



SARAWAK

REPORT

OF THE

**MAIAS PROTECTION
COMMISSION**

1960

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His Excellency Sir Alexander Nicol Anton Waddell, K.C.M.G.,
D.S.C., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Sarawak.

Your Excellency,

On the 5th of June, 1959, His Excellency Sir Anthony Foster Abell, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Sarawak, issued the first Maias Protection Commission appointing two Commissioners with the following terms of reference:

to inquire into—

(a) any objections there may be to the constitution of a Wild Life Sanctuary within the Sedilu Forest Reserve, the Sebuyau Protected Forest, and the Simunjan Forest Reserve for the purpose of protecting the Orang Utan living in these areas;

(b) the geographical limits proper to the Wild Life Sanctuary;

(c) any rights or privileges which may by custom or otherwise exist over in or in respect of those areas;

(d) the commutation, whether for a money payment or for a similar right exercisable elsewhere or otherwise of any such right or privilege; and

(e) any other matter which the Commissioners may think relevant in considering whether the Wild Life Sanctuary should be constituted.

2. The Commission was extended by Your Excellency in 1960 to cover the Balai Ringin Protected Forest, the Sabal Forest Reserve and the proposed Sabal Forest Reserve extension under the same terms of reference.

3. We have the honour to submit now, our report, in which we have assembled together our findings on both Commissions.

4. During the course of our enquiries we have gathered much material which is not directly relevant to this report and is, therefore, omitted from it. However, this material will remain in our possession for a short time to enable us to reply to any matters which may arise, and will then be deposited with the Curator of the Sarawak Museum for future reference.

5. We should like to express our appreciation of the co-operation extended to us by District Officers, and by the Conservator of Forests and Curator of the Sarawak Museum, who made much information available and gave helpful criticism and advice. Mrs. T. Harrisson of the Sarawak Museum, who has done extensive study on Maias both in the field and in captivity, has also provided valuable information. We wish to record our particular appreciation of the work of our Secretary, Miss Clara Matthews,

who was mainly responsible for the collation of the material for this report. We should also like to acknowledge the courtesy of the *New Scotsman* and the Sarawak Government Information Service in permitting us to reproduce the illustrations which appear in the report.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency,

Your obedient servants,

DESMOND LINGARD BRUEN,
Chairman.

NEVILLE SEYMOUR HAILE,
Commissioner.

PROCEEDINGS

The first step taken by us after the first Commission was issued in 1959 was to arrange for a proclamation (Appendix A) in English, Malay, Sea Dayak and Chinese to be given the widest publication in the areas proposed for constitution as Wild Life Sanctuaries. Copies of this proclamation were distributed and displayed by the District Officers at Simanggang and Simunjan.

2. This proclamation gave the people directly affected some six weeks to register their objections or claims in their nearest District Offices.

3. When the Commission was extended in 1960 to include the Balai Ringin Protected Forest, the Sabal Forest Reserve and the proposed extension of the Sabal Forest Reserve, similar proclamations were distributed through the District Officers of Simanggang, Simunjan and Serian. These proclamations covered all six Forest Reserves and afforded an additional opportunity for those living in the vicinity of the Sedilu, Simunjan and Sebuyau Forest Reserves to lodge their claims or objections if they failed to do so in the first instance.

4. We are satisfied that these proclamations were made known to the people in a most satisfactory manner.

5. After the first proclamation was issued in 1959, we sent circular letters to all District Officers in the five Divisions enquiring:

- (i) whether or not Maias had been seen or reported in their Districts at any time, and
- (ii) if so, when;
- (iii) the estimated numbers thought to be still living in their Districts;
- (iv) at what places; and
- (v) if they are aware of the existence of Maias being reported from the Indonesian side of the border and at what places, if their District was adjacent to the border.

6. The World Health Organisation (Anti-Malarial Unit) was also requested to send us any information which their teams might have obtained during their extensive travels.

7. Response was very good and the information received is summarised in Table II and discussed in Part IV.

8. Prior to the issue of the Commission, the Forest Department, in co-operation with the Museum, carried out a rough census of the Maias population and their findings were passed on to us and are also incorporated in Table II.

9. After the two proclamations were issued, the District Officers were requested to submit to us estimates of the number of people and the number of firearms in the areas immediately adjacent to the proposed Sanctuaries, and the figures so obtained are to be found at Appendix C.

PART II

GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS OF THE PROPOSED WILD LIFE SANCTUARIES

10. The geographical limits of the proposed Wild Life Sanctuaries coincide with the boundaries of the Forest Reserves and are described at Appendix B and shown on the map at the back of this report.

PART III

CLAIMS AND OBJECTIONS

11. The people of Kampong Kepayang, Batang Kiri Ulu, in the Simunjan District, strongly objected to the total prohibition of shooting in the nearby Sebuyau Forest Reserve. They maintain that pig and deer from this Reserve damage their crops and farms, and unless they can be shot in the Reserve before ruining their crops, they can do untold damage. The District Officer of Simunjan supports this objection.

12. Penghulu Chunda of Kampong Lebor, Serian, also objected on behalf of his people to the total prohibition on shooting in the Balai Ringin Protected Forest and the Sabal Forest Reserve on the grounds that it was essential that his people shot pig and deer to supplement their diet.

13. Although we visited Sebuyau, Simunjan and Serian and full publicity was given to the two proclamations these were the only two objections lodged with us, but we feel that most of the *kampongs* adjacent to the proposed Sanctuaries do, nevertheless, share these objections.

14. There is no doubt that the majority of the Dayaks favour the protection of the Maias. The Maias is generally harmless and has always been considered to be so, but there is reliable evidence that Maias have on rare occasions made unprovoked attacks on human beings. These attacks appear to be made by old solitary male Maias.

15. It is contrary to the custom of some, at least, of the Iban, and considered "Mali", to kill Maias unless they are forced to do so in self-defence. Indeed, the Banting Dayaks have been said to venerate the Maias.

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION OF MAIAS

16. Information gleaned from answers to our enquiries and from literature leaves us in no doubt that measures for the protection of the Maias are imperative if the Maias is to be saved from complete extinction.

17. Tables I and II on pages 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 assemble, in tabular form, information about the habitat and distribution of the Maias from one hundred years ago to the present time. Figures I and II attempt to emphasise the changed pattern of distribution over the last century.

