



**IPPL**

International  
Primate  
Protection  
League

# *News*

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## **IN THIS ISSUE:**

- ◆ Forest Fires Kill and Displace Howler Monkeys
- ◆ Coconut Monkey Abuse in Thailand
- ◆ IPPL's Sanctuary is 50!

# A Message from Sam Shanee

Dear IPPL Friends,

As many people are enjoying some time off, IPPL and its partners remain hard at work protecting and rescuing primates around the world.

This issue of IPPL *News* covers interesting articles from organizations that IPPL has been working with for many years.

Illegal trafficking, poaching and habitat destruction are three enemies of primates. Forest fires are another. In March fires devastated Northern Argentina killing and displacing howler monkeys. The result has been a drastic reduction in their overall population. Emergency funds were needed for operational expenses that included primate surveys, the acquisition of fire control, and materials for constructing life-saving monkey rope bridges. IPPL was able to assist Estacion Biologica Corrientes (EBCo) with an emergency grant.

A press release from EAGLE Network describes how chimpanzee and bonobo orphans who survived the slaughter of their families are threatened to be taken away from sanctuaries – only to go back to the illegal trade they once survived. Operating in the background is the family of the richest man in India and 9th richest in the world. His ambition is to create a mega-zoo, investing millions in purchasing rare animals from all over the world.

The use of coconut monkeys in Thailand has declined over the last few decades, but it's estimated that between 1,000 and 3,000 monkeys remain in this cruel trade. Behind the scenes Wildlife Friends Foundation Thailand (WFFT) has been working with coconut farmers, Thai authorities, and industry representatives to develop solutions that are practical and humane. WFFT has also started building new sanctuary facilities to accommodate potentially hundreds of rescued macaques in the years to come.

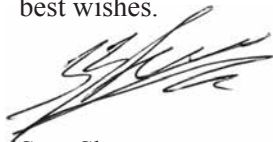
In case you have not read about capuchin monkeys kidnapping infant howler monkeys – “for fun,” we have included a reprint of an article from Mongabay News, an independent media organization reporting on nature and planetary challenges.

Liberia Chimpanzee Rescue & Protection (LCRP) is the first and only chimpanzee sanctuary and conservation center in Liberia rescuing chimpanzee victims of the illegal bushmeat and pet trades. Grants are a necessity, so when two were cancelled LCRP was desperate to replace these critical funds. They reached out to IPPL who was able to provide an emergency grant to help.

For over a decade, Sumak Allpa has been a refuge for primates with woolly monkeys being a central focus of its rehabilitation efforts. Last year they reached a significant milestone with the launch of their Translocation Program. This program, initiated with IPPL's support, focuses on reintroducing woolly monkeys into protected areas. This year a small grant from IPPL will not only safeguard an endangered species but also set a precedent for future rewilding and restoration initiatives across the region.

In 2023 IPPL turned 50. This year our beautiful sanctuary has reached this landmark anniversary as well. We hope you will enjoy seeing just a few of the many photos taken over the years.

Thank you for your continued interest in IPPL and best wishes.



Sam Shanee  
IPPL Board Chairperson



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## IPPL News

EXECUTIVE EDITOR . . . . . Joan Brooks

## About the Cover



This captivating photo is of black and golden howler monkeys. They are from a group that survived fires earlier this year and are now at the Estacion Biologica Corrientes in a part of the reserve area that didn't burn. The black howler is the central male in the group and the gold howler is an adult female. Often referred to as black howlers, they are born with a golden color and then males become black. The IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) Red List has classified this species as Near Threatened as a result of a population reduction due to a variety of human-caused factors. The picture was taken by Park Ranger Adriana

## 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, 23 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.

# Forest Fires Ravage Northern Argentina Killing and Displacing Howler Monkeys



Two females guard a juvenile

Since the beginning of the dry season in 2020, forest fires have been widely recorded in different countries of South America. Primatologists, conservationists and field researchers have reported enormous harm to all biodiversity across the region. Forest fires worsen the situation of primate populations already living in reduced, degraded and fragmented habitats, and surviving to other threats such as overhunting and outbreaks of yellow fever. In addition, fires are also affecting different study sites of endangered primates and long-term field research on primate groups, which implies the loss of invaluable scientific knowledge.

In Argentina, black howler monkeys (females are golden) reach the southernmost limit of the species and the genus. In the last 10 years, the species went from a Least Concern category to Vulnerable in Argentina, and populations continue declining and/or disappearing. Howlers had become an important piece of the conservation puzzle as they also serve as sentinels of ecosystem health and provide an early alert of potential risks to human health (i.e. yellow fever).



