



IPPL

International
Primate
Protection
League

News

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INSIDE:

- ◆ Colobus Conservation
- ◆ Forest Fires in Bolivia
- ◆ Orangutans and Palm Oil

Photo: Andrea Donaldson, Colobus Conservation



Holiday Issue

A Message from Pam



Dear IPPL Friend,

As I write to wish you a wonderful Holiday season, I have to reflect on this past year of changes and continuations. From the issuance of the 2021 small grants at the first of the year to planning Shirley's memorial in April to the refurbishment of the Brach Building, IPPL has continued to grow.

As we end this year moving into the newly painted offices and awarding the 2022 small grants, I am thankful for the generous support shown by our many donors to carry on the work of Shirley.

Please enjoy reading about the colobridges at Diani Beach built by the Colobus Conservation, the captivating baboons of C.A.R.E., the impact burning and fires are having in Bolivia at Inti Wara Yassi, and the second chances being given to primates in Vietnam by Wildlife at Risk. These are just four of the 26 Global Partners that IPPL has helped this past year. From them, I send to you our supporters and friends a big thank you!

As we prepare for the challenges we may face in 2023, from everyone at IPPL we send our appreciation and best wishes for a joyful holiday season and a very Happy New Year!

Pam Mendosa

Pam Mendosa
IPPL Chairperson



In This Issue:

	<i>Page</i>
Colobus Conservation	3
Forest Fires in Bolivia	6
Orangutans and the Palm Oil Issue	9
Special Gifts	13
Primates in Vietnam Get a Second Chance	14
Rescue and Care of Orphan Baboons	16

IPPL News

EXECUTIVE EDITOR Joan Brooks

About the Cover



Read how Colobus Conservation continues its work with new and continued challenges including a significant primate population decline which presents the greatest risk of extinction. In addition, the overall, forest conversion to agriculture, and to a lesser degree poaching, has resulted in the widespread reduction of the colobus across its range. This article also highlights other issues such as primates being run over or electrocuted and what Colobus Conservation is doing to save them. (Page 3)

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, 30 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.



Adult Male

Primate Conservation in the Face of Unprecedented Change

By Susan-Rose Maingi, Conservation Manager

Of the six primates on Kenya's south coast, the vulnerable Angolan colobus monkey (*Colobus angolensis palliatus*) has experienced a significant population decline and therefore has the greatest risk of extinction. Overall, forest conversion to agriculture, and to a lesser degree poaching, has resulted in the widespread reduction of the colobus across its range, with remaining populations isolated amongst highly fragmented forest patches in Kenya and Tanzania.

In Kenya, the colobus are limited to the country's southeastern corner. These forest patches are part of the Coastal Forests of East Africa, recognized internationally as a Global Biodiversity Hotspot. Diani is a suburban area that harbors the second-largest colobus population. However, rapid urbanization continues to threaten the survival of this

important colobus population, primarily due to anthropogenic pressures such as deforestation, colobus-vehicle collisions, and electrocutions.

To mitigate these threats, Colobus Conservation works to promote the welfare and conservation of the colobus and the other primates in the area. We protect and restore the habitat by engaging with communities to conserve and regenerate indigenous forest that is vital for colobus habitat and their migration corridors, while promoting climate change resilience to the forest-adjacent communities.

We also operate a primate response team for community reports of injured, sick, or orphaned primates. With a self-imposed 20-minute response time, our teams rescue these individuals while our animal care staff and veterinarian provide

successful rehabilitation and release methods for these monkeys.

To directly address issues of primate-vehicle collisions, we conduct a public outreach campaign with road users and install colobridges (canopy bridges) across the busy main road. The 29 bridges currently installed across Diani's Beach Road have more than 200,000 bridge crossings annually. By reconnecting habitats on opposite sides of the road, these bridges reduce the impact of landscape fragmentation. Colobridges also offer social benefits such as increased road user safety by keeping the monkeys off the road and reducing the number of primate roadkills that would otherwise remain to rot on the road. Ultimately, the colobridges are an economical mitigation to reduce primate-vehicle collisions (approximately 4¢ per crossing) and

Colobus crossing in safety



the road-barrier effect while lessening the genetic diversity erosion among subpopulations in Diani.

Similarly, electric shock and electrocution management is a major priority for Colobus Conservation. We do this by liaising with the national power distribution company to identify electrocution hotspot locations that require insulation and regular tree trimming. Through the insulation of low & medium-voltage power lines, we prevent injuries and reduce the number of primate deaths. Insulation also reduces maintenance costs for the power company and ensures the provision of uninterrupted power service to the people because primate electrocutions often cause power failures. Ultimately, this mitigation measure offers a win-win-win situation for the conservation of the colobus and other primates, the community, and the power company.

