

* **Introduction :** The Proboscis monkey or the long-nosed monkey known as the “Bekantan” in malay is a reddish-brown arboreal Old World Monkey.
* **Date of origin:** 1787 ( Nasalis Larvatos)
* **Origin :** South-east Asian island of Borneo
* **Other names associated :** “Monyet Belanda” in malay ( Dutch monkey ) or even “Orang Belanda” ( Dutchman )

\*\*\****THIS SPECIES OF MONKEY IS EASILY IDENTIFIABLE BECAUSE OF ITS UNUSUALLY LARGE NOSE***

They are thought to be around 7000 Proboscis monkeys left in the wild today.

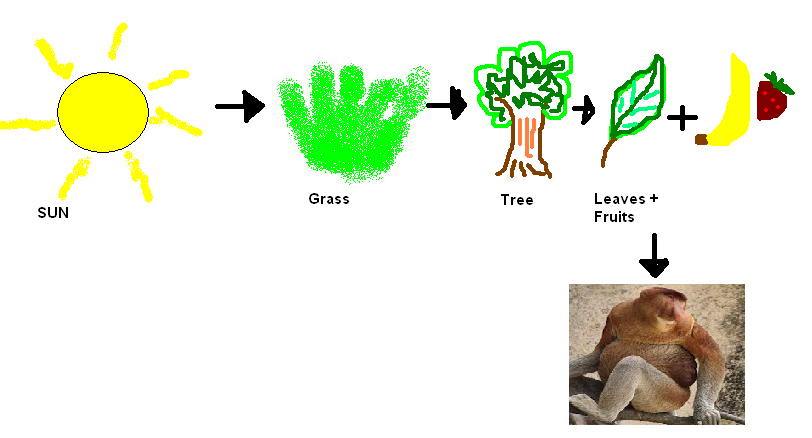
Proboscis monkeys belong to the [Colobinae](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colobinae) subfamily of the [Old World monkeys](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_World_monkey). There are two subspecies:[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proboscis_monkey#cite_note-iucn-1)

* *Nasalis larvatus larvatus* (Wurmb, 1787), which occupies the whole range of the species;
* *Nasalis larvatus orientalis* (Chasen, 1940), restricted to north-east [Kalimantan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalimantan).

However, the difference between the subspecies is small, and not all authorities recognise *N. l. orientalis*.

* **Physical description :** The proboscis monkey is a large species, being one of the largest monkey species native to [Asia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asia). Only the [Tibetan Macaque](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tibetan_Macaque) and a few of the [gray langurs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gray_langur) can rival its size. There is pronounced [sexuality dimorphism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sexual_dimorphism) in the species.
  + **FUR :** The proboscis monkey has a nearly long coat. The fur on the back is bright orange, reddish brown, yellowish brown or brick-red. The underfur is light-grey, yellowish, or greyish to light-orange. The face is orange-pink.
* **Reproduction :** Females become sexually mature at 5 years old. Matings largely takes place between February and November while births occur between March and May.
* **Ecology :**
  + Can be found in Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia. (only in the island of Borneo)
  + Common in coastal areas and rivers.
  + Favors Dipterocarp, mangrove and riverine forests.
  + Found in swamp forests, stunted swamp forests, rubber forests, rubber plantations, nipa swamps and steep cliffs.
* **Consequences :** 
  + Consume leaves, seeds, unripe fruits, insect.
  + Tree is their safe house so they have less prey.
  + If they on the ground, clouded leopards will hunt them.
  + If they in the water, crocodiles will prey upon them.
  + Some natives people consider them a delicacy
  + Loss of vast natural habitats due to deforestation and development
  + Their shyness tend to push them into smaller and more isolated areas.
* **Solutions:**
  + Proboscis monkey is listed by them IUCN as an animal that is endangered in its natural environment.
  + Could face an extinction in the future, if better conservation measures are not put into place.
  + Population thought to have dropped by 80% over the past 30 years, so government need to allocate a law in protecting proboscis monkeys.
  + Activities close to their natural habitat need to be reduced and disturbances minimized.
  + Grow more of their favorite trees such as Rhizophora Apiculata (Bakau minyak) and Sonniratia Caseolatis (Pedada) for them to graze on.
  + Encouraged tourists sightseeing to take place so that they hunted by humans.
  + Repopulate by Captive breeding.
* **Conclusions:**

Proboscis monkey is special because of its big nose and they can only be found on the island of Borneo. They are highly dependent on trees as their main food chain. Their habitat is constantly depleting. Therefore, it is important to protect these species.

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