ASP AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PRIMATOLOGISTS

BULLETIN

Banner artwork by Joel Ito

Kristine Coleman-- Executive Secretary

Spring 2008

Volume 32, Number 1

A Message from the President.....

Thanks

As I approach the end of my term as ASP President, the impression of the last two years that stands out is the true devotion of our membership to this society. I believe this devotion is amazing, given the diversity of individuals, research interests, and views that the membership represents.

I hope that ASP can retain that devotion while, at the same time, attracting a new and even more diverse group of individuals to join the society and consider it a professional "home". All of us stand to benefit from making the society a place where individuals can step out of their comfort zones by sharing research findings and concerns regarding primates with individuals who approach the subject from a different direction. Like the group of blind men describing the elephant, you can often be amazed by the insights of someone who isn't looking at a topic from your direction.

One of the steps in fostering this process is our first, official interdisciplinary symposium, entitled, **Mother's Milk: Physiological, Behavioral, and Evolutionary Aspects of Lactation**. This symposium was drawn from abstracts submitted separately for the meeting and, as such, would historically have ended up in different, and perhaps competing, sessions. However, by drawing together talks on physiology and behavior; field studies and captive studies; Old World species and New World species, based on their common interest in lactation, everyone stands to learn something new from the different approach of others.

I hope that members will find this symposium inspiring enough to submit their own interdisciplinary symposia ideas in the future, so that they may be showcased both at the meetings, and, potentially, as special editions of AJP.

I know that everyone looks forward to working with Randy Kyes as he begins his term as ASP President and that he will be able to count on the continued devotion of the membership to this very special society.

Suzette Tardiff
ASP President

Don't Forget to Register for ASP 2008

West Palm Beach, Florida

ASP

invites you!!!!!

to sample all that Palm Beach Zoo, West Palm Beach Florida, and the ASP Program Committee have to offer.

Make your reservations now!!
Don't miss ASP 2008 at the Palm Beach County Convention Center in West Palm Beach, Florida.

The ASP program committee cordially invites everyone to share in the fabulous program we have planned for you this year. June 18th -21st is going to be exciting. We are particularly pleased to bring you a group of plenary speakers that span the breadth of Primatology including addresses by both the 2007 and the 2008 winners of the American Society of Primatologists, Distinguished Primatologists Award :

Featured Address
Distinguished Primatologist Award Winner
Patricia C. Wright

Climate change and its impact on Primates: A case study from Madagascar

Featured Address
Distinguished Primatologist Award Winner
Jeanne Altmann

A window onto their lives and life histories: Looking from the sky to under the skin to understand wild primates.

Given that we are in Florida this year, we are also excited to have a featured speaker focus our attention towards the New World Primates:

Featured Address
Paul A. Garber

From kinship to friendship: Cooperation and affiliation in male New World primates.

And finally, for those more biomedically oriented Primatologists and those focusing on the origins of behavior and primate models of development, we are pleased to present the:

KEYNOTE ADDRESS FEATURING
Peter Nathanielsz

Fetal development --the key to lifetime health:
The importance of studies in the nonhuman primate fetus

The program committee is please with the diversity of speakers and believes we have something for everyone in one or more of these plenary sessions.

Illustration by Joel Ito

Looking in more detail at the program, this year we will also have the first:

FEATURED SYMPOSIUM on INTERDISCIPLINARY PRIMATOLOGY

Mother's Milk:
Physiological, Behavioral, and Evolutionary Aspects of Lactation

This year's meeting-wide symposium features talks authored by:

- *K. Hinde, and J.P. Capitanio*
- *M. Field*
- *W. Saltzman, C.A. Boettcher, K.A. Crosno, D.H. Abbott*
- *M.D. Shur, R.A. Palombit, P.L. Whitten*

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For the first time this year, we bring you a Student Luncheon where students will have lunch with a panel of senior primatologists. The lunchtime discussion will focus on:

SUCCESSFUL SECRETS OF SIMIAN SCRIPTS: PUBLISHING BEFORE YOU PERISH

This year's luncheon will feature talks by:

- *J.D. Higley*
- *C.S. Barr*
- *P. A. Garber*

And Additionally, we will continue the very successful Statistics for Primatologists Workshops that were started last year. Our topic this year:

THE UGLY, THE BAD, AND THE GOOD OF MISSING AND DROPOUT DATA IN ANALYSIS AND SAMPLE SIZE SELECTION

Featuring:
K. Muller
University of Florida, Gainsville

Furthermore, this year's conference will include:
- A pre-conference K-12 Education Workshop at the Palm Beach Zoo;
- A symposium on observational methods across zoo, field and laboratory settings;
- A roundtable on people, projects and poverty: ASP and the human element in conservation.

All this plus, oral sessions, poster sessions, the Silent Auction to raise money for Conservation, a visit to the Palm Beach Zoo and much, much more . . .

The program committee hopes you will join us for 3 days in June to provide support to your fellow Primatologists from around the country and around the world and the important work that they do.

See you in West Palm Beach!!!

-ASP Program Committee,
Matthew Novak, Chair

Photo credit: Jessica Henderson

Illustration by Joel Ito

ASP STUDENT TRAVEL AWARDS:

ASP is pleased to announce that for the first time the society is awarding travel awards for student participation. These awards are to be used to register for and/or to travel to the 2008 ASP meeting in W. Palm Beach, FL. Nine awards in the amount of $500.00 in all were decided on.

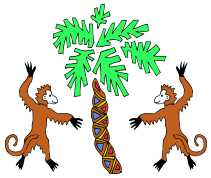
In 2008, five Student Travel Awards in the memory of Elizabeth Watts were awarded to applicants from Latin American countries. Congratulations to this year's recipients.

- Monica Amendola Pimenta
- Yadira Magali Bonilla Sanchez
- Gilberto Pozo Muntoy
- Cristina Jasso
- Genoveva Trejo Macias

Additionally, in 2008, four Student Travel Awards honoring the memory of Gerry Ruppenthal were available to all student members of ASP. Congratulations to this year's recipients.

- Sarah Beckham Hooff
- Claudia Bustos
- Lisa Danish
- Casie Pitman

ASP would like to thank everyone who applied as there were many deserving applicants.



ASP GENERAL SMALL GRANTS

This is a reminder that the deadline for applications for ASP General Small Grants is **10 April 2008**.

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.

For details:
http://www.asp.org/grants/SmallGrants/ASPSmallGrant2008.html

Frequently Asked Questions:
http://www.asp.org/grants/SmallGrants/smallgrantFAQs.html

ASP 2008 in West Palm Beach, Florida
June 18-21, 2008

Things are coming together beautifully for the upcoming ASP meeting in W. Palm Beach. The meeting will be hosted by the Palm Beach Zoo at Dreher Park and scientific sessions will take place at the Palm Beach County Convention Center (PBCCC). The PBCCC is located in downtown W. Palm Beach, just 5 blocks from the conference hotel, the West Palm Beach Marriott. The Marriott is offering a very attractive rate for the period surrounding our conference, just $109 per night (single, double, triple, or quad). AirTran is the official airline for the conference and they are also offering significantly discounted airfares for flights into and out of Palm Beach International Airport (PBIA).

The scientific and social programs for the meeting look outstanding and we hope that as many members of the Society as possible will join us in W. Palm Beach. In addition to talks by our two most recent recipients of the Distinguished Primatologist Award (Jeanne Altmann and Patricia Wright), the scientific program is full of interesting presentations, posters, and exhibits. The social program begins with an opening reception at the Marriott and ends with some behind-the-scenes tours and the banquet at the zoo. You won't want to miss any part of this meeting. Early registration numbers are a little lower than usual, so if you were thinking about attending the meeting, now would be a good time to register. Additional information is available at the ASP website

www.asp.org

Donate Items for ASP Silent Auction for Conservation!