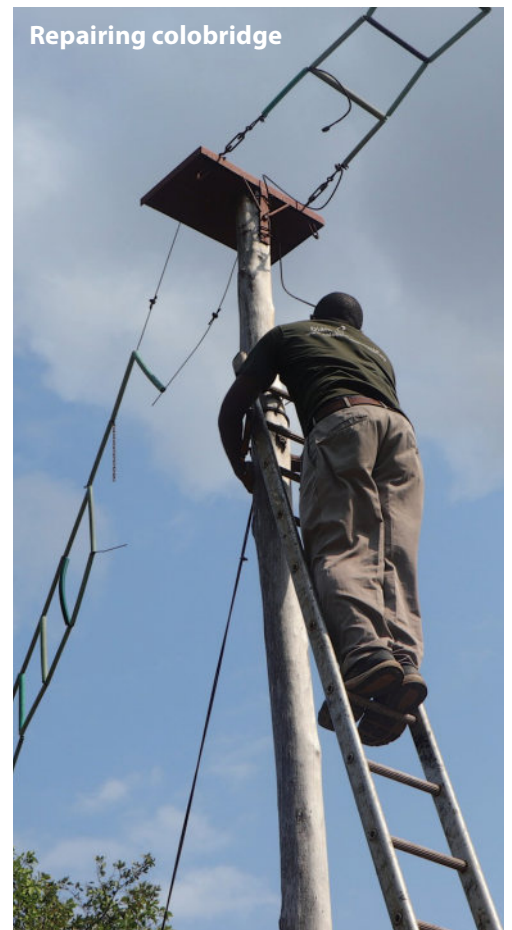
Our insulation program is important because 16% of our welfare calls annually are in response to monkeys injured or killed by the power infrastructure.



Notably, 73% of these cases result in the individual's death. Our studies show that of the Diani's six primate species, colobus account for 80% of the total cases, and specifically, adult males are shocked or electrocuted more than any age-sex class. This loss represents over 4% of the colobus population in Diani annually.

The cumulative impact on a colobus group's social structure, induced by the premature death of the group's breeding male, is the most concerning

Repairing colobridge





to electrocution can result in losing the recent generation he sired.

Our censuses in Diani indicate that colobus numbers have been relatively stable since we began our annual counts in 2004, likely because of Colobus Conservation's welfare and conservation projects. However, the population has recently

to our team. The loss of a breeding male risks infanticide with the arrival of a bachelor male during the subsequent group takeover. The infanticidal nature of the colobus occurs to bring the adult females into breeding. Therefore, when a male colobus is electrocuted, our team fears receiving follow-up reports of infant colobus with their skulls crushed or other injuries resulting from these infanticidal events. Unfortunately, the mothers of these infants stand no chance of successfully protecting their infants against the incoming male. Ultimately, the death of an adult male

begun experiencing a -1% growth rate. Any premature mortalities of colobus by habitat loss, roads, or power infrastructure are unsustainable for the long-term survival of this vulnerable subspecies.

This fact is what keeps our engines churning at Colobus Conservation. In addition to our other projects, we continue to raise funds for more habitat restoration, colobridges to bridge the road gap for colobus as well as to double up our resource mobilization efforts to lobby the power distribution company to install insulated cables. These are all

win-win projects, making them more likely to have long-term sustainability.

For more information on how you can support our colobridge and insulation program, kindly reach out to us at enquiries@colobusconservation.com.

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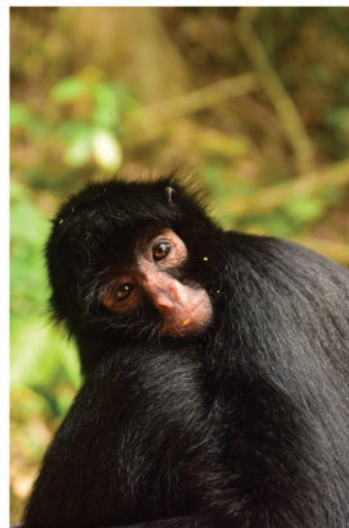


Current Landscape of Forest Fires in Bolivia

By Ingrid Bustos, CIWY Biologist



Every fire season, CIWY staff and volunteers fight fires day and night to protect Ambue Ari Sanctuary and surrounding forest.



CIWY cares for over 500 rescued animals in its sanctuaries, including 6 primate species: (clockwise from top left) White-fronted capuchin, squirrel monkey, red howler monkey, spider monkey, brown tufted capuchin, and Azara's night monkey. All the primates of the Amazon are adapted to living in trees and therefore very vulnerable to deforestation. Forty percent of South America's endemic primates are threatened with extinction.

The territory of Bolivia is covered by approximately 50 million hectares (123.5 million acres) of forests, which represent 46% of the country, and of which three types predominate due to their extension: the Amazon forest, the Chiquitano forest, and the Chaco forest. Eighty percent of these are in the lowlands.

In 2019, the forest fires that occurred in the Amazon were the focus of global attention. That year the fire destroyed at least 7.2 million hectares (over 4.2 million acres) of forest in the Brazilian Amazon and more than 5 million hectares (more than 12 million acres) in Bolivia.

Following this, Bolivia came to occupy third place in the world ranking of the countries with the greatest loss of primary forests, according to the 2020 Global Watch Forest report (GWF, 2020). Brazil came in first place with 1.7 million hectares (4.2 million acres) lost, followed by Congo with 490,000 hectares (over 1.2 million acres) and Bolivia registering 240,000 hectares (593,052 acres) In 2021, the Ministry of Environment and Water reported that nearly 3.6 million hectares (8.9 million acres) of Bolivian territory were affected by forest fires.

