

Fig. 1. Satellite image of Cat Tien National Park and its three sectors located in southern Vietnam: Cat Loc, Tay Cat, and Nam Cat Tien. The study area is covering approximately 100 km² within the lowland dry-evergreen forests of Eastern Nam Cat Tien.

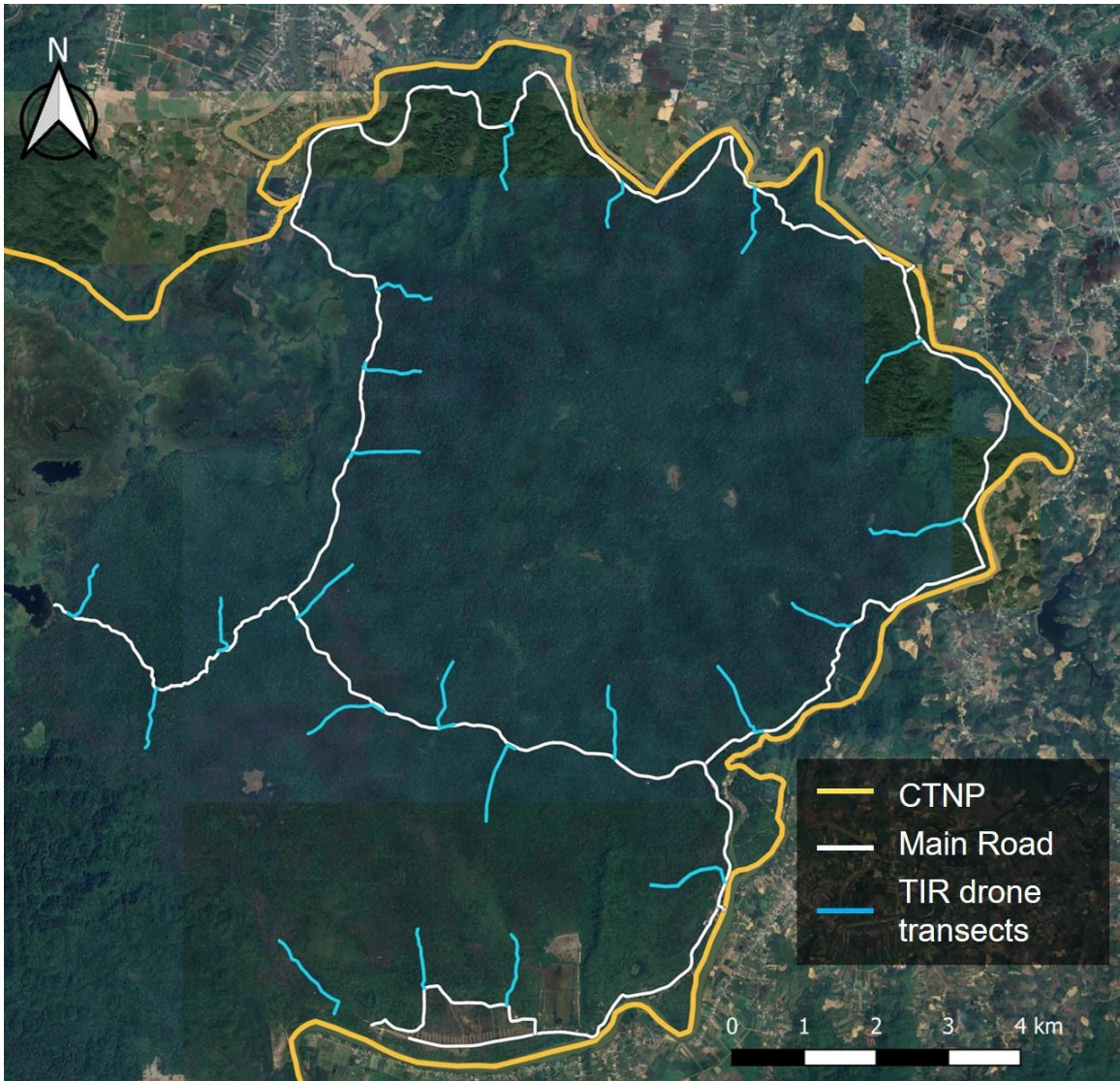


Fig. 2. Zoomed-in satellite image of the study area in Cat Tien National Park. We conducted Thermal Infrared drone surveys along 22 <1-km aerial transects, spaced more than 1 km apart, and overlapping with ground transects adjacent to the main road.

