ASP AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PRIMATOLOGISTS

BULLETIN

Banner artwork by Joel Ito

Carolyn L. Ehardt - Executive Secretary
Volume 35 - Numbers 1 & 2

Winter/Spring 2011

A Message from the President...

Dear Friends & Colleagues...

I hope this bulletin finds you all well. The spring semester at my university is rushing to a close, and it is difficult to think that in a few weeks several students with whom I have worked closely for several years will be setting off to start post-graduate careers elsewhere. I am sorry to see them go, but more than that I am happy for them, proud of their accomplishments and optimistic that they will forge satisfying careers and contribute to our science and society. One of ASP's goals is to help young primatologists like these graduating students to develop their skills in ways that promote primatology. To that end, you may recall, we have established a Legacy Fellowship program, and undertaken some new projects to support this program. Sometime later this year, we will have a lovely calendar to sell (online and at the meeting) featuring photos of diverse species of non-human primates by ASP members. When it goes online, we hope that you find it appealing (and priced attractively), and if so, please let your friends and colleagues know about it. A second fund-raising effort (which has an educational/outreach goal as well) is a ticketed "Bring the children" public lecture scheduled for Saturday evening at the annual meeting. Attendees of the lecture (to be given by Brian Hare, on the theme of cooperation) will have an opportunity afterwards to speak with primatologists and perhaps enjoy some hands-on activities, in collaboration with the Education Committee. This portion of the evening will in some ways reprise the activities presented by ASP at the National Science Festival last fall, and perhaps we can try out some new ones as well, to use at the next National Science Festival scheduled for March 2012. We have signed up to participate again!

You'll read updates on the meeting in Austin later in this bulletin. It is definitely shaping up to be an excellent meeting in terms of scientific and professional content, but also with an outsize variety of other activities, from book displays to fashion to musical performance... Truly something for everyone.

In other news for our members, there was much discussion this year (as every year) about our procedures and timelines for handling abstracts for the annual meeting, and the timing of the meeting itself. The Board of Directors talked about this extensively over email and in a conference call, and we will take it up at our next face-to-face meeting in September. It is understandable that everyone has a strong opinion on the matter, but equally understandable, especially with respect to timing, that there is no solution that all will find optimal. Rest assured that the issue has not been forgotten or ignored.

Many of you will be interested to know that the NIH is issuing a new (8th) edition of the *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals*. The draft of the new guide (for which comments were solicited) is available free online from the NIH website (through OLAW). The Captive Care Committee submitted comments on this draft on behalf of the ASP. If you are curious about what has changed in the new version compared to the current version, the American Association of Laboratory Animal Science (AALAS) has prepared a document (available via free download from their website – search for "New Guide Comparison Document") comparing the two versions.

I don't need to remind you that in early March, a triple disaster of earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear plant malfunction struck northeastern coastal Japan. I and other members of ASP have been in touch with colleagues in Japan asking the news of primatologists and of monkeys. It seems, thankfully, that primatologists are all safe and accounted for, but the research station at Kinkazan Island, just west of the epicenter of the earthquake, was damaged and the monkeys in the region near the damaged nuclear reactor may be at risk for exposure to damaging radiation. This terrible event will be felt in Japan and around the world for months and perhaps years to come, and one small part of it will continue to concern primatologists more than others, perhaps. Aside from expressions of concern and sympathy, we do not know of specific actions that we can take (yet) to aid our colleagues in Japan. If you learn of one, please let me know.

Adult male Japanese macaque of the Arashiyama E troop, Kyoto, Japan
– MA Huffman

The 34th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Primatologists
September 16-19, 2011
Austin, Texas

With over 230 abstracts and 240 registered participants, the 2011 meeting promises to be one of the Society's biggest meetings. With the highest level of scientific exchange, this meeting is not to be missed! If you have yet to register, please do so, online at www.asp.org. Advance registration rates will continue through August 15, 2011; following, only on-site registration will be available.

All sessions and social events will be held at the Hilton Austin in downtown Austin, Texas. Standing and ad hoc committees will meet on Friday, September 16th. The meeting will commence with the opening reception on Friday evening at 7:00 p.m. The regular scientific portion of the meeting will begin at 8:00 a.m. on Saturday, September 17th, and will end with the traditional closing evening banquet on Monday, September 19th.

This year we are pleased to offer a wonderful sequence of featured speakers:

Keynote Speaker
Dr. Richard Wrangham
Department of Human Evolutionary Biology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA
Chimpanzees, Bonobos and the Self-Domestication Hypothesis

2010 Distinguished Primatologist
Dr. Karen Strier
Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI
Behavior and Conservation over Ecological and Evolutionary Time

Interdisciplinary Symposium on "Reproductive Function & Dysfunction in Nonhuman Primates" Featured Speaker
Dr. Judy Cameron
Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA
The Impact of Everyday Life Stresses on Reproductive Function: Mechanisms Underlying Stress Sensitivity

Past President's Address
Dr. Suzette Tardif
Barshop Institute for Longevity & Aging Studies, University of Texas Health Sciences Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX
Marmosets as Marmosets and Marmosets as Models: Life at the Interface

Meeting Activities

In addition to our full schedule of symposia, workshops, posters, and oral paper presentations, this year we also are excited to continue to offer several fun social and fundraising events. The second annual fun run for conservation and student travel will be held following the opening reception. Participants will receive an engraved pint glass with the ASP 2011 logo and will set off on the ***Mangabey Miler*** through downtown Austin, experiencing Austin's fantastic nightlife having a good time for a good cause. Additionally, we encourage participation in the annual ***Silent Auction for Conservation*** (discussed in more detail elsewhere in this bulletin). Auction items that cannot be brought to the meeting via air travel may be sent directly to: *Justin McNulty, C/O ASP 2011, 2525 S. Lamar Blvd., Suite 12, Austin, TX 78704*. Steve Schapiro has been working hard to organize a new and exciting event: ***ASP Karaoke Live!*** Details are coming together nicely and the ASP House Band is pretty much together and ready to play your primate-adapted songs. All we need are the *acts*! Please get your song together and e-mail Dr. Schapiro at sschapir@mdanderson.org. Finally, Dorothy Fragaszy encourages all participants to bring their crazy primate hats to the meeting for a fun-filled ***Primate Hat Contest (see her announcement, below)***.

Continued...Next page...

Accommodations

The Hilton is offering special, low rates to meeting attendees. Rooms with single or double beds are available for $139/night, with a $20 charge for each additional person, plus taxes. These rates will apply for three days before and after the scheduled dates of September 16-19, 2011. We encourage meeting attendees to stay at the conference hotel to ensure that ASP benefits maximally from the services provided. Please make your hotel reservations soon at: https://asp.org/meetings/conference.cfm.

Airfare & Local Transportation

American Airlines is the official airline for ASP 2011 and they are offering a 5% discount off the lowest applicable published airfare. To receive the 5% discount, use **Promotion Code 7891AJ.** The discount can be used for American Airlines and American Eagle flights only and is valid only for travel to Austin, TX on September 13-22, 2011. Flights can be booked online at http://www.aa.com/.

The local airport is Austin-Bergstrom International Airport (Airport Code: AUS), which is located approximately 7 minutes from the Hilton Austin. Typical taxi fares are $25 each way.

Important Information for Presenters

Oral presenters, please note that only Apple computers will be available and you will not be able to use your own laptop. PC users should be certain that their presentation(s) are in the appropriate format to play on Mac computers. Please bring your talks on a disk or flash drive, and plan to arrive at your sessions a few minutes early to load your files onto the computer. This will ensure that sessions progress smoothly in the time allotted. There will be a Mac available for on-site presentation check and revision.

