



# Fauna

a chimpanzee sanctuary • un sanctuaire de chimpanzé

# Media Kit 2020

FaunaFoundation.org

## MEDIA CONTACT

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**Sanctuary:** To provide lifetime care and advocate for abused, neglected, and exploited domestic and exotic nonhuman animals, including chimpanzees

*Sanctuary means providing a place of refuge for animals who have come to us from the wild, from private homes, and from the research, agriculture and entertainment industries. Fauna's Sanctuary provides permanent protection for these animals from the use and abuse our culture inflicts upon them as they are considered objects of ownership, sources of food or entertainment, and tools for education and research.*





**Education:** To foster a better understanding of flora and fauna through education

*Fauna offers a number of educational programs, workshops and events which aid in fostering a better understanding of our mission. Some of these events include Sanctuary Symposiums, Bird Watching Tours, and various Workshops. We also offer Behavioral Study opportunities as well as Visiting Intern and Academic Internship Programs.*





**Conservation:** To restore, preserve, and protect the native flora and fauna of the Ruisseau Robert Natural Reserve and surrounding environment

*Fauna is situated on close to 200 acres of land located in the southern suburbs of Montreal and agricultural areas of the St. Lawrence Lowlands. The land has a wide variety of habitats including but not limited to woodlands, wetlands, and meadows creating an environment conducive to avian, terrestrial, and aquatic wildlife. With the support of the Quebec government, Fauna acquired some of the last green space in the area and in 2004 over 100 acres of Fauna land was designated the Ruisseau-Robert Nature Reserve.*

## Overview

The Fauna Foundation was founded in 1997 by Gloria Grow and Richard Allan, D.V.M. However, the commitment to providing sanctuary to animals began in 1990 when they purchased a hobby farm (with no animals) on close to 200 acres of land on the South Shore of Montreal. They rescued abandoned, abused, and neglected animals from the domestic households, entertainment and agricultural industries. After learning about the plight of chimpanzees in research, Ms. Grow expanded Fauna's original mission and would provide retirement for chimpanzees rescued from research starting in 1997. Fauna has provided sanctuary for some 150 animals of more than 12 different species. In addition to animal rescue, Fauna has an extensive conservation program that encourages the reclamation and recolonization of local flora and wildlife species as well provide sanctuary to migratory birds. Fauna's environmental protection was recognized by the Government of Québec and a portion of its land was designated as the Ruisseau-Robert nature reserve.

Having spent most of their lives confined to steel cages in a sterile laboratory, the chimpanzees needed the care and affection that life in a sanctuary would provide. Fauna ensures them a permanent home, protecting them from any further exploitation. The skill and commitment of Ms. Grow and her staff offers them respect and as much freedom and choices as captivity can provide.

- The first chimpanzees to arrive at Fauna on September 12th 1997 were Annie, Rachel, Chance, Regis, Petra, Binky and Jethro. The following two months, on October 21st and November 12th Fauna was the first sanctuary to retire chimpanzees infected with the HIV virus. This individuals were Billy Jo, Sue Ellen, Donna Rae, Pablo and Pepper, followed by Tom, Yoko, and Jeannie.
- On July 23rd 2002, Fauna's first local chimpanzee rescue was Toby from a zoo in Saint-Félicien, Quebec. Then on November 6th 2007, three more chimpanzees, Spock, Sophie and Maya, were rescued from the Quebec City Zoo.
- On August 28th 2013, Tatu and Loulis, the two remaining chimpanzees at Central Washington University in Ellensburg, Washington moved to Fauna.
- On November 28th 2016, Dolly and Blackie made their way to Fauna from Parc Safari, where at the time they were the only two remaining chimpanzees at this zoo.
- The first monkeys to arrive at Fauna were two capuchins, Sophie and Little man, rescued from the pet trade in 1998. A crab-eating macaque named Pouji was also rescued from the pet trade in 2001. Theo, an olive baboon was rescued from a research lab in 2002. Darla and Newton, two rhesus macaques, arrived 3 years later in 2005 from another research lab and lastly, a Japanese macaque named Eugene was rescued from the pet trade and joined the Fauna family of monkeys in 2014.



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## **Gloria Grow**

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Born in Montreal in 1955, Gloria Grow was raised in the suburbs on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence. From the time of her youth, she loved working with animals. After graduating high school, she attended the Nash Academy of Animal Sciences. Following graduation, she owned and operated several small businesses including a dog grooming business for 15 years.

