

# REINTRODUCTION PROGRAM FOR THE PERUVIAN SPIDER MONKEY

*Ateles chamek*

Conservation Status

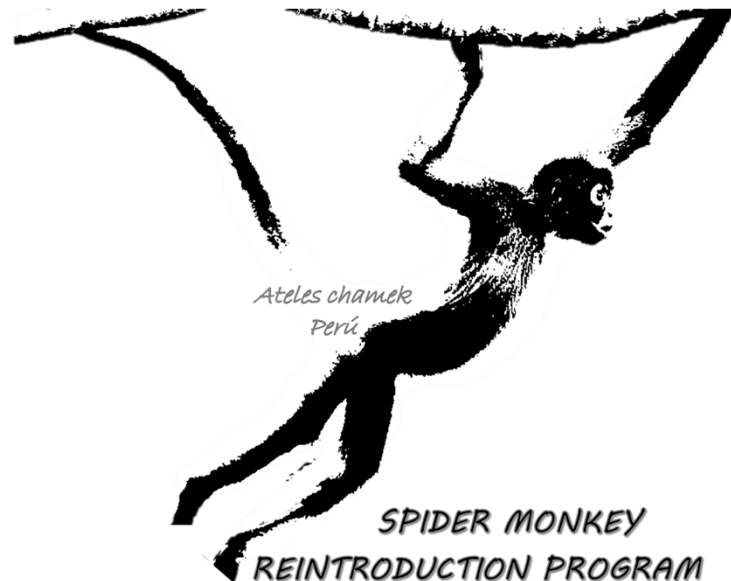
PERU

**VULNERABLE**

DS N° 034-2004 - INRENA

**ENDANGERED**

DS N° 004-2014 MINAGRI



Conservation status

INTERNATIONAL

**< LEAST CONCERN >**

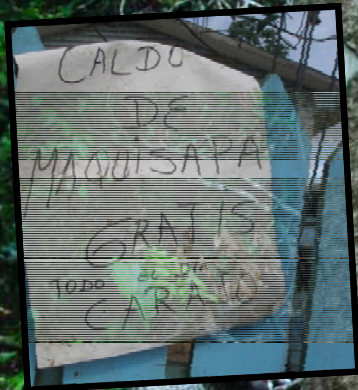
IUCN, 2003

**< ENDANGERED >**

IUCN, 2008

**WILD POPULATIONS CONTINUE TO DECREASE IN  
NUMBERS**





The loss of habitat, hunting for meat and the illegal pet trade are the main threats to the species in the area





The main goal of the program is to re-establish a viable population in an area where they once existed. These animals are key seed dispersers for many tree species and directly influences the composition and function of the Amazon rainforest.



# HEALTH CONTROLS



Blood Work  
Tuberculosis (3 -)  
Hepatitis B  
Herpes virus  
Yellow Fever  
Salmonella  
Shigella  
Campilobacter  
Yersinia  
Endoparasites  
Ectoparasites

From their arrival until  
release the animals  
undergo strict sanitary  
controls

Such tests are essential  
before allowing contact  
with wild animals and  
other centre residents

**IUCN/SSC Re-introduction Specialist Group:**

**Guidelines for Nonhuman Primate  
Re-introductions**



Guidelines for Reintroductions and  
Other Conservation Translocations

LINEAMIENTOS TÉCNICOS PARA LA DISPOSICIÓN DE ESPECIMENES VIVOS DE FAUNA  
SILVESTRE DECOMISADA O HALLADA EN ABANDONO





Upon release the monkeys are monitored as they acclimatise to their new surrounding. We note behaviour, diet, distances travelled and vertical use of the forest (canopy, mid-storey....)



# Field Records

## TABLA DE REGISTRO DE COMPORTAMIENTO



Instant Scan, with intervals of 10 minutes, registration of activity, stratum and position with GPS.

Fecha:                      Clima:                      hora:                      Evaluador:                      Vols:

Scan	Actividad					Estrato					Punto GPS
	E	M	R	I	Ot	F	SL	U	C	O	
1											
2											
3											

## TABLA DE REGISTRO PARA COMPORTAMIENTO FOCAL



All Occurrences, every time the animals are observed while eating, the species of the consumed plants are registered. As well registered the trees the animals use as sleeping places and marking the trees positions.

Fecha:                      Clima:                      Evaluador:

ID	Hora	Feeding Code	Eating part	Resting Code	height /level Monkeys	Position GPS	Observations spp





# RESULTS

A photograph of a person in a light-colored t-shirt and brown cargo pants, bent over a white animal carrier in a lush, green forest. A black monkey is visible near the carrier. The background is filled with dense tropical vegetation and trees.

## RELEASES

2010.... 4

2011 ....6

2013 ....5

2014 ....

2015 ....

## ESTABLISHED

8 Individuals

1 Birth (named Perú)

## RECAPTURED

3 (Wallie, Nicol, Lucha)

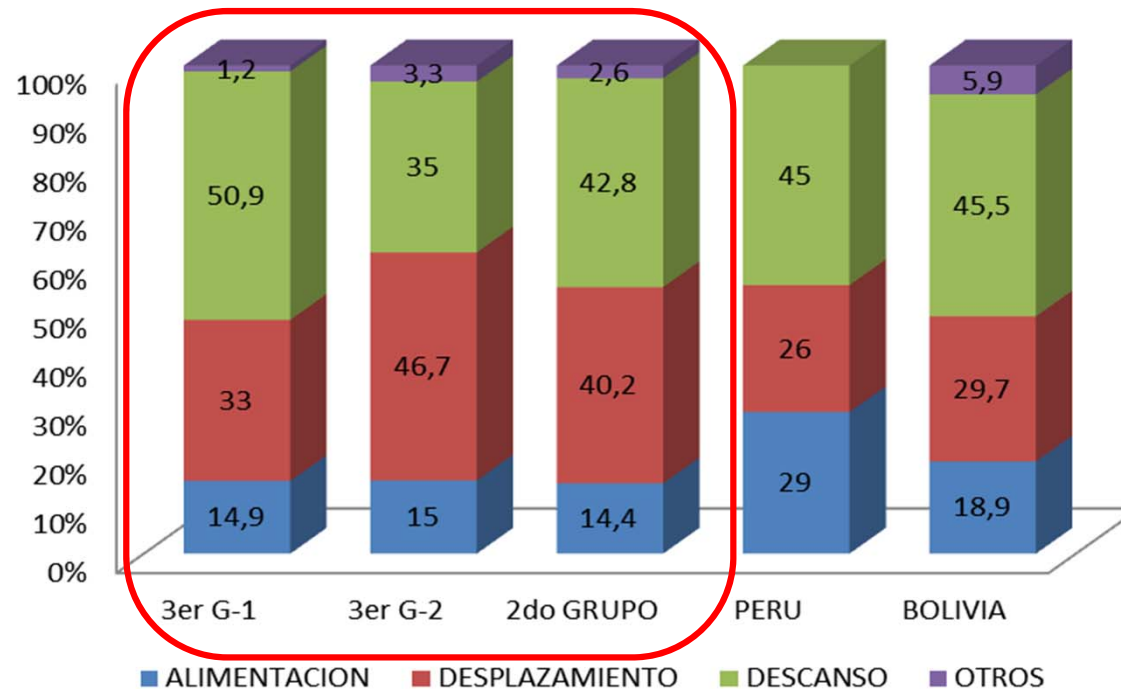
## DEATHS

4 (Balou, Nizza, Otto y Simon)