The outlook does not seem to improve. For what has happened in the year 2022, according to the first report of the Vice Ministry of Civil Defense, the fires in Bolivia have consumed nearly 300,000 hectares (741,000 acres) of forest reserves, protected areas, agricultural land and pastures. Among the most affected departments are Santa Cruz (77.5%) and Beni (19.5%). A large part of these fires in the lowlands threatens natural areas that are part of the Chiquitania and the Amazon.

In the department of Santa Cruz, according to the Forest Fire Early Warning System (Satif), so far this year, 70,545 hectares (174,320 acres) have been affected by forest fires, and 2,776 sources of burning have only been reported in the first weeks of September. The increase in fires observed in recent years has been related to two factors: climate change and a government policy closely linked to the expansion of the agricultural frontier.

The climatic conditions have been changing. The onset of droughts comes much earlier, and they are increasingly prolonged, leading to burning much earlier – and for longer!

Burning is part of the traditional techniques of felling trees, clearing forests, and preparing the soil for later use. This practice is related to the policy used in recent years in the country. For this reason, the burning of grasslands usually occurs every year in Bolivia, generally beginning in May and June,

In 2020, CIWY's Ambue Ari Sanctuary lost over 400 hectares (988 acres) to fire.



Near Ambue Ari, poachers can be seen waiting for wild animals to flee the smoke and fires across the road, where they trap them to sell in the illegal wildlife market.

In 2022, the Amazon fires reached CIWY's Jacj Cuisi Sanctuary in northern Bolivia, considered outside of the fire zone until this year.



and lasts until October, coinciding with the time of drought. In this period, both grasslands and forests are prone to fires, and although these often start as “controlled” burns, many of them get out of control. In addition, the amount of dry plant material that serves as fuel, added to the strong winds, aggravates ideal elements to cause large fires, which can reach points of very difficult access that cannot be managed. This leads to devastating effects on ecosystems and biodiversity.

For its part, government regulations are not clear in this regard, so burning continues to be carried out without control. In this context, the loss of forests due to forest fires in Bolivia maintains an increasing trend, and in turn, the fauna and flora affected are also increasing. The consequences on wild animals are not only direct (displacement, burns, and death), but also indirect, because an increase in poaching and illegal extraction follows as the deforested area grows, and the forests are reduced.

CIWY's Ambue Ari Wildlife Sanctuary is located on the borders of the departments of Santa Cruz and Beni in a vast area made up of two Protected Areas: Ríos Blanco y Negro Reserve and Noel Kempff National Park. On the other side, the Sanctuary is now surrounded by intensive agricultural fields (soybeans, rice, corn) and cattle farms. Since CIWY purchased the land in 2002, the adjacent forest has vanished under constant agricultural use and cattle grazing.

Annually in Ambue Ari, CIWY fights against the hot spots that start in the surroundings, due to the lack of control over the use of fire for land clearing and exploitation. In 2020, Ambue Ari lost more than 400 hectares (988 acres) to fire.

During the fire season in this area, the existence of poachers has been revealed on the Santa Cruz-Beni highway, and in most of the adjacent trails and roads.

Poachers can be seen waiting for wild animals to flee the fires onto the road, where they trap them to sell in the growing and illegal wildlife market.

Although it is a long-term and arduous endeavor, CIWY seeks to safeguard wildlife from these growing threats. On one hand, it works to protect and rehabilitate the wildlife confiscated from illegal trafficking. At the same time, CIWY's territory itself constitutes a refuge for thousands of wild animals that, each year, escape deforestation, fires and the growth of the surrounding urban stain.

From this perspective, we see the same thing happen every year: terrible forest fires destroy thousands and thousands of hectares of forest, completely devastating vegetation and threatening hundreds of lives. Many of these fires are preventable. It is time to become aware of the importance of preserving forests. It is necessary to start working on the planning of an ecological and socio-economic policy appropriate to the current situation of climate change, in addition to the prevention and management of fires, and, last but not least, strengthening environmental education and ecological literacy.

Please follow and support CIWY's work at www.ciw.org.



Donations of equipment and installation of new wells have helped CIWY keep fires out of Ambue Ari the past two years. It continues to require an immense and exhausting effort from CIWY's staff and volunteers.



Jeky Chan & Jelly Bean

Orangutans and the Palm Oil Industry

Provided by The Orangutan Project

In Borneo and Sumatra live the only arboreal Great Apes: three species of orangutan. Their very existence is reliant on intact rainforests. More than 90 percent of their lives take place in the trees, from building their sleeping nests out of branches and leaves, to foraging fruits, leaves and stems for food; from caring for and educating the young how to climb, to swinging through the trees from one part of the rainforest to another. The sad truth is that over 80% of orangutans live in unprotected forests, leaving them and their forests vulnerable.

Orangutans not only rely on forests for survival, but they are also vital to the health of entire ecosystems. Their movement through the forest breaks branches, opening up the trees so sunlight can reach the forest floor. Their excrement includes seeds that are already fertilized, slightly decomposed, and ready to take root. As a keystone species, their presence affects the well-being and health of the forest and many other species. When orangutans are protected and saved, living in strong numbers, many other species benefit from this protection and from the biodiverse forests their presence helps create.

