

# Tamarin Tales

Volume 8, 2006

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

## Lion Tamarin PHVA

*Brasilia, Brazil, 7-11 June 2005*

*Bengt Holst (Conservation Breeding Specialist Group), Patrícia Medici (IPE) and Jon Ballou (Smithsonian National Zoological Park)*

Only 7.0% of Brazil's Atlantic Forests remain. What is left is highly fragmented. These areas are the homes of the four highly endangered lion tamarin species: the Golden Lion Tamarin (*Leontopithecus rosalia*), the Golden-headed Lion Tamarin (*L. chrysomelas*), the Black Lion Tamarin (*L. chrysopygus*) and the Black-faced Lion Tamarin (*L. caissara*). While these species share what is left of these forests, the specifics and relative impacts of threats are different for each of the species. Conservation efforts for these species need to share basic approaches to problem-solving as well as address unique concerns facing each species. Population and Habitat Viability Assessment (PHVA) workshops have proven to be an extremely valuable approach for developing conservation action plans for these species.

Two workshops have already been conducted on lion tamarins in Brazil, starting with a PVA (Population Viability Analysis) workshop in 1990 and a PHVA in 1997. In 2004 biologists recognized that it was again time to re-group and a new workshop was planned for 2005 to build upon the existing but now outdated conservation action plans for the four species of lion tamarins. A four-day workshop was held in Brasília from June 7 – 11, 2005. The workshop was a result of the partnerships between IBAMA (Brazilian Federal Environmental Agency), IPÊ (Institute for Ecological Research), AMLD (Golden Lion Tamarin Association), IESB - Instituto de Estudos Sócio-Ambientais do Sul da Bahia and the CBSG (IUCN/SSC Conservation Breeding Specialist Group) Brazil, supported by CBSG Europe. CBSG was responsible for the design and facilitation of the workshop and produced the workshop materials as well as the final workshop report. These organizations all work through the International Committee for Conservation and Management (ICCM) of Lion Tamarins, which is the formal advisor to the Brazilian government (IBAMA) on the research and conservation activities for the four species.

Fifty-one managers, scientists, governmental officials, educators and biologists from four different countries participated in the workshop. A major challenge in this PHVA was how to address the concerns of all four species, making sure that individ-

ual threats and opportunities were identified and considered. Adding to these concerns were problems with language, restricting the participants to a manageable number, fundraising, and transport within Brazil.



**Patrícia Medici working late updating the agenda for the next day.**

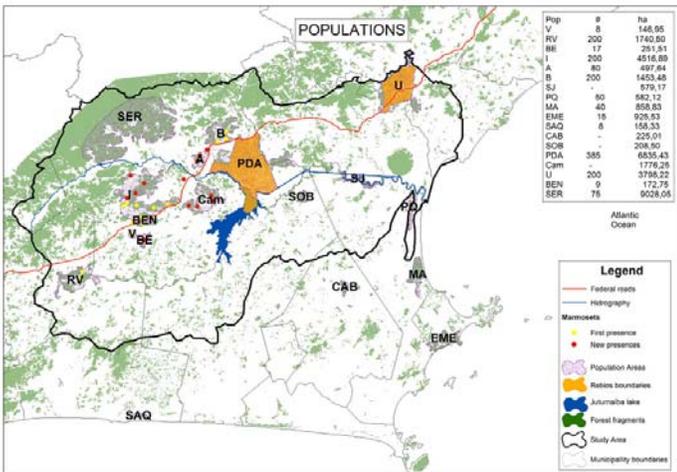
After opening welcomes, the participants were divided into six basic working groups, one for each species, one for population modelling (VORTEX) and one for the use of GIS (Geographical Information System). The species groups identified issues of importance for conservation of their specific species, and the issues were developed into problem statements. The modelling group started collecting necessary biological information for the simulations, and the GIS Group developed basic maps for the four species. During the first day it became obvious that there was a need for a number of topic-based working groups as well. Three topics were identified as important for the future conservation prioritisation, and working groups were formed for each of those. The topic-based working groups were: Inter-institutional Cooperation and Communication; Regional Landscape Planning, Socioeconomic Aspects and Education; and Metapopulation Management.

The topic-based working groups met on day 2 and developed objectives and action steps to counteract the identified problems. On day 3 the participants were re-grouped into species-based working groups to transform the problem statements into objectives and goals. Issues from the topic-based working groups were integrated in the species plans, and all groups interacted with the modelling group and the GIS group. On day 4 the working groups developed the necessary action steps to achieve the defined objectives, and on day 5 the final reports were presented, and the framework for the future work was set.

A summary of each working groups report follows.

### Golden Lion Tamarin Working Group

Current estimates for the wild population are ~1,400 animals located in numerous fragmented forests in the state of Rio de Janeiro north of the city of Rio. Two protected areas, the Poço das Antas and União Biological Reserves, hold most of the tamarins, but other populations are scattered about the landscape. While some of these other populations were seeded by the highly successful reintroduction program (see report elsewhere in this issue), others are remnants of wild populations.