Becoming increasingly involved in animal rescues, Ms. Grow became a member of various animal rights organizations and attended the 1996 Animal Rights March in Washington, DC.

It was in 1995 that Ms. Grow decided that Fauna would build Canada's first home for chimpanzees that had been used in biomedical research. This realization came when she participated in an Earthwatch Expedition: Caring for Chimpanzees at the Chimpanzee and Human Communication Institute. She soon learned about the need for placement for some chimpanzees from a U.S. lab. She had no other information about them. When she met them, she learned that some were HIV infected. There was no question for her that she would take them.

As a result of her vision, determination and devotion, fifteen chimpanzees—who had been used in HIV and/or hepatitis as well as reproductive and other areas of research—were rescued by Fauna saving them from transfer to one of the most infamous chimpanzee laboratories in the U.S. at the time.

Ms. Grow's unique building design for the chimpanzees has been a model for other sanctuaries and facilities in the U.S., Europe and Canada. She has been extensively interviewed in major media venues and has presented at Canadian, U.S. and European conferences and meetings. A charismatic speaker, she infuses her message with the passion of her commitment and the credibility of her years of relationship of caring for the Fauna chimpanzees.

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## **Richard Allan, D.V.M.**

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Dr. Richard Allan was born in Vancouver, British Columbia. He received a degree in Veterinary Medicine from the University of Montreal. Upon graduation, he joined the Taschereau Veterinary Hospital, a small animal practice. He continues to manage and provide veterinary services at the practice.

Dr. Allan is a member of the Canadian Association of Wildlife and Zoo Veterinarians and of VOICE, Veterinarians Opposed to Inhumane Circus Environments. Dr. Allan serves on the Fauna Foundation Board of Directors and is one of the three Fauna Foundation Trustees.

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## **Mary Lee Jensvold, Ph.D**

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Mary Lee Jensvold is the Primate Communication Scientist and Associate Director at Fauna Foundation in Carignan, Quebec. She is former director of the Chimpanzee & Human Communication Institute and is a Senior Lecturer in the Primate Behavior and Ecology Program and Anthropology Department at Central Washington University.

She has over 30 years experience working in chimpanzee sanctuaries in care, management, and design. Her expertise is in behaviour and communication, including American Sign Language in chimpanzees and other apes. Her research includes conversational behaviours between chimpanzees and humans, private signing, phrase development, chimpanzee-to-chimpanzee conversation, and imaginary play. Other research includes caregiving practices, zoo visitor effects, and public education about chimpanzees.

She is a member of the board of directors of the Animal Welfare Institute, Fauna Foundation, and Friends of Washoe. She is an alternate on the North American Primate Sanctuary Alliance steering committee. She is past Sigma Xi distinguished lecturer. She has numerous journal article and book chapter publications. She is the editor of the book *Chimpanzee Behaviour: Recent Understandings from Captivity and the Forest*.

## The Fauna Chimpanzees: Brief Bios

Name	Date of Birth	Medical History	Biography
Billy Jo	(Estimated) June 17, 1968 – February 14, 2006	<i>More than 50 punch and wedge liver biopsies; bone marrow and lymph node biopsies; Hepatitis B, measles, polio and tetanus vaccine studies; HIV infection</i>	In his early life, Billy Jo lived in a human world. As someone's "sidekick," he spent his days going fishing, to malls or for ice cream. At night, he was locked in a cage in a shed with Sue Ellen, another Fauna retiree. They performed at parties and remained together until he was 15 years old. He was then sold to the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates (LEMSIP). Billy Jo died from degenerative heart disease on February 14, 2006 at 38 years of age.
Sue Ellen	March 17, 1967 (estimated)	<i>53 biopsies; more than 202 knockdowns; lumbar taps; HIV drug testing</i>	Sue Ellen lived with Billy Jo for her first 15 years of life. Like most captive female chimpanzees, she was pulled from her use in entertainment to be used as a "breeder." Since she and Billy Jo were raised as siblings so mating never happened. Sue Ellen's front teeth were knocked out in the mistaken belief that she would not bite. She was also sold to LEMSIP. Although Sue Ellen was infected with the HIV virus all her tests for HIV antibodies proved inconclusive. Recently, she has displayed unparalleled resilience despite losing the use of her legs.
Jethro	August 23, 1989	<i>Rhinovirus and other vaccine studies; multiple liver biopsies</i>	Jethro was born at LEMSIP and is the youngest of the Fauna chimpanzees. Because LEMSIP was closing, he was chosen for retirement—a stroke of good fortune. Jethro would otherwise have continued to be used for decades more in research even though he was considered a "poor" research subject. His "early retirement" came when he was only eight years old because he was already suffering severe anxiety and depression as a result of the trauma associated with research life and procedures.
Binky	April 10, 1989	<i>Rhinovirus vaccine and Hepatitis C vaccine studies</i>	The laboratory considered Binky, unlike his friend Jethro, a "good" research subject. Born at LEMSIP, his participation in research began at the age of two days old, when he had his first blood draw. Because of the protocols he was in, his blood was drawn every few weeks thereafter. By the time Binky was eleven months old, he became less "manageable" and had to be knocked down even before blood draws. Over one period of 11 months he was knocked down 11 times. Binky was allowed to stay with his mom until he was three months old (most are separated from their mothers immediately). His frequent use in various protocols from such an early age would have required that his mother also be knocked down in order to take him from her.
Regis	December 28, 1988	<i>Knocked down 80 times; liver biopsies; Hepatitis C vaccine research</i>	Regis was a sensitive, nervous, tiny infant who would not allow lab workers to hold him down for procedures. Consequently, Regis's was anaesthetized 12 times during his first year of life alone. By three years of age, he was suffering from anorexia and depression. By his fourth year, he had already had four liver biopsies and by the time he was seven, he had been knocked down 80 times. As he grew bigger, he could no longer be successfully injected by syringe, so the more extreme dart gun method was used. Like Jethro, Regis was chosen for retirement at an early age because he had become a "poor" research subject. Of all the chimpanzees, Regis had the most difficulty adjusting to his new home.



