

Welcome to our latest newsletter.

Once again, we have been very busy here at The Monkey Sanctuary. There have been two newcomers, Missy and Charlie Brown (though sadly, Missy passed away soon after she arrived) and the three prior arrivals, Mickey, Tanya and Jackie, have passed their quarantine period and so have begun socialisation with our other capuchins. People often ask us what we do in the winter when we are closed to the public and the tasks are too numerous to list! However, some of our winter work is covered here, such as the rebuild of the 'Back' enclosure and the ongoing activity of devising forms of enrichment to keep the monkeys mentally and physically stimulated. We hope you enjoy hearing our news and wish you all the best for the year ahead.

Contact us at:

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Tel/Fax: 01503 262532

Email: info@monkeysanctuary.org

Web: www.monkeysanctuary.org

Can your school help the monkeys?

There are lots of ways that you can raise some funds to help our monkeys such as school discos, no uniform days, sponsored walks/runs, jumble sales or collecting used printer cartridges and mobile phones. If you would like help with any fundraising schemes at your school, please contact Helen or Katie on 01503 262532. Here are a few examples of how every little contribution helps:

- £2 will provide grapes for the monkeys – a favourite treat
- £5 can buy sawdust bedding so that our monkeys get a good night's sleep
- £10 can buy a beam for a new enclosure to help us rescue more monkeys
- £15 allows us to give our monkeys a delicious selection of tropical fruit and leaves

More newcomers to The Monkey Sanctuary: Missy and Charlie Brown

On a bright and cold November day, three keepers travelled to pick up two more capuchins. Unlike the monkeys we have previously rehomed here, Missy and Charlie Brown lived near the Sanctuary and it was only a short journey to pick them up. It is our policy to take them to the vet for a thorough check-up before their arrival at the Sanctuary. So we loaded both monkeys carefully into a van, making sure they could see and hear each other for comfort and took them for their health check before settling them into their new home.



Charlie is a healthy, inquisitive young black-capped capuchin.

It was clear no monkey had ever arrived at the Sanctuary as fragile and old as Missy. At around 38 years old (capuchins can live until their forties in captivity), Missy had only a couple of toes, a couple of fingers, very little hair, half a tail and a very curved spine as a result of osteoporosis. Despite our concerns at putting her under anaesthetic at such an old age, she proved a strong spirit and needed extra drugs to knock her out! During the examination we checked her breathing and took x-rays. The x-rays showed how deformed her bones were, many of her spine vertebrae were fused together, and a severe calcium deficiency was apparent. She also had pressure sores all over her feet, bottom and body. Her bones were highly visible as she had no body fat. We also discovered three vaginal polyps (lumps of tissue) which would have been causing her great discomfort and one eye was clouded over impairing her vision. Surprisingly, she did have a fine set of teeth! Both monkeys also tested positive for hookworm. Unfortunately, we aren't certain which subspecies of capuchin Missy was because her vocalisations were limited and with the hair loss it proved difficult to tell.



Despite her disabilities, Missy was a strong, adventurous character

The results of Missy's examination could not have been more in contrast with Charlie Brown's. Although he also had hookworm, we found nothing wrong with him apart from a slightly squinty eye and a bent finger. Charlie is a black-capped capuchin, about 5 - 7 years old and in wonderful health.

After visiting the vet, we brought the monkeys home to the Sanctuary. We had already spent some time converting some of the capuchin territory and a hut so that Missy would be able to move about despite her disabilities. She seemed to settle in well and had found her way into the bunk to sleep with Charlie that evening. Missy's spirit and will to live amazed us all. She loved to be outside in the sunshine, foraging and even running. She liked it so much we actually put tarpaulin over the whole enclosure to keep rain out and warmth in. She potted around her converted bungalow throughout the day and would find her way to sleep with Charlie in the bunk in the evenings.



Missy was in a terrible state when she came to us.

After a few weeks of Missy and Charlie Brown adapting to Sanctuary life, discovering their new territory and our other residents and whilst just beginning to form new relationships with keepers, Missy sadly took a turn for the worse. She went downhill very quickly. On Christmas Eve, two keepers made sure she was warm and comfortable and, with Charlie

still in her company, the inevitable happened and Missy passed away quietly in the night. Given her physical and mental state by the time she arrived with us, her life seemed to have been long and painful. She can now finally rest in peace.

