



Venus

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Photo © Felipe Alfonso-Cortes

A Message from Sam Shanee

Dear IPPL Friend,

In our last issue of IPPL *News*, you were introduced to Allison Carden Hanes and Jennifer Cramer, new IPPL board members. In this issue both have written about their dedication to primates and the work they are doing to protect them.

Along with Allison's work as a primatologist, she founded One Health productions, a women-led film production company grounded in the One Health framework which recognizes that human health, animal health and environmental health are inseparable. One Health is not merely a concept; it is an essential way of life.

Jennifer's career as a primatologist has centered on research and conversation. While in college, she attended a field school in Costa Rica where she observed wild primates for the first time. Since then her work has taken her to Central America, the Caribbean and Africa to study diverse primate species and ecosystems.

Representing IPPL, long-time board member, Ian Redmond, OBE provides a lengthy and informative article on the 20th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (CoP20) that took place in Samarkand, Uzbekistan. In addition to the formal proceedings, Ian attended many of the side events designed to inform delegates with the latest research relevant to primates. Ian shares these sessions in his article.

One of the most devastating threats to primates and to fauna in general is the illegal trade and possession of wildlife. Proyecto Washu is an Ecuadorian organization which protects the Critically Endangered Ecuadorian black-headed spider monkey and the ecosystems of the Ecuadorian Chocó. In 2014, they launched a rehabilitation program for captive spider monkeys, with the goal of supporting their future reintroduction. Since then they have worked on the ex-situ management and conservation of the species.

As I write this message everyone at IPPL is getting ready for our 16th Biennial Conference. This unique event will have a new look with presentations by primate experts (see page 17) and exciting announcements will be made about IPPL's future!

Best wishes,



Sam Shanee
IPPL Board Chairperson



In This Issue:

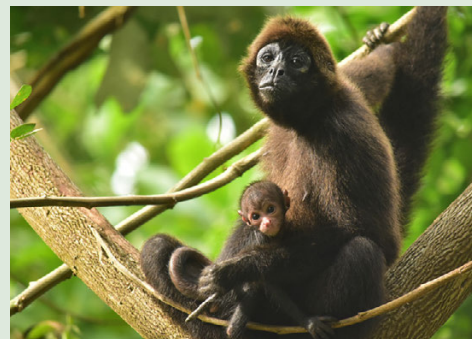
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IPPL News

EXECUTIVE EDITOR Joan Brooks

About the Cover



Proyecto Washu is an Ecuadorian organization which protects the Critically Endangered Ecuadorian black-headed spider monkey and the ecosystems of the Ecuadorian Chocó. This region is a biodiversity hotspot which includes tropical moist forests and tropical dry forests of the Pacific coast of South America and the Galapagos Islands.

Working alongside local communities and partner organizations, Proyecto Washu's impact includes 1,500 acres of forests, promoting sustainable livelihoods, and rescuing and rehabilitating primates from the illegal wildlife trade. This is creating lasting change for people and nature. This article explains to readers how they are protecting these disappearing primates and their habitat. See page 7.

IPPL: Who We Are

IPPL is an international grassroots wildlife protection organization. It was founded in 1973 by Dr. Shirley McGreal. Our mission is to promote the conservation and protection of *all* nonhuman primates, great and small.

IPPL has been operating a sanctuary in Summerville, South Carolina, since 1977. Here, 22 gibbons (the smallest of the apes) live in happy retirement.

IPPL also helps support a number of other wildlife groups and primate rescue centers in countries where monkeys and apes are native.

IPPL *News* is published
three times a year.

My Life as a Primatologist and Filmmaker

By Allison Carden Hanes

It is a true honor to join the board of IPPL at a time when the relationship between people and wildlife feels more fragile and urgent than ever. For much of my career, I have worked at the intersection of science, conservation and storytelling — an intersection that IPPL has long understood to be essential in protecting primates and the ecosystems we share. I come to this role as a filmmaker and producer, but also as a biologist, environmentalist, primatologist and veterinary technician by training, deeply committed to addressing human–wildlife conflict and advancing coexistence through the power of media.

My academic path began at the University of California, Santa Cruz, where I earned my undergraduate degree in Biology and Environmental Studies. UCSC's unique blend of rigorous science and environmental ethics shaped how I think about conservation – not as a distant ideal, but as a living, complex system influenced by human decisions, economies and cultures. Studying ecology, conservation biology and environmental policy provided the scientific foundation

that continues to inform my work behind the camera. At UCSC I was fortunate to work at the Pinniped Cognition and



Allison in the mangroves searching for gibbons and macaques

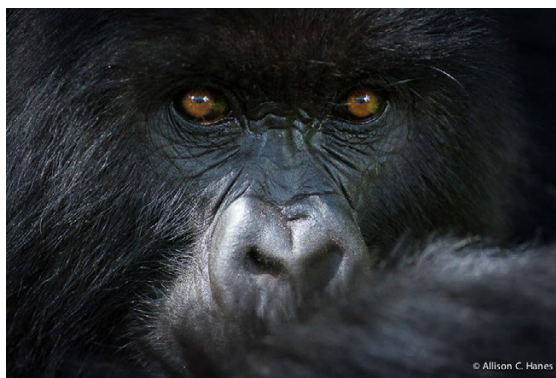


Allison filming team listening and seeing macaques in the mangroves of Northern Siberut

Sensory Systems Lab at Long Marine Laboratory studying acoustics and language in pinnipeds.

After many years working as an ER/ICU veterinary technician I began to be fascinated in a new field stemming from veterinary medicine called Conservation Medicine or One Health. This led me to pursue a Master's of Science in Primate Conservation at Oxford Brookes University, where my research focused on infectious disease transmission risks between tourists and mountain gorillas of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, Uganda. My graduate project examined how disease spreads at the human-animal interface, a topic that has only grown more urgent in the years since. Zoonotic disease transmission, habitat fragmentation and increasing contact between people and wildlife are not abstract concepts – they are daily realities in many of the places where primates live. My scientific training sharpened my understanding of how deeply interconnected human and animal health truly are, and how conservation must incorporate public health, local livelihoods and ecological resilience.

