

Hope for one of the world's rarest primates: First census of Zanzibar Red Colobus monkey

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A team of WCS scientists recently completed the first-ever range-wide population census of the Zanzibar red colobus monkey (*Piliocolobus kirkii* an endangered primate found only on the Zanzibar archipelago off the coast of East Africa. Credit: (c)Tim R.B. Davenport

A team of WCS scientists recently completed the first-ever range-wide population census of the Zanzibar red colobus monkey (*Piliocolobus kirkii*) an endangered primate found only on the Zanzibar archipelago off the coast of East Africa.

The good news: there are more than three times as many Zanzibar [red colobus monkeys](#) (more than 5,800 individual animals) than previously thought, and many more [monkeys](#) living within protected [areas](#) than outside of them. And the bad news: survivorship of young animals is very low, species now extinct in 4 areas, forest habitat on which the primates and others species depend are rapidly being cleared for agriculture and tourism development projects and hunting is common.

The paper titled "Zanzibar's endemic red colobus *Piliocolobus kirkii*: first systematic and total assessment of population, demography and distribution" has been published in the online version of the journal *Oryx*. The authors are: Tim R.B. Davenport; Said A. Fakih; Sylvanos P. Kimiti; Lydia U. Kleine; Lara S. Foley; and Daniela W. De Luca.

"Scientists have known about the Zanzibar red colobus monkey for 150 years, yet this is the first systematic study of this poorly understood species across its entire range," said Dr. Tim Davenport, Director of WCS's Tanzania Country Program and the lead author of the study. "The systematic assessment redefines almost everything we know about this amazing animal, and is now guiding effective management strategies for this species."

Seeking to gain a better understanding of the status and ecological needs of the Zanzibar red colobus monkey, the WCS team of researchers spent two years (4,725 hours spent in the field) searching for and observing the arboreal primates. The surveys occurred both within and outside of protected areas on the main Zanzibar island of Unguja, and the scientists employed a new sweep census technique to collect data on group sizes

and structures, demographics, and locations with the help of GPS devices.



A close up of a Zanzibar red colobus monkey. Credit: (c)Tim R.B. Davenport

The results of the study provided researchers with proof that Zanzibar's protected areas are, to some extent, working. Some 69 percent of the population of Zanzibar red colobus monkeys live inside Unguja's protected area network, and monkey groups found within protected areas boasted both higher average group sizes and more females per group.

Conversely, the assessment also highlighted challenges for conservation.

Especially for the more than 30 percent of the monkey's population that live outside of [protected areas](#). The scientists discovered that four of the forests previously known to contain Zanzibar red colobus monkeys no longer do. Four other locations were found to contain only one family group, which are unlikely to survive in isolation.

One of the largest threats to the Zanzibar red colobus monkey is deforestation. Forests on Zanzibar's main island of Unguja are being lost at a rate of more than 19 square kilometers per year due to agricultural activities, residential development, and human population growth. The hunting of monkeys for food and retaliation for crop raiding is also a concern.

The authors recommend creating a new protected area to further safeguard the Zanzibar red colobus monkey as well as increasing primate and forest tourism operations. The team has also suggested making the primate the official national animal of Zanzibar.

"The Zanzibar red colobus monkey is unique to Zanzibar and could be a wonderful example of how conservation efforts can succeed in protecting both wildlife and habitat, which in turn benefits communities" added Davenport, who recently presented the study's results to the Zanzibar government. "The species could serve as a fitting symbol for both Zanzibar and the government's foresight in wildlife management."

WCS will work with the Government of Zanzibar to initiate a flagship species program that will protect both primates and the archipelago's remaining forests.

More information: Tim R.B. Davenport et al, Zanzibar's endemic red colobus *Piliocolobus kirkii*: first systematic and total assessment of population, demography and distribution, *Oryx* (2017). [DOI: 10.1017/S003060531700148X](https://doi.org/10.1017/S003060531700148X)

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