18. In Borneo, Maias were known to inhabit areas in the south east, north east, south west and north west of the island and were common along some rivers. In Sarawak, these principal rivers are the Sadong and the Simunjan (First Division); Batang Lupar and its tributaries of the Upper Undup and Lingga (Second Division); and the southern tributaries of the Rejang (Third Division). It is generally accepted that they were not to be found along the main Sarawak River, but Beccari disagrees and declares that though very rare, they were to be found at Senggi (Bau District), and he even more confidently states that they were always to be found in the Bungo Range (Bau District). There were also reports of Maias in Limbang. It appears that the country they favour is that with continuous lofty forest with fruit-bearing trees in swamps as well as hills. On the hills, they are to be found at an altitude of from 300 to 500 feet.

19. Tables I and II show that whereas they were known to exist in considerable numbers along the Rejang in Hose's days, it is estimated that only twenty to forty Maias are now living in that area. Near Binatang only one or two pairs have been seen but the estimate of the numbers in the Balui and Baleh may well be on the conservative side. With a stretch of the imagination one might get a total figure of a thousand Maias now living in Sarawak. Yet only 100 years ago, some 200 of these animals were exported to Europe, and Hornaday alone took away forty-four specimens in 1878.

20. In Lubok Antu District, Maias are still common and some of the more remote areas are particularly suited to their continued existence. The Laniak-Entimau Protected Forest affords an undisturbed haven which, according to the former Conservator of Forests in his letter of 21st February, 1959, to the Curator of the Sarawak Museum, is rarely penetrated by human beings. The Conservator's suspicions that Maias occur in this area are confirmed by positive reports of their presence from Lubok Antu and the Baleh, and indeed one specimen has been observed in this area by one of your Commissioners.

21. Our estimate of 100 Maias for the Katibas watershed and Lanjak-Entimau Protected Forest is based on reports mentioned in paragraph 20, and it is certain that they still occur at places along the Indonesian border range from Balai Ringin to the Ulu Balui.

22. The main concentration is now perhaps along the border of the First and Second Divisions from Sebuyau to the Sadong and its tributaries. According to a recent communication from Mr. Harrison, there has been a definite retreat of Maias in the south western part of this zone in the last six months which he attributes directly to the effects of the new Serian-Simanggang Road. The Forest Department is already being pressed to release land for rubber planting, etc., along the road route in the Balai Ringin and Sabal areas.

23. Two Maias have been reported from the Baram in the last twenty years and some have been reported from the lower reaches of the Rejang, but none are to be found in the districts of Miri, Bintulu, Kanowit, Mukah, Oya, Balingian, Lundu, Kuching, Bau, Kalaka, Saribas, Lawas, Song and Limbang.

PART V

THE NEED FOR FURTHER PROTECTION

24. The export of Maias referred to in paragraph 19 obviously contributed to a decrease in the Maias population in Sarawak, and there have undoubtedly been a number of cases of wilful shooting of them. Moreover, the inevitable spread of human habitation and activity; the fast growing population; forest clearing and the timber trade and road construction work are, in our opinion, other major factors responsible for the gradual disappearance of the Maias.

25. T. Harrison (*Sarawak Gazette*, January, 1949) quotes the opinion of I. A. N. Urquhart, then Acting District Officer at Binatang:

"As regards how much Maias there used to be, the answer appears to be 'plenty'. The whole area was completely uninhabited and it is the Chinese from 1870 onwards who started developing from the Rejang Rivers towards the Second Division boundary and Dayaks from the Second Division who came into the Julau River and from there into Binatang and drove these animals into the only remaining areas of virgin jungle. The Dayaks only started moving to the Julau area after 1861."

Charles Hose, who came to Sarawak in 1884, states that he saw Maias in considerable numbers in the Rejang.

26. There have been several reports that Maias have been shot to obtain the meat which is relished by some people, but generally it seems that they have been shot in recent years to obtain the young Maias. A century ago, the collection of specimens undoubtedly depleted the numbers even though they were then considerable; but after Hornaday shot so many the further export of these animals was prohibited. Unfortunately in 1947 encouragement was given to a certain collector which led

to many young Maias being captured and this, of course, inevitably meant killing the mothers.

27. The Conservator of Forests, whose Department is responsible for the protection of wild life, has reported cases of the illegal possession of Maias and the action taken against the offenders (Appendix D). The easy disposition of the Maias and its slow and deliberate movements make it an easy prey for those who may wish to hunt it.

28. The population and general development of this country is rapidly increasing, and the need for the reservation of certain areas where the Maias is known to occur, is imperative. It would be disastrous and an ineradicable blot on a Government's record if all reasonable and practicable measures were not taken to attempt to save these animals from extinction in the comparatively near future.

29. It is our considered opinion that the Wild Life Protection Ordinance affords quite sufficient and effective *legal* powers to protect the Maias provided it is implemented and enforced by an adequate staff of Game Wardens. The present administration of the Game Wardens is unsatisfactory, and we support the view of the Conservator of Forests, at present also Chief Game Warden, that the task of wild life protection, especially Maias protection, is too big and too urgent a problem to be tackled by the Forest Department's organisation and requires a full-time officer with special qualifications. This view is also urged by the Curator of the Sarawak Museum. It is possible that financial help might be forthcoming from international sources such as the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

PART VI

RECOMMENDATIONS

30. In the course of our investigations we have considered many suggestions, among them—and not the least practicable—that Government should arm the Maias and let them shoot back at the hunters. However, we are of the opinion that our recommendations are simple, reasonable, practicable and enforceable. They will, it is true, mean extra Government expenditure but this expenditure will only be very moderate and, in terms of attempting to protect the Maias, well justified.

31. It is our view that some of the conditions attaching to a Wild Life Sanctuary, under the Ordinance, are impracticable and unenforceable; for instance, the prohibition from fishing or removing any living thing from within a sanctuary. To prohibit abruptly a very considerable number of Dayaks living adjacent to the proposed sanctuaries from carrying firearms in specified areas which are, for many, their only hunting grounds, seems to us to be unreasonable. In our opinion, these Dayaks possess, at present, indisputable and unquestionable rights to hunt in these areas, and it would neither be politically nor morally sound

to deprive them of it; nor would it be practicable without a large force of Game Wardens. We cannot find that any proposal to commute these rights for money or otherwise would be acceptable.

