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**CONSERVATION OF REMNANT POPULATIONS OF BEARDED SAKIS (*CHIROPOTES SATANAS*) IN THE TUCURUÍ RESERVOIR, SOUTHEASTERN AMAZONIA**

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Bearded sakis (*Chiropotes satanas*) are threatened in eastern Amazonia by widespread deforestation. Despite the original impact of deforestation on local fauna, primates are relatively abundant in the remaining forests of the Tucuruí reservoir, and are found on many islands. In the present study, evidence on the distribution and abundance of bearded sakis within the reservoir's two protected areas was collected in a qualitative survey of 108 islands, on both margins of the Tocantins river. Sakis were found on a total of 19 islands, including eight of less than 20 hectares. No relationship was found between island size or location and the presence or abundance of sakis, although a larger proportion of islands (25.9%) were occupied on the right or east bank of the Tocantins (*Chiropotes satanas satanas*) in comparison with the left bank (*Chiropotes satanas utahicki*: 14.8%). It is unclear whether this represents a systematic difference between taxa or habitats, or reflects other factors. Evidence was found of greater human pressure, including hunting, on the left bank, which is less well protected, but it is not clear to what extent, if any, sakis are affected. Overall, the presence of sakis on an island may be determined primarily by historical factors. The Tucuruí reservoir would seem to be an important asset for the conservation of *C. satanas*, given appropriate metapopulation management, especially considering the small number of animals found on most islands. Among other measures, the establishment of new populations on uninhabited islands of adequate size may be a lucrative strategy.