Poster presenters, please note that the maximum poster size is 4' wide and 3' tall. Please ensure that your poster will fit into this space.

Things to do in Austin:

The Hilton Austin is one block from Austin's famous Sixth Street nightlife (www.6street.com) and walking distance to entertainment, shopping and dining in the Warehouse Entertainment and 2nd Street Districts (www.2ndstreetdistrict.com). It is within strolling distance of the famous Congress Ave. Bridge; at dusk you can witness 1.5 million Mexican free-tail bats emerge from under the bridge and fill the evening sky. Additional area highlights include the Capitol Building <http://www.tspb.state.tx.us/SPB/capitol/texcap.htm>, the Bob Bullock Texas Historical Museum <http://www.thestoryoftexas.com/> and the LBJ Presidential Library <http://www.lbjlibrary.org/>.

Additional information about the meeting is forthcoming. Keep checking for email from the Scientific Program Committee! We look forward to seeing everyone in Austin this September.

Important Update Announcement Regarding Accommodations & Airfare

Each year, a massive music festival is held in Austin – Austin City Limits, or ACL. In years past, ACL has been held on the weekend that The University of Texas at Austin Longhorns football team does not play. The football schedule was recently adjusted, and now ACL 2011 will be held **the same weekend as ASP 2011.**

What does this mean for you?

Hotel rooms will be expensive and hard to come by, unless you reserve using the ASP room block. The Hilton Austin is the official hotel of ASP 2011 and is now accepting reservations. Please book directly into the conference room block (http://www.hilton.com/en/hi/groups/personalized/A/AUSCVHH-ASP-20110916/index.jhtml?WT.mc_id=POG). In order to receive the special conference rate, please state that you are attending the ASP conference. Bookings must be made by August 16th; however, **we encourage you to reserve as soon as possible.** Once our room block has been filled, we may not be able to guarantee the special conference rate of 139.00 USD/night.

Airfares will likely be expensive. **Over 60,000 people will be flocking to Austin for the ACL festival.** Either book your airfare now, or keep a close eye on the airfares. To receive a 5% discount off the lowest applicable published air fare on American Airlines, remember to use Promotion Code **7891AJ** when you book on-line at http://www.aa.com/ (for American Airlines and American Eagle flights, only).

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GET THAT CAP/BONNET/FEDORA/HAT
gussied up and enter the inaugural HAT CONTEST
at the upcoming meeting in Austin!

This is the millinery opportunity you have been waiting for…
Create your own primate-themed masterpiece!

Enter the contest by appearing at the judging wearing your hat - but it would be helpful to email Doree Fragaszy (doree@uga.edu) ahead of time indicating that you plan to enter, so that we have some idea of how many hats we will be judging.

Judging will take place right after the close of the business meeting on Monday, in the same room. Judging criteria will include: fashion worthiness, stability/"wearability," and primate interest.

Winners will be announced at the banquet (if you are wearing that hat!) and (edible) prizes awarded (Best Gentleman's Hat; Best Lady's Hat). You also get bragging rights for the next year. [I'm not sure this should be highlighted on your CV, however.]

If you are interested in judging hats, please email Doree.

Let's hope we have many to judge!

2011 ASP Conservation Grant Recipients

The Conservation Committee is pleased to announce the following recipients of a 2011 ASP Conservation Grant:

- **Eddaly Cuesta del Moral. "Independent effects of habitat loss and fragmentation on the distribution, abundance and group composition of howler monkeys and spider monkeys in the Lacandona rainforest, Mexico." $1500**
- **Carolina Gómez-Posada. "Evaluating the potential for bamboo forest agroecosystems to foster red howler monkeys conservation in a highly fragmented and privately-owned landscape in the Colombian Eje Cafetero region." $1500**
- **Nanda Grow. "Altitudinal distribution, density, and conservation status of pygmy tarsiers (*Tarsius pumilus*) in central Sulawesi, Indonesia." $1500**
- **Tracie McKinney. "Assessment of human-monkey conflict at Cahuita National Park, Costa Rica." $740**
- **Bebongnchu Loveline Nkobenai. "The role of early childhood conservation education on chimpanzees conservation in the Mak-Betchou forest block, South West Cameroon." $976**
- **Ganga Ram Regmi. "Estimating group density of Assamese macaques *Macaca assamensis* using multiple covariate distance sampling in Lower Kanchenjungha Area, Eastern Nepal." $1500**
- **Travis Steffens. "Habitat loss and fragmentation effects on primate species occurrence and diversity in multiple landscapes in northwest Madagascar." $1500**
- **DJAGOUN Chabi Adéyèmi Marc Sylvestre. "Hunting and trade primates for animal based medicine purposes in southern Benin: Implications for long term conservation." $1300**

-- Erin P. Riley, Chair, Conservation Committee

Chimpanzee *Pan troglodytes;*
Sweetwaters Chimpanzee Sanctuary,
Ol Pejeta Conservancy, Kenya
-- Julie Wieczkowski

Conservation Status: Endangered

The ASP Conservation Committee is pleased to announce the recipients of the Brumback Aotus Conservation Grant, to support conservation-related research on owl monkeys (Aotus):

Cecilia Juarez, " Forest composition and use of patches of forest to evaluate demographic parameters in owl monkey groups (*Aotus azarai*) inhabiting a naturally fragmented habitat in the Argentinean Chaco," $4766

Angela Maldonado, "The Aotus Project: Participatory conservation to address the illegal trade of night monkeys for biomedical research, Colombian-Peruvian border," $1500

Sam Shanee, "Distribution and abundance of the endemic Peruvian night monkey (*Aotus miconax*)," $3734

This opportunity has been made possible through the generosity of Dr. Roger Brumback, currently Professor of Pathology and Psychiatry at Creighton University School of Medicine, whose research in the 1970's contributed greatly to our knowledge of *Aotus* cytogenetics. In recognition of his important work, a species of *Aotus* was named after him: *Aotus brumbacki*.

-- Erin P. Riley, Chair, Conservation Committee

The Awards and Recognition Committee wishes to announce the 2011 recipients of the Maderas Rainforest Conservancy Scholarship for education and training in field primatology:

Sasha Gottlieb - an undergraduate student at Washington University in St. Louis, MO, pursuing a BA in Psychology and Anthropology

Jordan Miller - an undergraduate student at Duke University in Durham, NC, working toward a BA in Evolutionary Anthropology

The scholarships will provide research and career training in field courses taught at La Suerte Biological Research Station, Costa Rica, or Ometepe Biological Research Station, Nicaragua. The goals of the MRC are to advance research, education and conservation of primates and tropical forests. The annual awards are selected through the American Society of Primatologists Awards and Recognition Committee and the application process is conducted through the ASP web site.

ASP wishes to thank Dr. Andrew R. Halloran, Director of Operations at the Maderas Rainforest Conservancy, for providing these generous awards.

-- Peter Judge, Chair, Awards and Recognition Committee

2011 ASP Ruppenthal Travel Award Recipients

The Ruppenthal Student Travel awards were created at the 2005 ASP meeting in Portland, Oregon, in memory of Gerry "Rupe" Ruppenthal, who had never missed a single ASP conference and often used his own money to make sure students from the Infant Primate Research Laboratory and the University of Washington, where he worked for most of his career, could accompany him and experience their first scientific conference.

While there are many great applicants each year, the committee attempts to continue in Gerry's footsteps and identify students who would otherwise not be able attend the conference and/or experience all that ASP has to offer. We extend our congratulations to the following winners of this year's awards:

Erin Kane, Department of Anthropology, Ohio State University. Abstract Title: Monthly, Seasonal and Annual Dietary Variation in *Cercopithecus diana* in the Ivory Coast's Taï National Park.