The ASP Conservation Committee would like to remind all members, their families, and friends, of the upcoming annual ASP Silent Auction for Conservation in West Palm Beach, FL. Please donate items ranging from the ever popular "primate" related memorabilia to interesting items collected in habitat countries, books, primate-themed artwork, etc. All donations are greatly appreciated! We would like to remind ASP members that the Silent Auction is the largest fundraiser for the ASP Conservation Fund and that your support allows us to find some very deserving primate conservation projects throughout the world. Without the continued support, kindness and generosity of ASP Members at the Annual Silent Auction, these conservation efforts would not be possible.

You can either bring your items for donation with you to West Palm Beach or you may ship them to:

Palm Beach Zoo
c/o Rebecca Stanek
1301 Summit Blvd
West Palm Beach, FL 33405

Thanks again for your continued support of the ASP Conservation Committee and Fund.
We look forward to seeing y'all bidding early and bidding often at the Silent Auction Tables in sunny West Palm Beach!

Kimberley A. Phillips
Michael J. C. Reid
Conservation Committee Co-Chairs 2006-2008

ASP General Small Grant Final Report

Establishment of a Non-human Primate Ovarian Culture System to Study Effects of Dioxin Exposure on Sex Steroid Production

Lisa K. Conley, Ph.D. Dept. of Biological Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, USA

Introduction

There has been little investigation of the effects of TCDD exposure on the reproductive function of female non-human primates. TCDD exposure has been reported to increase the incidence and severity of endometriosus, although this finding is controversial [Rier et al., 1993], and to produce cessation of menstrual cycles and elevated FSH concentrations in these animals [Moran, 2001]. Our group has demonstrated the presence of a functional AHR capable of binding DNA in rhesus monkey ovarian tissue [Chaffin et al., 1996a] and more recently, localized that binding to follicles [Baldridge, 2004]. However, the degree to which TCDD exposure alters ovarian function in non-human primates, let alone the mechanism by which such changes might occur, remains largely unexplored. This pilot project allowed us to successfully develop an appropriate culture system within our laboratory and allowed our group to be among the first to study the effects of TCDD exposure on sex steroid production by ovarian tissue fragments obtained from *Macaca mulatta*.

Significance of Project

Information gathered through these studies is helping us to better understand TCDD exposure in general and will hopefully provide a springboard for future and more mechanistic studies. Establishment of these culture systems for non-human primate ovarian tissues has enabled us to describe and to investigate the impact of TCDD on ovarian function in these animals specifically and leaves us prepared to investigate the effects of other potentially deleterious agents in the future. And finally, the results obtained from this and future related work will provide insight into the declining reproductive success of non-human primates (both in the wild and in captivity) and contribute to strategies applied by others to enhance fertility, fecundity and development of these animals.

Photo credit: Vince Warren

Accomplishments

Specific Aim One: Establish appropriate non-human primate ovarian culture systems within our laboratory. A) Cultured ovarian fragment system.

This system is of special interest as it allowed the novel *in vitro* investigation of the effects of TCDD exposure on non-human primate ovarian function under conditions most closely approximating those found in the intact animal. We followed the methodology previously reported by Hutz et al. (1990) for guinea pig ovaries, with appropriate modification. Briefly, single ovaries of a pair were weighed and then either carefully halved or quartered so as not to disturb large follicles. The resulting fragments were then placed into Falcon organ culture dishes (VWR, Chicago, IL) and incubated in culture media (DMEM/F-12, FBS, 50 ug/ml gentamycin) at 37° C, with 5% CO_2, and humidified air [Heimler et al., 1998; Hutz et al., 1990] for up to 96 h so as to determine if and for how long we could obtained measurable estradiol concentrations in the surrounding media. We found that we were able to detect ample estradiol from quartered ovaries and out to at least 96 hours.

Specific Aim One: Establish appropriate non-human primate ovarian culture systems within our laboratory. B) Dispersed granulosa cell system.

Not completed due to primate ovary availability and unexpected added costs incurred with RIA procedures.

Specific Aim Two: Use these culture systems to investigate the effect of TCDD exposure on sex steroid production by non-human primate ovaries.

