

A Message from the President...



Dear friends and colleagues, as you read this issue of the ASP Bulletin, you will see

that planning and arrangements are well underway for what is shaping up to be a simply outstanding ASP 2009 meeting in San Diego, California (18-21 September 2009).

Lynne Miller and her Local Arrangements Committee have been hard at work for the past several months dealing with the many logistical issues that go into planning a successful meeting. They have secured a beautiful venue, the Bahia Resort Hotel, that is sure to make for a wonderful meeting.

Similarly, Matt Novak and the Program Committee have been very busy organizing all the details of the meeting's scientific program. This is always an enormous undertaking, and ASP 2009 is likely

to be one of our largest meetings in recent years - as of the writing of this message, we have over 260 individuals registered and over 230 abstracts submitted.

Some of the meeting highlights will include: the Keynote Address by Dr. Alejandro Estrada, the Past President's Address by Dr. Steve Schapiro, the Distinguished Primateologist Address by Dr. Leanne Nash, and a Featured Speaker presentation by Dr. Jaak Panksepp. There also are a number of special sessions planned including a meeting-wide Interdisciplinary Symposium on Emotion Research, a symposium tribute to Charles Southwick – Celebrating 50+ Years of Primate Field Research, a Statistics for Primatologists Workshop... and the list goes on. Without question, this meeting will prove to be exciting and stimulating for all in attendance. As always, be sure to visit the ASP website for current updates on the meeting.

As I bring this message to a close,

I want to take this opportunity to thank all of you for your continued support of ASP- through your membership, your service to the Society, your donations, and your participation at the annual meeting. I look forward to seeing you in September.

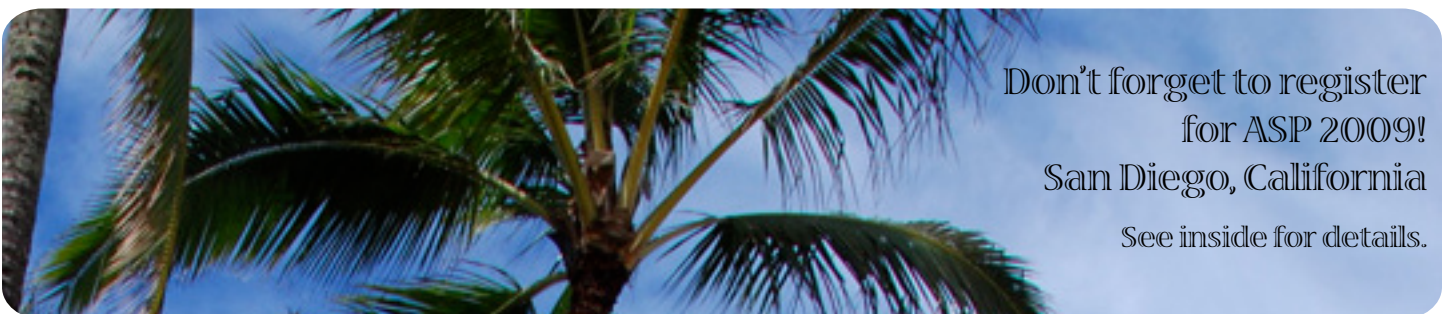
- Randy Kyes

I would like to acknowledge the members of the ASP Standing Committees who have volunteered to serve for the 2008-2010 term. On behalf of the Society, thank you so much.

1) Membership & Finance Committee

Karen Bales (CHAIR)
Dee Higley
Paul Houghton
Justin McNulty
Wendy Saltzman
Steve Schapiro
Erin Sullivan
Jessica Vandeleast
Evan Zucker

(cont'd on page 2)



Don't forget to register
for ASP 2009!
San Diego, California
See inside for details.