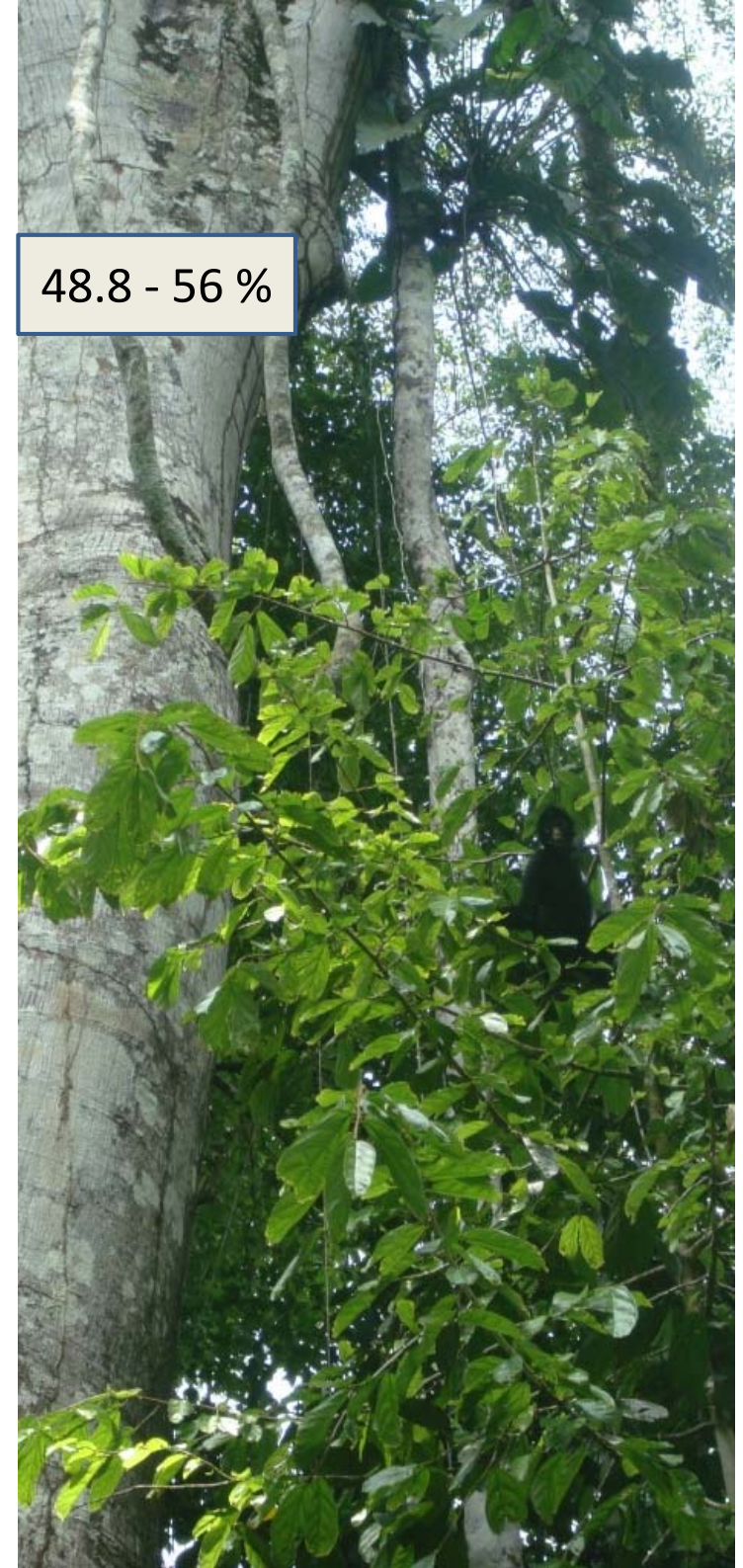
# BEHAVIOUR

Actividad	Este Estudio	Bolivia	Perú
% Alimentación	14.4	18.9	29
% Desplazamiento	40.2	29.7	26
% Descanso	42.8	45.5	45
% Otros*	2.6	5.9	-



48.8 - 56 %

These results show that recently released animals do not have a fixed range but travel widely to investigate the area





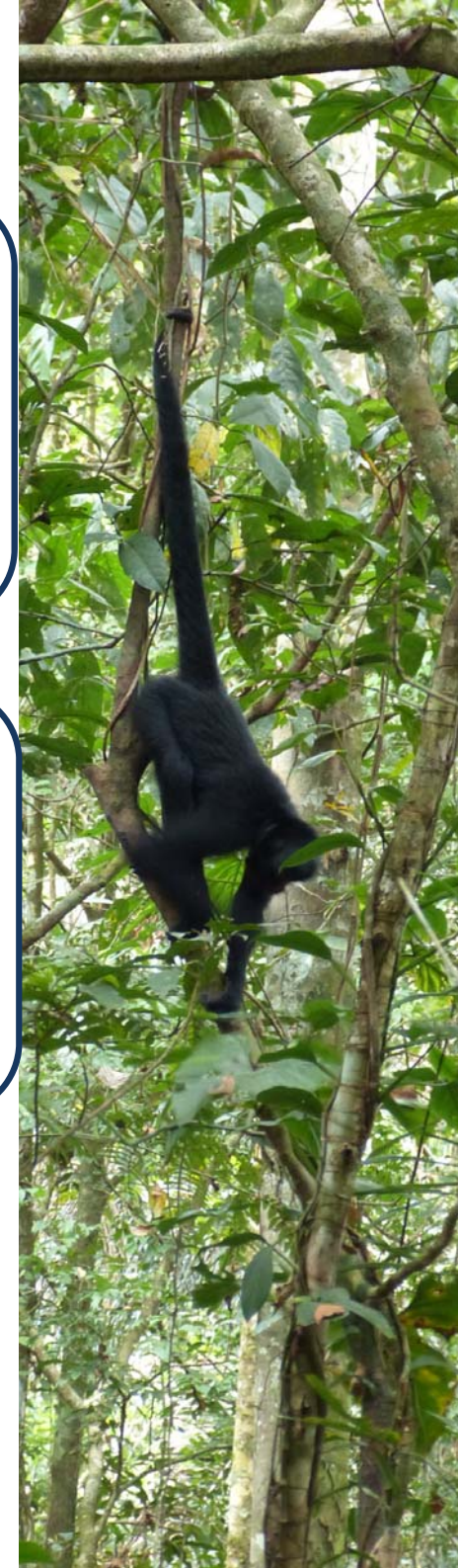
Familia	Especie
Anacardiaceae	<i>Spondias mombin</i>
Anonaceae	<i>Xylopia sp</i>
Arecaceae	<i>Astrocaryum murumuru</i>
	<i>Attalea sp.</i>
	<i>Bactris gasipaes</i>
	<i>Socratea exorrhiza</i>
	<i>Mauritia flexuosa</i>
Bignoniaceae	<i>Arrabiadaea sp</i>
	<i>Clytostoma sp</i>
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia sp</i>
Caricaceae	<i>Jacaratia sp.</i>
Chrysobalanaceae	<i>Hirtella sp</i>
Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia oblonga</i>
Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Sloanea sp.</i>
Fabaceae	<i>Inga sp1</i>
	<i>Inga sp2</i>
	<i>Acacia loretensis</i>
Lauraceae	<i>Ocotea sp</i>
Malvaceae	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>
	<i>Theobroma subincana</i>
Menispermaceae	<i>Anospermum sp</i>
Moraceae	<i>Brosimum sp</i>
	<i>Ficus insipida</i>
	<i>Ficus sp1</i>
	<i>Ficus sp2</i>
Myristicaceae	<i>Virola sp</i>
Sapotaceae	<i>Pouteria sp1</i>
	<i>Pouteria sp2</i>
Urticaceae	<i>Pourouma sp</i>