Once we established the utility of the quartered ovarian fragment cultures, we then performed TCDD (Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Andover, MA) dose-response studies. Briefly, three fresh monkey ovaries (*Macaca mulatta*; obtained on ice and wrapped in PBS-soaked gauze from the Wisconsin National Primate Research Center/ WNPRC; Madison, WI) were cleaned of excess tissue, rinsed (PBS), weighed and quartered into fragments. Individual fragments

were placed in separate organ culture dishes and incubated (37°C, 5% CO2,, 98% humidified air) in culture medium (Phenol red-free DMEM/F12, FBS, 50 ug/ml gentamycin) containing either dioxane (CTL), or picomolar (pM), nanomolar (nM), or micromolar (uM) concentrations of TCDD. Medium samples (1 ml) were collected at 1, 2, 3 ,6 ,12, 24, 72, 48, and 96 (2 fragments) hours and immediately frozen (-20°C) for later assay of estradiol (E2) using a commercial human RIA kit (DPG, Los Angeles, CA). Data are expressed as means ± SE in the 3 figures below. All E2 values obtained (pg/ml) were corrected for ovarian fragment weight and incubation duration. For the time-profile presentation, data were expressed as % CTL for each animal (Figures 1-3 & Table 1). T-tests or ANOVA were used to identify significant differences in E2 production between treatments groups where appropriate (α=0.05).

All ovarian fragments produced ample E2 through the last time point studied. TCDD exposure at pM concentrations, the most environmentally relevant of the three studied here, markedly suppressed E2 release at 24 and 48 hours. Although not statistically significant at these "n" numbers, a TCDD-induced reduction in E2 production was also suggested at 72 and 96 hours. The concentration of TCDD affected the time course of E2 production. At pM TCDD concentrations, a time-dependent decline in E2 release was noted, while exposure to nM and uM TCDD concentrations produced variable E2 response patterns. Here, a dichotomous E2 release pattern in response to nM TCDD and a progressive increase in E2 release in response to uM TCDD were suggested. Additionally, more variable E2 responses per time point were noted at the nM and uM TCDD concentrations. Previous studies by our group suggest that both the profile and time-point variability noted may be due to cell membrane disruption at higher TCDD doses [Heimler *et al.*, 1998].

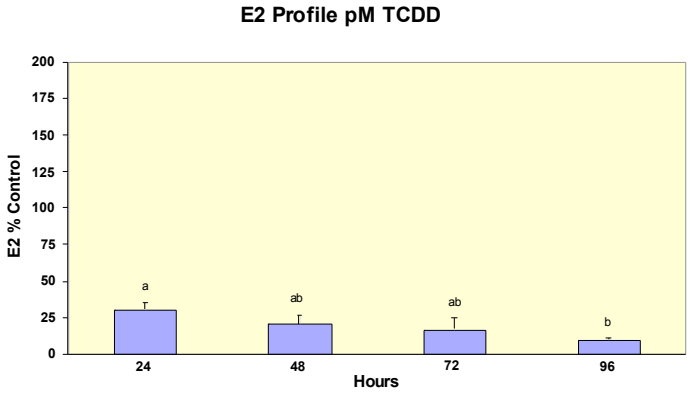


Figure 1. E2 profile noted in ovarian fragments cultured with pM TCDD. TCDD exposure at this concentration markedly suppressed E2 release in a time-dependent fashion. Data represent means±SE. Differing letters represent significant differences in E2 values ($p<0.05$).

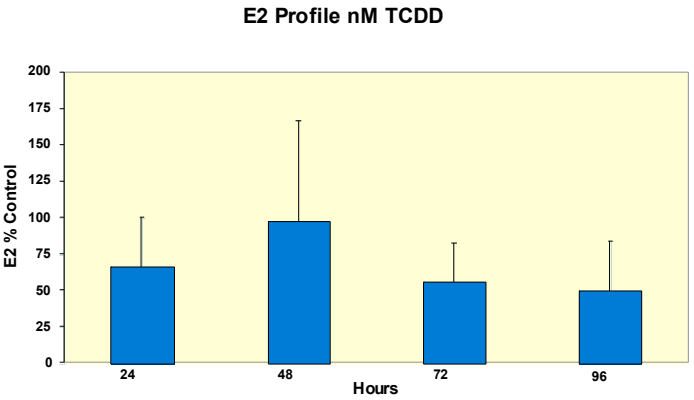


Figure 2. E2 profile noted in ovarian fragments cultured with nM TCDD. TCDD exposure at this concentration appeared less effective at suppressing E2 release than did the pM TCDD concentration. Additionally, E2 responses were more variable than those noted in the pM TCDD cultures. Although not statistically significant at this "n" number (3), a dichotomous E2 response pattern was suggested. Data represent means±SE.

