Tamarin Tales

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Newsletter of the International Committee for the Conservation and Management of Lion Tamarins

The removal of golden-headed lion tamarin invaders

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In 2009 during the survey of golden headed lion tamarin in Niterói we found 15 groups (107 individuals) within the golden lion tamarin distribution. The presence of this large and growing number of invasive golden headed lion tamarins is a threat to the survival of the golden lion tamarins that live in the neighboring areas. The chances are high that the two species will hybridize, with foreseeable disastrous consequences for the golden lion tamarin, and all the efforts that have been made over the years for its protection and conservation. There are risks too that the golden-headed lion tamarins, otherwise naturally occurring far to the north in the state of Bahia, will introduce diseases previously absent from the region. For all the reasons we decide to rescue and remove the population of golden-headed lion tamarins in Niterói and release them in Bahia within the species distribution without native golden-headed lion tamarins (GHLTs).

Since all the people involved in the conservation of lion tamarins has decided to remove the golden-headed lion tamarins from Niterói two years ago, we have sent proposals applying for funds to pay the translocation of the groups to Bahia. It is an expensive management because it involves two teams – one in Rio de Janeiro and another in Bahia. The area where they are now is almost 1,000 km distant from the area where they will be release.

Figure 1. Golden-headed lion tamarin. Photo: Daniel Eduardo da Luz

Moreover, the forest where the golden-headed lion tamarins are living is surrounded by houses and people that feed the groups in their gardens (Figure 1). Due to this contact, before being released in Bahia, the groups will have to stay in quarantine to be tested for human

diseases such as yellow fever, malaria, dengue fever etc., not to contaminate the native primate species in the release area. There are no golden-headed lion tamarins in the release site but there are native yellow-breasted capuchin monkeys and marmosets in the forest in Bahia.

Another problem is that when we translocate individuals from one area to another we have to be sure that we will have enough money for the entire process. We cannot capture some of the golden-headed lion tamarin groups and leave others behind, we have to remove all because the groups that stay will reproduce and the population will grow again. And we cannot release them without monitoring because we have to be sure that they will survive in the new area.

"The removal of the invader species and the beginning of a new population in Bahia are very important for the golden-lion-tamarin and for the golden-headed lion tamarin conservation"

The area to release the groups is owned and protected by Veracel, a paper producer that plant eucalyptus in the region. The forest has 3,000 hectares, it is enough to receive all groups and it is protected.

The quarantine will be in CPRJ (Centro de Primatologia do Rio de Janeiro) and we used part of the funds we already received to build an area for the groups. The quarantine building is separated from the other primates in CPRJ and the golden-headed lion tamarins groups will stay each one in large cages during 30 days. Then they will be transported by airplane and then by car to the release site.

We have already contracted two biologists, a vet and will soon contract two field assistants. To find the biologists we announced the two positions – one in Rio de Janeiro andone in Bahia and received more than 180 curriculums. The criteria used to choose the person to work in the project were experience working in field and working with primates. The vet we contracted has just finished her PhD with primates and accepted the invitation to help us almost immediately. We will also contract two people to work with the environmental education in Niterói to explain to the public what we are going to do and why we must remove the golden-headed lion tamarins from Niterói.

The capture and relocation of the groups is being carried out in partnership with the Instituto Chico Mendes/ Ibama, NGOs and the local community of Niterói, São

Figure 2.

Gonçalo and Maricá. We made a partnership with the vets from the Veterinary School of the University of São Paulo and they and their collaborators will test the animals at no cost. The transport of the GHLTs from Rio de Janeiro to Porto Seguro airport will be made by TAM Airlines. The Environmental Institute of Rio de Janeiro state (INEA) refurnished a house inside the forest for the team in Niterói (Figure 2). The Environmental Secretary of Niterói is supporting and helping us with space for meetings, information for the general public and the schools in the area. The biologist spent two weeks with the Golden Lion Tamarin Association team training in capture and monitoring.

Right now we are finishing a booklet to be distributed to the people who live close to the forest with information on the project and management. We are also habituating six groups to eat bananas from the platforms, where we will use the traps to capture them. We are almost ready to capture the first groups!

Many institutions and people are helping. The removal of the invader species and the beginning of a new population in Bahia are very important for the golden-lion-tamarin and for the golden-headed lion tamarin conservation. Please cross your fingers and soon I will send more good news!