Fire devastation



The Estacion Biologica Corrientes (EBCo) (Biological Field Station Corrientes) in northern Argentina holds semi-deciduous forest fragment habitats for primates in a matrix of grasslands. Normally, each fragment is home to a single group, although at this site up to four howler groups have been found in some fragments. Until recently the howler population here included over 20 groups. Sadly, in 2020 the area suffered from disastrous wildfires which consumed 80 hectares

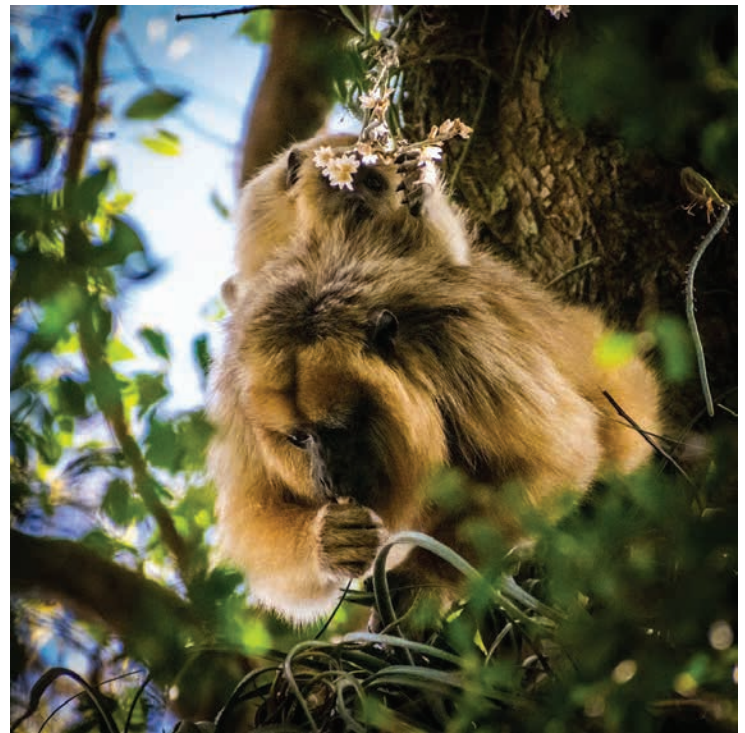
(just over 49 acres) of the area and over 1,000 hectares (247 acres) in the areas around the park.

From EBCo's monitoring groups, they made a preliminary estimate of seven to nine howler groups who burned to death and were left charred, two howlers disappeared, and two to three groups moved into fragments occupied by other groups. Recovery of these groups is extremely slow. The missing groups did not reappear, and the remaining groups are slowly increasing in size. Dead howlers continued to be found along the road or electrocuted while travelling between patches after the fires.

Until the 2020 fire there were 176 howlers. Immediately after the fire 11 groups were lost and other groups were reduced in size. The result was a total population of only 60-70.



Choir of howlers

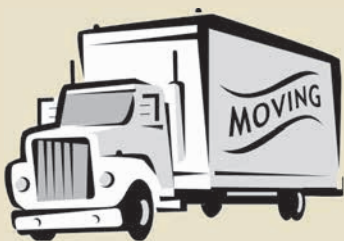


Mother and baby

When everything had finally showed some stability, a new massive fire in March of this year devastated the recovered grassland, palm trees and native forest. Once again they lost 80% of the San Cayetano Provincial Park (PPSC) impacting their long-term study population of the howlers.

Emergency funds were needed for operational expenses that included primate surveys, the acquisition of fire control, and materials for constructing life-saving monkey rope bridges. Unfortunately the recent economic reforms in Argentina had eliminated their existing budget, making these critical needs impossible without the external funding they requested from IPPL.

*EBCo is a research, outreach, and education center related to environmental health and the conservation of flora and fauna in northeastern Argentina. The Station encourages the participation of national and international scientists, as well as students in training and education professionals interested in exploring various topics, primarily those related to environmental health, landscape restoration processes, and the conservation of native flora and fauna.*



## 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](mailto: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*!)

# One Rich Man's Dream is Nature's Nightmare

Big money and corruption in the Democratic Republic of Congo – Sanctuaries are told to surrender their orphaned apes!

*Taken from an EAGLE Network Press Release – February 10, 2025*

Chimpanzees and bonobos – orphans that survived the slaughter of their families – are threatened to be taken away from sanctuaries back to the illegal trade they had survived. Operating in the background is the family of the richest man in India and 9th richest in the world. His ambition is to create a mega-zoo, investing millions in purchasing rare animals from all over the world. Big money, combined with corruption in Africa, is a bad recipe for the great apes.

Throw in an international trafficker designated with an official government title and you get a real immediate danger in countries like the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) where sanctuaries in the country are now told to hand in their apes.

All great apes are protected species and are on the edge of extinction in the wild. In the DRC, as in other African forests, they're poached for the illegal trade and their orphaned babies are sold by international traffickers to be exhibited as pets or displayed in private zoos around the world. Some even make it to large public zoos, after being laundered from the illegal trade so they "appear" to be legal.

Sanctuaries in the DRC are shelters for orphan chimpanzees, gorillas, or bonobos whose families have been killed by poachers. The survivors that make it to a sanctuary after seizure are reintroduced to a group, in the hope that they might, one day, be released back into the wild. However, since the start of the year their fate could be taking another turn.