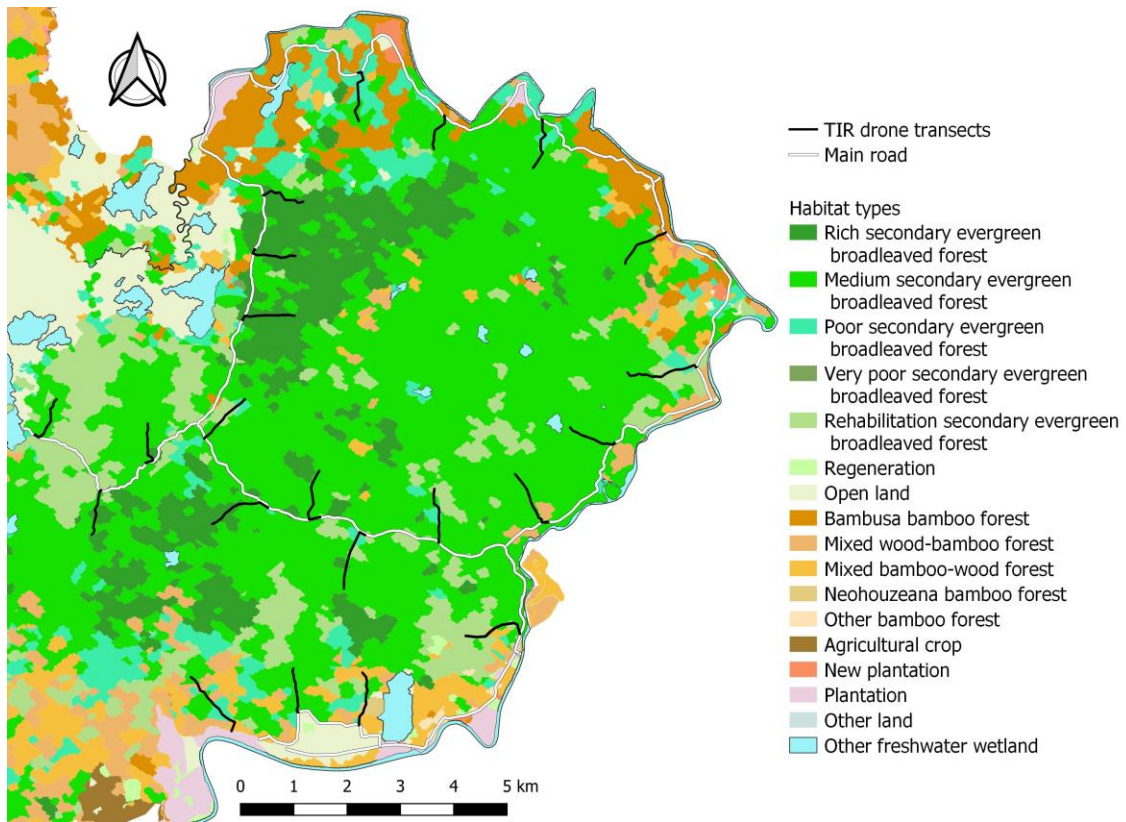


Fig. 3. Habitat types within the study area which is predominantly characterized by secondary evergreen forests, including ‘rich’, ‘medium’, ‘poor’, ‘very poor’, and ‘rehabilitation’ secondary evergreen broadleaf forests on soil mountains, as well as mixed bamboo forests, comprising both bamboo and evergreen trees.