Following my MSc I directed the Rwanda-based nonprofit Art of Conservation, using the arts and creative learning



Rwandan silverback by Allison Carden Hanes

to teach children and their families about living healthy. I was instrumental in the creation and continue to provide support to the local offshoot nonprofit [Conservation Heritage-Turambe](#). This is where I started to meld science with the arts and made my first film. After years of working in Indigenous rights and rainforest conservation within the nonprofit world – while nurturing a deep love of photography – I began to question

whether storytelling through media might be a more powerful tool for advancing conservation and human rights. Drawn to the potential of visual narrative to shift hearts and policy alike, I moved back to Brooklyn and immersed myself in the world of science filmmaking, working with film festivals and contributing to any production I could.

In 2018, I took a leap and began my first feature-length documentary, [The Great Call](#), a film exploring gibbon conservation and the communities living symbiotically to protect these Endangered and Critically Endangered species. I had the opportunity to explore the emotional and ecological stakes of our relationship with wildlife. The film profiles dedicated conservationists, scientists and local communities confronting the pressures of habitat loss, illegal wildlife



Allison Carden Hanes filming gorillas in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, Uganda



trade and human encroachment. The Great Call celebrates the beautiful coexistence and relationships humans have with ape relatives and with nature.

Alongside this work, I founded [One Health Productions](#), a women-led film production company grounded in the One Health framework – the recognition that human health, animal health and environmental health are inseparable. One Health is not merely a concept; it is an essential way of life. In the 21st century, it must guide how we approach conservation, especially in light of how human expansion, global movement and exploitation of rainforests and people are reshaping ecosystems and intensifying the connections between human, animal and environmental health. When forests are cleared, wildlife populations are displaced and communities are forced into closer contact with wild animals, the consequences ripple across ecosystems and into global public health systems. Through film, we aim to illuminate those connections and foster solutions that honor and celebrate coexistence over conflict.

A defining moment in my career came in 2021, when we produced a short documentary, [Gorilla Trekking Film, Uganda](#), during the COVID-19 pandemic. Filmed amid global travel shutdowns and widespread uncertainty, the project explored how tourism-dependent conservation models were being tested like never before. Filming during that time required extraordinary precautions, collaboration with local guides and rangers, and deep respect for community health

protocols. It also revealed something profound: conservation does not exist in isolation from global events. When borders close, economies falter, and communities struggle, wildlife feels the impact. Yet we also witnessed resilience – local leadership stepping up, adaptive management strategies and renewed conversations about diversifying conservation funding beyond tourism alone. The film continues to be shown to every tourist entering Uganda.

That experience deepened my commitment to addressing human-interactions and challenges head on. Such obstacles often emerges where poverty, habitat fragmentation and limited resources intersect. Yet within these same landscapes, communities, local NGOs and government are developing and adapting their own approaches to coexistence – strengthening local livelihoods, sustaining conservation practices, and drawing on generations of knowledge to shape a shared future with wildlife. Ugandans love and value nature deeply.

IPPL's decades-long dedication to protecting primates from exploitation, advocating for stronger wildlife protections and supporting rescue and rehabilitation efforts align deeply with my own mission. As a board member, I hope to contribute both strategic thinking and creative storytelling – amplifying IPPL's work through film, partnerships, and public engagement. Documentary storytelling can humanize policy debates, elevate frontline voices and bridge the gap between science and public understanding. Additionally, I hope to bring over ten years of experience in nonprofit

leadership, development and communications in whatever capacity is needed.

At a time when biodiversity loss accelerates and climate change intensifies pressures on habitats; we need organizations like IPPL more than ever. But we also need narratives that inspire collective responsibility. Media and art – whether film, photography, or experimental forms – can open dialogue and engage audiences in complex, often difficult conversations about conservation and justice. Science provides the evidence to guide effective action. Community partnerships ground that work in lived experience and long-

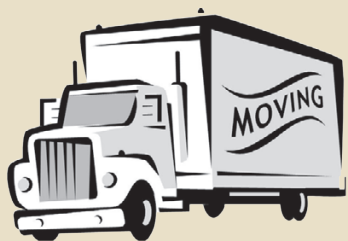
term stewardship. The future of primate conservation rests on this convergence.

I am grateful to join this community and to contribute my experience in science and filmmaking to IPPL's mission. Together, we can work toward a world where human-wildlife coexistence is not aspirational rhetoric but lived reality – where conservation honors both people and primates, and where storytelling helps lead the way forward.

Learn more and reach out at <http://onehealthproductions.com> and info@onehealthproductions.com



Allison Carden Hanes at the Wildlife Authority Mt. Gorilla Nest, Uganda



Moving Soon? Let Us Know!

Millions of people around the world change their place of residence every year. That makes it hard to keep our mailing lists up-to-date. You can help us lower our postage costs by telling us of your new address in advance. Just send us an e-mail (info@ippl.org) or postcard with your old and new addresses. That way we can spend less money on overhead and more money on primates! (And you won't miss a single issue of *IPPL News*!)

Protecting the Critically Engandered Ecuadorian Black-headed Spider Monkey

By Felipe Alfonso-Cortes

Proyecto Washu, is an Ecuadorian organization which protects the Critically Endangered Ecuadorian black-headed spider monkey and the ecosystems of the Ecuadorian Chocó through integrated programs combining science, habitat restoration, education, community empowerment, habitat protection, and care of rescued primates. Working alongside local communities and partner organizations, our impact has grown to 1,500 acres of protected forests, promoting sustainable livelihoods, rescuing and rehabilitating primates affected by the illegal wildlife trade, and creating lasting change for people and nature.

