

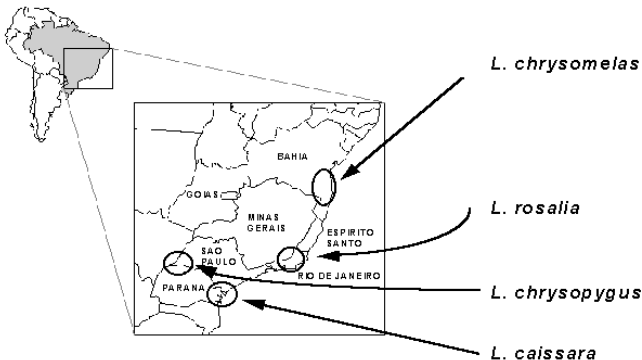
Tamarin Tales

Volume 6, 2002

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

Status of Lion Tamarins in the Wild

The four endangered species of lion tamarins, *Leontopithecus*, (*L. rosalia*, the golden lion tamarin; *L. chrysomelas*, the golden-headed lion tamarin; *L. chrysopygus*, the black-lion tamarin; and *L. caissara*, the black-faced lion tamarin) are endemic to the Atlantic forest in eastern and southeastern Brazil. Deforestation, hunting and commerce have caused their populations to decline drastically over the last 50 years.



Current population estimates are about:

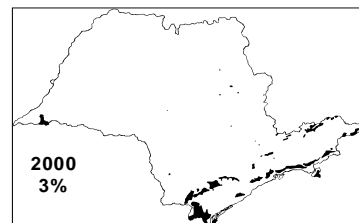
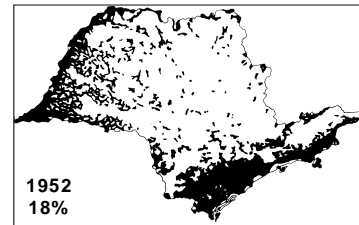
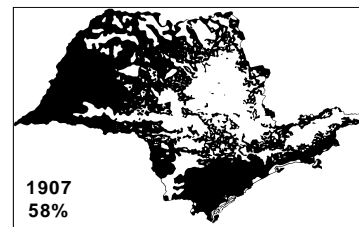
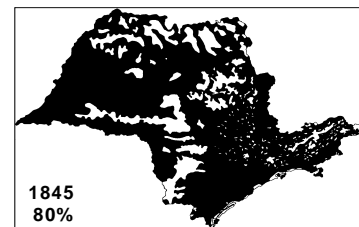
- 1000 for the golden lion tamarin (GLT);
- 6,000 to 15,500 for the golden-headed lion tamarin (GHLT);
- 1000 for the black lion tamarin (BLT); and
- as few as 400 for the black-faced lion tamarin (BFLT).

Populations of the GLT and BLT are highly fragmented with the majority of animals in protected areas (Poço das Antas Biological Reserve and Fazenda União Biological Reserve in the state of Rio de Janeiro for the GLTs, see article below, and Morro do Diabo State Park in the state of São Paulo for BLTs).

Less fragmented is the population of GHLTs, located in and around the Una Biological Reserve (state of Bahia). The distribution and status of the BFLT are less well known as they were only discovered in 1990; the majority exist in the protected Superagüi National Park, Parana.

The Vanishing Rainforest.

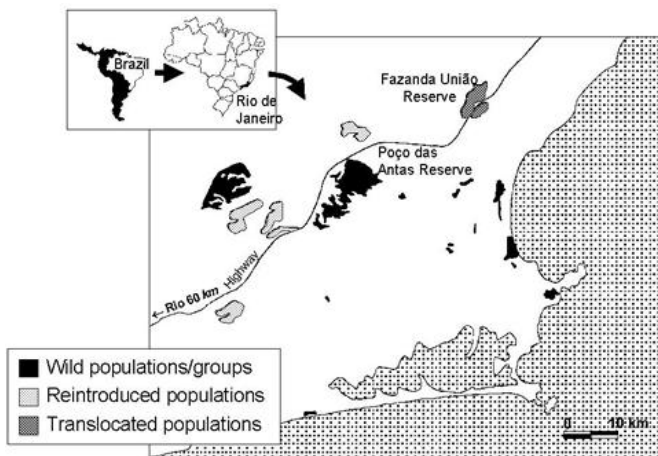
A graphical illustration of the loss of forests in the State of Sao Paulo (from Oedekoven 1980). In the map for 2000, the shaded in area towards the western part of the state is the Morro do Diabo, the major protected habitat for the black lion tamarin.