# DIET

Wild monkeys have been known to feed on more than 100 species of plant from 36 families.

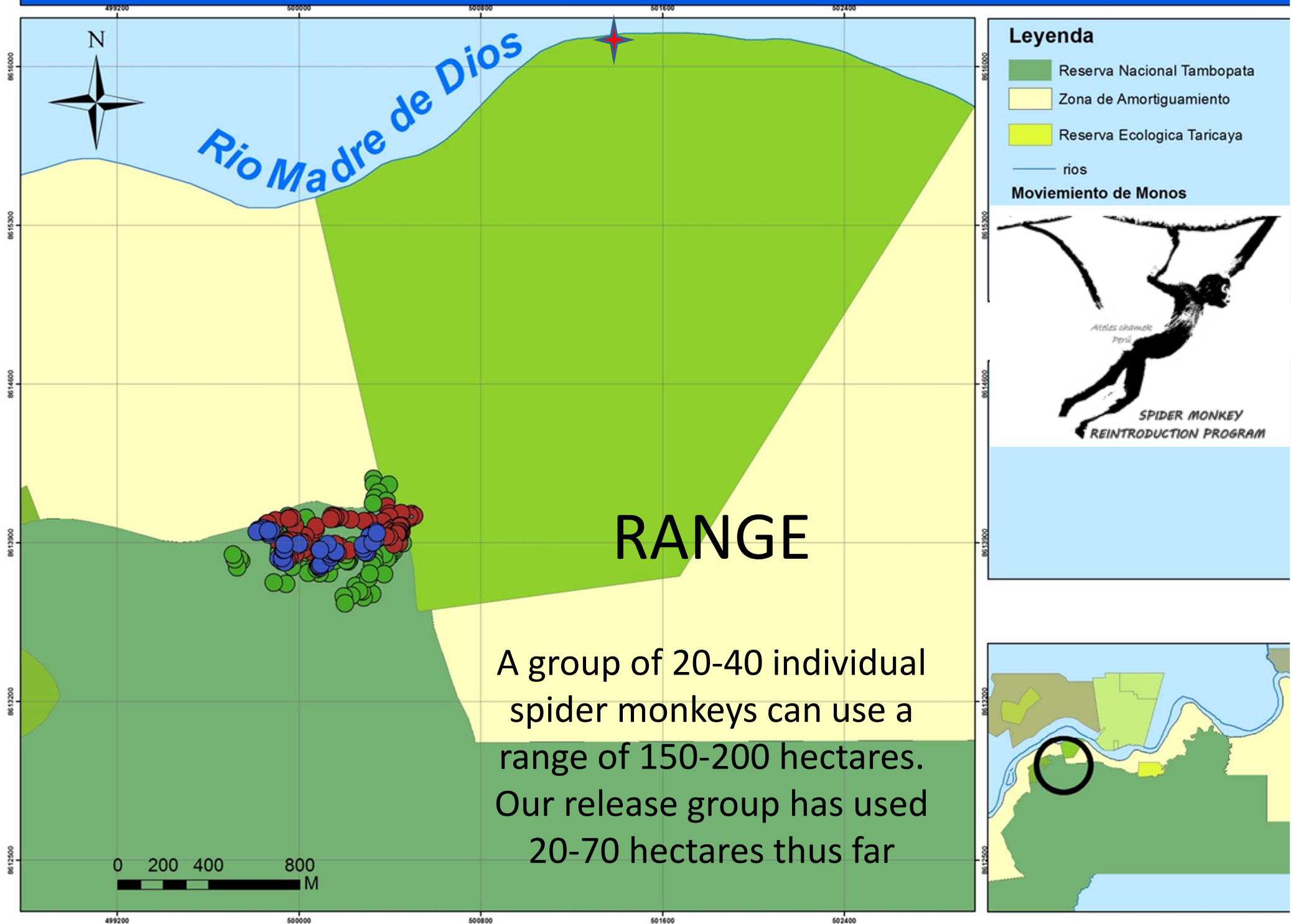
At the present time we have identified 40 species

These plant species are identified and fruits collected to feed future release groups in an attempt to change their captive diets to one more reflective of life in the wild