One of the most devastating threats to primates and to fauna in general is the illegal trade and possession of wildlife. Each year, thousands of animals lose their freedom and many lose their lives as a result of this illicit activity. In 2014, we launched a rehabilitation program for captive spider monkeys, with the goal of supporting their future reintroduction. Since then, we have worked on the ex-situ management and conservation of the species.

In 2024 the construction of Tierra de Monos Center began, with the support of partners including the Wildlife Conservation Network and Bioparc Doué La Fontaine. An access road was built to reach previously inaccessible areas, and foundational infrastructure has begun. IPPL's support means we can advance with one of the most critical steps: creating the houses where spider monkeys will have better conditions and their rehabilitation will continue.

IPPL's Small Grant program is supporting the construction of a naturalized open-air rehabilitation enclosure, an essential structure for the stages of recovery. This enclosure is not a cage. It is a semi-natural forest space of nearly 1,900 square meters (20,451 square feet), built within an area of living balsa trees and native vegetation. This enclosure will house 8 to 12 individuals. Here, they will begin to rebuild social bonds and physical strength with minimal human intervention. Inside this enclosure, we are planting native tree species selected based on years of research into the diet of wild spider monkeys. The goal is not only to shelter animals, but to promote seminatural



© Felipe Alfonso-Cortes

Ex-situ Conservation Program

conditions that will improve the survival skills of the spider monkeys.

Today, 18 Ecuadorian spider monkeys remain under our care, individuals rescued over the past decade and currently awaiting transfer to the new Tierra de Monos Primate Rescue and Rehabilitation Center. Tierra de Monos is more than infrastructure. It is a promise. It is a space where rescued primates will receive veterinary care, appropriate nutrition, and perhaps most importantly the opportunity to relearn what it means to be a monkey: to climb, to forage, to socialize, to trust their own instincts again.

Conservation often feels like a race against loss. But sometimes, it is also an act of rebuilding. Of creating spaces where healing is possible and recognizing that even after trauma, life can regain its rhythm. This project represents care, resilience, and the belief that rescued animals deserve more than survival; they deserve dignity and a second chance.

Protecting spider monkeys and their forests together with the community

Parallel to this ex situ effort in the provinces of Esmeraldas and Manabí, we collaborate closely with farming families who protect their biodiverse territory.



© Jaime Culebras | Photo Wildlife Tours

In Esmeraldas, at the heart of this work is our long-term partnership with local communities. Since 2013 we have collaborated closely with families to form the foundation for durable forest protection. In 2025, 17 families renewed their conservation agreements, reinforcing shared governance rooted in local leadership and expanding protection across over 1000 acres of territory. Families also co-designed the first community biodiversity monitoring model, positioning rural leadership as long-term custodians of the landscape.



© Felipe Alfonso-Cortes

Dembie in Manabí forests



© Jalme Culebras

fragmented landscape. At the same time, restoration efforts are advancing: our native plant nursery expanded its capacity to 10,000 seedlings, supporting a multi-year plan to reconnect forest fragments across 67 degraded acres. With thousands of seedlings already under care, we are building the ecological corridors necessary to ensure that rehabilitated and wild populations alike have a connected, viable future. In Manabí, science, restoration, and habitat protection converge to secure the canopy these primates

In Manabí, our work continues to focus on safeguarding one of the last remaining strongholds of the Ecuadorian spider monkey along the central coast. In 2025, our research expanded to 40 forest fragments within and around the Mono Araña Reserve and the Flavio Alfaro canton, documenting 86 spider monkeys and confirming the persistence of the species in a highly

depend on. In 2024, the landscape surrounding the Mono Araña Reserve was designated as a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), reinforcing the global importance of these fragmented forests.

We are deeply grateful to IPPL for walking with us in this phase of our journey. Together, we are not only protecting a species. We are helping to recover it again.



Proyecto Washu group photo

IPPL at CITES CoP20

By Ian Redmond, Ecoflix Head of Conservation, Ape Alliance Chairman and IPPL Board

Uzbekistan is a fascinating Central Asian country with no natural non-human primates, and yet decisions taken there in late 2025 will affect the future of many primate species. This is because the 20th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (CoP20) took place in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, from November 24 to December 5, 2025.

The history of IPPL and CITES – the UN Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora – are deeply entwined. It was the suffering of gibbons being shipped from Thailand that led Dr Shirley McGreal to create IPPL in 1973, coincidentally the same year that the text of the Convention was agreed in Washington DC following a decade of concerns about the impact of wildlife trade on threatened species. Shirley attended almost every CITES CoP until her untimely demise, and I have attending every one since 1989, CoP7 in Lausanne, Switzerland, and have had the honour of representing IPPL at the last three. It is important to note that all non-human primates are listed on CITES Appendix II (which regulates international trade) except those listed on Appendix I (which prohibits international trade for primarily commercial purposes).

While CITES CoP20 delivered largely positive outcomes for wildlife — including record protections for marine species (e.g., over 70 sharks and rays), new listings for various reptiles, sloths, birds, and timber species, and strengthened measures against wildlife crime—specific decisions impacting primates were limited but notable, particularly for those affected by illegal trade, pet markets, bushmeat, and laundering concerns. Key positive outcomes for primates included:

- The golden-bellied mangabey (*Cercocebus chrysogaster*), a beautiful, endangered primate endemic to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), was transferred from Appendix II to Appendix I. This uplisting (proposed as CoP20 Prop. 12 by the DRC) affords the highest level of protection under CITES. The species faces threats from bushmeat hunting, the exotic pet trade, and habitat loss.
- Four great apes (chimpanzees, gorillas, orangutans, and bonobos are all already on Appendix I), Parties adopted targeted directives and decisions to combat illegal trade for pets, tourist attractions, or body parts). These include:
 - Re-establishing and convening a CITES Great Ape Enforcement Task Force (to address issues like false source codes in trade declarations).
 - Encouraging stronger domestic enforcement in affected range states.
 - Prioritizing repatriation or placement of confiscated live great apes to their countries of origin or accredited sanctuaries in natural ranges.
 - Avoiding trade in live great apes of wild, confiscated, or unknown origin except in exceptional cases.
 - Promoting collaboration on repatriation efforts.