In January 2025, the DRC government shocked the sanctuary world by ordering 12 chimpanzees to be taken away from Lwiro Primate Rehabilitation Center and sent to the Kinshasa Zoo and even attempted to execute this order through the use of force. Puzzled by the unexplained order, NGOs (non-governmental organizations) and civil society requested some explanation from International Climate Councils Network (ICCN) that had attempted to take the chimps.



Rescued from illegal zoo

The Director General (DG) of ICCN then published a note, explaining that apes from all the sanctuaries would be gathered in the Kinshasa and Kisangani zoos. The pretext for taking the orphaned apes away from their sanctuaries was stated as the reconstruction of the zoos that will take place 2024–2028.

Strangely enough, the alleged reconstruction of the zoos has never started, yet ICCN tries already to move the fragile apes to its dilapidated facilities.

During the past few months, at least nine of the apes that arrived at the two zoos have already died. There was no men-



Hidden in back of car

tion of where they came from. This unusual influx raises suspicions whether they were purchased from traffickers.

We must therefore ask: what are the real motivations underlying such a decision, as animal welfare obviously is not one of them? It seems that the true intention of the DRC government is not just to fill the zoos, but to trade animals through export. The ICCN note makes mention of intention to “breed” apes. Ape trafficking through government corruption has often been laundered as “captive bred” although there is no approved ape breeding facility.

It should be noted that in August 2023 the US Embassy in Kinshasa officially designated the former DG of ICCN and two other high officials under him for significant corruption. The embassy openly accused them of internationally trafficking apes, receiving bribes and falsifying trade documents. Following this they were all removed.

Yet in December 2023, Togolese customs, with the help of EAGLE, seized a cargo of 40 primates in transit from DRC to Thailand. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) export permit was officially signed by ICCN but didn't even match the species exported nor the number of animals.

Some monkeys were dead and eaten by others. And now the new DG has been seen with an international wildlife trafficker and even accorded him an official ICCN title. The trafficker has personally transferred money to high officials in ICCN. It seems nothing has changed in ICCN.

Links from ICCN lead to a likely buyer of the chimps. There has been a major rise in primates and other wildlife shipped to India for the past six months to a sole buyer: the so-called Greens Zoological Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre (GZRRC).

The family of the richest man in India opened a mega-zoo



**Found in shipping crate and rescued**

by purchasing threatened and sometimes critically endangered wildlife from all over the world. GZRRC has been criticized by some local NGOs for having changed the very nature of wildlife trafficking in the country by spiking international illegal trade. GZRRC has purchased wildlife originating from DRC before. Could the ICCN decision of quickly collecting apes for the zoos be linked with the fact that GZRRC can easily get apes with zoo-zoo transfers? According to their annual report last year, GZRRC acquired 29 chimpanzees from United Arab Emirates (UAE) plus one bonobo. While it doesn't match the CITES database, one can wonder where the bonobo came from if not from DRC.

“Our closest relatives are being driven to extinction by trafficking and corruption. Now our investigations show that Congo's orphaned apes that survived the slaughter of their families are in imminent danger once again by the same enemy,” said Ofir Drori, the Founding Director of the EAGLE Network, specializing in wildlife investigations and law enforcement.

“We have to fight corruption to save these orphaned apes and stop the DRC government plan.” Meanwhile the fate of the orphaned apes in the safe havens of the sanctuaries remain unknown in the fight between preserving nature and a web of big money and corruption.



**Seized in poaching camp**

*EAGLE: Eco Activists for Governance and Law Enforcement is a wildlife law enforcement body founded by Ofir Drori. It carries out undercover investigations in cooperation with governments on arrests and prosecutions of wildlife criminals and focuses on fighting corruption as the main obstacle for wildlife law enforcement. The EAGLE Network currently operates in seven African countries. It is credited with bringing about more than 3,000 major wildlife traffickers to arrest and imprisonment.*

# Ending the Coconut Monkey Abuse in Thailand

By Edwin Wiek, Founder and Director, Wildlife Friends Foundation Thailand



In need of rescue

Although I've worked in wildlife rescue for over 25 years and witnessed a great deal of severe abuse and neglect, it still deeply disturbs me every time I see how coconut monkeys are treated in Thailand. It's some of the most harrowing animal cruelty I encounter. And crucially, these animals are being stolen from the wild to the extent that they are becoming rare in many areas of their range.

In Thailand, both Southern (Endangered) and Northern (Vulnerable) pig-tailed macaques are used to harvest coconuts. It's a myth that this is a cultural tradition. In fact, the use of monkeys for this task has only existed for around four generations. Many of the coconut trees are grown on steep hillsides and reach heights no human or machine can efficiently access – hence the exploitation of monkeys who, as we all know, are phenomenal climbers. And it is pig-tailed macaques that are used because of their intelligence and strength. Essentially, their evolutionary advantages which ensure their survival in the wild are being used against them.

