: subsistence farmers, conservation, overgrazing, habitat degradation

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