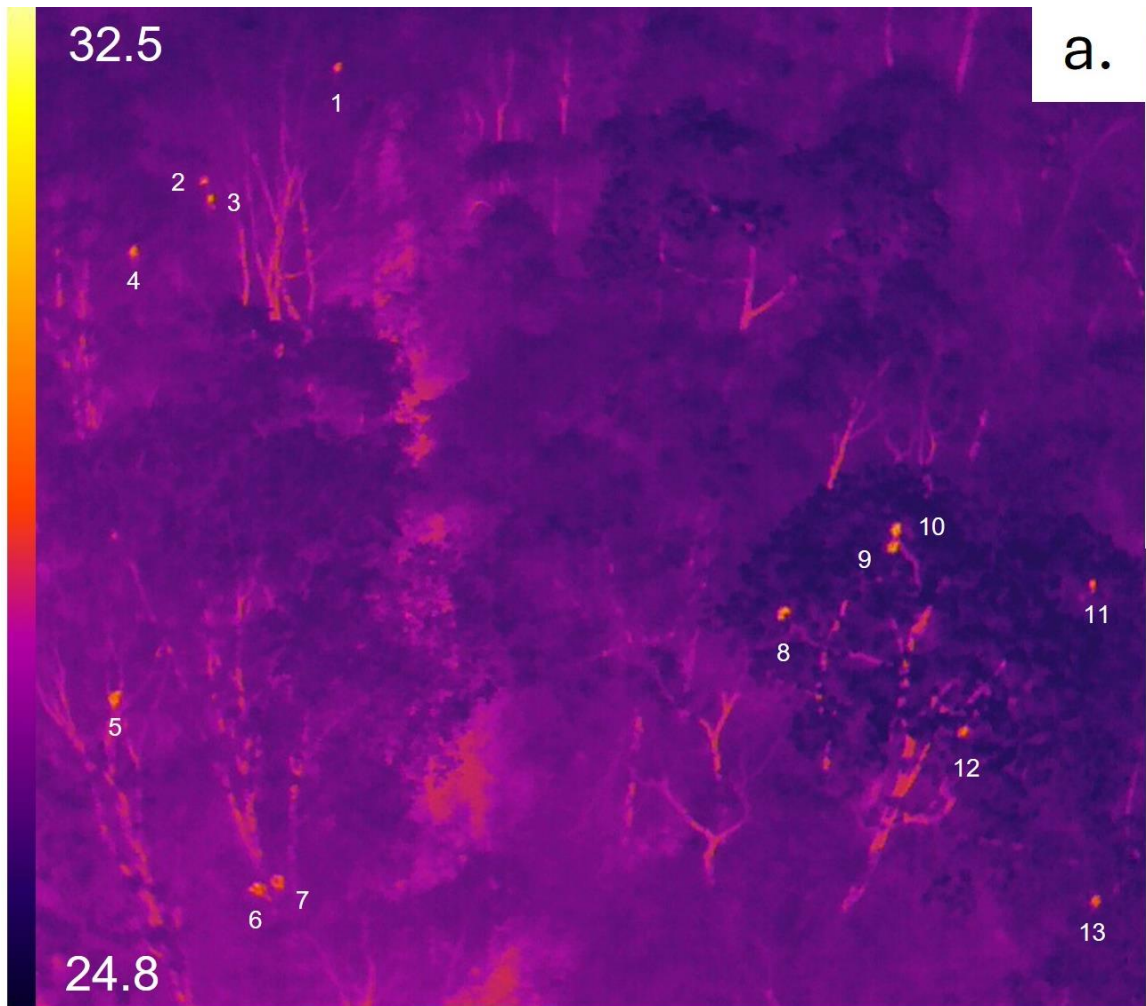
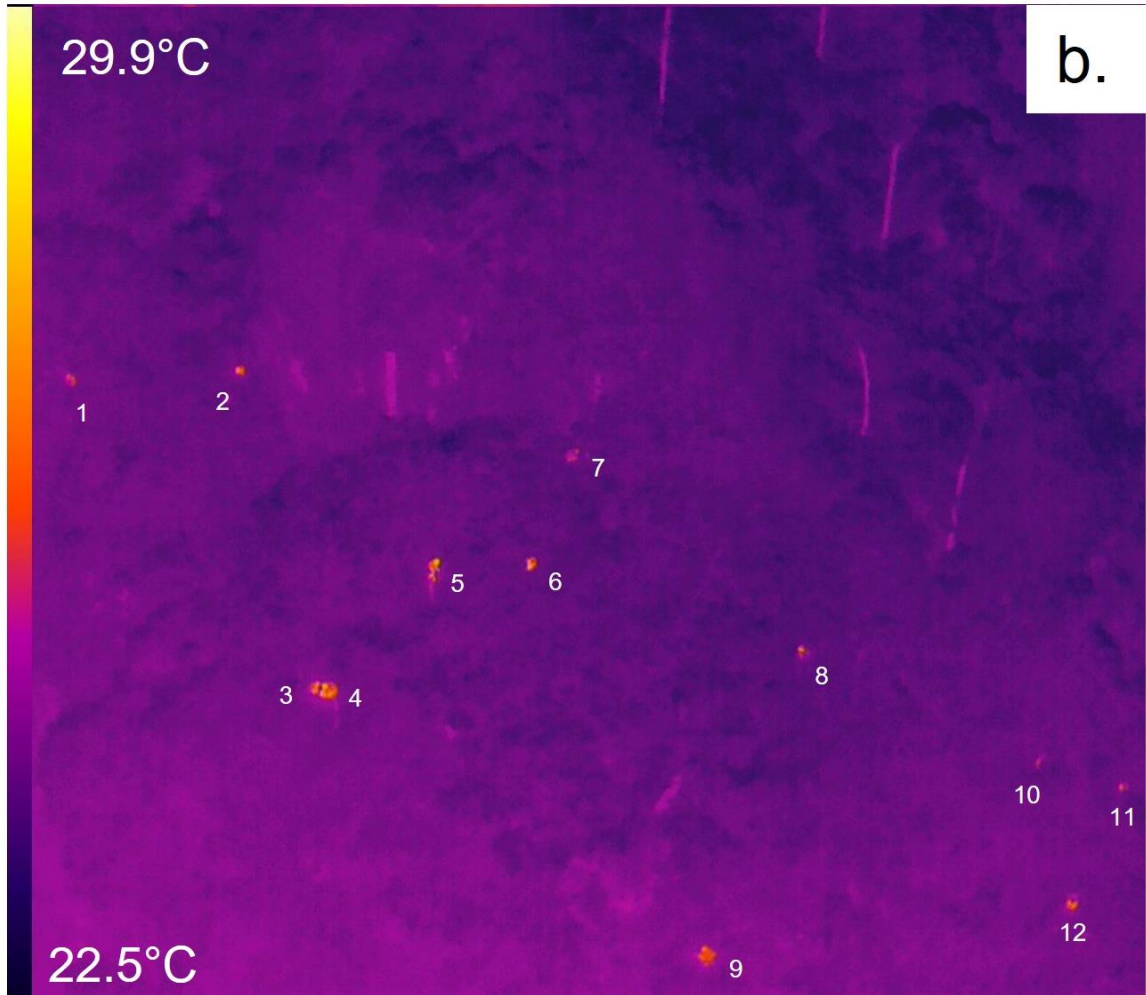
