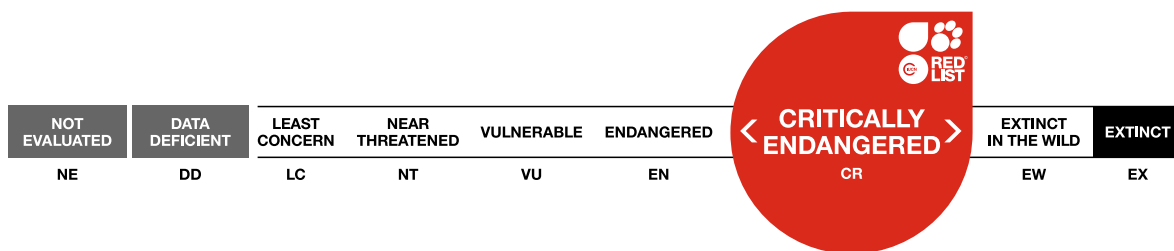


Macaca fascicularis ssp. karimondjawa, Karimunjava Long-tailed Macaque

Assessment by: Kristiawan, Hansen, M.F., Ang, A. & Gumert, M.D.



View on www.iucnredlist.org

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Cercopithecidae

Scientific Name: *Macaca fascicularis ssp. karimondjawae* Sody, 1949

Parent Species: See *Macaca fascicularis*

Common Name(s):

- English: Karimunjawa Long-tailed Macaque
- Indonesian: kera, monyet ekor panjang

Taxonomic Notes:

First described as a subspecies of *Macaca irus* (l. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1826), which, however, is a junior synonym of *Simia fascicularis* Raffles, 1821. One of the seven recognized insular subspecies of the long-tailed macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*). Diagnostic features include a dark greyish brown trunk with pale yellowish hair annulations, the crown often with a blackish wash (Fooden 1995).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Critically Endangered B1ab(iii) [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2022

Date Assessed: March 14, 2021

Justification:

This subspecies is assessed as Critically Endangered due to a small Extent of Occurrence, with the subspecies being found in a single location (as defined by the IUCN) and facing continued decline in habitat quality. In addition, the population of *M. f. karimondjawae* on the island of Karimunjawa was counted to be 192 individuals in 2017, of which 130 were mature adults. There have not been any counts on Kemujan, but they are found in one area and thus we would expect 30-50 more individuals added to the total population. In total, this is less than 250 mature individuals left in the wild, and the population currently suffers from human-macaque conflict issues.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2020 – Data Deficient (DD)

<https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2020-3.RLTS.T39787A17985418.en>

2008 – Data Deficient (DD)

<https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T39787A10257320.en>

2000 – Data Deficient (DD)