Staying connected is critical for golden lion tamarin conservation

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1. Associação Mico Leão Dourado; 2. Save the Golden Lion Tamarin; 3. Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense

With less than 10% remaining in forest--and only 2% in lowland forest-- Brazil's Atlantic Forest is one of the most threatened and fragmented ecosystems in the world. The golden lion tamarin (GLT) is one of many species on the brink of extinction in this biodiversity hotspot. Three international workshops (Population and Habitat Viability Assessments) and subsequent modeling by world experts in population viability concluded that permanent in situ conservation of endemic and endangered golden lion tamarins depends on establishing a population consisting of at least **2,000 tamarins living in at least 25,000ha of connected and protected forest habitat**. The Associação Mico Leão Dourado (AMLD; www.micoleao.org.br), a Brazilian non-profit organization, has worked to achieve this goal since its creation in 1992. Specifically, AMLD mobilizes local landowners to restore forest on their land and to plant forest corridors to reconnect the landscape; provides technical assistance to landowners to help them legally establish private reserves; works with small landowners to develop environmentally friendly and realistic ways to generate income; works with government agencies to increase protection of federal, state, and municipal reserves; collaborates with local governments and community organizations to establish policies and plan regional land use to save forest, tamarins, and water for future generations; trains local teachers to integrate into their school curriculum projects to protect the local environment and inspire young people; scientifically manages the wild population of tamarins to minimize inbreeding and maximize the probability of long-term survival; and monitors the entire GLT population and its

