



## WHAT IS A GIBBON?

Gibbons are endangered, small, arboreal apes distributed in the wild in tropical and subtropical rain forests of S. and S.E. Asia. They are found in small populations in S. China, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Bangladesh, N.E. India, Myanmar, Malaysia, and Indonesia. One species, the Hainan black crested gibbon, *Nomascus nasutus hainanus*, is the rarest primate in the world. Gibbons are threatened primarily by loss of their forest habitat. Other factors contributing to their demise include poaching, illegal wildlife trade, and the use of their body parts in traditional medicines.

Gibbons have long fascinated scientists and lay people because of their agility in the forest treetops. Gibbons are excellent brachiators (arm-swingers), and this is one reason they are so popular in zoos. In the wild, gibbons live in small groups consisting of a mated pair and their dependent offspring. The group occupies a territory, and they defend its boundaries by vigorous vocal and visual display. The vocal display consists of spectacular, birdlike duets between the mated pair, with the young occasionally joining in. This vocalization, or song, is audible for long distances and is the primary way scientists (and poachers) locate wild populations. This haunting melody has become part of the folklore of the indigenous people of S and SE Asia.

New analysis suggests that there may be as many as 13 gibbon species, whose coloration range from cream to brown, gray, and black. In some species the males and females have sex-specific coloration. The infants of some species are visually distinct from the adults.

### NEW NAME

**Our new name, Gibbon Conservation Center is official. Why did we change? We want "Gibbon" to be the first word in our name, and we want our name to tell people what we do--conserve gibbons. All contact info remains the same, but we are no longer International Center for Gibbon Studies.**

## KALAWEIT PROGRAM: SAVING GIBBONS AND SIAMANGS IN INDONESIA

by Chanee (Aurelien Brule), director and founder of Kalaweit.  
Translated by Brigitte Benchimol

The French nonprofit association, Kalaweit, was created in 1999, and was the first program of conservation for gibbons and siamangs in Indonesia. The project arose from an agreement between the department of nature protection of the ministry of Indonesian forests and Aurelien Brule (a.k.a. Chanee), the director of the Kalaweit Association.

The Kalaweit project ("Kalaweit" means gibbons in the Dayak dialect of Borneo) works on two islands of Indonesia, Borneo and Sumatra. In Kalimantan, the Indonesian province of the island of Borneo, the project works with the Mueller's gibbon (*Hylobates muelleri* spp) and the white-bearded gibbon (*Hylobates albibarbis*). In Sumatra, the project works to save siamangs (*Symphalangus s. syndactylus*), agile gibbons (*Hylobates agilis* spp), lar gibbons (*Hylobates lar vestitus*) and Kloss' gibbons (*Hylobates klossii*) of Mentawai Islands.

The Kalaweit project, which today has about 50 employees, includes:

- Rehabilitation of captive gibbons (victims of trade and hunters)
- Protection of the forests
- Education
- Support to local populations.
- Adoption program with collaborating members of zoo parks.
- Eco-volunteer program.

### 1) Rehabilitation project

In all the steps of its program of rehab/reintroduction, the Kalaweit project follows the guidelines of IUCN. Kalaweit, with the help of the authorities,  
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photo by Kalaweit

Kalaweit Station on the island of Sumatra

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**Kalaweit continued from page 1**

confiscates the gibbons and siamangs that are illegally held by private individuals. Those primates are victims of an illegal pet trade. Poachers obtain infant gibbons for the illegal pet trade by killing a wild adult female who is carrying an infant in the forest. Not all of the infants in this type of situation will survive the fall from the tree tops, and many end up with broken bones or pellets from a rifle, or suffer from the poor care given to them during the time they are in the pet trade. Today that trade, with deforestation, threatens the future of gibbon species. The confiscated gibbons are being put in quarantine for blood tests in order to find contamination by human diseases (TB, hepatitis A, B, C, and herpes simplex 1 and 2). Gibbons that are younger than 4 years of age are