When orangutans and their forests are removed or destroyed, all other species suffer. That includes humans. When ancient rainforests are cut down or burned, massive amounts of carbon are released into the atmosphere, and some forests are nearing tipping points from which they may never recover. There is a powerful feedback loop, where forest destruction increases Climate Change, which increases the likelihood of forest fires, which in turn exacerbates the release in carbon emissions and reduction of tree coverage.

The causes of forest destruction are the same the world over – extractive industries and agricultural land use – even if the agriculture is different in different nations. In Borneo and Sumatra, the loss of forest is linked to three key causes: expansion of unsustainable monocultures such as oil palm, pulp paper and rubber plantations.

A common contributing factor is wasteful consumption of resources, especially in what is called alternately ‘the global north’ or ‘western nations.’ Parts of the world such as the United States, Australia, Europe, the UK and Canada are consuming

resources at four to ten times more than those in developing nations such as Indonesia.

The issue, viewed as a whole, seems insurmountable. However, all over the world, groups like The Orangutan Project are implementing long-term solutions that are saving and safeguarding precious tropical rainforest.

Founded by renowned orangutan expert Leif Cocks OAM, The Orangutan Project is an international organisation working on the frontline of conservation, partnering with local non-government organisations that specialize in legally securing habitat, orangutan rescues and rehabilitation, community engagement, wildlife protection, conflict mitigation, education, and community economic development. For forests to remain intact, three key strategies need to be implemented: 1) legal protection for existing forest, 2) patrolling and monitoring to reduce illegal deforestation and poaching, and 3) supporting local communities to adjust to living sustainability within the remaining rainforest now that the majority of their ancestral forests are destroyed.



Encroachment of Bukit Tigapuluh

The Orangutan Project is working with local partners to legally change the land status of high conservation value forest. With legal protection status, forests are set aside for conservation rather than agricultural, or extractive industries. The Orangutan Project and its partners then patrol and monitor these protected



Regenerative farming project



Illegal logging in Bukit Tigapuluh

forests, reducing illegal activities and supporting communities to protect and conserve their forests. Not only does this work secure forests for all species, it also provides legally protected forest for the reintroduction of ex-captive orangutans and the protection of wild populations.

The Bukit Tigapuluh Ecosystem in Sumatra is a perfect example of how the approach works. The Orangutan Project formed a limited company with Frankfurt Zoological Society and World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Indonesia in order to lease forest in the valuable lowlands surrounding the Bukit Tigapuluh National Park. They've created an 'orangutan sanctuary' where orphaned orangutans are rehabilitated in preparation for permanent release into the protected forest.

To safeguard the protected status of this vital ecosystem, they also deploy rangers to patrol for up to six days at a time. The presence of rangers is a critical factor in deterring all illegal activities, as well as providing employment for local people and a local point of contact for communities. Their role of engaging with and supporting local communities is the

final piece in the multi-faceted wrap-around strategy.

Support and engagement is the first step in developing long-term solutions for communities, including economic development projects that support women to grow house gardens, traditional herbs and other products such as bush honey, which they



Win Gayo returned to the wild

Wildlife rangers at river in Bukit Tigapuluh



this is only possible by protecting the rich biodiversity of their forests. While industries such as the cultivation of palm oil might dominate the conversation, the loss of forests is far more complex than that. If palm oil ceased to be a factor, other unsustainably grown agricultural products would fill the gap. The solution is to legally protect and safeguard the remaining forests through legal agreements and boots on the ground, as well as the engagement of Indigenous communities. All prongs of the solution are required if we are to save orangutans and their forest homes.

The Orangutan Project relies on donations from supporters to fund this vital work. To find out more and provide some support, please visit: <https://www.theorangutanproject.org/>

IPPL wishes to convey our appreciation to Leif Cocks who graciously provided this article for our newsletter.

then sell in marketplaces at stores in Java. A new project is supporting the Talang Mamak Indigenous community to develop mixed agroforestry skills and training permaculture, in order to sustainably prosper on their land. The aim is that in the future, these Bukit Tigapuluh communities will be economically sustainable, thereby increasing their protection of the forest.

Environmental solutions are complex and must be holistic if they are to have long-term impact on species, forests and people. The Orangutan Project’s mission is to ensure the survival of all orangutan species in their natural habitat, and



Siti & Sudin rescued 2021

More About Palm Oil and Its Impacts

For those who wish to read more about palm oil and the impacts it has on conservation in other countries and the issues it raises here are some links for additional information.