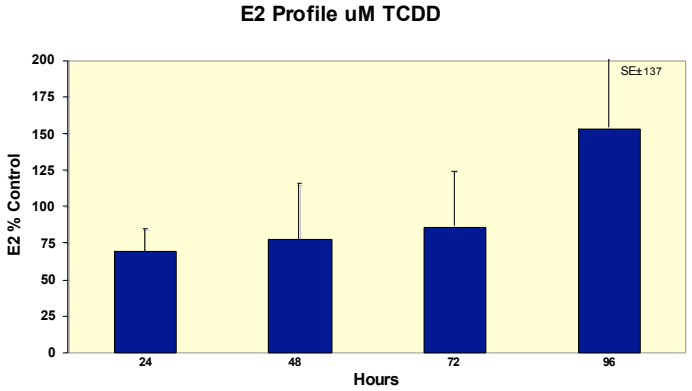


Figure 3. E2 Profile noted in ovarian fragments cultured with uM TCDD. As seen in the nM TCDD cultures, TCDD exposure at this concentration appeared less effective at suppressing E2 release and E2 responses were more variable than those noted following incubation with pM TCDD. Although not statistically significant at this "n" number (3), a time-dependent increase in E2 release is suggested. Data represent means±SE.

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Conservation Update

Photo credit: Gary Sullivan

Conservation Small Grant Award Report

Behavioral ecology of simakobu monkeys (Simias concolor) in northern Siberut, Indonesia

Wendy M. Erb
Department of Anthropology, Stony Brook University

Introduction

Pig-tailed langurs or simakobu monkeys (*Simias concolor*) are among the world's 25 most endangered primates (Mittermeier et al. 2007). Endemic to the Mentawai Islands of Indonesia, their wild population numbers fewer than 10,000 individuals and continues to be threatened by hunting and logging (Eudey et al. 2000). This region is of special conservation interest as it belongs to the Sundaland biodiversity hotspot (Myers et al. 2000) and also contains the greatest number of endemic primate species per unit area of all islands in the world (Tenaza 1975, Eudey 1987). A study of the effects of vegetation, logging, and hunting on the densities of the Mentawai primates found that, of the four species, *Simias* is the most sensitive to deforestation (Paciulli 2004). Indeed, due to logging and hunting, they have disappeared from several sites on the Mentawai Islands (Tenaza & Fuentes 1995). While simakobu still survive in spite of human activities, the majority of their habitat lies outside of protected areas, and could soon be lost to logging (Mittermeier et al. 2007).

The current report describes work conducted during the period of June 2007 – Jan 2008. The location of this site in a primary and protected rainforest, with international collaboration and conservation goals, as well as high primate densities make this the ideal place to study the simakobu. This research is part of a 2-year ongoing investigation of the behavioral ecology of simakobu monkeys, Ph.D. work that aims to be the first long-term study of habituated groups on Siberut.

Methods

Research was carried out in the Peleonan forest in northern Siberut, a protected area that covers 40km² of mixed primary rainforest, managed by the Siberut Conservation Project (SCP). In this area, *Simias* is the most abundant primate, with a density of 53.1 individuals/km² and an estimated population size of 570 animals for the 10.7 km² study area (Waltert et al. in press). For this study, three neighboring simakobu groups were the focus of behavioral data collection. Two of these groups are already fully habituated and habituation is still in progress for the third group.

One of the three was groups during 5 days each week beginning at 06:00, before males make their predawn loud calls, and finishing at 19:00, after animals enter their sleep trees for the night. Data on activity, height and GPS location were collected during group scans (every 30 minutes) of the two habituated groups, while *ad libitum* data on feeding, social behavior, and vocalizations were collected for the semi-habituated group. Furthermore, all-occurrences of male loud calls were recorded, noting caller "identity", time, location, context and responses.