The Special Problems of Fragmented Populations: Metapopulation Management

A characteristic shared by the GLT and BLT populations of lion tamarins is that they are highly fragmented. For example, while the estimated number of GLTs is about 1000, this is their distribution as of January, 2002:

- About 220 in the Poço das Antas Biological Reserve;
- About 140 in the Fazenda União Biological Reserve (3200 hectares). This population was established by translocating (moving) GLTs from other smaller threatened forests to the Reserve in the 1990;
- About 400 in several isolated populations established through the Reintroduction Program (covering about 3200 hectares of forests);
- About 250 animals scattered outside protected areas in the little remaining forests in the area (primarily in the forest along the foothills of the mountain range running parallel to the coast).



This gives a total of about 1000 golden lion tamarins living in the wild. In addition to these, there are about 480 golden lion tamarins in 150 zoos around the world.

Fragmentation places special demands on conservation programs. Small, fragmented and isolated populations are at increased risk of extinction due to catastrophes (fires, diseases), bad luck (e.g., consecutive years of poor reproduction, high predation, detrimental weather) and genetic problems (inbreeding and loss of diversity). Conservation programs not only need to deal with the factors that originally caused population fragmentation (habitat loss in the case of lion tamarins), but also with the problems that result simply from being small and isolated.

Isolated populations need to be monitored and their threats identified. Animals may need to be periodically transferred (translocated from other wild populations or reintroduced from the captive population) to re-colonize areas in which tamarins may have gone extinct or to add "new blood" to populations that have become inbred because they are so small.

Managing multiple fragmented populations has become known as "metapopulation management." Metapopulation management requires the ability to successfully and predictably move animals from one area to another, or develop corridors that allow animals to move by themselves. In GLTs and BLTs, metapopulation management is a vital necessity. However, much needs to be learned about metapopulation management. What is the best way to reintroduce captive-born tamarins? Does one translocate entire families or single individuals from one inhabited area to another? How do resident tamarins respond to newcomers? What characteristics must corridors have to attract dispersing tamarins to new but distant habitats? These are all questions that must be answered before metapopulation management can become an effective management strategy and this is the focus of much of the current research being conducted on both golden lion and black lion tamarins in Brazil.

Update on GLT Translocation Program



Currently, the total population of golden lion tamarins at the União Biological Reserve is almost 140 individuals distributed in more than 17 groups. This population originated from animals translocated from other threatened areas over the last 6 years. We are currently monitoring about 100 individuals in 12 groups. There are more than five new groups in the Reserve and in June we captured one of them. The group consists of two males from "SJ II" Group and one female from "Mais Um" Group and they had two offspring last November. During 2001, all of these 12 groups had been monitored systematically at least once each week. The non-habituated groups have been monitored through triangulation using radio telemetry and their composition confirmed through the location of their sleeping sites. The groups' home range varies from 70 to 150 hectares. Seventeen offspring were born in seven groups from September to December and, of these, 15 (88.2 %) are surviving. The two females from "FU II" Group have reproduced and the four infants are still surviving. There are records of golden lion tamarins reproducing younger than two years old in three groups. In five groups, the reproductive male or female or both, were born in União Reserve.

In November, the alpha male of "Mais Um" group and probably the two offspring were predated by a snake (*Boa constrictor*). The male had a radio transmitter and we are now monitoring the snake to recover the transmitter.

Paula Procópio de Oliveira is analyzing the data and writing her Ph.D. thesis. She will finish the thesis in July of 2002 at the Ecology, Conservation and Wildlife Management Program, UFMG, Belo Horizonte, Brazil. She collected data on ecology and behavior of two translocated golden lion tamarin groups (SJ I and SJ II) between July 1998 and June 1999. The groups were monitored for a total of 730 hours of continuous observation over 72 days, resulting in 4,420 scans for the SJ I group (three adults) and 7,903 scans for the SJ II group (six individuals). The size of groups' home ranges were 60 and 130 hectares, respectively. The size and the seasonal use of these areas are being related to the spatial distribution of the feeding resources used by golden lion tamarin.