<https://www.cmzoo.org/conservation/orangutans-palm-oil/palm-oil-scan-mobile-app/>

<https://rspo.org/about>

<https://www.worldwildlife.org/pages/which-everyday-products-contain-palm-oil>

Special Gifts to IPPL Given by:

- **Anonymous** in honor of Carol Leenstra
- **Anonymous** in memory of Auristella Valle
- **Allen Carb** in memory of Terri Carb
- **Anita Clemmensen** in honor of our son, Aaron
- **Benas Dabulis** in honor of Val the gibbon
- **Mildred Fippen** in memory of Major Tom
- **Bill Frodyma** in memory of Annie Pun Pun
- **Paul & Ellen Giardino** in memory of our son, Peter
- **Alfreda Harsha** in memory of Snow, Mocha & Olive
- **Diana Kaye** in memory of Kronos
- **Brenda Parks** in honor of my sister, Liz Bills
- **Sandra Rosencrans** in memory of Robert Rosencrans
- **Eleanor Ziegler** in memory/honor of Roland Ziegler

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

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

Go Nuts for Gibbons!

Our friends at Nuts.com have put together a special care package that gibbon fans can purchase for our sanctuary residents. This goody box includes the following healthy snacks, which are favorites that Maynard and all our gibbons love:

- ◆ 5 lbs. jumbo roasted unsalted peanuts (in shell),
- ◆ 1 lb. raw unsalted cashews (shelled),
- ◆ 1 lb. dried mango (unsulfured, low sugar),
- ◆ 1 lb. dried Turkish figs, and
- ◆ 1 lb. dried diced Turkish apricots.

Nuts.com

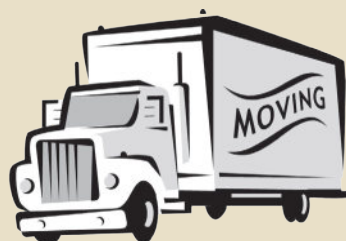
9 lbs. of specially selected treats for the IPPL gibbons!

Only \$60.00 (includes shipping)

www.nuts.com/gifts/nutsforbirds/ippl.html



Maynard goes nuts for peanuts!



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!)



Read more updates about IPPL's activities on our Facebook page. "Like" us!
www.facebook.com/InternationalPrimateProtectionLeague



See more images from the sanctuary and IPPL activities.
Follow us on Instagram!
www.instagram.com/ippl_summerville

Giving Primates in Vietnam a Second Chance

By Nguyen Vu Khoi, CEO

Located in the south of Vietnam, 55 kilometers (35 miles) from Saigon town, the Dau Tieng Wildlife Conservation Station (WCS) is being funded and operated by Wildlife At Risk (WAR) since 2017. The station provides holistic care and rehabilitation for illegally traded and injured primates, such as langurs, macaques, lorries and gibbons. Giving a hand to save these primate species and other small wildlife being rescued at the station includes other donors and individuals



A yellow-cheeked Gibbon at Dau Tieng Wildlife Conservation Station

the remainder of their lives. This issue is also a challenge to WAR and Dau Tieng WCS as we need to provide enough sustainable space (enclosures) and food for wildlife.

Not only has IPPL helped at Dau Tieng WCS, but they have also helped us by supporting our rescued primates for many years. We built several primate enclosures at Hon Me Wildlife Conservation area in the Mekong Delta and provided some enrichment to rescued primates at Cu Chi Wildlife

contributing resources through WAR. One of the main donors annually supports building up primate enclosures. Since the establishment of this station, some infrastructures were provided by the International Primate Protection League (IPPL).

This is a short recap of the primate conservation journey at Dau Tieng WCS in Vietnam thanks to the funding of IPPL. In 2016, we started to build the first enclosure at the station and it was for primates. During the five-year period

from 2017 to 2022, Dau Tieng WCS has managed to rescue, provide care, and rehabilitate about 60 primates. Among them are 40 who had the opportunity to return to the wild. Some injured primates who cannot return to the wild due to missing limbs must remain at our station for

Rescue Center. During the pandemic of COVID-19, IPPL also provided an



Providing good living conditions for our captive primates



A langur, a few days after arriving at the center

emergency grant to help Dau Tieng WCS to upgrade facilities and use suitable approaches to provide food for primates. Thanks goes to IPPL for helping us save endangered primates in Vietnam during this difficult time.

Drawing from lessons learned over these hard-working years, we believe that rescuing is indeed facing a challenging time that is a time-consuming and labor-intensive process to master. What we did was to take small steps, and with minor achievements, helped us to gain more trust from stakeholders. Thus we mobilized more and more resources in our mission to protect wildlife diversity. The short story below illustrates regular activities in our mission

to protect wildlife diversity in general and specifically in saving gibbons since we received IPPL support at Dau Tieng WCS.

There are about 25 different primate species in Vietnam. These interesting creatures are increasingly threatened by habitat loss, hunting, and illegal trade. There are several reputable rescue centers in Vietnam, and our station, Dau Tieng WCS, is one of these conservation facilities, particularly in the south of

Vietnam. Our ability to save wildlife is helping to ensure a part of an ambitious mission of biodiversity conservation in this part of the world. This mission could not be implemented without alliances' assistance and IPPL is one of our long-term partners.

