

Frankfurt Zoological Society: “Vietnam Primate Conservation Program” and the Endangered Primate Rescue Center, Vietnam - Report 2011

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Key words: Primates, Vietnam, Frankfurt Zoological Society, Vietnam Primate Conservation Program, Endangered Primate Rescue Center

Summary

The “Vietnam Primate Conservation Program” of Frankfurt Zoological Society continued with all approved project parts: the Endangered Primate Rescue Center, the “Delacour’s langur Conservation Project” in Van Long Nature Reserve, the “Red-shanked douc langur Research and Conservation Project” in Son Tra Nature Reserve, Danang, the “Hatinh langur Reintroduction Project” at Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park and the “Grey-shanked douc langur Conservation Project” in Kon Ka Kinh National Park, Gia Lai Province.

At the end of 2011 the EPRC housed 150 primates. During the year 21 individuals were born at the center, and 21 died. Four individuals were confiscated and brought to the EPRC. Two Hatinh langurs were transferred to Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park for reintroduction and 3 Delacour’s langurs were released into Van Long Nature Reserve. In 2011 the center received about 19,000 visitors; 13,000 foreigners and 6,000 Vietnamese.

As part of the “Delacour’s langur Conservation Project” a Delacour’s family including a male, female and a male offspring was health checked and prepared for release at the EPRC, and in August introduced into Van Long Nature Reserve. The three released animals were equipped with GPS-radio collars and monitored for about one year.

The “Red-shanked douc langur Research and Conservation Project” in Son Tra Nature Reserve continues during the year. High impacts to the area through road construction activities, tourism, poaching, trapping and collection of non-timber forest products were recorded with negative impacts to the habitat.

The joint project of Frankfurt Zoological Society and Cologne Zoo to release captive bred individuals from the Endangered Primate Rescue Center into Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park has been a failure. The omission to continue habituation initially resulted in the inability to recapture the animals for the final release. .

The “Grey-shanked douc langur Conservation Project” in Kon Ka Kinh National Park carried out several activities to strengthen protection and continued studies on biology and ecology of grey-shanked douc langurs.

The “Vietnam Primate Conservation Program” received basic financial support from Frankfurt Zoological Society and Leipzig Zoo. Several other sources including conservation organizations, zoos and private donors contributed also to the continuation of the projects. We are grateful for all of the support which makes the work for conservation of highly endangered primate species on the brink of extinction possible.

Hội Động vật học Frankfurt: “Chương trình Bảo tồn Linh trưởng Việt Nam” và Trung tâm Cứu hộ Linh trưởng Nguy cấp, Việt Nam – Báo cáo 2011

Tóm tắt

“Chương trình Bảo tồn Linh trưởng Việt Nam” được Hội Động vật học Frankfurt tài trợ lâu dài với nhiều dự án như Trung tâm Cứu hộ Linh trưởng Nguy cấp, tỉnh Ninh Bình, “Dự án Bảo tồn voọc mông trắng” tại Khu Bảo tồn thiên nhiên đất ngập nước Vân Long, tỉnh Ninh Bình, “Dự án Nghiên cứu và Bảo tồn voọc chà vá chân đỏ” tại Khu Bảo tồn thiên nhiên Sơn Trà, Đà Nẵng, “Dự án Tái hòa nhập voọc Hà Tĩnh” tại Vườn Quốc gia Phong Nha-Kẻ Bàng, tỉnh Quảng Bình và “Dự án Nghiên cứu và Bảo tồn voọc chà vá chân xám” tại Vườn Quốc gia Kon Ka Kinh, tỉnh Gia Lai.