32. A grave danger, however, exists from those firearm users not living adjacent to the Forest Reserves but who can, with the development of roads and the extension of the timber trade and other industries, now gain easy access to some of the areas known to be inhabited by Maias. It is these people, the town and the urban dwellers, who potentially constitute a greater source of danger to the Maias than do the *kampong* dwellers.

33. We recommend:—

- (i) that the proposed Wild Life Sanctuaries, as such, should not be constituted. It is our view that the existing Wild Life Protection Ordinance and the Rules and Regulations governing Protected Forests and Forest Reserves are basically adequate, if enforced.
- (ii) that in future all firearm licences be endorsed, as a condition of the issue of the licence, to the effect that the firearm may not under any circumstances be used or carried in any of the Forest Reserves and Protected Forests now under consideration. District Officers only should be permitted to use their discretion in dispensing with this endorsement in the case of those living in the *kampongs* adjacent to the Reserves, provided that the people have individually in the past exercised rights of hunting in those Reserves. Thus no new licence should be issued and no transfer of a licence should be permitted, and no carrying licence should be issued without the endorsement; a replacement for an old firearm would be permitted.
- (iii) that the present Game Warden's staff should be reorganised. An increase in Game Rangers and Wardens will almost certainly be necessary. A Chief Game Warden as a full-time officer responsible to the Chief Secretary, should be appointed.
- (iv) that the proposed extension to the Sabal Forest Reserve be put into effect immediately. We understand that this has, in fact, been put in hand by the Forest Department.
- (v) that every encouragement be given to research on Maias.
- (vi) that minimum penalties be prescribed for offences committed against the Wild Life Protection Ordinance, and that in the case of offences relating to Maias, consideration should be given to prescribing sentences of imprisonment without the option of a fine. The maximum penalty should be the same as for rhinoceros, i.e., two years imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000.

- (vii) that no land south of the Kuching-Simanggang Road in the Balai Ringin or Sabal Forests be alienated for agricultural or other purposes. Land north of the road should only be alienated after consideration of the probable effect of such alienation on the Maias population.
- (viii) that intensive propaganda, by means of simple, forceful and, if possible, humorous illustrated pamphlets, by radio and by exhibits be undertaken with a view to educating the people in the necessity of preserving wild life in general and the protected animals in particular. (For a list of protected wild life, see Appendix E). Multi-lingual illustrated notices should be displayed in all areas where Maias occur, especially along roads, stating the penalties for capturing or shooting Maias, and notices should be placed around the limits of the Forests concerned advising of the prohibition of bringing firearms into them without proper authority. The organisation of such propaganda is beyond the capacity of the Forest Department and is a further argument for appointing a full-time Chief Game Warden.
- (ix) that the Indonesian authorities be requested to co-operate by taking action to protect Maias on their side of the border, especially in the areas immediately adjacent to Sarawak territory.

TABLE I
MAIAS
HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION
 According to

Alfred Russel Wallace
 1854

Borneo and Sumatra—much more rare in the latter.
 In Borneo—wide range:
 Districts on the south west, south east, north east and north west coasts.
Abundant in Sambas on the west, and Sadong on the east.
Not known in the Sarawak Valley.
Type of Area: Chiefly confined to low and swampy forests; country with lofty virgin forest which is at the same time low level and swampy. Forest must be continuous.
 "Now it seems to me probable that a wide extent of unbroken and equally lofty virgin forest is necessary to the comfortable existence of these animals. . . The elevated and drier districts are more frequented by man, more cut up by clearings and low second-growth jungle not adapted to its peculiar mode of progression, and where it would therefore be more exposed to danger, and more frequently obliged to descend upon the earth. There is probably also a greater variety of fruit on the maias district, the small mountains which rise like islands out of it serving as a sort of gardens or plantations, where the trees of the uplands are to be found in the very midst of the swampy plains."
 (Hunted around the coal mine being opened near the Simunjan River, a small branch of the Sadong; went up a branch of the Simunjan River to a mountain at Semabang; up another branch of the Simunjan to Menyille (Ngili) and hunted in a mountain there.)

Spencer St. John
 1858

In Sarawak:
 Districts most frequented: Sadong and Lingga.
Type of Area: "In these it is generally found where the old jungle stretches uninterruptedly for miles over low swampy lands, dotted here and there with hills and gentle risings, on which noble fruit trees, rivalling the giants of the forest in magnitude, offer extensive clearings on which the thickly growing young jungle covers the land, or where the soil yields only the mangrove or the nipa or nibong palms, orang-utans are seldom found; and this can be readily accounted for by the habits of these animals, which always move from tree to tree and seldom descend to the earth, except in search of water. . . . In the young jungle, or the palm swamps, they could not move from tree to tree and therefore avoid them."

TABLE I
MAIAS
HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION—(contd.)
 According to