Laura Brenskelle, Department of Biological Sciences, Clemson University. Abstract Title: Caretaker Contributions to Foraging Behavior in Young Wild Golden Lion Tamarins (*Leontopithecus rosalia*) in the Uniao Reserve, RJ, Brazil.

Alexander Georgiev, Department of Human Evolutionary Biology, Harvard University. Abstract Title: Presence of Estrous Females Associated with Reduced Feeding Time in Male Chimpanzees at Kanyawara (Uganda) Regardless of their Dominance Rank.

Kerry Ossi-Lupo, Program in Anthropological Sciences, Stony Brook University. Abstract Title: The Role of Nutritional and Mechanical Properties in Feeding Selectivity of Juvenile Phayre's Leaf Monkeys (*Trachypithecus phayrei crepusculus*).

Dara Adams Department of Anthropology, Ohio State University. Abstract Title: Observations of Termitarium Geophagy by Bald-faced Saki Monkeys (*Pithecia irrorata*) in Madre de Dios, Peru.

ASP GENERAL SMALL GRANT AWARDS - 2011 COMPETITION

APPLICATIONS DUE: 15 June 2011

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.

See: https://www.asp.org/grants/research/index.cfm

Questions to: Kai McCormack and Erin Kinnally, co-chairs of the ASP Research and Development Committee for 2010-2012...

Temminck's Red Colobus
Procolobus (or Piliocolobus) badius temminckii
Abuko Nature Reserve, The Gambia
- Dawn Starin

Conservation Status: Endangered

ASP Treasurer's Report

The Membership and Finance Committee is undertaking initiatives to increase and sustain our membership. We contacted previous members who were not current members and encouraged them to rejoin, with a letter from the President, Dorothy Fragaszy, highlighting some of the activities of the Society. We also are contacting authors who submitted manuscripts to AJP but are not ASP members. The Subcommittee on Recruitment and Retention is currently working on "Join ASP" posters, which we hope to distribute at the annual meeting in Austin, and to mail to Universities in the fall. Our hope is that these efforts will increase membership and raise awareness of the importance of sustained membership in the Society.

If you haven't yet renewed your membership in ASP for 2011, now is a great time to do so. Log on to the members only section of www.asp.org to renew.

The subcommittee on recruitment and retention is working extensively with the ASP2012 local organizing committee to prominently advertise the 2012 meeting at the 2011 meeting.

You may have noticed that ASP is now utilizing automated processing of credit card payments. So while renewing your membership or registering for the conference, when you click "submit" the credit card payment is immediately processed. This is a more efficient way of handling credit card payments and results in fewer entry errors. We are grateful for Nancy Capitanio's hard work in getting this set up and running properly.

-- Kimberley Phillips, ASP Treasurer

Male northern muriquis *Brachyteles hypoxanthus*
RPPN Feliciano Miguel Abdala,
Caratinga, Minas Gerais, Brazil

-- Carla B. Possamai
(provided by K.B. Strier)

Conservation Status: Critically Endangered

ASP COMMITTEE ROSTERS AND UPDATES

Awards and Recognition Committee:

Peter Judge, Chair
Irwin Bernstein
Nancy Caine
Marilyn Norconk

The Awards and Recognition Committee is pleased to announce that **Sasha Gottlieb** and **Jordan Miller** have each been awarded a **Maderas Rainforest Conservancy Scholarship**. The annual scholarships are funded through an educational grant from the Maderas Rainforest Conservancy to advance research, education and conservation of primates and tropical forests. The scholarship provides full tuition and support for an approximately one-month field course at La Suerte Biological Research Station, Costa Rica or Ometepe Biological Research Station, Nicaragua.

Eighteen undergraduate and graduate students applied and the Awards and Recognition Committee had difficulty selecting just two awardees. We hope that some of this year's applicants will apply when the scholarships are offered again next year. We wish to thank Andrew Halloran, Director of Operations of the Maderas Rainforest Conservancy, for generously providing the scholarships. I would also like to thank the members of the Committee, Irwin Bernstein, Nancy Caine and Marilyn Norconk, for their careful deliberations in conferring the awards.

The Awards and Recognition Committee is currently soliciting nominations for American Society of Primatologists awards. Awards include, but are not limited to, the Distinguished Primatologist Award, Distinguished Service Award, and the Special Recognition/Achievement Award. Please see the website for ASP award descriptions and nomination procedures. Completed nomination applications are due by July 1st of the year in which the nominee is to be considered for an award.

Captive Care Committee:

Mollie Bloomsmith & Melinda Novak, Co-Chairs

Kate Baker
Andrea Clay
Kris Coleman
Sian Evans
Amy Fultz
Alison Grand
Tina Koban
Corrine Lutz
Jaine Perlman
Jennifer Sullivan
Jim Weed
Alesha West
Julie Worlein

ASP's "Primate Care" committee is co-chaired by Mollie Bloomsmith and Melinda Novak. The committee was recently formed to advocate for the appropriate care and welfare of nonhuman primates in all settings; to cooperate with other organizations regarding issues of appropriate primate care; to serve as a resource on research findings and methods relating to primate care, and to encourage scientific investigation of appropriate primate care.

There have been a number of recent changes to regulations of captive primate care, and this gave the committee an opportunity to develop recommendations regarding those new standards. We submitted comments to the Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International (AAALAC) on their position statements regarding social housing and cage size for laboratory primates. These position statements will influence how AAALAC is applying the information provided in the 2011 edition of The Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, and so could affect many members of ASP.

Our next projects will be providing links to primate care regulations on the ASP website, and developing ideas for an award related to primate welfare.

We would like to add other members with expertise in veterinary medicine and field work with primates, so please contact Mollie (mabloom@emory.edu) or Melinda (mnovak@psych.umass.edu) if you are interested in joining this committee.

Conservation Committee:

Erin Riley, Chair
Rich Bergl
Bert Covert
Eduardo Fernandez-Duque
Kathy Jack
Susan Lappan
Grainne McCabe
Michele Petraca
Larissa Swedell

Donate Auction Items for Silent Auction for Conservation at the Upcoming 34th ASP Meeting!

The ASP Conservation Committee would like to remind all members of the upcoming Silent Auction for Conservation at the 34th meeting in Austin. The Silent Auction is the largest fundraiser for the ASP Conservation Fund. Your support allows us to fund 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.

Possible items for donation include: popular "primate" related memorabilia, interesting items collected in habitat countries, primate-related books, or artwork. Book authors, please consider donating signed copies of your excellent work. Often local businesses donate tickets or gift certificates so be sure to keep eye out for such items during bidding time!

Please bring your items for donation with you to Austin and drop them off at the auction tables before the opening reception (Fri, 9/16). If you do not have room in your luggage or are unable to attend but still have items to donate, you may ship them to:

Justin McNulty
C/O ASP 2011
2525 S. Lamar Blvd., Suite 12
Austin, TX 78704

If you have any questions about the auction, please contact Erin Riley

ASP COMMITTEE ROSTERS AND UPDATES (continued...)

(epriley@mail.sdsu.edu). Thank you for your continued support of the ASP Conservation Committee and Fund. We look forward to seeing you all bidding early and bidding often at the Silent Auction Tables in Austin!

Education Committee:

Katie Hinde, Chair
Drew Birnie
Amanda Dettmer
Karen Hambright
Annika Paukner
Jaine Perlman
Mike Reid
Adam Smith
Darlene Smucny
Elaine Videan

No current statement.

