



2008

Laporan Tahunan

Annual Report

PERHILITAN



KONSERVASI IN-SITU

IN-SITU Conservation

PROGRAM KONSERVASI HIDUPAN LIAR

Konservasi Badak Sumatera (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*)

Program tinjauan dan pemasangan perangkap kamera bagi tujuan tangkapan badak Sumatera masih diteruskan pada tahun 2008 di Hutan Simpan Temenggor, Perak dan Hutan Simpan Tembat, Hulu Terengganu.



Proses 'camouflage' menggunakan daun-daun kering bagi mengelak perangkap dikesan oleh binatang
Camouflaging the traps using dried leaves

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PROGRAMME

Conservation of the Sumatran Rhinoceros (Dicerorhinus sumatrensis)

The ongoing Sumatran Rhinoceros capture programmes were carried out in 2008 involving surveys and camera trapping in Temenggor Forest Reserve, Perak and Tembat Forest Reserve, Hulu Terengganu.

Proses menggali lubang dan pemasangan kerangka menggunakan kayu beluti
Digging hole and installing frame using wood planks



Tinjauan Badak Sumatera Dan Hidupan Liar Lain Serta Pemasangan Perangkap Kamera Di Hutan Simpan Temenggor, Perak

Program ini dilaksanakan secara serentak. Semasa tinjauan dan pemasangan perangkap kamera dijalankan, tiada kesan terbaru dicerap dan tiada gambar badak Sumatera berjaya dirakam. Namun begitu, sejumlah 319 gambar telah diperolehi yang terdiri daripada 13 spesies mamalia. Rekod bilangan gambar tertinggi 170 keping gambar adalah tapir (*Tapirus indicus*) dan terendah satu keping gambar ialah binturong (*Arctictis binturong*). Perangkap kamera yang dipasang turut merekodkan harimau dahan (*Neofelis nebulosa*), beruang matahari (*Helarctos malayanus*), mengkira (*Martes flavigula*), linsang (*Prionodon linsang*), kucing hutan (*Prionailurus planiceps*), kucing dahan (*Felis marmorata*) dan kijang (*Muntiacus muntjak*).

Monitoring of Sumatran Rhinoceros and Other Wildlife and Setting Up of Camera Traps In Temenggor Forest Reserve, Perak

*This programme was implemented simultaneously. During the survey and camera trapping, there were no new signs and photos of Sumatran Rhinoceros recorded. A total of 319 photos were obtained consisting of 13 species of mammals. The most common wildlife species photographed was Malayan tapir (*Tapirus indicus*) (170 photos) and the least photographed was binturong (*Arctictis binturong*) (1 photo). Other species recorded were clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*), sun bear (*Helarctos malayanus*), yellow-throated Marten (*Martes flavigula*), linsang (*Prionodon linsang*), flat-headed cat (*Prionailurus planiceps*), marbled cat (*Felis marmorata*) and barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*).*



▲
 Antara gambar hidupan liar yang direkodkan termasuk tapir dan harimau dahan
 Among the photos of wildlife recorded were Malayan tapir and clouded leopard

Tinjauan Badak Sumatera di Hutan Simpan Tembat, Hulu Terengganu

Sebanyak dua tinjauan terhadap kesan kehadiran badak Sumatera dijalankan di Hutan Simpan Tembat, Hulu Terengganu, Terengganu. Sepanjang tinjauan, pihak Jabatan telah menjumpai kesan makan dan tapak badak Sumatera. Pemasangan perangkap kamera telah dilakukan untuk mengesahkan kehadiran badak Sumatera di kawasan tersebut.

Monitoring of Sumatran Rhinoceros in Tembat Forest Reserve, Hulu Terengganu

Two surveys were carried out to determine the presence of Sumatran Rhinoceros in Tembat Forest Reserve, Hulu Terengganu, Terengganu. Throughout the survey, signs of feeding and footprints of Sumatran Rhinoceros were observed. Camera traps were set up to verify the presence of Sumatran Rhinoceros in the area.



