

Threats to the world's 25 most endangered primates 2008–2010

Species	Estimated population size	Threats
Madagascar		
Greater Bamboo Lemur <i>Prolemur simus</i>	Not more than 100–160.	Small isolated populations, slash-and-burn agriculture, mining, illegal logging, the cutting of bamboo, hunting with slingshots, reduced availability of drinking water due to climatic change. Intrinsic: extreme dietary specialization and dependency on giant bamboo.
Gray-headed Lemur <i>Eulemur cinereiceps</i>	7,265 ±2,268	Very small range (c.700 km ²), hybridization with <i>E. rufifrons</i> , low population densities, fragmented populations (small population effects, including parasitosis), cyclones, deforestation, hunting.
Sclater's Black Lemur/Blue-Eyed Black Lemur <i>Eulemur flavifrons</i>	450–2,300	Very small range (c.2,700 km ²), forest loss, (slash-and-burn agriculture, selective logging), hunting and trapping and live capture for pet trade.
Northern sportive lemur <i>Lepilemur septentrionalis</i>	Less than 100	Very small range, tree-felling for charcoal, hunting.
Silky Sifaka <i>Propithecus candidus</i>	100-1,000	Very small range, hunting, forest loss (slash-and-burn agriculture, selective logging, fuelwood).
Africa		
Rondo Dwarf Galago <i>Galagoides rondoensis</i>	-	Very small and fragmented range in remnant forest patches, loss if habitat (agricultural encroachment, charcoal production, logging).
Roloway Guenon <i>Cercopithecus diana roloway</i>	-	Hunting (bushmeat trade), forest loss, fragmented populations (numerous documented local extinctions).
Tana River Red Colobus <i>Procolobus rufomitratus</i>	Less than 1,000	Very small and fragmented range, forest loss (agricultural encroachment, selective logging for local use [houses, canoes]), exploitation of non timber products, parasitosis of isolated populations.
Niger Delta Red Colobus Monkey <i>Procolobus epieni</i>	-	Very small range (c.1,500 km ²), habitat degradation, bushmeat hunting, logging (important food trees for the species), change in hydrological regime of marsh forest due to construction of canals
Kipunji <i>Rungwecebus kipunji</i>	c.1,117	Very small and fragmented range (area of occupancy c.12.8 km ²), forest loss, hunting.
Cross River Gorilla <i>Gorilla gorilla diehli</i>	200–300	Restricted range, agricultural encroachment, fires to clear forest or improve pasture, development activities (roads), hunting, wire snares set for other wildlife.
Asia		
Siau Island Tarsier <i>Tarsius tumpara</i>	Low thousands at best	Island population (active volcano), very small range (area of occupancy c.19.4 km ²), high human density, hunting for snack food, habitat degradation.
Javan Slow Loris <i>Nycticebus javanicus</i>	-	Massive trade (traditional medicine and pets), forest loss (agriculture), roads, human

		disturbance
Simakobu or Pig-Tailed Snub-Nose Langur <i>Simias concolor</i>	c.3,347	Island population, forest loss (human encroachment, product extraction, commercial logging, conversion to cash crops and oil palm plantations), hunting.
Delacour's Langur <i>Trachypithecus delacouri</i>	Less than 320	Restricted range (400–450 km ²), fragmented populations (60% occur in isolated populations of less than 20 animals), hunting, primarily for trade in bones, organs and tissues used in traditional medicine.
Golden-headed Langur or Cat Ba Langur <i>Trachypithecus p. poliocephalus</i>	60–70	Island population (karst island of 140 km ²), seven isolated subpopulations, hunting, primarily for trade in bones, organs and tissues used in traditional medicine.
Western Purple-faced Langur <i>Semnopithecus vetulus nestor</i>	-	Forest loss, more than 90% of forest in its range has been lost or fragmented (urbanization and agriculture), dependant on gardens for survival, electrocution (power lines), road kill, dogs, occasional hunting (for pet trade or persecution for crop-raiding).
Grey-shanked Douc Monkey <i>Pygathrix cinerea</i>	600–700	Restricted range and fragmented population, forest loss (agriculture logging, firewood), hunting, including use of snares.
Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey <i>Rhinopithecus avunculus</i>	Less than 200	Restricted range and fragmented population (five isolated localities), forest loss (logging, shifting cultivation), hunting, dam construction (habitat loss and influx of thousands of people, increasing hunting pressure).
Eastern Black Crested Gibbon <i>Nomascus nasutus</i>	c.110	Very small range (c.48 km ²), habitat loss and disturbance (cultivation, pasture, firewood, charcoal production), fragmented populations (small population effects)
Western Hoolock Gibbon <i>Hoolock hoolock</i>	Less than 5,000	Recent very rapid declines in numbers, very fragmented populations (small population effects), forest loss (human encroachment, tea plantations, slash-and-burn cultivation), hunting as food and medicine, and capture for trade.
Sumatran Orangutan <i>Pongo abelii</i>	c.6,600	Recent very rapid declines in numbers, restricted and fragmented range (10 fragmented habitat units), habitat conversion and fragmentation (fires, agriculture and oil palm plantations, roads, logging, encroachment), occasional killing as pests or food, occasional pets.
Central and South America		
Cotton-top Tamarin <i>Saguinus oedipus</i>	Less than 6,000	Forest loss and fragmentation (large-scale agricultural production [cattle] and farming, logging, oil palm plantations, hydroelectric projects), pet trade, capture for biomedical research (past).
Variagated or Brown Spider Monkey <i>Ateles hybridus</i>	-	Restricted ranges of two subspecies, low population densities, forest loss and fragmentation (agriculture, cattle-ranching), hunting, pet trade.
Peruvian Yellow-tailed Woolly Monkey <i>Oreonax flavicauda</i>	-	Restricted range, low population densities in tall premontane, montane and cloud forest, forest loss (agriculture, logging, roads, colonization), hunting (food, pets, fur).