History and Records Committee:

Suzette Tardif, Chair
Christine Swanson

No current statement.

Media and Information Committee:

Allyson J. Bennett, Chair
John Capitanio
Jessica Crast
J. Dee Higley
Brian Kelly
Corinna Ross
Julienne Rutherford

The activities of the M&I Committee include alerting the membership to featured articles in the American Journal of Primatology, assisting the President in news and notes, and initiating social media efforts to facilitate communications among members of the society.

The new ASP Members Facebook group has grown rapidly and serves as a venue to facilitate communications among members of the society. ASP members who would like to join the Facebook group should request membership via the ASP Members Only section and through Facebook. Please remember that both steps are required to be added to the group. If you have any questions or suggestions about the group please send an email to one of the committee members.

A number of ASP members are engaged in outreach, education and communication efforts about primatology via blogging. Our committee is assembling a links page to share with ASP members and the broader community. A few of them are below; please send a message if you have one that you would like to add.

Alexander Georgiev's African cousins: chimpanzees and bonobos. http://africandayz.blogspot.com/

Raymond Ho's Prancing Papio: Primatology for the People. http://theprancingpapio.blogspot.com/

Barbara J. King's Friday Animal Blog. http://www.barbarajking.com/blog.htm

Hogan Sherrow's blog. Adventure, Philosophy, Facts. http://hogansherrow.wordpress.com/

Julienne Rutherford's Biological Anthropology Developing Investigators Troop (BANDIT). http://aapabandit.blogspot.com/

James Holland Jones' Monkey's Uncle: Notes on human ecology, population, and infectious disease. http://monkeysuncle.stanford.edu/

Finally, Allyson Bennett, Julienne Rutherford, and other ASP members are using twitter hashtag #ASP2011 for information related to the upcoming annual meeting in Austin. If you're an ASP tweeter feel free to get in touch via @Allyson-JBennett or @JNRutherford.

Program Committee:

Sue Howell & Brian Kelly, Co-Chairs
Andrea Clay
Sian Evans
Jo Fritz
Paul Houghton
Matt Kessler
Gabriele Lubach
Pablo Morales
Melanie Schwandt
Jane Sutherland
Suzette Tardif
Daniel White
Sarah Williams-Blangero
Julie Worlein

Please see up-to-date information for the September 2011 meeting in Austin - pages 2 -3 of this Bulletin...

Publications Committee:

Dee Higley, Chair
John Capitanio
Linda Fedigan
Jeff French
Bill Hopkins
Lynne Isbell
Randy Kyes
Jeff Rogers
Tara Stoinski
Steve Suomi

No current statement.

Research and Development Committee:

Kai McCormack & Erin Kinnally, Co-Chairs
Carola Borries
Janice Chism
Lynn Fairbanks
Caroline Hostetler
Michael Jarcho
Lisa Jones-Engel
Andreas Koenig
Leanne Nash
Ken Sayers
Adam Smith
Larry Williams

The Research and Development Committee reminds you that the deadline for online submission of applications for the 2011 ASP General Small Research Grants began January 1, 2011, and **will close June 15, 2011**. 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. Approximately 5-10 grants are awarded each year. Please note that sponsorship is required for all applications. If you are an ASP full member, an ASP student member, or an ASP Emeritus member, you can act as your own sponsor. If you are a non-member, you must have either a full or Emeritus member as your sponsor. After you contact potential sponsors, all you need from them is their email address (to put in the online application system). The online application system will email the potential sponsor with instructions on how to endorse your application. Student members of ASP are particularly encouraged to submit their best ideas! Contact committee co-chairs Erin Kinnally (ek2500@columbia.edu) or Kai McKormack (KMcCormack@spelman.edu) with questions.

Conservation Small Grants Award Report:

Forest on Phnom Delai (Mt. Delai) at approximately 670 m elevation
-- Eric Neilson

The use of singing behaviour to model the occupancy of pileated gibbons (Hylobates pileatus) in the Cardamom Mountains, Cambodia

Eric Neilson
Oxford Brookes University

***Background*:** Occupancy is a species population state variable that assesses the proportion of a landscape at which the local abundance of a species is > 0 (Mackenzie et al., 2002). As a possible surrogate for abundance or density, which often require substantial effort, or as the state variable in question, occupancy provides insight into species population dynamics and health (Mackenzie et al., 2006). Beyond simple monitoring, modeling occupancy as a function of habitat and site covariates allows for investigation of species habitat requirements as well as sources of disturbance (Mackenzie, 2005; Mackenzie et al., 2006; Olson et al., 2009).

Through repeated visits to fixed listening points, and detection of their loud vocalizations, I surveyed the population of *Hylobates pileatus* in three areas in Phnom Samkos Wilderness Sanctuary (PSWS) in the Cardamom Mountains of southwest Cambodia. Occupancy modeling was utilized as a preliminary assessment of the distribution and determinants of that distribution for *H. pileatus* in PSWS, an area that has been the subject of minimal ecological and wildlife studies due to inaccessibility from conflict and lack of infrastructure (Momberg and Daltry, 2000). The mountainous topography, and the prevalence of hunting and subsequent lack of primate habituation, render direct counts of the gibbons ineffectual.

***Project aims*:** 1. Model the occupancy and detectability of *H. pileatus* in PSWS as functions of habitat covariates. 2. Describe and compare demographic and temporal difference in the singing behavior of *H. pileatus* within and between the three survey areas.

Methods:

Data collection: Singing and habitat data were collected using fixed-point sampling from three areas in PSWS; Stung (river) Keo, Stung Ta Sok and Stung Delai between April 26th and July 16th, 2010. Point-quarter sampling (Ganzhorn, 2003) was used to assess habitat variables. Within each quadrat, data for tree density, diversity and size, as well as canopy cover and connectivity, were collected. Elevation, topography, slope, aspect and GPS location were measured at the point center. Within a 5 X 5 m plot placed in the northwest quadrant, seven measures of disturbance were estimated using a DAFOR scale.

Each fixed listening point was visited five times at Stung Keo and Stung Ta Sok, and four times at Stung Delai. Site visit duration was determined in a way that would encompass the majority of any song heard but would also allow for many fixed points to be visited. Thereby, a 15 minute (raised to 20 minutes for the second two areas) duration was

employed. While the songs of *Hylobates* gibbons can last upwards of 30 minutes (Geissmann, et al., 2005), durations are often closer to 10 minutes (Raemakers et al., 1984; Geissmann and Nijman, 2006) (11.00 $\pm$ 2.83 min for *H. pileatus*; Traeholt et al., 2006). During each site visit the exact start and stop time, sex (Traeholt et al. 2005), estimated distance to, direction and duration of each *H. pileatus* song phrase were recorded, as well as the estimated number of groups calling.

Data Analysis: For each fixed listening point, a detection history was derived by assigning a 1 for visits in which *H. pileatus* was heard singing within 500 m, and a 0 for visits in which calls were heard from further away or not at all. Data from each area were modeled using pre-defined parameterizations in the program PRESENCE to assess general changes in detectability between sites. As no survey area had more than 22 points, no covariates were included so as to not overparameterize the models (Elith, et al., 2006; Donovan and Hines, 2007). Then, all points were added to one data set and occupancy and detectability were estimated as functions of several site specific covariates. Covariate modeling was conducted by constraining ψ and p to be a function of different combinations of habitat covariates. Models were ranked by PRESENCE based on AIC weights. From the top ranked models (within 2 AIC units of the top ranked model), the weights of each covariate were added together to assess their relative contribution to either occupancy or detectability (Burnham and Anderson, 2002; Mackenzie et al., 2006).