All feeding trees were identified and marked with aluminum tags and their GPS locations were recorded (N = 168). In addition, 9 botanical transects (10 x 100m each) were established, 3 for each of the 3 groups. Transects were placed to sample all major vegetation types throughout each group's home range and spaced so they do not overlap. A total of 441 trees (DBH ≥ 10 cm) and 19 lianas (DBH ≥ 5 cm) were counted, measured (DBH, height) and identified. Herbarium samples were collected and are currently being identified at the Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB). A phenological sample was established using data from feeding observations and from the botanical plots. This sample includes 339 specimens of adult trees and 18 specimens of lianas for several feeding trees as well as additional major trees of the forest. Beginning Jan 2008, phenological data will be collected once per month to document seasonal changes in the productivity of the forest and food abundance.

Results

At the start of the study period, group compositions were: Group H (1 adult male, 2 adult females, 2 juvenile females, 1 infant female), Group D (1 adult male, 2 subadult males, 2 juvenile males, 1 juvenile

female), and Group S (1 adult male, 2 adult females, 2 juvenile females). During the course of this study, the infant disappeared from Group H. Although a second adult female is still observed in this group, it is unclear whether this is the infant's mother or a new female, since she had not yet been identified at the time of the infant's disappearance. In addition, a third juvenile female has recently been observed traveling with this group. In group D, a third subadult male has been observed traveling with the group. As group S is still not fully habituated, group membership remains uncertain, but an adult female with infant and a third juvenile female have been observed in the same tree together with known group members and may have immigrated into this group.

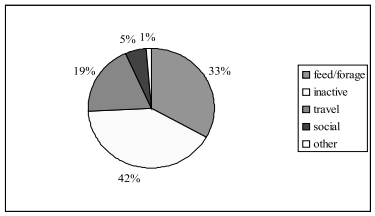

Figure 1. Activity budget depicting the proportion of scan records devoted to each behavioral category

A total of 888 scan samples were conducted (Group H: 541, Group D: 347). An overall activity budget was constructed by combining all scan data and calculating the proportion of scan records (the activity of one individual during a scan sample) devoted to each activity (feed/forage, inactive, travel, social, or other) (Fig. 1). In addition, an activity budget for each age/sex class was constructed (Fig. 2). The only activity which showed a significant difference among groups was social behavior ($X^2 = 12.77$, $p < 0.01$). When groups were further divided, this difference was significant only for the adult male/adult female comparison, where adult females spent a greater proportion of time being social than adult males ($X^2 = 9$, $p < 0.01$). In addition, there was a trend for adult males to spend more time inactive than adult females ($X^2 = 3.247$ $p = 0.07$).

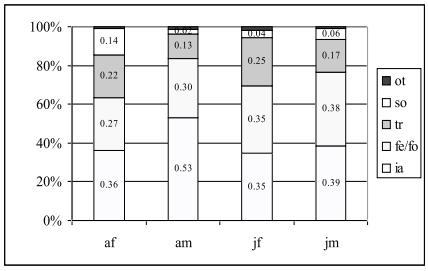

Figure 2. Proportion of scan records devoted to each activity (ot: other, so: social, tr: travel, fe/fo: feed/forage, ia: inactive) for each age sex class (af: adult female, am:

Animals were observed feeding in 586 scan records. From these data, the proportion of feeding records devoted to different food types was calculated (Fig. 3). When animals fed on leaves and ages could be determined, 10% were buds, 81% were young and 9% mature. Of the fruit feeding records 56% were young and 44% mature. Thirty-four types of plants were identified as food items. The 4 most fed-on of these comprised more than half of the feeding records. The top fed-on katateirek tree (*Bhesa paniculata Arn*.) is a common tree in the forest that produces young leaves, flowers and fruits that monkeys regularly fed on. Unfortunately, as lianas are difficult to identify, at this time it is unclear how many species make up this important class of food items. Interestingly, moss comprised a large proportion of feeding records, and may turn out to be an important fallback food during periods of food scarcity.

