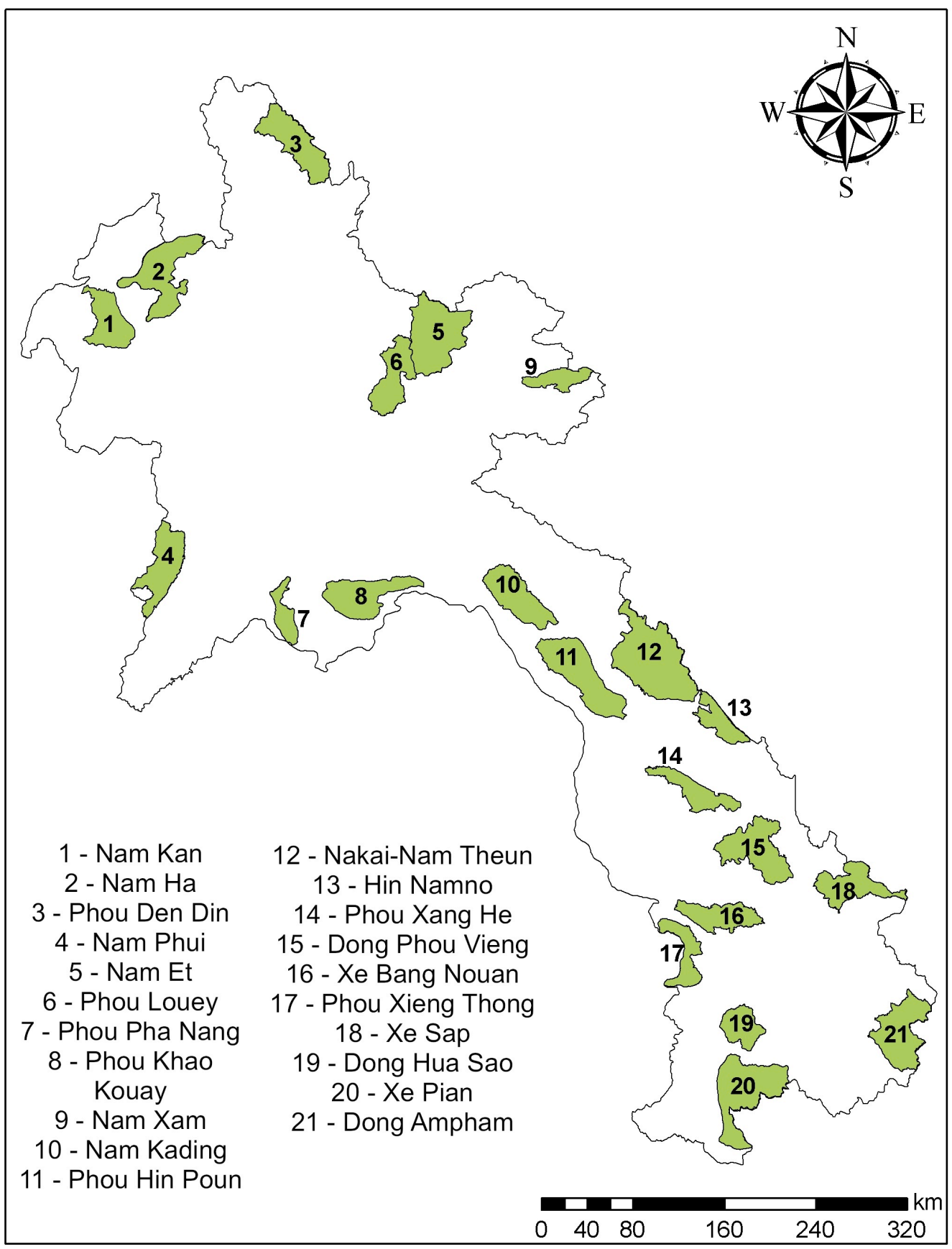


Primate Field Guide

Lao PDR



National Protected Areas in Lao PDR



Primate species in Lao PDR

Species		Global conservation status [IUCN, 2012]	National conservation status [Ducworth et al., 1999]
Macaques			
1	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	LC	PARL
2	<i>Macaca leonina</i>	VU	PARL
3	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	LC	PARL
4	<i>Macaca assamensis</i>	NT	PARL
5	<i>Macaca arctoides</i>	VU	PARL
Colobines			
6	<i>Pygathrix nemaeus</i>	EN	ARL
7	<i>Trachypithecus crepusculus</i>	EN*	ARL
8	<i>Trachypithecus germaini (s.l.)</i>	EN	ARL
9	<i>Trachypithecus francoisi (s.l.)</i>	EN/VU**	ARL
Gibbons			
10	<i>Nomascus concolor</i>	CR	ARL
11	<i>Nomascus leucogenys</i>	CR	ARL
12	<i>Nomascus siki</i>	EN	ARL
13	<i>Nomascus annamensis</i>	EN	LKL
14	<i>Hylobates pileatus</i>	EN	ARL
15	<i>Hylobates lar</i>	EN	ARL
Lorises			
16	<i>Nycticebus pygmaeus</i>	VU	LKL
17	<i>Nycticebus bengalensis</i>	VU	LKL

PARL=Potentially At Risk in Laos; ARL=At Risk in Laos; LKL=Little Known in Laos

Species presentation reflects expediency in the practicality of field identification: *Trachypithecus francoisi (s.l.)* probably contains multiple species-level taxa in Lao PDR and it has been suggested that *Trachypithecus germaini* does so and that *Nycticebus* contains more than two species, although no credible evidence has been presented for either of the latter suggestions.

* Listed as *T. phayrei crepuscula*

**Treated on *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* as two species in Laos: *T. laotum* (VU) and *T. hatinhensis* (EN); the allocation of various Lao populations to form is unclear (Duckworth et al. 2010)

Note: Distribution maps show the habitat suitability for the species based on a MaxEnt model as well as all the confirmed National records for the species.