#### Habitat fragments with golden lion tamarins.

This group was primarily concerned with the lack of a consolidated plan to manage the fragmented landscape of the GLTs. There is a clear need to identify suitable forests, protect relevant forests, and establish proper landscape management in order to have viable populations of tamarins in these forests. This entails developing a comprehensive metapopulation management plan, which would need to include specific management strategies and techniques. Any conservation actions are hampered by financial and infrastructure limitations, including inefficient integration and communication among all involved in the species' conservation (e.g., lack of standardized methodology across programs results in inefficient use of all resources). There is only a weak local/regional culture of conservation and insufficient inter-institutional cooperation.

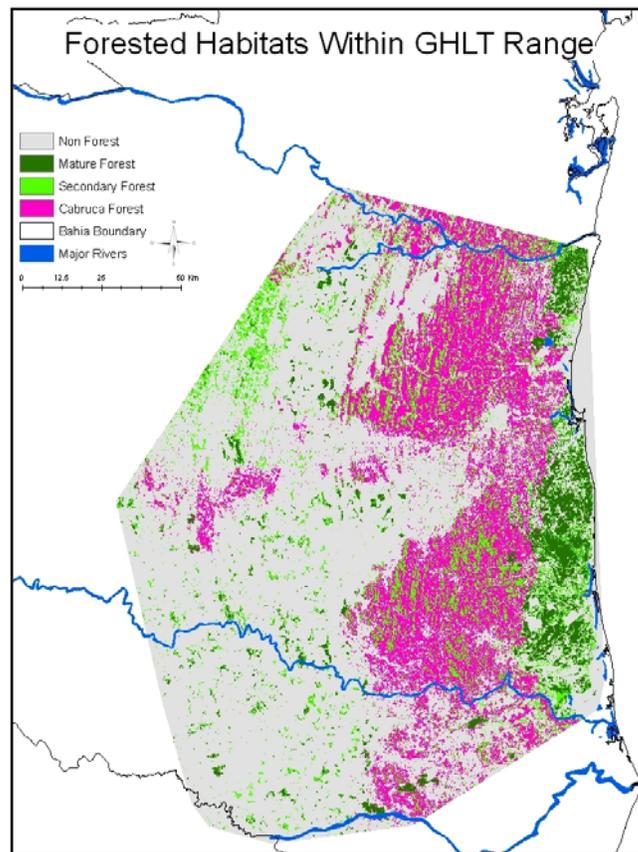
During the PHVA workshop, each of these concerns was specifically addressed with action steps and time-tables.

### Golden-headed Lion Tamarin Working Group

Current estimates for golden-headed lion tamarins (GHLTs) are between 6,000 and 15,000. This species lives in and around Una Biological Reserve in the state of Bahia. This habitat is less fragmented than that of the other lion tamarin species, although it is probably only a matter of time before it becomes just as fragmented).

This working group was also concerned about insufficient protected areas, principally the lack of Conservation Units of Complete Protection (CUCPs). Loss of existing habitat and isolation of primary forests is rapidly occurring as a result of the activities of the logging industry and cattle ranching. Cabruca

(agricultural production of cacao that mixes cacao plants in with secondary forests) is also a threat to habitat. There is a clear need for more information about this threat: its rate of development in the area, its actual impacts on GHLTs and expected trends in the economics of cabruca production in the future. This is compounded by lack of basic biological, ecological and genetic information on the species. A metapopulation management plan needs to be developed that closely considers existing distributions as well as likely changes in habitat structure over time. This is particularly true in the western part of the species' range, where little research or conservation is being done. As forests are being cut, GHLTs are frequently illegally captured. The existing system of law enforcement is not sufficient to avoid the capture and commercialization of these wild specimens. There is a need for understanding the dynamics of this trade as well as a need for a mechanism to determine the number of animals that are recovered by the authorities.