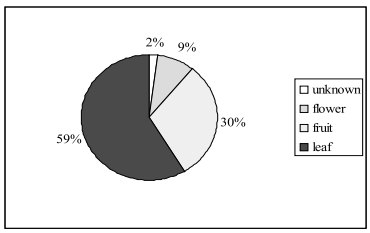

Figure 3. Proportion of feeding records

To determine daily travel patterns and home ranges, GPS locations were recorded during group scans and analyzed using the Animal Movement extension to ArcView. Because of personnel shortages at the beginning of this study period, daily path lengths (DPL) could only be calculated during five full-day follows. Calculated DPL values were: 116m, 411m, 314m, and 373m, and 324m, with a mean DPL of 308m. Data for home range analysis were collected during scan samples from Oct 2007 – Jan 2008. Table 1 illustrates home ranges for groups H and D via 95% kernel and minimum convex polygon (MCP) analyses. Percent overlap was calculated from the shared area generated by the kernel analysis.

Table 1. Results of Kernel 95% and minimum convex polygon (MCP) home range analysis.

Group	Kernel 95%	MCP	% overlap
H	3.17 ha	2.36 ha	1.07%
D	2.03 ha	1.93 ha	1.67%

Conclusions

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, a few patterns have begun to emerge. At least two of the three groups experienced changes in group membership over the last year, which indicate male and female dispersal in this species. As with other colobines, animals spent a large fraction of their time inactive, and one-third of their time feeding and foraging. As with most colobines, leaves made up the largest fraction of the diet, particularly young leaves. Daily path lengths were short and home ranges correspondingly small, and groups exhibited a very small degree of range overlap.

This study will serve as part of the SCP initiative to conduct scientific research of the rare and unstudied fauna of Siberut and is consistent with the conservation plan for Siberut in its emphasis on research and training. This work, spanning nearly 2 years with hopes of continuing in the future, is already generating the first information about simakobu social and ecological behavior, and is also likely to provide the first reproductive data on this species ever. Research will

also contribute essential data about the ecology of these animals in a primary forest without hunting or logging, providing a basis from which to assess the status of other populations and for efforts to manage and conserve these animals.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank my field assistants: Edith Sabara and Nurul Silva, local guides: Aser Salamanang, Karta Salamanang, Lucian Salamanang, and Hermanto Salamanang; and the camp managers Dodi Priata and Fauzan Simasuri for support in the field. Advice and input were graciously provided by my dissertation committee: Carola Borries, Andreas Koenig, Charles Janson, Julia Fischer and Ryne Palombit; and by Serge Wich and Kurt Hammerschmidt. I gratefully acknowledge the Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI), Bogor Agricultural University (IPB), SCP, and the Salamanang clan for granting permission to conduct this study in the Peleonan Forest and to use the research station facilities. I acknowledge the staff of SCP: Keith Hodges, Thomas Ziegler, Christoph Abegg and Muhammad Agil for their dedication to preserving a priceless forest and for their support of this research. Funding has been provided by: the American Society of Primatologists, Conservation International (Margot Marsh Biodiversity Foundation and Primate Action Fund) and Primate Conservation, Inc.

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International Primatological Society News

Illustration by Joel Ito

1. Elections Underway
2. IPS Congress, August 3-8, 2008 in Edinburgh, Scotland

1. Election of members of the Council of the International Primatological Society is currently underway (through April 30, 2008). Many of the candidates for positions on the IPS Council are members of the American Society of Primatologists. All 2008 members in good standing in IPS are eligible to vote. This includes student members and complimentary members of IPS. Brief statements by all candidates can be accessed via the IPS membership page

   http://www.asp.org/IPS/membersonly/login/login.cfm Illustration by Joel Ito

   Your IPS username and password are the same as your ASP username and password. Please vote.

2. The XXIInd Congress of the International Primatological Society will take place in Edinburgh, Scotland from August 3-8, 2008. Over 1000 delegates have already registered for the Congress and the scientific program is available at the IPS 2008 Congress website

   www.ips2008.co.uk

   Registration for the Congress will be accepted until July 18, 2008. After July 18, 2008 only the more expensive on-site registration will be accepted. Save yourself some money and register now to join us in Scotland.

