

RAFFLES' BANDED LANGUR
WORKING GROUP

presents

PRIMATES OF JOHOR





INTRODUCTION

**Get to know the 6 species of
non-human primates in Johor,
Peninsular Malaysia!**

Johor has a rich biodiversity heritage which we must treasure and protect. In this brochure, we share information about the primates, the conservation challenges that they face, and how all of us can help. The 4 areas highlighted in the map are some of the protected places where we can see and appreciate these primates in the wild.



Diurnal



RAFFLES' BANDED LANGUR

(Presbytis femoralis femoralis)

IUCN Status: **Endangered**

The Raffles' Banded Langur is found only in the Malaysian states of Johor and Pahang; and the Republic of Singapore, and nowhere else in the world. It is black in colour with whitish bands (hence the name) running down the chest, inner arms and underside of thighs. Being very shy, it rarely comes down to the ground. Commonly mistaken for the Dusky Langur, Banded Langur infants are born white while those of Dusky Langur are orange.



Diurnal



DUSKY LANGUR

(*Trachypithecus
obscurus obscurus*)

IUCN Status: Least Concern

Also known as the Spectacled Leaf Monkey, the Dusky Langur has distinctive white-coloured rings around the eyes and mouth. Infants are born orange in colour. This subspecies is only found in Peninsular Malaysia, from south in Johor to north in Perlis. It mainly feeds on leaves, fruits, and flowers and may sometimes consume insects. Being less shy than the Raffles' Banded Langur, the Dusky Langur is relatively easier to see.



Diurnal



LONG-TAILED MACAQUE

(Macaca fascicularis fascicularis)

IUCN Status: Least Concern

One of the most widespread monkeys in Asia, the Long-tailed Macaque is common along forest edges, mangrove and coastal habitats, and urban areas. The Long-tailed Macaque is probably the first monkey species you would see in nature areas. It is highly adaptable and feeds on plants and small animals such as insects and crabs (hence the other common name: Crab-eating Macaque).



Diurnal



SOUTHERN PIG-TAILED MACAQUE

(*Macaca nemestrina*)

IUCN Status: **Vulnerable**

The Southern Pig-tailed Macaque has a characteristic short tail which looks like that of a pig. It also has a tuft of black hair on the top of the head which makes its face appear like a heart shape. The Pig-tailed Macaque is highly adaptable like the Long-tailed Macaque, and can sometimes be seen feeding on the ground on fruits and small animals like rats around plantations.



Nocturnal



SUNDA SLOW LORIS

(*Nycticebus coucang*)

IUCN Status: **Vulnerable**

Also known as the Greater Slow Loris, the Sunda Slow Loris can be found in Peninsular Malaysia, the Republic of Singapore, Indonesia (Sumatra), and Thailand. It feeds on gum, fruits, insects, bird eggs and leaves. It is active in the night, and even though it moves slowly, it can actually act quick when needed. Slow Lorises are the only venomous primates in the world.



Diurnal



MALAYSIAN WHITE- HANDED GIBBON

(Hylobates lar lar)

IUCN Status: **Endangered**

Also known as the Lar Gibbon, the White-handed Gibbon does not have a tail. This subspecies is only found in Peninsular Malaysia. It feeds mainly on fruits, young shoots, leaves and insects. It is difficult to see but its calls (often in the mornings) are unmistakable and resonate in the forest. The White-handed Gibbon swings through the trees with their long arms.

THREATS

Habitat loss

Forest clearance due to palm oil plantations, highways & roads destroys their homes & food resources, leading to population declines & local extinctions.

Hunting & pet trade

Primates caught from the wild are traded as pets & used as props at tourist spots. These activities are cruel & the wild animals suffer in captivity. Their body parts are also eaten or sold as traditional medicine which do not actually cure illnesses or boost health.

Human-wildlife conflict

As the animals lose their forest homes, they come closer to people & urban areas. Feeding these wild animals is harmful to them & will make them approach people.

WHAT DO YOU DO WHEN YOU SEE THEM?

Do not feed them

Feeding them will change their natural behaviour & make them dependent on humans for food. Avoid carrying plastic bags & eating in the presence of monkeys.

Leave them alone

Teasing & touching them will encourage them to react aggressively towards people. Always maintain a 4-5 metre (one car-length) distance from them.

Take action!

Do not keep wild primates as pets. It is cruel for them & dangerous for you. Report illegal wildlife trade & possession to the Department of Wildlife & National Parks Malaysia (Perhilitan) via [1800-885-151](tel:1800-885-151) (Hotline) or [+60 19-356 4194](tel:+60193564194) (Whatsapp).

**IUCN status accurate as of 2015 assessment*

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