Young pig-tailed macaques are captured from the wild and sent to so-called “monkey schools,” where they are “trained” to twist or bite coco-

nuts until they fall. This training often involves food deprivation, choking on short chains, physical abuse, and psychological torment. A deep sense of fear is instilled in them to force compliance.

Thankfully, the use of coconut monkeys in Thailand has declined over the last few decades; we do see fewer of them now. But we still estimate that between 1,000 and 3,000 monkeys remain in this cruel trade. Many are, of course, still working; others are too old or unwell to be of use and are left chained by the neck to trees by short tethers for the rest of their lives.

Typically, they are forced to work 6–8 hours a day for 8-10 years, harvesting a few hundred coconuts each day until they are physically and emotionally broken. Some of the lucky ones come to Wildlife

Friends Foundation Thailand (WFFT). We currently care for 76 Southern and Northern pig-tailed macaques, many of them former coconut monkeys. We even have one coconut monkey at WFFT who suffered for an astonishing 20 years!

Few animals arrive at WFFT as emotionally damaged as coconut monkeys. It can take years for them to start behaving like monkeys again, and even longer to integrate them with others. Some eventually manage to live in (usually small) social groups, but others remain solitary because they simply have no idea how to interact with another macaque. For many



Harsh daily existence



**Dome before rescue**



**Dome at WFFT**

of them, they may not have come close to or interacted with their own species since their capture from the wild. Their complex needs make caring for them quite difficult and costly.

Take Sen, for example. He is a Northern pig-tailed macaque who arrived last year after many years of exploitation. He displayed some of the worst self-harming behaviours we've ever seen. While he's doing better now, we don't expect to be able to integrate him any time soon. On the other hand, there's Dome, who was abused for eight years. Although it took a few years, he recovered relatively well and now lives happily with two female macaques. Like people, every monkey is different.

While the stories of these macaques are heartbreaking, there is hope. We have a plan to drive real, lasting change over the next 10 years or so.

Behind the scenes, we've been working with coconut farmers, Thai authorities, and industry representatives to develop solutions that are practical and humane. We recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the coconut industry, exporters, and authorities to phase out the use of coconut monkeys. At WFFT, we've started building new sanctuary facilities to accommodate potentially hundreds of rescued macaques in the years to come. Depending on funding, our

goal for 2025–2026 is to build eight fields with side enclosures so we can take in those in urgent need of rescue.

At the same time, we're engaging with farmers to assess where monkeys are being used, what their welfare status is, and how we can trial ethical alternatives. We're also advocating for the shutdown of monkey schools, and new policies to prevent more monkeys from ending up in this dire situation.

Change won't happen overnight. We're playing the long game, and it will take serious financial resources. We need land, enclosures, carers, and sustained advocacy efforts to rescue monkeys and keep up the momentum. But we're committed to creating meaningful progress.

There's a spotlight on this issue right now. No one wants to think the coconut products they consume were harvested by suffering monkeys. To date, no organisation has worked to find a solution that suits all stakeholders. That's what we're trying to do – but we can't do it alone.

*This is a link to a video with Edwin Wiek and staff rescuing some coconut monkeys. It can be viewed when this issue is on IPPL's website. <https://www.facebook.com/reel/23975481138773299/?mibextid=wwXlfr&rdid=j16UIXHvEsrovFuX>*



**Always on chains or ropes**

# Capuchin monkeys on Panama island seen stealing howler monkey babies

**Shreya Dasgupta**

21 May 2025 Central America



**A subadult male capuchin with a howler monkey infant.**

Image courtesy of Brendan Barrett/Max Planck Institute of Animal Behavior.

On a remote Panamanian island, researchers have observed for the very first time young male capuchin monkeys stealing howler monkey babies, according to a new study.

Since 2017, researchers have used camera traps to study Panamanian white-faced capuchins (*Cebus imitator*) on Jicarón Island in Coiba National Park, where the monkeys use stone tools to crack open hard foods like coconuts and crabs.

In January 2022, Zoë Goldsborough, a doctoral researcher at the Max Planck Institute of Animal Behavior in Germany and study lead author, saw footage of a young male capuchin monkey carrying a baby howler monkey (*Alouatta palliata coibensis*) on its back.

Goldsborough reviewed all the camera footage from around that period and found the same individual, named Joker by researchers, carrying four different howler monkey infants. After no new footage appeared for some time, the researchers decided “it was one individual trying something new,” Brendan Barrett, study co-author and Goldsborough’s adviser, said in a statement. This isn’t uncommon among capuchins, which are “deeply curious animals,” he added.

But after five months, the researchers spotted four more capuchins with howler monkey babies in their camera footage. In all, they observed five capuchins, all young males from the same group, carrying 11 different howler babies for up to nine days. The infants were all less than 4 weeks old.

Initially, the researchers suspected adoption. However, anecdotes of interspecies adoptions mostly involve adult females of one species adopting abandoned babies of another species.

