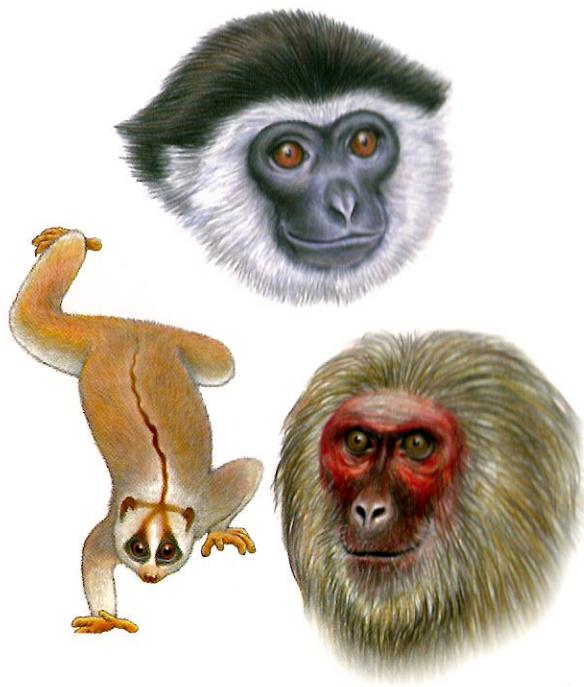


Primates of THAILAND

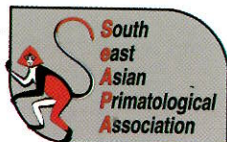
Pocket Identification Guide



Ramesh 'Zimbo' Boonratana,
Russell A. Mittermeier, Anthony B. Rylands

Series Editors:
Russell A. Mittermeier & Anthony B. Rylands

Illustration & Design
Stephen D. Nash



Lorises (genus *Nycticebus*) are solitary-dwelling, nocturnal and arboreal. They move slowly through dense vegetation for concealment, grabbing food or branches with their free hands. They are typically faunivorous and have a unique ability to tolerate prey such as ants and noxious beetles. In addition, slow lorises have oil glands beneath their armpits that create a potent venom when blended with their saliva. The venom in a slow loris' bite is strong enough to cause the victim's flesh to rot and sometimes kills them.



ลิงลมเหนือ, นางอายเหนือ

Bengal Slow Loris

Nycticebus bengalensis

Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China,
India, Laos, Peninsular Malaysia(?),
Myanmar, Thailand,
Vietnam

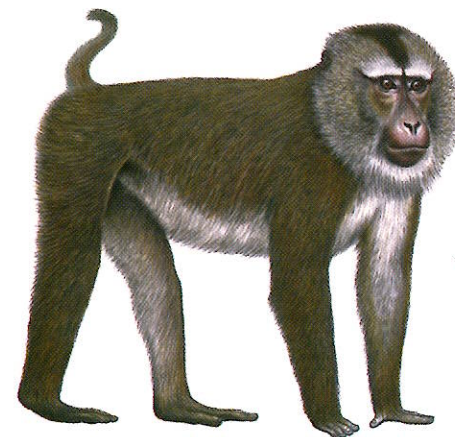


ลิงลมใต้, นางอายใต้

Sunda Slow Loris

Nycticebus coucang

Indonesia (Sumatra and islands),
Malaysia (Peninsula), Singapore,
Thailand (south of the Kra Isthmus)

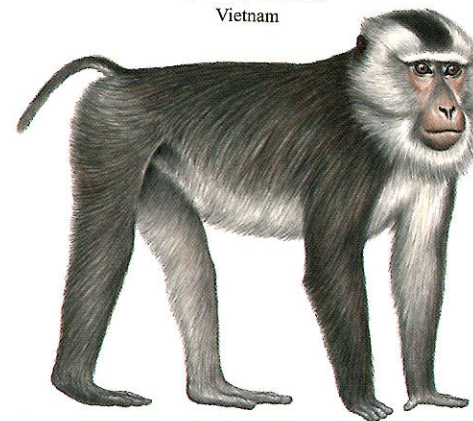


ลิงกังเหนือ

Northern Pig-tailed Macaque

Macaca leonina

Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Laos,
Myanmar, Thailand,
Vietnam