Name	Date of Birth	Medical History	Biography
Petra	February 24, 1988 – September 7, 2019	<i>Multiple liver biopsies; rhinovirus vaccine study; hepatitis C research</i>	Born at LEMSIP, Petra was an extremely anxious research subject from the beginning. She was often observed rocking and circling continuously in her cage pulling out the hair from her arms with her teeth. When she arrived at Fauna her arms and shoulders were completely bare, a sign of her inability to deal with the fear and stress she experienced in the lab. Petra looked much older than the youngster she was when she arrived at Fauna. She had a constant look of stress that shadowed her face. Her stereotypic behavior includes imaginary night nest making where she will smooth and pat the air around her in an attempt to self sooth. Petra was never cooperative in the lab. Her response to her trauma was to develop aggressive defenses. Luckily life at Fauna allowed her to let down some of her walls. After 22 years at Fauna Petra passed away on September 7, 2019.
Chance	September 13, 1983	<i>Born to a Hepatitis B positive mother; isolation from humans and chimpanzees; Hepatitis A, B &amp; C vaccine studies</i>	Born by caesarean section at LEMSIP to a Hepatitis B infected mother, Chance did not contract the disease. As an infant she was taken from her mother and not allowed to live with other chimpanzees because of the believed hepatitis risk. For her first five years of life she lived in isolation in a small baboon cage with little human contact and no physical contact with other chimpanzees. Having no socialization as a youngster she had no reason to trust humans or other chimpanzees. Chance continues to isolate herself often, is easily frightened and manifests other symptoms that are the direct result of her history of isolation and institutionalization.
Donna Rae	<i>(Estimated)</i> January 19, 1966 – March 14, 2005	<i>Medical History Coagulation medication tests; multiple lymph node, bone marrow and cervical biopsies; breeding program</i>	Donna Rae started her life being rented out by her “owner” who ran an animal “talent” service. When she was 12 years old, her “owner” sold her and walked her into a cage at LEMSIP. Donna Rae remained there for 19 years until she retired to Fauna. In the beginning at LEMSIP, she was a quiet and cooperative chimpanzee—the perfect research subject. However, after years of use, Donna Rae began to resist. Traumatized by laboratory life she often sat staring, rocking and bobbing her head in a trancelike state. Her body showed signs of her trauma: she had twitches; carried her arms in an awkward way; had a crooked posture; had severely scarred sex skin; and deformed toes from nerve damage from knock downs. She passed away on March 14, 2005.
Rachel	November 30, 1982	<i>Hepatitis A &amp; B vaccine studies; 235 knockdowns; multiple liver biopsies</i>	Rachel was born in a breeding facility in Oklahoma, and spent her early years with a human “mother” in Florida. Treated like a human child, she would take bubble baths and wear clothes. By the time she was three and a half and unmanageable, she was sold to LEMSIP and carried into her cage where she remained for 11 years. When she first arrived at Fauna, nearly every day, Rachel exhibited the emotional pain she was in by dissociating from herself and attacking her own hands and arms as if they didn’t belong to her, rocked and whimpered continuously with frequent outbursts of anxiety and anger. She has come a long way since those days, and exhibits less and less of these behaviours.