Paula's research has shown that the two groups fed on 1,344 feeding trees comprising 129 different species. The tree samples are being identified and catalogued at the Department of Botany at the Federal University of Minas Gerais. Approximately 94 species in 34 families have already been identified. Since 1996 the golden lion tamarins used approximately 150 different types of fruits in their diet. Since 1997 more than 7,000 individual plants were used by all the golden lion tamarin groups monitored.

The biologist Vanessa Puerta Veruli is organizing the data base with all the information collected in the Translocação Program since 1997. She is now receiving intensive training in golden lion tamarin processing (i.e. collection of biometrics data and changing radio transmitters). During 2001, she developed a mosaic of aerial photographs of the União Biological Reserve in the Geographic Information System Laboratory at the Golden Lion Tamarin Association (AMLD) with the collaboration of Fabiano Godoy and Leonardo Vieira, technicians at the Lab. They are also assisting her in improving the map used in field by the Translocation Team. Vanessa is mapping the trails with GPS and these tracks have been located in the satellite image and on the IBGE map.

Marina Janzantti Lapenta intends to finish her Masters in April 2002. She will start her Ph.D. at the Ecology Program in USP, São Paulo, on golden lion tamarins as seed dispersers; Paula will be her co-adviser.

In the beginning of 2002 the Translocation Program will start a new selection of trainees with a minimum period of one month and maximum of three months.

Rafael Monteiro, veterinarian from FIOCRUZ, has been participating in the processing of the tamarin groups and has collected blood for analysis of *T. cruzi* and feces for his future Ph.D. research.

The Golden Lion Tamarin Association had sent a proposal to the Brazilian Environment Ministry to implement the meta-population management plan for the golden lion tamarin. The proposal has been approved and Paula will be the coordinator. The studies will be carried out over the next two years and at the end of 2003 will be published.

Submitted by Paula Procópio de Oliveira

Jeremy Mallinson retires from Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust

Durrell Wildlife's Director Jeremy Mallinson OBE, who was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree from the University of Kent at Canterbury in July 2001, formally retired in March 2002 after 42 years at the Trust.

Mr Mallinson joined Jersey Zoo in 1959 and worked alongside the Zoo's Founder, the late Gerald Durrell, to pioneer the role of zoos in wildlife conservation.

"On returning to my home in Jersey, after some years in Africa, what started as a short-term summer employment turned into over 41 years at Jersey Zoo! My professional life has embraced my hobby as well as my enthusiasm for and my dedication to

the animal kingdom. I feel that I have been most fortunate in my career," he said.

Mr Mallinson retired after the appointment of his successor, Dr Mark Stanley Price, and looks forward to maintaining an advisory role within the organisations with which he has had strong links for many years. So we look forward to Jeremy's continuing involvement with the conservation of lion tamarins in Brazil.

EAZA Rainforest Campaign at Copenhagen Zoo

Saving the Atlantic Rainforest is a question of saving one of the world's most threatened hotspots. For a visitor entering the Primate House at Copenhagen Zoo this is probably just another of all these threatened habitats that the media highlight now and then. But hopefully this attitude has changed considerably when the visitor after a while exits at the other end of the house – having experienced the EAZA Rainforest Campaign exhibition that started mid March.

When entering the house you experience the diversity of life in the Atlantic Rainforest through a spectacular slide show focused on flares hanging down from the ceiling. On the ground you are faced with the hard facts under the heading: "Golden Lion Tamarins – a golden future?". Through text and photos you are guided through the verbal jungle of "hotspots" and "biodiversity", the Atlantic Rainforest in the past compared to present time as well as the uniqueness of that particular forest.

Saturated by the richness and uniqueness of the Atlantic Rainforest you suddenly witness the threats to the forest: Photos from the slum, the plantations and the logged forest visualise the changing world, and a natural log lying on the floor with the intact roots at one end and formed into a beautiful bench at the other end tells the story of change from the natural forest to the industrial product.