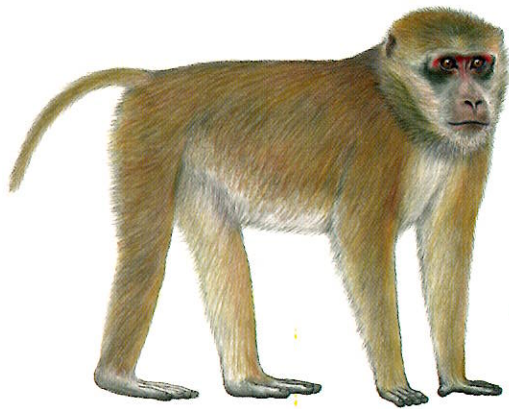
ลิงกังใต้

Sunda Pig-tailed Macaque

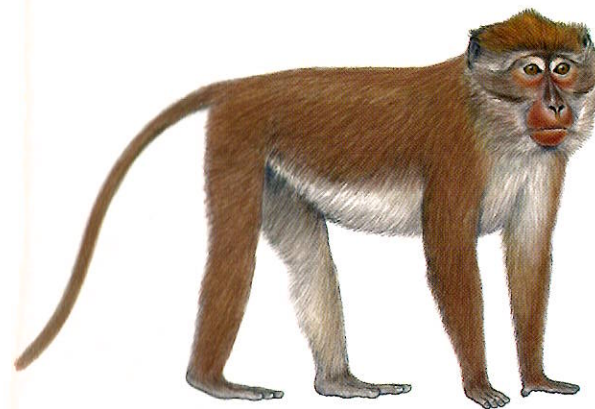
Macaca nemestrina

Brunei, Indonesia (Kalimantan, Sumatra, Bangka Island),
Malaysia (Sabah, Sarawak, Peninsula), Thailand

Macaques (genus *Macaca*) are diurnal and mainly terrestrial. They climb trees and built structures for safety and occasional foraging, and live in large groups with a multimale-multifemale social structure. Macaques are frequently found in human-modified habitats. Being habitat and diet generalists, they are the most successful primates next to humans. The Long-tailed Macaque is often associated with Buddhist temples – a safe refuge from hunting and habitat loss. In southern Thailand, young Sunda Pig-tailed Macaques are captured or bred and trained for harvesting coconuts.

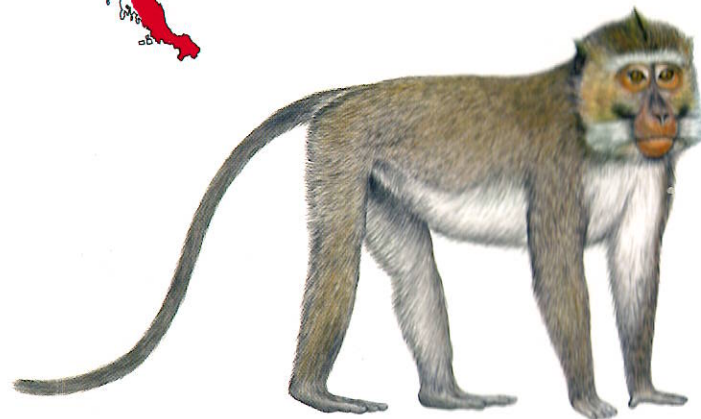


ลิงแสมธรรมดา
Common Long-tailed Macaque
Macaca fascicularis fascicularis
 Cambodia, Indonesia (Bali, Kalimantan, Sumatra, Java), Laos, Philippines (Sulu), Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia (Peninsula, Sabah, Sarawak), Singapore, Brunei