Photo © Anvar

Me asking question at Enforcement side event

These build on broader CoP20 actions against wildlife crime (not just for great apes but also pangolins, big cats, tortoises), including better enforcement, anti-corruption measures, and addressing online/illicit financial aspects of trafficking.

A notable setback concerned long-tailed macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*): Just before CoP20 (at the preceding Standing Committee meeting), restrictions were lifted on exports of live specimens from breeding farms in Lao PDR and Cambodia. This allows increased trade to meet demand, primarily for biomedical research, despite concerns that such facilities may "launder" wild-caught individuals into legal trade chains—risking further pressure on wild populations of this endangered species.

Another disappointment at the Standing Committee meeting concerned Vantara. Vantara (also known as the Greens Zoological Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, or GZRRC), a large private wildlife rescue and rehabilitation facility in Jamnagar, Gujarat, India – founded by Anant Ambani (son of billionaire Mukesh Ambani of Reliance Industries)—has been a major recipient of imported primates and other endangered animals in recent years. It positions itself as a non-commercial conservation hub, but its massive scale of imports (tens of thousands of animals from dozens of countries) has drawn significant scrutiny from conservation groups, media investigations, and CITES itself, particularly regarding potential risks of laundering wild-caught animals into legal trade chains under the guise of rescues or zoo transfers. Analysis of trade data indicates Vantara has imported thousands of primates, many CITES-listed (including Appendix I great apes like chimpanzees, gorillas, bonobos, and orangutans, where commercial trade is banned). Major sources include the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) – with allegations of multiple consignments of chimpanzees (e.g., at least 8-9 in one shipment declared as captive-bred but undoubtedly wild-caught), bonobos, and monkeys like Hamlyn's or owl-faced monkeys. Other routes involve re-exports via hubs like the



Me asking question at ICUN side event

United Arab Emirates (UAE), with notable numbers such as 41 chimpanzees, 14 orangutans, one bonobo, and a mountain gorilla reportedly arriving via UAE exporters. Additional primates have come from countries like Venezuela (various monkey species), Guyana (e.g., squirrel monkeys and capuchins suspected wild-sourced), and others.

A coalition of conservation organizations including IPPL, and investigative reports (including Africa Geographic, Süddeutsche Zeitung and The Wire) have flagged irregularities since 2024-2025. These include:

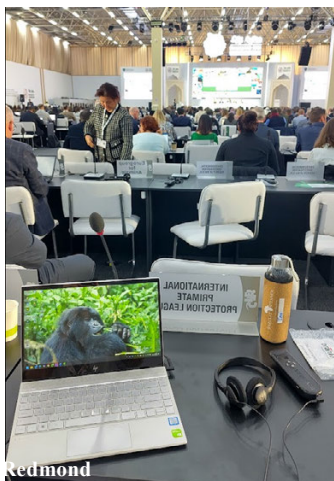
- Suspected misrepresentation of wild-caught animals as captive-bred (source code “C” on permits) to enable exports.
- Forged or suspicious permits (e.g., from Cameroon or DRC for chimpanzees).
- Implausible origins (e.g., great apes from non-native countries like Haiti for a gorilla, Iraq for a bonobo, or Syria for cheetahs).
- A surge in primate shipments to India (solely to Vantara/GZRRC in some periods), potentially driving illegal capture elsewhere.

Before CoP20, the CITES Secretariat conducted a fact-finding mission to India (September 2025) and issued a report highlighting due diligence shortcomings in import oversight. It noted over 2,000 Appendix I animals imported (including great apes), inconsistencies in trade data, and

risks of Vantara stimulating demand for illegally sourced wildlife. Initial recommendations included pausing further imports of endangered species until compliance improved, and consulting exporting countries (e.g., DRC, UAE, Germany). However, after review and support from some Parties, CITES did not impose a full restriction on India, affirming legal permits in many cases but urging stronger checks. India defended its processes as robust and cited an Indian Supreme Court ruling cleared Vantara of wrongdoing based on what many see as inadequate investigations. As of February 2026, imports continue, but India's February 2026 budget introduced a 30% customs duty on animal/bird imports, increasing costs for facilities like Vantara (which claims no commercial payments, only freight/insurance). Vantara maintains all acquisitions are legal rescues/transfers for welfare, with no commercial intent.

Vantara houses many primates, reportedly including a Tapanuli orangutan and a mountain gorilla, in what are presented as world class facilities, but despite legal threats against critics, the controversy rages on: supporters and some social media influencers see it as high-standard rescue, critics – including IPPL – view the scale and sourcing as problematic for global wildlife conservation. Whatever the original intent of the founder, the reality is that if “rescues” are so well financed, traders will ensure a supply of endangered species to be “rescued!”

Overall, CoP20 was positive for wildlife. As well as the formal proceedings, many of the side events – designed to inform delegates with the latest research – were relevant to primates and I was able to speak at several, including hosting a memorial for the late lamented Dr Jane Goodall, which can now be viewed on Ecoflix. But delegates are lobbied by representatives of the pet trade, timber trade, fisheries and trophy hunting industry as well as conservation and animal welfare NGOs. The alphabetical arrangement of observers at UN meetings means that IPPL sits between the International Professional Hunters Association and an international group representing the interests of violin bow makers (who use wood from an Amazonian tree). Thanks to you and all our supporters, IPPL will always be there to speak up for primates and their habitat.



Redmond



Photo © Anvar

(Above) Me walking by illuminated sign

(Left) IPPL desk at CITES CoP20

My Work as a Primatologist in Research and Conservation

By Jennifer Cramer

As a primatologist whose career has centered on research and conservation, I am truly honored to join the IPPL board and serve primates in new ways. Throughout my professional life, I have been committed not only to understanding primates, but to helping ensure their survival alongside thriving human communities.