You can now have a rest on the bench observing the South American primates living in the house, or you can continue your expedition through the "jungle". Next to the bench you face an enormous tree connected to the Golden Lion Tamarin exhibit. The lion tamarins can enter the tree and thus get quite near to the public. In front of the tree we tell the story of the many conservation activities going on in the region. A platform built of thick branches carries two original traps used for the capture of Lion Tamarins – not for hunting, but for marking purposes. The lion tamarins are allowed access to the platform and actually tell their own story.

At the other side of the tree a full sized poster of Ely – one of the field assistants at the Poco das Antas Reserve – urges you to contribute to the conservation of the forest. You can choose between three options: support of a field assistant, support planting of a corridor or the support of reintroductions of Golden Lion Tamarins in general. All three options are visualised through a "thermometer" showing how close to the goal we are at the actual time.

Next to Ely the in situ activities of Copenhagen Zoo are described together with the latest reports from Ely – reports telling about his observations in the forest tracing the group of Golden Lion Tamarins that Copenhagen Zoo has adopted.

We have set a goal of collecting at least \$US 10,000 during the coming six months. After September this year the collection will stop, but the exhibition is permanent and will stand far into the future. Our financial support of a field assistant at Poco das Antas will also continue in order to facilitate the necessary monitoring of identified groups of Lion Tamarins in the forest. In our conservation interpretation the tamarins are used as charismatic ambassadors for the whole region, and the four lion tamarin programmes as models for conservation programmes in general. The EAZA Rainforest Campaign will thus not only support the conservation activities in the Atlantic Rainforest, but also contribute to a better understanding of conservation matters in general.

Submitted by Bengt Holst

West Side Story in Una Reserve: prospects of a happy ending...

In 2001, the ICCM meetings were held in Ilheus, Bahia. Since I was going to start a postdoc with golden-headed lion tamarins in Una Reserve, I wanted to attend the meetings to get acquainted with the people that are involved in the conservation efforts for the lion tamarins and the Atlantic rainforest. It also gave me the opportunity to help Becky Raboy and Jim Dietz afterwards, when they were doing the annual capture of their study groups in the reserve to replace radio collars. This was very important since it gave me some first hand experience for later, when I would have to do such captures as part of my own project.

I had been in Una once before, in June 2000. Having just finished my Ph.D on the GHLT population housed in Antwerp Zoo, I joined Becky and Jim when they were capturing their study groups at the time. I wanted to see the monkeys in their forest, find out whether it was possible for me to do a field study in the reserve, and whether I would be able to stand the more primitive conditions of field research. I need not have worried about that. Una and I got along excellently, though mosquito bites and 'razor grass' quickly gave my arms and legs a 'tortured' appearance. But I enjoyed being in the forest very much. It was much lighter and less dense (in certain places) than I had expected, having seen only pictures and movies of mostly the Amazon. I realised quickly that this Atlantic rainforest indeed is quite a different ecosystem. Gilvan and Bila, Becky's field assistants, told me about the monkeys they followed, and helped me out expertly crossing over (and sometimes through) swamps and mud. And the monkeys well,... they looked as brave and spirited as their captive relatives. Being used to seeing them within two or three meters of me in captive enclosures, they also looked incredibly tiny high up in the trees. I wanted to know all about their lives and needs (and family stories), like I had grown to know the habits, cunning tricks and stories of 'my' monkeys in Antwerp. Fortunately, Saturnino the director of the Reserve was very enthusiastic about my idea of doing a field study in Una. He has been and still is a major force behind the conservation of the reserve and its monkeys, and I wanted to do my share in helping him preserving it for the future.

So, I was very eager to return to Una the year after, to see what had happened to the people and the monkeys I'd got to know

the year before. In addition, Saturnino had offered to go over to the west side of the reserve for a visit. This area was particularly important for me to see. As part of my postdoc, I intend to study the monkeys' use of degraded habitats and how this affects their feeding ecology and behaviour. Becky and Jim have been studying groups in the eastern side of the reserve, where the forests are still relatively undisturbed and continuous. The western side has been invaded by squatters in the mid 1980', and their activities have done considerable damage to the vegetation. As a result, the forests in the west of Una Reserve are considerably more disturbed and fragmented than the ones in the east. Unfortunately, these western forests are probably also representative for the situation in the entire distribution area of GHLTs. So, studying groups of GHLTs in these fragmented forests is very important since it provides us with information on what the monkeys need in order to survive and reproduce in degraded habitats, and this information is very important for formulating adequate conservation actions for the species.

