Abstract

The estimation of pigtail macaque (*Macaca nemestrina*) population density and habitat quality were studied in an undisturbed area (Klong E Tao) of the Khao Yai National Park (Thailand). The few data collected during censuses on five transects (2km) did not permit to calculate a reliable density index, but allowed at least to conclude to a very low density in the undisturbed study area. The comparison of habitat quality in Klong E Tao and the Plot, an area well studied and supporting a lot of scientific researches, confirms that Klong E Tao was more preserved from human perturbations than the Plot thanks to the presence of characteristic tree species.

A habituated troop of pigtail macaques was also studied in a human disturbed area and was composed of 40 individuals: 4 adult males, 11 adult females, 13 juveniles and 12 infants. A problem of individuals’ classification in age-sex categories was underlined for some infants and juveniles. The study of activity budget of this troop showed that the month, the day period and the location of the troop on road areas or in the forest influenced the behaviours recorded, but this was not the case for the age-sex category presence detected. Seeing that problem encountered, a long term study is essential to gather a sufficient number of censuses, to collect more accurate data on the environment quality, and to spread this study to different pigtail troops living in human perturbed areas.