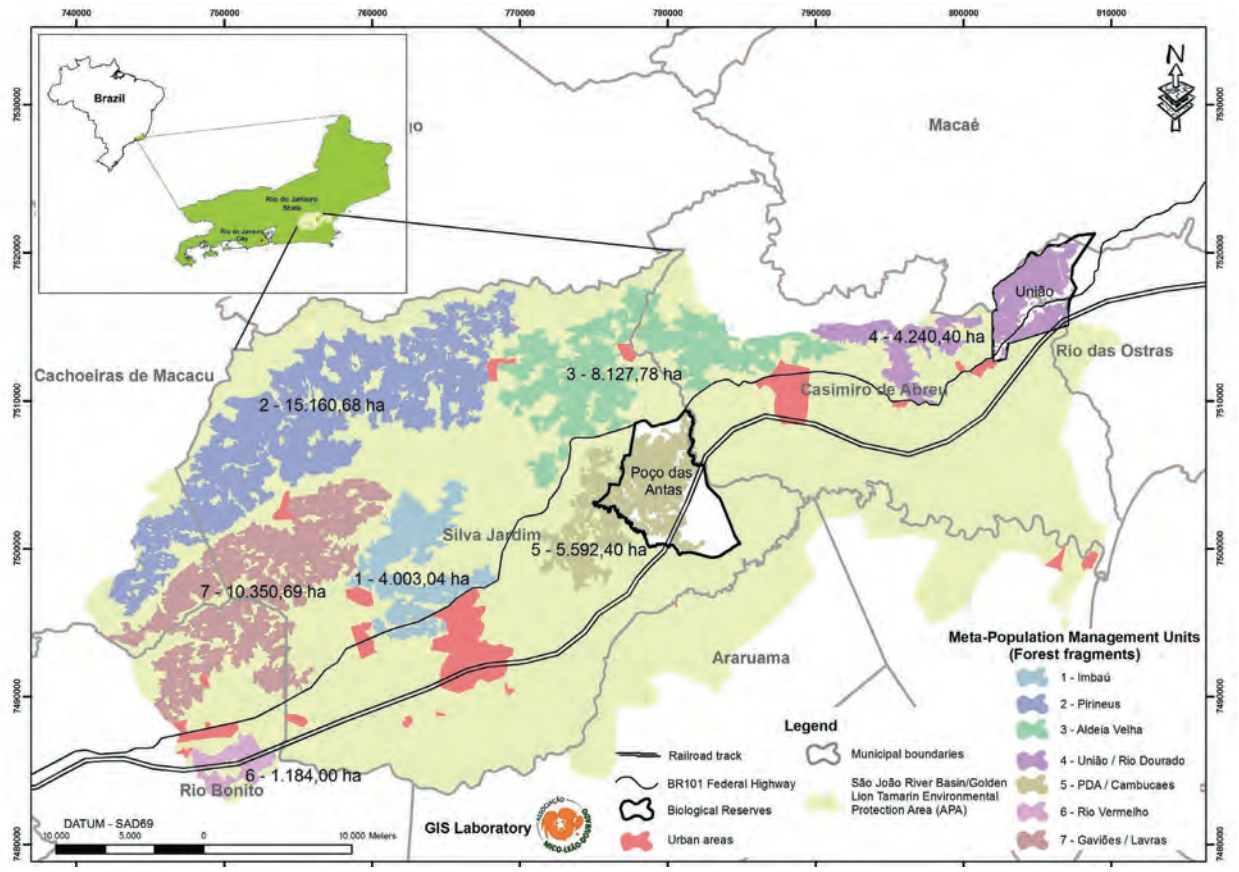

Figure 1. Current geographic distribution of golden lion tamarins, 80km northeast of Rio de Janeiro city (22°34'53.08" S 42°22'27.38" W). The numbered colored polygons represent the seven largest remaining forest fragments within the species distribution. When connected by forest corridors being planted by AMLD, and if tamarin densities match predictions, the resulting forest patchwork is predicted to support a metapopulation of GLTs with greater than 98% long-term probability of survival and retention of genetic diversity.

habitat to evaluate progress.

The Connectivity Challenge

GLTs are distributed in 18 isolated forest habitat patches, each surrounded by cattle pasture or agricultural fields, land cover that GLTs can't cross. Unmanaged, all these small and isolated populations will suffer from inbreeding and a high probability of extinction. AMLD's strategic plan to conserve GLTs, forest and ecological services for local communities is all about making and keeping connections—among tamarins, local people, protected areas and forest habitat.

AMLD's theory of conservation change is that if all stakeholders become actively involved in regional land-use decision making they will become invested in the long-term protection of forest and forest corridors, thus contributing directly to AMLD's conservation goal of a viable population (i.e. 2000) of golden lion tamarins living in 25,0000 hectares of effectively protected and connected Atlantic Forest habitat. The Association works to involve and connect local landowners, local, state and federal governments, and local communities in this effort.

AMLD is planting and protecting forest corridors to reconnect isolated forest fragments, thus facilitating GLT dispersal among isolated populations i.e. a "metapopulation". AMLD developed and is implementing a first-ever Metapopulation Management Plan for permanent conservation of a viable population of GLTs and their habitat in the São João River Basin, specifically the 7 largest remaining forest islands (Figure 1). The plan has been adopted as part of the Brazilian federal policy for conservation of the endangered mammal species of the Southeast Atlantic Forest (http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/images/stories/docs-plano-de-acao/pan-mamiferos-da-mata-atlantica/sumario_mamiferos_mata_atlantica_ingles.pdf). AMLD evaluated the degree of forest connectivity among the forest islands (from a tamarin's perspective), and estimated the number of tamarins in each. Five of these fragments are now connected (fragments 1, 7, 2, 3 and 4), a total of 41,553ha, potentially enough habitat to hold the 2,000 GLTs necessary to ensure the survival of the species in perpetuity. Although we won't address it in this article, AMLD is also working to ensure that tamarins in the Poço das Antas Biological Reserve (one of the largest forest fragments and tamarin populations) are connected with the rest of the metapopulation. At present an interstate highway that will soon be doubled in width isolates them.

With the exception of 14,600ha that are permanently protected by private, state or federal conservation areas, remaining GLT habitat is owned by about 1,000 individuals and is at risk due to the rapidly expanding megalopolis of Rio de Janeiro/São Paulo to the south and by development related to offshore oil drilling and beach tourism to the north. Because of speculation, the value of land in the region has increased significantly. If any of the existing forest connections are lost to development, the hectares of connected forest will permanently drop far below what is necessary for long-term conservation of GLTs.

The challenge for the future is to ensure that the block of remaining lowland forest habitat is protected (stays connected) in perpetuity. AMLD developed and is implementing a strategic plan to do just that. In this article we will highlight two examples of activities in

September 2009

April 2012

Figure 2. Fazenda Dourada Corridor before reforestation (photo on left, 2 September 2009) and after reforestation (photo on right, 2 April 2012).

AMLD's strategic plan to restore and protect forest connections.

Purchase and Restoration of the Fazenda Dourada Corridor

In rare cases the Association facilitates land purchase for conservation. In 2007 AMLD worked with Saving Species, IUCN-Netherlands, ICMBio, and other partners to purchase a small cattle pasture that separated the União Biological Reserve from the remainder of the GLT Metapopulation Management Area to the west. AMLD foresters planted the corridor in fast-growing native trees and bushes (Figure 2) and soon will donate the area to the Biological Reserve. After a few years the corridor began to resemble native forest. On 14 April 2012 GLTs were seen crossing the corridor. Many other species, including pumas, now also use this corridor.