In the course of 2000 and 2001 all squatter families had received compensations for their properties (thanks to WWF and IBAMA) and left the reserve. The forest was now free to return to its previous state.

Saturnino first brought us to a spacious house in the middle of the west, which used to be a squatter's house but is now being used by his guards during their surveys through the forest. This was going to be the future research headquarter, my home for the next years. Then we went for a walk through the area, to see the vegetation and some of the abandoned squatter properties. We went through an area that was first nearly grassland, but gradually the vegetation became denser and higher, until we entered the forest. We had hardly walked a few steps when we heard whines and alarm calls to our left and right. Swift shadows moving through the trees...there was the first group of 'western' monkeys, and it seemed to be a big one as well. I could hardly believe being so lucky as to see them on my first trip. Most group members remained in the shadows, but one individual went up to sit on a branch in the sun to have a good look at us, uttering clucks and trills to make it perfectly clear it had seen us. Evidently, curiosity and a certain sense of bravery were a feature of the monkeys in the west as well...

We walked on to leave them in peace, and Saturnino started talking about the vegetation we had gone through. This area of the forest had been cleared about 15 years ago, and it was encouraging to see how, over that period, it had grown into a dense forest that already had monkeys in it. Similarly, some other areas had been grassland two years before, but at this time small trees are already growing there... One can easily imagine these areas returning to forest again over the next years, an encouraging thought.

Clearly, the vegetation in the west is entirely different from the one on the eastern side, and much more disturbed and fragmented. Equally clear, some areas are not suitable for monkeys to live in, perhaps not even to travel through. The area of the west that I have seen is a mosaic of tiny forest plots surrounded by partly regenerated areas and considerable amounts of (near) grassland. But also, it shows signs that the forest soil is still rich enough to allow regeneration, if only we allow it to happen. Since all the squatters have now left, the forests will be able to grow back and the monkeys and other animals will

surely follow. I feel privileged that I am going to be there to watch it all happen...

Kristel De Vleeschouwer is a postdoctoral researcher at the Centre for Research and Conservation of the Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp (CRC-RZSA), supervised by Linda Van Elsacker. The June 2001 stay in Una was sponsored by a Travel Grant of the Flemish Fund for Science (FWO-Flanders). Funding for the postdoctoral research project will be provided by the National Lottery of Belgium and the Flemish Government through the CRC-RZSA.



Forest fragmentation in Una Reserve. The top picture shows the less disturbed, continuous forest in the east, the bottom shows the highly fragmented forests in the east.

The Conservation Education Program of the GLT Association

The program's activities, in addition to promoting Atlantic Forest biodiversity conservation (with special focus on the golden lion tamarin), have increased public support for the adoption of sustainable technologies for land use and environmental management, which helps ensure better quality of life for the human population in the area surrounding the Poço das Antas Biological Reserve. In this way, the program's methodology has become more participatory in order to include public involvement from a project's conception to its completion and evaluation.

With that focus, capacity building for educators has been developed with the participation of 20 teachers, as well as directors and pedagogic advisors of 10 rural schools of the municipi-

ality of Silva Jardim. These schools are located near the forest fragments most important for achieving enough protected habitat to assure a viable population of golden lion tamarins - the Poço das Antas Biological Reserve and the farms participating in the reintroduction of captive-born golden lion tamarins. This teacher capacity-building effort has been supported by World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and by the General Public Education Department of Silva Jardim.



The participating educators are informed, motivated and guided to develop Environmental Education projects seeking the improvement of their schools and communities. The support of AMLD continues from the planning of the activities to their completion and evaluation. The 20 educators involved in the project have participated in periodic workshops held in the Ademar F. Coimbra Filho Educational Center in the Poço das Antas Biological Reserve. To date, 11 workshops have been held: four in 1999 and 2000, and seven in 2001. In the periods between workshops, the AMLD education team has made frequent visits to the schools to identify the teachers' needs for technical support or materials that the AMLD could supply.