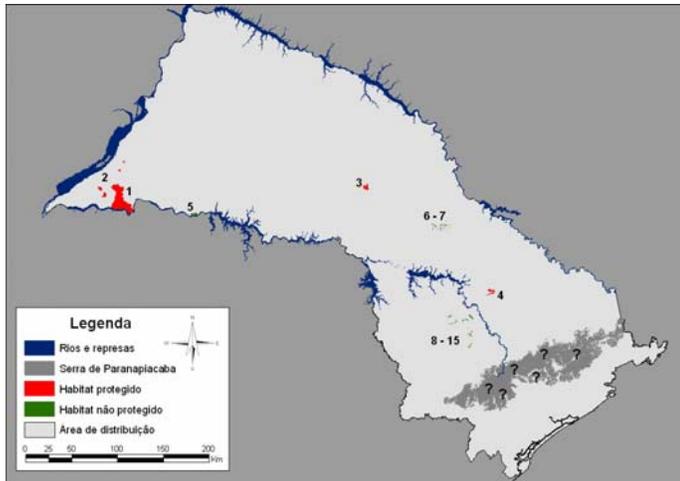


Conservation of the species would be enhanced by increased activity between various conservation agents (*in situ* and *ex situ*): more involvement of foreign zoos, more communication between researchers and institutions working with GHLTs, more coordinated action between conservation institutions working in the region, and more sharing of results between researchers and IBAMA. Researchers also find it extremely difficult to obtain necessary research permits and funding for basic research and monitoring of the species. A specific concern was the lack of a Conservation Medicine Program for the species, focusing on parasitism, infectious agents, impact of domestic and production animals, interaction between area of use and parasites, interactions with other primates, training of people who are handling specimens, and health monitoring of populations, with better use of animals that die in nature.

Action plans addressing all these needs were detailed and prioritized.

### ***Black Lion Tamarin Working Group***

There are currently thought to be about 1,500 Black Lion Tamarins (BLTs), all in the state of São Paulo. The vast majority of the population is in the Morro do Diabo State Park. Other populations are extremely small and very isolated



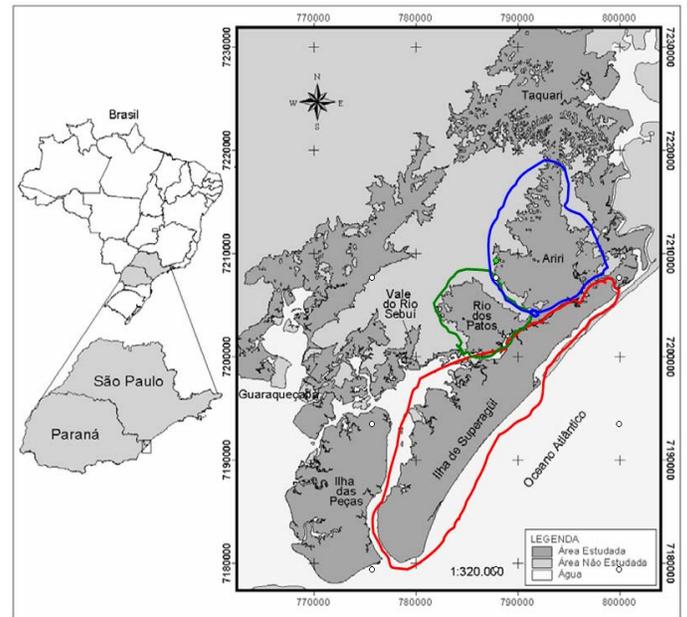
**Numbered sites indicate areas with black lion tamarins.**

The high degree of fragmentation was the primary concern of this working group. The known black lion tamarin populations occur in low density in isolated areas, and this situation promotes genetic and demographic problems that affect the species survival. The greater the habitat fragmentation, the higher are the anthropomorphic pressures facing the habitat. There is simply a lack of additional suitable habitat for the species. In addition, there is a lack of strong policies for black lion tamarin conservation and not enough qualified personnel in several fields to implement all the conservation actions that are needed. Similar to the other species, bureaucracy challenges the efficiency of research and management actions.

### ***Black-faced Lion Tamarin Working Group***

Current wild population estimates are about 350 Black-faced Lion Tamarins (BFLTs). The distribution and status of the BFLTs are less well known since they were only discovered in 1990. However, most probably exist in the protected Superagüi National Park in Paraná State. Recently the species was also discovered on the mainland, and surveys have been initiated to identify the distribution of that population.

The largest concern for this species was the lack of knowledge on the basic distribution, ecology, and genetics of the species. The separation of the population on the island from that on the mainland hampers the genetic flow and other ecological processes. The growth of villages and a decline of job opportunities can drive further habitat loss and increase the pressure on natural resources. There is also a need to improve coordination of governmental actions that affect the protection of the species and its habitat (e.g.: relationship between IBAMA and FUNAI; IBAMA and Tourism Agency; IBAMA and INCRA), as well as internal relationships within IBAMA's different administrative levels. This working group also acknowledged a need to develop a Conservation Medicine program for the species.



**Circled areas indicate habitat with black-faced lion tamarins.**

Working groups identified a number of issues that were common to all four species. Rather than trying to address these issues on a species by species basis, working groups developed cross-species action plans to address these issues. Among the issues addressed were:

- Lack of landscape consolidation plans
- The need for a Metapopulation Management Planning Process
- Lack of effective protected areas
- Inefficient guarding and protection of habitats
- Geographic isolation of populations
- Anthropogenic pressures on populations and habitats
- Lack of alternative sources of income for local communities
- Public policies are not directed to sustainable development or conservation
- Lack of formal technical capacity for conservation
- Lack of environmental knowledge by local actors.
- Insufficient coordinated inter- and intra-institutional actions and bureaucratic hurdles

During the workshop there was a very active exchange of information between the species-based working groups and the modelling and the GIS groups. This current exchange of information, the questions asked both ways and the resulting modelling and mapping proved to be of great importance to the final prioritisation of action steps. Opportunities were identified that were not obvious before, and in some cases this led to a total change of recommendations. An integrated use of modelling, GIS mapping and general facilitation is thus highly recommended for future PHVA workshops.