Đến cuối năm 2011, Trung tâm Cứu hộ Linh trưởng Nguy cấp đã cứu hộ và chăm nuôi khoảng 150 cá thể linh trưởng. Trong năm 2011 đã có 21 cá thể linh trưởng được sinh sản và có 21 cá thể bị tử vong. Tiếp nhận 4 cá thể và chuyển giao 2 cá thể voọc Hà Tĩnh tới Vườn Quốc gia Phong Nha-Kẻ Bàng cho kế hoạch tiếp tục tái hòa nhập. Ba cá thể voọc mông trắng được tái hòa nhập vào tự nhiên tại Khu Bảo tồn thiên nhiên đất ngập nước Vân Long. Trong năm 2011, Trung tâm Cứu hộ Linh trưởng Nguy cấp đã tiếp đón 13.000 lượt khách thăm quan, 9.000 lượt là khách nước ngoài và 6.000 lượt khách Việt Nam.

“Dự án Bảo tồn voọc mông trắng” được chuẩn bị một gia đình loài voọc mông trắng bao gồm một con đực (F1) một con cái (F1) và một con đực bán trưởng thành (F2) đã được chuẩn bị ở EPRC cho thả lại tự nhiên, và trong tháng 8, động vật đã được tái hòa nhập vào Khu bảo tồn thiên nhiên đất ngập nước Vân Long. Cả ba cá thể đã được gắn chip GPS tiếp sóng vệ tinh và được theo dõi trong một năm.

“Dự án Nghiên cứu và Bảo tồn loài voọc chà vá chân đỏ” tại Khu Bảo tồn thiên nhiên Sơn Trà, TP Đà Nẵng vẫn được thực hiện. Đã có nhiều ảnh hưởng tiêu cực tới khu bảo tồn như nhiều hoạt động liên quan đến mở rộng đường xá trên đảo Sơn Trà dẫn đến nhiều cây cối bị khai thác, du lịch phát triển, săn bắn, bẫy bắt và nhiều hoạt động thu lượm sản phẩm rừng khác vẫn diễn ra.

Đồng hợp tác giữa Hội Động vật học Frankfurt và Vườn thú Cologne nhằm tái hòa nhập linh trưởng quý hiếm được sinh sản trong điều kiện nuôi nhốt tại EPRC trở về tự nhiên chưa được thành công như mong muốn. Dự án đã chưa thực hiện được việc luyện động vật trở về chuồng nhốt tạm thời sau khi thả chúng vào khu bán hoang dã, do vậy đã không bắt chúng trở lại chuồng để tái hòa nhập vào tự nhiên theo kế hoạch.

“Dự án Nghiên cứu và Bảo tồn voọc chà vá chân xám” tại Vườn Quốc gia Kon Ka Kinh, Gia Lai được thực hiện tích cực với công tác tuần tra kiểm soát rừng nhằm tăng cường cho công tác bảo vệ rừng tận gốc, tuyên truyền bảo tồn cho học sinh tại trường học trong vùng đệm và nghiên cứu ngoại nghiệp thường xuyên tại Vườn quốc gia Kon Ka Kinh.

“Dự án Chương trình Bảo tồn Linh trưởng Việt Nam” đã được tài trợ phần lớn từ Hội Động vật học Frankfurt và Vườn thú Leipzig. Một số nguồn khác từ các tổ chức bảo tồn, vườn thú và nhiều cá nhân hảo tâm đã tích cực hỗ trợ cho các hoạt động của dự án được duy trì. Chúng tôi xin trân trọng cảm tạ tới tất cả các cá nhân và tổ chức đã tài trợ và ủng hộ cho dự án nhằm hướng tới mục tiêu bảo tồn các loài thú linh trưởng nguy cấp đang đứng trước bờ vực vị tuyệt chủng.

Introduction

The “Vietnam Primate Conservation Program” of Frankfurt Zoological Society continued with all approved project parts during the year. A highlight of the program which started in 1993 has been the release of captive bred Delacour's langurs into Van Long Nature Reserve.

Endangered Primate Rescue Center

Staff

The EPRC operates with a staff of 20 Vietnamese workers. The foreign head keeper Elke Schwierz from Leipzig Zoo continued her work from autumn 2010 to end of 2011.

In March 2011 Jochen Menner started volunteer work at the center, and in September two additional volunteers from the German “DED-Weltwärts-Programm”, Lisbeth Siebert-Lang and Johannes Auth, begun to work at the center.

