



LAPORAN TAHUNAN 2005 ANNUAL REPORT



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Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment



Bahagian Konservasi Kepelbagaian Biologi *Biological Diversity Conservation Division*

Konservasi Badak Sumatera

Sumatran Rhinoceros Conservation

A. Program Pemantauan Badak Sumatera dan Lain-lain Hidupan Liar

A. Sumatran Rhinoceros and Other Wildlife Monitoring Programme

1. Hutan Simpan Ulu Muda

Program ini telah dijalankan pada Januari 2005 di Hutan Simpan Ulu Muda, Kedah berikutan laporan yang diterima daripada operasi Angkatan Tentera Malaysia yang mengatakan telah menjumpai kubang badak. Walau bagaimanapun kubang tersebut disahkan bukan kubang badak seperti yang dilaporkan. Spesies lain yang dijumpai semasa survei tersebut termasuklah gajah, rusa, kijang, beruang, babi hutan, tapir dan beberapa spesies primat.

1. Ulu Muda Forest Reserve, Kedah.

The programme was conducted in January in the Ulu Muda Forest Reserve, Kedah. The survey was conducted following a report received from the Royal Armed Forces on the discovery of a rhinoceros wallow in the area. However, the survey confirmed that it was not a rhinoceros wallow as suspected. Other species encountered during the course of the survey included the elephant, sambar deer, barking deer, wild pig and several primate species.

2. Taman Negeri Endau Rompin, Johor

Program ini telah dijalankan pada Februari 2005 dengan kerjasama Unit Rondaan Badak (RPU), Johor. Kawasan yang disurvei meliputi Ulu Sungai Capau dan Sungai Jemai, Taman Negara Endau Rompin. Spesies lain yang dijumpai sepanjang survei tersebut termasuklah gajah, tapir, beruang, harimau belang, kijang, babi hutan dan spesies primat seperti kera dan berok.

2. Endau-Rompin, State Park of Johor.

The programme was conducted in February 2005 in cooperation with the Johor Rhinoceros Protection Unit (RPU). The areas surveyed were through Ulu Sungai Capau and Sungai Jemai, in the Endau Rompin State Park. However, no signs of Sumatran Rhinoceros were detected during the survey. Other species encountered during the course of the survey included the elephant, tapir, sunbear, tiger, sambar deer, wild pig, barking deer and primates such as the Long-tailed macaque and the pig-tailed macaque.

3. Taman Negara

Program dua minggu ini telah dijalankan bermula 23 April hingga 6 Mei 2005. Kesan baru badak Sumatera tidak dijumpai. Spesies hidupan liar lain yang direkodkan termasuklah gajah, seladang, harimau belang, kera, tapir, harimau dahan, ungka tangan putih, ungka tangan hitam, kijang, lotong cenekah, kambing gurun, beruang, binturong, siamang, rusa, serigala dan babi hutan.

3. Taman Negara National Park.

The two weeks inventory programme was conducted from 23rd April to 6th May 2005. Signs of Sumatran rhinoceros were not detected. Other wildlife species recorded included elephant, gaur, tiger, long-tailed macaque, tapir, clouded leopard, white-handed gibbon, agile gibbon, barking deer, banded leaf-monkey, serow, sunbear, binturong, siamang, sambar deer, dhole and wild pig.

4. Banjaran Titiwangsa, Gua Musang, Kelantan

Program ini telah dijalankan bermula daripada 8 hingga 22 September 2005. Sebanyak tiga kesan baru badak Sumatera telah berjaya dicerap. Program ini telah dijalankan dengan kerjasama Angkatan Tentera Malaysia.

4. Banjaran Titiwangsa, Gua Musang, Kelantan.

The inventory programme was conducted from 8th to 22nd of September 2005. Three signs of Sumatran rhinoceros were detected. The survey was conducted in cooperation with the Royal Armed Forces.

5. Hutan Simpan Pasir Raja, Terengganu

Program dua minggu ini dijalankan di antara bulan November dan Disember. Tanda-tanda kehadiran Badak Sumatera telah dikesan sepanjang pemantauan. Hidupan liar lain yang direkodkan sepanjang kajian ini ialah gajah, rusa, kijang, harimau dan beberapa spesies primat dan burung. Selain daripada mendapatkan maklumat hidupan liar di kawasan tersebut,

5. Pasir Raja Forest Reserve, Terengganu.

The two weeks inventory programme was conducted between November and December. Signs of Sumatran rhinoceros were detected during the survey. Other wildlife species recorded during the survey were the elephant, sambar deer, barking deer, tiger, and several species of primates and birds. Apart from obtaining information on the wildlife in the area, the

kajian ini juga melibatkan penguatkuasaan undang-undang bagi mengenalpasti laluan yang digunakan oleh pemburu haram.