Meanwhile Charlie Brown is beginning the next exciting and positive stage of his life. He is a friendly, healthy and enthusiastic monkey and is showing increasing interest in the other capuchins who live at the rescue centre. As soon as he is rid of his hookworm, we can begin to introduce him to the other monkeys which we are sure will benefit him tremendously.

News Flash

Frosty the black-capped capuchin who has been living here at The Monkey Sanctuary for almost 5 years now, has for the first time, become the most eligible bachelor! You may have read in our last newsletter about the arrival of Tanya, Mickey and Jackie, the three female capuchins from Norfolk. They have been out of quarantine and meeting the other monkeys for some weeks now. Mickey is the bravest of them all, happily meeting all of the other monkeys; she was the first to meet Frosty and they had a lovely time together. However, Jackie (the youngest whom their previous owner had thought was a boy for fifteen years) has been surreptitiously flirting with Frosty from different enclosures for a while now and they finally met last week. She seems to be madly in love with Frosty, singing at him and chasing him around to get his attention. She has so far been the most neurotic of the three and the one who behaves least like a monkey, though when she is with Frosty it is very clear what she wants! He is handling it all very coolly at the moment and we are slowly giving them time together to 'bond'! All of us here are delighted that Frosty finally has a black-capped capuchin girl (or three!) to love and cherish!



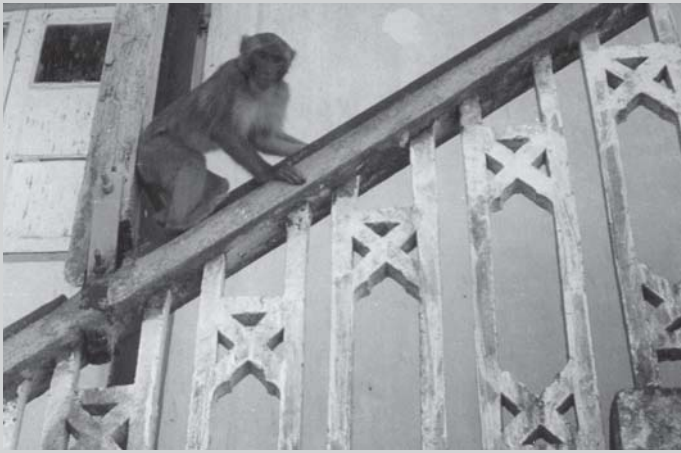
Frosty and Mickey enjoy each other's company.

Marauding macaques and other monkey madness

As part of our keeper exchange programme, assisting primate-related sanctuaries and projects around the world, Ruby Gray, recently spent three months in India. Here, she explains some of the problems facing primates there.

Q: Why were school lessons disrupted in the Indian hill town of Darjeeling recently?

A: Because monkeys broke into the school and tore up all of the exercise books.



A bold rhesus macaque raids the veterinary surgery

Yes, it's true. Monkeys are causing a big headache across India and frequently hitting the headlines as they wreak havoc in built up areas. The problem is the vast human population growth in India which has caused settlements and human activity to encroach on all remaining natural habitats. In short, the monkeys have nowhere else to go and end up living alongside people and stealing their food to survive. The main offenders are Rhesus macaques, identifiable by their fearsome bright red faces and bottoms. Once habituated to humans, they lose much of their fear and can become dangerously aggressive, with frequent reports of monkeys 'breaking and entering' and attacking people in their homes. Various attempts are being made to deal with this monkey problem from mass capture and relocation to guarding crops and buildings with trained, captive Langur monkeys (a larger species which scares away the marauding macaques).

Capture and relocation is fraught with difficulties as there are very few sites suitable to receive incoming monkeys. Most remaining natural areas have their full quota of wildlife which already struggles to survive on ever dwindling food and water resources. Catching monkeys can be cruel, dangerous and unpredictable. They can be injured and suffocated in overcrowded crates, family groups are disrupted and they may spend months in unsuitable quarantine and holding facilities. When they are eventually released, they will inevitably suffer due to competition with existing monkeys for food and territory. They may even migrate back to the nearest town in search of sustenance.