Vortex panic had settled in by the third day of the workshop.

## Filhote Esperto! (The Clever Kid)

*Gilvan Gomes Mota and Jiomário dos Santos Souza, Field Assistants, Golden Headed Lion Tamarin Project. Translated by James Dietz*

Bom Dia! We are Gilvan and Bila, research assistants working for the Golden-Headed Lion Tamarin Project in Una Reserve, Bahia. We monitor the ecology and behavior of six groups of GHLTs. At 6-month intervals we help James Dietz and Becky Raboy capture our study groups to change radio collars, apply fresh dye marks and tattoo the new infants. This is a story of a male infant who didn't want a tattoo or a dye mark.

On July first of 2004, at about 4pm we hiked into the forest to check the live-traps we had set to capture the Onça Group (so named because the first time we saw this group we saw an ocelot in the trail). When we arrived at the traps we found three GHLTs in traps—the reproductive male and female and one small infant. A second small infant was outside the traps. It's starting to get dark and we did everything we could think of to capture the infant who was not in the traps. We put fresh bait (bananas) in the open traps, we rearranged the traps, we prayed, and we rearranged the traps again.

The infant (GHLT 117), came down to our traps, looked inside and took off 100m, calling to the others to follow him. After a while he came back, still calling to the others. Now it's starting to get dark. We conferred and changed our strategy. We put the mother on the trap platform and the others some distance away. GHLT117 came down from a tall tree and came close to Dad and his sister, still calling. When 117 saw the open traps he quickly climbed the nearest tree, still calling for the others to follow him. Then he came down from the tree tops and visited Mom in her trap. Now it's getting really dark. Again, when

117 saw the open traps he looked inside and quickly retreated, calling for the others to follow.

When we realized that this kid wasn't going to go into the traps under any circumstances, we had no choice about what to do. He was smarter ("mais esperto") than we were. We released Dad to accompany 117 to their den tree—and off they went.

In six years working with GHLTs we have never seen an infant as crafty as this one. Maybe we will get lucky next time!

## "Rediscovering Brazil's Atlantic Forest"

*Patricia Mie Matsuo, Education Coordinator, Association Mico Leao Durado – Golden Lion Tamarin Association*



This teacher training project lasted 2 years (2005 - 2006). In 2005, AMLD conducted five two-day workshops with this same group of teachers. The training focused on three themes related to the Atlantic Forest: physical characteristics of the forest, native flora and fauna.

The workshops included talks by researchers that study in the area, field activities in the forest, and suggestions to help teachers to use their school backyard and local forests as an outdoor classroom. After each topic had been explored, each teacher planned his/her own study unit to integrate these concepts and community conservation actions into his/her curriculum. We encouraged the teachers to plan activities according to the characteristics of their school, community, students' level, and their teaching interest. During subsequent workshops the teachers presented the activities they carried out in their schools and the results they obtained.

The teachers completed a pre-test questionnaire with 6 questions on the Atlantic Forest (physical characteristics, animals, plants, environmental services and water resources) which helped us to plan the workshops. By the end of 2006 we will apply the post-test to identify changes in the teachers' knowledge.



Teachers at one of the training workshops.

The talks were conducted this year by invited technicians and researchers: AMLD - Andréia Martins, Márcio Schmidt, Maria Inês da Silva Bento, Paula Procópio, Sinara Lopes Vilela and Vanessa Boucinha; Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense - Andressa Sales Coelho, Ana Paula da Silva and University of Maryland - Malynda Henry. The goals of this partnership are to: 1) strengthen the relationship between research and education; 2) increase the teachers' pride at living in a municipality where there are ongoing research programs; and 3) provide an integration between teachers and researchers.

The teachers developed and completed with their students 51 study units on the themes of the workshops – integrating subjects such as Mathematics, Portuguese, Art, and Biology. Teachers conducted more than 260 activities such as research, drawing, posters, poetry, music, games, writing projects, interviews, exhibits, history projects, and outdoor activities. More than 60% of the teachers started to conduct practical classes in nearby forests or schoolyards after the 2<sup>nd</sup> workshop and 75% after the 3<sup>rd</sup>, thus beginning to increase their students' awareness and value of the local environment.

The training program has provided an opportunity for the teachers to identify and try new ideas and methodologies, to evaluate the results, and to share their experiences thus developing a mutual support system as activities progressed.