Name	Date of Birth	Medical History	Biography
Tom	(Estimated) May 1, 1965 – December 10, 2009	<i>More than 369 knockdowns; 63 biopsies; HIV infected, Hepatitis B vaccine studies</i>	Tom was used in extensive research for more than 30 years in at least three different laboratories. Tom was probably wild caught and arrived at LEMSIP in 1982. He was the oldest HIV infected chimpanzee at Fauna. Tom was infected with numerous strains of the HIV virus including Simian Aids. He was challenged frequently by the HIV virus and likely meant to be a chimpanzee who would die of AIDS. He endured frequent and repeated gavages (introducing food, medication or other substances into the stomach by a tube in the throat) and suffered for years because of it. Tom passed away on December 10, 2009.
Pepper	(Estimated) December 3, 1970 – June 27, 2012	<i>Knocked down 325 times; repeated liver, cervical and lymph node biopsies; HIV infected; breeding program</i>	Pepper was sent from Merck, Sharp & Dohme pharmaceuticals to the Buckshire Corporation, then back to Merck before being sent to LEMSIP. Not much of her previous history is known except that most of her life was spent in a laboratory cage. According to available records, much of that time before LEMSIP she simply languished and was not in active protocols. Then at LEMSIP she was subjected to repeated and intrusive procedures. Her laboratory history is similar to Sue Ellen, Jeannie and the other HIV infected chimpanzees. She was an extremely anxious chimpanzee who suffered from claustrophobia, shaking violently when in small enclosures. She was only comfortable in large open spaces. Pepper often chose to remain alone and away from activity and other chimpanzees or people. Pepper passed away on June 27, 2012.
Jeannie	October 7, 1975 – January 1, 2007	<i>Multiple punch liver, cervical and lymph node biopsies; Hepatitis A, NANB Hepatitis; Rhinovirus vaccine studies; infected with HIV</i>	Probably born in a lab, at the age of six Jeannie was delivered to the first of three laboratories she would be used in. Before being retired, Jeannie spent nine years undergoing intensive and invasive research. It only stopped when she suffered the equivalent of a nervous breakdown. While in an HIV study, she developed serious emotional and behavioral problems that finally forced her to be removed from all studies. By that time, Jeannie had become so unstable that she couldn't be in the same room with other chimpanzees who were experiencing stressful situations. It was her dissociative, seizure-like fits that finally convinced researchers that they would lose Jeannie if they continued to use her in research. She had been considered for euthanasia as her emotional suffering was intense and seemed unsurmountable. She passed away at Fauna on January 1st 2007.



Name	Date of Birth	Medical History	Biography
Yoko	July 4, 1974 – January 20, 2014	<i>More than 144 liver biopsies; HIV vaccine studies; glucose tolerance and nasal spray testing; and numerous other invasive protocols</i>	In Yoko's early life he had been treated like a working human child, traveling with the circus. From his use in entertainment, he entered the barren life of a laboratory. In his cage at LEMSIP Yoko would sit and stare for very long periods of time at the chain holding up his tire, the only object in his cage. Files indicate he was used intensely with little break. For example, some 136 of his liver biopsies happened between 1984 and 1991— averaging one nearly every other week. He was considered a "hardcore" research subject in that he was "worked" hard in repeated and severe protocols. The trauma of his laboratory use left him disconnected from everyone around him. He coped by disassociating himself from everyone and everything. Ultrasounds showed his liver to be the size of a small tangerine as well that he had a thyroid condition. He would rarely look at you even when spoken to at Fauna. He passed away on January 30th 2014.
Pablo	February 14, 1970 – October 6, 2001	<i>Knocked down more than 220 times, once 7 times in one day; Hepatitis B vaccine, HIV drug testing and other invasive research</i>	Born in captivity, Pablo was in a circus then sold to a cognitive research and breeding laboratory in Oklahoma. While in entertainment, he had his incisors extracted and his canines cut-off at the gum line. In 1981, he was moved to LEMSIP and after five years was transferred to the Buckshire Corporation. He was returned to LEMSIP in 1992. Pablo was also considered a "hardcore" research subject. From the start, he was anesthetized using the dart gun method-- even for such things as routine cage cleanings. He, like Billy Jo, chewed off his own finger. On one day alone, he was anesthetized seven times during a 'time bleed' study. In his ten years at LEMSIP, he was anesthetized more than 220 times. Known to be quite aggressive, he remained aloof around humans at Fauna. Pablo died at Fauna on October 6th 2001. His body was autopsied and showed multiple internal lesions and scar tissue, as a result of the invasive work done on him.
Annie	(Estimated) May 13, 1959 – January 10, 2002 (estimated)	<i>Breeding program; menstrual hormone study; first successfully artificially inseminated chimpanzee</i>	Born in approximately 1959 in Africa, Annie's history before the circus is vague. Annie spent some time in the circus, not on exhibition but as a matron of the younger chimpanzees in the group. She spent time at Primate Foundation in Arizona and was leased to LEMSIP when she was 16. She remained at LEMSIP until 1997. She gave birth to a daughter named Wotoni while at LEMSIP, but spent only a few years with her. Although Annie's lab history does not seem to indicate a great deal of use in actual research protocols, the 30 years she spent in a cage left her suffering from adhesions and other internal problems similar to those suffered by other chimpanzees whose histories include frequent and invasive research use. The reason for this is unknown but would include explanation such as during the time she spent with her daughter, she was anesthetized every second day, likely by darting, to take her daughter from her to supplement her baby's feeding. Annie died on January 10th, 2002.