*(cont'd from page 1)***2) Publications Committee**

Jeff French (CHAIR)
 John Capitanio
 Linda Fedigan
 Paul Garber
 Katie Hinde
 Bill Hopkins
 Lynne Isbell
 Tara Stoinski
 Janette Wallis

Mitchell Irwin
 Erin Kinnally
 Amy Levine
 Lynne Miller
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 Sue Howell
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 Nancy Klepper-Kilgore
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 Katherine Banner-Martin
 Katherine Jack
 Eliza Nelson
 Lisa Paciulli
 Nick Robl

7) Awards & Recognition Committee

Russ Tuttle (CHAIR)
 Sylvia Atsalis
 Irwin Bernstein
 Marilyn Norconk
 Duane Rumbaugh
 Frances White

5) Education Committee

Cory Ross (CHAIR)
 Christina Barr
 Melissa Gerald
 Karen Hambright
 Sarah Hankerson
 Katie Hinde
 Matt Hoffman

8) Media & Information Committee (Ad Hoc)

John Capitanio (CHAIR)
 Allyson Bennett
 Carolyn Ehardt
 Dee Higley
 Brian Kelly

9) History & Records Committee (Ad Hoc)

Gabe Lubach (CHAIR)
 Christine Swanson

Service on the committees is a great way to get involved and help support the Society. If you would like to serve on one of these committees, please feel free to contact the respective Committee Chair.

The ASP Media and Information Committee drafted the following statement regarding the recent terrorist actions against primate researchers. The statement was approved by the ASP Board of Directors on March 20, 2009.

The American Society of Primatologists condemns the terrorist actions of the Animal Liberation Front, most recently, the March 7th firebombing of a car at the home of a UCLA primate researcher. In the past three years there has been an escalation in the number and level of violent acts directed at primate researchers across the country. The American Society of Primatologists extends its sympathy and support to those of its membership, to other scientists, and to the families that have been affected by intense harassment and violence.

At UCLA alone, between July 2006 and the March 7th bombing, animal activist groups have claimed responsibility for actual and attempted arsons, home intrusion, criminal vandalism, and intense campaigns of harassment including night-time demonstrations by hooded activists. These activities increasingly occur at private residences, jeopardizing the safety and security not only of scientists, but also their families, neighbors, and other community members.

These activities are not limited to California. Primate researchers across the country have been targeted by campaigns of harassment that include anonymous threats to scientists' lives, massive letter and email campaigns, vicious and threatening statements posted on the internet, and threats of poison-laden razor blades mailed to their homes.

The American Society of Primatologists condemns these terrorist actions. Terrorism does not, and will not, contribute to the betterment of animal welfare.

In a response to the recent UCLA car bombing, Tim Rutten wrote in the Los Angeles Times (March 11th, Animal rights advocates must repudiate the extremists who attack medical researchers -- and those who provide them support.): "At the end of the day, though, two things need to happen: Law enforcement officials need to step up their attention to this investigation, because there's a tragedy in the offing if they don't. And L.A.'s extensive network of animal welfare advocates need to make it clear that they repudiate not only the terrorists but all who provide them material and tacit support of any sort."

The American Society of Primatologists endorses this statement and calls upon groups and individuals concerned with animal welfare to join in universal condemnation of all terrorist activities directed at members of the scientific community.

The Program Committee welcomes and invites you to the

**32nd MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PRIMATOLOGISTS**

September 18 - 21, 2009

San Diego, CA

The conference will convene at the
Bahia Resort Hotel
998 West Mission Bay Drive
San Diego, CA
https://shop.evanshotels.com/am_0918b9.html

Keynote Address: “Social contexts of primate conservation: population, poverty and globalization”

Alejandro Estrada, Ph.D

Estación de Biología Tropical Los Tuxtlas
Instituto de Biología
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Past President’s Address

Dr. Steve Schapiro

Associate Professor, Veterinary Sciences
The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center

Distinguished Primatologist Address

Dr. Leanne Nash

Professor of Anthropology
School of Human Evolution & Social Change
Arizona State University

Featured Speaker

Dr. Jaak Panksepp

Baily Endowed Chair of Animal Well-Being Science
Veterinary Comparative Anatomy, Physiology & Pharmacology
College of Veterinary Medicine
Washington State University