photo by Kalaweit staff

*socialization cage*

housed in groups with other young gibbons. The adults are paired with the opposite sex in large enclosures on the edge of the forest. Then the gibbons need to re-learn their independence, how to find food, to not walk on the ground, and vocal communication. The rehabilitation of traumatized gibbons can take several years. Some of them will never be able to return to the wild because of their infection with human diseases (which would risk contaminating the wild population), or because of psychological traumas. Once the gibbons are young adults they are available to be released in a protected and inhabited forest where there are no populations of gibbons and siamangs, and where observations can be made of their well being for 1 year. The project in Borneo houses more than 130 gibbons.



photo by Kalaweit staff

Kalaweit

*Mintin Island sanctuary, where gibbons are released*



photo by Kalaweit

*ceremony before release of a pair of siamangs*

The first pair of white-bearded gibbon was set free successfully in January 2003 on Mintin Island sanctuary (100 hectares). Kalaweit released a second pair on the same island on 16 December 2004. Both pairs are doing very well. In Sumatra, we house 60 gibbons and siamangs. On 15 June 2004 we released the first pair of ex-captive siamangs (Boy and Tante) back into the forest, and this pair is doing well. After being in captivity for 10 years, this pair was released into the forest and immediately went to the top of the forest canopy and kissed one another. It was an exceptional moment for us! Three television channels, five newspapers, and governmental authorities from Sumatra and Jakarta were present during the release of the siamangs. More than 100 villagers assisted in this release.



photo by Kalaweit

*transport cage of Boy and Tante 10 seconds before release*

The next morning, we observed Boy and Tante in the top of the trees playing. That was a second extraordinary moment. These release projects are supported by our scientific advisors: Alan Mootnick, Drs. Thomas Geissmann, Warren Brockleman, David Chivers, Willie Smits, and Jito Sugardjito. With the publicity of the project about the collaboration with the local villagers, the governor of the province decided to assist the village with \$5,000 US. (50 Million Rp).

**Kalaweit continued from page 2**

photo by Kalaweit



2 seconds after release--they are free

the association started a large campaign of awareness with a long-term goal. Kalaweit created a radio station (99.1 Kalaweit FM) in Palanga Raya, the capital of Kalimantan's central province. This radio station transmits, in addition to modern music, preservation messages. The station transmits 24 hours per day and is aimed at people 15-30 years of age. Thanks to the ARCUS foundation's support, the quality of transmission is as good as the Occidental radios' broadcast. The Kalaweit radio station was created on April 2003, and after more than 1 year the statistics show that 72 per cent of its listeners agree this is their favorite station. Thanks to this news media, more than 60 per cent of the animals we receive come voluntarily from people who understand why it's important to release their animals to the project. Confiscating operations are getting more and more rare. Because of this radio station, Kalaweit has begun to expand its programs in other cities of Borneo. Since the radio station was born, the sale of gibbons at the market place has lessened. The radio station is also used to embarrass VIPs who might possess gibbons. More information is on [www.kalaweitfm.cjb.net](http://www.kalaweitfm.cjb.net).

The association also helps the local villages that are Kalaweit's partners. The local human population receives medical and psychological help for their collaboration with us to protect the Indonesian bio-diversity. Today, more than 1 0 0 0

families are receiving assistance from Kalaweit. This program allows additional populations to access this care. This medical assistance depends on an agreement in which village members promise not to capture the primates and not to participate in the illegal removal of the trees from the forests. If only one person of the village captures a gibbon or primate, then all of the aid is compromised. Interest from local villages is growing every day. In addition, if we have a problem from outsiders, we have the support of entire provinces to assist us in the protection of our gibbons and employees.



photo by Kalaweit

Boy and Tante freed in the rainforest

In order to fight against illegal clear cutting, the project also developed a program that aids local artisans. They are encouraged to make articles from rotin (a creeping plant that requires the canopy) which are bought by the project and sold on the international market. This program tremendously helps the population, and is an ecological alternative to illegal logging. The best partners for a conservation project are the local population.

