

DISTRIBUTION PATTERN AND CURRENT STATUS OF LONG-TAILED MACAQUES (*Macaca fascicularis*) AND LUTUNGS (*Trachypithecus auratus*) IN THE LOMBOK ISLAND, INDONESIA

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Population survey of long-tailed macaques and lutungs was carried out between 2001 and 2009 intermittently in the Lombok Island. In total 709 individuals of long-tailed macaques were recorded from 44 groups at 27 different localities. They were found in the coastal-mangrove forests, secondary forests, river banks, temples forests, orchards and crop fields as well as sub-montane forests and savanna in the highland of Mt Rinjani (3726m a.s.l.). Most of the localities (63%) and groups (66%) detected were in the forests around Mt Rinjani only where the wide forest cover remain in the island. About half of those groups had close contacts with human beings; 45.6% of them were provisioned and 50% of them raid crops to some extent. The mean size of provisioned groups was larger than that of non-provisioned groups (19.0 and 7.1 individuals respectively, $\chi^2=5.476$, $P<0.05$). The population of lutungs was not so large on the island; 109 individuals were confirmed in 19 groups at 17 different localities. Among them, 76% of the localities and 79% of groups were in the forests around Mt. Rinjani. Lutungs preferred to secondary and disturbed forests and orchards. The continuous habitat loss (logging and shifting cultivation) during these decades could affect on the population decreases of these species. Further, recent development of ecotourism practices may be one of possible reasons to accelerate long-tailed macaque's dependence on the human leftover foods.

Keywords: Lombok Island, Gunung Rinjani, *Macaca fascicularis*, *Trachypithecus auratus*