In July through August Jeremy Phan collected data at the center for his master thesis. [See report in this issue: Phan & Stevens (2012): A comparative study of activity budgets in captive and semi-free ranging Hatinh and Delacour’s langurs (*Trachypithecus hatinhensis* and *T. delacouri*). Vietnamese J. Primatol. 2(1), 55-66.]

Nguyen Thi Thu Hien continued her work as Vietnamese project manager for the EPRC and as project officer for the “Vietnam Primate Conservation Program”.

Primates at the EPRC

At the end of 2011 the EPRC housed 150 primates, including 124 langurs in 9 species, 19 gibbons in four species, and 10 lorises in two species. In cooperation with Forest Protection authorities 3 grey-shanked douc langurs and one pygmy loris were confiscated and brought to the EPRC. During the year 21 individuals were born (1,1 Delacour’s langur, 4,1+3? Hatinh langur, 1,0 Francois’ langur, 2,1 red-shanked douc langur, 2,2 grey-shanked douc langur, 0,1 northern white-cheeked gibbon, 0,1 southern white-cheeked gibbon, 1,0 northern yellow-cheeked gibbon). Twenty one primates died at the center.

Two male Hatinh langurs were transferred on 24.3.11 to Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park for reintroduction, and 3 Delacour’s langurs were transferred on 20.8.11 to Van Long Nature Reserve and released on 22.8.11.

Education and PR activities

In 2011 the EPRC received about 13,000 foreign and 6,000 Vietnamese visitors. Nearly all foreign visitors to Cuc Phuong National Park visit the EPRC while Vietnamese visitors to the park travel mostly by package tour busses to the park’s center and don’t spend much time around the park head quarters where the EPRC is located. All visitors to the center are accompanied by guides from the national park which inform about the critical situation of wildlife in Vietnam and the goal of the EPRC.

Tours from schools in Hanoi were organized to visit the EPRC with special information programs.

Vietnam TV reported twice about wildlife protection and the EPRC’s work for highly endangered Vietnamese primates.

“Delacour’s langur Conservation Project” in Van Long Nature Reserve

After several years of studies of the Delacour’s langur (*Trachypithecus delacouri*), including ecology, behaviour, nutrition, genetics and habitat requirements Van Long Nature Reserve was chosen as the reintroduction site for captive bred individuals. A Delacour’s family including a male, female and a male offspring was health checked and prepared for release at the EPRC, and in August introduced into Van Long Nature Reserve. The three released animals were equipped with

GPS-radio collars and monitored for about one year, in accordance with the expected life span of the collar batteries. [See report in this issue: Nadler (2012): Reintroduction of the 'Critically Endangered' Delacour's langur (*Trachypithecus delacouri*) – a preliminary report. Vietnamese J. Primatol. 2(1) 67-72].

From February until December Fiona Agmen collected data for her PhD thesis at the Australian National University, in cooperation with the Vietnamese biologists Nguyen Hong Chung and Nguyen Van Linh.

“Red-shanked douc langur Research and Conservation Project” in Son Tra Nature Reserve, Danang

With beginning in 2010 the project continues during the year, managed by Larry Ulibarri. Beside comprehensive observations of the douc langurs the high impact to the area through construction activities, tourism, poaching, trapping and collection of non-timber forest products were recorded.

Various awareness campaigns in Danang City have been conducted beginning with a public exhibition in the center of the city which attracted about eight thousand local people including students and children.

Special canopy bridges were designed for Son Tra Nature Reserve to provide the possibility for contact between douc langur groups which are divided by the large gaps created by road construction. Completion of the canopy bridge component will be early in 2013.

[See report in this issue: Ulibarri L & Streicher U (2012): The “Son Tra douc langur Research and Conservation Project” of Frankfurt Zoological Society. Vietnamese J. Primatol. 2(1) 37-46].