Odoardo Beccari 1865	<p>Southern parts of Borneo, especially in the districts of Bandjermasin, Pontianak and Sambas. In Sarawak: <i>Common</i> on certain rivers, especially in the districts of the Sadong and the Batang Lupar. <i>Very rare</i> on the Sarawak River; "it has even been stated that they are non-existent, but this is not so, and I have heard of an orang-utan killed at Singhin (Senggi), not far from Kuching. On Gunong Bungo it appears they are always to be found. I may add that the Dayaks of the upper Sarawak have special names for the orang-utans, and call the Mayas Kassa 'Sekao' and the Mayas Tjaping, 'Mara'." "According to Mr. St. John, oranges are also found in the Muput country on the Limbang." <i>Very frequent</i> on the Marop hills, at an altitude of from 300 to 500 feet or so. <i>Type of Area:</i> "The orang-utan inhabits the hills and plains alike; but does not care to climb very high up the mountains, cold not being at all to his liking. On the Marop hills, at an altitude of from 300 to 500 feet or so, it is very frequent; but it loves also the lowlands and marshes along the Lingga and Sadong Rivers, especially where pandani grow, for it delights in the 'cabbages' of these plants, as well as those of various palms." (Hunted along the Batang Lupar, around Marop, in Batu Lanko Hill. "Leaving Tiang Laju on our left, we got on the ridge formed by a series of hills from which flows the waters which join to form the Undup. Many there." Hunted in the forests around Sungei Pakit (Sungei Parit).</p>
William T. Hornaday 1878	<p>Northern Sumatra and Borneo—its distribution in Borneo is so much more extensive that we may well say the latter is the home of the orang-utan. In Sarawak: Rivers Batang Lupar and Sadong and their small tributaries, such as the Lingga and Simunjan. <i>Does not occur:</i> along the Sarawak or Samarahan Rivers. In Dutch Borneo: River Sambas to the Kapooas—more rarely.</p>
Charles Hose 1884	<p>Kolie near Samarinda, at the mouth of the Mahakkam, Tewah River, which flows into the Barito from the east, almost directly under the equator. <i>Type of Area:</i> "It inhabits that wide belt of low covered swamp forest which lies between the sea-coast and the mountain ranges of the interior, extending entirely around the western half of the island. But even this great alluvial plain is inhabited by the orang in certain districts only; although all these portions which are covered by lofty virgin forests seem to present the same features." (Hunted up and down the Simunjan and Sadong, Padang Popook (Prupok) and Sebuyau).</p>
Robert W. C. Shelford 1897	<p>Borneo and Sumatra, but there are traditions in the Malay Peninsula, where it is known as mawas, of its occurrence there in times past. In Sarawak: Simunjan, Batang Lupar and Rejang Rivers. "A specimen was once recorded from the upper waters of the Sarawak River, but it had evidently strayed from its usual 'beat', and soon disappeared."</p>
Carl Lumholtz 1913	<p>"This intelligent, manlike ape is probably not so common in Dutch Borneo as he is supposed to be. Mr. Harry C. Raven, who collected animals in the north eastern part, told me that in a year he had shot only one. The orang-utans are generally found in southern Borneo and do not go very far inland; in Central Borneo they are extremely rare, almost unknown. It is to be hoped that these interesting animals will not soon be exterminated." (Hunted in the neighbourhood of Sampit).</p>
Dr. Eric Mjoberg 1922	<p>Sumatra and Borneo. <i>Type of Area:</i> "The orang-utan is a native of Sumatra and Borneo, in whose swampy forests he especially loves to dwell. But that by no means implies that he does not venture on long expeditions, even high up the mountains to fill his stomach with the tasty fruit of the durian." Hunted in Mt. Tibang.</p>

10

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TABLE II
MAIAS
HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION
At Present
(1960)

SARAWAK

<i>Division</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Estimated Numbers</i>
FIRST Area of the tributaries of the Batang Sadong and Simunjan.	Balai Ringin Protected Forest and all the stretch of forest along the border from the boundary of the Second Division to the Krangan. This includes Sabal Forest Reserve. Three hours' paddling from Balai Ringin and one day's walk to the border. Bukit Gaharu (Sabal Forest Reserve) and Bukit Taraji (Balai Ringin Protected Forest). Sedilu Forest Reserve including Bukit Ngili and Ulu Kapayang. Simunjan Forest Reserve.	Simunjan District ... 180 Balai Ringin and Sabal ... probably about 100*
SECOND Area of the Batang Lupar and its tributaries.	Sebuyau Protected Forest. Krepok, Stugok, Menua, Sungei Parit, Lingga; Semawa, Pantu; and Bukit Kelinggang in the Lingga District. Munggu Gran, Stumbin, Selepong, Kejato and Gunong Kelinggang in Simanggang. Bukit Setering and vicinity, Bukit Semuyong (Bukit Besai) near Lubok Antu. Bukit Pan, Batang Ai, Ulu Lemanak, Nanalan Tunu, Delok; Tuchong Kesindu, Delok; Nanalan Kuta, Delok and its vicinity; Bukit Muam, Delok and its vicinity; Ulu Jengin, Ulu Biru, Delok; Ulu Ai, Ulu Engkari. Mt. Tiang Laju (near Engkilili)—Ulu Undup. Bukit Nyambau between Ulu Kanowit and Katibas. Ai and Katibas waterheads—Lanjak Entimau Protected Forest. Possibly they occur in all the forests along the boarder.	Sebuyau Protected Forest 80 Lingga and Simanggang ... 100 or more Upper Batang Lupar and tributaries ... about 300 Ai-Katibas watershed; Lanjak Entimau Protected Forest ... possibly about 100*

* Our guess.

<i>Division</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Estimated Numbers</i>
THIRD Area of the Batang Rejang and its tributaries the Balui and Balleh.	Near Kapit between Ulu Batang Balui and Ulu Batang Balleh, especially areas adjacent to the Sarawak Indonesian border. Sungai Pila, Batang Rejang and Mengiong Protected Forest, Batang Balleh, Sungai Melati, Balleh. Hose Mountain, Belaga. Taman Protected Forest. Sungei Assan and Sungei Naman area—Sibu District. In Sarikei District, Ulu Sungai Pasin Batang Lassa. Near Binatang: Ulu Sungai Daro, Sungai Tulai and Sungai Daro Besar.	Area between Batang Balui and Balleh close to Sarawak-Indonesian border 10 to 20 In Sungei Pila, Batang Rejang and Mengiong Protected Forest less than 20
FOURTH	Long Moh (Baram).	One shot in 1958. Probably strayed into the areas from Kalimantan Nil
FIFTH		Nil

