

RECORDED SPECIES OF NON-HUMAN PRIMATES IN CAMBODIA AND THEIR PRESENT STATUS

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The Cambodian primates have been rarely studied in comparison with neighboring countries in South East Asia. Surveys have been mainly conducted in protected areas, and recently are conducted by NGOs like Fauna and Flora International (FFI), government agencies and oversea researchers including some from Japan. Primate fauna is rich in Cambodia; three species of douc (*Pygathrix spp.*; Rawson & Roos, 2008) which were recorded from Snoul wildlife Sanctuary (Walston *et al.*, 2001), Phnom Penh wildlife Sanctuary (Timmins & Ou, 2001), Mondulkiri Protected Forest (Long *et al.*, 2000), Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary and Conservation International site in Voensei district, Ratanakiri Province (Rawson & Roos, 2008); yellow cheek crested gibbons (*Nomascus gabriellae*) from Ratanakiri Province (Channa, 2009), while two species of slow loris (*Nycticebus bengalensis* and (*N. pygmaeus*) were recorded in eastern mountain range (Pro Wildlife & Nekaris, 2006). The distribution of macaques were recorded; long-tailed, 9 of 24 Provinces, while rhesus macaques, 3 northeastern provinces; pig-tailed, 5; stump-tailed, 3 (Oi, 2008). The long-tailed macaque was considered as common species and has been imported to United State of America and China (Eudey, 2008). Exploitation for use in traditional medicine, loss of habitat from logging, and especially the trade of primates are the major reasons for declining populations

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