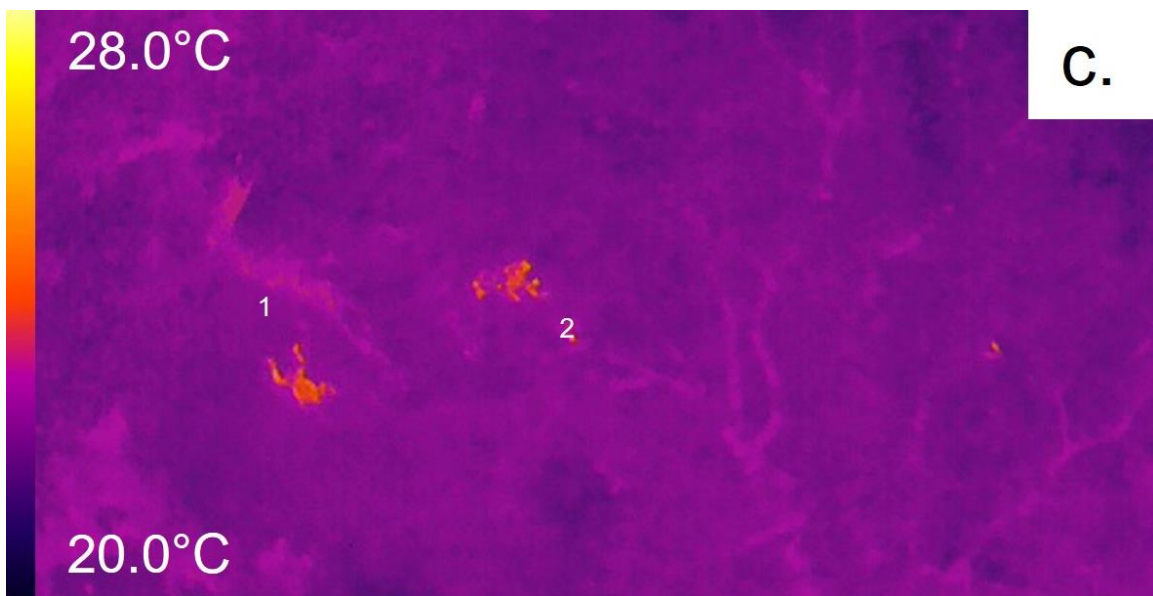