One unpleasant side effect of urban life is that the natural canopy of branches has been replaced with a lethal tangle of wires and electricity cables. I witnessed the distressing result firsthand during a recent visit to India to work with an excellent animal welfare organization 'Help In Suffering'. At least once a week the H.I.S. rescue ambulance is called out to collect an electrocuted monkey. They arrive at the shelter in a

शिवी रिपोर्ट

जयपुर जू में आसामीज बंदर के एक जोड़े के पिंजरे में रस्सी और लकड़ी के झूले लगाए गए हैं। पिछले कुछ दिनों से गुमसुम-से रह रहे इन बंदरों को चुस्त-दुरुस्त बनाने के लिए जू प्रशासन ने बतौर एक्सपेरिमेंट ऐसा किया है। अगर यह एक्सपेरिमेंट सफल रहा तो अन्य कई जानवरों के पिंजरों में भी झूले, नकली पेड़ आदि लगाए जाएंगे।

जयपुर जू के अभीषेक गोपाल बिहारी झालानी ने बताया कि दोनों बंदर पिछले कुछ समय से बहुत सुस्त से लग रहे थे इसे देखते हुए निर्णय लिया गया कि इनके पिंजरे में झूले लगा दिए जाएं जिससे ये कुछ उछलकूद कर सकें। अब इनका खाना भी पिंजरे में रस्सी से कुछ ऊंचाई पर लटकाई एक टोकरी में रखा जा रहा है।

खाने के लिए ये रस्सी से टोकरी को ऊपर-नीचे करेंगे तो इनकी कुछ एक्सरसाइज होगी। झालानी ने बताया कि अगर तर्कीब सफल रहती है तो और सभी बंदरों के पिंजरे में ऐसा ही किया जाएगा। साथ ही अन्य वन्यजीवों के लिए भी उनके मिजाज के हिसाब से इस तरह के प्रयास किए जाएंगे। जैसे भालुओं के खेलने के लिए सूखा तना या नकली पेड़ लगाया जाएगा ताकि वह भी ठसपर उतर-चढ़ कर चुस्त-दुरुस्त बने



बंदरों का किम : ये झूले बनावे गए हैं बंदरों को चुस्त-दुरुस्त रखने के लिए। रहींगे। प्राणी संग्रहालय मैनेजमेंट का मानना है कि इससे विजिटर्स का भी मनोरंजन होगा। * फ़ोटो

An article in the Hindustan Times explains the new enrichment items at Jaipur zoo

sorry state, fur burnt and frazzled, limbs swollen and blistered. Most times the internal organs have been severely damaged by the electrical current and the kindest option is to quietly euthanise the monkey. Injuries left untreated are prey to the screwfly, which lays eggs in the damaged flesh. The resulting mass of stinking maggots literally eats the animal alive, so monkeys rescued quickly are saved from further suffering. Thankfully, monkeys are regarded as sacred by Hindus and those troops living around temples are especially lucky, with a diet supplemented by fruit and food offerings from worshippers. At Galta Temple near Jaipur, the monkeys even have their own swimming pool, where people gather to watch the youngsters leaping in the water and splashing about with as much cheerful abandon as children.

I spent some time at Jaipur zoo, trying to cheer up the dismal-looking macaques, imprisoned in bare, cave-like, rat-infested cells. It was heartening to see how the zoo keepers became inspired when I arrived armed with ropes, branches, baskets and armfuls of grasses and herbs. Together we decked out some of the cages to provide the inmates with at least a little enrichment. I could only shake my head in disbelief when I learnt that one of the monkeys was previously a wild city dweller who had taken to visiting the zoo monkeys and had then been lured inside a cage to live the rest of her life in there with them!

There are difficulties facing all animals in India, both wild and domesticated, but it is reassuring to know that there are organizations such as Help in Suffering dedicated to conserving, rescuing and relieving suffering. It has a number of welfare projects including neutering and anti-rabies vaccination schemes for street dogs, elephant and camel welfare, working equine welfare programmes as well as an active rescue and treatment service for all animals. For more information visit their website: www.HIS-INDIA.com.