Protecting the Pirineus/Gaviões Connection

Some of the connections between forest islands in the GLT Metapopulation Management Area are narrow and vulnerable. One such connection is between the Pirineus and Gaviões fragments (Figure 3). If this connection deforested or is inadequate for tamarin dispersal then 14,000ha will be lost to the metapopulation. Long-term conservation of GLTs may be impossible. AMLD's education specialists will develop and implement strategies to work with communities in this area (specific landowners, school children, teachers and other residents) as well as municipal governments, and water- and land-management agencies to increase support for and involvement in reforestation and protection of this critical forest connection. AMLD's wildlife managers will monitor tamarin movements among fragments to evaluate the success of this project and the overall success of the Association in achieving its conservation goals.

Figure 3. Satellite image showing the Pirineus/ Gaviões Connection, one of three existing forest corridors that AMLD plans to protect and reinforce. The red dots are GPS points where AMLD wildlife managers believe that golden lion tamarins can move between large forest fragments, left and right of the road on the image.

The Black-faced lion tamarins Conservation Program

Camila Nali -- IPÊ – Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas

The black-faced lion tamarin Conservation Program has been worked hardly to implement the Action Plan of the species priorities. We have been getting stronger in our social activities; some action plan priorities as the Goals number 4, 6, 7 and 10 (Holst et al., 2006) are been implementing in the mainland region of BFLT home range (Ariri, Cananeia-SP, Brazil). The main goals of the social component of the BFLT Program, is to improve the quality of life, increasing financial gain and decreasing the threats to biodiversity in the continent BFLT region, through the sustainable economic development practices.

The BFLT program aims to promote citizenship and self-steem of the traditional local residents, who are neighbors of the Lagamar State Park of Cananeia, with the attainment of social security benefits since they fit the legal requeriments. We have been worked jointly with the ARTECA (Association of Cananeia artisans), to promote the craft as an economic sustainable alternative; the women of the community are getting empowered, and contributing to their families income.

Besides, we are consolidating social-environmental activities in the partnership with local schools; planning the 2nd ECONEGOCIAÇÂO workshop of Ariri and contribute to the sustainable exploitation of Juçara palm (*Euterpe edulis*), with the commercial purpose of using the pulp of this tree.
The actions to generate income to the local community are proposed in order to reduce the pressure on the BFLT population. The main threats, identified in the mainland, are caused by human action, so we have to work on it, jointly with the species researches. It has been a challenging project, but full of achievements and lessons.

Ariri school

ARTECA workshop to produce t-shirts

Setting the stage for future research and conservation activities on GHLTs

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On December 7 and 8, 2011, the State University of Santa Cruz (UESC) was the scene for an encounter of golden-headed lion tamarin (GHLT) researchers and conservationists, on the occasion of the symposium, entitled `Golden-Headed Lion Tamarin Research in 21st Century: Recent Advances and Potential Areas of Future Research´. Our aim was to bring together researchers, conservation practitioners and students and allow them to present their recent work, enabling the dissemination of information to the global GHLT community, summarizing recent advances in research, highlighting gaps in our knowledge of GHLT biology, ecology and conservation, and fostering discussions that focused on filling these knowledge gaps, promoting collaboration. Since the discovery of the species in 1820, several important and distinct actions have occurred, resulting in an ever growing scientific data base on a variety of aspects of the biology and ecology of the species. Several conservation measures, including the creation of conservation units and social programs have also been implemented, contributing towards improving the species´ conservation status. Through this symposium, we hoped to promote the exchange of existing information, and contribute towards a better synchronization of individual and institutional research efforts, as a first step towards more efficient conservation efforts for GHLTs and their habitat.

30 participants from 12 institutions in Brazil, Belgium and the USA participated. Just the fact that, for the first time, we succeeded in joining the majority of GHLT researchers in one room thinking together on GHLTs can be considered a success in itself.

The two-day symposium was structured to allow for a day of research presentations and a day of discussions. During 16 presentations spread over day one and the morning of day 2, participants presented the major findings of their recently concluded or ongoing research programs. Topics included the ecology and behaviour of GHLTs in various habitat types, genetic structure and health of GHLT populations, and the implications of forest fragmentation/connectivity and climate change for the species.