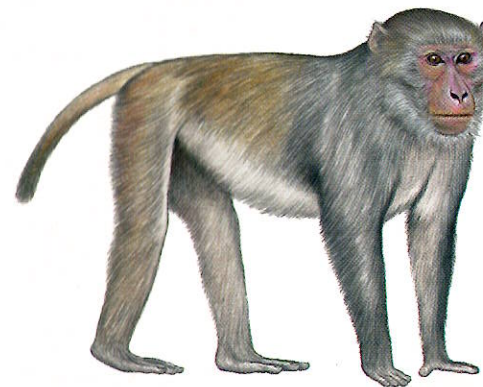


ลิงแสมพม่า
Myanmar Long-tailed Macaque
Macaca fascicularis aurea
 Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand

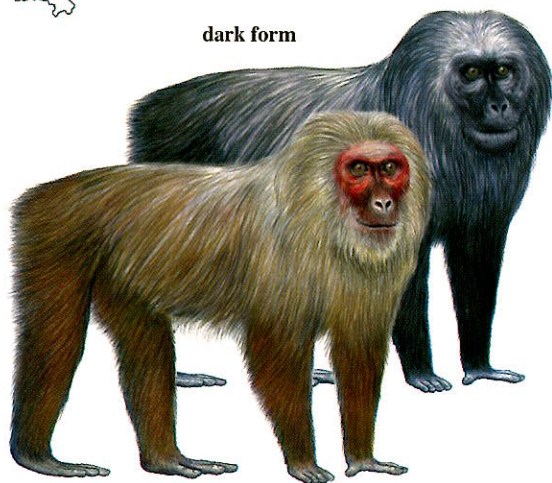
ลิงไฉ่เงี้ยว
Eastern Assamese Macaque
Macaca assamensis assamensis
 China, India, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam



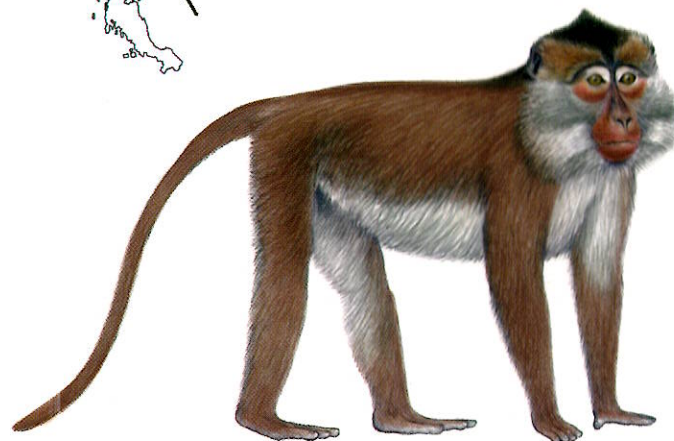
ลิงแสมมงกุฎดำ
Dark-crowned Long-tailed Macaque
Macaca fascicularis atriceps
 Thailand (Kham Yai Island)



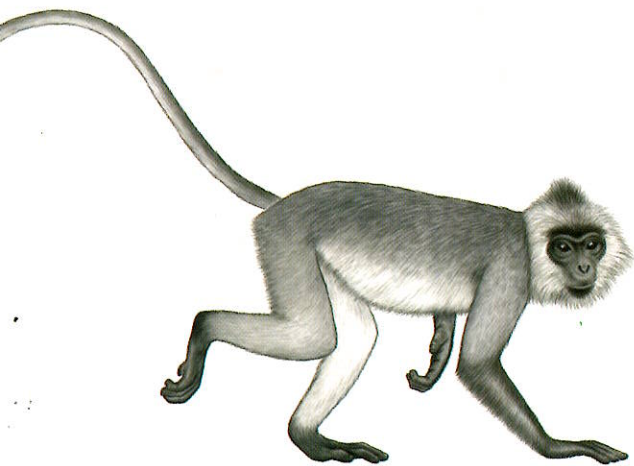
ลิงวอก
Rhesus Macaque
Macaca mulatta
 Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand, Vietnam



ลิงเสน
Stump-tailed Macaque
Macaca arctoides
 Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Laos, Malaysia (Peninsula), Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam

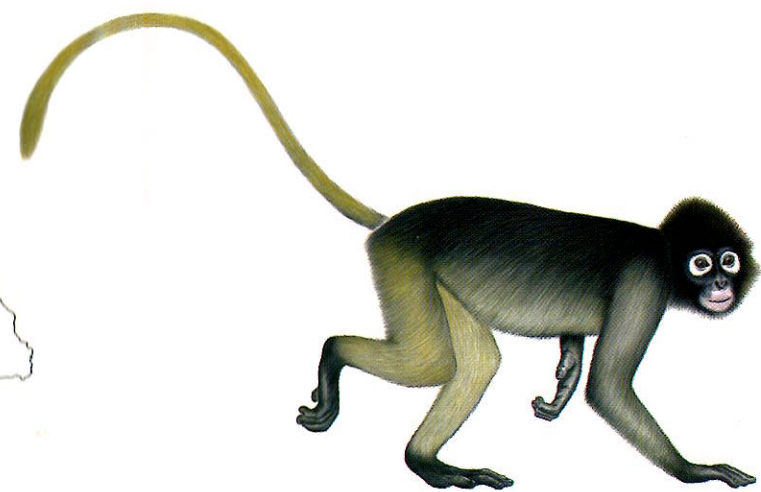


ค่าง
Malay Presbytis
 Malaysia



ค่างแว่นถิ่นใต้มาลายา

Spectacled langur
Trachypithecus obscurus obscurus
Malaysia (Peninsula), Thailand

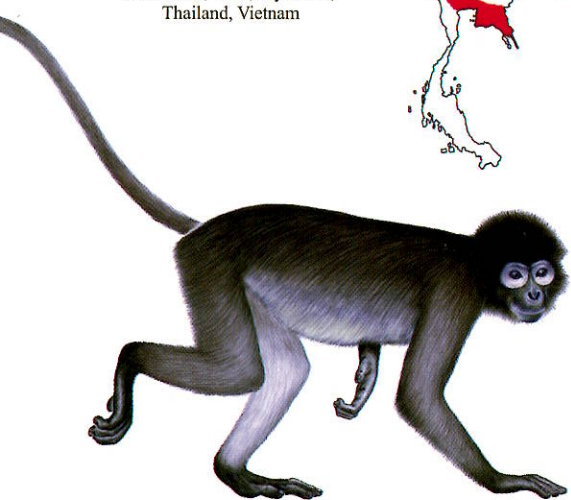


ค่างแว่นหางทอง

Blond-tailed Langur
Trachypithecus obscurus flavicauda
Malaysia (Peninsula), Myanmar, Thailand

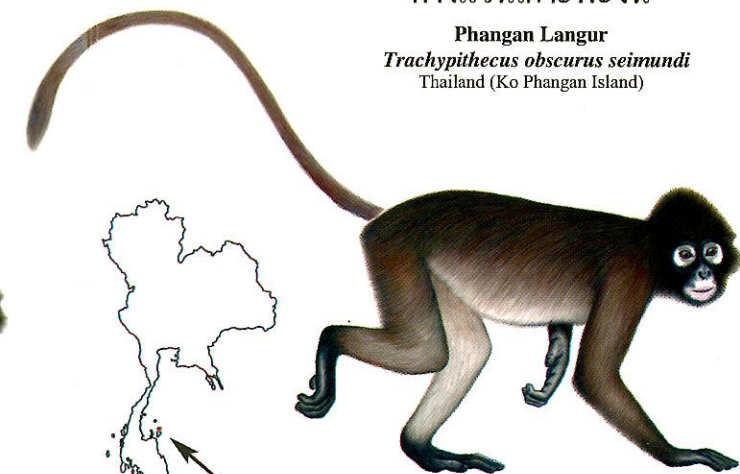


ค่างหอก
Germain's Langur
Trachypithecus germaini
Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar,
Thailand, Vietnam