Geographic Range

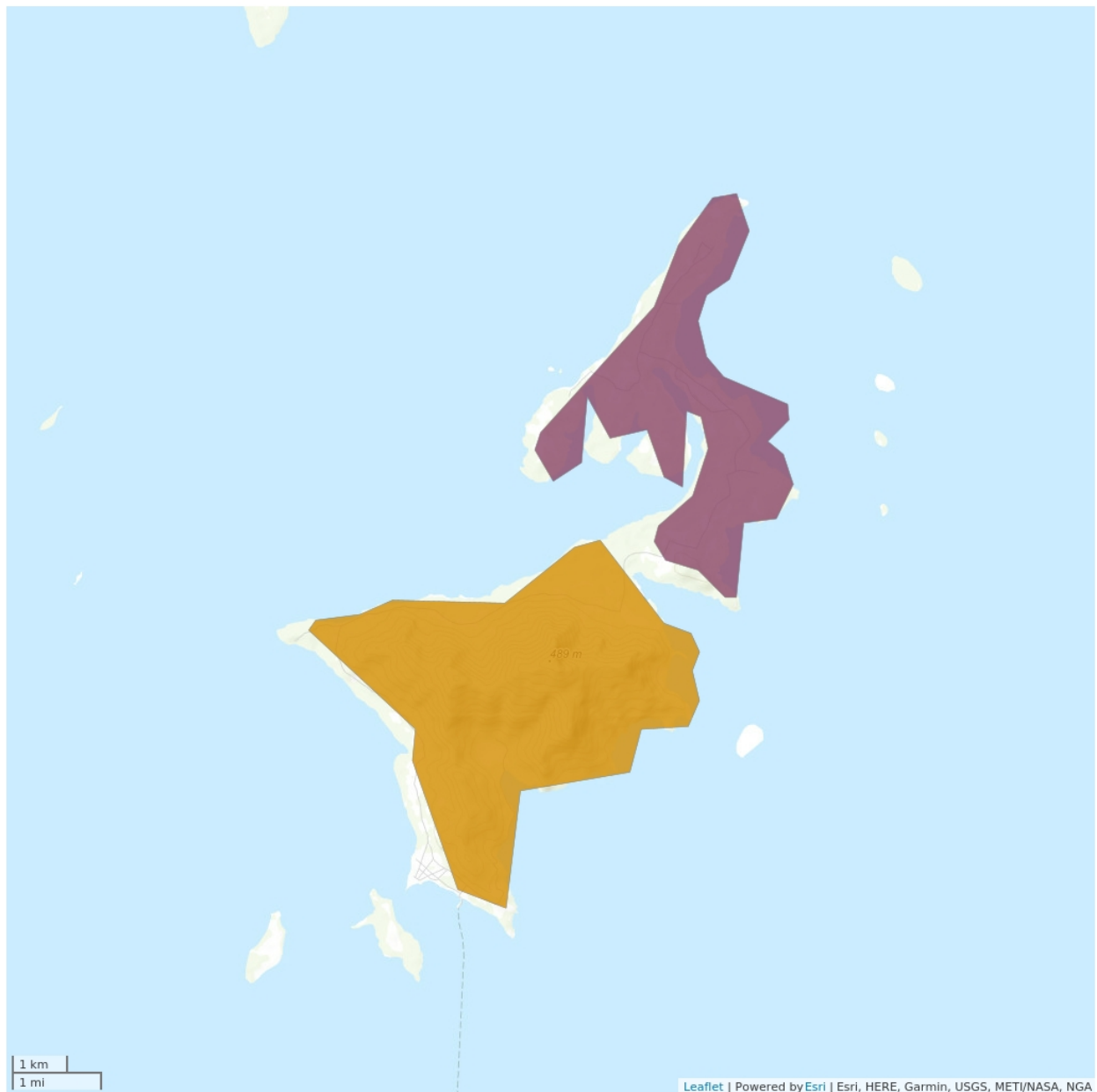
Range Description:

This subspecies occurs on the two largest islands in the Karimunjawa Archipelago, Karimunjawa Island and Kemujan Island. These islands are located about 80km north of the coast of Java, Indonesia in the Java Sea. (Groves, 2001; Afendi *et al.*, 2011). Both islands are connected by a short land bridge. The land area of the two islands is c. 15 km² (Taman Nasional Karimunjawa, 2017) with the Extent of Occurrence calculated as 27 km².

Country Occurrence:

Native, Extant (resident): Indonesia (Jawa)

Distribution Map

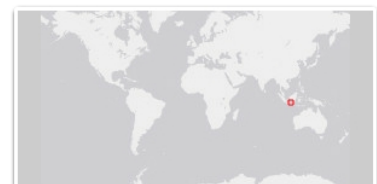
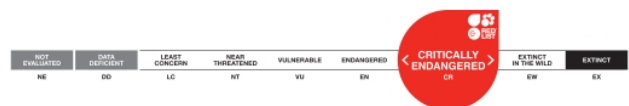


Legend

- EXTANT (RESIDENT)
- POSSIBLY EXTANT (RESIDENT)

Compiled by:

IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) 2021



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.