Me with wild baboons in the Gambia

My fascination with the natural world began in childhood – through nature documentaries, trips to the zoo, and countless hours of curiosity about wildlife. In college, that curiosity became a calling. An inspiring prima-

tologist introduced me to the field and helped me see both why primates matter and how many different pathways exist to protect them. With her encouragement, I attended a field school in Costa Rica to observe wild primates for the first time. Seeing primates in their natural habitat was transformative. It deepened my commitment and set me on a path that would take me across Central America, the Caribbean, and Africa to study diverse species and ecosystems.

While conducting fieldwork in South Africa, I participated in meetings of the Primate Ecology and Genetics Group (PEGG), where I connected with researchers, conservation practitioners, sanctuary leaders, wildlife managers, and rehabilitation specialists. These gatherings broadened my perspective beyond academic research. I came to better understand the complex and growing challenges primates face – rapid urban expansion, agricultural development where primates may be viewed as pests, habitat fragmentation, and the devastating impacts of illegal trade.



Me at a community meeting in the Gambia

Visits to primate rehabilitation centers were especially powerful experiences. I witnessed firsthand the consequences of human-primate conflict: injuries from electric fencing and highways, trauma associated with capture and trade, and the long-term care required for animals who cannot return to the wild. These experiences reshaped how I think about conservation. Protecting primates requires not only strong science, but compassionate response systems, community engagement, and long-term sanctuary support.



Temmicks red colobus monkeys in the Gambia

As my work increasingly focused on West Africa, I began shifting from a focus on research toward conservation partnerships that prioritize and support local leadership and priorities. In the Gambia, I work with a committed group of local and international colleagues to support community led education initiatives, mentor emerging conservation leaders, and grow livelihood programs that align environmental stewardship with economic opportunity. When conservation efforts are locally

led and culturally grounded, they are more sustainable and more impactful. Through this work, I have also engaged in conversations surrounding trafficking and poaching and directly observed the challenges of confiscation, rehabilitation, and reintroduction.

What continues to inspire me is the resilience of both primates and the people working to protect them. Effective conservation strengthens ecosystems while also investing in human futures.

I am excited to support IPPL's mission through its global grants program, which empowers frontline conservationists, and through its sanctuary that provides lifelong care to rescued gibbons. IPPL's commitment to both protection and compassion reflects the values that have guided my own journey in primatology. I look forward to contributing to this work and to partnering with supporters who share a deep commitment to safeguarding primates worldwide.



Here, I am attending a stakeholder meeting

Primate Paraphernalia!



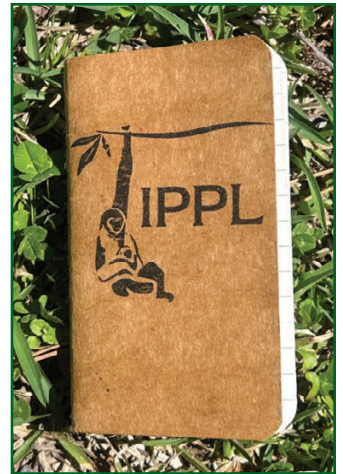
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Swinging Gibbons IPPL T-Shirt Our best selling T-shirt in multiple color variations including White, Carolina Blue, Heathered Navy, Fuchsia, & Gray!



IPPL Sticker Minis



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- **Anonymous** in memory of Betty
- **Anonymous** in honor of Jann Zelliff & for accepting the Sliver Springs white-handed gibbons
- **Margaretha Backers-Newton** in memory of Mama
- **Jad Belmoumen** in honor of George, Cacao, and Bobby
- **Joyce Bloom** in memory of Jane Goodall
- **Sandra Bolen** in honor of Lynne Baker
- **Bradley Craddock** for Dorothy
- **Louise Gibson** in honor of Lynn Rogers
- **Clyde Hedin** in memory of Carol Hedin
- **John Huang** in honor of his primate adoring wife, Brynn Harshbarger
- **Heyward Hutson** in honor of the marriage of William Forrest and Rachael Whitehouse
- **Emily King** in honor of Diana Harding
- **Kristen Mazzarella** in honor of Betty and Bob Williams
- **Helen McCloskey** in memory of Paul N. "Pete" McCloskey
- **Barbara Nicholas** in honor of Carol Nicholas
- **Carol Nicholas** in honor of Barbara Nicholas
- **Noel Rowe** in memory of Kanzi
- **Maria Ryerson** in honor of Heather Schofield
- **Inge Smith** in memory of Jane Goodall
- **Mary Zanetakos** in honor of Ben Faresich

Gifts made in memory of Shirley McGreal are posted on our website

<https://ippl.org/about-us/dr-shirley-mcgreall-founder/shirley-memorial/>

Leave a Lasting Legacy...

...for the Primates You Love

Over the years, IPPL has benefitted greatly from bequests left to us by departed supporters. Their thoughtfulness has allowed IPPL to...

- ◆ build new gibbon houses and outdoor enclosures at our sanctuary;
- ◆ acquire new sanctuary land, now totaling 45 acres, which not only creates space for our gibbons but provides a buffer zone that shelters local wildlife;
- ◆ construct a much-in-demand guest cottage for our visitors, known as “Swan and Mary’s Cottage” after the lovely couple who left IPPL the funds to build it;
- ◆ provide support to dozens of primate sanctuaries and rescue organizations around the world, wherever primates are native.



Peppy, born in a research lab

Some of our bequests have come from people who have only been able to make small donations during their lifetimes. Others honor friends. For some, there are tax advantages to making bequests to charities.

Your bequest to IPPL will ensure that our unique work can carry on long into the future. Our address to include in your will is: IPPL, P.O. Box 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA. Our U.S. federal tax ID number is 51-0194013.

If you are thinking about remembering IPPL in your will or trust, know that your love for primates will continue to live on through your generosity.



Gary, retired from a tourist venue

IPPL Donation Form



IPPL *News* began printing in 1974. Since then we have shared thousands of articles about primates and the heroes who have dedicated their lives to protect them. After reading this issue, we hope you will consider a donation so that all our important work can continue. You may also donate on IPPL's secure website <https://ippl.org/donate/> Thank you!