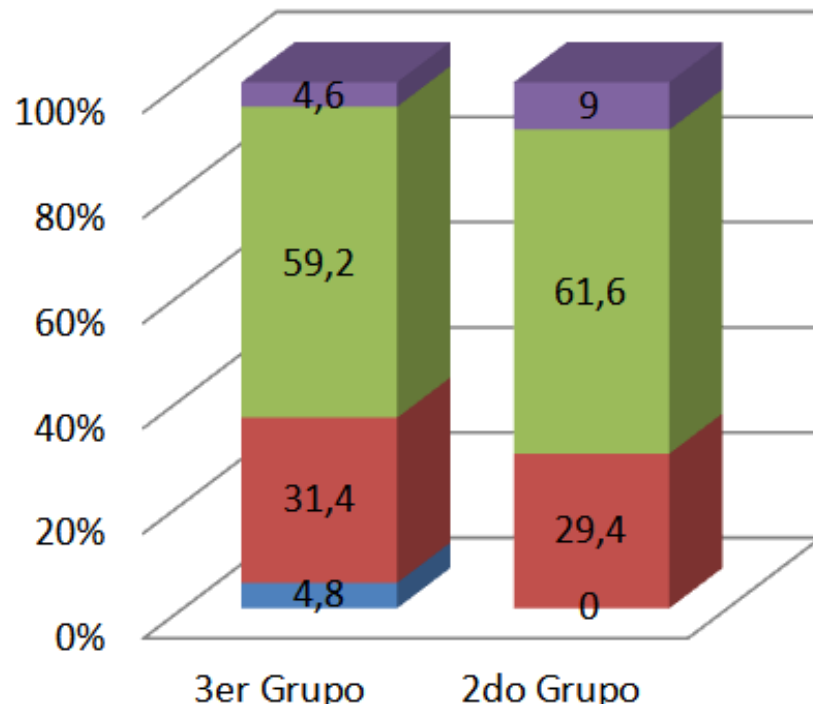
# Liberacion de Ateles chamek



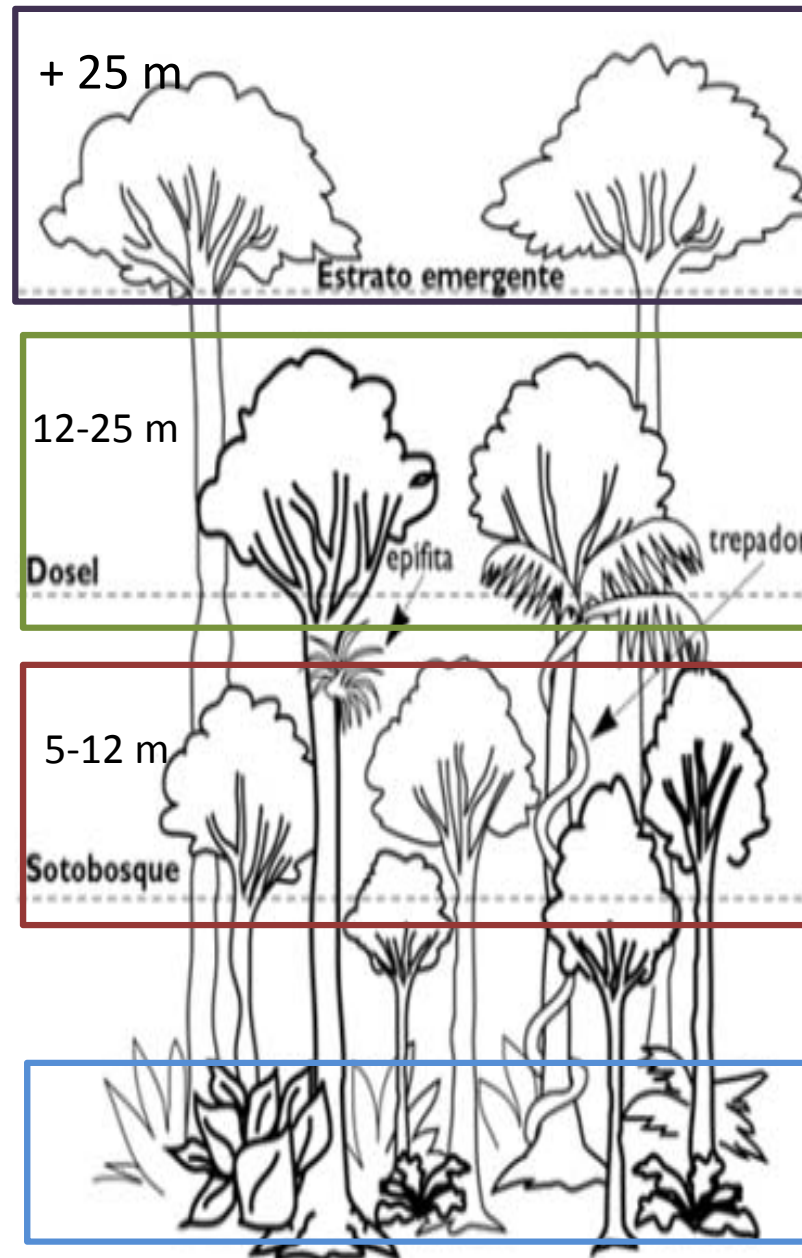


# USE OF THE FOREST

Wild spider monkeys prefer to use trees with a height greater than 20m

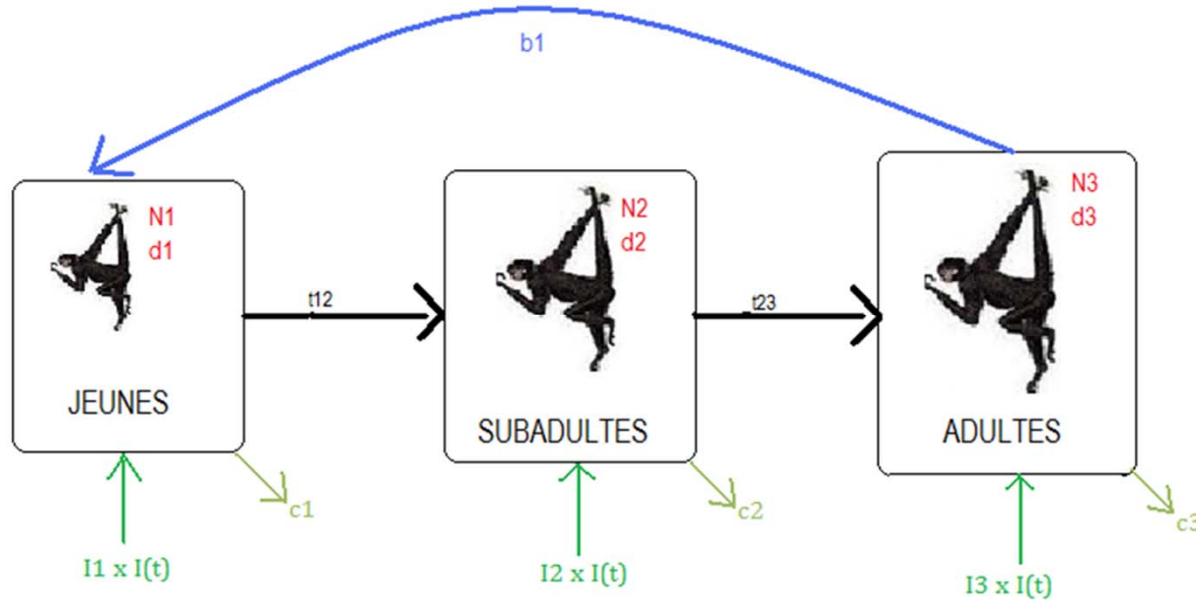


Data from our 2nd and 3rd release group show that our monkeys quickly adopt the same preferences