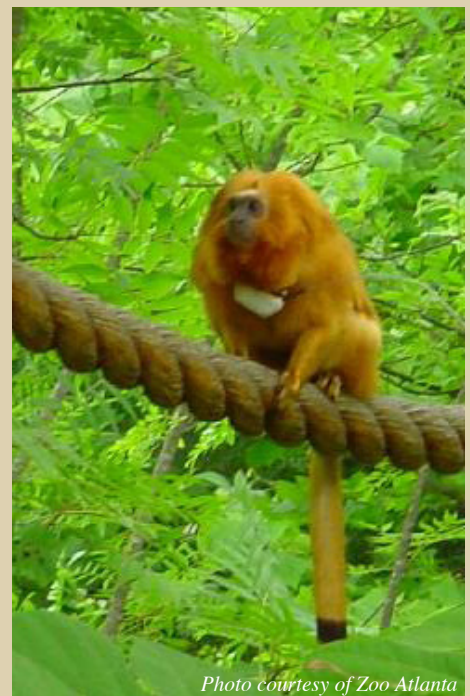


Photo courtesy of Zoo Atlanta

The program committee has been hard at work working with you the members of ASP to develop a program that represents your interests. We look forward to reading all your wonderful abstracts that span the spectrum of Primatology. Submitted abstracts will undergo peer-review by at least 2 reviewers and formatting will be standardized for publication in AJP.

Special sessions for ASP 2009 include the following:

Meeting-Wide Interdisciplinary Symposium
Emotion Research
 featuring
Jaak Panksepp

Primate Populations: The Ends of the Spectrum.
A Tribute of Charles Southwick:
 Celebrating 50+ Years of Primate Field Research

Statistics for Primatologists Workshop on:
 Meta-analyses
 presented by
Joanne Frattaroli,
 Department of Psychology and Social Behavior, University of California, Irvine

Student Luncheon

We will continue the very successful student luncheon where junior members of the society get a chance to meet with more senior members of the society in an informal meal time setting.

Other symposia potentially include:

- Symposium: Ethics in Field Primatology
- Symposium on Aging Research
- “Field experiments”: taking experimental design out to the field.
- Preconference workshop on conservation education for primatologists...
- the History of Behavioral Research at the San Diego Zoo
- Chimpanzee Research: Current and Future Strategies and Ethical Considerations

So come on down to San Diego and join in. Say hello to old friends; make new ones. See you at the Bahia!

Matthew Novak, Chair
 ASP 2009 Program Committee

COMMITTEE UPDATES



Photo credit: Tara Stoinski

History and Records Committee:

If anyone has a copy of the final version of the Primates As Pets whitepaper, put together by Janette Wallis and her Committee in 1995, please contact me. I would like to put a copy in the ASP archives.

- Gabriele Lubach
Chair, History & Records Committee
grlubach@wisc.edu

Research & Development Committee:

The American Society of Primatologists invites applications for the Small Research Grants competition for 2009. Proposals are invited for either captive or wild primate-oriented research projects. Preference is 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. The Small Research Grant is limited to studies with clear independent and dependent measures. Applicants interested in conservation-oriented grants should apply for a Conservation Grant.

The application deadline is May 22, 2009.

For application forms and instructions, please see: <http://www.asp.org/grants/SmallGrants/ASPSmallGrant2009.html>

For "Frequently Asked Questions", including information about allowable expenses in 2009, see: <http://www.asp.org/grants/SmallGrants/smallgrantFAQs.html>

Questions about the ASP General Small Grant program should be addressed to the chair of Research and Development:
Charles Menzel, Ph.D.
Language Research Center
Georgia State University
3401 Panthersville Rd.
Decatur, GA 30034
lrccrm@langate.gsu.edu

Publication Committee:

Several years ago, ASP and Elsevier-Academic Press entered into a contractual relationship to have Elsevier publish, promote, and distribute the ASP Book Series, **Special Topics in Primatology**. Because of changing priorities at Elsevier, ASP and Elsevier have mutually agreed to terminate the relationship. The ASP owes a great debt of gratitude to Janette Wallis who was there at the beginning of the ASP Book Series, and who, with tremendous personal effort and fortitude, edited the first volume in the series and served as Book Series Editor for the other four volumes that were published by the Society.

However, those authors and editors who continue to have an interest in publishing a collected groups of papers on a common topic or theme, can contact Paul Garber, the editor of the Society's journal, **American Journal of Primatology**. He has expressed an interest and willingness to work with people who are interested in publishing 'special topics' that can serve the same function as a book volume.