**3) Education, information and local population aid.**

Gibbon confiscation and rehabilitation does not make sense if Indonesian people continue to poach these animals in their wild state. That is the reason

**4) Adoption program**

In order to complement our work in the field, the association has created the KIAP (Kalaweit International Adoption Program), which is an adoption program on the internet. This program, accessible on [www.kalaweit.org](http://www.kalaweit.org) allows a follow-up on the progress of a gibbon in the rehabilitation program.

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**2) Protection of the forest**

Kalaweit works with the national park Bukit Baka Bukit Raya in the central province of Kalimantan (Kalimantan Tengah). Its purpose is to support authorities in their protection of this park of more than 200,000 hectares. The value of the park, which is located in the mountain chain, is priceless, with a population of white-bearded gibbons, orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus*), white-fronted langurs (*Presbytis frontata*), bears (*Helarctos malayanus*), etc.

Kalaweit also works in close collaboration with the human population to create new reserves, which will be protected by the human populations themselves. Therefore the sites where the gibbons will be released have a particular ecological interest, and are protected with agreement protocols. We created in Borneo: the Hampapak sanctuary (25 hectares, animal rehabilitation site), the Mintin sanctuary (100 hectares, where we released gibbons), the Katingan sanctuary (500 hectares, study site for wild animals); in Sumatra: the sanctuary of Marak Island 1000 hectare site, where siamangs and gibbons will be released into the forest. Now, Kalaweit is looking for new sites to protect in order to release more gibbons, especially Mueller's gibbons.

**3) Education, information and local population aid.**

Gibbon confiscation and rehabilitation does not make sense if Indonesian people continue to poach these animals in their wild state. That is the reason

photo by Kalaweit



Memes, a newly released *Agilis albibarbis*

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The funds collected from this program are used for the gibbon's care. The association needs \$250 USD per year, per gibbon. There are two types of adoptions: first, one individual pays the total amount for one gibbon they adopt; two, a group adopts the gibbon with each person of the group giving a minimum of \$10. Donations are the only way the project can survive because it needs approximately \$200,000 USD per year. We count on your donations.

**5) Membership program**

The project needs international support in order to save the gibbons. The large Kalaweit family needs to grow. All people who are sensitive to the gibbons' threat can become members. Those members are automatically part of our program; therefore a member can invite other people to become members. The person who invites the most people to support Kalaweit, will win a 15 day trip to Kalaweit, Indonesia. For more info: [www.kalaweit.org](http://www.kalaweit.org). (Limited to French citizens living in France.)

**6) Collaboration with zoological parks.**

A program of "donation boxes" has been created. A lot of zoos of l'EAZE (European Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums) decided to help Kalaweit this way. Zoos place a donation box in the front of gibbon and siamang enclosures, on which is printed information about the threats to the gibbons' future. The visitors, who are charmed by the primates in front of them, will be able to directly help protect gibbons in nature. If you are a zoo manager, please consult our internet site for free donation boxes.

**7) Eco-volunteers.**

Kalaweit invites volunteers for the study of wild gibbon populations. We feel it is important to house people who want to acquire field experience in collecting data on wild gibbons. That data are indispensable to Kalaweit for its rehabilitation project. For more info: [Kalaweit@hotmail.com](mailto:Kalaweit@hotmail.com)

The Kalaweit project has a lot of challenges to overcome in the years ahead. The gibbons' future is more and more compromised. Thanks to all the people who are part of our commitment. The Gibbon Conservation Center, in California, USA, through our friend, Alan Mootnick, has supported Kalaweit since its conception. It's only through the solidarity of the people who love gibbons that we will be able to save them. Today Kalaweit is represented in the USA because of Alan, the friend of the gibbons.