Species for which no distribution is shown means their National records have not yet been through a critical review; Distribution maps for these are not yet available.

LORISES (family Lorisidae)

Lorises are small animals, they are nocturnal and arboreal but occasionally come to the ground. They have a very short tail. Their coat colour vary widely even among the same species which make their identification difficult. They feed principally on gum, nectar, insects and fruits. They leave characteristics tree gouges when feeding on exudates. They sometimes associate with other individuals for some activities. They can be found in evergreen, dipterocarp and bamboo forests.



Pygmy loris - *Nycticebus pymaeus*

Global conservation status: IUCN – Vulnerable; CITES – Appendix I

Physical characteristics: adult body weight

♂ 420 g, ♀ 420 g; Head-body length: < 230 mm

Key features:

- Fur brown/orange with silver frosting; seasonal variation
- Presence or absence of a short dorsal stripe not reaching to the tail
- Ears relatively large and hair less
- Presence or absence of brown rings around the eyes



Bengal slow loris - *Nycticebus bengalensis*

Global conservation status: IUCN – Vulnerable; CITES – Appendix I

Physical characteristics: adult body weight ♂ 1200 g, ♀ 1400 g;

Head-body length: > 230 mm

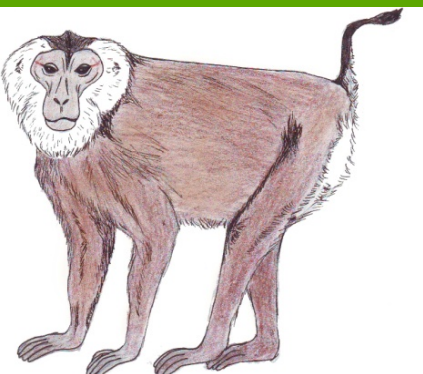
Key features:

- Fur grey/brown
- Head and forearms are white
- Orange dorsal stripe from the top of the head to the base of the tail
- Ears concealed by and covered in fur
- Dark rings around the eyes



MACAQUES (family Cercopithecidae – subfamily Cercopithecinae)

Macaques are large, they are arboreal and terrestrial. They form large multimale-multifemale groups. They feed of fruits, leaves, other plant parts and insects. Their coat colour varies from dark brown to grey to light brown/yellowish. They can have short or long tails and have cheek pouches that they use to store food temporarily.