Monkey 'enrichment': the important social and mental needs of primates in captivity.

As we are so often emphasising, life in captivity cannot ever match the true freedom and stimulation of life in the wild. Keeper, Louisa Marchbanks, explains the various means by which we try to make our monkeys' lives more exciting and enriched.



Peppy and Gary have formed one of the most successful friendships at The Sanctuary

It is sad to say that, despite all our best efforts, as keepers we cannot entirely escape the sense that the monkeys here are in jail and we are their jailers. A life of freedom in their natural habitat is something of which all of the monkeys at the Sanctuary have been deprived. Some of the capuchin monkeys may have actually been born in the wild and their lives there could not be more different from their lives here. Because of this we work very hard to try and ensure that the monkeys are kept busy and interested in an enormous variety of ways. Visitors here to the sanctuary always notice the large interlinked enclosures which enable the woolly monkeys (as far as their politics allow) to move about as they please – as they would be able to do in the wild of course. The woollies benefit from a stable social structure which enables each individual to behave as their social standing allows. We also regularly change branches and ropes around in their areas so that the territory does not stagnate. The woollies also love to forage gently through the grass and plants so we encourage as much growth of plants in and around the territory as possible. The most enriching part of the woolly monkeys' territory is the trees enclosure, an enormous enclosure that encircles two large beech trees and has no roof.

The capuchins, however, are a different species with very different histories and backgrounds. Capuchins are well known for being highly adaptable and extremely intelligent. Some have arrived here after years on their own and this brings us to the most important point. All primates (including us!) are social beings who suffer dreadfully if isolated from other members of



Above: We try to make the monkeys' enclosures as exciting and diverse as possible

Right: The nut puzzle feeders are a particular favourite



their species. What we have seen over and over again with the rescued monkeys is that first and foremost they are interested in, and then desperate to meet, other monkeys of their own kind. This is even the case with monkeys who have arrived with another monkey; they just want to widen their social circle as much as possible. Unfortunately a monkey who has been alone for a long time might have lost essential social skills, or just never had an opportunity to learn them (for example a baby female capuchin may spend most of her life with her mother capuchin in the wild, learning how to care for subsequent offspring and how to behave around others). This means that sadly we are not always able to have the capuchins in the social groups that they so desperately need because they behave inappropriately and can cause misunderstandings that lead to fights. When this is the case, we are especially concerned to provide physical and environmental enrichment for the monkeys, though the monkeys can always see, hear and smell each other.

Even in a social group, the capuchin monkeys need extra things to keep them occupied, partly because they are just brimming with so much intelligence and curiosity. We provide a large and varied daily range of 'things' to keep the capuchins busy, from simple items like cardboard boxes stuffed with newspaper and a hidden food treat, to giant buoys which we found washed up on the beach, hung up in the territory to be bashed around. Some objects have been designed to last a long time and remain a permanent favourite with the monkeys, such as the nut puzzle feeders. Again branches and ropes are very important, especially for monkeys who have been living in places where they have not been encouraged to climb and jump, and some take a long time to adapt to these new physical obstacles! Capuchins are destructive foragers meaning that they turn over, rip up and destroy plants, trees and turf. There is very little greenery left in their territories as they are so adept at destroying it all! The floors are therefore different in all the enclosures, some have woodchip and some have straw and all the indoor spaces have a fine layer of shavings which are replaced regularly.

We often talk about enrichment as a single term but it encompasses such a large array of things, the most important being the social company of someone who speaks your language and wants to curl up in the bunk with you at the end of a long and busy day.



It is vital that the beautiful Pearl-bordered Fritillary butterfly is protected

Rare pearl-bordered fritillary butterflies at The Monkey Sanctuary.

As most of you will know, The Monkey Sanctuary Trust supports and encourages the conservation of all wildlife, both in the UK and overseas. Paddy Saunders explains why one of our native species of butterfly is dying out and what we are doing here at the Sanctuary to address the problem.

As well as being a sanctuary for New World wildlife, The Monkey Sanctuary is a haven for the Old World. It is home to a British butterfly that is in danger of being relegated to history: the pearl-bordered fritillary (*Boloria euphrosyne*).