ค่างแว่นเกาะตะรุเตา

Tarutao Langur
Trachypithecus obscurus carbo
Malaysia (Peninsula), Thailand

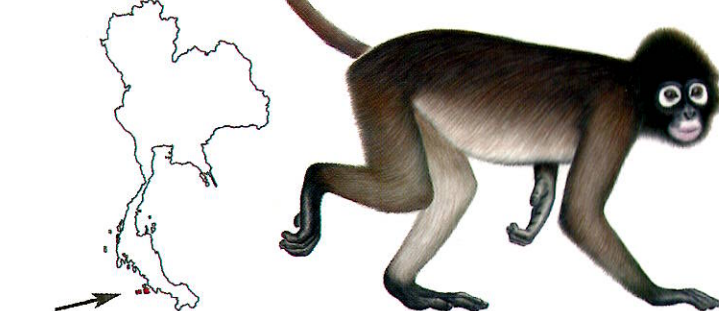


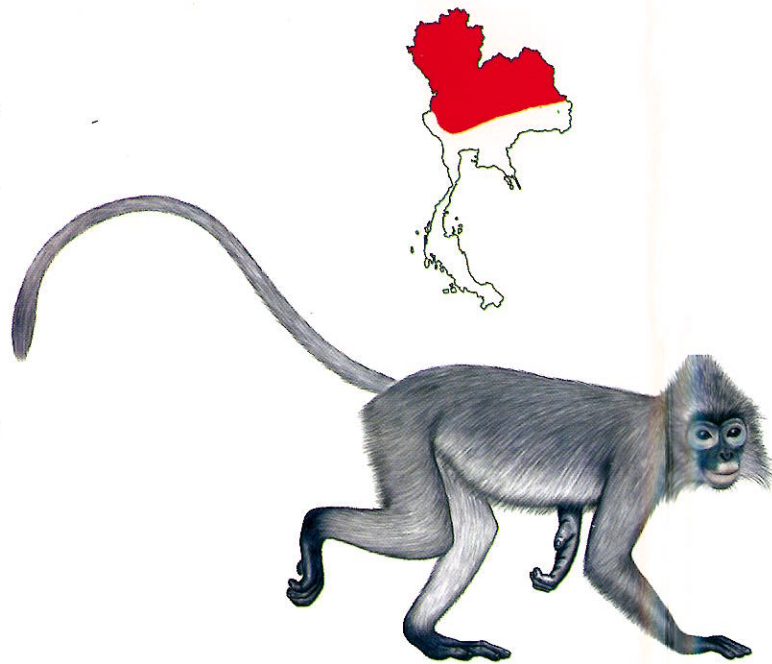
ค่างแว่นเกาะพะงัน
Phangan Langur
Trachypithecus obscurus seimundi
Thailand (Ko Phangan Island)



ค่างหอกตะนาวศรี

Tenasserim Langur
Trachypithecus barbei
Myanmar, Thailand





ค่างแว่นถิ่นเหนือ

Indochinese Gray Langur
Trachypithecus crepusculus
China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand,
Vietnam

Colobines (here the genera *Presbytis* and *Trachypithecus*) are large, long-tailed, mostly arboreal folivores with complex multi-chambered stomachs. These stomachs harbour a vast array of microorganisms that break down the plant cell walls through fermentation, allowing the monkeys to digest cellulose and the toxins which occur in much of their plant-based diet.