“Hatinh langur Reintroduction Project” at Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park

The joint project of Frankfurt Zoological Society and Cologne Zoo to release captive bred individuals from the Endangered Primate Rescue Center was managed by Dirk Euler. Despite his high efforts to correct the negligence of former project management finally the project has been a failure and didn't meet the expectations. In September 2007 eight habituated Hatinh langurs from a 5 ha semi-wild area at the Endangered Primate Rescue Center were transferred to a 20 ha semi-wild area in Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park for adaptation prior release into the national park.

Through the omission of continued habituation efforts, the animals became unhabituated in a short time and recapture for the final release was not possible. Despite the animals being equipped with radio collars no efforts were made to locate the sleeping places of the group as an option for the recapture. In March 2011 two captive bred male Hatinh langurs were transferred from the EPRC to Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park with the aim to attract the group in the semi-wild area to a large cage, but also this method failed. The Hatinh langurs in the semi-wild area only paid attention to the new arrivals for a short time and from distance.

Intensive and time consuming observations of the group inside the semi-wild area were started to identify preferred locations to place a trap cage for the langurs.

In May 2011 a security assessment for the release site was carried out and confirmed the safety of the release area. No poaching with guns was reported but snaring still exists. The migration of the released langurs into other parts of the national park places them at greater risk of poaching.

“Grey-shanked douc langur Conservation Project” in Kon Ka Kinh National Park, Gia Lai Province (by Ha Thang Long)

The project continues under management of Dr. Ha Thang Long. During 2011, the project successfully conducted three main objectives to improve conservation in Kon Ka Kinh National Park. These objectives include:

- Improving capacity of rangers in Kon Ka Kinh National Park through activities such as:
 - on-the-job training for rangers in order to monitoring wildlife in the park;
 - supplying essential field equipments to conduct field work. Six park rangers were selected to participate in a training course in the park’s headquarter. Rangers were taught methods to monitor primates and small carnivores. Fourteen rangers of 3 ranger stations (Ayun, De Btuck, and Ko Roong) were trained by project staff and rangers which were previously trained. Five transects with a total length of about 15 km were established to monitor the grey-shanked douc langur population. Four binoculars, 2 digital cameras, 2 GPS units and 2 desktop computers were equipped in 2 ranger stations.
- Raising awareness on wildlife conservation and forest protection to local communities surrounding Kon Ka Kinh National Park. An “Education Team” which consists of 12 local teachers of 7 secondary schools and 4 park staff were trained. The project supported the “Education Team” of the park to conduct 28 visits to 7 schools in 2011. About 350 school children attended the lectures on forest protection and conservation of grey-shanked douc langurs. A sign board was constructed in the main entrance of the park with content written in both Vietnamese and Bana language.

Studying biodiversity of the park as well as distribution, population density and ecology of primates in the park. Six primate species were recorded in the park. A distribution map of primate fauna was generated. A master student of Danang University successfully conducted research on “Nutrition and Feeding behaviour of grey-shanked douc langurs in the Kon Ka Kinh National Park”. [See report in this issue: Nguyen Thi Tinh et al. (2012): The feeding behaviour and phytochemical food content of grey-shanked douc langurs (*Pygathrix cinerea*) at Kon Ka Kinh National Park, Vietnam. Vietnamese J. Primatol. 2(1), 25-35].

Financial support

The “Delacour’s langur Conservation Project”, the “Hatinh langur Reintroduction Project”, and the “Grey-shanked douc langur Conservation Project” were supported by Frankfurt Zoological Society. The Mohammed Bin Zayed Conservation Fund and Denver Zoological Society supported generously the reintroduction of the Delacour’s langurs into Van Long Nature Reserve with surveys, the necessary involvement of the surrounding communes, equipment and the monitoring for the langurs. The “Red-shanked douc langur Research and Conservation Project” was supported by Frankfurt Zoological Society, the Endangered Primate Conservation Fund, the Primate Society of Great Britain, Margot Marsh Biodiversity Foundation, and private donors.