Our primates are usually saved from illegal trade where they are kept as pets in very small cages. A female yellow-cheeked gibbon was kept in a resident's house for a long time and then escaped

to public areas before being taken to Dau Tieng WCS. She was so shy that she just sat in a tree. Upon arrival, we could hardly believe her condition as she was malnourished and underweight. After three months of care, she has made a full recovery and is jumping and climbing all over her enclosure. She turned out to be a very active gibbon but has never fought with anyone. She eats, plays, and shares anything. However, as a result of being confined for a long time, it has been hard for her to adapt to a new environment at Dau Tien WCS. She will remain in our care and be paired with a male individual who was rescued earlier. Hopefully, more primate offspring will be born at Dau Tieng WCS to contribute to biodiversity conservation.

All in all, we always try our best to provide good conditions for our captive primates. Saving wildlife is one job; raising public awareness in Vietnam on protecting wildlife and conserving nature is another large-scale job that will take a long time to be completed. Therefore, your support is incredibly meaningful for us in our battle against biodiversity losses. From the bottom of our hearts, we would like to say thank you IPPL for your friendship and sponsorship.



A new refrigerator was funded by IPPL to prepare food for animals



Yellow-cheeked gibbon climbing and enjoying her new life



The Rescue and Care of Orphan Baboons

By Samantha Dewhirst, Assistant Managing Director

Greetings from the South African bush where it is presently springtime and many trees are in full bloom! Temperatures are rising after a long winter and we look forward to the first rains of the season. Historically, winter has been a peak time for rescuing tiny and traumatized orphan baboon babies and this year was no exception. During the winter, the natural food in the wild decreases and with cold nighttime temperatures, animals need lots of calories to keep warm. Wild baboon mothers are often desperate for calories whilst nursing their infants, and this frequently means they are willing to risk more



Orphans at play

(their lives) to take food from human farms. Baboons venturing onto farmland causes baboon-human conflicts and sadly, many baboons lose their lives, some with a dependent infant attached. Seven orphans arrived at C.A.R.E. in nine months; three were ex-pets and therefore tricky to integrate into a new baboon family. Keeping primates away from their own kind and caging them since infancy leads to primates who do not know how to behave in a social group.

Jaan arrived already over two years old. Jaan's 'owner' (it is illegal to keep indigenous primates in South Africa) castrated him, hoping it would 'keep him calm'. Castration may prevent some testosterone-fueled aggression in Jaan's teenage and adult years (from five years old), but it will not prevent 'normal' dominance and combative behaviors which are a usual part of a baboon's behavior repertoire: rough play-bites, swiping, continually pushing boundaries, grabbing, pulling hair and pinching is normal behavior for a young male or female baboon and it is either met with similarly rough play from their peers or it is met with harsh discipline from an adult baboon. Either way, every time a baboon demonstrates a behavior as a youngster, he will learn from his family members appropriate responses or not to do it again in certain situations. Sadly, pet primates express



Jaan with Cheeky



Ares (front) and Kylo safe in nursery

these behaviors and are subsequently put into a cage to control them; this leads to stress, separation anxiety, attachment issues, hyperactivity, or repetitive gestures.

Confused, Jaan would form attachments to objects and becomes obsessed with them for days at a time; it could be a corn on the cob which he would carry around with him non-stop and hug it or groom it. It's actually incredibly sad to see the damage caused to Jaan. We were very concerned about how easily he would integrate and believed his chances to be released were very slim. We chose Ben's troop for Jaan, a small troop with individuals who seemed like they would tolerate his quirks.

Ben's troop is in a renovated enclosure that overlooks the Olifants River. We let Jaan go into an enclosure adjoining the main enclosure space and let female Diala inside with him. Initially, they didn't pay each other too much attention, but after around two hours Jaan had calmed down and Diala groomed him. After observing only positive interactions, it seemed the troop accepted Jaan as their 'oversized-baby'. Baby baboons are protected by troop members and are not viewed as competitors. We opened the doors and Jaan ran around amongst the adults with confidence and with his new-found respect, too. Soon he was playing with Cheeky, an adult male with razor-sharp canines longer than a lion's, but Cheeky is a gentle giant and played and giggled like a boy again. It always feels good and such a relief when decisions for orphan integrations go well. A poorly planned primate integration will certainly end in injury and even death, which defeats all the efforts of rescue and the intense Phase 1 Rehabilitation journey. It is really essential for us, and a key part of our decision-making plans, to know our baboon individuals and their troop dynamics.

Kondo was the first orphan to arrive in 2022; he arrived in January after being seized by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA). Apparently, the man keeping Kondo wanted to eat him, since he likely had already eaten his mother. Similarly to Jaan, two female youngsters Juno and Tieties were surrendered ex-pets. May through to August saw a sharp peak in orphans which were orphaned due to human-wildlife conflicts and poaching. Tiny Santi was rescued in May from children in a village that were abusing him. Soon after, Ares arrived. Ares' mother apparently was 'humanely shot' after suffering from a broken back. Thankfully the rangers didn't kill Ares but they

shot his mother to 'put her out of her misery' whilst he was still attached to her belly. Ares was covered in blood when we went to pick him up and was painfully thin. Ares shared the nursery soon with two other orphans: Kylo and Pina. Both adorable, dependent babies arrived within a two-week period. Kylo, now fully recovered, originally couldn't walk properly as a result of an injury sustained when she became an orphan. Kylo has a sensitive character and the arrival of Pina was bittersweet; Kylo had a friend, but it meant another baboon mother was cruelly killed. We were told Pina was 'found alone on a farm,' but after a few questions, it was evident that although the farmer refused to admit to it, Pina's mother had been killed. Pina has beautiful big eyes and the most delicate baby-pink, baby-soft skin. Pina's hair is black and fuzzy and her pink hands and feet are very much like a human baby. Pina and Kylo have been having fun together in the nursery, helping each other grow physically and psychologically. Play forms an important role in the development of youngsters and also helps heal the psychological scars the orphans suffer with. Just tonight, Kylo spent her first night with her adoptive baboon mother Kayla.