Name	Date of Birth	Medical History	Biography
Toby	(Estimated) May 1, 1977 – October 16, 2017		Though his life was different than those of the chimpanzees from LEMSIP, it was still extremely stressful. Since infancy, he had lived at the St-Felicien Zoo in northern Quebec. He was locked out on exhibit each day with no free access to food or any other choices. His hands are extremely callous from banging at the door to get back inside or from banging the walls at unwelcome visitors. He spent his days with a chimpanzee named Benji and Samba, their mother figure. The zoo had been searching for a home for the three chimpanzees when Samba died. Even though he was still young, Benji died a year later and Toby was left alone. Toby developed a heart condition, a common malady in captive male chimpanzees that typically begins when they are very young and often accounts for their early death. Toby passed away on October 16th, 2017.
Sophie	February 6, 1976 – April 23, 2008		Sophie was born at the Institute for Primate Studies in Norman, Oklahoma and then sold to the University of Montreal for child developmental studies where she would be cross-fostered for 5 years. After the study ended she was sent to the Quebec City zoo along with Spock, Maya, and Merlin who were also a part of the study. They relied on each other and grew very close having undergone the same past of cross fostering. Nothing about their lives was normal, not the first five years, nor the years they spent on exhibit. Life in captivity is stressful, challenging, and overwhelming. To be on exhibit day after day, living with a complete lack of privacy in a controlled environment can cause a great deal of anxiety. Chimpanzees forced to live together daily, with no break from one another, never being able to relax alone in their space, suffer emotionally. If one chimp gets angry, the others must negotiate the space, often becoming fearful and submissive avoiding a fight or some consequence from the stressed individual acting out. The consequence of this kind of lifestyle include high blood pressure, stress related illnesses, aggression, or the reverse, submissive and self-abusive behaviours. Sophie's illnesses were stress related. She moved to Fauna in 2007 with Spock and Maya but died months later on April 23rd 2008 from an eight-inch ulcer that had eaten a hole in her stomach.
Spock	February 9, 1976 – December 4, 2017		Spock was used in a five-year cross-fostering study at the University of Montreal. When the research ended, he along with three other chimpanzees from the study, Maya, Sophie and Merlin, were donated to the Quebec City Zoo. He moved to Fauna in 2007 with Sophie and Maya. Spock passed away from a degenerative heart condition on December 4th 2017.
Maya	July 8, 1977		Born at the Institute for Primate Studies in Oklahoma then sold to the University of Montreal for cross-fostering research. After the research ended, she was donated to the Quebec City Zoo along with Sophie, Spock, and Merlin, where she lived for 25 years. She arrived at Fauna in 2007 with Spock and Sophie. Maya has a large pink scar on her foot from past traumas that she will often pick at when stressed, causing from damage.