- Jeff French

2009 Conservation Grant Recipients

Members of the Conservation Committee reviewed 33 proposals to the 2009 Conservation Small Grants program. This year, we are able to support 7 proposals, for a total amount of \$10,000. The recipients and their projects are:

Alice Brindle, Oxford Brookes University, “Comparing the behavioral ecology of two western hoolock gibbon (*Hoolock hoolock*) groups in fragmented versus continuous forest in Sylhet Forest Division, Bangladesh”

LeAndra Luecke, Washington University, “Nutrient and Toxin Analysis of Foods Consumed by Mantled and Black Howling Monkeys (*Alouatta spp*) in Mangrove Habitat”

Chris Ransom, Zoological Society of London, “Non-invasive genetic sampling and individual identification of western lowland gorillas (*Gorilla gorilla gorilla*) in the Mikongo Forest, Gabon”

Fiona Rowe, Oxford Brookes University, “A post-translocation study of *Eulemur collaris* in the littoral forests of southeastern Madagascar examining the cause of the population decline”

Julie Rushmore, University of Georgia, “Behavioral determinants of pathogen transmission in African great apes”

Amanda Sheres, San Diego State University, “Ecological and cultural interconnections between the Guizhou snub-nosed monkey (*Rhinopithecus brelichi*) and local communities at Fanjingshan National Nature Reserve in China”

Sylvie Djossou Djego, Laboratoire d’Ecologie Appliquée Université d’Abomey Calavi (Bénin), “Aires de répartition et comportements socio écologiques de deux espèces de primates au Bénin : le colobe olive (*Procolobus verus*) et le colobe magistrat (*Colobus vellerosus*)”

Congratulations!

The Conservation Committee gratefully acknowledges a generous contribution from the One Earth Institute (Seattle, Washington, www.OneEarthInstitute.org) in support of the society’s conservation programs.



The Bristol Conservation and Science Foundation and Bristol Zoo Gardens are pleased to invite you to the

2nd Annual BCSF Symposium, Thursday, October 29, 2009

How can we save primates from extinction?

Success stories and challenges in primate conservation

Following our 2008 symposium on evidence-based conservation, the Bristol Conservation and Science Foundation has for this year's symposium invited primatologists, both from the in situ (field) and ex situ (zoo) sector, to discuss success stories and challenges in primate conservation programmes. We aim to bring together evidence on how well we are doing to date in saving primates from extinction, and to suggest ways forward to ensure the survival of our closest relatives beyond the 21st century. Special emphasis will be given to the role of zoos in primate conservation.

Invited speakers include:

Prof. John F. Oates

Ian Redmond OBE

Dr Anthony Rylands

Dr Anna Nekaris

Dr Jean-Marc Lermould

The one-day symposium will be held in the Clifton Pavilion at Bristol Zoo Gardens, starting at 10.00 am and finishing at 5.30 pm. Registration fees are £75 per person and include a buffet-style lunch as well as coffee/tea breaks between the sessions and entry to Bristol Zoo Gardens. A list of accommodation in Bristol is available on request.

To register, to submit a poster abstract or to find out more, please check our website, <http://www.bristolzoo.org.uk/about/conservation/symposium2009>, or send an email to sdow@bristolzoo.org.uk.



Photo courtesy of Zoo Atlanta

CONSERVATION UPDATE



Photo credit: Gary Sullivan

2008 Conservation Small Grant Award Report

Evaluation and Monitoring of Crop Raiding Mitigation Strategies in Villages around Budongo Forest Reserve, Uganda

Sara Hsiao, Centre for Research in Evolutionary Anthropology, School of Human and Life Sciences, Roehampton University, Holybourne Ave, London SW15 4JD, UK

Crop raiding has been a major cause of human-wildlife conflict around the Budongo Forest Reserve, in the Masindi District of Uganda. Mitigation strategies have been attempted in this area, but crop raiding persists as a major problem due to program operational failures, shortcomings associated with stakeholder ownership, and sustainability issues, particularly for affected farmers. With substantial farmer input and participation, an intervention project took place between 2005 and 2007 to implement on-farm techniques to deter crop raiding by wildlife. Introduced deterrents consisted of paid guards, guard dogs, wire and rope fences, lights, bells and alarms, plant barriers, trenches, and nets. The current three month study took place from March to May 2008, and evaluated the effectiveness and sustainability of these introduced crop raiding deterrents, after farmers had a further growing season to independently use and maintain them.