Meetings

American Association of Physical Anthropologists Annual Meeting
April 7, 2008 - April 13, 2008
Location: Columbus, Ohio
Web site:
http://www.physanth.org/annmeet/

3rd International Conference on Primate Genomics: Primate Genomics and Human Disease
April 13, 2008 - April 16, 2008
Location: Seattle, Washington
Sponsor: University of Washington
The goal of this conference is to provide a scientific forum at which investigators in the fields of nonhuman primate research, genomics, proteomics, and bioinformatics can discuss new research findings and technological innovations related to the use of genome-based science in nonhuman primate research.
Registration Deadline: April 11, 2008
Web site:
http://www.seattleprimategenomics.com

Regional Environmental Enrichment Conferences: IPS 2008 Pre-Training Workshop
July 30, 2008 - August 3, 2008
Location: Edinburgh Zoo, Edinburgh, Scotland
Held With: IPS XXII Congress
Improving captive primate welfare through good behavioral husbandry
Web site:
http://www.reec.info/IPS2008.htm

Workshop: Collection and Analysis of Field Data for Estimation of Primate Density or Abundance
July 30, 2008 - August 1, 2008
Location: University of St. Andrews
Held With: IPS 2008 Congress in Edinburgh
The focus of this workshop will be practical application of distance sampling in the study of primates.
Web site:
http://www.creem.st-and.ac.uk/ocs/index.php/primates/primates08.

XXIInd IPS Congress
August 3, 2008 - August 8, 2008
*Location:*Edinburgh International Conference Centre in Edinburgh, Scotland
*Sponsor:*Primate Society of Great Britain
*Registration Fee:*Regular IPS member: £285 (£242.55 + £42.45 VAT)
Web site:
http://www.ips2008.co.uk/index.html

Annual Meeting of the Animal Behavior Society
August 14, 2008 - August 19, 2008
Location: Snowbird, Utah
Web site:
http://abs.animalbehavior.org/

ASP receives a percentage of Amazon.com purchases made through the link on the ASP website (http://www.asp.og/links/index.html). All proceeds received are used to support the Society's conservation efforts.

ASP made $83.77 in Amazon.com referral fees in January-March 2008.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Assistant Professor of Anthropology
University of Rhode Island, Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Position Description:
Tenure-track position in physical anthropology. Contribute through teaching, research and publication, and theory building in physical anthropology to an anthropology BA program that strongly emphasizes studies of coastal people. Develop new undergraduate courses in physical anthropology. Seek external grant funds for research activities. Participate in departmental, university, and professional service.
Qualifications/Experience: Ph.D. degree in anthropology, with a concentration in physical anthropology (degree must be in hand by the time of appointment.); demonstrated ability or potential for excellence in undergraduate teaching; demonstrated ability to conduct independent scholarly research.
Term of Appointment: Tenure-track, beginning fall 2008
Application Deadline: April 18, 2008. Review of applications will begin on April 18, 2008 and continue until the position is filled. For more information contact:
jimloy@uri.edu
*Website:*http://www.uri.edu/hr/employment/NewJobs/12127.htm


Photo credit: Jessica Henderson

Post-doc in Primate Behavioral Research
University of Chicago
Position Description: A 2-year postdoctoral position is available in the Behavioral Biology Laboratory at the University of Chicago starting as soon as possible. The position involves behavioral endocrinology research with rhesus monkeys on Cayo Santiago, Puerto Rico, and includes data collection, data analysis, and write-up. Salary and benefits to be negotiated.
Qualifications/Experience: PhD in biology, anthropology, or psychology. Experience with behavioral and behavioral endocrinology research with nonhuman primates, preferably rhesus monkeys.
Term of Appointment: 2 years
Application Deadline: ASAP
For more information:
http://primate.uchicago.edu
dario@uchicago.edu

See you in West Palm Beach!!

Photo credit: Jessica Henderson

Photo credit: Jessica Henderson

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