



Appreciation Gift

facebook.com/eprc.asia
www.eprc.asia

Certificate of Sponsorship

This is to certify that **Koning Aap and Shoestring** has just become an
and **Your Way 2 Go**

Animal Lover for having sponsored Loem, Nhat and Lucky

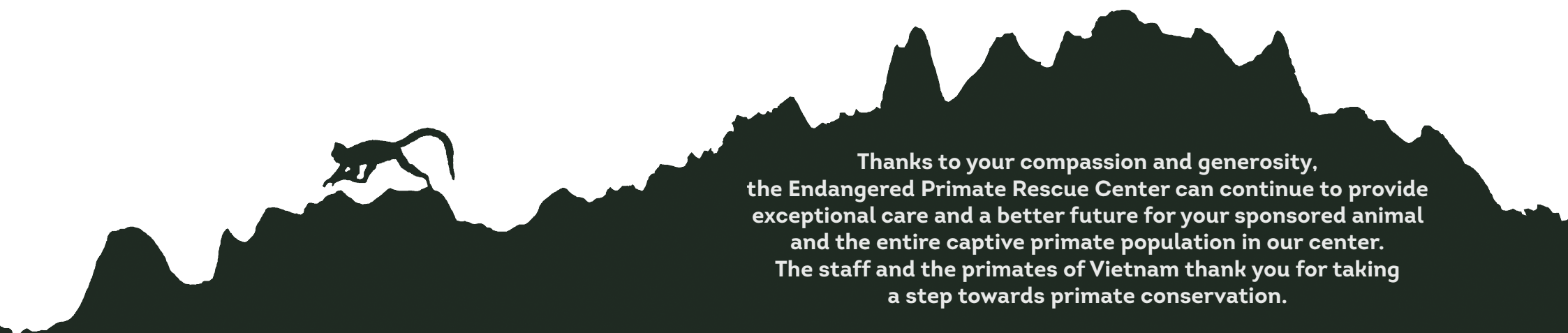
This certificate is valid from 2013 for Loem, Nhat and 2017 for Lucky



EPRC Managing Director

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Sonya Prosser'.

Sonya Prosser

A large black silhouette of a mountain range with a primate leaping across the peaks.

Thanks to your compassion and generosity,
the Endangered Primate Rescue Center can continue to provide
exceptional care and a better future for your sponsored animal
and the entire captive primate population in our center.
The staff and the primates of Vietnam thank you for taking
a step towards primate conservation.



Loem

a Delacour's langur female
(*Trachypithecus delacouri*)

Status: Critically Endangered
Born: 20 May 2010



DESCRIPTION	The black and white coloration and the long bushy tail of the Delacours langur is unique amongst Southeast Asian langurs. The upper body is black, with a sharp demarcation to white from just above the hips to just above the knees. White whiskers on the cheeks are longer than in other Indochinese black langurs, and the hair extends from behind the ears and down the neck where it terminates in a white patch. Males are slightly larger than females at around 60 cm in length with a 90 cm tail, and weighing around 8.5 kg whilst females weigh on average 7.5 kg. Females possess a distinctive 'pubic patch' of white fur and pale skin anterior to the callosities.
GEOGRAPHIC RANGE	This species is endemic to Vietnam and is found only in the North-central part of the country. It occurs in fragmented populations across the provinces of Ninh Binh, Nam Ha, Hoa Binh and Thanh Hoa.
HABITAT AND ECOLOGY	The Delacours langur lives in limestone karst forest, either broadleaf evergreen or evergreen shrubs. They are mainly folivorous, with leaves making up between 60-80 % of the diet and the rest comprising of shoots, fruit, flowers, and bark. Group size averages ten individuals, one adult male, four females and offspring.
THREATS	Hunting for traditional medicine is the major threat. As a result the remaining populations are severely fragmented, limiting their long term viability.
STATUS AND CONSERVATION	<p>The species is listed as Critically Endangered in the 2007 Vietnam Red Data Book and is protected by law under Decree 32/2006 ND-CP:1B.</p> <p>CITES Appendix II- International trade must be controlled in order to avoid utilisation incompatible with their survival.</p> <p>Currently the only viable population occurs in Van Long Nature Reserve. This population is protected by a collaboration between the Ninh Binh Forest Protection Department and community rangers from the local Communes. The EPRC founder Tilo Nadler has been integral in the ongoing protection of this population, he and the EPRC continue to provide key support for this project. Other national actions include an assessment of the remaining small populations for appropriate conservation actions.</p>