Northern pig-tailed macaque - *Macaca leonina*

Global conservation status: IUCN – Vulnerable; CITES – Appendix II

Physical characteristics: adult body weight ♂ 7-9 kg, ♀ 4-6 kg;

Head-body length: ~600 mm

Key features:

- Stout and heavily built body, especially males
- Fur olive/golden brown with light/whitish face and hindquarters
- Short slender and curved tail
- Dark flat patch on top of the head
- Distinctive upward diagonal red lines at the corner of the eyes





Long-tailed macaque - *Macaca fascicularis*

Global conservation status: IUCN – Least Concern; CITES – Appendix II

Physical characteristics: adult body weight ♂ 6 kg, ♀ 4 kg;
Head-body length: ~600 mm

Key features:

- Long tail (440-540 mm)
- Fur grey to light orange, light under parts; infants are born black
- Generally, small pointed crest on the top of the head
- long moustache, whiskers and/or beard on the face



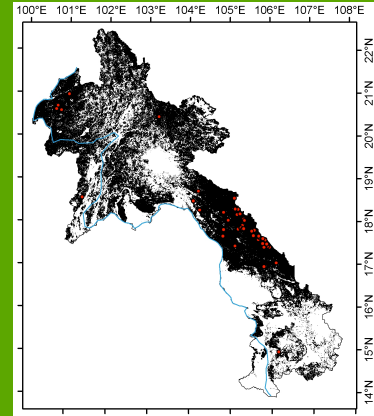
Assamese macaque - *Macaca assamensis*

Global conservation status: IUCN – Near Threatened; CITES – Appendix II

Physical characteristics: adult body weight ♂ 11 kg, ♀ 7 kg;
Head-body length: ~800 mm

Key features:

- Fur yellowish to dark brown
- Relatively short tail (150-300 mm) covered in hair
- Greyish hindquarters
- Face hairless and pinkish



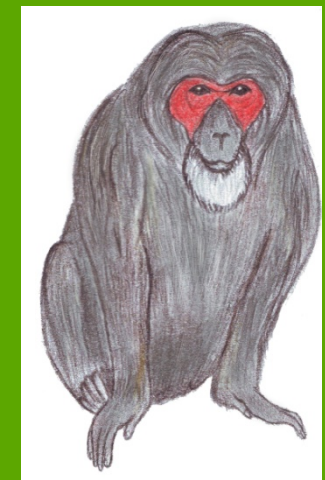
Rhesus macaque - *Macaca mulatta*

Global conservation status: IUCN – Near Threatened; CITES – Appendix II

Physical characteristics: adult body weight ♂ 11 kg, ♀ 9 kg;
Head-body length: ~600 mm

Key features:

- Fur grey to brown, lighter underparts
- Relatively short tail (200-280 mm) covered in hair
- Brown to pink hindquarters
- Face hairless and pink to bright red



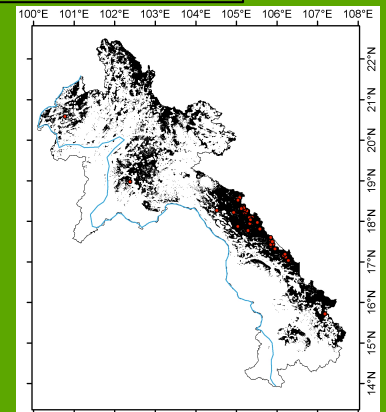
Stump-tailed macaque - *Macaca arctoides*

