

## INDONESIA - JAVAN RHINOCEROS

The Master Plan, based on the field work of Tony Whitten, Jane Whitten and Alan House, recommends that the present Teitei Batti Nature Reserve be expanded to 50,000 ha., with another 100,000 ha. of Traditional Use Zone maintained as buffer zone; and that in recognition of its importance for research the entire island should be made into a Biosphere Reserve.

The Nature Reserve Zone would be sufficiently large to protect the species contained within it, yet not so large as to remove significant resources from access to the people; it is now essentially devoid of human occupation, but certain traditional uses would be allowed because they are considered natural factors in the ecosystem.

The Traditional Use Zone would be open to traditional uses and under the existing development strategies in Indonesia would be considered village forest or strict protection forest.

The Development Zone of 250,000 ha. would include most of the land which is being logged. It is occupied by the bulk of the population and has the best potential for long-term logging, and the best potential for agricultural development.

Survival International, an organisation based in the U.K., has recently begun a \$200,000 project on Siberut to improve the living conditions for the people without destroying their indigenous culture, and it is expected that this project will be complementary to the WWF project.

Project 1518      Javan Rhinoceros - Ujung Kulon Reserve

WWF GRANT 1978 - \$10,128

*For previous report see Yearbook 1977-78 p.94.*

Ujung Kulon in Western Java is the sole remaining habitat of the Javan rhinoceros. When Professor Dr. Rudolf Schenkel took charge of the effort to save the species at the request of WWF in 1967, his first census indicated that only about 25 survived. Since then, through improved management of the Reserve, numbers have increased to between 46 and 55 at the latest census.

As part of Project 1518, I was assigned to study the home range and movement patterns of the Javan rhinoceros in Ujung Kulon Reserve. The first four weeks were spent accompanying

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Professor Schenkel, benefitting from his knowledge of the area and experience with the Javan rhinoceros. The following weeks were spent tracking rhinos in the area Kalejetan-Karangranjang-Cibandowoh. The principal method for obtaining information on home range size and movement patterns was to be by tracking certain Rhinos over as long a period as possible.

In mid-May I moved to P. Peucang as the area round Kalejetan turned out to be unsuitable for long-term studies. A plan was set up for Reserve guards to patrol certain paths regularly and note all Rhino tracks, size and direction of movement.

From June to August, individuals were followed over longer periods. Rhinos were tracked successfully twice over a period of 10 days each. Both were adult males. It seems that, at least in the case of the male Javan rhinoceros, each individual lives in a defined area to be called its home range. Tracks of the Rhino whose movements were monitored over the longest period have not been found outside the area assumed to be its home range.

Movement of the Rhinos while tracked was usually very slow, about 1-1½ kms in 24 hours. However at certain times they showed increased mobility, moving several kilometres in 24 hours. Difficulties were experienced in keeping up with them and in some cases the tracks were lost. Movement dominated, and other activities, especially feeding, decreased. In at least one case the cause of such movement is thought to have been repeated contact with human scent.

In November a census of the Rhino was organised and carried out by the staff of Seksi PPA Ujung Kulon. Evaluation of the results gives a minimum of 46 and maximum of 55 Rhinos. It is thought that the number of calves born in this year may be as high as four.

*Hartmann Ammann*

Alongside the work on the Javan rhinoceros, a study is being made of the ecology, behaviour and distribution of the Silvery gibbon. From mid-March to mid-April, we travelled through West and Central Java, visiting nearly all remaining isolated patches of high primary rain forest, the only forest-type inhabited by the Gibbons, and certainly all the areas where Gibbons had been reported still to occur. At each place, the forest was visited at least once and the occurrence of Gibbons checked by listening to Gibbons' vocalisations and/or by interviewing local inhabitants.

## INDONESIA - REFERENCE BOOKS

The second part of the survey - from mid-April to mid-May - was to determine population densities at different localities with different vegetation types by the frequency and localisation of territorial calls.

From mid-May to mid-July captive Gibbons were observed in Jakarta zoo, tape-recordings were made of the vocalisations of the sole remaining Gibbon population in Central Java, and observations were made in the eastern part of Ujung Kulon.

As the data has not yet been completely evaluated, detailed results will be presented later. From direct and indirect evidence it was concluded that in West Java, the Gibbon still occurs in 35 out of 68 forest patches, while in Central Java only in 1 out of 9 patches.

*Markus Kappeler*

Project 1519      Basic reference books for  
PPA staff

WWF GRANT 1978 - \$6,000

While there are many books and periodicals in Dutch or English on wildlife, forests and conservation in Indonesia, they are seldom available in Indonesian versions or are too expensive to reach the field staff of the Directorate of Nature Conservation (PPA) and government officials who need them most. The project was established to provide field staff and selected government officials with reference material, to provide translated material for field staff and trainees at the new Nature Conservation Training School in Ciawi, and to translate into Indonesian all reports produced by FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation) or WWF projects.

During 1978, a number of important papers were translated into English including the PPA Master Plan, the Basic Forestry Act, and a number of newspaper articles. The FAO Interim Report was translated into Indonesian, as was the Management Plan for Baluran Reserve; the Management Plan for the Meru Betiri Reserve was translated and will be printed early in 1979, to be used for teaching purposes at the Ciawi Training School.

A series of publications under the general title of "World Wildlife Fund Indonesia Programme Special Publications" was