Breakfast with the gibbons  
October 23, 2005  
Join us for our Fall Fundraiser  
please see  
[www.gibboncenter.org](http://www.gibboncenter.org)  
for details

**MY VISIT TO THE  
GIBBON CONSERVATION CENTER**  
(A letter from a primate friend in El Salvador, Central America)

by Karenina Morales Hernández  
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It's been one year since I personally met Alan Mootnick, the director of the GCC. I am a Salvadoran primatologist, and in 2003, I was attending a course on "Primate Ecology, Behaviour and Conservation" in Mexico at the UNAM (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico) in Morelia. For my required course assignment, we needed to decide on a particular species at the Morelia Zoo. I was looking forward to seeing this zoo because it was going to be my first time observing apes (chimpanzees, orangutans, gibbons), but I didn't expect the bittersweet feeling of seeing them not so happy in a cage. I should have imagined it, for I am used to studying spider monkeys in the wild in my country. I decided to create an environmental enrichment exercise for the gibbons, and to study their behavioral response. I chose the gibbon for my project, for I wanted to do something for the good of the species, and these individuals looked a bit sad and uncomfortable.



photo by K. Hernández

*Nomascus l. leucogenys*  
(northern white-cheeked gibbon) at Morelia Zoo, Mexico, 2003.

I contacted Dianne Gates, President of Silvery Gibbon Project in Australia, and she put me in contact with Alan Mootnick. Since then, we began corresponding, he was very helpful with my project, and he also motivated me to publish my findings in the "Shape of Enrichment."



photo by K. Hernandez

There were two gibbons sharing the same enclosure: a female *Nomascus l. leucogenys* (northern white-cheeked gibbon) and a male *Hylobates moloch* (Javan gibbon). The zoo personnel did not know the exact species they housed and had only basic information about these two gibbons, but at the end of my project they had a copy of my study with suggestions and recommendations to

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**My Visit continued from page 4**

improve the gibbons' life at the zoo. We set up ropes, a swing, and a couple of branches that the gibbons began happily using. Because the gibbons became more active with the new apparatus, the visitors became more interested in learning about them! So, my mission was accomplished!

After many months of contact with Alan Mootnick I finally had the opportunity to meet Alan at the Gibbon Conservation Center from 17-21 June 2004. I could see the great job he and his colleagues are doing for the good of these "GREAT" apes. I really like gibbons-- I am absolutely fond of them! They have so many things in common with the spider monkeys, which I study in my country. I know, like many primates, gibbons are facing difficult times due to habitat destruction, but since there are people like us, caring for them, there will always be a "Reason for Hope" as Dr. Goodall says. It would be so easy to be negative about their future (and ours), but let us hope the best for all the living creatures on this Earth, including ourselves!

Thanks Alan, and all the best from El Salvador.

*(Note: In honor of Karenina's visit and her accomplishments, GCC named our new siamang after her.)*



**RECENT EFFORTS MADE TO SAVE THE WESTERN HOOLOCK GIBBON (*Hoolock hoolock*)**

By Alan Mootnick

From 14 - 18 February 2005, I participated in the Population and Habitat Viability (PHVA) workshop for *Hoolock h. hoolock* (western hoolock gibbon) that was organized by the Wildlife Trust of Bangladesh, Zoo Outreach Organization, and the Bangladesh Forest Department, which was held at the Bangladesh Institute of Administration and Management (BIAM), and led by Phil Miller, PhD, from the Captive Breeding Specialist Group (CBSG). The arrangements, hospitality, planning, and publicity were superbly orchestrated by Anwarul Islam. At the PHVA, we broke into six working groups, which were comprised of field biologists,



photo by Wildlife Trust of Bangladesh, Dhaka

veterinarians, conservationists, wildlife managers, and educators from Bangladesh and India. Sally Walker and I oversaw the direction of the captive management group. There were many exercises given to each group to extrapolate the information needed to formulate a plan for survival of this species. There is little known about captive western hoolock gibbons, and I was eager to further my knowledge, and at the same time, assist the working group with captive care of their gibbons.