As a positive result of the training, the Public Departments of Education and Environment in the municipality of Silva Jardim: 1) signed an agreement with AMLD to support the teacher training program and provide financial resources; 2) the Environment Department started its own teacher training project. The courses are based on the Official Curriculum established and recommended by the Brazilian Education Ministry. Since this curriculum doesn't focus specifically on Atlantic Forest, the Environment Department invited the AMLD to participate in these courses with talks on the local Atlantic Forest and field activities at the Poço das Antas Biological Reserve. The teacher training coordinator is a teacher who, as a result of her participation in the AMLD teacher training, now has experience to plan, conduct and evaluate the courses. This initiative is very important to complement and magnify our efforts to build the capacity of more teachers in Silva Jardim because the AMLD teacher training project can train only 25 teachers per year.

This project has been supported by Great Ape Trust of Iowa, Copenhagen Zoo and Public Departments of Education and Environment of the municipality of Silva Jardim.

## GOLDEN LION TAMARIN REINTRODUCTION: ANNUAL REPORT, 2005

*Denise Marçal Rambaldi, Secretary General AMLD, Benjamin B. Beck, Coordinator of Reintroduction, Andreia Fonseca Martins, Field Coordinator*

The reintroduced golden lion tamarin (GLT) population numbered between 530 and 750 at the end of 2005. We used a precise census method with about half of this population, and less precise but conservative extrapolative methods for the remainder. There are 28 privately owned ranches and farms surrounding the Poço das Antas Biological Reserve in the Atlantic

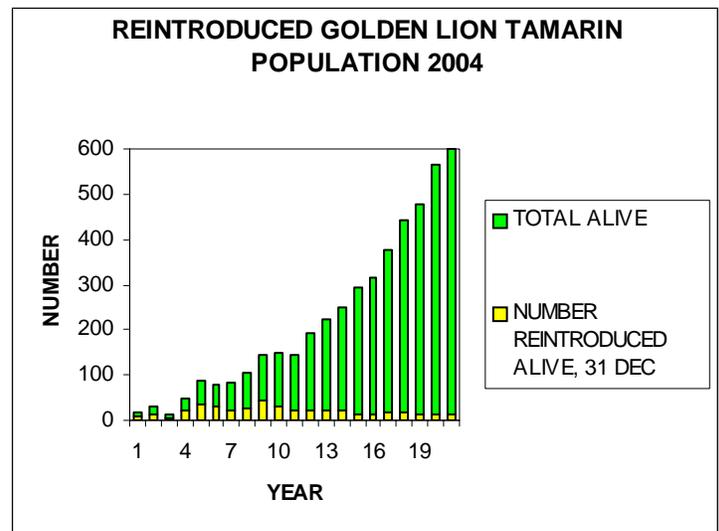
Coastal Rainforest of Brazil that formally collaborate with the Associação Mico-Leão Dourado on reintroduction. These farms also fall within the Environmental Protection Area of the São João River watershed, which is administered by Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais (IBAMA), thus providing a national regulatory and planning presence.



**Reintroduction Team members Elisama Moraes dos Santos (l) and Oberlan Cesar Cabral Jr. follow a trail conducting a playback transect. Note that Elisama is carrying a CD player and portable loud speaker**

We estimated that 531 reintroduced GLTs lived in 88 groups in about 3,800 hectares of forest on these ranches at the end of the year. This reintroduced population now constitutes about 40% of the entire wild population of this endangered species. Additionally, we discovered this year that GLTs occur on 38 other ranches and farms in the vicinity, and most or all of these GLTs probably derive from the reintroduced population. As the population grew steadily over the past decade, the GLTs probably moved off of the densely populated collaborating ranches and settled on properties that do not yet collaborate formally. This could add an additional 200-300 GLTs to the reintroduced population, and would substantially increase estimates of the total wild population.

No zoo-born tamarins were released in 2005, since all habitat



within practical commuting distance for our seven-person field team is at carrying capacity, and the population is growing without supplementation by captive-borns. However, a group of six confiscated wild-born GLTs was reintroduced successfully on a ranch newly enrolled in our program, bringing the total number of GLTs reintroduced since 1984 to 159 (146 captive-born and 13 wild-born). More than 98% of the reintroduced population has been born in the wild in Brazil; only 8 zoo-born reintroduced GLTs survive.

According to an adaptive management plan adopted in 2001, the reintroduction team has decreased to seven members (from a maximum of 10), and in 2004-5 collected no systematic behavioral data, moved forward with a transition to remote methods for estimating the abundance and distribution of the reintroduced population, continued to collect enough data on group composition, individual identification, and pedigrees to support metapopulation modeling and research by collaborators, and collaborated more on habitat assessment, enforcement and public education. We will continue to move forward with each of these initiatives in 2006. A new effort, promoting habitat assessment, enforcement and education was begun in 2005. This involves compiling a database of all rural properties in the Environmental Protection Area of São João watershed comprising 150,000 hectares around the Poço das Antas and União Reserves, including but not limited to those farms and ranches already formally cooperating with the reintroduction program. Two of the seven members of the reintroduction team were assigned to this important effort, but this decreased our ability to closely monitor the size and distribution reintroduced GLT population itself.