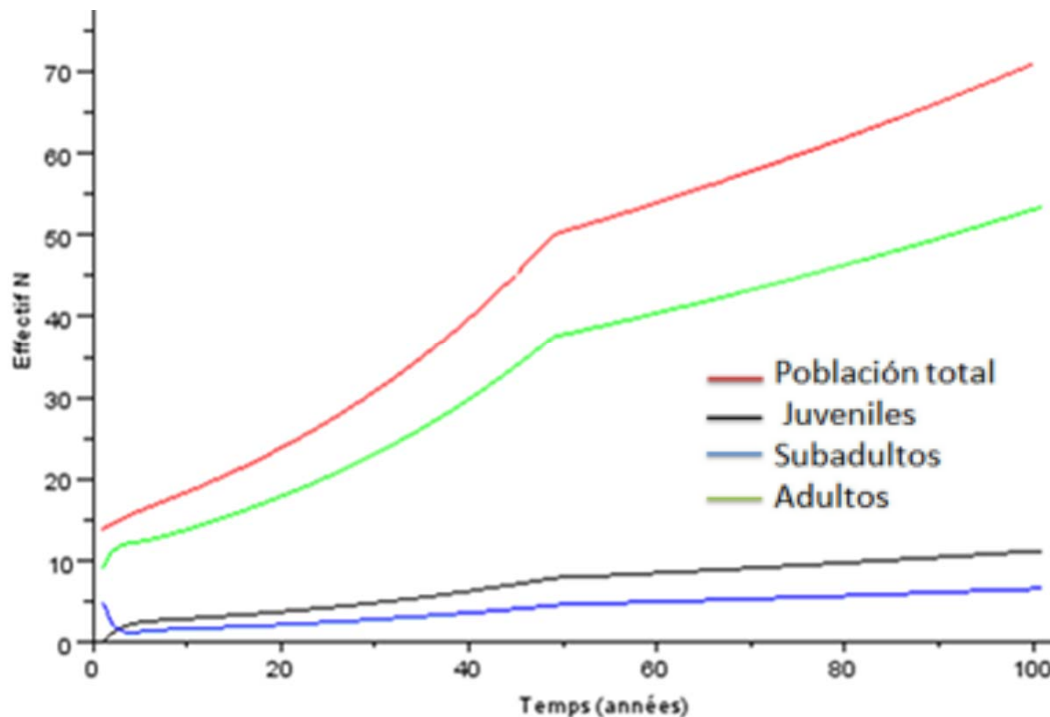


# MODELLING



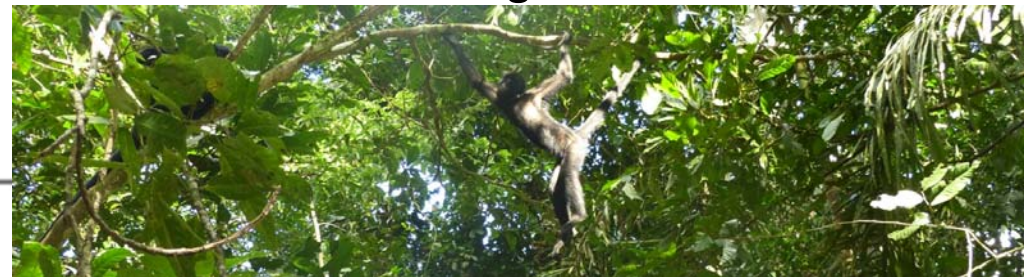
Considering:

Initial Numbers( $N_1, N_2, N_3$ )  
 Mortality Rate ( $d_1, d_2, d_3$ )  
 Birth Rates( $b_1$ )  
 Initial Reintroduction Rate( $I_1, I_2, I_3$ )  
 Rate of Category Change( $t_{12}, t_{23}$ )  
 Hunting Rate( $c_1, c_2, c_3$ )  
 Forest Sustainability (how many individuals can survive in the area)  
 Reproductive Characteristics