This butterfly is one of the chosen few rare British butterflies prioritized on the UK Biodiversity Action list. This means many nature reserves, forests and farmland are managed for this species, but despite this, it is still in drastic decline. Since 1997, it has become extinct in Somerset, Dorset and Kent and in the past seven years a third of the breeding colonies have gone. It is extremely worrying that one of the easiest to conserve and possibly best funded of the British insects is still in such severe decline. Sadly, it is symptomatic of the collapse of British wildlife on a massive scale since the Second World War.

At The Monkey Sanctuary, we are lucky to have a strong population of this butterfly. Our colony, which spreads over four landowners, is probably the second strongest of the seven colonies present in Cornwall. To put this in perspective, on one of the other Cornish colonies only one butterfly was actually seen last year.

One of the main reasons for the success of the pearl-bordered fritillary at Murrayton is the topography and geography of the cliffs below The Sanctuary. The loose shale and slate of the cliffs are prone to landslips and while this coastal geology causes numerous problems for keepers and volunteers trying to return from the pub, they create ideal conditions for this butterfly and some other rare plants.

The landslips form little areas of sheltered bare ground; the bare ground heats up like an oven and stores its heat within the broken slates and air spaces under them. This is great for both the butterfly and its caterpillar, which thrive on the warm microclimate of these areas. The butterfly emerges to fly in the last week of April; it then has 5 weeks to live, fly, feed on nectar and find a mate. In April, weather can be very patchy and heat is vital for the butterfly to fly, so the south or west facing, tree-sheltered areas are essential.

Another requirement is dog violets, which are the only food plant of the Pearl-bordered caterpillar. The disturbed ground of these cliffs encourages violets to seed themselves. The caterpillars also need dry rolled-up leaves such as bracken. They hide under bracken in extreme weather and come out to munch on violets.

We have created a clearing on our land for the butterfly and planted violets but creating the precise requirements is difficult. The butterflies have not yet laid eggs within this area but hopefully with our careful management it will become suitable over time.



Other butterfly species thriving in The Sanctuary gardens include gatekeepers (shown here) red admirals and small coppers.

How you can help Butterflies

- ✿ Plant native plants in your garden
- ✿ Support organic or locally-produced food
- ✿ Adopt a good butterfly area near you and help to look after it
- ✿ Contact Butterfly Conservation for further ideas and information; Tel: 0870 7744309, Email: info@butterfly-conservation.org Web: www.butterfly-conservation.org

Competition winner!

It was a tough decision judging our latest competition to write a short story about monkeys as the standard of entries was so high. First prize goes to Joanna Slater, age 11 from Norfolk, for her beautiful story about Len.

Monkey Christmas carols

The busy area of St-Martins-in-the-Fields, by Trafalgar Square in London, was briefly brought to a standstill by the antics of a giant squirrel monkey and a team of carol singers at a street collection held in December. We would like to thank The London Welsh Chorale for their beautiful carol singing and also the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) for lending us their monkey costume. The street collection was part of a fundraising weekend in London which raised over £1,000. If you would like to help The Monkey Sanctuary Trust at a street collection near you or organise a fundraising event of your own, please give us a call on 01503 262532 and speak to Helen or Katie.



Shoppers at St-Martins-in-the-Fields were entertained by carol singing and a giant squirrel monkey on a collection day in December.



Cusi, an Andean night monkey



and Chanam, a yellow-tailed woolly monkey at the Ikamaperou rescue centre



A family of wild Andean titi monkeys living in Ikamaperou's protected refuge at Tarangue

Living on the edge – Peru's rarest monkeys

The Monkey Sanctuary Trust continues to collaborate with and support Ikamaperou, a project rescuing monkeys from the bushmeat and pet trades in Northern Peru. As well as the continuing rescue work, the team at Ikamaperou is working hard to raise awareness of primate conservation issues. Lucy Molleson, former Monkey Sanctuary keeper and UK Director of Ikamaperou, explains both the defining features and the plight of some of Peru's rarest monkeys.