Global conservation status: IUCN – Vulnerable; CITES – Appendix II

Physical characteristics: adult body weight ♂ 12 kg, ♀ 8 kg;
Head-body length: ~600 mm

Key features:

- Stout and heavily built body, especially males
- Fur dark brown; infants are born white
- Reduced tail (40-80 mm) almost invisible
- Prominent eyebrows
- Characteristic hairless face with black and red skin



COLOBINES (family Cercopihecidae – subfamily Colobinae)

Colobines also called “leaf monkeys” have a large and relatively thin body with very long tails. Their coat colour varies widely from one species to the other with many species very colourful. They are mainly arboreal. They mostly feed on young leaves, unripe fruits and seeds. They possess a characteristic stomach they allows them to digest and cope with the toxicity of some plant parts. Their taxonomy and distribution is still uncertain and this is especially the case in Laos.



Silvered langur - *Trachypithecus germaini* (s.l.)

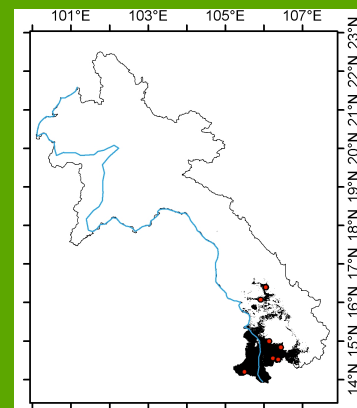
Global conservation status: IUCN – unlisted;

CITES – unlisted

Physical characteristics: Head-body length: 500-600 mm

Key features:

- Fur medium to dark grey with silver frosting; infants are born bright orange
- Feet and arms are darker
- Face hairless and dark, paler rings around the eyes
- Long light grey whiskers around the face



Indochinese grey langur – *T. crepusculus*

Global conservation status: IUCN – Endangered;

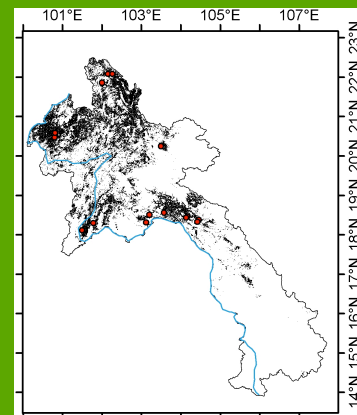
CITES – Appendix II

Physical characteristics: adult body weight ♂ 8 kg, ♀ 7 kg;

Head-body length: 500-600 mm

Key features:

- Fur dark grey to black; infants are born yellowish/orange
- Pale whitish underparts
- Face hairless and dark
- Black forehead; crest on the top of the head
- White rings around the eyes and around the mouth



Red-shanked douc - *Pygathrix nemaeus*

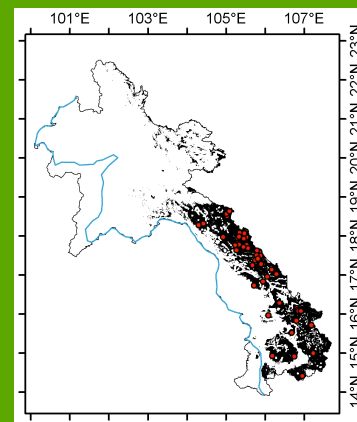
Global conservation status: IUCN – Endangered; CITES – Appendix I

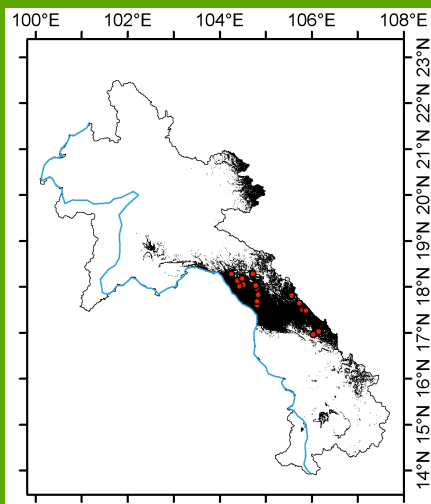
Physical characteristics: adult body weight ♂ 9 kg, ♀ 7 kg;