The main factors that motivated the team to develop the project were: 1) the need for continuous work with a few target schools and communities; and 2) the need to train and to collaborate with the educators in the implementation of environmental education projects that seek to improve schools' and communities' participation in the conservation of the Atlantic Forest fragments and of the golden lion tamarin.

This year, 6 workshops are going to hold to planning and evaluating the activities about this subjects: water, deforestation, air, animals, plants and garbage.

A Technical Cooperation Agreement between AMLD and the General Public Education Department of Silva Jardim was signed this month to guarantee the support to this project along this year.

Submitted by Patricia Matsuo, AMLD

Tool use by Golden Lion Tamarins

More than a dozen primate species, from chimpanzees to capuchin monkeys, have displayed the capacity to use, or even

make, tools. However scientists have not noted this ability among tamarins or marmosets - until recently.



During literally thousands of hours of close study over the last seven years, observers have witnessed golden lion tamarins in three zoo habitats use tools numerous times for the purposes of foraging and grooming, report Tara Stoinski of Zoo Atlanta and Benjamin Beck, Associate Director of Biological Programs at the Smithsonian's National Zoological Park, in the October 2001 issue of the journal *Primates*.

Free-ranging tamarins at the National Zoo, Zoo Atlanta, and Zoo Oregon creatively used twigs, as well as their own radiocollar antennae, as probes to extract tiny insects hidden inside tree bark. The monkeys also used the twigs and antennae to groom themselves and their fellow group members. Furthermore, of the 25 golden lion tamarins studied intensively, the only two who used their antennae for grooming were paired together, bolstering the theory that many technological innovations are transmitted socially within animal populations.

Golden lion tamarins often root about for invertebrates with their long fingers, especially when their favorite fruits are out of season, but these primates have never been observed adapting sticks or other tools for this purpose in the wild.

By Alex Hawes, Friends of the National Zoo (modified)

Lion Tamarins of Brazil Fund (LTBF) - A Record Year!

Jeremy Mallinson, Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust

The letter to all zoos holding lion tamarins outside of Brazil, with an attached Annual Appeal form for the LTBF, were mailed with a copy of Tamarin Tales Vol. 5, in April, 2001. In connection with this, I am delighted to record that during the LTBF's last fiscal year (i.e. Sep. 2000- Aug. 2001) the fund raised a record amount of US\$46,841 in support of *in situ* conservation programmes in Brazil.

Thirty-nine zoos, three individuals, and a regional Zoo organisation, from 15 different countries (Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America) contributed to the total amount raised. This was almost US\$9,000 more than had resulted from any previous annual appeal. As has been the case during previous years, the LTBF is particularly grateful to both Dublin and Copenhagen zoos for their major contributions to the fund, which have been specifically in support of the adoption and monitoring of *L. rosalia* groups within the Golden Lion Tamarin Conservation Program.

Also, it is particularly gratifying to record since the inception of the LTBF in 1992, and after nine years of fundraising, that by the latter part of 2001 the fund had raised in excess of US\$228,000 in support of Brazilian field projects involving all four species of the *Leontopithecus* genus. Also, during this period it is important to acknowledge the three significant matching grants from the "Margot Marsh Biodiversity Foundation (MMBF) 'Primate Action' Fund" that have amounted to a total of US\$56,000, which has resulted in the combined total of

LTBF and MMBF grants in support of lion tamarin projects in Brazil to be in excess of US\$284,000.

I am taking this opportunity to record that by the time you receive Volume 6 of 'Tamarin Tales I shall have fully retired, after a period of almost 43 years, from my employment and direct connection with the conservation mission of the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust. However, I shall always consider that my fifteen years or so of involvement with the Brazilian Government's Environmental Agency, IBAMA, and with the Brazilian and international colleagues connected with our collaborative partnership conservation work for lion tamarins in Brazil, to be some of the most worthwhile and enjoyable experiences of my professional career. Also, I could not have been more fortunate in having had the opportunity of seeing all four species of lion tamarin in the wild. A privilege that I shall always be greatly indebted.