Since only male capuchins were seen carrying howler babies, the researchers speculate the capuchins were stealing them. In some videos, they could hear or see the howler monkey parents calling to their babies from nearby trees.

Male white-faced capuchins are known to care for capuchin babies that aren’t biologically theirs. But in the capuchin-howler dynamic, cameras captured at least four dead howlers on the capuchins’ backs, and the researchers suspect no baby survived, likely because the young males couldn’t provide them with milk.

Why the capuchins take the babies isn’t clear yet, but the authors suggest they might “carry howler infants solely for carrying’s sake” – a behavior one male capuchin likely picked up from another.

Sarah Brosnan, a primatologist at Georgia State University, U.S., who wasn’t involved in the study, told the Smithsonian the male capuchins’ behavior is akin to using a “toy.” “These are juveniles,” Brosnan said. “I don’t think that they are grabbing [howlers] because they’re kidnapping, I think they’re grabbing it because it’s an interesting and engaging toy. It makes noise, it moves.”

The authors write their observations suggest necessity isn’t always the driver of new behaviors, “especially on islands, where both need and free time are often abundant.”

However, if the infant-stealing tradition persists, it could be problematic for Jicarón’s howler monkeys, which are an endangered subspecies, the authors add.

# Liberia Chimpanzee Rescue and Protection Seeks Emergency Funds



Life before rescue



Held captive for over four years



Surrogate mom with orphans

Liberia Chimpanzee Rescue & Protection (LCRP) is the first and only chimpanzee sanctuary and conservation center in Liberia rescuing chimpanzee victims of the illegal bushmeat and pet trades. With over 100 orphaned chimpanzees, most are still babies under the care of LCRP. Each month, more captive chimpanzees are confiscated, thanks to efficient enforcement of Liberia's wildlife laws. Without the ability to confiscate wildlife, authorities cannot protect and preserve chimpanzees.

As with all NGO's (non-government organizations), grants play an important role funding daily operations and/or special projects. Earlier this year LCRP received notice that two critical grants had been cancelled. Liberia Chimpanzee Rescue and Protection has been financially stable for the entirety of their existence, but the cancellation of these critical grants have presented significant challenges.

The cancellation of these grants was unexpected and gave no time to source alternative funding. LCRP was preparing to

launch an emergency appeal to the general public and seek additional support from some of their larger donors. But they were not sure how quickly they would receive funds from donors or how successful the campaign would be. That's when they turned to IPPL for an emergency grant.

The projects whose funding was suspended had been running for three years. They had been providing combined assistance for law enforcement and raising awareness, as well as a range of other project activities. All this on top of supporting the daily operation of the LCRP sanctuary.

With the loss of these critical funds from their budget, this became a financial crisis. An emergency grant provided by IPPL was used to support general operating costs – primarily for caregiver salaries and fresh produce for the chimpanzees. This has allowed LCRP to continue to pay staff and feed the chimps until their other fundraising efforts begin to take effect.



Young one showed up in tiny cage



Orphan with caregiver



Safe and happy baby

# Sumak Allpa's Translocation Program Begins Next Phase



**Baby woolly monkey**

For over a decade, Sumak Allpa has been a refuge for primates with woolly monkeys being a central focus of its rehabilitation efforts. After medical evaluations and adaptation in a semi-wild environment, these monkeys have exhib-

ited natural behaviors essential for survival in the wild. These comprehensive studies, conducted on a 113 hectare (277 acres) island, have provided critical insights into their diet, social structures, behavior, and the development of juveniles, which have formed evidence-based strategies for their eventual reintroduction.

Sumak Allpa reached a significant milestone last year with the launch of their Translocation Program, marking the next phase of their work. This program, initiated with IPPL's support, focuses on reintroducing woolly monkeys into protected areas like the Limoncocha Biological Reserve. This initiative not only aimed to restore populations of the woolly monkey but also serve as a model for large-scale rewilding projects, emphasizing the importance of combining research, rehabilitation, and community engagement.

Sumak Allpa's commitment to conservation, education, and research reflects a holistic approach to safeguarding Ecuador's biodiversity. By addressing both the immediate needs of rescued primates and the long-term sustainability of their habitats, Sumak Allpa continues to make a lasting impact on the protection of endangered species in the Amazon.

This Translocation Program promotes the conservation of nonhuman primates by addressing three critical areas: rescuing primates from illegal trade, rehabilitating them in environments that allow for natural behaviors, and restoring populations in their native habitats. This year a grant from IPPL has been instrumental in the next phase of their project, covering critical components such as trans-

portation logistics, health assessments, and the monitoring of the released individuals. By repopulating the Limoncocha Biological Reserve, this initiative highlights the importance of habitat restoration as a cornerstone of conservation efforts, ensuring that primates not only survive but thrive in protected ecosystems. The success of this Translocation Program will not only benefit endangered woolly monkeys but also



**Woolly monkey mother and child**

enhance biodiversity within the reserve. It will set a precedent for future rewilding and restoration initiatives across the region as well as reaffirming its role as a key habitat for Amazonian wildlife.