Head-body length: 600-760 mm

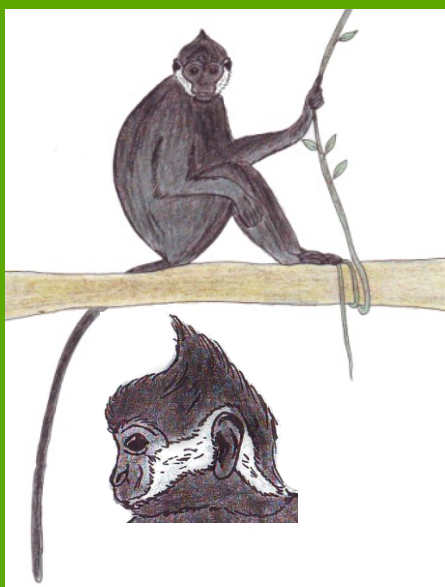
Key features:

- Very colourful coat
- Grey belly, upper arms, and back
- Black top of the head, hands and shoulders
- Long white tail
- Red lower legs and lower neck
- Orange/brown face skin
- White forearms





Taxonomic status of the following species remain uncertain. The map includes all species comprised in *Trachypithecus francoisi* (*sensu lato*)



Hatinh langur - *Trachypithecus (f.) hatinhensis*

Global conservation status: IUCN – Endangered; CITES – Appendix II

Physical characteristics: adult body weight ♂ 8 kg, ♀ 7 kg;

Head-body length: 500-660 mm

Key features:

- Fur glossy black
- Face hairless and dark
- Black crest on the top of the head
- Narrow white moustache and cheek stripes extending to behind ears onto the nape



[Black langur - *Trachypithecus (f.) ebenus*]

Global conservation status: IUCN – unlisted; CITES – Appendix II

Physical characteristics: Head-body length: 600-760 mm

Key features:

- Glossy black coat all over
- Black crest on to of the head



[Lao langur - *Trachypithecus (f.) laotum*]

Global conservation status: IUCN – Vulnerable; CITES – Appendix II

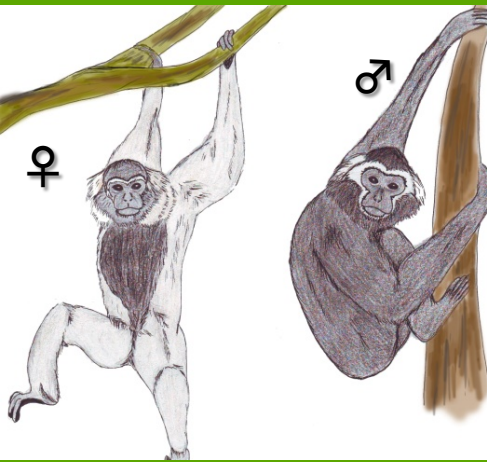
Physical characteristics: Head-body length: 460-530 mm

Key features:

- Glossy black fur
- Face hairless and dark
- black crest on the top of the head
- White cheek and forehead around the face

GIBBONS (family Hylobatidae)

Gibbons are lesser apes. They have no tails. They are large with long and slender arms and legs. They are arboreal and swing by their arms from tree to tree. They live in male-female pairs with their offspring. They feed mainly on ripe fruits, leaves and insects. In most species, male and females differ in colour coat and infants' coloration changes when they grow older. Gibbons are characterized by their specific loud calls generally heard during mornings and/or evenings.