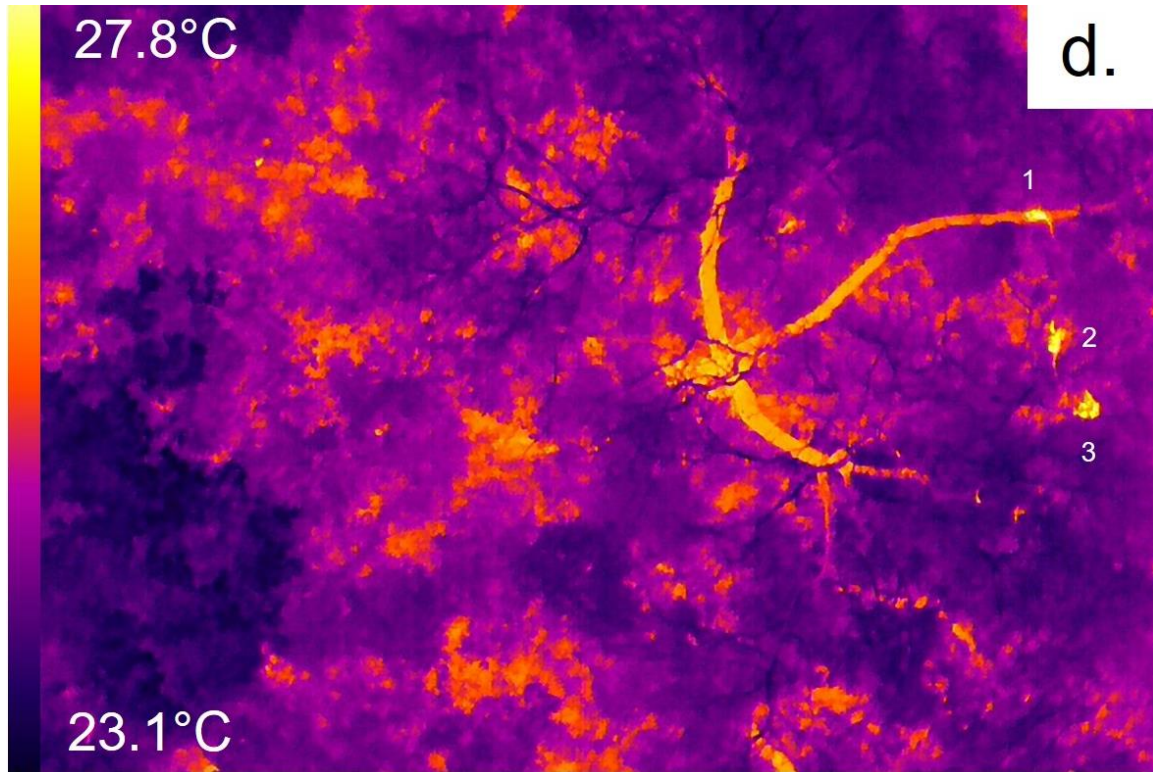
Fig. 4. Illustrations of Thermal Infrared (TIR) detections of five diurnal primate species at their sleeping sites obtained with a DJI Mavic 2 Enterprise Advanced (M2AE) and a Mavic 3 Thermal (M3T) drone during nocturnal surveys conducted in the lowland dry-evergreen forests of Eastern Nam Cat Tien National Park, from April 2022 to May 2023. **a.** Black-shanked douc langurs (*Pygathrix nigripes*),