► Pengambilan plaster cast pada tapak badak Sumatera yang berukuran 20cm lebar
 Making plaster cast of the Sumatran Rhinoceros footprint measuring 20cm wide

Program Pelepasan Semula Seladang (*Bos gaurus hubbacki*)

Program pelepasan seladang mula dirancang pada 2005 setelah tercapainya kejayaan program konservasi *ex-situ* yang dimulakan pada tahun 1980. Rezab Hidupan Liar (RHL) Krau dipilih sebagai tempat pelepasan semula yang pertama kerana ia merupakan kawasan keliaran asal seladang serta mempunyai pelan pengurusan yang khusus.

Seladang (*Bos gaurus hubbacki*) Re-introduction Programme

The seladang re-introduction programme was originally planned in 2005 after the successful breeding programme in 1980s. Krau Wildlife Reserve was selected as the site for the first re-introduction because it was the traditional roaming area for the seladang apart from having a management plan.

Fasa penyediaan program pelepasan seladang telah dijalankan pada tahun 2008. Di antara aktivitiya adalah tinjauan lokasi pelepasan dan kesesuaian habitat, pembelian 'satellite collar', penyenggaraan padok dan

The preparation phase for the seladang re-introduction programme was initiated in 2008. Among the activities undertaken were monitoring of the re-introduction location, determination of habitat suitability, procurement of satellite collar, maintenance of paddock and grazing



padang ragut serta penanaman tumbuhan makanan seladang. Sebanyak 198 pokok daripada 14 spesies tumbuhan telah ditanam di padang dan padang ragut di Pusat Konservasi Hidupan Liar (PKHL) Seladang Jenderak Selatan, Krau pada bulan Disember 2008. Ia bertujuan bagi mengayakan habitat di kawasan tersebut dan membekal makanan serta melatih seladang mencari makanan sendiri sebelum dilepaskan ke dalam hutan. Pada waktu yang sama, pelaziman seladang telah dimulakan pada 16 Disember 2008 di PKHL Sungkai, Perak.

field and planting of food trees for seladang. A total of 198 trees from 14 plant species were planted in the paddock and grazing field in Wildlife Conservation Centre (WCC) Jenderak Selatan, Krau in December 2008. The planting was done to enrich the habitat in the area to provide food and to condition the seladang to browse in the paddock before being released into the forest. The DWNP staff started the conditioning phase on 16 December 2008 in WCC Sungkai, Perak.



◀ Seladang dalam kurungan di PKHL Sungkai, Perak
Captive bred seladang at Wildlife Conservation Centre Sungkai, Perak

Program Pelepasan Semula Burung Upeh (*Mycteria cinerea*)

Pada 5 Ogos 2008, Jabatan dengan kerjasama Zoo Negara telah menjalankan program pelepasan semula burung upeh di Kuala Gula, Perak. Sejumlah lapan ekor burung upeh yang terdiri daripada 4 jantan, 2 betina dan 2 juvenil terlibat dalam program ini. Pelepasan pertama pada 4 Mac 2007 melibatkan 4:4 ekor. Digabungkan dengan program pelepasan pertama, sejumlah 11 ekor burung upeh (5:4:2) masih boleh dilihat di sini.

Milky Stork (*Mycteria cinerea*) Re-introduction Programme

*The Department with the cooperation, of Zoo Negara initiated the milky stork (*Mycteria cinerea*) re-introduction programme at Kuala Gula, Perak. A total of eight milky storks consisting of 4 males, 2 females and 2 juveniles were selected for in the re-introduction programme. The first re-introduction was done on 4 March 2007 involving 4:4 birds. A total of 11 milky stork (5:4:2) can still be observed in Kuala Gula.*

Pemantauan Populasi Liar Burung Upeh (*Mycteria cinerea*)

Pemantauan burung upeh telah dijalankan di Pulau Kelumpang dan Pulau Terung Hutan Simpan Paya Laut Matang, Perak untuk mendapatkan anggaran populasi terkini. Bilangan tertinggi yang dicatatkan adalah pada bulan Julai iaitu lapan individu, di Pulau Kelumpang (Jadual 4).

Milky Stork (*Mycteria cinerea*) Population Monitoring

Monitoring of milky stork population was carried out in Pulau Kelumpang and Pulau Terung, Matang Mangrove Forest Reserve, Perak to gather latest population records. The highest count was to record in July, where eight individuals were sighted in Pulau Kelumpang (Table 4).