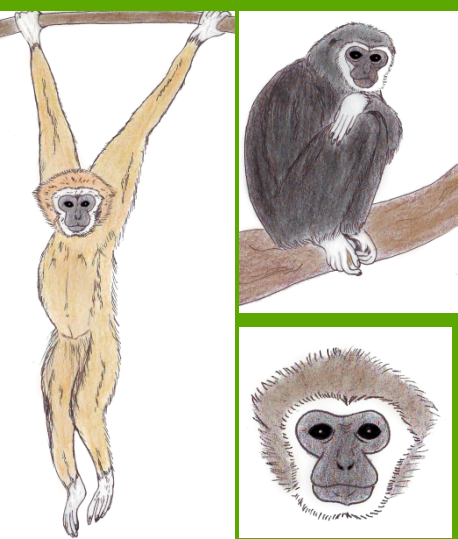
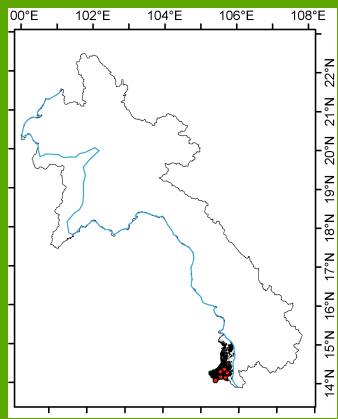
Pileated gibbon - *Hylobates pileatus*

Global conservation status: IUCN – Endangered;
CITES – Appendix I

Physical characteristics: adult body weight ♂ 8-10 kg, ♀ 6-9 kg; Head-body length: 470-600 mm

Key features:

- | | |
|--|---|
| ♀ females: | ♂ males: |
| •Whitish/grey fur | •Black fur |
| •Black belly, cheeks and top of the head | •White fingers and toes |
| | •Thick white brows and hair encircling the face |
- ♀ ♂ Infants and subadults are with whitish/grey and change their color at ~10-12 months



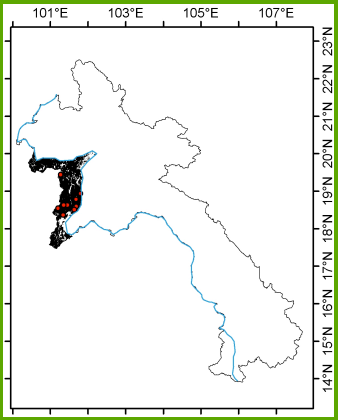
White handed gibbon - *Hylobates lar*

Global conservation status: IUCN – Endangered;
CITES – Appendix I

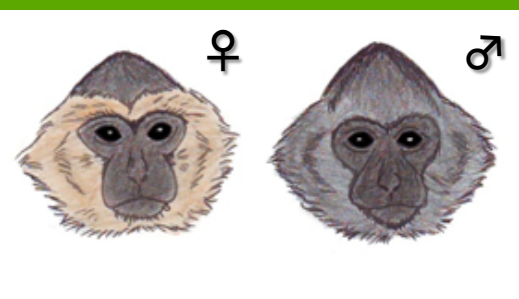
Physical characteristics: adult body weight ♂ 5-8 kg, ♀ 4-7 kg;
Head-body length: 450-600 mm

Key features:

- ♀ ♂ males and females from all age:
- Fur can vary from cream, grey, black, brown or blonde
 - Feet and hands are white
 - White hair encircling the face



Black-cheeked crested gibbon - *Nomascus concolor*



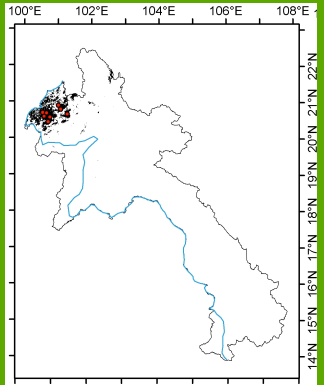
Global conservation status: IUCN – Critically Endangered;
CITES – Appendix I