Figure 1
DISTRIBUTION OF MAIAS, REPORTED 1850—1930

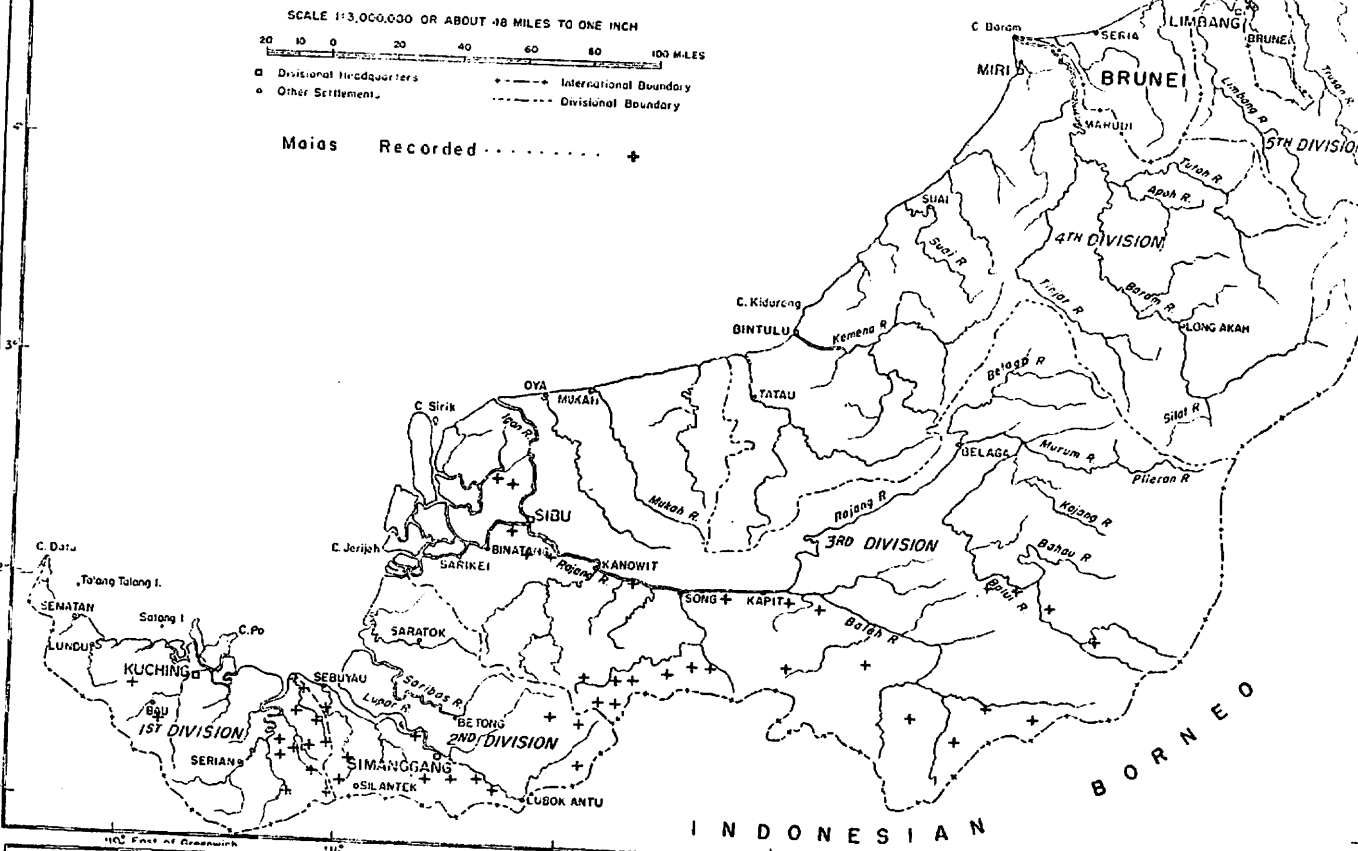
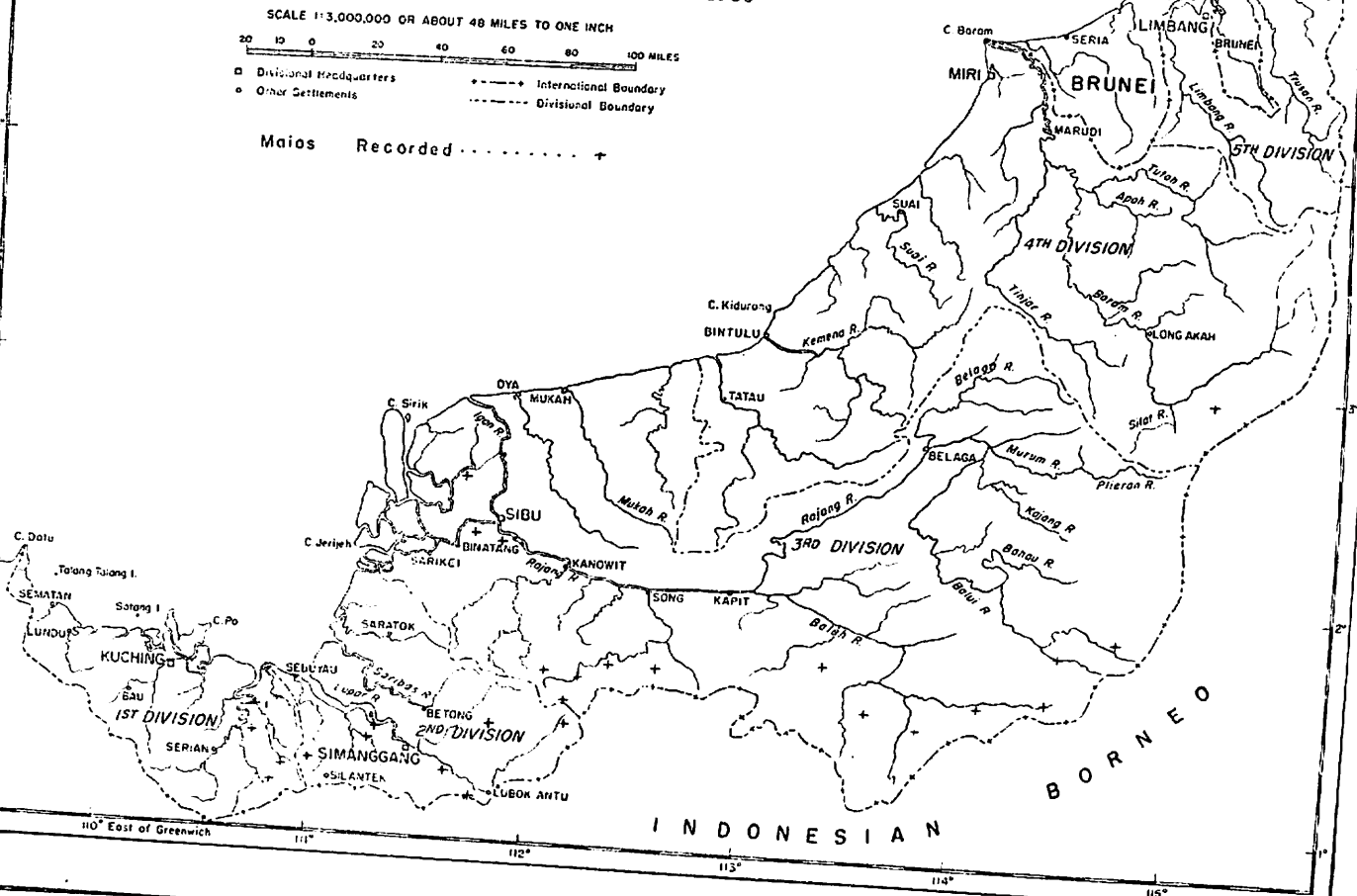


Figure 2
DISTRIBUTION OF MAIAS, REPORTED 1950—1960



APPENDIX A

PROCLAMATION

1. Notice is hereby given that it is proposed to constitute the following forests as Wild Life Sanctuaries in accordance with section 4 of the Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1957.