## The Attack of the Mountain Lion

*Lucia Agathe Schmidlin, Field Assistant, IPE - Ecological Research Institute*



Once more we come to share with you our fieldwork on the “Black-faced Lion Tamarin Conservation Program”.

Over the last year we have been studying a group of black-faced lion tamarins on the mainland, at a region called Ariri (southeast of Sao Paulo state) as part of the Black-faced Lion Tamarin Conservation Program with Instituto de Pesquisas Ecologicas (IPE). This group is composed of a mated pair, their son, and an uncle of the young tamarin who helps take care of the offspring.

This group inhabits a lowland area covered by the marvelous coastal Atlantic forest, considered one of the most conserved remnants of this biome in the entire world.

The habitat of this region is different from the Superagüi Island (where the black-faced tamarins were first discovered). The trees are higher and there are possibly animals on the mainland than at Superagüi. When we are walking in the Ariri forest, we can see many birds and mammals. As the ground is flooded most of the year, there are lots of insects and amphibians, which the tamarins like to eat a lot.

Something really interesting happened with this group in the last month. They were walking among the trees looking for food and the young tamarin was playing with its uncle near a

palm tree when a mountain lion suddenly attacked them and tried to catch one of the animals! They looked scared and all of them jumped and ran to other trees far from the mountain lion. They vocalized a lot!

Our field team tried not to interfere but the cat heard our footsteps in the dry leaves and moved away. Nothing happened to the black-faced lion tamarin but they have had a hard time... Thus is nature!



## Sometimes the wildlife guards are not so obvious....

*Fernando Lima and Cristiana Martins (representing the whole team of the Conservation Integrated Program for the Conservation of Black Lion Tamarins) – IPÊ – Ecological Research Institute*

This is another story that happened to us during our fun and hard day-to-day fieldwork that I wish to share with all of you--partners, sponsors, friends and colleagues.



In 2005 the Black lion tamarin conservation program finished a broad survey to locate new black lion tamarin populations in the wild. Since 2003 we have traveled around São Paulo State, visiting the inland Atlantic Forest fragments to look for the tamarins. When we arrive at a forest fragment, we looked for local people that like fishing, camping or even hunting, because they probably know best the forests and the animals that are still there.

In November of 2005, we conducted our last fieldtrip of the survey. We wanted to visit a big forest, the State Park of Aguapeí, a very beautiful region with rivers, floodplains and lots of aquatic birds. We decided to follow the river, because it would allow us to cover a bigger area. We had to find a local guide, and, even more importantly, someone with a boat. After some time in the city talking to fishermen, someone told us about a hunter that now fishes in the area, an old man called “Bacurau”.

We found his simple and small house after some searching, and saw him and his grandson outside in the garden. We explained to him our work and needs and he seemed very happy to speak about animals, sharing with us cups of coffee and many laughs. And he began to tell us his adventures, that begun when he was 12 years old in 1929.

“At that time I had everything that I needed. I used to walk from my home to the river, it was more than 30 km of closed forest here. Nowadays to see a closed forest you have to walk a lot... The animals are gone, the forests were logged. This little monkey that you are looking for, it is no longer here. No. No more. When I was young I used to call the jaguars with my “roncador”, a wood instrument made with leather, that mimics the jaguar’s vocalization. I used to spend the whole night calling the jaguars inside the forest with my roncador...”

Unfortunately, people with this knowledge are very rare today. And the young people do not have the interest to learn the mysteries and beauty of the natural world. With the survey we had the opportunity to get to know interesting people like Bacurau and to register their histories. In this way, it is possible also to better understand our own country.

Maybe next month we will meet Bacurau to get a roncador that he promised us...

## Costs of Conservation

### *How far do your conservation contributions go?*

Ever wonder how much it costs to actually implement lion tamarin conservation? We asked staff at the AMLD to put together a list of the costs of various needs directly related to doing conservation in Brazil. You might want to use this to decide how much to contribute to the Lion Tamarins of Brazil Fund.

- Adopt a group of tamarins = US \$5,000/year
- Adopt one adult GLT = US \$1,000/year
- Adopt one baby GLT = US \$2,000/year
- Plant 1 hectare of corridor = US\$5,000
- Land purchase without forest (carbon off set purpose) = US \$1,700/hectare
- Land purchase with forest = US \$1,000/hectare
- Maintenance of 1 hectare of corridor during one year = US \$1,150
- Produce 2,500 native seedlings in the community nursery = US \$500 (2.500 seedling/hectare)
- Plant and sustain one tree = US\$2
- Plant and sustain 1 hectare of agro-forestry at the settlements = US \$750
- Map 1 hectare of land for RPPN purposes = US \$100
- Purchase one radio collar = US \$200
- Purchase one radio receiver = US \$2,000
- Purchase one Tomahawk live trap = US \$100
- Support one field assistant = US \$1,100/month (including benefits)
- Support one education assistant = US \$700/month