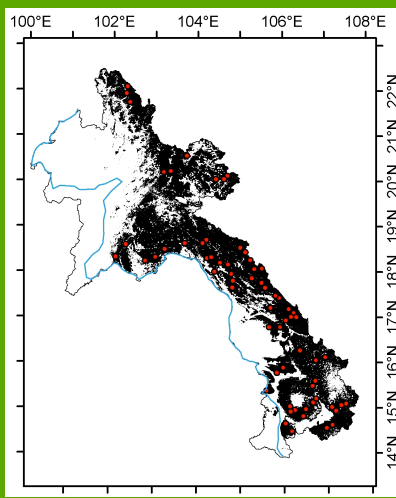
Physical characteristics: adult body weight ♂ 9 kg, ♀ 4 kg;
Head-body length: ~500 mm

Key features:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| ♀ females: | ♂ males: |
| •Blonde/yellowish fur | •Black fur over all the body |
| •Black underside | |
| •Black top of the head | |

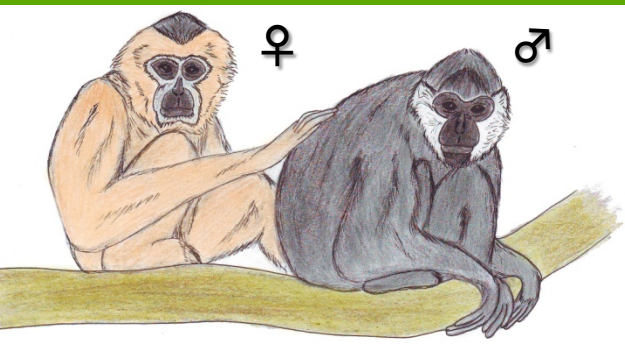
♀ ♂ Infants are born yellow/cream
♀ ♂ subadults are black





Range limit of these three species is unknown; all three are represented on the map

Northern white-cheeked crested gibbon - *Nomascus leucogenys*



Global conservation status: IUCN – Critically Endangered;

CITES – Appendix I

Physical characteristics: adult body weight ♂ 5-8 kg, ♀ 4-7 kg; Head-body length: 450-600 mm

Key features:

♀ females:

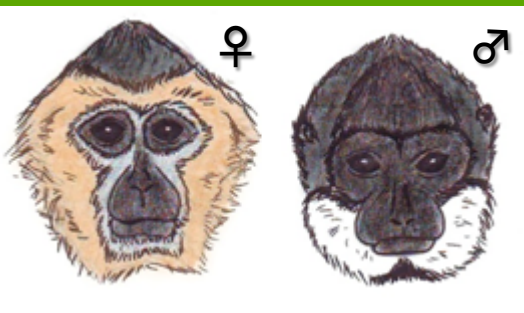
- Golden/yellowish fur
- Black top of the head
- White hair encircling the face

♂ males:

- Black fur
- White cheeks extending to top of the ears

♀ ♂ Infants are born whitish

Southern white-cheeked crested gibbon - *Nomascus siki*



Global conservation status: IUCN – Endangered; CITES – Appendix I

Physical characteristics: adult body weight ♂ ♀ 6-10 kg; Head-body length: ~500 mm

Key features:

♀ females:

- Golden/yellowish fur
- Black top of the head

♂ males:

- Black fur
- White cheeks extending only to the lower edges of the eyes

♀ ♂ Infants are born whitish/cream

Annamese yellow-cheeked crested gibbon - *Nomascus annamensis*



Global conservation status: IUCN – Endangered; CITES – Appendix I

Physical characteristics: adult body weight ♂ ♀ 6-10 kg; Head-body length: ~500 mm

Key features:

♀ females:

- Golden/yellowish fur
- Black top of the head

♂ males:

- Black fur
- Yellow cheeks extending to the lower edges of the eyes

♀ ♂ Infants are born whitish/cream