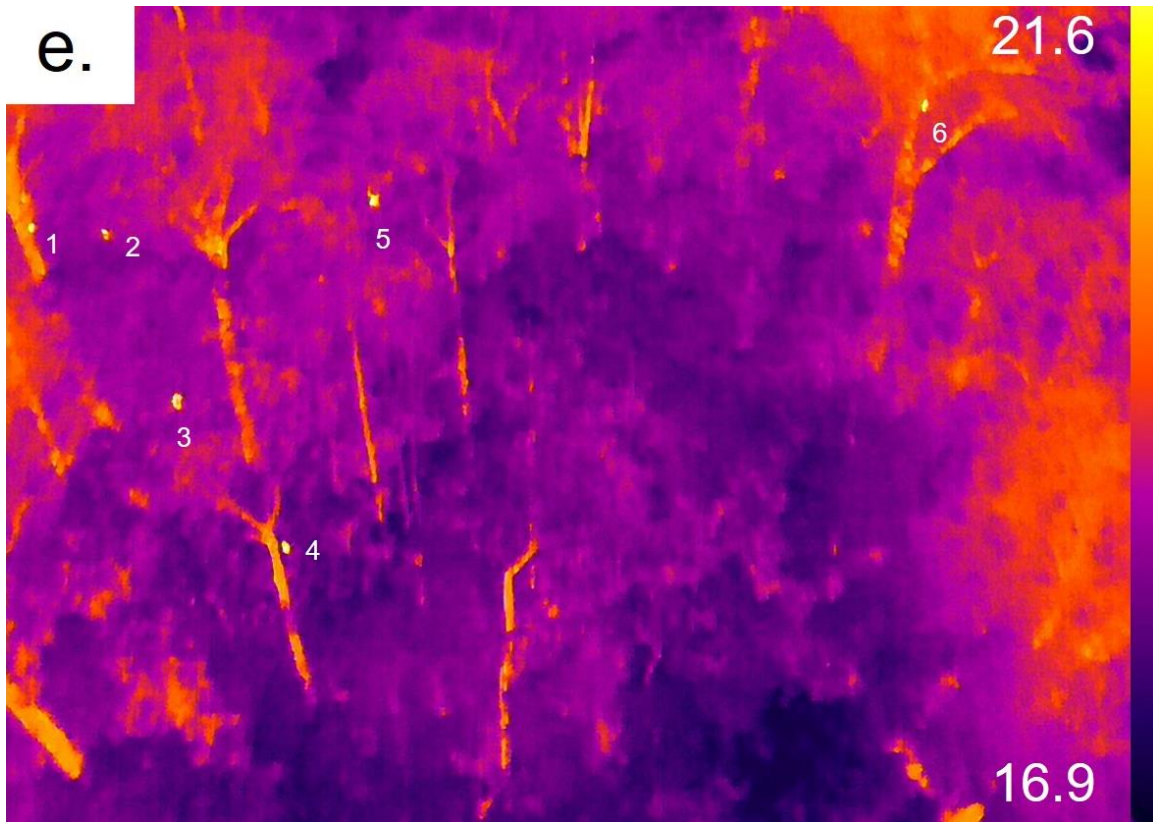
b. Annamese silvered langur (*Trachypithecus margarita*).