Only groups in which both sexes were known to be present were included in singing behavior data analysis. For singing times, only the first 4 visits to each fixed point and the first 15 minutes of each visit were included to ensure similarity between data sets for comparison. The time of day of singing was compared between the three groups. The frequency of great calls and male and female short phrases per group, per 15 minute listening sample, were compared between the three areas. Durations of call phrases (great calls, female, male) were tabulated and compared between sites. An overall mean frequency and mean duration were calculated for PSWS. Frequency and duration of singing of all types of phrases were tested for correlations with time of day. Each variable was compared against a normal distribution using a Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. As the data were not normally distributed, the Kruskal Wallis non-parametric comparison of means and Mann Whitney U *post hoc* tests were used to compare survey area variables, and Spearman rank-order correlations were used for testing relationships. SPSS 17.0 was used for all statistical analysis.

Results and Discussion: Results of this project described key aspects of the distribution and singing behavior of *H. pileatus* in Cambodia. Their estimated probability of occupancy throughout the mid- to high-elevation forest of PSWS was high at 80.9% $\pm$ 0.18, with a correspondingly low probability of detection of 0.154 $\pm$ 0.039. Modeling revealed a positive correlation between elevation and tree diversity and the probability of detection, and a weak positive correlation between tree elevation and the probability of occupancy. The singing behavior and song structure of *H. pileatus* in the western Cardamom Mountains of Cambodia demonstrated variation in every measured character. It was quite apparent that singing frequency and consistency were higher in the high-elevation and marginally accessible forests near Stung Delai and Stung Keo, and were more fickle in Stung Ta Sok. The reduced probability of occupancy, detection and great calls at lower elevations is hypothesized to be a result of a change in the behavior of *H. pileatus* due to increased human disturbance.

The probability of detecting *H. pileatus* at least once, after *x* surveys given species detectabiltiy (at low and high elevations), was calculated. Based on a 95% confidence interval and *p* from the top ranked model, 17 site visits are needed to ensure that *H. pileatus* is not present. Only 8 visits are needed at elevations over 800 m. Assessment of total effort revealed only a slight increase in sites required for the same precision between high- and low-elevation areas at the point of least effort.

It is my intention to maintain correspondence with governmental and non-governmental organizations in Cambodia to develop long-term monitoring and protection of *H. pileatus* based on the results of this study. Total effort requirements will be sent to the Cambodian Ministry of Environment and Fauna and Flora International, with recommendations for monitoring *H. pileatus* in a long-term capacity. In addition, recommendations for allocation of protection effort with considerations of the importance of elevation and tree diversity in predicting the occupancy and detectabiltiy of *H. pileatus* will also be communicated to relevant stakeholders.

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Forest along the stung (river) Ta Sok at approximately 500 m elevation

-- Eric Neilson

Forest on Phnom Samkos (Mt. Samkos) at approximately 770 m elevation

-- Eric Neilson

Conservation Small Grants Award Report:

Progress report: Diurnal primate survey in Nakai Nam Theun National Protected Area, central Eastern Lao, PDR [January to March 2011]

Camille N. Z. Coudrat

Ph.D. candidate, Primate Conservation
Oxford Brookes University, Department of Anthropology and Geography, UK

This is to report on the progress of my research project that I am currently conducting in Nakai Nam Theun National Protected Area (NNT NPA) (Figure 1), as part of a Ph.D. study. The NNT NPA (~3,700 km^2) supports an impressive population of threatened mammals and therefore should be regarded as a priority area for Lao wildlife conservation. Nine primate species inhabit the area: Vulnerable pygmy loris (*Nycticebus pygmaeus*), Vulnerable bengal slow loris (*N. bengalensis*), Endangered red-shanked douc (*Pygathrix nemaeus*), Endangered Hatinh langur (*Trachypithecus [f.] hatinhensis*), Endangered southern white-cheeked gibbon (*Nomascus siki*), Vulnerable pig-tailed macaque (*Macaca leonina*), Vulnerable stump-tailed macaque (*M. arctoides*), Least Concern Rhesus macaque (*M. mulatta*), and Least Concern Assemese macaque (*M. assamensis*). The area represents one of the most important site for primate conservation in Lao PDR. Distribution and status of each of these species remain unknown in NNT NPA. All primate species and other wildlife are threatened in the area because of illegal hunting. This research aims to relate distribution and/or abundance of primate species to anthropogenic factors (proximity to Vietnamese border, proximity to villages, threats encountered, etc.) and to environmental factors (various vegetation characteristics). Information will help to improve management of the area, notably with prioritization of some key areas. Note that the original project was supposed to focus solely on the red-shanked douc monkey (*P. nemaeus*); due to no previous knowledge of the research site, time constraints, and the hunting occurring, the project now focuses on all primate species in the area. This will, however, help to establish the best areas for a behavioural study of doucs in the future. Basic data on primate detections and threats are presented here.

Fieldwork will be carried out over the year 2011, and different sites will be visited at each field trip. From January 2011 to March 2011, I visited three field sites within NNT NPA. All primate species were recorded along transects in Nam Chae zone ("1" in Figure 1), Near Ban Xeuk ("2" in Figure 1) and Maka ("3" in Figure 1). Figures 2 and 3 illustrate location of sightings of the various primate species.

Northern pig-tailed macaque (*Macaca leonina*)
Only recorded in Nam Chae site. The species was encountered on three occasions. On the 22nd January, 12h03, calls were heard ~300 away from the observers, and one of the team members went to identify the species (0529334 E, 1977671 N). On the 25th January, 7h49 and 9h42, the species was encountered twice on the same transect.

Assamese/Rhesus macaques (Macaca assamensis/mulatta)
Only recorded in Ban Xeuk and Maka sites. Macaque species were sighted on 7 occasions over the period: 4 times in Ban Xeuk and 3 times in Maka. Dense canopy and/or distance from the observer did not permit identification of the species. From the colour of the fur and the form of the tail, these only could have been rhesus macaques (*M. mulatta*) or Assamese macaques (*M. assamensis*). Sightings occurred from 735 up to 1051 m altitude. Whenever sighted, the animals would flee from the observers. Remains of a a non-identified macaque (presumably *M. assamensis* or *M. mulatta*) were seen along a snare track in Ban Xeuk site.

Stump-tailed macaque (*M. arctoides*)
Only recorded in Maka site. One live stump-tailed macaque was caught in a snare along one of the transects in Maka site and was released (see photo, below).

Red-shanked doucs (*Pygathrix nemaeus*)
In Nam Chae site, doucs were encountered on three different occasions. On the 23th January, one group was observed; dense canopy did not allow an estimate of group size (0528580 E, 1978600 N). On the 30th January, 11h21, one group was observed sleeping in trees (0531447 E, 1982407 N). One male made an alarm call at first sight of the observers but the group afterward did not flee. On the 1st February, the same group was sighted 3 times on the same transect (0533119 E, 1933640 N).

In Ban Xeuk site, doucs were sighted on 2 different occasions at the approximate same location (1063 and 1043 m altitude), which suggests the same group was sighted. On sightings, the group fled from the observers right away.

In Maka site, doucs were sighted on 2 different occasions, at two different locations approximately 2 kms apart; the 2 sightings may be of 2 different groups. The first sighting occurred at an altitude of 1255 m; the group fled from the observers right away and no alarm calls were heard. The second sighting occurred at an elevation of 770 m. Some individuals fled from the observers while others stayed above us hiding in the canopy for about 15 minutes; some alarm calls were heard during that time. Three juveniles were sighted as well as a mother with its infant on her belly. Group size estimate was 25-30 individuals.