Peruvian rainforests famously have some of the highest levels of biodiversity in the world and are home to at least 34 different species of monkey. Some of these species are endemic – native only to one region of Peru. Three of these endemic monkeys are the yellow-tailed woolly monkey, Andean night monkey and Andean titi monkey. They live in Alto Mayo, an area just above the Amazon rainforest in the northeastern foothills of the Andes. The forests here are known as the "Ceja de la Montaña", the Eyebrow of the Mountain. The higher altitude makes it cooler than in the lowland rainforest and a different kind of vegetation flourishes – the trees are smaller, they drip with mosses and lichens and are crowned by hundreds of bright red bromeliads. In this special environment, a unique community of plants and animals has evolved, and each species is adapted to fit into its own ecological niche.

Yellow-tailed woolly monkeys have a simple but effective strategy – to be the biggest, and to live unusually high up in the mountains. Ranking as one of the top three heavyweight monkeys in South America, it is not difficult for yellow-tailed woolies to establish their dominance in the canopy and they have few competitors. But perhaps what makes these monkeys more unique is their ability to live at high altitudes. Yellow-tailed woolly monkeys are found between 1,700 and 2,700 meters, and can tolerate far lower temperatures than other monkeys. They have long, shaggy, mahogany-coloured fur (except for a distinctive yellow patch beneath their tails!) and it is this, together with their larger body size, which enables them to keep warm. Even their hands are more hairy than those of regular woolly monkeys.

The Andean titi monkey has an altogether different approach. About the size of a small rabbit, with a fluffy coat of agouti (or mousey) coloured fur, titi monkeys are described as being "cryptic", which essentially means, they aim to blend into the background. Titi monkeys avoid trees where larger monkeys are feeding, and are even intimidated by big groups of rowdy squirrel monkeys. Moving softly through the dense understory and lower levels of the canopy, titi monkeys are happy to eat the kinds of

unexciting, smaller and more abundant fruits or unripe seeds that don't elicit too much competition from other species of monkey. Perhaps the most elegant adaptation of all is the Andean night monkey, whose nocturnal life has effectively given them what one primatologist describes as, "the keys to a 5 star hotel at low season." Whilst the daytime sees other monkeys energetically foraging and competing amongst themselves to grab the best fruits and feeding places, night monkeys wait until the moon rises and then just take their pick. They are as agile and adept at finding fruiting trees as any of their daytime cousins because their senses are especially designed to take advantage of low-lit, humid nights in the tropical forest. Night monkeys have extremely large eyes that are sensitive to certain blue light wavelengths which greatly enhances night vision. They also rely more on scent than other monkeys, with unusually well-developed olfactory centres in their brains. At night, the wind drops and humidity increases in the forest, meaning that scents are more intense. Night monkeys can smell the ripest fruits and, having found a prime feeding spot, will happily sit up in an emergent tree for long, relaxed periods of time, feeding, playing and hooting with abandon. They do not have any pressure to keep moving through the forest, and are not afraid of being spotted by predators – even the biggest Amazonian owl is smaller than a night monkey and is no threat at all.

Monkeys are not only physically evolved to fit their environment; they have also come up with a variety of different social and group behaviours. Yellow-tailed woolly monkeys live in groups of around a dozen individuals, a balanced mix of adult males and females, who take a communal and flexible approach to family life. High ranking adult males are protective of all the babies, and keep a general look out for threats from predators. Whilst they are foraging, the group may spread out widely and small subgroups will go off on their own, especially in the drier season when it is harder to find the big crops of fruit. The group maintains contact and coordinates its movements through calling to each other. Woolies are renowned for their loud, bird-like "long calls" which reverberate for hundreds of metres throughout the treetops, and many of the Indian names for woolly monkeys are onomatopoeic imitations of these calls - "choro", "churuco".