Following the presentations on day two, participants summarized existing knowledge on GHLT biology, ecology and conservation based on past research programs/publications and the information presented at the symposium, evaluating the relative amount of knowledge available and defining those categories that were deemed important but relatively knowledge-deficient. This evaluation was restricted to categories of research that pertain in one way or another to achieving in situ conservation of the species. Following this general exercise, we worked in break-out groups to discuss our opinions of the currently most significant research gaps and worked on further defining them. Participants in each group identified what they considered the top five major gaps in GHLT research and knowledge, and a spokesperson from each group presented results back in a plenary session. These results were compiled across groups to highlight priority areas, thus resulting in a list of 8 research topics considered priority for future research:

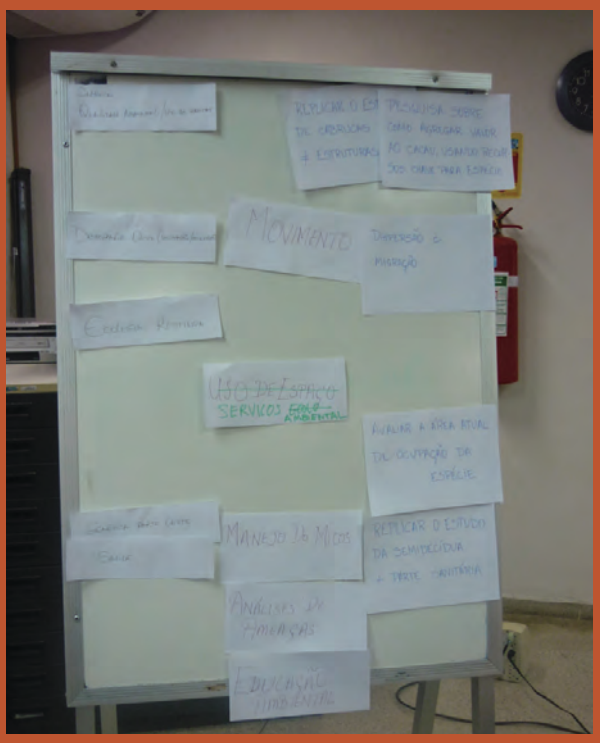
Ecology/biology, health status, and genetic differentiation of western populations, and their implications for management;

- GHLTs and Cabruca Agroforest
- GHLT Dispersal and Survival in a Fragmented Landscape
- A new census of the current GHLT distribution
- GHLTs in Unknown Habitat Types (restinga, high altitude forest, or other agro-forestry systems.
- Threat Impact Analysis (e.g. forest loss and fragmentation, climate change)
- Environmental Services provided by GHLTs (e.g. seed dispersal)
- Environmental Education (e.g. perceptions of local people towards GHLTs)

The symposium was concluded with a discussion of how we can improve communication between researchers and stakeholders in order to disseminate the results of our research to achieve more efficient conservation of the species. We also discussed how we, as a community of GHLT researchers, can facilitate the closure of the major remaining research gaps.
Being able to synthesize what type of research has been conducted on GHLTs, and identifying the gaps in our knowledge on GHLT biology, ecology and conservation was a major success of this symposium. The resulting overview of both existing knowledge and knowledge gaps will serve as a guideline for the development of future research projects that wish to ultimately contribute to the development of conservation action for the species. It is our hope that we will be able to organize another symposium within two years from now to summarize new findings achieved since then, and measure our progress towards filling in the research gaps as we identified them in this symposium.

Equally important, all participants showed and/or renewed their commitment on behalf of GHLTs conservation. One of the next steps will involve reaching out to other stakeholders involved with conservation of the Atlantic Forest and GHLTs. It is important that the research results presented during this, and possibly following symposia, become available to the wider public and particularly to federal and non-governmental institutions and civil society in a format that allows for the consideration of them into any type of activities that affect the conservation of GHLTs and the landscape in which they reside.

This symposium was made possible with financial support of the Centre for Research and Conservation of the Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp, and logistic support from UESC. And, indirectly, also by the Lion Tamarin of Brazil Fund, which provided grants to most of the participants that presented research results. We are grateful to these institutions, and the contributions of the zoos that made this research, and the symposium possible.