The work of the Endangered Primate Rescue Center was mainly supported by Leipzig Zoo, the International Primate Protection League (IPPL) and the ARCUS Foundation. The Zoological Society of Philadelphia supported operation costs of the center, and a donation was also received from the Zoological Society for the Conservation of Species and Populations, Germany. We would also like to thank many individuals which contributed through our Adopt-a-Monkey Program to the maintenance of the EPRC.

We are grateful for all of these supports which make the work possible towards the conservation of highly endangered primate species which are on the brink of extinction.

Publications, reports and presentations resulting from the FZS “Vietnam Primate Conservation Program” and the Endangered Primate Rescue Center

The fifth issue of the *Vietnamese Journal of Primatology* was published in September 2011. The Journal can be ordered at the EPRC but is also available on the website of the EPRC (www.primatecenter.org), the website of the IUCN/Primate Specialist group and on the website of Frankfurt Zoological Society (www.zgf.de).

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Appendix

Register of primates at the EPRC 2011 – up to date 31.12.2011

(□*Species only kept in EPRC and nowhere else in the world)

No.	Date of arrival	Sex	Date born or estimated	Sire	Dam	Source	Current status
Delacour's langur <i>Trachypithecus delacouri</i> (*)							
1-01	Jan.93	M	1990	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
1-02	Jan.93	M	1990	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
1-04	17.5.94	M	1993	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
1-06	28.7.96	F	28.7.96	1-01	1-03	born EPRC	EPRC
1-07	21.2.98	M	21.2.98	1-01	1-03	born EPRC	EPRC
1-09	3.4.01	F	3.4.01	1-01	1-03	born EPRC	20.8.11 to Van Long
1-10	4.6.01	M	4.6.01	1-02	1-05	born EPRC	20.8.11 to Van Long
1-12	7.12.02	M	7.12.02	1-01	1-03	born EPRC	EPRC
1-13	9.7.03	F	9.7.03	1-02	1-06	born EPRC	EPRC
1-15	14.7.04	M	14.7.04	1-01	1-03	born EPRC	EPRC
1-16	1.6.05	M	1.6.05	1-04	1-08	born EPRC	EPRC
1-17	27.10.05	F	27.10.05	1-02	1-06	born EPRC	EPRC
1-18	19.4.07	M	19.4.07	1-04	1-08	born EPRC	EPRC
1-19	8.1.08	M	8.1.08	1-02	1-06	born EPRC	EPRC
1-20	30.1.08	M	30.1.08	1-10	1-09	born EPRC	20.8.11 to Van Long
1-21	29.7.08	F	29.7.08	1-07	1-13	born EPRC	EPRC
1-23	20.5.10	F	20.5.10	1-02	1-06	born EPRC	EPRC
1-25	20.3.11	M	20.3.11	1-07	1-13	born EPRC	EPRC
1-26	29.6.11	F	27.6.11	1-10	1-09	born EPRC	EPRC
Hatinh langur <i>Trachypithecus hatinhensis</i> (*)							
2-01	11.5.93	M	1990	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
2-03	13.1.94	F	1993	wild	2-02	confiscated	EPRC
2-05	9.4.94	F	1994	wild	2-04	confiscated	EPRC
2-09	14.1.96	F	ad.	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
2-10	6.2.96	M	6.2.96	2-01	2-08	born EPRC	EPRC
2-11	27.4.96	F	27.4.96	2-01	2-04	born EPRC	EPRC
2-12	27.11.96	M	1995	wild	wild	from private	EPRC
2-13	28.3.97	M	28.3.97	2-01	2-09	born EPRC	EPRC
2-14	22.5.97	F	22.5.97	2-01	2-08	born EPRC	EPRC
2-17	11.12.97	F	1994	wild	wild	from tourists	EPRC
2-20	11.3.98	F	1995	wild	wild	from tourists	EPRC
2-22	24.2.99	M	24.2.99	2-01	2-08	born EPRC	EPRC
2-23	9.4.99	M	9.4.99	2-01	2-09	born EPRC	EPRC
2-24	25.3.00	M	25.3.00	2-15	2-17	born EPRC	24.3.11 to Phong Nha
2-26	20.11.00	M	20.11.00	2-15	2-11	born EPRC	24.3.11 to Phong Nha
2-27	7.1.01	F	7.1.01	2-15	2-20	born EPRC	EPRC
2-32	4.4.02	F	4.4.02	2-15	2-17	born EPRC	EPRC
2-36	14.11.03	F	14.11.03	2-12	2-05	born EPRC	EPRC
2-41	28.11.04	M	28.11.04	2-01	2-09	born EPRC	EPRC
2-46	1.8.05	F	ca. 2004	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
2-47	27.11.05	M	27.11.05	2-12	2-05	born EPRC	EPRC
2-48	14.2.06	F	14.2.06	2-15	2-11	born EPRC	EPRC
2-49	29.6.06	F	29.6.06	14-01	2-14	born EPRC	EPRC
2-50	28.9.06	M	28.9.06	2-12	2-03?	born EPRC	†11.4.11
2-51	20.10.06	M	20.10.06	2-10	2-27	born EPRC	EPRC
2-52	31.10.06	F	31.10.06	2-10	2-32	born EPRC	EPRC