c. Southern yellow-cheeked crested gibbon (*Nomascus gabriellae*).



d. Long-tailed macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*).



e. Northern pig-tailed macaque (*Macaca leonina*). TIR primate detections correspond to the hotter thermal spots or body shapes (in yellow or orange color) highlighted with the white numbering. Note: all primate species in the given images were also visually verified from the ground.

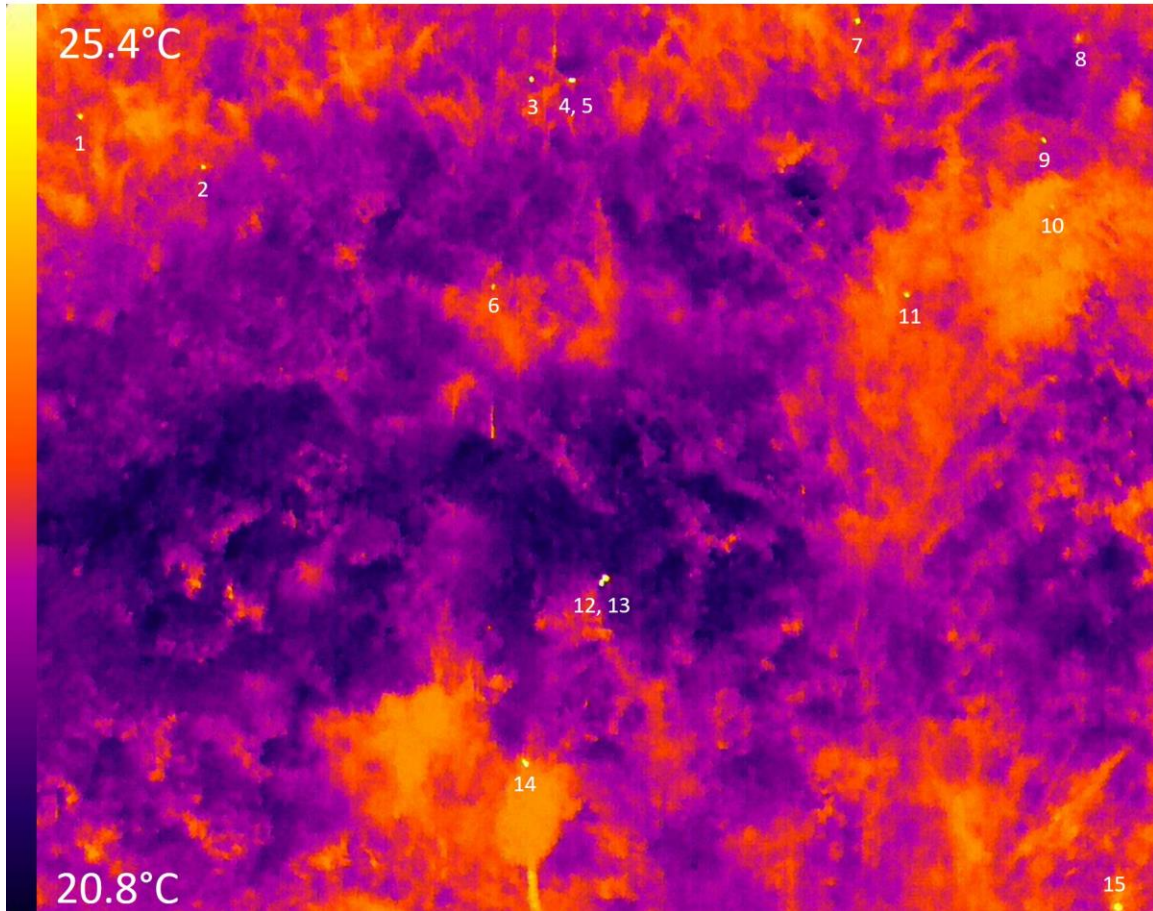


Fig. 5, 6. The detection of two unidentified groups of macaques within rehabilitation secondary evergreen forest mixed with bamboo patches using a DJI Mavic 3T. Individuals are highlighted with numbering but could not be identified via TIR imagery due to the low-resolution of the detections (drone flight about 50 m above the canopy) and the absence of visible response from the individuals (no movement or flight response). **Fig. 5.** Captured on April 19th 2023 (we detected a total of 35 macaques belonging to this group) at 05:07.