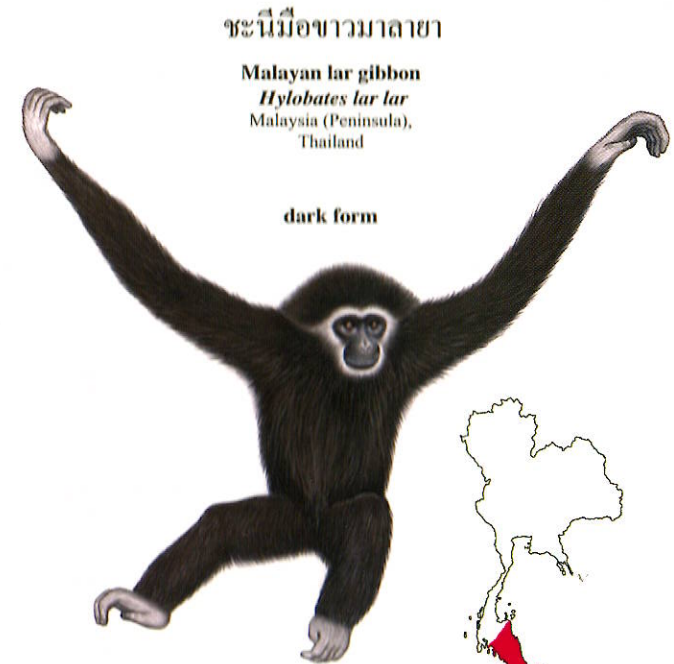


male

ชะนีมือดำ
Agile Gibbon
Hylobates agilis
Indonesia (Sumatra),
Malaysia (Peninsula),
Thailand

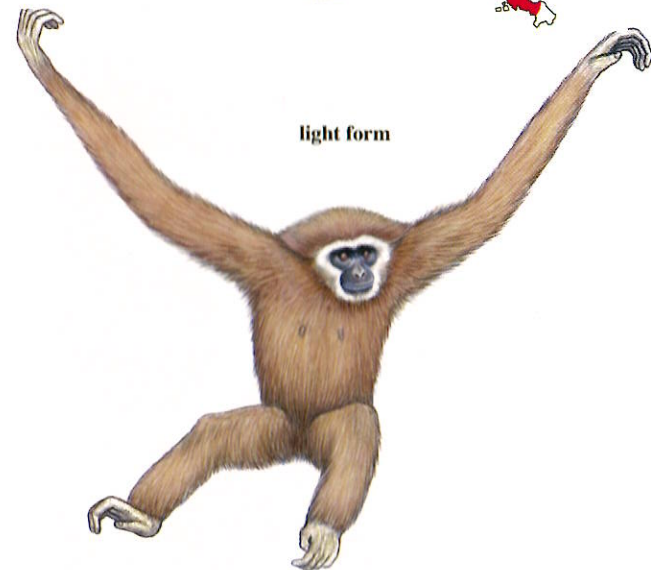


female



ชะนีมือขาวมาลาชา
Malayan lar gibbon
Hylobates lar lar
Malaysia (Peninsula),
Thailand

dark form



light form

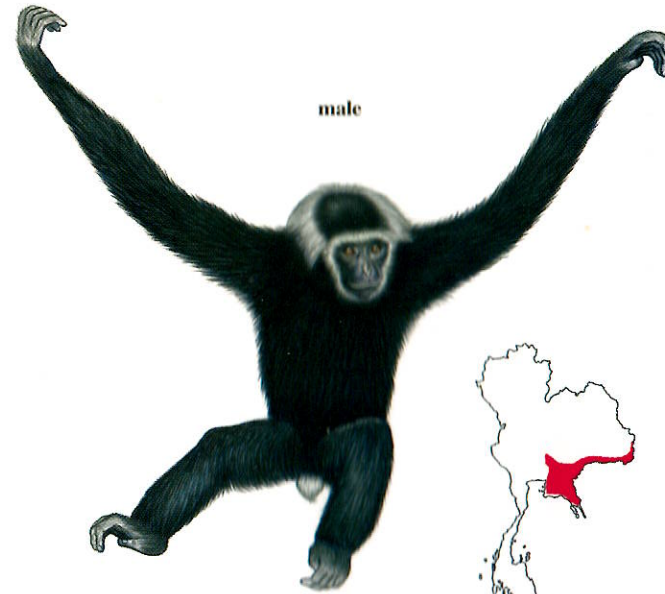
The highly frugivorous **Gibbons** (genus *Hylobates*) are the smallest apes. They have distinctively long forelimbs that they use for propulsion with high-speed trapeze-like movements through the rainforests. They also have distinctive species-specific calls, earning them the nickname 'singing apes'. On clear days, small family units duet to advertise their territories.