We hope you will check out our Facebook and Instagram posts to learn how they are doing and which troop orphan Pina will join.

We really have had our hands full this year! If you would like to volunteer, please take a look at our website.

<https://www.primatecare.org/volunteer>



Holiday Wishes with Our Gratitude

During this first year without our founder, Dr. Shirley McGreal, we want to extend our sincere gratitude to so many for your outpouring expressions of sympathy as well as your continued support of IPPL.

We are committed to continuing the work that Shirley began so many years ago. That includes maintaining our gibbon sanctuary and providing the best care for all these wonderful primates as well as our work with and financial assistance to our Global Partners in Africa, Asia and South America.

Shirley regularly attended the international meeting on the Convention in the Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) which is held every two years. She attended the last meeting (in Geneva) and it was the last trip she made. The next meeting will be held in Panama in November 2022. Our organization will continue Shirley's tradition and will have a strong representation with a delegation of four IPPL board members led by Ian Redmond.

We were grateful that the severity of COVID diminished this year, but everyone here and in other countries has had to deal with skyrocketing costs of both goods and services – as well as delays in getting products.

Because of these issues, we know that there will be challenges in the new year. IPPL will continue to meet any challenges that come our way as well as continue our plans for the future. As we enter 2023, it is with great comfort that we know you are by our side.

*Our heartfelt wishes to you and your families for a
Happy Holiday and a Healthy New Year*

IPPL Board of Directors

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 Supporter's Donation Form



If you have received this magazine and are not currently an IPPL supporter, you can help sustain the important work of IPPL on behalf of the world's primates by making a financial contribution. By sending in a donation, you will be sure to continue receiving thrice-yearly issues of *IPPL News*. You may also donate online, if you wish, on IPPL's secure Web site (www.ippl.org). All donations are welcome!

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!



Two-sided Gibbon Tote
Each unique bag was air-brushed by San Francisco artist Ken Holley



T-shirts with Swinging Gibbons 100% available in a variety of color combinations and **IPPL Swinging Gibbon Roomy Totes** with a side pocket and an inside pocket



Two-sided Gibbon T-shirt: 100% cotton T-shirt with gibbon design front and back.



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for more colors and sizes

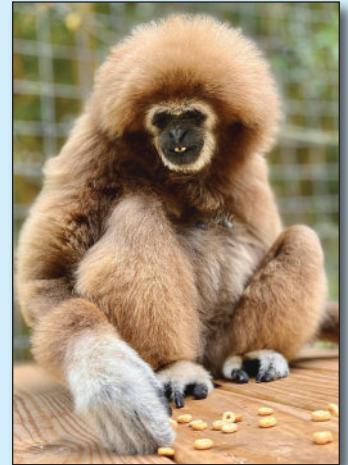
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Meet the Gibbons Available for Adoption



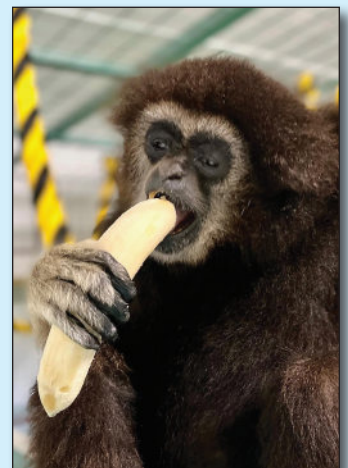
Courtney loves to cheat when playing tag with the staff. She would also love you to adopt her!

Courtney was born at IPPL on 10 January 2002, the result of a failed vasectomy. When she was 12 days old, her mother rejected her, leaving this tiny infant with a terribly mangled leg. Since she could not be returned to her mother, she was hand-raised by IPPL staff, special night-nannies, and volunteers for over six years. Many caregivers took turns feeding her, playing with her, and taking her for walks around the sanctuary grounds. Always curious and energetic, she was a real handful! Courtney has made an amazing recovery since the difficult time of her early life. She now runs, swings, and climbs so well you would never guess how badly she had been injured. Despite Courtney's high level of activity, she is the biggest gibbon in our sanctuary. If asked what her favorite food is, we would have to say "grapes, and well... everything!" Since May 2009, Courtney has been paired with a former lab gibbon by the name of Whoop-Whoop. His mild-mannered personality is a good match for her wild ways as he always lets her have first dibs at their lunch pail. We hope you will consider adopting this spunky and determined "not so little" ape!



Peppy loves his bedtime banana. If you adopt him – he will love you too!