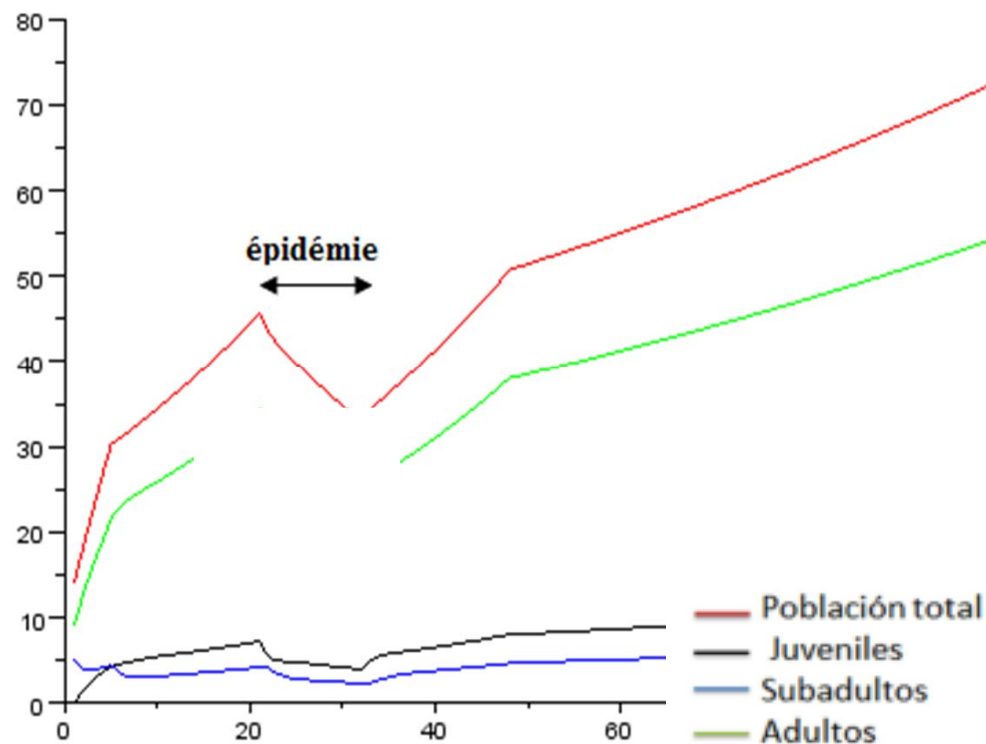


This graph represents population growth over 100 years

The red line represents total population and the remainders age breakdown

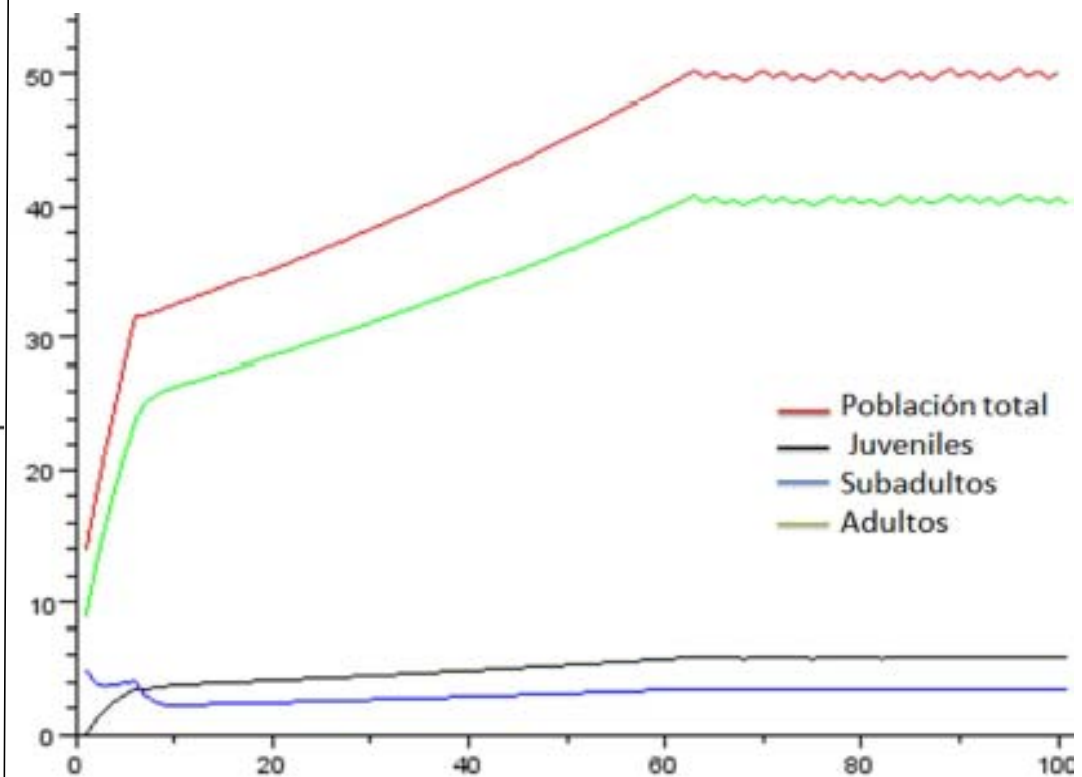






If the population grows and maintains a high number of individuals it will be able to resist events such as cold weather spells and epidemics

If the birth rates are high enough then the populations will be able to maintain themselves regardless





# CONCLUSIONS



Each individual monkey and group react differently to being released

Released animals can develop and evolve behaviour very similar if not identical to wild monkeys unaffected by human impact

The released populations could become extinct if not added to regularly until population numbers become high enough to be self-maintaining

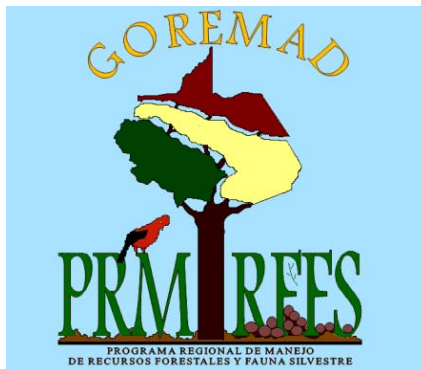
The re-introduction of the Peruvian Spider Monkey (*Ateles chamek*) into an area once part of their territory is a viable option and can be achieved successfully!



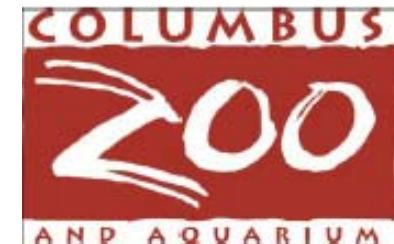
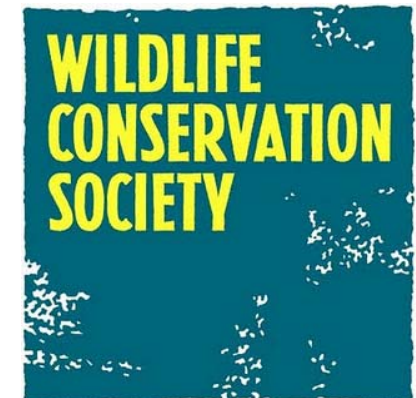
THANKS TO.....




## PERMITS



## COLABORATORS







THE HISTORY OF EVERY INDIVIDUAL  
MONKEY IS AMAZING...WITH YOUR HELP  
WE CAN CONTINUE TO WORK ON THE  
CONSERVATION OF THIS SPECIES AND ITS  
HABITAT



Unfortunately a harpy eagle (*Harpia harpyja*) nested near the release area and being a top predator hunted 3 of our released monkeys. Future releases will be undertaken further away from the known nest and near the established groups of monkeys already released.





# RIVER

Rescued from the river and released with the 2nd group en 2011. In 2013 gave birth to the first ever wild baby in a group of released Peruvian spider monkeys The baby was named Peru.