2-53	10.12.06	M	10.12.06	2-15	2-20	born EPRC	EPRC
2-54	30.3.07	M	30.3.07	2-15	2-17	born EPRC	EPRC
2-56	??9.07	M	??9.07	2-12	2-36	born EPRC	EPRC
2-57	18.3.08	F	18.3.08	14-01	2-14	born EPRC	EPRC
2-58	19.5.08	F	19.5.08	2-15	2-11	born EPRC	EPRC
2-59	29.12.08	M	29.12.08	2-12	2-03	born EPRC	EPRC
2-60	1.4.09	M	1.4.09	2-10	2-27	born EPRC	EPRC
2-62	??5.09	M	??5.09	2-12	2-05	born EPRC	EPRC
2-63	4.6.09	F	4.6.09	2-15	2-20	born EPRC	EPRC
2-64	20.1.10	M	20.1.10	14-01	2-14	born EPRC	EPRC
2-68	28.10.10	M	28.10.10	2-15	2-20	born EPRC	EPRC
2-69	27.11.10	M	27.11.10	2-01	2-09	born EPRC	†12.2.11
2-70	2.3.11	F	2.3.11	2-47	2-46	born EPRC	†2.3.11
2-71	3.2.11	M	3.2.11	2-13	2-36	born EPRC	†5.2.11
2-72	13.2.11	M	13.2.11	2-10	2-27	born EPRC	†30.6.11
2-73	5.3.11	M	5.3.11	2-15	2-17	born EPRC	EPRC
2-74	6.4.11	M	6.4.11	2-10	2-32	born EPRC	EPRC
2-75	x.5.11	?	x.5.11	2-12	2-03	born EPRC	EPRC
2-76	x.5.11	?	x.5.11	2-12	2-05	born EPRC	EPRC
2-77	24.11.11	?	24.11.11	2-47	2-46	born EPRC	EPRC

Black langur *Trachypithecus hatinhensis* morph "ebenus" (*)

14-01	12.1.98	M	1996	wild	wild	from tourists	EPRC
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Laos langur *Trachypithecus laotum* (*)

3-01	26.9.95	M	1995	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
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Grey langur *Trachypithecus crepusculus*

4-04	22.1.97	F	1996	wild	wild	from private	EPRC
4-05	14.4.00	F	1999	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
4-07	24.1.02	F	24.1.02	4-06	4-04	born EPRC	EPRC

Cat Ba langur *Trachypithecus poliocephalus* (*)

15-01	8.11.98	F	1998	wild	wild	Cat Ba NP	EPRC
15-04	2.6.03	M	2.6.03	15-02	15-01	born EPRC	EPRC
15-06	1.3.10	M	1.3.10	15-04	15-01	born EPRC	EPRC

