



the Jane Goodall Institute

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Gombe Stream Research Center

Dr. Jane Goodall began her primate research in 1960 at what was then the Gombe Stream Reserve along the shore of Lake Tanganyika in western Tanzania. Dr. Goodall's groundbreaking discoveries played a vital role in substantiating the importance of this chimpanzee habitat which led to the government of Tanzania designating it as the country's smallest national park - Gombe National Park - in 1968. The Gombe Stream Research Center was officially established in 1965 in order to further Dr. Goodall's long-term chimpanzee research. Gombe research findings inform many disciplines, including animal behavior, anthropology, behavioral ecology, biomedical studies, conservation biology, psychology and zoology.

Since the start of Dr. Goodall's research in July 1960, Gombe has been the subject of:

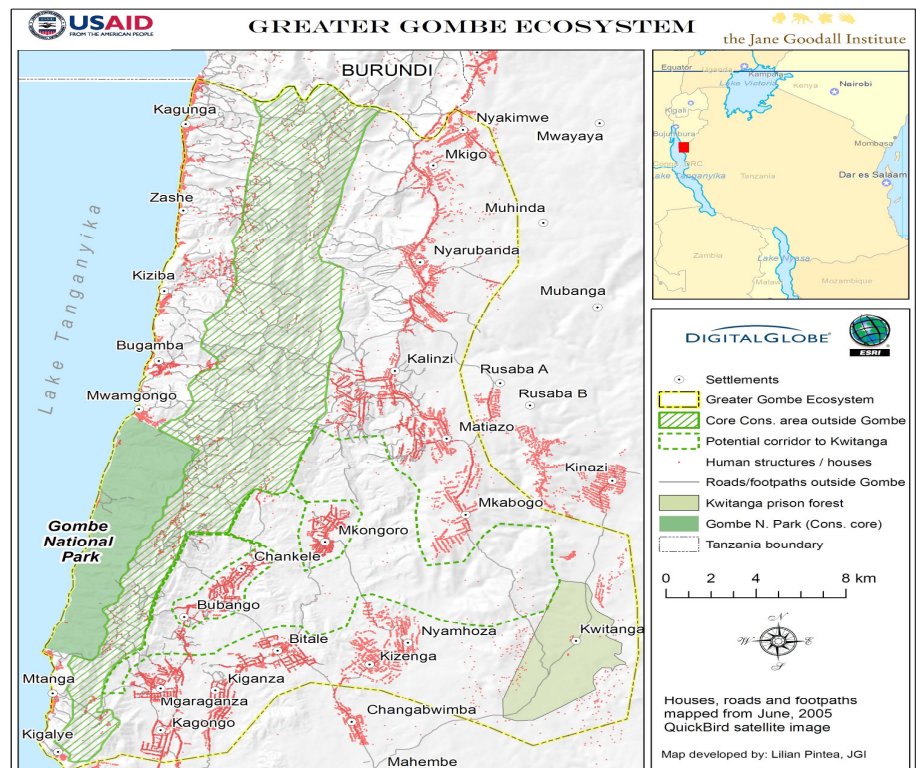
- More than 200 scientific papers; 35 Ph.D theses
- More than 30 books (including the best-sellers by Dr. Goodall – *In the Shadow of Man* in 1971, *Through a Window* in 1990, *Reason for Hope* in 1999, and a number of children's books)
- Nine films (including those produced by the National Geographic Society and Animal Planet, and an IMAX film with Science North in 2002)
- Hundreds of popular articles, secondary writings, radio and television interviews
- Hundreds of lecture tours and conferences

Mission of the Gombe Stream Research Center

To operate a world-class research station in which the best available methods are used to continue and further develop the long-term primate research projects begun by Dr. Jane Goodall AND to advance science, support conservation and train Tanzanian scientists. The highest research priority remains the chimpanzee study, which focuses on three communities: the Kasekela, the Mitumba, and the unhabituated Kalande communities.

Activities

- Long term research studies of the chimpanzees: collect data on their demography, male dominance relations, mating, hunting, inter-group aggression, genetics, and the origins of disease
- Molecular studies of genetics, viruses and hormones
- Use of geographical information systems and satellite imagery to inform rates of deforestation and human settlement development outside the park
- Botanical research to further understand the effects of abundance, availability and distribution of plant foods on primate behavior and to study medicinal plants used by traditional healers in the Gombe region



Key Collaborators

- Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA)
- University of Dar es Salaam
- University of Alabama
- Lincoln Park Zoo
- Professors from:
 - Boston University
 - Harvard University
 - New York University
- National Institute of Health
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
- National Science Foundation
- Duke University
- University of Minnesota