Southern white cheeked gibbons (*Nomascus siki*)
In Nam Chae site, gibbons were heard daily between 6h00 am and 7h30 am. Number of groups calling was assessed from each camp with approximate direction of call. Eight groups may be present in the research site covered. The species was never encountered during transect walks.

In Ban Xeuk and Maka sites, no gibbons were heard or seen during the totality of the fieldwork, which suggests their absence from the area covered. When asked, villagers said that they usually hear the gibbons around October-November. One group, however, was heard in the morning from the village Maka Tai, coming from a mountain south-east of the village (area not visited).

Threats

Threats or indicators of threat encountered in these areas were: snares (either isolated traps or several along a track), people camps, Vietnamese marks on trees. Snares were sometimes old and not functional (although some wires were still hanging on the branch). People using snares may come back every season to put in place old and new wires. Both Vietnamese people crossing the border and people from villages in the area may put the snares in place. Vietnamese people come into the NPA legally or illegally to trade goods (rice, noodles, clothes, gasoline , beer, etc.) with villagers and may get in return wildlife hunted by villagers.

Preliminary Recommendations

- Focus on key areas within the NPA: Resources should be directed to some key areas until illegal activities are controlled in these areas.
- Control of illegal hunting: Patrols and law enforcement should be increased and directed to those focus areas; patrolling should be done regularly and along different routes; patrolling teams should be regularly supervised by the area's management authority; fines should be increased when illegal activity is witnessed; patrols should be increased along the Lao-Vietnam border to control illegal entry of Vietnamese within the area.
- Encourage national and international experts and students to conduct studies in NNT and use data collected for management decisions.
- Make Lao products available to villages close to the Vietnam border that depend on Vietnamese goods and may trade for them with hunted wildlife.

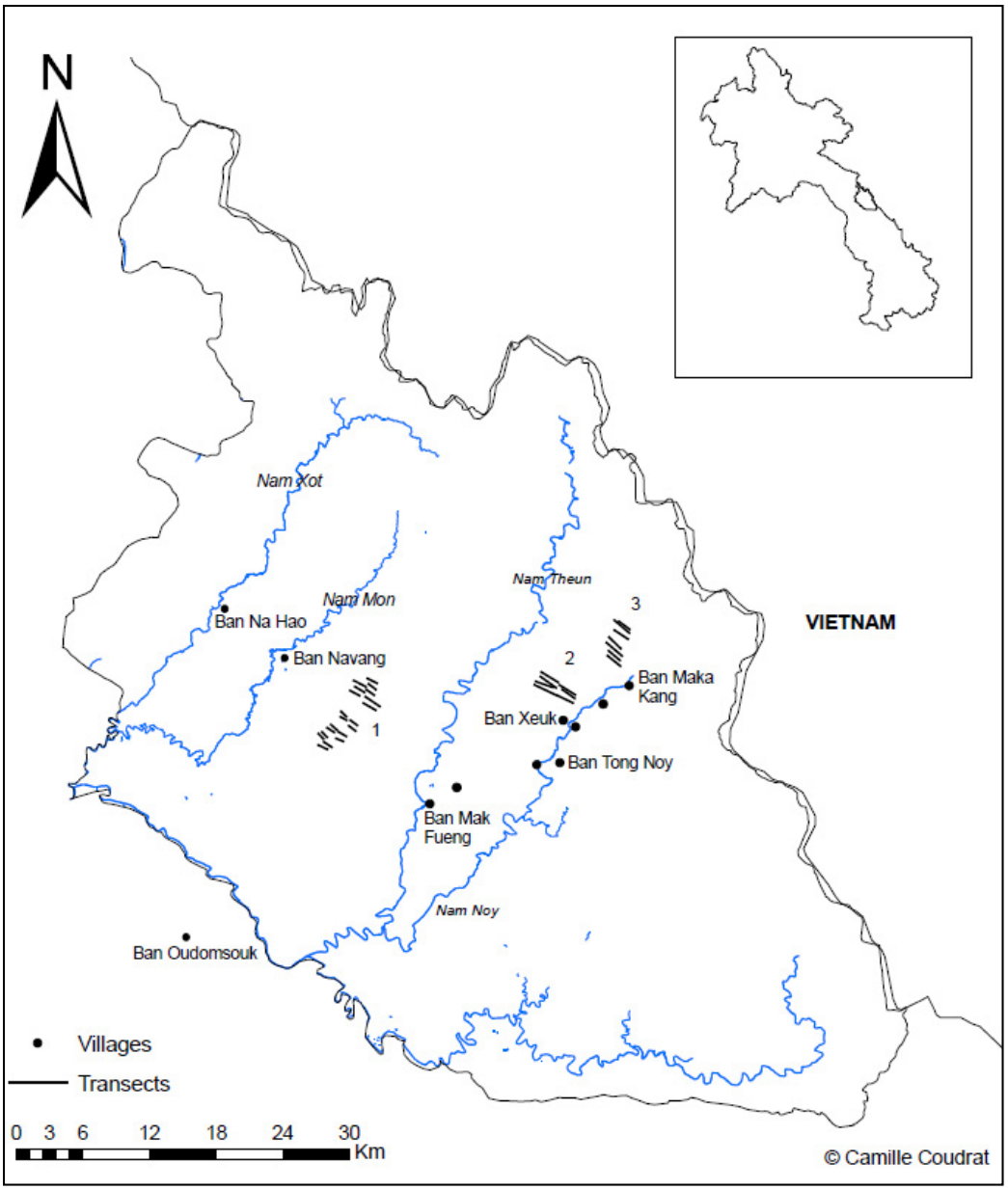

Figure 1: Nakai Nam Theun National Protected Area with sites visited from January to March 2011. Transects walked are represented on the map. **1**: Nam Chae site, **2**: Ban Xeuk site, **3**: Maka site.

Stump-tailed macaque (*M. artoides*) caught in a snare which was successfully released -- Maka site, 24th March 2011

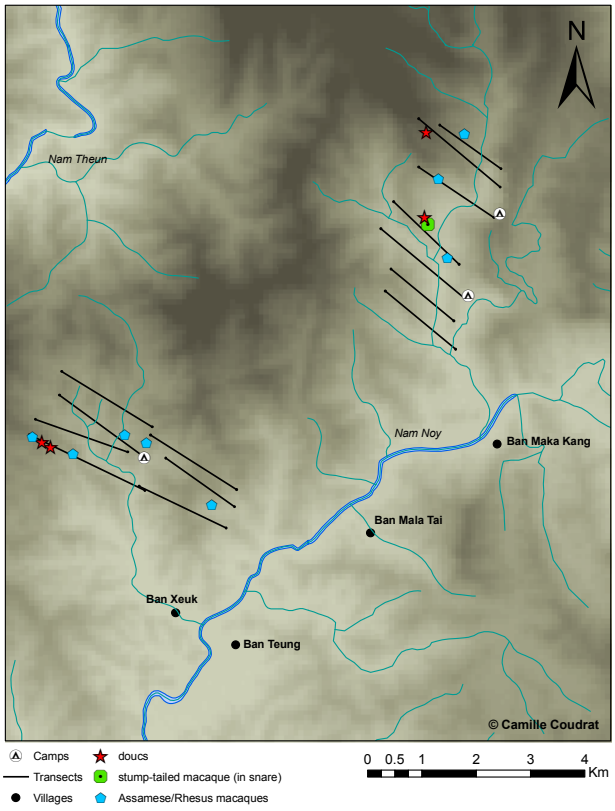

Figure 2: Diurnal primate detections along transect walks in Nam Chae site in January 2011.