ชะนีมงกุฏ, ชะนีเอี่ยมดำ

Pileated Gibbon
Hylobates pileatus
Cambodia, Laos, Thailand,
Vietnam (?)

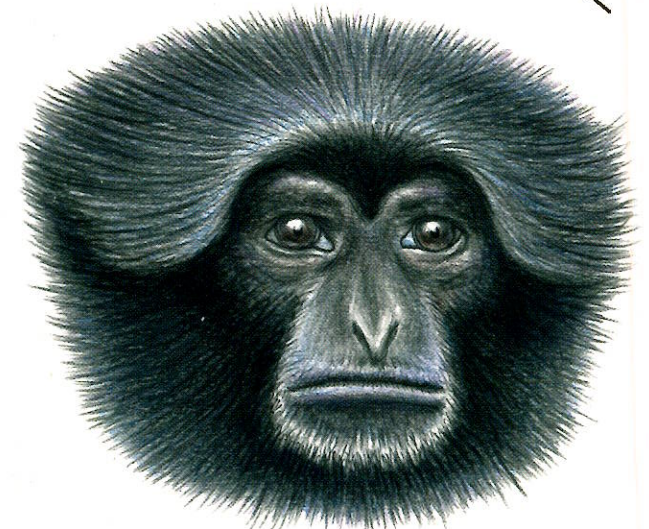


male

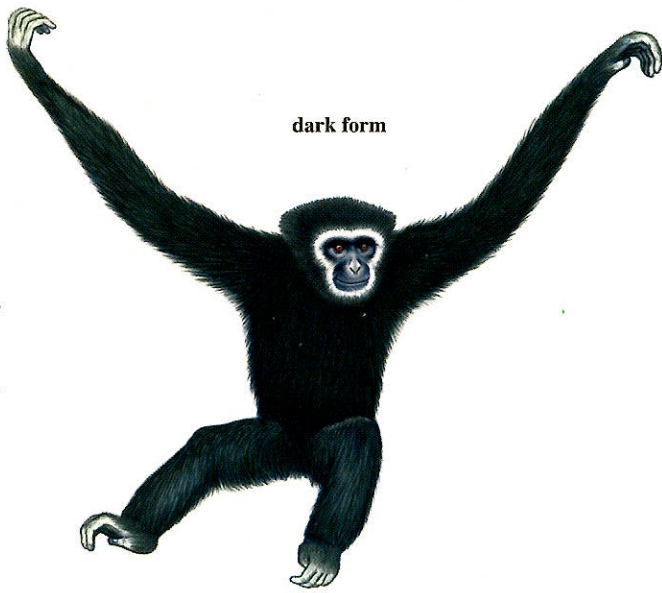


ชะนีเซียมัง, เซียมัง

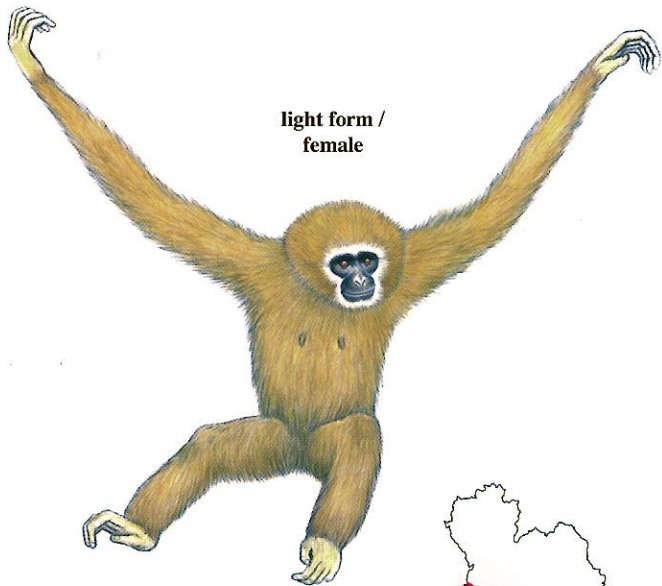
Siamang
Symphalangus syndactylus
Indonesia (Sumatra),
Malaysia (Peninsula),
Thailand