We were able to obtain diets of wild western hoolock gibbons from two published manuscripts. From these we were able to come up a plan that offered a larger number of food sources for captive hoolock gibbons that could be found in Bangladesh, lowered the intake of food which gave gibbons loose feces, included a wider variety of food sources, and increased the number of times in a day that captive gibbons are fed. It was also brought up that gibbons should be fed their last meal of the day earlier, and what was left should be removed by 4:30 PM to prevent leftover food from being eaten by rodents in the evening, and to eliminate the chance that the gibbons might eat the spoiled food in the morning.

We discussed the importance of prevention of disease transmission from visitors and caregivers, how signage is important to educate visitors not to feed or stress the gibbons, and how important it is to educate visitors about conservation. We discussed the importance of the hygiene of caregivers, how to monitor the health of the gibbons, and the importance of not only checking for ova and parasites, but to include fecal bacteria as well.

It was explained that a captive management program for western hoolock gibbons needs a studbook with full cooperation of all participating institutions, that transfers should only go to facilities in this program housing western hoolock gibbons in proper enclosures, that all participating institutions have proper veterinary care and management practices, that only western hoolock gibbons will be included in the program, and that the participating institutions obtain their gibbons only legally. We discussed the role of zoos in research, and some of contributions that could be made by that research.

We discussed that, since there are only six captive western hoolock gibbons in Bangladesh and 10 in India, this is too few for a good breeding program. It is not encouraging that, at this time, only the Dhaka Zoo has successfully bred western hoolock gibbons in South Asia. It is important that there be complete understanding of captive care, and the realization of the rarity of western hoolock gibbons. If care improves and more captive gibbons give birth, the zoos would not have to worry about a shortage of captive gibbons.

It is important to create a training program for caregivers and supervisors involved in any hoolock gibbon breeding program. This training program could consist of a 3-month course at the Gibbon Conservation Center, Santa Clarita, California, USA. It was explained that, at this time, there is no reason to have a cooperative breeding program to aid a reintroduction program. There are less than 200 hoolock gibbons in 22 populations in forests of Bangladesh. The populations whose numbers are less than 5 should not be considered for a captive management program, but should be relocated into a larger population, if the habitat will support them and if this becomes a necessity.

I expressed the importance of good enclosure design, and that without enough branches and vertical ropes, even a large enclosure would not be used to its fullest. It was mentioned that gibbons need an area to get away from the public, gibbons need to be monitored for stress or depression, and good records must be kept on each gibbon's mental and physical health.

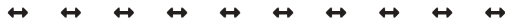
I wrote a four page procedure manual, which I plan to expand as time permits. In this manual, I explain day to day tasks and their importance. Our group also discussed who should

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**Hoolock from page 5**

be familiar with the manual, and that it will need to be updated periodically.

I am most grateful to Twycross Zoo East Midlands Zoological Society, England, for the financial support which made it possible for me to participate in the PHVA in Bangladesh.



We have a huge selection of plush toys, shirts, postcards, and other gifts at our online gift shop. Go see at [www.gibboncenter.org](http://www.gibboncenter.org)



**PAUL GITTINS**  
by Elliott Haimoff

I first met Paul Gittins at Cambridge University in England



**Elliott Haimoff & Paul Gittens**

back in 1978. Both of us had come to study animal behavior and specifically gibbons, under the noted pioneering gibbon scientist Dr. David Chivers. Paul was a few years ahead of me and just finishing up his Ph.D. as I was just starting out on my own Ph.D. program at Cambridge.

criminal, for he looked more like a guy you'd see in a police lineup with his gruff exterior, than on the campus of one of the most prestigious academic institutions in the world. He had huge, broad shoulders, a big beard and could drink anybody on campus under the table (not that he got much competition there).