- (1) The Sedilu Forest Reserve,
- (2) The Simunjan Forest Reserve,
- (3) The Sebuyau Protected Forest.

2. When these Forests have been constituted as Wild Life Sanctuaries, the following acts in them shall be forbidden, and shall be subject to penalties provided by the Ordinance:

- (1) hunting, killing or capturing any living thing;
- (2) carrying any gun or other weapon or contrivance of any kind used to capture or kill any living thing;
- (3) being in possession of any living thing;
- (4) cutting or removing any vegetation save with the permission in writing of the Conservator of Forests;
- (5) erecting any building, or clearing or breaking up any land for cultivation or for any other purpose save with the permission in writing of the Conservator of Forests;
- (6) kindling any fire, or leaving any fire burning save with the permission of the Conservator of Forests.

3. Any person having any valid objection to the constitution of any or all of these Wild Life Sanctuaries, or possessing any established right or interest in the land, is required to inform the District Officer in writing not later than 1st October, 1959, and/or to attend an inquiry to be held by the Commission at a date or time to be notified in due course.

D. L. BRUEN,
.....

N. S. HAILE,
.....

Commissioner

Date: 11th August, 1959.

APPENDIX B

GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS OF THE PROPOSED
WILD LIFE SANCTUARIES

The geographical limits of the proposed Wild Life Sanctuaries coincide with the boundaries of the forest reserves and are given below, with revocations and extensions, as gazetted. These boundaries are further delineated on the map of the reserves at the back, which has been prepared by the Lands and Surveys Department.

SEDILU FOREST RESERVE (1923)

Division: First.

District: Sadong.

Area: 10,125 acres, 2 roods.

Boundaries: Commencing at a point bearing 305° 26' 32" and distance 6,292.6 links from the Sadong Trigonometrical Station, the boundary proceeds by cut lines,

Bearing	Distance	and distance	links
352 03 47		996.1	links
351 52 05		1,307.6	
351 39 02		1,432.4	
352 23 44		1,386.6	
352 40 05		1,295.2	
352 26 26		1,380.5	
353 31 23		1,147.0	
351 26 44		1,479.4	
353 43 36		1,129.1	
353 52 53		1,539.6	
351 21 36		1,402.1	
345 42 35		2,132.3	
350 58 45		1,216.5	
348 41 21		1,574.5	
345 35 05		932.8	
346 15 00		320.0	
350 06 33		782.0	
352 51 40		665.7	
350 13 00		614.0	
349 05 36		483.0	
351 09 55		961.0	
351 45 18		812.7	
352 06 27		1,031.3	
351 35 53		1,176.4	
349 43 47		589.5	
349 35 39		710.6	
348 58 38		458.2	
352 36 27		1,435.3	

Bearing	°	'	"	and distance	links
	352	03	16	872.3	
	350	45	14	486.6	
	350	08	07	500.4	
	351	12	52	1,497.6	
	351	17	14	1,151.2	
	352	12	59	684.0	
	351	05	52	884.4	
	352	45	00	583.7	
	350	00	11	769.6	
	348	38	46	168.5	
	351	02	05	523.9	
	352	24	20	921.0	
	356	53	59	371.0	
	353	46	38	626.1	
	351	38	13	702.3	
	352	30	57	947.0	
	354	10	15	586.0	
	354	33	58	459.2	
	352	11	58	953.1	
	352	07	02	1,054.8	
	350	59	43	762.4	
	351	29	51	370.0	
	357	12	15	231.6	
	354	36	57	848.0	
	266	29	45	1,819.8	
	266	44	09	2,248.3	
	267	16	46	1,531.5	
	237	00	48	1,338.0	
	236	17	22	1,651.4	
	235	52	03	1,654.9	
	235	26	36	1,525.5	
	235	11	05	1,842.3	
	234	02	02	948.0	
	234	48	04	2,072.6	
	234	54	48	1,888.5	
	234	15	12	1,369.9	
	242	53	54	1,938.7	
	242	44	04	1,756.9	
	242	27	47	1,345.6	
	243	24	42	1,468.6	
	283	46	47	1,575.0	
	283	26	42	1,721.9	
	283	43	09	1,299.2	

Bearing	°	'	"	and distance	links
	283	45	51	771.8	
	252	19	21	866.6	
	253	00	15	1,298.7	
	253	15	58	453.3	
	251	17	33	816.3	
	252	05	06	1,697.6	
	252	23	40	1,699.0	
	251	36	19	1,778.7	
	160	36	15	2,269.5	
	159	30	11	371.7	
	160	46	31	1,009.0	
	159	36	05	779.6	
	159	36	50	1,824.9	
	159	21	11	1,832.2	
	159	28	36	1,344.7	
	121	48	37	825.9	
	121	07	10	1,123.4	
	122	48	26	305.5	
	122	23	04	932.1	
	123	20	19	1,047.5	
	121	44	21	365.6	
	125	09	17	1,431.0	
	123	03	15	1,923.9	
	121	40	14	1,441.3	
	125	15	56	860.2	
	122	21	35	1,352.0	
	123	36	15	1,064.4	
	122	13	38	947.4	
	123	54	19	1,321.1	
	32	39	10	1,187.0	
	31	22	50	1,070.9	
	33	36	33	966.9	
	123	50	06	932.2	
	122	19	58	866.1	
	126	11	40	248.0	
	121	57	35	941.3	
	122	23	25	1,007.6	
	122	02	01	1,075.0	
	120	36	14	385.0	
	121	07	05	1,205.7	
	117	37	15	374.1	
	122	51	17	1,395.5	
	125	59	42	1,203.1	

Bearing	°	'	"	and distance	links
121	08	54		1,116.0	
195	37	34		1,091.5	
197	14	12		2,764.6	
196	59	13		2,424.5	
121	38	56		3,155.3	
120	42	11		1,439.9	
122	02	26		1,262.1	
121	36	11		1,875.8	
120	48	12		3,991.6	
119	25	09		927.1	
108	11	40		6,920.2	

back to the point of commencement.