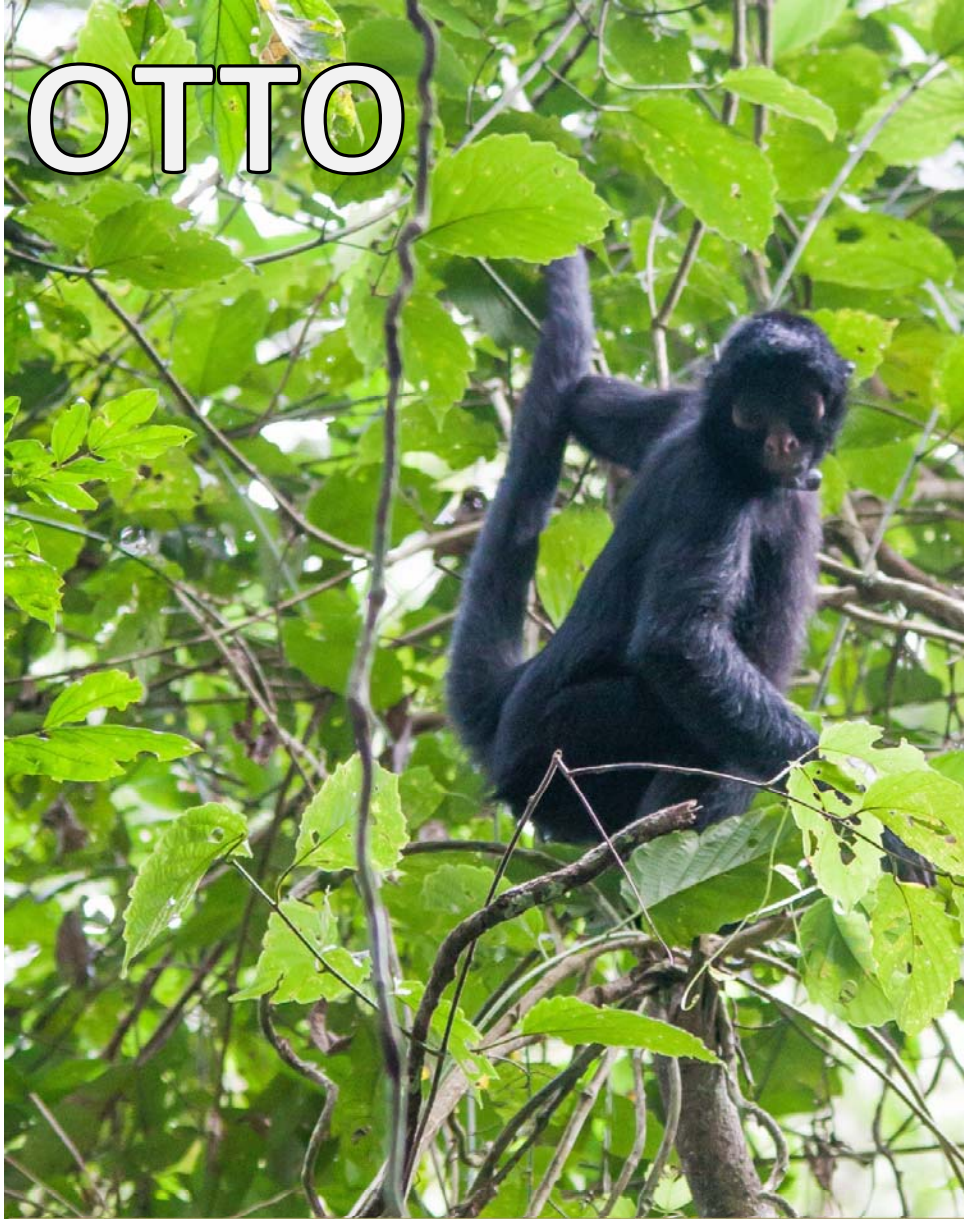
# BALOU



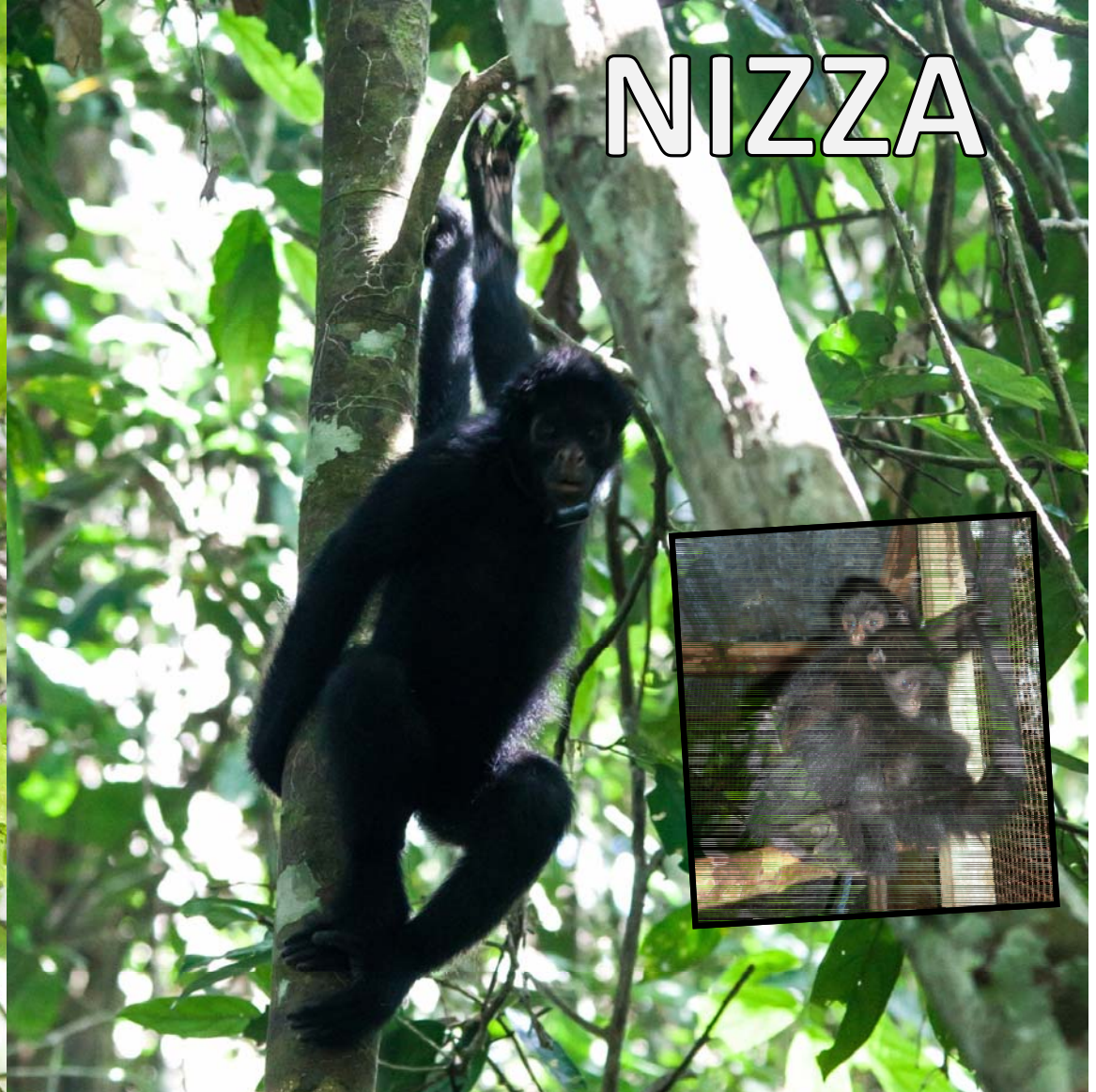
Released in the second group in 2001  
but was unfortunately killed by the  
harpy eagle.



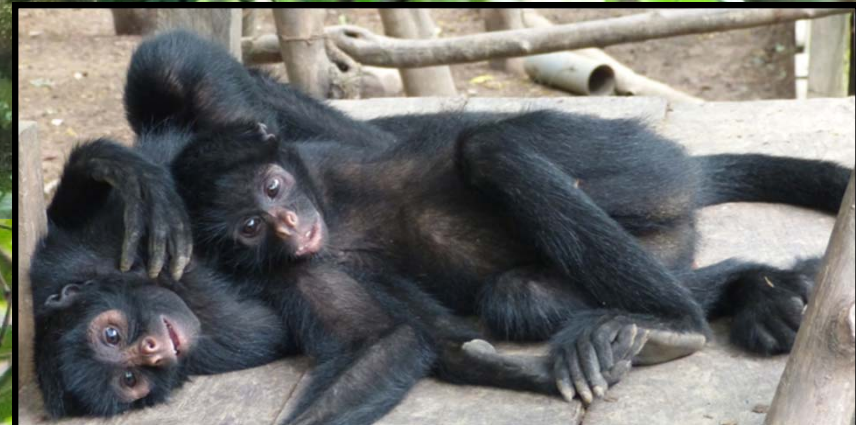
# OTTO



# NIZZA



Life-long friends they arrived together, grew up together and were released together. They also died together in an attack from the harpy eagle after over a year of freedom





# WALLIE

A black howler monkey, Wallie, is shown clinging to a tree trunk in a lush, green forest. The monkey has dark fur and a light-colored face, looking directly at the camera. Its long tail is visible, curled around the tree. The background is filled with dense foliage and sunlight filtering through the leaves.