Francois' langur *Trachypithecus francoisi*

17-01	8.1.02	F	1997	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
17-02	30.9.05	M	2003	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
17-05	27.2.11	M	27.2.11	17-2	17-01	born EPRC	EPRC

Red-shanked douc langur x Hatinh langur *Pygathrix nemaeus* x *Trachypithecus hatinhensis*

18-01	14.10.03	F	14.10.03	6-9/12?	2-03	born EPRC	EPRC
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Red-shanked douc langur *Pygathrix nemaeus*

6-02	17.3.96	F	1992	wild	wild	confiscated	†26.1.11
6-05	8.5.97	M	ad.	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
6-06	24.5.97	M	1994	wild	wild	from tourists	EPRC
6-09	10.7.97	M	1997	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
6-12	28.11.97	M	1997	wild	wild	from tourists	EPRC
6-14	12.1.98	M	1996	wild	wild	from tourists	EPRC
6-16	2.4.98	M	1994	wild	wild	from tourists	EPRC
6-21	30.12.98	F	30.12.98	6-05	6-02	born EPRC	EPRC

6-28	19.8.00	M	1996	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
6-29	25.4.01	M	25.4.01	6-05	6-13	born EPRC	EPRC
6-31	21.4.02	F	21.4.02	6-06	6-02	born EPRC	EPRC
6-32	24.2.03	F	24.2.03	6-06	6-02	born EPRC	†23.2.11
6-37	25.8.04	M	25.8.04	6-06	6-02	born EPRC	EPRC
6-38	13.12.04	F	ad.	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
6-39	13.4.05	M	ad.	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
6-41	9.5.05	F	9.5.05	6-12	6-21	born EPRC	EPRC
6-42	11.6.05	M	April 05	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
6-46	17.8.06	F	2001	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
6-53	17.10.07	F	2003	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
6-55	2.2.08	F	2.2.08	6-28	6-46	born EPRC	EPRC
6-56	6.2.08	F	6.2.08	6-08	6-30	born EPRC	†5.3.11
6-58	27.3.08	F	27.3.08	6-16	6-32	born EPRC	EPRC
6-60	20.7.08	M	2007	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
6-61	14.3.09	M	14.3.09	6-12	6-21	born EPRC	†14.2.11
6-62	17.3.09	M	17.3.09	6-28	6-31	born EPRC	EPRC
6-63	9.6.09	M	2002	wild	wild	conf. Hue	†2.1.11
6-64	31.3.10	F	ad.	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
6-67	2.5.10	M	2.5.10	6-16	6-32	born EPRC	†20.1.11
6-69	19.8.10	M	19.8.10	6-28	6-46	born EPRC	EPRC
6-70	21.8.10	M	21.8.10	6-16	6-38	born EPRC	†15.2.11
6-72	21.3.11	M	21.3.11	6-12	6-21	born EPRC	†21.3.11
6-73	19.5.11	F	19.5.11	6-06	6-53	born EPRC	EPRC
6-74	27.6.11	M	27.6.11	6-05	6-64	born EPRC	EPRC

Grey-shanked douc langur *Pygathrix cinerea* (☆)