SEDILU FOREST RESERVE (FIRST EXTENSION) 1958

Division: First.

District: Simunjan.

Area: 17,470 acres.

Boundaries: Starting at the north eastern corner of the Sedilu Forest Reserve the boundary proceeds along cut lines bearing 75° for 128 chains, 160° for 40 chains, 75° for 20 chains, 160° for 120 chains and 139° for 76 chains to the junction of the Sungei Sebang and tributary on its true left bank—the Sungei Belanga; thence along the true left bank of the Sebang upstream to its junction with a tributary on the true left bank—the Sungei Blebak; thence upstream along the true left bank of the Blebak a distance of approximately 270 chains; thence along cut lines bearing 296° for 71 chains, bearing 206° for 12 chains, bearing 296° for 73 chains, bearing 206° for 20 chains, bearing 296° for 155 chains and bearing 255° for 110 chains to the south eastern corner of the Sedilu Forest Reserve; thence along the eastern boundary of the Sedilu Forest Reserve to the north-eastern corner of the Sedilu Forest Reserve—the point of commencement.

SEBUYAU PROTECTED FOREST (1954)

Divisions: First and Second.

Districts: Simunjan and Simanggang.

Area: 31,340 acres approximately.

Boundaries: Commencing in the First Division at the junction of the Sungei Sebang, Sungei Entangor and Sungei Kepayang the boundary follows the true right bank of the Sungei Kepayang upstream to the Bukit Lukor track; thence eastward following the track to Sungei Kedumpai; thence following the true left bank of Sungei Kedumpai downstream to Sungei Bajong; thence following the true right bank of the Sungei Bajong upstream to its source; thence a cut line bearing 40° for 3½ miles to meet Sungei Sebuyau at the Lubok Ngilas Besiku track; thence a

cut line bearing 330° for 5½ miles to meet Sungei Merah Besar; thence a cut line bearing 250° for 2 miles to meet Sungei Sebuyau at Tk. Prupok; thence following the true right bank of Sungei Sebuyau upstream to Sungei Angus; thence a cut line bearing 270° for 5 miles to meet Sungei Entangor at Sungei Bubu; thence following the true left bank of the Sungei Entangor downstream to the point of commencement.

Concession: The inhabitants of Rumah Samadi may continue to exercise customary rights already acquired over temuda prior to the protection of this forest.

SEBUYAU PROTECTED FOREST (1958)

(FIRST EXTENSION)

Divisions: First and Second.

Districts: Lower Sadong and Simanggang.

Area: 6,300 acres approximately.

Boundaries: From the point of commencement on the true left bank of Sungai Sebuyau 2,000 links from the mouth of Sungei Engkrepok, the boundary follows cut lines bearing 330° for 11,700 links, 269° for 30,000 links, 180° for 12,600 links and 269° for 14,000 links meeting Sungei Jernang whence the boundary proceeds downstream along Sungei Entangor for 11,500 links; thence it continues along the cut line boundary bearing 90° for 40,600 links; thence along the true left bank of Sungai Sebuyau to the point of commencement.

SEBUYAU PROTECTED FOREST (1958)

(SECOND EXTENSION)

Division: Second.

District: Simanggang.

Area: 10,000 acres approximately.

Boundaries: From the point at the mouth of Sungai Engkrepok the boundary follows the true right bank of Sungai Sebuyau to the mouth of Sungai Plasik; thence it follows a series of cut lines bearing 88° for 1,000 links, 358° for 7,000 links, 330° for 3,500 links, 76° for 14,500 links, 145° for 11,459 links, 240° for 300 links, 150° for 8,700 links, 240° for 550 links, 150° for 700 links, 240° for 1,700 links, 150° for 2,850 links, 138° 30' for 17,900 links, 130° for 13,200 links, 115° for 10,500 links, 185° for 2,900 links, 231° for 13,300 links crossing to Sungei Sebuyau; thence crossing the stream the boundary proceeds upstream along the true left bank of Sungai Sebuyau for 3,300 links to the mouth of Sungai Batekan; thence it continues along the cut lines bearing 247° 30' for 22,000 links, 154° for 1,150 links, 260° for 16,200 links, 290° for 11,500 links meeting the mouth of Sungai Lukor; thence along the old eastern boundary of the Sebuyau Protected Forest to the point of commencement.

SIMUNJAN FOREST RESERVE (1959)

Division: First.

District: Lower Sadong.

Area: 37,350 acres (approximately).

Boundaries: Commencing at Kuala Sungei Maong, the boundary follows the true left bank of Sungei Simunjan Kiri upstream to Padang Spaoh; thence by a cut-line bearing 197° for 23,400 links meeting the northern edge of Padang Mamang; thence along the western edge of this lake to Kuala Sungei Stabu; thence along the true left bank of Sungei Stabu upstream to Kuala Sungei Muyam; thence by a series of cut-lines bearing 270° for 24,565 links, 360° for 2,725 links, 270° for 5,425 links, 360° for 1,500 links, 270° for 1,315 links, 360° for 12,200 links, 270° for 17,700 links, 360° for 75,900 links, 90° for 15,600 links, 151° for 18,400 links, 241° for 600 links, and 151° for 18,159 links meeting Kuala Sungei Tebing Tinggi on the true left bank of Sungei Simunjan Kanan. The boundary then crosses over to the opposite bank whence it follows the true right bank of Sungei Simunjan for 16,000 links; thence it proceeds back to the point of commencement along cut-lines bearing 71° for 2,300 links and 120° for 18,200 links.

SABAL FOREST RESERVE (1927)

Division: First.

District: Sadong.

Area: 5,000 acres approximately.