Farmer perceptions and attitudes concerning the deterrents and crop raiding wildlife in the area were investigated using semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions. Direct assessments through GPS mapping, personal observations, and photography were also carried out in order to compare and further substantiate information assembled through farmer interviews. Deterrent effectiveness was discussed by farmers mainly in terms of their utility in protecting against olive baboons and bushpigs, two animals consistently reported to do the most damage to crops in the area. By comparing qualitative and quantitative data, factors that are important to farmers in effective and sustainable crop raiding mitigation techniques were identified.

Farmers perceived guarding by humans and/or dogs to be the most effective deterrent because it is monetarily affordable and there is an assurance of causing retreat from wildlife entering farms. Wire fences were perceived to provide the greatest (non-lethal) threats to wildlife, lights provided substantial protection from nocturnal raiders, and alarms were utilized as useful scare tactics. Farmers used their own means to support and maintain the following strategies: guard dogs, wire fences, alarms, trenches, lights, and nets. Though several main issues associated with long-term sustainability of deterrents were identified (i.e. costs, labour, weather, termites, and thieves), the fact that deterrents were independently maintained by farmers attests not only to their effectiveness, but to the responsibility that farmers assumed with measures and programs that consider their needs and ideas. Additionally, farmer views of crop raiding animals revealed a combination of respect and frustration. Perceptions of primates and other crop raiding animals do not seem to have changed from other reports conducted in the area, but positive responses garnered from farmers demonstrate that tolerance and a sense of understanding towards wildlife does exist.

The rise in agriculture around the Budongo Forest Reserve is having a fundamental impact on the environment, as shortages of water and fuel-wood have been identified. Natural deterrents, such as the plant barriers and trenches implemented in the project, had variable and limited perceived effectiveness due to their presumed unassuming nature to wildlife. However, in light of diminishing forest resources, these may be the only feasible long-term options for subsistence farmers who predominantly utilize the forest to sustain their livelihoods. Nevertheless, a flexible and varied range of deterrent techniques is probably the key to deterring wildlife, especially primates, which requires that each technique be cost-effective, easily manipulated and transferrable. This evaluation demonstrates the importance of long-term investment and proper stakeholder consideration when designing and implementing conflict mitigation strategies that will not only be successful, but will also be maintained by principle stakeholders once outside involvement is reduced. The continual and systematic assessment of such an intervention project has revealed developing trends in farmer actions and perceptions, and has shown that giving locals a sense of control and self-reliance is crucial in order to take a proactive role in conservation. Dissemination of program progress, both to local and external stakeholders, is also essential in order to persistently employ appropriate strategies to alleviate human-wildlife conflict and benefit conservation efforts in the long-term.

2008 Conservation Small Grant Award Report

The Mongoose Lemur (*Eulemur mongoz*): Re-assessment of conservation status and of its remaining habitat in northwest Madagascar”

Megan Shrum

A mixture of Madagascar’s high rates of endemism and deforestation makes the biodiversity hotspot a top priority for conservation. Even with the large amount of research conducted in the country, there are still many unknowns. New species and subspecies are still being recognized throughout the country. Furthermore, basic information about species that have been recognized for decades, such as distributions and population estimates, is still unknown. This information is needed in order to launch conservation management plans for a species.

The western dry deciduous forests of Madagascar are highly degraded and fragmented, causing great concern for the status of the biodiversity in the region. *Eulemur mongoz*, the mongoose lemur, is only found within this region. Until the recent establishment of the new Mahavavy-Kinkony Wetland Complex, Ankarafantsika National Park was the only protected area where this species was found. Their habitat preferences, exact distribution and current conservation status were unknown and the species had not been studied in over a decade.

Lemur surveys were focused on *E. mongoz* but all lemurs seen within the fragments were recorded in order to start a partial lemur distribution map of the new Mahavavy-Kinkony Wetland Complex. The purpose of this research was therefore two-fold: To re-assess the current status of *E. mongoz* and to determine the range of the other lemur species within the complex. Research within the complex is needed before the biodiversity found in the remaining fragments can be managed properly.

