



Media Information

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White-handed gibbons extinct in China

China's fauna exhibits a unique diversity of apes. Unfortunately, the apes are more strongly endangered by extinction in China than in any other country. A research team assembled by anthropologists of Zurich University now conclude that an other ape species has just become extinct in China's Yunnan province.

A scientific team, consisting of members of the *Gibbon Conservation Alliance* based at Zurich University and the Kunming Institute of Zoology, as well as staff members of the Nangunhe National Nature Reserve, carried out a survey in all Chinese forests reported to support white-handed gibbons (*Hylobates lar*) during the last 20 years. The species was last observed in 1988 in the Nangunhe Nature Reserve in south-western Yunnan province, and their loud, melodious calls were last heard in 1992. After two weeks of field work, the 14 member Swiss-Chinese team realized: As a result of continued forest destruction, fragmentation and deterioration, as well as hunting, this gibbon species is no longer part of the Chinese fauna.

“This loss is particularly tragic”, says anthropologist Thomas Geissmann, “because the extinct Chinese population was described as a distinct subspecies, the so-called Yunnan white-handed gibbon.” This subspecies (*Hylobates lar yunnanensis*) is not known from any other place. Geissmann now hopes, that the subspecies may have survived in neighbouring Myanmar, but so far, he has no evidence for this.

“The extinction of the Chinese white-handed gibbons is an urgent alarm signal, because several other ape species in China are also endangered by extinction”, says Geissmann. For instance the white-cheeked crested gibbon (*Nomascus leucogenys*) has not been sighted in China since the 1980s. Of the Cao-Vit crested gibbon (*N. nasutus*) in the provinces Guangxi (China) and Cao Bang (Vietnam) there are less than 50 individuals, and of the Hainan crested gibbon (*N. hainanus*) on the South-Chinese island of Hainan less than 20 individuals, to mention just the two most endangered species. Therefore, the scientists warn that the loss of the Yunnan white-handed gibbons may only be the beginning of an unprecedented wave of extinctions which threatens to terminate most, if not all, Chinese ape species.

“We hope that our research results will alarm the Chinese government as well as international conservation agencies and encourage them to initiate immediate efforts to save China’s last surviving apes”, says Geissmann.



Photo 1. White-handed gibbon (*Hylobates lar*)



Photo 2. A survey team building a campsite in the forest of the Nangunhe Nature Reserve



Photo 3. Much of the gibbons' natural habitat in the Nangunhe Nature Reserve has been converted to farmland or, as a result of former shifting cultivation, has now become secondary forest that cannot support gibbons.



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<http://www.gibbonconservation.org>

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