B. Aktiviti Pemasangan Perangkap Kamera di Ulu Sungai Lotong dan Permatang Gagau, Taman Negara Terengganu

Perangkap kamera telah dipasang daripada 14 hingga 24 Jun 2005 dan daripada 10 hingga 18 Ogos 2005. Namun tiada gambar Badak Sumatera berjaya dirakamkan di kedua-dua lokasi tersebut. Hasil pemasangan perangkap kamera telah berjaya menangkap gambar spesies hidupan liar yang lain seperti gajah, tapir, kijang dan babi hutan.

C. Manual Tangkapan Badak Sumatera Semenanjung Malaysia

Antara 29 Mac hingga 1 April 2005, Unit Konservasi Badak Sumatera telah menyiapkan draf Manual Tangkapan Badak Sumatera Semenanjung Malaysia bertempat di Institut Kepelbagaian Biologi Kebangsaan, Lanchang, Pahang. Draft tersebut sedang dalam proses semakan.

D. Pelan Komprehensif Tangkapan Badak Sumatera Semenanjung Malaysia

Dalam bulan Oktober, Pelan Komprehensif Tangkapan Badak Sumatera Semenanjung Malaysia telah disiapkan. Pelan ini memfokus kepada kemerosotan habitat akibat aktiviti pembalakan. Implimentasi pelan ini adalah antara program utama pada tahun 2006. Kawasan keutamaan tangkapan yang dikenalpasti bagi program ini ialah di Hutan Simpan Pelagat, Terengganu dan kawasan Alam Muda, Pahang.

Gajah

1. Program Tangkapindah Gajah

Sebanyak 22 operasi tangkapan gajah telah dijalankan di sepanjang tahun 2005. Kebanyakkan 13 lokasi daripada operasi dijalankan di kawasan perkampungan atau pekebun kecil. Enam daripada lokasi tersebut merupakan lokasi konflik yang baru iaitu Felda Kemasul dan Felda Bukit Sagu (Pahang), Espek Gerdong (Terengganu), Jeli (Kelantan), Sungai Siput dan Pengkalan Hulu (Perak) dan Naka (Kedah). Semua kawasan ini mengalami konflik gajah-manusia disebabkan oleh aktiviti pembalakan yang telah mengganggu habitat gajah-gajah.

Sebanyak 14 ekor gajah telah ditangkap pada tahun ini, iaitu lapan ekor gajah jantan dan enam ekor gajah betina (Jadual 18). Empat ekor gajah (tiga jantan dan seekor betina) telah dipindahkan ke Taman Negara Terengganu dan tiga ekor (seekor jantan dan dua betina)

survey also involved law enforcement activities to identify routes used by the poachers and to ensure the detention of encroachers.

B. Camera-trapping Activity in Ulu Sungai Lotong and Permatang Gagau, Taman Negara Terengganu.

Camera traps were set from 14th to 24th of June 2005 and from 10th to 18th of August 2005. Camera-trapping activities of Sumatran rhinoceros were not recorded in both locations. There was some photographic evidences of other wildlife species, such as the elephant, tapir, barking deer and wild pig.

C. The Sumatran Rhinoceros Capture Manual for Peninsular Malaysia.

Between the 29th of March and the 1st of April 2005, the Sumatran Rhinoceros Unit completed the draft of The Sumatran Rhinoceros Capture Manual for Peninsular Malaysia at the Institute for Biodiversity in Lanchang, Pahang. The manual is currently under review.

D. The Sumatran Rhinoceros Comprehensive Capture Plan for Peninsular Malaysia.

In October, the Sumatran Rhinoceros Comprehensive Capture Plan was produced. The plan focused on habitats facing degradation due to logging activities. The implementation of the plan would be among the main programmes for 2006. The principal areas identified for this programme were Pelagat Forest Reserve, Terengganu and Alam Muda, Pahang.