Flipchart on knowledge gaps Copyright Kristel

Nima Raghunatan presenting results

People gathering for meeting

Photos: Kristel de Vleeschouwer

Big cats use (and fertilize) GLT corridor

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The Atlantic Forest in the state of Rio de Janeiro was the first region in Brazil to be colonized, and has since become the agricultural, industrial, and population center of the country. The only habitat of golden lion tamarins, less than 2% now remains forested in lowland areas, and this human-induced habitat loss and fragmentation are major threats to land mammals. The Atlantic Forest has the highest percentage of endangered species in Brazil. Estimates of the wild population of GLTs had dipped to about 200 individuals by the early 1970s, and the species was in imminent danger of extinction. IUCN listed the species "critically endangered" until 2003 when the status was upgraded to "endangered".

In 1992, the Associação Mico Leão Dourado (AMLD), a Brazilian non-profit organization, was formed to conserve GLTs, a significant portion of their Atlantic Forest habitat and many other endangered species in the region. Following careful science-based analyses, it was determined that to ensure the survival in perpetuity of GLTs, it is necessary for at least 2,000 individuals to live in at least 25,000 ha of connected and protected Atlantic Forest habitat. Although the primary mission of AMLD is the conservation of GLTs, the effect of these efforts goes beyond the focus on GLTs, which cannot exist without a healthy, balanced ecosystem.

To achieve our goal, a multi-pronged approach is necessary, involving scientific analyses, monitoring, environmental education, involvement of local communities, and more. One important element is the establishment of corridors to counteract the effects of forest fragmentation. These corredors are forest strips that connect two or more fragments of Atlantic Forest. Our hope is that these corridors will allow migration of various species between these fragments.

One such corridor connects the forest of the União Federal Biological Reserve and privately owned forest of the Serra do Mar mountains to the west (see the previous article in Tamarin Tales). The 100-hectare parcel was purchased in 2008 by AMLD with funds raised by international NGO partners SavingSpecies, Save the Golden Lion Tamarin, and the National Committee of the IUCN in the Netherlands. To begin restoration of the existing pasture in Fazenda Dourada, AMLD and ICMBio planted native tree saplings in 4.4 hectares and used techniques to encourage natural regeneration of the forest in 5.6 hectares. AMLD and researchers from the North Fluminense State University of Rio de Janeiro (UENF) are now evaluating how maintenance techniques affect the restoration of the forest. The AMLD/UENF team is monitoring the tree height and diameter and the arrival of other plant species. Camera traps will monitor the animals using the corridor. To date, few restoration efforts in Brazil have been carried out so systematically.

Very recently, the presence of important visitors to the corridor was documented: a group of GLTs were seen crossing the area and scat from a puma (Puma concolor) was photographed.

This is very good news for conservation, indicating that, although the corridor vegetation was only planted in September 2009 and does not yet resemble mature forest, other species are already using it. Evidence of the presence of puma(s) indicates that the corridor is not just working for GLTs, but for other species as well. This has implications for improving ecosystem balance that would contribute to maintaining a healthy prey/predator relationship.