Please accept my contribution to support the work of IPPL. I have enclosed the following donation:

☐ \$25 ☐ \$50 ☐ \$100 ☐ \$500 ☐ Other amount: \$ _____

I wish to honor someone special with a Tribute Gift:

This donation is ... ☐ In honor of ☐ In memory of _____

Please note: We acknowledge tribute gifts in each issue of IPPL *News*

☐ I will be paying via a check or money order made payable to IPPL.

☐ I will be paying via credit card (circle): Visa MasterCard AMEX Discover

U.S. federal tax ID number:
51-0194013

Card number: _____ Exp. date: _____ CVV#: _____

Cardholder's signature: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

E-mail: _____

☐ I would like to make a **monthly**
donation with my credit card:

\$ _____
amount / month

Please mail form and payment to: IPPL ♦ P.O. Box 766 ♦ Summerville, SC 29484 ♦ USA. **Thank you!**

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Valerie Sackey (Ghana)
Josef Schmuck (Austria)
Jean Senogles (South Africa)
John Spowart (Taiwan)
Dr. Akira Suzuki (Japan)
Andrzej Szwagrzak (Bolivia)
David van Gennep (Netherlands)
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IPPL's 2026 Biennial Conference

Friday, May 15 – Sunday, May 17

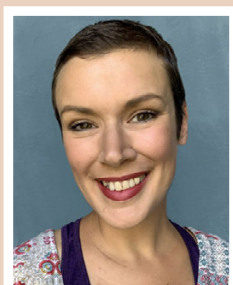
IPPL is getting ready to host its 16th biennial conference – and with a brand new look! There will be presentations by primate experts, tours of the sanctuary, wonderful food, a silent auction, entertainment and a chance to mingle with the presenters. All this while being serenaded by our charismatic gibbons!

Presentations will be made by the following:

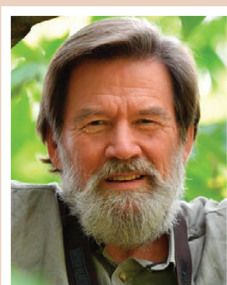
- Sam Shanee: “The Future of IPPL”
- Liz Tyson: “Ending the primate pet trade in the US”
- Ian Redmond (IPPL): “Primates and Trophy Hunting”
- Lisa Jones-Engel: “From Forest to Laboratory: Inside the Global Primate Research Pipeline,”
- Paul Garber: “Primate trade, trafficking, and what can be done to protect the Brazilian Amazon?”
- Lana Bru: The Vervet Monkey Foundation
- Angela Maldonado: Fundacion Entropika, Colombia



Sam Shanee



Liz Tyson



Ian Redmond



Lisa Jones-Engel



Paul Garber



Lana Bru

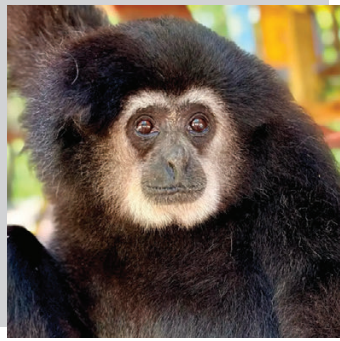


Angela Maldonado

WE HOPE YOU WILL WANT TO JOIN US AT THIS UNIQUE THREE-DAY EVENT!

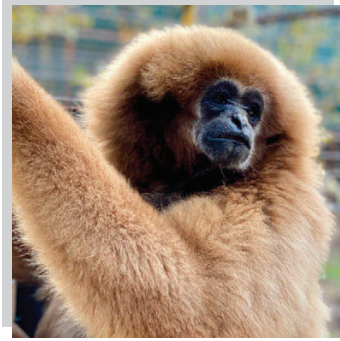
If you have not received a formal invitation, please contact our office at info@ippl.org.

ALL IPPL GIBBONS ARE NOW “SYMBOLICALLY” AVAILABLE FOR ADOPTION



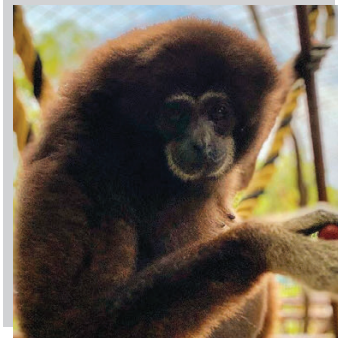
Ahimsa

Ahimsa was the first gibbon born at IPPL! He was born to Shanti and her mate Arun Rangsi. Ahimsa was a surprise baby, as his dad had been isolation-reared in a lab and was not expected to breed.... See more <https://ippl.org/gibbons/ahimsa/>



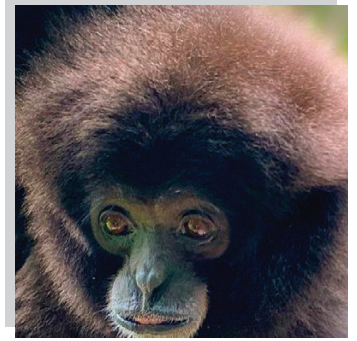
Courtney

Courtney was a “surprise baby” born here at IPPL. Her mother Michelle never showed that she was pregnant, and her father, Maui, had supposedly been vasectomized. Sadly, at just 12 days old, her mother attacked her.... See more <https://ippl.org/gibbons/courtney/>



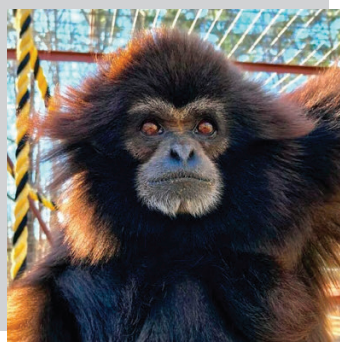
Dianne

Dianne is one of our more reserved gibbons. She is daughter to IPPL's own Arun Rangsi and Shanti, so she spent her young life living in a normal gibbon family with her parents and siblings.... See more <https://ippl.org/gibbons/dianne/>