About the Delacour's langurs

Loem is one of the last Delacour's langurs remaining in the world when the population of this species is only as small as 250 individuals, strictly distributed in the limestone mountains of Ninh Binh, Hoa Binh and Thanh Hoa. She was born in 2010 to mother Manu, the first Delacour's langur ever to be born in captivity, with whom she's living in the semi-wild area at the moment, and father Hai. Together, they are invaluable animals not only for their rarity, but also for being important research subjects for students and primatologists around the world.

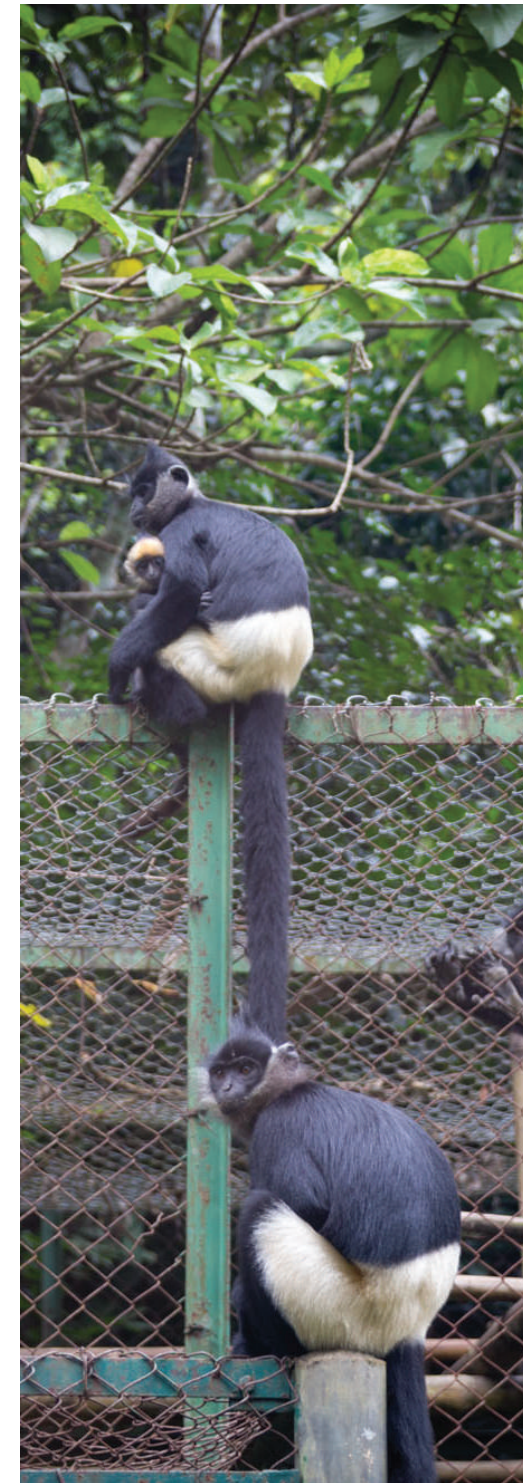
At the present, the semi-wild area of 2 ha primary forest is Loem's home where she can be supplied with fresh leaves all year round. Earlier this year in February, Loem gave birth to a baby for the first time, and it's a girl. They were inseparable in the first couple of months until her daughter was strong enough to start playing on the branch alone. From what our keepers observe in their daily morning check, the whole family is doing well, able to forage, protect one another without human's intervention and showing an impressive confidence in moving smoothly between trees. As a result, they are the top candidates for release in the near future.



Van Long Nature Reserve is the last viable stronghold in the wild for the white-shorts langur where previous captive Delacour's langurs were released to. It's also a famous tourist attraction in Ninh Binh where sightseers can observe this critically endangered primate species from a boat. Hopefully we can see Loem roaming in the limestone mountains of Van Long one day soon.