dark form



light form /
female

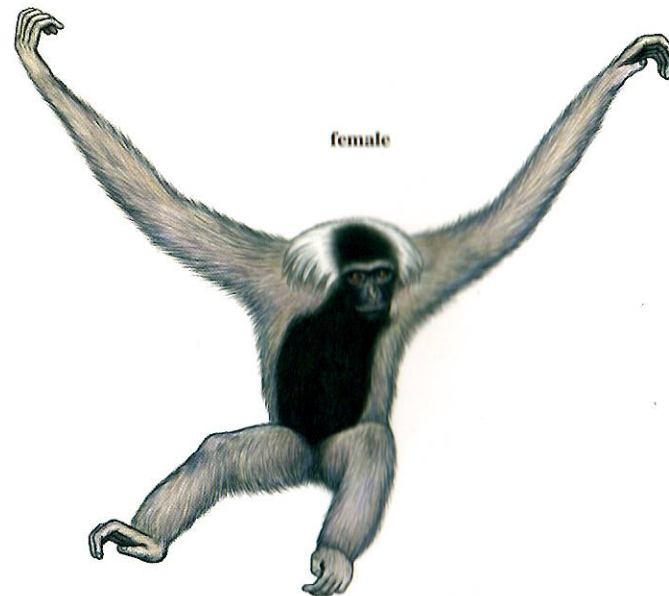


ชะนีมือขาวตอนกลาง

Central Lar'Gibbon
Hylobates lar entelloides
Myanmar, Thailand



female



Map of Sri Lanka showing the distribution of 30 protected areas. The map is color-coded: red for National Parks (NP), blue for Wildlife Sanctuaries (WS), green for Heritage Parks, and light green for Other NPs & WSs. The areas are numbered 1 through 30. A legend in the bottom right corner explains the color coding.

- National Parks (NP)
- Wildlife Sanctuaries (WS)
- Heritage Parks
- Other NPs & WSs

[illegible]

The Primates of Thailand

Thailand is home to 18 native non-human primate species, comprising 25 taxa (species and subspecies): two lorises, six macaques, six colobines, and four gibbons. Further investigation into their genetic makeup will, however, likely yield a few more taxa. There is also a possibility that the Pygmy Slow Loris *Xanthonycticebus pygmaeus* might occur in parts of Trat Province. In addition, there is a non-native free-ranging population of Vervet Monkey *Chlorocebus aethiops* (otherwise endemic to far NE Africa) in the Minburi District of Bangkok – escapees from the Safari World. All native primates are protected by the country's Wildlife Conservation and Protection Act, B.E. 2562 (2019). The Act further makes provisions, among other things, for offences and penalties in the trafficking and illegal possession of CITES-listed species.

Thailand is in the Indomalayan biogeographic realm and comprises terrestrial ecoregions (Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests, Tropical and Subtropical Dry Broadleaf Forests, and Mangroves), freshwater ecoregions, and marine ecoregions. Much of Thailand is in the Indo-Burma Biodiversity Hotspot, the extreme south falls into the Sundaland Biodiversity Hotspot. Thailand is generally hot and humid with a tropical monsoon climate. Tropical storms and typhoons provide most of the moisture to the northern regions, and both the monsoon and local storms impact the central region. Surrounded by seas, the south receives higher rainfall, giving it a higher plant and animal diversity. Thailand's protected areas are estimated to cover 19% of the country's land area. The main categories of protected areas in Thailand include:

- Wildlife Sanctuaries (IUCN Category Ia)
- National Parks (IUCN Category II)
- Marine Protected Areas (IUCN Category II)
- Forest Parks (IUCN Category III)
- Non-Hunting Areas (IUCN Category VI)
- Class I Watershed Protection Forest (IUCN Category 1b)
- Mangrove Forest Reserves (IUCN Category VI)
- Botanical Gardens and Arboreta

ISBN 978-1-7372851-3-7



9 781737 285137



SPECIES SURVIVAL COMMISSION