7-04	4.8.97	M	1994	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
7-09	13.2.01	M	ca.1996	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
7-11	15.12.01	F	ca. 1997	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
7-13	12.7.02	F	ad.	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
7-14	18.8.02	M	1998	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
7-16	11.12.02	M	ad.	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
7-19	13.3.03	M	subad.(1998)	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
7-24	15.1.04	F	15.1.04	7-04	7-13	born EPRC	EPRC
7-25	9.11.04	M	2000	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
7-28	6.6.05	F	6.6.05	7-01	7-11	born EPRC	EPRC
7-29	14.8.05	F	ca. 2005	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
7-30	9.11.05	F	ad.	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
7-34	19.10.06	F	2000	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
7-37	24.12.06	M	2003	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
7-39	17.3.07	M	2003	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
7-40	10.10.07	M	10.10.07	7-09	7-34	born EPRC	EPRC
7-45	5.12.08	F	2007	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
7-46	4.3.09	M	2005	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
7-47	11.3.09	M	2004	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
7-48	8.3.09	F	8.3.09	7-19	7-30	born EPRC	EPRC
7-49	8.4.09	M	2009	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
7-52	25.2.10	M	2005	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
7-55	6.5.10	M	6.5.10	7-09	7-34	born EPRC	EPRC
7-56	17.4.11	F	17.4.11	7-04	7-13	born EPRC	EPRC
7-57	25.4.11	F	ad.	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
7-58	25.4.11	F	2/2011	wild	7-57	confiscated	†3.10.11
7-59	16.4.11	M	16.4.11	7-19	7-29	born EPRC	EPRC

7-60	28.4.11	F	28.4.11	7-25	7-28	born EPRC	EPRC
7-61	28.8.11	M	28.8.11	7-19	7-11	born EPRC	EPRC
7-62	2.12.11	F	2.12.11	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC

Black-shanked douc langur *Pygathrix nigripes*

13-05	15.3.01	M	1996	wild	wild	confiscated	†31.1.11
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Northern white-cheeked gibbon *Nomascus leucogenys*

8-01	30.9.94	F	1993	wild	wild	from foreigner	EPRC
8-03	28.5.02	M	1999	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
8-08	19.11.04	F	2001	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
8-09	9.9.11	F	9.9.11	8-03	8-08	born EPRC	†16.9.11

Southern white-cheeked gibbon *Nomascus siki*

9-02	18.9.93	F	1993	wild	wild	from foreigner	EPRC
9-05	10.11.94	M	1992	wild	wild	from foreigner	EPRC
9-06	24.2.95	F	1993	wild	wild	from tourists	EPRC
9-08	1.12.98	F	1998	wild	wild	from tourists	EPRC
9-09	23.6.99	M	23.6.99	9-05	9-02	born EPRC	EPRC
9-11	25.7.02	F	25.7.02	9-03	9-06	born EPRC	†22.5.11
9-12	17.12.02	M	17.12.02	9-05	9-02	born EPRC	EPRC
9-13	21.11.06	F	21.11.06	9-05	9-02	born EPRC	EPRC
9-15	15.7.09	M	15.7.09	9-05	9-02	born EPRC	EPRC
9-16	23.12.11	F	23.12.11	9-12	9-08	born EPRC	EPRC

Northern yellow-cheeked gibbon *Nomascus annamensis* (*)

20-01	6.2.97	F	1994	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
20-02	9.7.10	M	2005	wild	wild	Cu Chi	†10.2.11
20-03	10.7.11	M	10.7.11	20-01	20-02	born EPRC	†13.11.11
20-04	21.7.11	F	2010	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC

Southern Yellow-cheeked crested gibbon *Nomascus gabriellae*

10-04	3.6.01	F	1997	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
10-05	11.6.04	F	2001	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
10-07	7.10.06	F	2005	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
10-08	7.10.06	F	2005	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC

Northern Slow loris *Nycticebus bengalensis*

11-09	20.11.07	F	ad.	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
11-10	22.6.08	F	ad.	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
11-11	9.5.09	F	ad.	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC

Pygmy loris *Nycticebus pygmaeus*

12-36	22.2.01	M	22.2.01	12-09	12-04	born EPRC	EPRC
12-72	24.2.06	F	ad.	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
12-88	17.5.07	F	ad.	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
12-97	12.4.08	F	ad.	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
12-102	Febr.09	M	2/2009	wild	12-99	born EPRC	†8.1.11
12-103	Febr.09	M	2/2009	wild	12-99	born EPRC	EPRC
12-110	6.8.09	M	2008	wild	wild	from private	EPRC
12-112	29.4.10	M	ad.	wild	wild	confiscated	EPRC
12-113	12.2.11	F	ad.	wild	wild	from private	†1.3.11