ENDANGERED PRIMATE RESCUE CENTER
Cuc Phuong National Park

November 2016





ENDANGERED PRIMATE RESCUE CENTER
Cuc Phuong National Park

November 2016



Nhat

a Red-shanked douc langur male
(*Pygathrix nemaeus*)

Status: Endangered

Born: June 2016 in the EPRC

DESCRIPTION The Red-shanked douc langur has a grey 'agouti' colouration on the back, belly and upper arms. Their forearms are white, upper legs black to grey and the lower legs a deep red. The skin on their face is a creamy colour with a paler white colour around the mouth. Their cheek whiskers and tail are white. Males are larger than females averaging 8.8 kg with a head-body length of 59cm, whilst females average 6.6 kg and 54cm.

GEOGRAPHIC RANGE This species is found in Northcentral Vietnam, Central and Southern Laos, and Northeastern Cambodia. The total population is unknown, however the population in Lao is believed to be large and more stable than in Vietnam.

HABITAT AND ECOLOGY Red-shanked douc langurs occur in subtropical and tropical broadleaf evergreen or semi-deciduous forests and to a lesser extent in secondary evergreen and mixed bamboo forests. Diurnal and arboreal, they travel through the canopy feeding predominantly on leaves, but also eat fruits, flowers, buds and bark. They mostly live in family groups of one single male and multi females, but regularly come together into larger groups of up to 50 animals in a fission-fusion association.

THREATS Hunting is the main threat - for subsistence use and traditional medicine - they are also hunted for the international pet trade.

STATUS AND CONSERVATION In Vietnam the species is listed as Critically Endangered in the 2007 Vietnam Red Data Book and is protected by law under Decree 32/2006 ND-CP:1B.

CITES Appendix I - this species is threatened with extinction and international trade is permitted only in exceptional circumstances.

About the Red-shanked douc langurs

There's no **greater misfortune** than being rejected by one's own family. And Nhat, the baby red-shanked douc langur who was born in the EPRC in June 2016, had no other option but to spend his infancy with the human keepers. How? Nhat's father, the only male in the enclosure, somehow disliked the presence of Nhat in the family, and gave him two bites in less than two weeks when Nhat was only in his 3rd week of life. The first bite resulted in a bloody upper lip, while the second bite, more severe and cynical, almost turned Nhat into a one-eyed langur. Despite Nhat's quick recovery from the injuries thanks to our treatment, it would be a risky gamble to attempt to reconcile the broken relationship between Nhat and his father. Thus, we decided to not return Nhat to the cage, but hand-raise Nhat along with several other baby primates instead.

Like other hand-raised baby langurs at this age, Nhat spent most of the day in the baby room, leaning his head into the warm water bottle that was his pillow to sleep and only woke up when the nipple of his milk bottle was pressed onto his lips as many as ten times a day. As he grows older, the amount of milk increases, and the number of feed diminishes. At the moment, he eats eight times a day, including one feed in the night time.



Despite the traumatic experience with his own family, and a minor eyesight disadvantage as a consequence of his father's bite, he's as active and playful as the other baby langurs in the center. Twice a day, Nhat gets the opportunity to hang out in the playground with his peers, who are rescued baby langurs from across the country and most likely will spend the next few years with him in the kindergarten. And he knows how to take advantage of this chance to exercise his muscles and improve his confidence in moving by exploring the playground, the trees and the enrichments thoroughly.

When Nhat reaches the age where milk is no longer a necessary component of his diet, he will start living in the kindergarten, where foster langur mothers will look after him instead of humans.



Did you know that douc langur is called Kleideraffe in German, or "clothed monkey", because of its striking various colors which resembles boots, socks, shirts, jackets, etc? Red-shanked douc langur also has just been chosen as the mascot for Danang city, whose Son Tra Peninsula provides a safe haven for many wild animals, including the red-shanked douc langur. It is our ultimate goal to release Nhat back to the wild one day.