Nine forests in the Mahajanga Province of northwest Madagascar were visited May 10-June 24, 2008. Due to time restrictions and logistics, only five fragments were chosen in this region in which to conduct extensive lemur, botanical and habitat variable sampling. These forests were: Anjamena (16°03’02”S, 45°54’34”E), Ankamangoa (16°05’04”S, 45°52’23”E) and Andranomanenty Fragment 1, Fragment 2 and Fragment 3 (16°02’27”S, 45°38’02”E). Additionally, three areas within Ankarafantsika National Park were visited June 26 to July 21, 2008. Due to time constraints, only two forests in the park were surveyed for lemurs and botanical and habitat variables. The two pre-established grid systems in Ampijoroa (16°18’40”S, 46°48’37”E), referred to as Jardin Botanique A (JBA) (16°19’13”S, 46°48’26”E) and Jardin Botanique B (JBB) (16°17’55”S, 46°48’48”E) are comprised of different forest characteristics and provided an opportunity to test theories about habitat correlations with *E. mongoz* presence.

Fragments within both protected areas were surveyed using the strip transect method. Botanical and habitat variable sampling was also conducted in each fragment and checked for correlations with densities or presence absence data for the species. During surveys, all lemurs in the region were recorded and densities were determined. Point-quarter sampling was used to determine botanical and habitat characteristics of each fragment.

DBH and tree height were not correlated with *E. mongoz* densities as hypothesized but high humidity was significantly correlated with *E. mongoz* population densities. Densities were also significantly correlated with canopy cover. Fragment size was positively correlated with *E. mongoz* densities. Nested analysis ranking of the fragments surveyed were positively correlated with fragment size and mean daily high humidity. *E. mongoz* were not found in any fragments smaller than 250 hectares during this study. Fragment size appears to be a more important limiting factor for *E. mongoz* than it is for the other diurnal and cathemeral species found in this region. As the range of this species is limited to such a small region that is under incredible human pressures, fragmentation is a major concern for their conservation.

The highest densities of *E. mongoz* were found in Anjamena. *E. mongoz* densities at Anjamena have decreased dramatically since 1995, from 16.1 groups/km² to 2.5 group/km²; a rate of one group per year. The rate of loss of the population in Anjamena over the last 13 years is 85%. This qualifies the species to be transferred to Endangered or Critically Endangered IUCN status. Further research needs to be conducted to determine the rate of loss of forest in this region.

Compared to the previous research conducted within the range of *E. mongoz*, areas of forests have disappeared all together, remaining fragments have decreased in size and *E. mongoz* densities have decreased dramatically. All fragments

were within close proximity of people and forest products were depended on for sustenance. *Tavy* (slash and burn) for zebu pastures and agriculture were seen in all fragments visited outside of Ankarafantsika. The occurrence of *E. mongoz* at Ampijoroa in Ankarafantsika National park appears to be relatively stable. The densities in this area were not as high as those found in Anjamena but the densities have not declined over the past decade either. The *E. mongoz* distribution within the park is very sparse. The species has not been found further east than Ampijoroa, which means it may not be present in over three-quarters of the park.

High human pressures within the region highlight the urgent need for further research, conservation education and enforcement of the protected status. This project provides more knowledge of distribution, habitat preferences and actual conservation status of the lemurs in this region that can be used for management decisions, future research and future evaluation. BirdLife International and its affiliate ASITY Madagascar have a presence in the region. The large size of the complex makes it very difficult to reach many of the remote villages in the complex. Support and funding are needed for these organizations to expand into the remote region with more conservation education programs.

I submitted a thesis of this work for my MSC in Primate Conservation at Oxford Brookes University on September 12, 2008. I am currently working on articles for submission into scientific journals, as well as presenting at conferences (AAPA, ASP) and schools throughout North Carolina. I, along with a fellow researcher, have started working on a conservation education project for the region called Lambas for Lemurs. We are making lambas, sarong-like cloths used throughout Madagascar in everyday life for clothing, warmth, to carry objects and children and for decoration. They traditionally have an image of an object in everyday life such as fruit, birds, fish and cattle carts. There were none, however, with lemurs. Our lambas will have an image of a mongoose lemur and a conservation message. The lambas will be given out in exchange for participation in our conservation education program at markets throughout the complex. This project will be carried out in August 2009. (See lambasforlemurs.com for more information)



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OF ZOOS &
AQUARIUMS

AZA 2009 Annual Conference

PORTLAND • September 12-17, 2009

Mark Your Calendar!