**Elliott Haimoff & David Chivers**

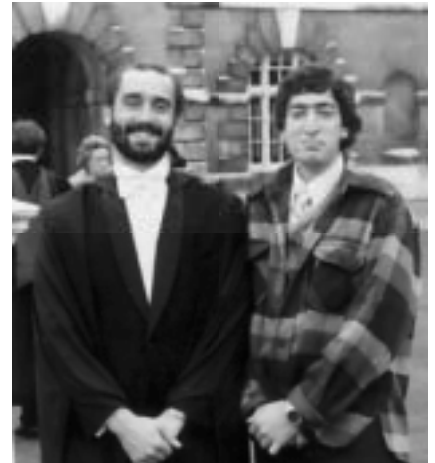
My first impression of Paul was that he must be some sort of... After I got over the initial shock of his appearance, I came to like Paul very quickly, and so did most everybody else who came across his path. He was a loud, charming, beer drinking,

rugby playing Welshman who brightened up the otherwise stiff campus life.

Dr. Chivers, whom we were both studying under, was a renowned, world famous professor. He was always there if I needed help with supervisions, or with foundation money, but when I came to Cambridge University I was on the absolute bottom of the totem pole. So, needless to say, I didn't really get professor Chivers involved in every level of my life at Cambridge.

But when I needed help, guidance, or encouragement, Paul was there. Our cycle at Cambridge was 3-4 years. You'd go in for a year, then go out into the field for a year or two, then come back and spend a year analyzing materials, then another year writing your thesis. Paul had just returned from the field when I came in and he took me under his wing and would impart onto me all of the wisdom that he had gained from his studentship.

Paul was sort of the Indiana Jones of animal behaviorists and would always return from Asia with stories of adventure and intrigue. I remember him telling me about when he was caught up in a civil war in the jungle in Malaysia. The communist guerillas shot at him because they thought he was with the government, the government soldiers shot at him because they thought he was a communist, and the poachers shot at him because they tried to hit pretty much anything that moved.



Paul Gittens on his graduation from Cambridge, with Elliott Haimoff

Of course Paul's abnormality on the Cambridge campus was the very thing that made him thrive there. Dr. Chivers needed a hearty stock of students who were able to go out into the jungles, and Paul was able to go out for weeks at a time and handle that hard life. A guy who's a typical nerdy, egg-headed bookworm at Cambridge would not survive.

Paul and a few other primatologists in the 1970s were some of the early pioneers to use modern methods of observing and recording gibbon behavior, which increased understanding of agile gibbon ecology. Paul, and the other first students of Dr. Chivers, were known for going out and tracking primates on a daily basis for months at a time.

After I received my PhD in 1982, I only saw Paul one more time, when I returned to Cambridge in the mid-'80s. By then Paul had come down with MS and was blind and in a wheel chair. He married his girlfriend after he was diagnosed, and she took care of him until he died in the early '90s.

It was a difficult sight to see such a tough man, who would walk 50 miles in mud through the jungle, fighting off heat, mosquitoes and bullets, end up in a wheel chair like that with a cruel degenerative disease like MS.

## VISITORS

We were pleased to be visited by old and new friends:

photo by David Crane



*l. to r.--Erin Bell, GCC Facility Supervisor; Alan Mootnick; Lindsay Skyner (her Bachelor's thesis was on captive gibbon behavior, and she is finishing her study on lion-tailed macaques for her PhD at University College Chester, UK; Clare Cunningham (She came to GCC to volunteer and conduct a cognitive study on the gibbons for her PhD dissertation at University of Stirling, Scotland.)*



photo by Mariam  
Chen-Ling Pei

*Alan with Jai-Chyi Kurtis Pei, Professor of Wildlife Management, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, Institute of Wildlife Conservation, Director of the Pingtung Rescue Center for Endangered Wild Animals, in Taiwan*

photo by Erin Bell



*l. to r.--Alan and Chanee, (Aurelien Brule), director and founder of Kalaweit.*



photo by Juanita Kempe

*Alan (before knee surgery) and Linda Countryman, a dear friend, GCC Member #1, and an LA Zoo docent since 1969. (It was Linda, Gloria Henry, and GCC advisory board member, Juanita Kempe, who convinced Alan to take care of his knee, for which he is grateful.)*

