International Studbook for the Pied Tamarin, Saguinus bicolor

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INTERNATIONAL STUDBOOK FOR THE PIED TAMARIN, SAGUINUS BICOLOR

Andrew Baker (Philadelphia Zoological Garden), Alcides Pissinatti (Centro de Primatologia do Rio de Janeiro), and Andria Davis (Philadelphia Zoological Garden) have produced the 2004 studbook for the pied tamarin, *Saguinus bicolor*, with data current through 31 December 2004. It includes a full historical listing as well as a separate listing by institution. The text is in Portuguese and English.

At the beginning there is a brief discussion of taxonomy and a description of the species and subspecies (*bicolor*, *martinsi* and *ochraceus*; the studbook concerns only the nominate subspecies) along with their distributions, habitats, diet, reproductive parameters, social structure, behavior, and status in the wild—all you ever wished to know about pied tamarins and more: an excellent summary.

The current captive population of *Saguinus b. bicolor* is derived largely from two colonies, both established in the 1980s: one at the Centro de Primatologia do Rio de Janeiro (CPRJ) and the other at Universität Bielefeld (Germany). In 1996, CPRJ acquired additional wild-caught founders, a step
forward in expanding the founder base. A number of these new founders were sent to European institutions. As of early 1997, all of the animals outside of Brazil are under the ownership of the Brazilian government, through the Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e Recursos Naturais Renováveis – IBAMA). On 31 December 2004, the number of living animals in the breeding program was 117 (50.51.16) in 19 institutions, including 11 founders with living descendants. There were 33 births during 2004 and 28 deaths. The population as such has grown considerably since the mid-1980s, and the age pyramid shows a healthy number of young animals between 2–7 years old.

The zoos and breeding centers taking part in the program include Akron Zoological Park (Ohio, USA), Parque Ecológico Municipal Americana (São Paulo, Brazil), Apenheul Nature Park (Apeldoorn, The Netherlands), Zoológico de Bauru (São Paulo, Brazil), Belfast Zoo (Belfast, N. Ireland), Paradise Wildlife Park (Broxbourn, UK), North of England Zoological Society (Chester, UK), Cleveland Metroparks Zoo (Ohio, USA), Granby Zoo (Quebec, Canada), Houston Zoological Gardens (Texas, USA), Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust (Jersey, British Isles), Zoológico Municipal de Mogi Mirim (São Paulo, Brazil), Parc Zoologique et Botanique (Mulhouse Zoo, France), The Wildlife Conservation Society (Bronx Zoo, New York, USA), Philadelphia Zoological Gardens (Pennsylvania, USA), Jardin Zoologique du Quebec (Quebec, Canada), Centro de Primatologia do Rio de Janeiro (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), Zoológico Municipal de Santos (São Paulo, Brazil), and Shaldon Wildlife Trust (Shaldon, UK).

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