Visit www.aza.org/annualconference
for all the latest information.

UPCOMING MEETINGS

ENRICHMENT EXTRA- GANZA 2009

Date: April 17, 2009

Sponsor: New Jersey Association for Biomedical Research and Merck & Co, Inc.

Location: National Conference Center, East Windsor, NJ

PROSIMIAN WORKSHOP

Dates: April 30, 2009 - May 2, 2009

Sponsor: Cleveland Metroparks Zoo

Location: Cleveland Metroparks Zoo, Cleveland, Ohio

Web Site: <http://www.clemetzoo.com/prosimianworkshop/>

THE PRIMATE MIND: BUILT TO CONNECT WITH OTHER MINDS

Dates: June 4, 2009 - June 7, 2009

Sponsor: Ettore Majorana Foundation and Centre for Scientific Culture; International School of Ethology, Ca' Foscari,

Location: Erice (Sicily), Italy

Web Site: http://www.emory.edu/LIVING_LINKS/primate_mind/

2009 CHIMPANZEE HUSBANDRY WORKSHOP

Dates: July 14, 2009 - July 16, 2009

Sponsor: Chimpanzee SSP

Location: Little Rock Zoo, Arkansas

Web Site: <http://www.chimp-ssp.org>

3RD CONGRESS OF THE EUROPEAN FEDERATION FOR PRIMATOLOGY (EFP)

Dates: August 12, 2009 - August 15, 2009

Sponsor: Anthropological Insti-

tute & Museum of the University of Zürich, Switzerland

Location: University of Zürich, Switzerland

Web Site: <http://www.aim.uzh.ch/EFP.html>

2009 ORANGUTAN SSP HUSBANDRY WORKSHOP

Dates: August 31, 2009 - September 2, 2009

Sponsor: Zoo Atlanta

Location: Zoo Atlanta

VTH INTERNATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONGRESS OF ALES HRDLICKA 'QUO VADIS HOMO...SOCIETAS HUMANA?

Dates: September 2, 2009 - September 5, 2009

Sponsor: Charles University in Prague, Czech Anthropological Society

Location: Prague and Humpolec, Czech Republic

Web Site: <http://www.anthropology-hrdlicka2009.cz>

32ND MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PRIMATOLOGISTS

Dates: September 18, 2009 - September 21, 2009

Sponsor: American Society of Primatologists

Location: Bahia Resort Hotel, San Diego, CA

Web Site: <http://www.asp.org/asp2009/index.htm>

7TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON BEHAVIOUR, PHYSIOLOGY AND GENETICS OF WILDLIFE

Dates: September 21, 2009 - September 24, 2009

Sponsor: Leibniz Institute for

Zoo and Wildlife Research (IZW) and the European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA)

Location: Berlin, Germany

Web Site: <http://www.izw-berlin.de/de/flink/7thIZW-Conference.html>

INTERNATIONAL PRIMATOLOGICAL SOCIETY XXIII CONGRESS

Dates: September 12, 2010 - September 18, 2010

Sponsor: International Primatological Society

Location: Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan

Web Site: <http://www.ips2010.jp/>

ASP receives a percentage of Amazon.com purchases made through the link on the ASP website:

<http://www.asp.org/links/index.html>

All proceeds received are used to support the Society's conservation efforts.

ASP made \$552.11 in Amazon.com referral fees in November 2008 - March 2009.

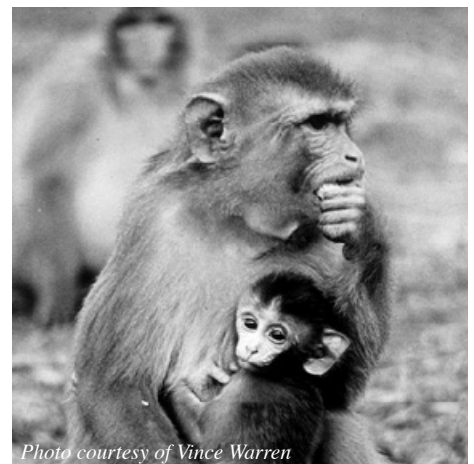


Photo courtesy of Vince Warren