- Support one field intern = US \$350/month (salary and lodging at IBAMA)
- Support one administrative assistant = US \$1,000/month
- Support one Program Coordinator (average value) = US \$1,600/month
- Support one teacher training workshop = US \$1,500
- Support training of Sem Terra (Landless) in agro-forestry - one workshop = US \$1,000
- Support one study tour on agro-forestry system to the Sem Terras = US \$600
- Purchase computer = US \$1,500
- Purchase a laser printer = US \$500
- Purchase paper and ink printer for Geo-processing (GIS) laboratory = US \$100/month
- Purchase one navigation GPS = US \$500
- Purchase one car for Geographic Information System Laboratory = US \$5,000
- Purchase one set of field clothing (paint, shirt and boot) = US \$170
- Support for one month of fuel for a single field team = US \$ 3,000
- Maintenance of one vehicle (average costs for services, license and insurance) = US \$2,000/year
- Produce and install signs on private lands and settlements (demonstrating partnership and conservation) = US \$85
- Kit for bird-watching (to rural schools w/ education purpose) = US \$85
- Kit for freshwater analysis (to rural schools w/ education purpose - 1 set is enough for 100 samples) = US \$150
- Purchase one laptop for the Education team = US \$1,500
- Purchase a digital camera for the Education team = US \$350
- Purchase a flash drive for the Education team = US \$120
- Purchase a radio/CD player for the Education team = US \$200

## Lion Tamarins of Brazil Fund – an update

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

From 2004 to 2006 the Lion Tamarins of Brazil Fund received a total of 160,453 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. A major amount was received in support of the Lion Tamarin Population and Habitat Viability Assessment (PHVA) workshop that was conducted in Brazil in June 2005 (see article on page XX). Another part was earmarked to specific species in the framework of “adopt a group” arrangements that so far includes seven European zoos. Each zoo that adopts a group 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.

As a consequence of the new Lion Tamarin Conservation Action Plan that was the output of the PHVA in 2005 it was decided at the following annual meeting in the International Committee for Conservation and Management (ICCM) of the Lion Tamarin Species that a major part of the money in the LTBF should be used in support of the recommendations stated in the action plan. That would be fully in line with the spirit of the fund and would certainly be a valuable support for the implementation of the action plan. The decision was as follows:

*“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”*

The first applications for the large grants were evaluated in 2006, and two large grants of each 20.000 US\$ were provided. It was a great pleasure to be able to support important Lion Tamarin conservation activities with such big amounts, and I would like to 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 2004 till 2006 the following institutions have contributed to the Lion Tamarins of Brazil Fund:

### **Institution**

#### **Donations Larger than \$15,000**

Copenhagen Zoo, Denmark  
Marwell Zoo, UK  
Dublin Zoo, Ireland  
Chester Zoo, UK

#### **Donations \$5,000 to \$15,000**

Parco Zoo, Punta Verde, Italy  
Colchester Zoo, UK

#### **Donations \$1,000 to \$5,000**

Zoo de la Palmyre, France  
Zoo Doué la Fontaine, France  
Whipsnade Wild Animal Park, UK  
Crystal Gardens, Canada  
Woodland Park Zoo Society, USA  
Zoological Society of London, UK  
Friends of Helsinki Zoo, Finland  
Conservatoire pour Protection des Primates, France  
Parco Zoo Falconara di Palanca, Italy  
Saitama Children’s Zoo, Japan  
Oklahoma City Zoo, USA  
Lille Zoo, France  
Krefeld Zoo, Germany  
Odense Zoo, Denmark  
Brandywine Zoo, USA  
Cleveland Metroparks Zoo, USA  
Disney’s Animal Kingdom, USA  
Rare Species Conservatory Foundation, USA  
Rosamond Gifford Zoo, USA  
Sedgwick County Zoo, USA

#### **Donations \$500 to \$1,000**

Bristol Zoo, UK  
Paignton Zoo, UK  
Wuppertal Zoo, Germany  
Basel Zoo, Switzerland  
Palm Beach Zoo, USA  
Tulsa Zoo Park, USA

### Donations Less than \$500

Friends of Banham Zoo, UK  
Falmouth High School, Mass.  
Szeged Zoo, Hungary  
National Aquarium In Baltimore, USA  
Paradise Wildlife Park, UK  
Jardim Zoologico Aclimacao, Portugal  
Plock Zoo, Poland  
Tulsa Zoo Park, USA  
Lion Tamarin Of Brazil Book  
Austin Marchese, USA  
Brevard Zoo, , USA  
St. Augustine Alligator Farm, USA  
Topeka Zoo, USA  
Jude Murphy, Dublin, Ireland  
Mr. Gregory McDonnell  
Andrew Preston, USA  
Orange County Chapter of AAZK  
Issac Siegel, USA  
Fordline Latchkey, USA  
Miss Hannah Anderson  
Addy Stupin, USA  
Rachel Derrick, USA  
Sarah Riley, USA  
Alexandra Andrejev, USA