To conclude, although I intend to continue to be fully supportive of all efforts related to the conservation of lion tamarins in Brazil, I could not be more delighted to record that Bengt Holst (Vice Director of the Copenhagen Zoo, Denmark) has kindly agreed to take over my responsibilities as a Custodian of the LTBF, and thereby to become a Co-Custodian of this International fund with colleagues Drs. Jonathan Ballou and Devra Kleiman. As readers of this newsletter will no doubt be aware, Bengt Holst has been, with Kristin Leus (Antwerp Zoo) and David Field (Dublin Zoo), one of the chief architects of the recent successfully launched 'EAZA Atlantic Rainforest Campaign' (see separate note). Also, that he has participated at the annual meetings of the 'International Committee for the Conservation and Management of Lion Tamarins' (ICCM) in Brazil since 1995.

To sign off, I am confident that all those receiving the Annual LTBF Appeal letter from Bengt, requesting contributions (no matter how large or how small!) will continue (or start) to donate funds in support of the significant conservation field programmes for lion tamarins in Brazil. In particular by Zoos recognising that by having lion tamarins 'on loan' agreements from Brazil (IBAMA), and participating in scientifically managed breeding programmes *ex situ*, they have been able to demonstrate how well they have evolved into conservation-oriented organizations by their increasing support of animal conservation programmes *in situ*.



The following listing records the donations received by the LTBF during the fund's last fiscal year:

US\$25 - \$100 - Helen Gaul, Silver Spring, MD, USA
H. Jackola, Durham Developmental
Evaluation Center, USA
Glenn E Watkins, Beltsville, MD, USA
World of Birds, South Africa

US\$100 - \$300 - Antwerp Zoo, Belgium
Buffalo Zoological Gdns, USA
Dakota Zoo, USA
Jerusalem Zoo, Israel
Lisbon Zoo, Portugal
Magdeburg Zoo, Germany
Pittsburg Zoo, USA
Plock Zoo, Poland
Santa Barbara Zoo, USA
Scoville Zoo, USA
ZSL – Whipsnade, ZSL, UK

US\$300 - \$500 - Banham Zoo, UK
Colchester Zoo, UK
Saitama Children's Zoo, Japan
Marwell Zoo, UK

US\$500 - US1,000 - Appenheul, Netherlands
Baltimore Aquarium, USA
Basle Zoo, Switzerland
Bergen County Zoo, USA
Bristol Zoo, UK
Oklahoma City Zoo, USA
Sacramento Zoo, USA
Sedgwick County Zoo, USA
Twycross Zoo, UK

US\$1,000 - \$2,000 - Adelaide Zoo, Australia
Crystal Gardens, USA
Drusillas Zoo, UK
Jersey Zoo, CI, UK
Linton Zoo, UK
Paignton Zoo, UK
Rare Species Conservatory Foundation
Taronga Zoo, Australia
*Zoo Doue La Fontaine, France
Zoo La Palmyre, France

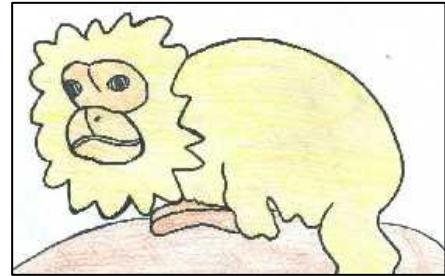
US\$2,000 – \$3,000 - Belfast Zoo, UK
Stuttgart Zoo, Germany
Zoo Federation of
Great Britain & Ireland

US\$5,000 - \$6,000 - †Copenhagen Zoo, Denmark

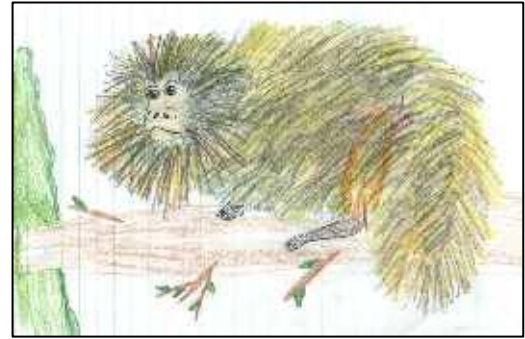
US\$8,000 - \$12,000 - †Dublin Zoo, Ireland

† Amounts specifically in support of *L. rosalia* family adoptions/monitoring within the GLT Conservation Program.