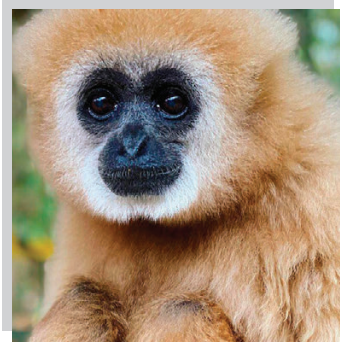
Elsa

Elsa is one of the many children of IPPL's Arun Rangsi and Shanti. When she grew up, she was placed with Nicholas, a former zoo gibbon. They are one of our cutest couples as they frequently groom, cuddle, and play together.... See more <https://ippl.org/gibbons/elsa/>



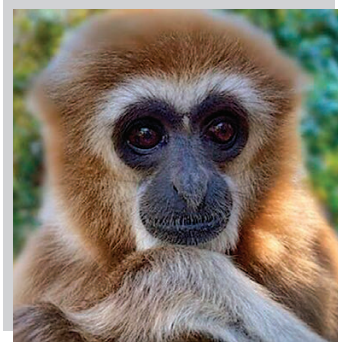
Erin

Originally from the Hattiesburg Zoo in Mississippi, Erin was sent to a sanctuary in Texas when aggression broke out in her zoo family group and she had to have her right foot and lower leg amputated.... See more <https://ippl.org/gibbons/erin/>



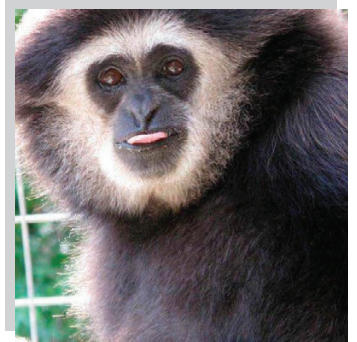
Gary

Gary arrived at IPPL in 2013 with his mate Glenda, daughter Kendra, and son Thai. They had been living in a tourist attraction that was closing. Gary is a petite, blond gibbon with lustrous pale fur.... See more <https://ippl.org/gibbons/gary/>



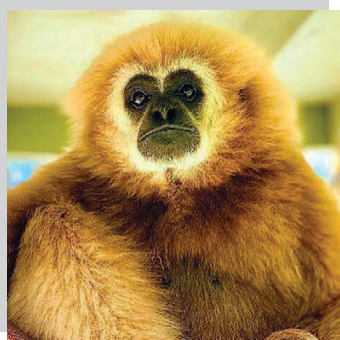
Gideon

Gideon was born at a Nebraska zoo on January 11, 1995. He lived with his brother in an unusual zoo setting. It was an indoor mixed species exhibit. After his brother died the zoo tried to pair Gideon with one of their female gibbons.... See more <https://ippl.org/gibbons/gideon/>



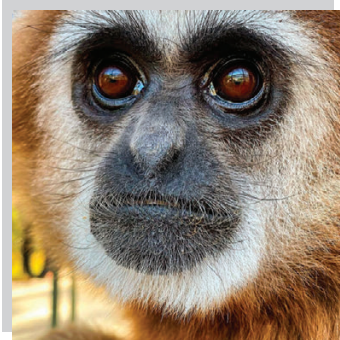
Louie-Louie

Louie-Louie came to IPPL with his elderly parents Cleon and Clementine (now deceased) in October 1991 from the Lube Foundation in Florida, after the death of the establishment's owner.... See more <https://ippl.org/gibbons/louie-louie/>



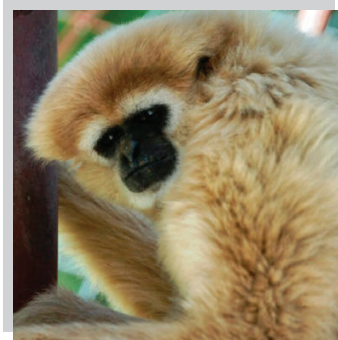
Maui

Maui came to IPPL in March of 1996 with his parents Jade and Palu-Palu from the Maui Zoo, which was being closed due to its violations of the Animal Welfare Act. After reaching maturity, we paired him with tempestuous Michelle.... See more <https://ippl.org/gibbons/maui/>



Maynard

Maynard arrived at IPPL on October 30, 2009. He had been living at a small sanctuary for rescued animals of all species in Washington State. A former pet, he was surrendered to this facility, where he lived for four years.... See more <https://ippl.org/gibbons/maynard/>



Nicholas

Nicholas arrived at IPPL in April 1993. An Illinois zoo had sent him to another zoo in the Midwest, but they returned him after just six months. Nicholas was kept off-exhibit in an indoor aviary shared with birds of prey.... See more <https://ippl.org/gibbons/nicholas/>



Peppy

Peppy was born in 1979 at a cancer lab run by the University of California at Davis where the gibbons were used in painful and usually fatal viral cancer experiments.... See more <https://ippl.org/gibbons/peppy/>



Paen

Paen, a petite white-handed gibbon came from a zoo in the northwest. She and her two sisters were in zoos most of their lives and were companions the entire time.... See more <https://ippl.org/gibbons/paen/>



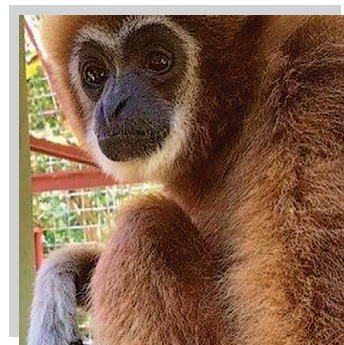
Robbie

Robbie was born here at IPPL. His mother was E.T. who came from a New York laboratory as a baby along with her elderly parents, Penny and Blackie.... See more <https://ippl.org/gibbons/robbie/>