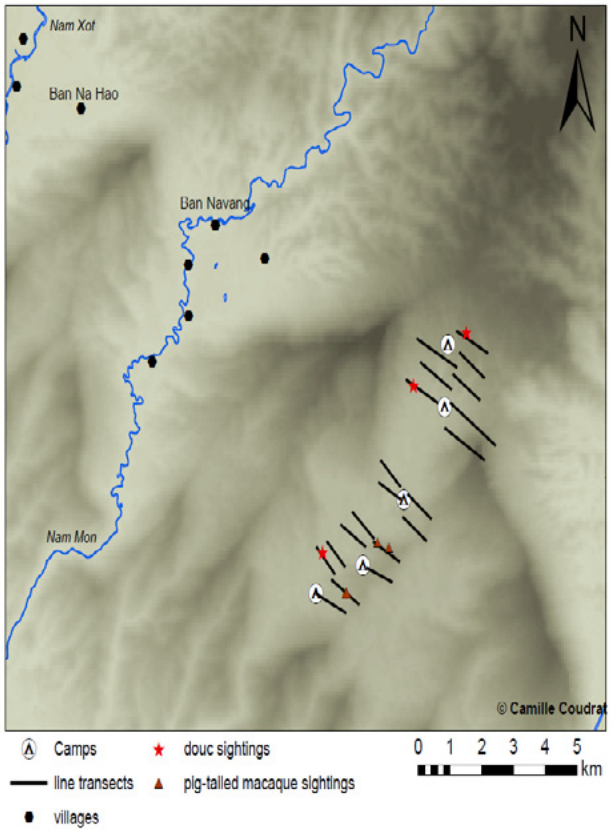

Figure 3: Diurnal primate detections along transect walks (including replication walks) in Ban Xeuk and Maka sites in February-March 2011.

Research Small Grants Award Report:

The Ontogeny of Antipredator Behavior in Wild White-faced Capuchin Monkeys

Whitney Meno[1], Richard Coss[2], and Susan Perry[3]

[1, 2] Department of Psychology, University of California, Davis; [3]Department of Anthropology, UCLA

Abstract

Young animals are known to direct alarm calls at a wider range of animals than adults. Our study examined changes in antipredator behavior between infants and juveniles in terms of rate of alarm calling and looking behavior. We exposed infant and juvenile white-faced capuchins to 2 predator models and a novel model and videotaped their reactions. Infants and juveniles did not differ in predator recognition and alarm calling rates at predator models, but infants were more likely to alarm call at the novel model. Infants spent more time looking at all models than juveniles. Infants appear to be more vigilant and less differentiating than juveniles due to lack of experience.

Introduction

Predation provides a strong selective pressure for all animals and has led to the evolution of morphological and behavioral traits that aid in predation avoidance (Lima and Dill 1990). Predator recognition is a key component of predation avoidance since it is necessary for an animal to recognize a predator as dangerous before it can respond to the predator appropriately (Caro 2005). Young animals are smaller than adults and may be susceptible to a wider range of predators and thus face greater predation risk than adults. This risk should lead to strong selective pressure for innate predator recognition yet examples of false alarming (alarming at non-predators) in young primates suggest that antipredator behavior is not solely instinctual. Thus their repertoire of antipredator behaviors may be fine-tuned through some learning process. Seyfarth and Cheney (1980) found that young vervet monkeys alarmed at a wide range of harmless animals. As the vervets aged, they became more selective and restricted alarm calling mainly to dangerous predators. Gursky (2003) found that infant tarsiers occasionally alarmed at harmless animals or objects such as rats, possums, and plants. In white-faced capuchins, it has been shown that younger animals commonly alarm at harmless animals such as nonpredatory birds, coatis, and frogs (Perry et al. 2003). Infants less than 18 months of age direct approximately 20% of their alarm bouts toward harmless stimuli while juveniles up to the age of sexual maturity direct 10% of their alarm bouts toward harmless stimuli. This contrasts sharply with adults which direct 4-5% of their alarm bouts toward harmless stimuli.

Since previous research indicated differences in behavior between juveniles and adults, we decided to examine the development of predator recognition and antipredator behavior during the juvenile period to determine exactly when these changes are occurring. We tested the predator recognition, alarm calling rates, and gaze behavior of infant and juvenile capuchins when exposed to 2 predator models (boa constrictor and rattlesnake) and a novel model in the absence of conspecifics. We expected antipredator behavior and use of the social environment to shift throughout development. Due to their lack of experience, we predicted infant capuchins would be less able to recognize the boa constrictor and rattlesnake models as predators. In addition, we expected infants to be less certain about their environment in general and thus less focused on the models and more focused on their social environment. Thus we predicted that infants would alarm call less and spend less time looking at the models than juveniles.

Methods

Study site and species

Experiments were conducted in Lomas Barbudal Biological Reserve and nearby public and privately owned land located in Guanacaste province in northwestern Costa Rica. A long term study of white-faced capuchin social behavior has been carried out at this site for 20 years under the supervision of Dr. Susan Perry. Species that most often elicit antipredator behavior from capuchins can be grouped into three major categories: snakes (boa constrictors and rattlesnakes), terrestrial predators (felids and canids), and aerial predators (hawks and eagles). Antipredator behavior in white-faced capuchins involves vigilance, alarm calls, moving to less exposed areas in the canopy, or conspicuously aggressive chasing or mobbing (Rose et al. 2003).

Experiments were conducted on 6 well-habituated groups of white-faced capuchin monkeys. These groups varied from 6 to 32 monkeys and included individuals from all age and sex classes. Experiments were conducted over 3 field seasons (June-July 2007; January-June 2009; January-May 2010). All individuals were of known age and sex class and each capuchin was individually identifiable based on facial markings.

Experimental protocol

Experiments were conducted on infant and juvenile focals. Infants were defined as individuals less than 2 years old at the time of the experiment. Juveniles were defined as those 2 to 5 years old at the time of the experiment. Focals were selected opportunistically, but no focal was repeated twice for the same model. Focals were exposed to the following models: inflatable boa constrictor, inflatable rattlesnake, and inflatable novel (white airplane). The boa constrictor and rattlesnake are commonly found in the habitat and known to elicit strong antipredator responses from the white-faced capuchins. The novel models were expected to elicit no interest from the focals since they did not display the patterns of dangerous snakes. Researchers traveled ahead of the group of monkeys when they were moving as a group and placed the model on the ground under a cover. The model was positioned in such a way that the focal was the first to see the model when no other individuals were present, indicating that the focal's reaction would not be socially influenced. When a focal approached the model alone, the model was uncovered and the focal was videotaped until it left the area of the model. Videos were analyzed for the following variables: presence/absence of alarm calling, rate of alarm calling, and proportion of time spent looking at the model.

Results

Sixty four experiments were conducted using inflatable models (10 infants and juveniles each for the rattlesnake and boa constrictor models and 11 infants and 13 juveniles for the novel models).

Thirty nine out of 40 focals alarmed at the boa constrictor and rattlesnake models before the arrival of any conspecifics. Only 7 out of 24 focals alarmed at the novel model. Only those focals that did alarm were used in the analysis of alarm call rate. There was no difference in the rate of alarm calling based on age or model type. Exact age was not a significant predictor of alarm call rate for those individuals that did alarm. Infants and juveniles differed in the frequency of alarm calling at some of the models. No age difference was detected in whether infants or juveniles alarm called at the boa constrictor and rattlesnake models. Infants were found to be more likely to alarm call at the novel object than juveniles (Likelihood Ratio = 5.963; $p=0.015$). Individuals did not differ in their likelihood to alarm call at boa constrictor or rattlesnake models, but were more likely to alarm call at either of the dangerous snake models than the novel model.