Not to be outdone, the normally modest titi monkey has one of the most elaborate vocal signatures of any monkey. Every morning a male and female pair will mark out their particular territory by singing a duet together. The partners sit together, with tails entwined, and sing loudly from about 6 am to 8 am. Although it's a long and complicated vocal effort, it's not particularly beautiful to listen to, and can be described as a series of "grunts, pants, honks, bellows, pumps, sneezes and moans." It is harmonious to the titi monkeys' ears, however, and the little monkeys are bonded together in the solidarity of their song. Titi monkeys find a partner and live together monogamously in their small territories. Their close, affectionate relationships last for life, and the male invests a lot of energy raising each of his babies. From the moment it is born, the female passes care of the baby over to the father, only carrying it when it needs to suckle. The male grooms the baby, plays with it, and later will even share his food with it. This very considerate behaviour allows the mother freedom to forage more and to regain the energy she expended throughout her pregnancy.

The yellow-tailed woolly monkey, Andean titi monkey and Andean night monkey have all found a way to live in this particular habitat, along the edge of the Andes, but their populations are small, and vulnerable to extinction. The yellow-tailed woolly monkey is so scarce that it was thought to have disappeared altogether, until an expedition of western scientists "rediscovered" them again in the 1970s. Today, they are estimated to number as few as 250. Up until twenty or so years ago, Alto Mayo was protected by its remoteness and inaccessibility but new roads have been built into the heart of the region, bringing greater numbers of settlers, who clear the forest for agriculture and hunt wild animals, including monkeys, for their meat. Greater protection of their habitat and stricter controls on hunting practices are urgently needed if these monkeys living "on the edge" are to survive.

The Monkey Sanctuary Trust has just agreed to help fund a survey of the Andean titi monkey at Tarangue, a site owned by Ikamaperou. This project should draw attention to the plight of this and other endangered species of monkey in Peru and encourage public awareness of the importance of habitat preservation.

Christmas Open Day

Our annual Christmas Open Day was held on 27th November 2005 and was a great success; the day is our opportunity to thank the local community for their support during the summer. Visitors enjoyed mulled wine and mince pies as well as tours of The Sanctuary, presentations on our work and other activities such as wreath-making and a tombola.

Special appeal: Sanctuary vehicle

We are in desperate need of a vehicle for rescuing monkeys and bringing them here to The Sanctuary as well as transporting them to and from the vet when necessary. Toyota very kindly lent us a transit van to pick up Mickey, Tanya and Jackie. However, it is important that we have our own vehicle in case of emergencies when we need to rush the monkeys to a vet. If any of our supporters know of a company or individual that may be able to donate a van or offer one at a discounted price, please call us on 01503 262532 or email info@monkeysanctuary.org and speak to Helen or Katie.

Liz Tyson has so far raised £500 towards her total target of £3,000 for her sponsored 500km walk. She will be organising a number of fundraising events over the next few months so if anyone can donate raffle prizes, they would be very gratefully received. We would also welcome any free passes or gift vouchers from organisations that can help.

New, improved enclosure for the woolly monkeys

People often ask us what we actually do in the winter when we are closed to the public. As well as the vital day-to-day care of the monkeys, there is ongoing campaigning, educational and fundraising work and all of the important maintenance of the house, the gardens and the monkey territory. Over the winter, the 'Back' enclosure, which had been standing for over thirty years, was demolished and rebuilt to an improved design, giving the woolly monkeys a new and exciting space. Special thanks go to keepers Matt Thomas and Keri Cairns for their hard work and dedication.



Work on the 'Back' enclosure continued in all weathers.

A big thank you to:

The **International Fund for Animal Welfare** (IFAW) for donating the full £13,700 we need to complete the final two stages of our rescue centre build.

Born Free for contributing £2,500 towards converting our old laundry room into a wonderful new monkey kitchen.

Richard Craven & Company Ltd. for their generous donation of stainless steel racking for the monkey kitchen.

Mrs Joan Clare Munns for her generosity in leaving us a substantial legacy.

And finally... thank you to all of the generous companies who donated prizes for our charity auction night. The event was held at the beginning of December and proved to be a great success. Our gratitude goes out to The Barclay House Hotel, The Grapevine Restaurant, The Blue Peter Inn, Red Hair Salon, T. H. Hair Studio, Angel Wings and Our Price Records. Special thanks also to The Seaton Beach Bar for allowing us to use their venue and international touring singer/songwriters, Emaline Delapaix & Amy Seeley, for providing captivating entertainment on the night.



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