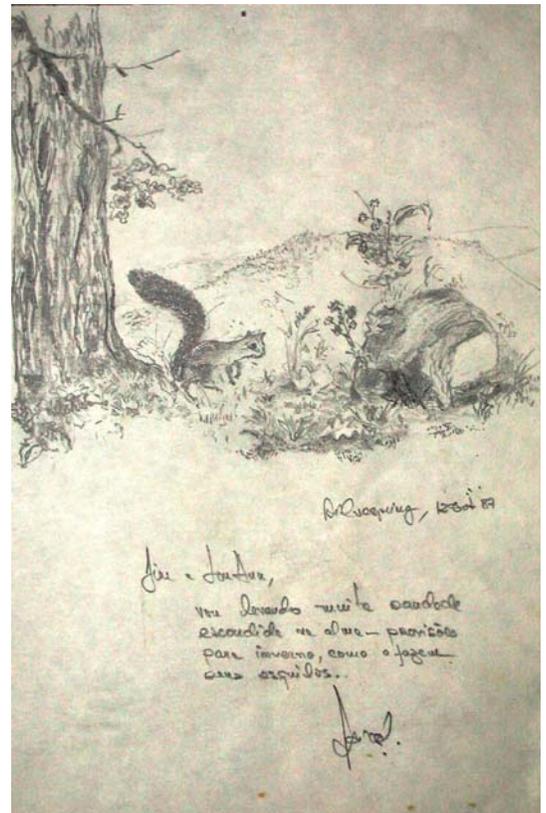
species. It was undoubtedly a great privilege to have worked with Façal for well over a decade, and to share with him his great enthusiasm and passion for all members of the Genus: Callitrichidae.”

*Jeremy Mallinson*

“Façal was intense and passionate about most aspects of life. He cared deeply about animals and their welfare and conservation and was constantly trying to improve his knowledge and skills and those of his Brazilian colleagues. In the mid-1980s, Façal visited the National Zoo Washington on a short-term visitor training program. He loved Japanese food and I took him to dinner at one of very few Japanese restaurants in the Washington DC area. While reviewing the menu with his typical intensity, Façal suddenly began asking questions of the waiter in Portuguese. Perplexed, I mentioned that Japanese in the USA usually don't speak Portuguese. He too was perplexed until he realized that we were in DC and not Sao Paulo, the city with the largest Japanese population outside of Japan where most waiters at Japanese restaurants did indeed speak Portuguese!”

*Devra G. Kleiman*

“Only a few days before we received the news of Façal's death, we had come across a note Façal had left us back in 1987. His own words and drawing communicate who was Façal and make a fitting message for this tribute.



Here's my shot at translating Façal 's poem. I think it gets closer to the meaning he intended....

## In Memory of Façal Simon

Dr. Façal Simon from the Sao Paulo Zoo was the first Chair of the *Leontopithecus chrysopygus* Committee. He passed away on the 16th of January, 2004. Those who know Façal remember him as an honorable gentleman, compassionate about conservation, and sincere and tender in his dealings with others. We miss him and the world of lion tamarins is lesser without him.

“I learnt about the recent death of Façal, with great sadness, for he was not only an excellent colleague and good friend over many years but, in the late 1980's, with the Rio de Janeiro Primate Centre (CPRJ-FEEMA), was the first to attempt to develop a scientifically managed captive breeding programme for the endangered Black Lion Tamarin (*Leontopithecus chrysophygus*). On IBAMA'S establishment of the International Management and Research Committees for Lion Tamains, in 1990, they most appropriately appointed Façal to chair the Annual Meetings of the Committee for *L. chrysophyus*. This he did, with great sensitivity and dedication to the cause of the long-term conservation of this critically threatened

*I leave you and already miss you  
But these thoughts I keep hidden in my heart  
Provisions that will get me through the winter  
It that way I'm just like the squirrels in your yard*

Faiçal wrote this note as he prepared to return to Brazil at the end of a two-week study tour in zoo management we organized for him at the National Zoo in Washington DC through the Partners of the Americas. As members of Partners we hosted Faiçal at our home in Silver Spring, a suburb of Washington DC. It was October – the beginning of autumn in the northern hemisphere – and Faiçal was fascinated by the wild squirrels in our yard hiding nuts in preparation for the winter...”

*Jim and Lou Ann Dietz*

#### **Participants of the 2005 Lion Tamarin Population and Habitat Viability Assessment**



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*Written Contributions to Tamarin Tales are Welcome*

## 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 Bengt Holst** at the Copenhagen Zoo (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 2006 – August 2007*

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).....

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\* 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) 633 4183; fax: (202) 673 0040); e-mail [ballouj@si.edu](mailto:ballouj@si.edu).
- 2) Contributors in Africa, Asia, Australasia and Europe to **Bengt Holst, Copenhagen Zoo, Roskildevej 38, DK-2000 Frederiksberg, Denmark**, Tel: (45) 72 200 220, Fax: (45) 72 200 219, Email: beh@zoo.dk

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