photo by Erin Bell



*Karenina Morales Hernández, Community Conservation Inc., El Salvador, Central America with Alan*



photo by Erin Bell

*Alan and Mark Weldon, General Curator of the Fort Wayne Children's Zoo.*

photo by Clare  
Cunningham



*l. to r.--Dr. Ulrich Reichard, Research Scientist in the Department of Primatology, at Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, Germany; Alan; and Dr. Pieter de Jong, Principal Investigator at BACPAC Resources, Children's Hospital of Oakland Research Institute, Oakland, California [BAC (F-factor-based Bacterial Artificial Chromosome) and PAC (P1-derived Artificial Chromosome) cloning systems]*



photo by Erin Bell

*Dianne Taylor-Snow, IPPL board member, with Alan*

### FACTS ABOUT GCC

The Gibbon Conservation Center is a nonprofit organization devoted to the study and conservation of these increasingly rare apes. Among the species housed at GCC are white-cheeked gibbon, (*Nomascus l. leucogenys*); siamang, (*Symphalangus syndactylus*); pileated gibbon, (*Hylobates pileatus*) and Javan or silvery gibbon, (*H. moloch*).

GCC specializes in noninvasive behavioral studies on gibbons, conducted by students, scientists, and volunteers working at the center. Several mated pairs have produced offspring, making an important contribution to the world's captive gibbon population, both in terms of numbers and genetic diversity of the species. Offspring are housed at GCC in species-typical family units until they reach adulthood. At that time, they are removed from the family and housed with a mate, just as they would normally do in the wild. GCC also offers free advice to zoos, governmental agencies, and gibbon rescue centers throughout the world. A portion of donations are given to projects devoted to the conservation of wild gibbon populations, especially in Indonesia, India, China, and Vietnam.

For more information, see our website at [www.gibboncenter.org](http://www.gibboncenter.org)

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**Graphic Design:** Patricia Dahle, Terry Olsen

### DIRECTOR'S CORNER by Alan Mootnick



photo by R. Agha

Alan Mootnick

We hope you have enjoyed this issue of The Gibbon's Voice. Through this publication, we plan to emphasize the endangerment of gibbons, and their unique behavioral and ecological adaptations. This newsletter summarizes past and ongoing noninvasive behavioral studies at

GCC. Each issue profiles current information on gibbons. All issues advertise opportunities at GCC and other venues. I hope you will consider subscribing to future volumes.

### GIFTS

Have you thought about making a gift to GCC of real estate, stock, life insurance, a vehicle, hotel rewards points for a room certificate, or cash? Check with your tax advisor to see if this type of deduction is right for your tax situation. You may be able to save money on your taxes, and at the same time, make a huge difference in our ability to help endangered gibbons.

**All contributions are tax deductible as provided by law. Federal tax exempt number is #95-4256306**

Yes, I would like to make a donation to GCC. I have enclosed:

\_\_\_\$10\* \_\_\_\$25\*\* \_\_\_\$50\*\*\* \_\_\_\$100 \_\_\_\$250 \_\_\_\$500 \_\_\_\$1000 \_\_\_\$5000 Other \_\_\_\_\_

\* Donation of \$10 or more includes 1 year subscription to newsletter.

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\*\*\* \$50 or more makes you eligible for our Adopt A Gibbon program. Check here \_\_\_\_\_ for more information.

GCC also needs volunteers for feeding the gibbons, data collection and general maintenance. For information about volunteering, check here \_\_\_\_\_ or contact Erin or Patricia at [volunteer@gibboncenter.org](mailto:volunteer@gibboncenter.org) phone 661-943-4915 (9am-8pm Pacific Time), see our website at [www.gibboncenter.org](http://www.gibboncenter.org), or write to us.

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