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. When the lab closed, he was sent to another research facility, the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates (LEMSIP) in New York. Fortunately, LEMSIP closed in 1982 and he and his companion-for-life, Helen, came to IPPL. They lived together at our sanctuary for 35 years until Helen suddenly died of cancer. Peppy sucked his thumb the day he arrived and has never "kicked this habit." Peppy is the only gibbon who favors veggies over fruit, and in the morning, in addition to looking forward to breakfast, Peppy has his own ritual. When let out of his night quarters, Peppy begins every single day by running from one end of his outdoor enclosure to the other—the whole length of it, arms flung up, out of sheer excitement: it's as though every day he's grateful not to be stuck in a lab! Wouldn't you like to adopt this grateful little guy?



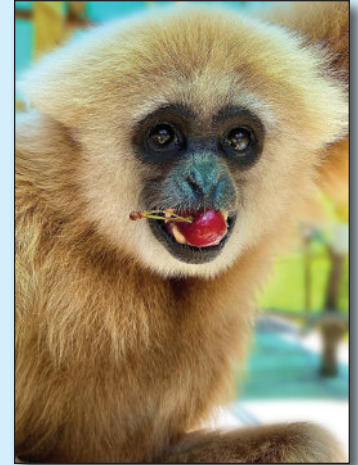
Visit IPPL.org for more information



Val gets excited to see the fruit bucket. He would also be excited to see an adoption application from you!

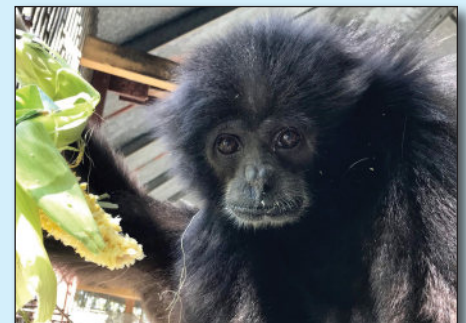
Val was born at a wildlife park in southern Florida where he lived with his parents and a few siblings. In the fall of 2017, the facility suffered extensive damage from Hurricane Irma and fell on hard times. We got a call in October of 2017 asking if we could take in two of their gibbons and after some quick preparations two staff members drove down to Florida, picked Val up, and brought him to his new home in November. Val’s father, Snowy, followed a month later. After the long drive back to IPPL, Val quickly bonded with the animal care staff. We got him settled into his night house and he even presented his back for grooming.

Today, Val is one of the most engaging and entertaining gibbons out on the grounds. He loves interacting with the staff and demands that they play tag with him! He spends his mornings swinging through his enclosure and, when a staff member approaches, he drops down in front of them to get their attention. Once he has them focused on him, he’ll hop and roll around on the ground, swing upside down from his ropes and reach out for them, then the chase is on! His enthusiasm for the game quickly wears out the staff and he doesn’t seem to understand why we need to take breaks to catch our breath! Wouldn’t you love to bring some more excitement to Val’s life by adopting him?



Shanti is a fan of backrubs. Adopt her and she will be your fan too!

Shanti, whose name means “Peace” in Sanskrit, was born on June 24, 1978 at the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates (LEMSIP) in New York. IPPL was looking for a potential mate for IPPL’s very first rescued lab gibbon, Arun Rangsi (Rui). In 1983, Shirley and a former animal caregiver drove to New York to bring Shanti back to IPPL to begin her new life at our sanctuary. They found her living alone in a small cage—what a change she was about to have! Once at IPPL, we observed that Shanti had a very laid-back disposition. Her favorite food became figs and her favorite pastime became picking fresh figs from trees next to her outdoor habitat. When she was introduced to Rui – it was love at first sight. For over three decades they rarely left each other’s side and even shared food. Sadly, in December 2018 Rui became very sick and he was gently put to sleep. After all the years that he and Shanti spent together, we thought it was fitting to offer Shanti as our newest gibbon available for adoption. We have a feeling that Rui would approve and hope that many of you will want to make Shanti your new adopted gibbon!



Adoptions make wonderful and unique gifts – all year long!



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Playful Maui



Maui was born at the Maui Zoo in 1990. He lived with his parents Jade and Palu-Palu until the zoo was shut down due to violations of the Animal Welfare Act. In 1996 this gibbon family was sent to IPPL. They arrived with a crate of fresh Hawaiian pineapples which to this day is still a favorite food of all three gibbons!

When Maui reached maturity he was paired with Michelle, a gibbon born here at IPPL, and much to our surprise they had a baby we named Courtney (even though Maui had a vasectomy, they can sometimes fail). Michelle was not successful as a mother so Courtney was hand-raised by IPPL. Eventually, Maui and Michelle were separated after Michelle became aggressive towards Maui. He was then paired with Speedy, another gibbon born at IPPL, but it seemed

that their union wasn't meant to be either after the staff noticed some tension between them. It appears to have worked out fine for Maui as he has been living the life of a bachelor and seems to be enjoying it.

Maui is an extremely easy-going gibbon who loves hanging upside down while swinging on the ropes and firehoses in his enclosure. His favorite activities are engaging with the puzzle feeders the staff hands out as enrichment, rolling around balls, and playing with other puzzle toys in his enclosure. An occasional feast is nice too!