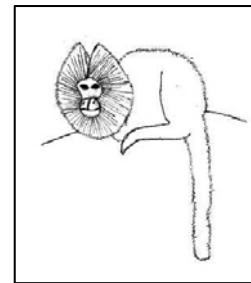
* Amount specifically in support of reforestation/corridors for Black Lion Tamarin Conservation Program.



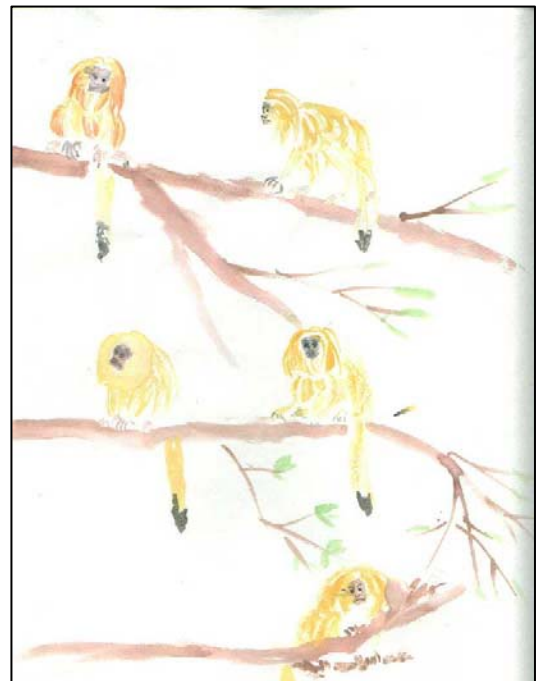
Morgan Brown, Loveland, Ohio, 8th Grade



Dana Girinshpa, Loveland, Ohio, 8th Grade



Anna Barnett, Tucson, AZ. Age 10½



Kate Conrad, Peterborough, NH Age 12 (Used for the cover of the 2000 International Studbook for GLTs)

YOU can contribute to the Lion Tamarins of Brazil Fund as well

Please contribute to the Lion Tamarins of Brazil Fund. These funds are used exclusively to support *in situ* field projects in Brazil and are distributed annually. Contributions from North and South America should be sent to Jon Ballou at the Smithsonian National Zoological Park, Washington DC. Contributions from Africa, Asia, Australasia and Europe should send checks to Jeremy Mallinson at the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust (see addresses below). Please use the form below when sending contribution.

Appeal Form
The Lion Tamarins of Brazil Fund (LTBF)
For the fiscal year September 2001 – August 2002

An Appeal of the International Committee for the
Conservation and Management of Lion Tamarins
(*L. rosalia*, *L. chrysopygus*, *L. chrysomelas*, & *L. caissara*)

Name:

Address:

.....

Institutional Affiliation (if any).....

IN SUPPORT OF:

Brazilian Field Researchers, Surveys, Censuses, Behavioural & Ecological Studies, Translocations/Reintroductions, Public Education, Reforestation and Land Acquisition.

FUNDS DONATED*:

Signature: Date:

* Checks/cheques should be made payable to “*The Lion Tamarins of Brazil Fund*” and sent from:

- 1) Contributors in North and South America to **Jonathan Ballou, Dept. of Conservation Biology, National Zoological Park, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20008, USA** (tel: (202) 673 4828; fax: (202) 673 4686); e-mail: ballouj@nzp.si.edu).
- 2) Contributors in Africa, Asia, Australasia and Europe to **Dr. Bengt Holst, Copenhagen Zoo, Sdr. Fasanvej 79 DK-2000, Frederiksberg Denmark**, Tel: (45) 72 200 220, Fax: (45) 72 200 219, Email: beh@zoo.dk

Tamarin Tales is produced by the Smithsonian National Zoological Park and the International Committee for the Conservation and Management of *Leontopithecus*

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Written Contribution to Tamarin Tales are Welcome