Furthermore, the project integrates community engagement through environmental education programs and raising awareness about the importance of conservation. By involving local communities, Sumak Allpa ensures the sustainability of its efforts and fosters a collective responsibility for protecting primates and their habitats.

The translocation and repopulation of woolly monkeys in Limoncocha Biological Reserve represents a significant step forward in Amazonian primate conservation. This project will not only safeguard an endangered species but also set a precedent for future rewilding and restoration initiatives across the region.



**Adult woolly monkey**

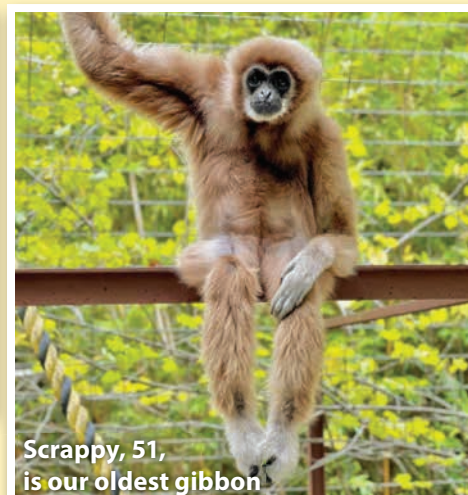
# IPPL'S SANCTUARY TURNS 50!



This year our beautiful sanctuary is 50! It began with just three acres and a commitment to rescue and provide care for gibbons in need (as well some otters). They came alone, as families, and in 2007 twelve came from Texas. Over the years IPPL has grown to 46 acres with a headquarters building, an animal care building with a professional kitchen and medical room, and three guest houses. There are 10 gibbon houses with #11 under construction, 29 outdoor enclosures, and aerial runways throughout the property. To celebrate this milestone anniversary, we thought we would share some photos taken over the years.



Baby Arun Rangsi –  
IPPL's first lab gibbon



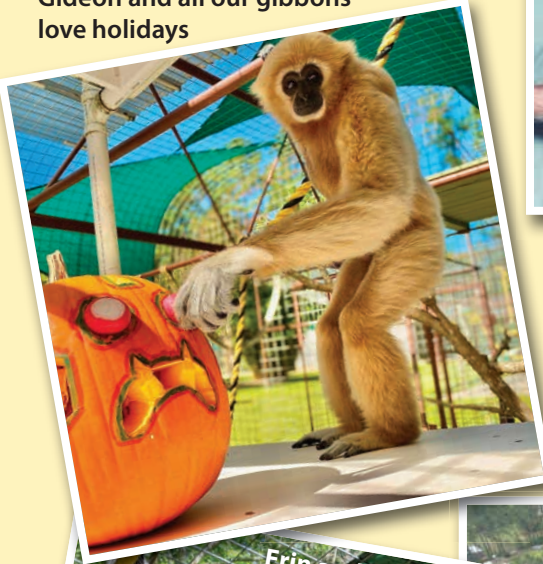
Scrappy, 51,  
is our oldest gibbon

Texas Twelve  
arrive in 2007 –  
IPPL's largest rescue



Spanky,  
our youngest,  
is almost 20

Gideon and all our gibbons love holidays



Baby Courtney, now living a stress free life as an adult



Ice storm - 2014



Erin and a tasty kabab



Aerial view - 2006



Hurricane Matthew - 2016

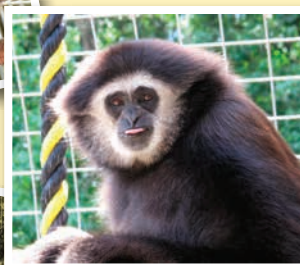


Animal Care kitchen

Elsa enjoys home grown fig leaf



Maggie drives, Otis repairs



Louie-Louie in refurbished enclosure 2025





**HERE'S TO THE NEXT  
50 YEARS!**

## *Special Gifts to IPPL Given by:*

- **Richard Abbott** in appreciation of all the volunteers
- **Debra Ashton** in memory of Gibby
- **Jad Belmoumen** in honor of George, Cacao, and Bobby
- **Sendhill Chokkalingam** in honor of Elisabeth Olson
- **Bradley Craddock** for Dorothy
- **Roy Fontaine** in memory of Dr. Geza Teleki
- **Angely Galvez** in memory of Donny
- **Ellen Graff** in memory of Bella Marie
- **Jocelyn Harvey** in memory of Takoda
- **Marcia Lehrman** in memory of Ernest and Ruth Eppen
- **Yue Liu** in memory of Liu Xinghan
- **Deborah Misotti** in memory of Donny
- **Margaret Spell** in honor of Peggy Jones

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

<https://ippl.org/about-us/dr-shirley-mcgreal-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.