Name	Date of Birth	Medical History	Biography
Loulis	May 10, 1978		Born at the Yerkes regional Primate Research center in Atlanta, Georgia. At 10 months old, he moved from Yerkes to Oklahoma where Washoe adopted him. He was the first non-human to learn a language from another non-human. On August 28, 2013 Loulis moved to Fauna from Central Washington University with Tatu.
Tatu	December 30, 1975		Born at the institute of Primate studies in Norman, Oklahoma. She was cross-fostered by Dr. Beatrix T. and R. Allen Garner from 1975 – 1981. She joined the Fouts (Washoe and the other chimpanzees) at Central Washington University in 1981. On August 28th 2013 she and Loulis arrive at Fauna.
Dolly	January 17, 1967		In 1973, at six years of age, Dolly along with 4 other chimpanzees, was shipped from Mesquite, Texas to Parc Safari in Hemmingford, Quebec where she lived for the next 43 years. She had at least one baby (that was recorded) named Donnie II in 1979 that was taken away and sold to the Detroit Zoo. Currently he is at the John Ball Zoo in Michigan. For the remaining 10 years Dolly was part of a family group of four. After the passing of two of the chimps, she was moved to Fauna with Blackie in 2016.
Blackie	January 17, 1967 – February 26, 2019		Blackie arrived at Parc Safari in 1973, at the age of four, along with four other chimps from a drive through zoo in Mesquite Texas. She lived at Parc Safari for 43 years. She most likely had babies, but they were not recorded. When Dolly and Blackie were the last two remaining chimpanzees at Hemmingford's Parc Safari, they were sent to retire at Fauna. Blackie lived almost to her 50th birthday—which is a long time for a captive chimpanzee. She passed away on February 26, 2019.

## The Fauna Monkey's: Brief Bios

Name	Date of Birth	Medical History	Biography
Pougi	1993 – 2011		Pougi was a crab-eating macaque or long tailed macaque that came to Fauna from the SPCA in 2001 when he was eight years old. A leftover from the pet trade his “owner” gave him up because he was becoming aggressive. He was most likely smuggled from Asia as a baby. Pougi passed away on September 14, 2011.
Little man	(Estimated) 1975 – 2007		Little man was a capuchin whose history is uncertain. He was a byproduct of the pet trade but spent years in the laboratory before being sent to an animal shelter. He was used in blood pressure tests in the lab. He arrived with Sophie in 1998. Little Man passed away on December 3, 2007.
Sophie	(Estimated) 1975 – 2015		Sophie was a capuchin who was used in research and then privately owned. She joined the Fauna family with Little man in 1998. She passed away on October 15, 2015.
Newton	(Estimated) April 5, 2000	<i>The rhesus macaque is one of the most often used monkeys in scientific research. Because of their size, easy maintenance, gentle nature, and similar anatomy to humans, they much too often fall victim to living a life in a laboratory. Unlike the Great Apes, they are also not on an endangered or critical species list, making them easier for researchers to obtain.</i>	Newton, a rhesus macaque, originally came from a supply house in China. He was sentenced to be disposed of at the age of 4 years old because he was no longer useful for his study at Queens University in Ontario. They suspected he had glaucoma and thus could not be used for their eye research. When Fauna was originally approached by the university to take Newton, coming alone was not an option for Fauna. Fauna had a conversation with Queens about retiring a group of female monkeys from a study that was to be terminated indefinitely. We were misled by the lab and they only spared Darla, who came with Newton in 2005. Newton suffers from self-mutilation episodes from his time in research.
Darla	(Estimated) July 15th 1987		Darla (previously known as R87), a rhesus macaque, was used in a 15-year menstrual research project involving a hysterectomy at Queens University in Ontario. This was followed by a brutal anorexia study where she was starved and had to fight her fellow inmates for food. Darla covers her right eye when agitated and often clutches a toy or hairbrush close to her body as a comfort, like a security blanket. She arrived at Fauna with Newton in February 2005.
Eugene	(Estimated) 1986 – February 11, 2019		Eugene, a Japanese macaque, lived a miserable solitary life for 27 years in a glass display case of a pet shop in Quebec City. He was rescued in March 2014 after the pet shop closed down. His history prior to this is uncertain. He was believed to have either come from a zoo in Ontario or another research facility. He passed away on February 11, 2018.



Name	Date of Birth	Medical History	Biography
Theo	<i>(Estimated)</i> June 10, 1997 – August 22, 2017		Theo was an olive baboon that came to Fauna in the fall of 2003. Theo was born in Kenya and most probably taken from his mother in the first few months of his life. The University of Western Ontario used him as a blood donor for kidney transplant studies. They were going to terminate him due to the fact that he would not keep his restraining jacket on but one of the lab technicians got in contact with Fauna in order for him to retire here. He passed away August 22, 2017.

\*For the most current updated and detailed information on the Fauna chimpanzees please visit our website <https://www.faunafoundation.org>.

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