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## PROGRAM





conducted for the largest known populations at Pu Mat National Park and Muong Nhe Nature Reserve. A range threats were tested, with the analyses revealing that hunting is the key threat to both populations, with only relatively low and potentially realistic levels of hunting resulting in the localised extirpation of gibbon at these sites. With other threats incorporated into the model including habitat loss and mild catastrophes (e.g. disease or environmental pressures), analyses reveal the current population at Muong Nhe Nature Reserve is unlikely to survive the next 15 years under current conditions and the larger population at Pu Mat National Park has only a small chance of survival if key anthropogenic threatening processes are controlled. These analyses demonstrate the precarious situation for this critically endangered species of gibbon in Vietnam and it is clear that long-term species focused conservation and management efforts are required if populations of *N. leucogenys* are to survive in the future.

ABSTRACT # 702

**HUMAN VALUES AND PERCEPTIONS OF MONKEYS IN OAXACA, MEXICO**

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The aim of this study was to determine human perceptions and values of spider monkeys (*Ateles geoffroyi*) and howler monkeys (*Alouatta palliata*) in the state of Oaxaca, as well as the factors they relate to the decline of wild populations of both species. Information was obtained through 179 interviews conducted during field exploration to verify the presence of these primates in the area of potential distribution in Oaxaca. In this area are located ethnic groups Zapotec, Mixe, Chinantec, Mazatec, Zoque, Cuicatec. We found that people have attributed to the monkeys mainly a value of use for subsistence and a value of exchange represented by the trade and / or barter of dead animals (for food or medicine) and of live for pet. People recognized that there is a decline in wild primate populations and attributed it to hunting and trapping, habitat destruction, forest fires, diseases like yellow fever and human population growth. It is important to note that the use of primates has decreased in parallel with the decline of their populations. We emphasize the need to provide people information that helps to recognize the intrinsic value of

the monkeys and its importance to the indirect use, change the perception that monkeys can be dangerous to people, particularly to women, and know federal law that protects these primates and sustainable use alternatives that promote conservation.

ABSTRACT # 703

**POPULATION DENSITY AND CONSERVATION STATUS OF THE NORTHERN BUFF-CHEEKED CRESTED GIBBON IN KON KA KINH NATIONAL PARK, GIA LAI PROVINCE, VIETNAM**

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The northern buff-cheeked crested gibbon (*Nomascus annamensis*) is an endangered primate in Vietnam. We conducted a study on population density and conservation status of the species in October 2010 in the Kon Ka Kinh national park, Vietnam. We applied the fixed point count method, whereby the loud morning songs of the gibbons are monitored from 20 fixed listening posts across the park. Groups and individuals were recorded using auditory survey techniques that combine information from angles, distances and song characteristics. As a result, we found that the hearing distance range from 500 m to 2000 m with average of hearing distance about 1,112 ± 565 m. We estimated that the density of gibbons at the study site is D=0.2 groups/km<sup>2</sup>, and there are about 42.2 groups and 148 individuals existing in the park.

ABSTRACT # 704

**THE DARWIN FOUNDATION (HTTP://WWW.DARWIN.CAT), A SANCTUARY FOR MARMOSETS AND TAMARINS IN BARCELONA (SPAIN): ORIGINALITY AND INNOVATION IN A PRIMATE FACILITY**

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The Darwin Organization (now "Fundació Darwin") was established in 1986. It is the only Spanish institution entirely devoted to conservation of the Callitrichidae. Fundació Darwin collaborates with the government hosting abandoned