Elephant

1. Elephant translocation programme

In 2005, 22 elephant translocation operations were conducted. Of that number, 59% or 13 operations were conducted either in villages or in small-scale plantations. Of the 13 areas, 6 were new conflict areas. Those areas were Felda Kemasul and Felda Bukit Sagu (Pahang), Espek Gerdong (Terengganu), Jeli (Kelantan), Sungai Siput and Pengkalan Hulu (Perak) and Naka (Kedah). All those areas experienced human-elephant conflict as a result of logging activities which disturbed the elephant habitat.

A total of 14 elephants were caught in 2005, consisting of eight males and six females (Table 1). Four elephants (three male and a female) were translocated to Terengganu National Park, while three elephants (a male and two females) were translocated to Belum Forest Reserve, Perak. A

telah dipindahkan ke Hutan Simpan Belum. Satu ekor gajah jantan pula telah dipindahkan ke Hutan Simpan Berok, Gua Musang, Kelantan. Sejumlah tiga ekor anak gajah (dua jantan dan seekor betina) telah dibawa balik ke Pusat Pemuliharaan Gajah. Dalam pada itu, tiga ekor gajah (seekor jantan dan dua betina) telah mati di sepanjang operasi dijalankan di Pahang, Kedah dan Perak. Kematian berlaku disebabkan oleh kelemasan (satu ekor) dan keletihan selepas ditangkap (dua ekor).

male elephant was translocated to Berok Forest Reserve, Gua Musang, Kelantan. Three elephant calves (two males and a female) were sent to the Kuala Gandah Elephant Conservation Centre in Pahang. Three elephants (a male and two females) died during operations conducted in Pahang, Kedah and Perak. Mortalities occurred due to suffocation (one elephant) and post-capture stress (two elephants).



Gajah liar dibawa keluar oleh 2 ekor gajah jinak
Wild elephant was brought out by 2 trained elephants



Seekor gajah betina dapat ditangkap
A caught wild female elephant

2. Program MIKE

Kursus Law Enforcement Monitoring (LEM) Level 1, telah dijalankan di Institut Kepelbagaian Biologi, Bukit Rengit, Lanchang, Pahang pada 13 hingga 18 Jun 2005. Seramai 35 orang peserta daripada setiap negeri yang mempunyai populasi gajah (Kedah, Perak, Johor, Pahang, Terengganu dan Kelantan), Jabatan Hidupan Liar Sabah serta Unit Pengurusan Gajah menghadiri kursus tersebut. Kursus ini memperluaskan para peserta tentang kemahiran asas untuk mengimpimentasikan Program MIKE.¹⁸ Tenaga pengajar ialah daripada Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), yang dilantik secara rasmi oleh CITES/MIKE sebagai pemudahcara untuk kursus tersebut.

2. MIKE Programme

A course on Law Enforcement Monitoring (LEM) Level 1 was conducted at the National Institute for Biodiversity, Bukit Rengit, Lanchang, Pahang from 13 to 18 June 2005. Thirty five participants from elephant states (Kedah, Perak, Johor, Pahang, Terengganu and Kelantan), Sabah Wildlife Department and the DWWP Elephant Management Unit attended the course. The course taught the participants fundamental expertise skills in implementing the MIKE Programme. The course trainers were from the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), formally appointed by CITES/MIKE as moderators for the course.

Sementara itu, satu lawatan tapak telah dijalankan oleh Sub-regional Support Officer CITES/MIKE PROGRAMME, iaitu Dr. David Lawson, ke tapak-tapak MIKE Malaysia (Daerah Gua Musang, Kelantan dan Mersing, Johor) bermula pada 18 hingga 22 Julai 2005. Lawatan tersebut membolehkan tinjauan ke lokasi sebenar dan bertemu dengan kakitangan-kakitangan PERHILITAN negeri yang terlibat di dalam program ini.

Site visits were conducted for Sub-regional Support Officer CITES/MIKE Programme Dr David Lawson to the Malaysia MIKE Sites (District of Gua Musang, Kelantan and Mersing, Johor) from 18 to 22 July. The visits served as field studies and to enabled better communication among DWWP staff involved with MIKE Programme.

3. Penerbitan Helaian Maklumat Gajah

Helaian Maklumat Gajah telah diterbitkan untuk memberikan maklumat yang standard kepada orang awam. Helaian ini telah diedarkan kepada

3. Publication of Elephant Information Sheet

An Elephant Information sheet was produced to provide standardized information on the Malayan elephant for the public. The information sheet