Population

In 2008, the population on Karimunjawa island was counted to be 269 individuals, of which 82 were mature adults, found in three sites and covering about half the area of the island (Afendi *et al.*, 2011). Counts were not done on Kemujan island, but they were reported to occur on the island. The total population of the subspecies was estimated to be below 500 individuals on both islands (Afendi *et al.*, 2001). In 2017, another assessment was conducted. The Karimunjawa National Park staff (2017) counted the population on Karimunjawa to be 192 individuals, of which 130 were mature adults, and occurring in the same three locations as in the 2008 assessment. The estimated Area of Occupancy (AOO) on Karimunjawa Island was 23.47 km² in 2008 and 12.86 km² in 2017. Therefore, it appears the population is remaining rather stable in size, but the AOO may be shrinking. There is no data on the size and status of the macaques on Kemujan island, other than they are reported to be at one site, and thus of a smaller population size than on Karimunjawa Island.

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This subspecies inhabits mangrove, coastal and lowland tropical rainforests (Afendi *et al.*, 2011; Taman Nasional Karimunjawa, 2017).

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade (see Appendix for additional information)

No information is available on use or trade.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The population of the Karimunjawa macaque is very small and isolated to only two islands. They are therefore quite limited in space and habitat, and thus vulnerable to any emerging threats in the future. It has been reported that there are significant levels of human-macaque conflict on Karimunjawa Island, which poses a threat to the population. (Afendi *et al.*, 2011; Taman Nasional Karimundjawa, 2017). The macaques' existence into the future will depend on the tolerance of the human inhabitants of these islands, who are mainly farmers and fishermen (Afendi *et al.*, 2011). These people depend on the limited space and natural resources around the island, putting them into direct competition with the macaques over much of the macaque range.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Basic surveys and research are needed to gather information on distribution, population status and threats.

A formal survey of the population Kemujan has been lacking and is the next necessary step

Mitigation for human-macaque conflict is required.

Karimunjawa Island is one of 22 islands in the archipelago which are designated as a marine national park, the Karimunjawa National Park. The macaques are protected by this national park.

Credits

Assessor(s): Kristiawan, Hansen, M.F., Ang, A. & Gumert, M.D.

Reviewer(s): Reuter, K.E.

Contributor(s): Ong, P., Richardson, M. & Rylands, A.B.

Authority/Authorities: IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group

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External Resources

For [Supplementary Material](#), and for [Images and External Links to Additional Information](#), please see the Red List website.

Appendix

Habitats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
1. Forest -> 1.5. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	-	Suitable	Yes
1. Forest -> 1.6. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland	-	Suitable	Yes
1. Forest -> 1.7. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Mangrove Vegetation Above High Tide Level	-	Suitable	Yes
3. Shrubland -> 3.5. Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	-	Suitable	Yes

Threats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
5. Biological resource use -> 5.1. Hunting & trapping terrestrial animals -> 5.1.3. Persecution/control	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Slow, significant declines	Low impact: 5

Conservation Actions in Place

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Conservation Action in Place
In-place research and monitoring
Action Recovery Plan: No
Systematic monitoring scheme: No
In-place land/water protection
Conservation sites identified: No
Area based regional management plan: No
Occurs in at least one protected area: Yes
Invasive species control or prevention: Not Applicable
In-place species management
Harvest management plan: No
Successfully reintroduced or introduced benignly: No
Subject to ex-situ conservation: No
In-place education

Conservation Action in Place
Subject to recent education and awareness programmes: No
Included in international legislation: Yes
Subject to any international management / trade controls: Yes

Conservation Actions Needed

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Conservation Action Needed
4. Education & awareness -> 4.2. Training
4. Education & awareness -> 4.3. Awareness & communications

Research Needed

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Research Needed
1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends
1. Research -> 1.3. Life history & ecology
1. Research -> 1.5. Threats
1. Research -> 1.6. Actions
2. Conservation Planning -> 2.2. Area-based Management Plan
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends
3. Monitoring -> 3.4. Habitat trends

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km ²): 27.15
Number of Locations: 1
Lower elevation limit (m): 0
Upper elevation limit (m): 330
Population
Number of mature individuals: 250
Population severely fragmented: No

Habitats and Ecology
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Yes
Generation Length (years): 13.9

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