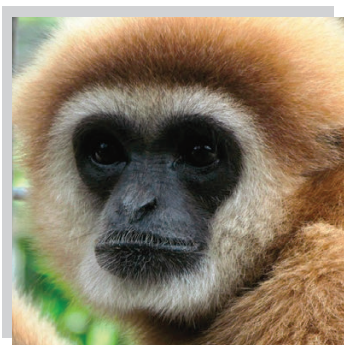
Snowy

Snowy is originally from a wildlife park in southern Florida where he lived with his mate and a few offspring. As his male children grew up they showed signs that they needed to be separated.... See more <https://ippl.org/gibbons/snowy/>



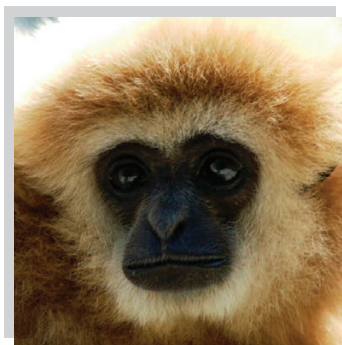
Scrappy

Scrappy and his mate Uma were brought to IPPL in March of 2007 from a sanctuary in Texas. We were informed that Scrappy and Uma had been sent to Texas in 1993 from the Glen Oak Zoo in Peoria.... See more <https://ippl.org/gibbons/scrappy/>



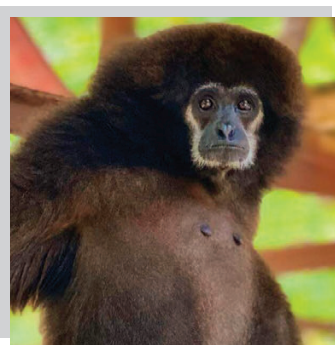
Spanky

Spanky is one of the unfortunate primates bred in the U.S. for the pet trade. He was purchased as a birthday present by a family when he was eight months old and was intended to be a companion for a female gibbon they already owned.... See more <https://ippl.org/gibbons/spanky/>



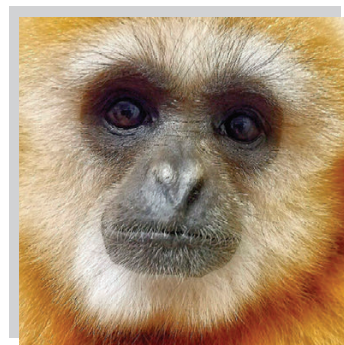
Thai

Thai arrived at IPPL on May 13, 2013 along with his big sister Kendra and parents Gary and Glenda. They came to us when the Silver Springs, Florida tourist attraction where Thai was born was being closed.... See more <https://ippl.org/gibbons/thai/>



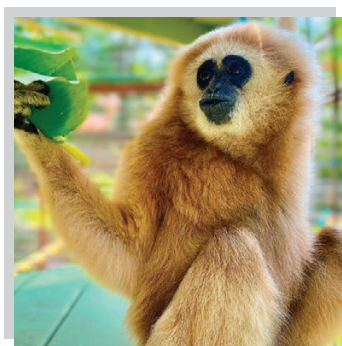
Speedy

Speedy is one of Arun Rangsi and Shanti's children, and she was born after Arun Rangsi's first vasectomy failed. Gibbon vasectomies are a tricky process and are sometimes left unfinished which means that the males can still breed.... See more <https://ippl.org/gibbons/speedy/>



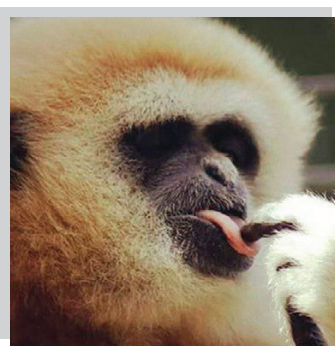
Val

Val was born at a wildlife park in southern Florida where he lived with his parents and a few siblings. In the fall of 2017, the facility suffered extensive damage from Hurricane Irma & fell on hard times.... See more <https://ippl.org/gibbons/val/>



Whoop-Whoop

Whoop-Whoop came to IPPL in March 2007 from another sanctuary where he had lived for four years. Before that, Whoop-Whoop had been used for research at a notorious primate lab in Louisiana.... See more <https://ippl.org/gibbons/whoop-whoop/>



Ziggy

Ziggy arrived at IPPL in 2007. He came with his mate Erin and daughter Cathy from a Texas sanctuary that was undergoing reorganization. Prior to that, he had lived at the Dallas Zoo. His records show that he lost some fingers to frostbite while there.... See more <https://ippl.org/gibbons/ziggy/>

Adoptions make wonderful and unique gifts – all year long!
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PRINTED MATTER

Speedy – Living the Good Life

Speedy is one of Arun Rangsi and Shanti's children who was born after Arun Rangsi's first vasectomy failed. This occurs fairly often – especially in sanctuaries. The result is that primates have been known to produce offspring three to five years after a vasectomy and our Speedy is proof!

When Speedy matured, we started seeing tension between her and Shanti, so we placed her with Maui, who had come to IPPL from the Maui Zoo in 1996. Maui and Speedy would spend most of their day wrestling with one another but unfortunately Maui seemed to like to watch the other female gibbons and Speedy would become very jealous. Eventually the tension between these two “former love birds” got a little too intense for our liking, so they were separated. The good news is that Speedy doesn't seem to mind being a bachelorette. One perk is that she doesn't have to share her food which



happens to be her favorite activity!

Speedy is an extremely active gibbon who enjoys flying through the ropes and pieces of fire hose we provide for enrichment

and ease of brachiating (gibbon locomotion involving swinging with their arms). She generally keeps to herself but always comes forward for special treats. Just for fun, we once gave her an enormous whole carrot to see what she would do with it. She snatched it hungrily, went to the top of her tower and sat crunching on it until the entire carrot was gone! Speedy celebrates her 27th birthday on April 21, so for 27 years she has been living the good life at IPPL!