Infants spent more time looking at all of the models than juveniles. There was a trend for infants to look at the dangerous snake models more than the juveniles (Planned Comparisons; $p=0.065$). Infants also looked more at the novel object than juveniles (Planned Comparison; $p=0.006$). There was no difference for looking behavior between boa and rattlesnake models within infants and within juveniles. There was a trend for exact age to predict proportion of time looking at model (Regression; $p=0.06$).

Discussion

This study indicates that at a very young age white-faced capuchins are capable of identifying predators and reacting with the correct behavior (alarm calling). No age difference was found in alarm calling rate for the predator models, but infants were more likely to alarm call at the novel models than juveniles. Similarly to previous studies indicating that juveniles alarm call at a wider range of animals than adults, this study shows that infants alarm call at a wider range of things (both predator and novel models) than juveniles (only predator models). Thus development in white-faced capuchin monkeys is likely one of conditioned inhibition as the individuals learn through individual experience or social cues to focus their alarm calling on predators rather than everything that is novel in their environment.

Contrary to our predictions, infants spent more time looking at all of the models than juveniles. Therefore infants spent much more time focused on the model than juveniles indicating an enhanced level of vigilance or excitement. This is interesting because infants did not alarm call more than juveniles which would appear to be an another indication of heightened fear or concern about the model. Ramakrishnan and Coss (2000) found young primates to be more likely to scan the surrounding area after hearing an alarm playback than adults, indicating juveniles may become more vigilant when exposed to a predator than adults. Similarly, infant capuchins may be more vigilant than juvenile capuchins and thus spend more time focused on the predator. Infants may seek social cues in the form of auditory rather than visual cues. This way the infant can gather information about the predator both individually (by examining the predator visually) and socially (by listening to alarm call cues from conspecifics)

For our next study, we will examine the role of the social environment in the development of antipredator behavior. Using the previously described experimental videos, we will look at the effect of presence of conspecifics on behavior by examining antipredator behavior when focals are alone versus with other group members. We will also measure the latency of group members to respond to a focal alarm call and see if it correlates with the age of the focal or the model type. Gursky (2003) found that female tarsiers were less likely to alarm call in response to their infants when they alarm called at a non-threatening object than if the infant alarm called at a predator model. It is likely that white-faced capuchins also learn about predators through a similar method of conditioned inhibition.

Impact

These experiments enhance our understanding of the development of antipredator behavior and the role of the extended juvenile period. This project aims to benefit society by increasing knowledge about how animals interact with their environment and may be used in conservation efforts to train naïve animals about predators prior to reintroduction.

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Cebus capucinus, Costa Rica
-- Whitney Meno

REMINDER: ASP IS NOW ON FACEBOOK... JOIN US!

The Media and Information Committee launched an ASP Facebook group ("Members of the American Society of Primatologists") and we welcome all members to join. The ASP Facebook group is a social network intended to provide members with a forum to interact, discuss primate-related news, media, and welfare issues; share information, ideas, and advice; post information on job opportunities; and develop collaborations. This site is open ONLY to members of ASP. ***If you have a Facebook account and would like to join the group, please go to www.asp.org, log in and click on the link requesting group membership.***

For those members unfamiliar with Facebook, it is a social network site where you can create a profile and become "friends" with other peoples' profiles, with their permission. Once "friends," you can visit others' profiles and post messages and respond to messages from them posted to your profile. Here is a website that provides more information about Facebook: **http://www.mahalo.com/how-to-use-facebook**.

The ASP Facebook group works similarly – once you are a member of the group, you can post messages that everyone can read, respond to specific postings from other people, view the entire membership list, and post pictures and videos. For those concerned with privacy, you can create a private Facebook profile that cannot be found in public searches (for example, through Google, and even within Facebook). The ASP Facebook group is a private group, meaning that only ASP members can join. If you create a private profile and someone sees your name in the membership list and clicks on it, they will not be able to see your picture or any information about you. Here are a few websites concerning facebook profile privacy: **http://www.allfacebook.com/facebook-privacy-2009-02** and **http://www.allfacebook.com/facebook-privacy-video-2009-12**. Facebook also lists ways to safeguard your profile: **http://www.facebook.com/help/?safety#!/help/?safety=general**.

The group is limited to ASP members for the purposes of professional communications; consequently, we suggest you avoid posting personal information or opinions about yourself or others. Please also remember to obtain permission from all those visible in the image prior to posting any photos or videos. The Society is not responsible for items posted or opinions expressed on the Facebook page, but reserves the right to remove any post, link, photo, video or other material that is considered inappropriate.

At a future time, the Media and Information Committee intends to create a second ASP Facebook group that is open to the public, as well as to ASP members. This public ASP Facebook group will provide a venue for interaction with the broader community and will allow us to take advantage of social media to share information about the society, primates, and primate research.

Currently, however, we encourage ASP members to join the "Members of the American Society of Primatologists" Facebook group and start communicating with one another. This group will allow members to meet and correspond with other primatologists throughout the year, instead of only during the annual ASP conference. While ASP has always had the ability to communicate with the membership via email (and will continue to do so), the Facebook group now allows members to easily find one another and initiate communication.

We hope to see you all at the ASP Facebook group!

ASP Media and Information Committee:

Allyson J. Bennett, Chair
John Capitanio
Corinna Ross
Brian Kelly
J. Dee Higley
Julienne Rutherford
Jessica Crast

Tana River Mangabey
Cercocebus galeritus
- Julie Wieczkowski

Conservation Status: Endangered

UPCOMING CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS OF CONCERN TO PRIMATOLOGISTS

CHIMPANZEE CARE AND MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP
Dates: July 12, 2011 - July 14, 2011
Sponsor: Chimpanzee Species Survival Plan (SSP) and the Kansas City Zoo
Location: Kansas City Zoo, Kansas City, MO

JOINT MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL ETHOLOGICAL CONFERENCE (IEC) AND THE ANIMAL BEHAVIOR SOCIETY (ABS)
Dates: July 25, 2011 - July 30, 2011
Sponsor: International Ethological Conference (IEC) and the Animal Behavior Society (ABS)
Location: Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana Web Site: http://www.indiana.edu/~behav11

45TH CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR APPLIED ETHOLOGY
Dates: July 31, 2011 - August 4, 2011
Sponsor: International Society for Applied Ethology
Location: Hyatt Regency, Indianapolis, IN

34TH MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PRIMATOLOGISTS
Dates: September 16, 2011 - September 19, 2011
Sponsor: American Society of Primatologists
Location: Austin, Texas
Web Site: https://www.asp.org/meetings/conference.cfm

62ND AALAS NATIONAL MEETING
Dates: October 2, 2011 - October 6, 2011
Sponsor: AALAS
Location: San Diego, CA
Web Site: http://nationalmeeting.aalas.org/

29TH ANNUAL NONHUMAN PRIMATE MODELS FOR AIDS
Dates: October 25, 2011 - October 28, 2011
Sponsor: Washington National Primate Research Center
Location: Bell Harbor International Conference Center, Seattle, Washington Web Site: http://www.wanprc.org/wp-content/misc/nhp2011_flier.pdf

INTERNATIONAL PRIMATOLOGICAL SOCIETY XXIV CONGRESS
Dates: August 13, 2012 - August 17, 2012
Sponsor: International Primatological Society
Location: World Trade Center, Veracruz, Mexico Web Site: http://www.citrouv.edu.mx/ips2012/

Patas Monkey *Erythrocebus patas*
Abuko Nature Reserve, The Gambia

- Dawn Starin

Conservation Status: Least Concern