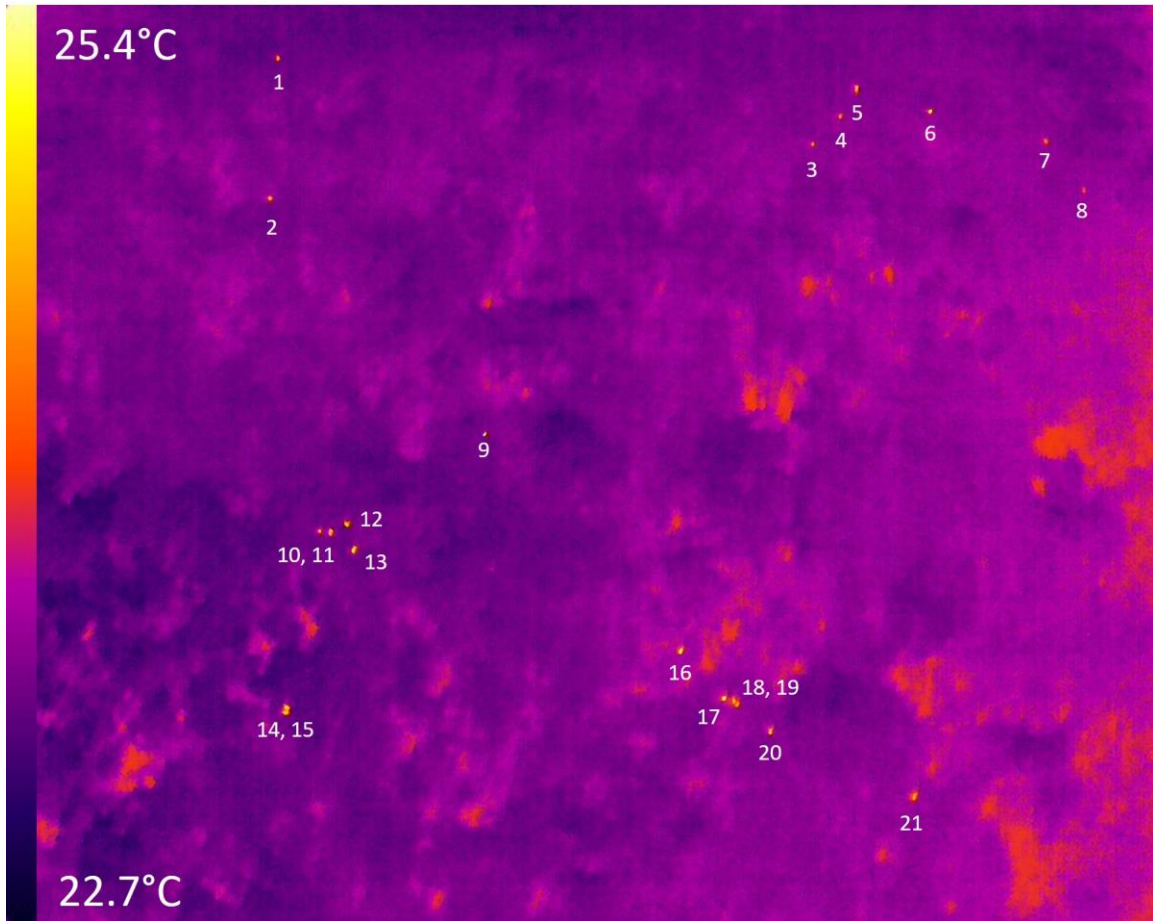


Fig. 6. Captured on May 9th 2023 at 05:09 am (we detected a total of 36 macaques belonging to this group) on the same transect segment.