**Ahimsa, son of Arun Rangsi and Shanti**

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 informative 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*

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# Primate Paraphernalia!



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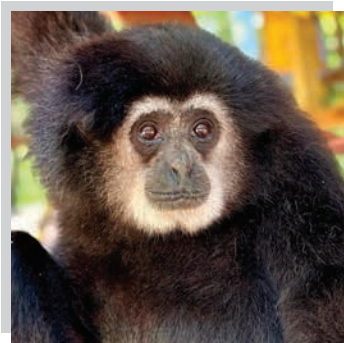
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# ALL IPPL GIBBONS ARE NOW "SYMBOLICALLY" AVAILABLE FOR ADOPTION



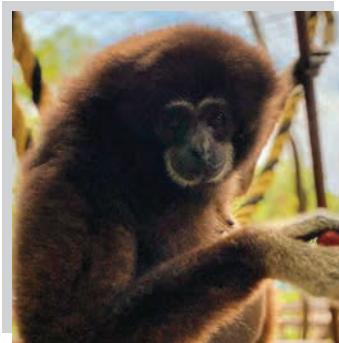
## Ahimsa

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/>



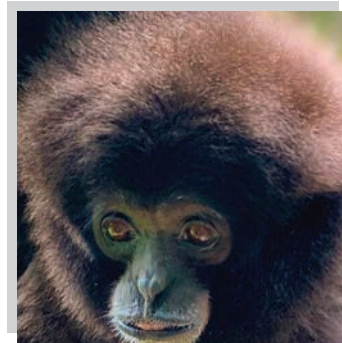
## Courtney

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/>



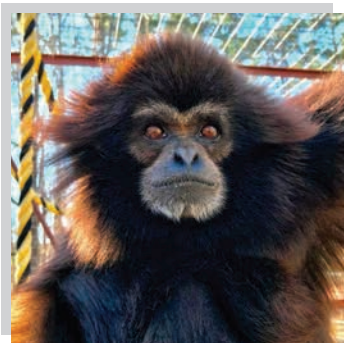
## Dianne

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/>



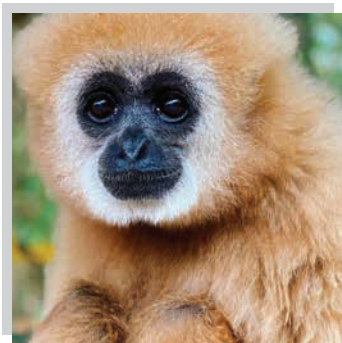
## Elsa

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/>



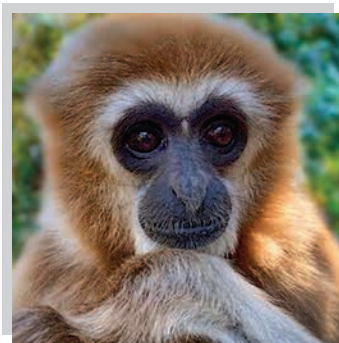
## Erin

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/>



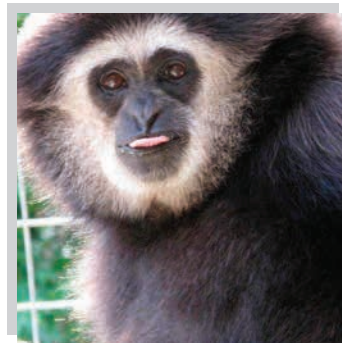
## Gary

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/>



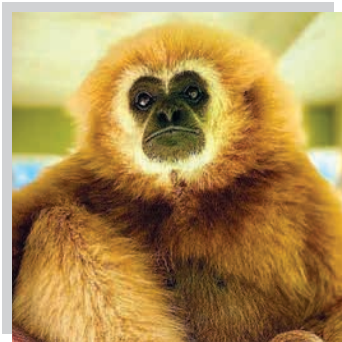
## Louie-Louie

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/>



## Jade

Originally from the Honolulu Zoo, Jade was sent to Maui Zoo. She, her mate Palu-Palu, and their son Maui came to IPPL in March of 1996. The family arrived at IPPL with several boxes of Maui pineapples as their luggage!.... See more <https://ippl.org/gibbons/jade/>