Released in 2010 he was recaptured in 2012 when he reached a huge lake called Sandoval frequented by many tourists. Guides started to offer him food and try to get photos and as a wild animal he had to be brought back to the centre as he would have been a danger to the tourists as he became accustomed to leaving the high canopy.



# NICOL

Arrived in 2009 and released in 2013 with the 3rd group. She was recaptured after falling and braking her arm. She is fully recovered but with limited use of the limb and so she remains at Taricaya where she is excellent company for new arrivals and babies.







# LUCHA

Arrived as an adult in 2012 and released in 2013. Due to the eagle attacks she was the last remaining member of the third group and so was recaptured. She will be released again with the 4th group in 2014.





# SIMON

He was locked up in a cage 2x1.5m for over 5 years in a restaurant. He arrived in 2011 and was released with the third group. He was recaptured due to health problems and finally died in 2013 as a long term result of the serious malnutrition during his 5 years of incarceration!



Arrived in 2009 and released with the second group in 2011. Last seen fully grown and impressively strong in the wild.



**SAMBO**



A black monkey is climbing a tree trunk in a lush green forest. The monkey is positioned vertically, with its body facing the tree and its head turned to the right. Its long tail is extended upwards, gripping the tree trunk. The background is filled with dense green foliage, including large leaves and branches. The lighting is natural, suggesting a daytime setting in a tropical or subtropical environment.

# ABBY

Arrived in 2009 and released with the second group in 2011. She was close with Balou.



# MAQUI



2013



2010



2009

Arrived in 2009 and released with the second group in 2011.



Was a pet for over 4 years, arrived in 2010 in terrible conditions and released in 2011. He became the alpha male of the 2nd group and is father to Peru.





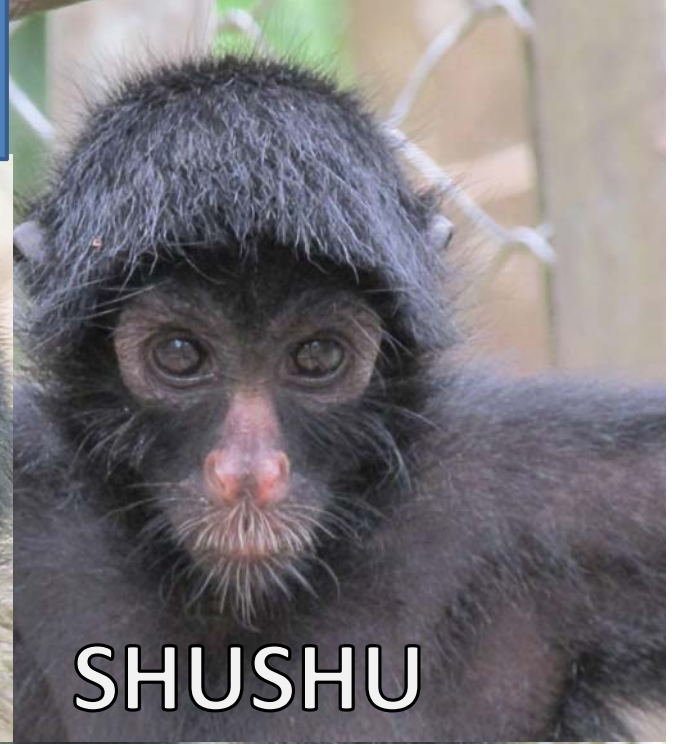
# NEXT GROUP



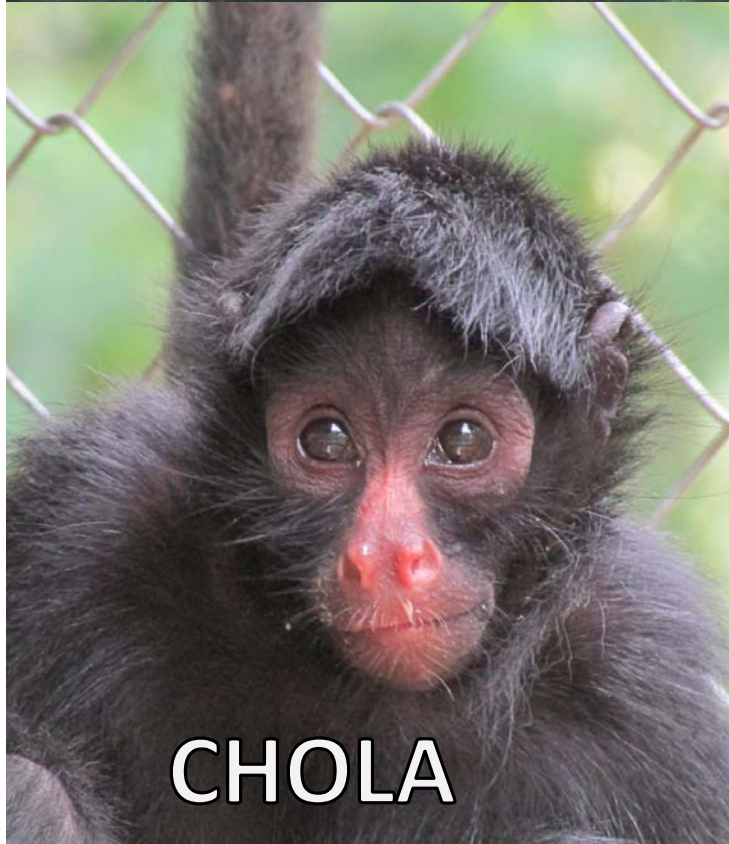
CHINA



LYLA



SHUSHU



CHOLA



LUCHA



MAYA





# 4TH GROUP

- JUNE-AUGUST 2014
  - VETERINARY EVALUATION
  - BEHAVIOURAL STUDIES
- JULY 2014
  - SELECTION OF RELEASE SITE
- AUGUST 2014
  - CAMP CONSTRUCTION
- SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2014
  - RELEASE
- OCTOBER .....
  - MONITORING POST RELEASE



**...WE HAVE 17 SPIDER MONKEYS AT  
THE CENTRE CURRENTLY AWAITING  
RELEASE OVER THE COMING YEARS...**