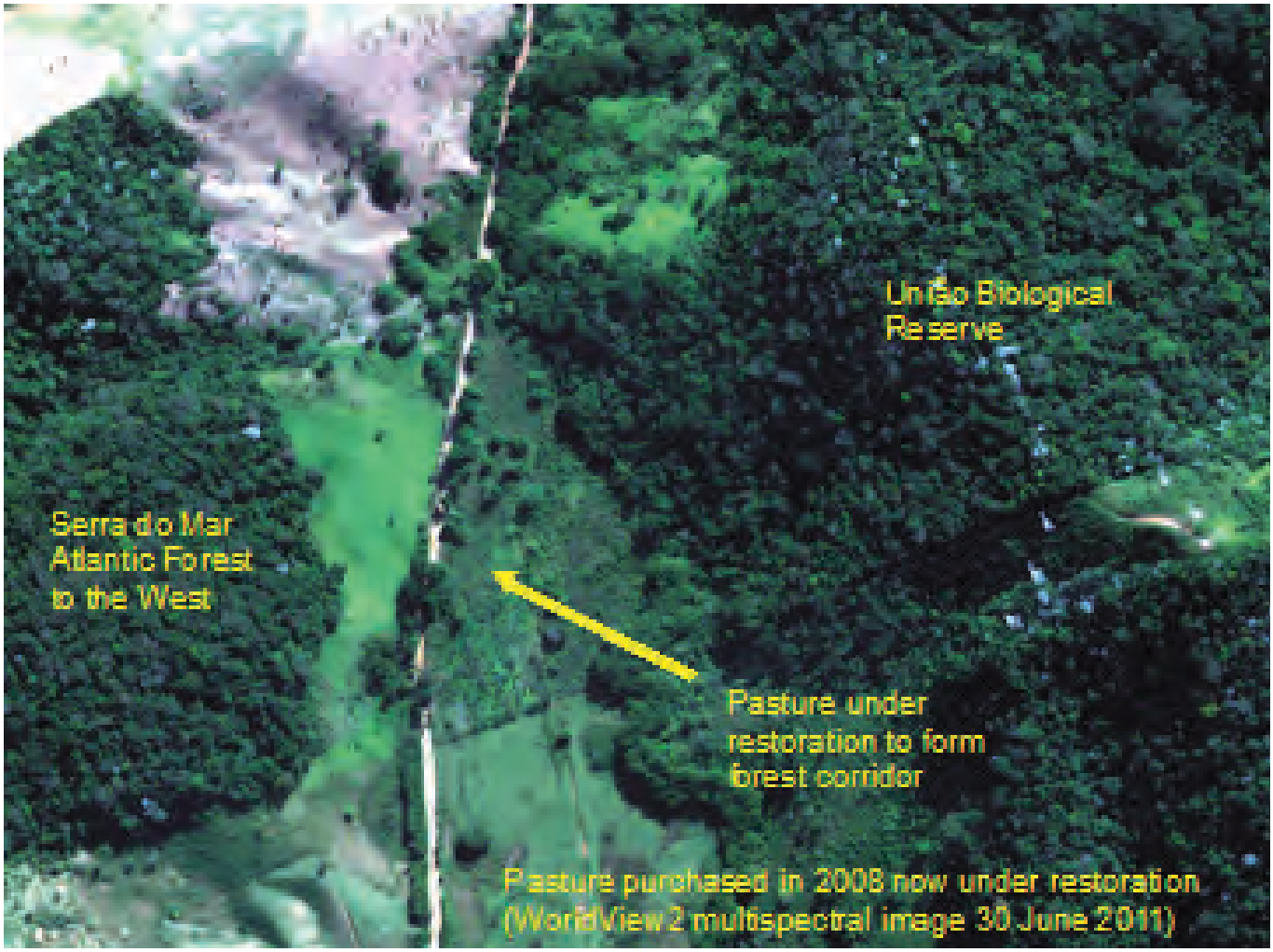
Pumas are listed by IUCN as "Least Concern" in their overall range in North and South America because they are so widespread. However, in Brazil, they are considered "Near Threatened," with the subspecies outside the Amazon basin considered "Vulnerable," and their population is considered to be declining. Wildlife corridors and sufficient range areas are critical to the sustainability of puma populations. Pumas play an important role in structuring the prey community. Pumas are also known in English by the name cougar, mountain lion, panther, and more. A fun fact is that Guinness lists the puma as the animal with the highest

number of names, with over 40 names in English alone.

A top predator in the Atlantic Forest, pumas do not pose a direct threat to GLTs, but would help keep in check mid-sized predators such as tayras (Eira barbara) that do prey on GLTs. Tayras, a member of the weasel family, with a strong arboreal tendency, have been the chief suspects in heavy predation on GLTs in their nests at night. Tayras are expert climbers, foraging on the ground as well as in the canopy, and can leap from treetop to treetop when pursued – they can also run fast and swim well. They eat mainly fruit, but also consume small mammals, reptiles, and birds and are known to hunt both day and night. The presence of nocturnal pumas could well diminish tayras' hunting at night when GLTs are in their dens and at their most vulnerable.

It is believed that tropical bird species are more sensitive to habitat fragmentation than are their temperate counterparts. Many Neotropical forest birds and bats don't cross unfriendly habitat. Especially those species that live in the understory are reluctant to cross open areas greater that 30-50m. Forest corridors may facilitate dispersal by these species and thus aid species survival.

While, as mentioned previously, our focus is on the conservation of GLTs, it is becoming more and more evident that the creation of forest corridors is working not just for GLTs, but for an array of other species as well, thus contributing to ecosystem balance that will positively impact many species in the region.