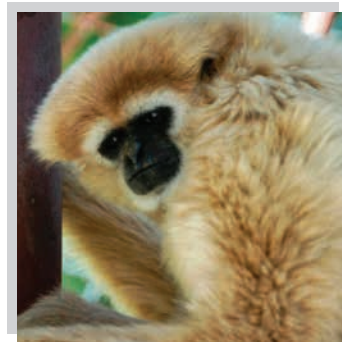
## Maui

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/>



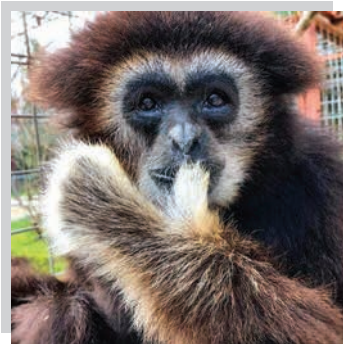
## Maynard

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/>



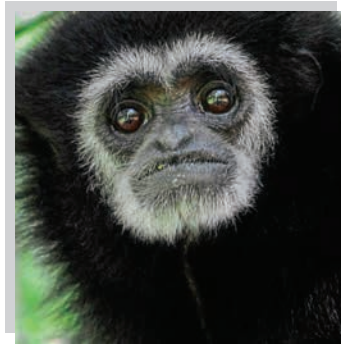
## Nicholas

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/>



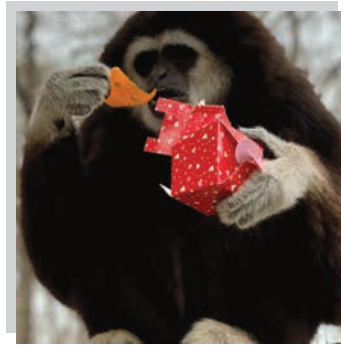
**Peppy**

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/>



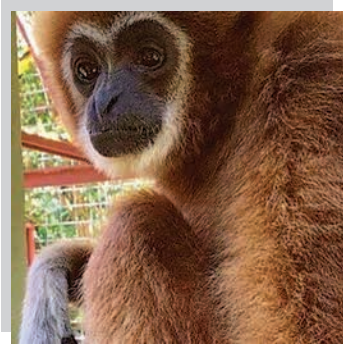
**Robbie**

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/>



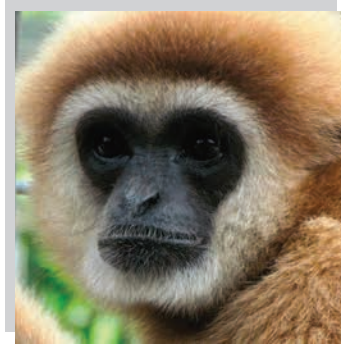
**Snowy**

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/>



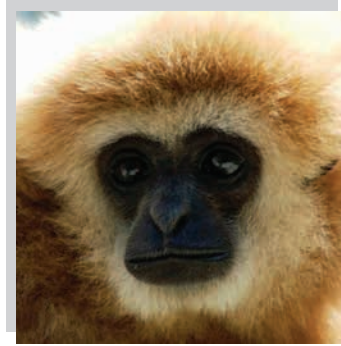
**Scrappy**

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/>



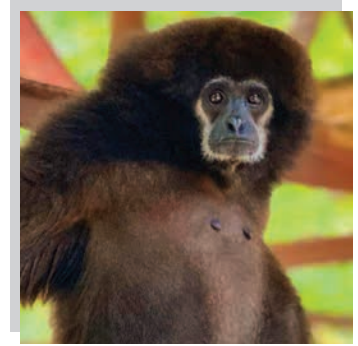
**Spanky**

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/>



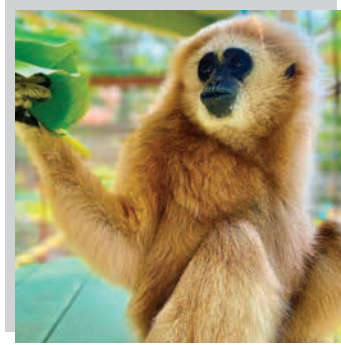
**Speedy**

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/>



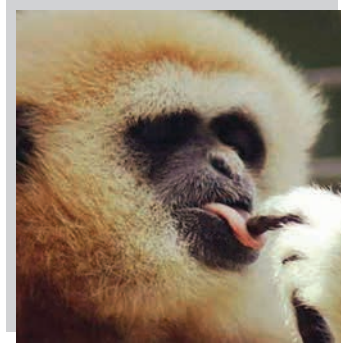
**Val**

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/>

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## Elsa is Her Own Girl!



gibbon. These two complement each other so much, and we often see Nick grooming Elsa to calm her down when she gets riled up.

Like a number of our female gibbons, Elsa thinks it is her duty to remind nearby females how fierce she is. Her preferred way of doing this is her own style of food fighting. While staring at her intended target, Elsa will do a kind of heavy-duty chewing; spewing little pieces of her food everywhere and will even throw bits in the direction of her rivals to remind them to stay in line. There are times when it seems she has thrown more food than she has eaten!

Elsa is one of the many offspring born to IPPL's Arun Rangsi and Shanti. Now 35, she and her companion Nicholas are one of our cutest couples as they frequently groom, cuddle, and play together.

But Elsa can get jealous if it seems Nicholas is getting too much attention from Animal Care staff. They have to make sure that Nick is distracted with enrichment or food because Elsa doesn't like to share. If he comes over when the staff is spending time with her, Elsa has been known to dish out a light tap on the head of the staff.

She has always been a strong-willed, independent gibbon who isn't afraid to let us know what's on her mind. Luckily she paired up with super chill Nicholas, a former zoo

