

Japanese macaque
Macaca fuscata
nihonzaru
日本猿
にほんざる



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- Distribution:** Found on three of the four main islands - Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu and also on many of the smaller islands. The Japanese macaques are the most northern primate and often called snow monkeys.
- Habitat:** Adapted to a wide range of habitats – sub-tropical forest at the southern end of the distribution and sub-arctic forests at the northernmost.
- Diet:** They eat a wide variety of foods including fruits, berries, acorns, nuts, leaves, grasses, seeds, flowers, fungi, fish, spiders, insects, snails, crabs, eggs and other small animals.
- Breeding:**
- | | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| gestation | 6 months (time for baby to grow inside mum) | |
| litter size | usually 1 although 2 has been known | |
| lifespan | ~ 30 years | |
- Size:**
- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| length | male 57cm | female 52cm |
| tail length | male 9cm | female 8cm |
| weight | male 11kg | female 8kg |
- IUCN Red List Status:** Least Concern
- Main threats:** Although listed as least concern, the Japanese macaque does face some threats. Habitat loss is the main threat. Forests have been cleared for farmland and building roads. In the past the macaque was hunted for food and medicines. This is illegal but can still continue. The macaque can also be killed legally as a pest when found raiding crops.