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**JABATAN PERLINDUNGAN HIDUPAN LIAR
DAN TAMAN NEGARA, SEMENANJUNG MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND NATIONAL PARKS, PENINSULAR MALAYSIA**

**PENYELIDIKAN
HIDUPAN LIAR
*WILDLIFE RESEARCH***



PENYELIDIKAN HIDUPAN LIAR / WILDLIFE RESEARCH

KONSERVASI IN-SITU

BADAK KERBAU

Beberapa aktiviti di bawah program pengurusan badak kerbau telah dijalankan di sepanjang tahun 2003. Pada bulan Januari dan April ini telah menjalankan aktiviti pemasangan perangkap kamera di lokasi-lokasi strategik di dalam kawasan Gunung Basor, Jeli, Kelantan yang bertujuan untuk merakamkan imej spesies badak kerbau dan lain-lain hidupan liar di kawasan tersebut. Beberapa spesies mamalia besar telah berjaya dirakamkan iaitu Harimau Belang (*Panthera tigris*), Harimau Kumbang (*Panthera pardus*), Beruang (*Helarctos malayanus*), Kijang (*Muntiacus muntjak*) dan lain-lain. Gambar Badak Kerbau tidak dapat dirakamkan walaupun kesan-kesan spesies tersebut terdapat di kawasan ini.

Pada bulan Februari, kerja-kerja survei awalan badak kerbau telah dijalankan di kawasan Empangan Aning, Kedah. Ini berikutan laporan pekerja di kawasan tersebut yang melihat seekor badak kerbau di kawasan sekitar empangan tersebut. Beberapa ukuran kesan tapak kaki telah direkodkan yang menunjukkan kehadiran spesies ini di kawasan tersebut. Kerja-kerja survei juga telah dijalankan di kawasan Hutan Simpan (H.S.) Sungai Badak dan H.S. Koh Mai, Sintok, Kedah. Ini adalah sebagai susulan kepada maklumat yang diperolehi daripada penduduk kampung di kawasan sekitar. Beberapa kesan tapak kaki dan lain-lain kesan seperti najis dan kesan makan juga turut direkodkan. Kesan-kesan ini dianggarkan melebihi dua bulan.

Pada bulan Jun dan Oktober, unit ini terlibat secara langsung dengan inventori badak kerbau dan lain-lain hidupan liar serta penguatkuasaannya di kawasan H.S. Simpan Tekai dan H.S. Tekam di Jerantut (kedua-dua H.S. ini dinamakan Alam Muda) dan kawasan Taman Negara. Beberapa kesan badak kerbau telah direkodkan di kedua-dua kawasan tersebut. Dianggarkan sebanyak 5 – 6 ekor badak kerbau terdapat di kawasan Alam Muda; dan 8 – 10 ekor di kawasan Taman Negara. Selain itu banyak kesan pencerobohan ditemui di kedua-dua kawasan tersebut. Semasa aktiviti inventori serta penguatkuasaan ini juga seramai 12 orang penceroboh telah berjaya ditahan di kawasan Taman Negara yang mana kesemuanya berasal daripada Negara Thailand.

IN-SITU CONSERVATION

SUMATRAN RHINOCEROS

*Several activities on the management of Sumatran rhinoceros were conducted throughout 2003. In January the unit set up camera traps at strategic locations at Gunung Basor area in Jeli, Kelantan. The activity was carried out again in April to get pictures of Sumatran rhinoceros and other wildlife species in the area. Several large mammals pictures were successfully caught such as Tiger (*Panthera tigris*), Panther (*Panthera pardus*), Honey Bear (*Helarctos malayanus*), Barking Deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*) and etc. However no photographs of Sumatran rhinoceros were obtained although signs of the species were recorded in the area.*

In February, a pre survey on Sumatran rhinoceros was conducted in Aning Dam, Sintok, Kedah. Reports from the dam staffs claimed that the species was observed in the area. The unit recorded several footprints measurement which showed the existence of the species in the area. Sumatran rhinoceros survey programme was also conducted at Sungai Badak Forest Reserve (F.R.) and Koh Mai F. R., Kedah. The survey was conducted following several reports from villagers in the area. Signs of the species through droppings and food signs were recorded by the unit. The signs were estimated to be about two months old.

In June and October, the unit was directly involved in the Sumatran rhinoceros and other wildlife species and also enforcement inventory in Tekai F.R. and Tekam F.R, Pahang (both forest reserves are also known as Alam Muda); and Taman Negara. Signs of Sumatran rhinoceros were recorded in both of the areas. Based on the species footprints and also other evidences it was estimated that 5 -6 animals were present in Alam Muda; and 8 -10 animals in Taman Negara. Apart from that, signs of encroachments were also recorded in both areas. During the inventory 12 poachers were detained in Taman Negara and all of them were from Thailand.

Sementara itu, beberapa kawasan hutan lain juga turut disurvei di beberapa buah negeri pada sepanjang tahun 2003. Ini termasuk Taman Negara Endau Rompin, Johor (1- 2 ekor); H.S. Brook, Kelantan (1 ekor); H. S. Bintang Hijau (3 – 4 ekor) dan Belum Selatan, Perak (3 – 4 ekor); dan H.S. Ulu Besut, Terengganu (1 ekor).

In addition, several forest areas were also surveyed namely Endau Rompin National Park in Johor (1 -2 animals); Berok F.R. in state of Kelantan (1 animal); Bintang Hijau F.R. (3 – 4 animals) and Temengor F.R. (3- 4 animals) in the state of Perak; and Ulu Besut F.R. (1 animal) in Terengganu.



Inventori kepelbagaian biologi akan terus dipertingkatkan di kawasan perlindungan seperti Belum / Inventory on Biological diversity will be further enhanced in protected areas such as Belum.

BURUNG

Sebanyak enam kawasan di Semenanjung Malaysia telah dikaji melalui aktiviti survei dan menggelang burung. Kawasan-kawasan ini terdiri daripada pelbagai jenis habitat iaitu dari kawasan pantai hinggalah ke kawasan gunung. Daripada kawasan-kawasan tersebut, sebanyak 207 spesies telah berjaya direkodkan yang terdiri daripada 39 famili (Jadual 28). Bagi program menggelang burung, sebanyak 305 ekor burung yang terdiri daripada 63 spesies di dalam 20 famili berjaya digelang dan data morfologi burung-burung terbabit telah direkodkan (Jadual 29). Jumlah burung yang berjaya digelang agak kurang jika dibandingkan dengan beberapa tahun kebelakangan disebabkan hanya 5 kali aktiviti menjaring dan menggelang burung yang telah dijalankan sepanjang tahun ini iaitu di Bangas, Johor; Kapar, Semenyih, Gombak di Selangor dan Taman Negara.

BIRDS

Bird surveys and ringing programmes were carried out at six sites in Peninsular Malaysia. These sites represented a number of habitat types, ranging from shoreline up to montane forest. About 207 species which represented 39 families were successfully recorded from the mentioned sites (Table 28). Ringing programmes on some of the sites resulted in 305 birds ringed, comprising of 63 species out of 20 families (Table 29). The number of ringed birds were quite low compared to a couple of years back due to only five ringing activities done this year at Bangas, Johor; Kapar, Semenyih, and Gombak in Selangor and Taman Negara.