Fazenda Dourada in Casimiro de Abreu, Rio de Janeiro state

Lion Tamarins of Brazil Fund - an update

Bengt Holst, Copenhagen Zoo, co-custodian of the LTBF

From 2011 to June 2012 the Lion Tamarins of Brazil Fund received a total of 30.843 US$. The money was received from our true supporters and from new institutions that have chosen to support the conservation activities for the four species of Lion Tamarins. Some of the money was earmarked to specific species in the framework of "adopt a group" arrangements – arrangements where each zoo contributes an amount of at least 5.000 US$ a year to a specific conservation programme and receives in exchange regular reports from the field that they can use in their conservation interpretation activities in the zoo. The reports are very popular with the zoo visitors and provide a good feeling of what is going on in the forest where the Lion Tamarins live. From the field project point of view the money is essential for their activities, and they can use the zoos as windows to the outer world – exactly in the same way that the zoos can use the field projects as a window to nature. We have thus created a win-win situation that we can all be proud of, and I can only recommend our supporters to enter such arrangements. I will be happy to facilitate such a process if wanted.

During the same period an amount of 110.834 US$ has been awarded to various Lion Tamarin field projects in Brazil in accordance with the decision made by the International Committee for Conservation and Management (ICCM) of the Lion Tamarin Species in 2005:

"It is recommended that the present amount together with the current income is spent in support of the implementation of the new Conservation Action plan down to 50.000 US$ within the next 5 years. Integrated projects in support of all four species have priority. The remaining 50.000 US$ is to be kept as an "emergency fund" to be used in urgent matters only. In case an endowment fund can be established, the remaining amount after 5 years must be included in that fund.
Approved by the ICCM 14 June 2005"

As is obvious from these figures there is for the moment a negative balance of money – we spend more than we receive. That was already anticipated in 2005 and is in accordance with the decision stated above. However, this also means that we will probably have to stop awarding the large grants from 2012, at least for a period. We will then continue awarding the small grants of 5.000 US$ for each of the four species and then keep the mentioned emergency fund for urgent projects that may pop up. But we will of course also try to raise more funds, so that we can revive the large grants of up to 20.000 US$ for projects meeting the criteria for support. These grants have been very productive and have resulted in valuable research data that is now used as background for conservation priorities for the four species. Our remaining amount is right now 73.000 US$.

As was mentioned in the last volume of tamarin Tales it was decided to support the urgent project of removing the introduced population of Golden-headed Lion Tamarins from the Golden Lion Tamarin area (Niteroy) in order to avoid hybridization and uneven competition. The money has now been granted, and an amount of 50.000 US$ was transferred to the project team at the end of 2011 and the beginning of 2012. The money was granted under the "emergency clause" of the LTBF – in addition to the usual large and small grants we can in special cases grant more money for urgent projects of high priority. And this project is surely of that kind. For further details please read the article on page 1-2 in this volume of Tamarin Tales. I will use this opportunity to thank those of you who responded to our call for help in the last volume of tamarin tales and donated additional money to the fund for that special project. Your assistance is highly appreciated, both by us managing the fund and by the project team working on the translocation of the tamarins. We will of course follow up on the project in future volumes of Tamarin Tales.

Please also read about the other exciting projects for Lion Tamarins in the present volume of Tamarin Tales – projects that have all been supported by the fund. I would thus also use this opportunity to thank all contributors during the years to make this possible. Together the many donors not only constitute the financial basis of the Lion Tamarins of Brazil Fund, but they are also a standing proof of the dedication of zoos to conservation of the four Lion Tamarin species. It is my sincere hope that the support will continue in the coming years. Conservation is a question of long term commitment, and a loyal group of supporters is the best one can wish for serious conservation projects. I thus want to thank all institutions and single persons cordially who have contributed to the Lion Tamarins of Brazil Fund during the reporting period. A special thank to those who have indicated to continue their valuable support also in the years to come. All contributions, big and small, are most appreciated and are earmarked for field projects supporting Lion Tamarin conservation.

From 2011 till June 2012 the following institutions have contributed to the Lion Tamarins of Brazil Fund:

Donations over $5,000
Copenhagen Zoo
Dublin Zoo

Donations $500 to $5,000
Baton Rouge Zoo
Brandywine Zoo
Conservation pour Protection des Primates
Jeremy Mallinson
New Mexico BioPark
Sheldon Wildlife trust

Donations Less than $500
Buffalo Zoological Gardens
Chloe and Katie O'Brien
Lincoln Childrens Zoo
Megan and Abby Cushing
Robert Preston

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Written Contributions to Tamarin Tales are Welcome