Smith, KN, Kuhar, CW. 2010. Siamangs (*Hylobates syndactylus*) and white-cheeked gibbons (*Hylobates leucogenys*) show few behavioral differences related to zoo attendance. *Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science*, 13: 154-163. Correspondence to *cwk@clevelandmetroparks.com.*

TRANSLOCATION OF RHINOCEROS ASSOCIATED WITH DISTRESS AND POOR REPRODUCTIVE FUNCTIONING

Many translocation protocols call for a "soft release", whereby animals are kept in temporary captive enclosures near the release site (i.e. boma). This process is believed to allow for time to recover from capture and adaptation to the new environment. This study sought to determine the biological impacts of temporary captivity during the translocation of 18 black and 52 white rhinoceros. Fecal stress and sex hormone levels were measured prior to capture and throughout the translocation process. Results showed that stress hormone levels were elevated immediately after capture and gradually declined during the period of captivity. Importantly, the stress hormones continued to decline during captivity to below pre-capture levels indicating dysfunction of the stress response system. Sex hormone levels were similarly suppressed, demonstrating a

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biological cost. Together these results suggest that prolonged captivity during translocation causes distress, not acclimation, and may be partially responsible for poor or delayed reproductive function after release.

Linklater, WL, MacDonald, EA, Flamand, JRB, Czekala, NM. 2010. Declining and low fecal corticoids are associated with distress, not acclimation to stress, during the translocation of African rhinoceros. *Animal Conservation* 13: 104-111. Correspondence to *wayne.linklater@vuw.ac.nz.*

WHY DO PARROTS PLUCK FEATHERS?

This is a comprehensive review of the literature of the behavioral disorder called feather picking or feather plucking in parrots. The review draws analogies between feather plucking in parrots, human 'hair plucking' disorders (trichotillomania), and the well-studied role of stress and underlying hormonal bases for feather plucking in poultry. The literature on primary brain dysfunction as a cause of, and psychopharmacological treatments for, feather/hair plucking in birds and humans is also reviewed from the perspective of treatment in parrots. A rich range of ideas for research on and treatment of feather plucking in parrots is presented.

van Zeeland, YRA , Spruit, BM, Rodenburg, TB, Riedstra, B, van Hierden, YM, Buitenhuis, B, Korte, SM, Lumeij, JT. 2009. Feather damaging behaviour in parrots: a review with consideration of comparative aspects. *Applied Animal Behaviour Science* 121: 75-95. Correspondence to *y.r.a.vanzeeland@uu.nl.*

BEHAVIORAL MONITORING AND SOCIAL STABILITY IN PRIMATES

This study used social network analyses of more than 37,000 hours of observations on rhesus macaques held in large enclosures to identify developing social instabilities and deconstruct patterns of aggression and wounding. A wide range of causal factors was analyzed but key elements for minimizing aggression were 'fewer' adult females and equalized representation of matrilines within a group. The study concludes that social network data can be used to manipulate group composition in directions that both minimize aggression and injury and promote social group cohesion.

McCowan, B, Anderson, K, Haegerty, A, Cameron, A. 2008. Applied Animal Behaviour Science 109: 396-405. Correspondence to *bjmccowan@ucdavis.edu.*

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