

**LAOS**

The Royal Laotian Society of Natural Sciences must be congratulated on the publication of its excellent thrice-yearly Bulletin. In 1962, three Bulletins were published, containing many interesting studies on indigenous species, including man. The Bulletin should be of great interest to anyone who is interested in serious study of the fauna of this area. It is published in French. Inquiries may be addressed to: Le Secrétaire Général, Laboratoire - Direction de l'Agriculture, Vientiane, Laos.

who take advantage of loop-holes in the present law protecting the tamaraw. The animals are provoked to flee or fight by these hunters, who then shoot them, using a clause in the law that permits shooting a tamaraw in self-defence when person or property are threatened. Also there is a lack of effective game law enforcement. Extensive deforestation in the tamaraw's range is further affecting adversely their rate of increase.

A very rough estimate of the tamaraw population places the number at 300. Track count and sight count methods were used to arrive at this estimate.

The report proposes the following measures to further protect the tamaraw :

1. establishment of a National Tamaraw Range or Tamaraw Refuge or Sanctuary ;
2. more effective enforcement of game laws ;
3. more study of the tamaraw, particularly of population, habitat requirements, and life history.

**A Report of Rhinos in Vietnam**

Mr. Nguyen Van Hiep has received reports that both one- and two-horned rhinos are still found in Vietnam. The *Rhinoceros sondaicus* still exists in mountainous regions. It prefers densely vegetated hillocks where there are wet valleys in which it can find ideal places to wallow. It is most likely to be found in the zone of the Three Frontiers (the Cambodian - Laotian - Vietnamese borders). The Sumatran two-horned rhino is very rare. Probably a very small number remain in the deep jungles of the Anamitic chain of Central Vietnam, according to the reports.

The hunting of rhinos is absolutely prohibited in Vietnam.

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**PHILIPPINES**

**Report on the Tamaraw**

A recent report received from Dr. Vicente de la Cruz of the Philippines gives some interesting information on the present state of the rare tamaraw. The report states that the population of tamaraw has been slowly increasing over the last five years. This increase has been due mostly to the establishment of a Park and Wildlife Station at Naujan Lake National Park on Mindoro, the habitat of the tamaraw. It is still threatened by the hunting of the indigenous hill people and by big game hunters with 'vested interests'

**SOUTH VIETNAM**

**Protection of Wildlife**

Hunting in South Vietnam is regulated by the maintenance of two hunting zones, A and B, only one of which is open for hunting each year. In this way the wildlife in each zone may replenish itself every other year.

There are five game reserves in which hunting is definitely prohibited. These are Krong Polo, 533,700 hectares; Pleiku - Plei Tananxer, 56,480 hectares; Bantur 27,840 hectares; Kinda, 53,760 hectares; Lang Bian, 4,800 hectares. This comprises a total of 676,580 hectares. There are also two special game preserves, reserved for the President and diplomatic visitors which together cover 160,160 hectares. Personnel is still very inadequate. There are a bureau chief, six game guards (two of whom have been drafted), and 10 delegated marshalls to assist them.



▲ The Open billed Storks at Wat Phai Lorm, Thailand.