ENDANGERED PRIMATE RESCUE CENTER
Cuc Phuong National Park

November 2016



ENDANGERED PRIMATE RESCUE CENTER
Cuc Phuong National Park

November 2016



Lucky

a Northern
white-cheeked gibbon
(*Nomascus leucogenys*)

Status: Critically Endangered
Born: 2009

DESCRIPTION The male is black with a pronounced crest of fur on the crown and white cheek fur that extends continuously from the ears and under the chin . The adult females are beige to yellow with black faces and a patch of brown to black fur on the top of their head.

GEOGRAPHIC RANGE Found in Northwest Vietnam and Northern Lao, the species did occur until recently in Southern China but is most possibly already locally extinct there.

HABITAT AND ECOLOGY The Northern white-cheeked gibbon prefers lowland and lower montane evergreen forests, but they are currently restricted to higher altitudes due to encroachment pressure. Their diet is seasonal, comprising of various quantities of fruit, leaves, shoots, flowers and insects. Like other gibbon species, they are territorial, living in monogamous pairs with immature offspring.

THREATS The main threat to this species is deforestation through agricultural encroachment into mountainous areas and the extraction of firewood and timber from the remaining forests, especially in China and Vietnam. Hunting for food, traditional "medicines" and the illegal pet trade is also a major threat across their range.

STATUS AND CONSERVATION The species is protected across its range. In Vietnam the Northern white-cheeked gibbon is listed in the 2007 Vietnam Red Data Book as 'Endangered' and is protected by law under Decree 32/2006 ND-CP:1B.

CITES Appendix I - this species is threatened with extinction and international trade is permitted only in exceptional circumstances.

About the Northern White-cheeked gibbons

“Here comes Lucky!”

Among many rescued gibbons at the EPRC, you’ll find Lucky un-ignor-able. Why is that? “His voice goes ahead of his body” - once you’ve reached the gibbon area at the EPRC, the first voice you’ll hear is of Lucky. This talkative, hyper-active young man should be awarded the noisiest gibbon of the EPRC family. He is always swinging, always playing and from his voice we hear something we find very active yet more high-toned than other rescued gibbons at the EPRC. Lucky is always like he’s telling a story.



At the age of 1, Lucky was taken from his family in the forest and imprisoned in a cage. A small cage, on the balcony of a house in Hanoi. He had been there for 6 years, before being rescued by the EPRC in August 2014. Compared to a human’s lifetime, Lucky spent 18 years just to be caged. No family, no friendship, no forest, no life.

So, what could be that story Lucky’s telling? A story of a gibbon excited to finally find a better home? One of some old things he has seen from that unknown balcony in the middle of a city of a million people? We would rather not guess, but try our best to recover him from the mental and physical pain. Lucky is moving and talking more than most gibbons in the center, perhaps to make up for that part of his life where he was confined in a tight cage.

Play well, eat well. Lucky is a good guy when it comes to eating and being healthy. A gibbon diet consists of a large variety of foods, and we attempt to offer foods that mimic as much as possible the diversity of choice gibbons have in the wild. We provide Lucky with meals of freshness and high diversity; dragon fruit, lychee, grape, apple, pear, tomato, cucumber, potato, mango and so on, so that he can be healthy to join the daily gibbon operas and beyond.

We often visit him with enrichment – a basket of leaf-wrapped fruits, some peanuts in a bottle – designed to encourage their physical and brain activeness. Of course for a playful guy like Lucky, ‘edible toys’ like these are among the best treats. The food is quite well-hidden, but Lucky usually get them all!

As Lucky is 7 years old, equal to a ‘young man’ as you may call, we believe he’s ready for a romantic life. Currently, he’s in his first long-term relationship with Cinderella, another rescued gibbon of his species. We could say Lucky’s going quite well with his first romantic partner – possibly the only of his lifetime as it is natural behavior of gibbon to stay with one mate for life. Coming to cage 7 these days, you’ll see a new couple, she’s quite shy, he’s sporty and hyperactive, excitedly heading to build up a happy family – a family that each of them once used to have.





ENDANGERED PRIMATE RESCUE CENTER
Cuc Phuong National Park

March 2017

The staff and the primates at the EPRC
thank you for sponsoring **Loem, Nhat** and **Lucky!**



Endangered Primate Rescue Center
Cuc Phuong National Park
Ninh Binh, Vietnam

facebook.com/eprc.asia
www.eprc.asia