Boundaries: Commencing at the junction of the Sungei Sabal Keruing and the Sungei Sabal Tapang, the boundary follows the true right bank of the former upstream to the watershed between Sarawak and Dutch Borneo; thence following that watershed (the Kalingkang Range) generally southwards to the source of Sungei Sabal Tapang on Gunong Gaharu; thence following the true left bank of that river downstream to the point of commencement.

REVOCATION OF PART OF SABAL FOREST RESERVE (1953)

Division: First.

District: Simunjan.

Area: 1,002 acres approximately.

Boundaries: Commencing at a point on the true left bank of the Sungei Sabal Kruin and approximately 16,000 links upstream from its junction with the Sungei Sabal Tapang, the boundary follows the true left bank of the Sungei Sabal Kruin upstream for approximately 15,000 links; thence the boundary proceeds by cut lines bearing 190° 00' for 1,000 links, 260° 00' for 11,400 links, 315° 00' for 3,100 links, 15° 00' for 7,000 links 85° 00' for 4,000 links to the point of commencement.

SABAL FOREST RESERVE (1927)

Division: First.

District: Sadong.

Area: 5,000 acres approximately.

Boundaries: Commencing at the junction of the Sungei Sabal Keruing and the Sungei Sabal Tapang, the boundary follows the true right bank of the former upstream to the watershed between Sarawak and Dutch Borneo; thence following that watershed (the Kalingkang Range) generally southwards to the source of Sungei Sabal Tapang on Gunong Gaharu; thence following the true left bank of that river downstream to the point of commencement.

BALAI RINGIN PROTECTED FOREST (1935)

Division: First.

District: Sadong.

Area: 49,000 acres (approximately).

Boundaries: Commencing at the junction of Sungei Ensebang and Sungei Melikin, the boundary follows the true left bank of the former to its source. Thence it proceeds by a cut line bearing 223° for 930 links to the State boundary which it thereafter follows in a south-westerly direction for a distance of approximately thirteen miles. Thence it follows cut-lines bearing generally 307° for a distance of 14,000 links to Sungei Kerangan, the true right bank of which it follows downstream to its junction with Sungei Melikin, thence following the true right bank of Sungei Melikin to the point of commencement.

BALAI RINGIN PROTECTED FOREST
(EXTENSION) — 1959

Division: First.

District: Serian.

Area: 700 acres approximately.

Boundaries: Commencing at the junction of the Batang Krangan with Sungei Gumong the boundary follows the true left bank of Batang Krangan upstream for 7,500 links; thence crossing the stream it follows the western boundary of the Balai Ringin Protected Forest bearing 127° for 9,200 links meeting the International Boundary; thence along the border in a westerly and north-westerly direction for 12,400 links; thence along cut lines bearing 304° for 1,000 links and 360° for 8,000 links; thence along the true right bank of Sungei Gumong for 4,000 links to the point of commencement.

Simunjan Forest Reserve

<i>Kampung</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Number of Guns</i>
1. Kampong Merakai (Merit)	107	1
2. Kampong Nyabah	71	13
3. Kampong Simanyak	1,432	104
4. Kampong Gedong		
5. Gedong Bazaar	22	5
6. Kampong Sungei Paoh	98	17
7. Gumpey	193	6
8. Kampong Benat	42	14
9. Lubok Punggor	203	26
10. Kampong Telegam	179	18
11. Sungei Lingkau	205	7
12. Melanjok	137	11
13. Pentik	88	10
14. Kampong Emplas	93	25
15. Kampong Temiang	282	8
16. Simunjan Tebang	61	4
17. Kampong Kepayang	273	46
18. Kampong Tebun	107	24
19. Kampong Sengkalan	163	10
20. Munggu Apeng	—	15
21. Kampong Bunsit	—	2
22. Munggi Ai	124	15
23. Kampong Gayau	209	10
24. Sibulimbau	77	8
25. Sematong	118	15
26. Kampong Ruan (Lama)	110	25
27. Kampong Isu	129	8
28. Kampong Batu Kepit	100	17
29. Kampong Ruan Baru	89	19
30. Kampong Kesindu	173	28
31. Kampong Gawang	75	17
32. Kampong Mawang	141	20
33. Kampong Sebangkoi	162	22
34. Kampong Munggu Kupi	88	11
35. Kampong Kuala	39	7
36. Kampong Tanah Puteh	243	10
37. Kampong Sebeban	176	29
38. Kampong Remun	234	22
39. Kampong Lebor	316	20
40. Kampong Sebenkoi	55	9
	<u>6,414</u>	<u>678</u>

Balai Ringin Protected Forest

<i>Kampung</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Number of Guns</i>
1. Kampong Mongkus	264	25
2. Kampong Mujat	331	26
3. Kampong Nibong	31	1
4. Kampong Mintu Tembawang	126	8
5. Kampong Tapu	424	31
6. Kampong Mayang Kawan	162	16
7. Kampong Mubok	69	8
8. Kampong Marau	178	11
9. Kampong Limau	167	14
10. Kampong Mayang Tembawang	162	20
11. Kampong Mentong Tembawang	188	15
12. Kampong Kerait	91	8
13. Kampong Krangan	187	28
14. Kampong Bugu	473	40
15. Kampong Peridan	171	30
16. Kampong Sungei Berok	109	18
17. Kampong Semukoi	246	28
18. Kampong Meboi	128	13
19. Kampong Tanah Mawang	111	10
20. Kampong Bayur	110	13
21. Kampong Merang	82	37
22. Kampong Antayan	160	14
23. Kampong Linsat	48	7
24. Kampong Sepan	63	8
25. Kampong Balai Ringin Bazaar	360	20
26. Kampong Belimbin	137	15
27. Kampong Tipen	53	5
28. Kampong Jungu Mawang	78	13
29. Kampong Triboh	189	18
30. Kampong Ensabang	78	10
	<u>4,976</u>	<u>510</u>

**Sabal Forest Reserve
Pantu, Ulu Lingga
(Under Penghulu Uli)**

<i>Tuai Rumah</i>	<i>Location of House</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Number of Guns</i>
1. Mengga	Sapak Ulu	75	11
2. Embuas	Sapak Iir	70	10
3. Mundu	Semawa	73	8
4. Kalam	Jengok	38	3
5. Anggat	Pantu	101	11
6. Tibu	Sungei Merah	123	17
7. Bira	Rapak (Tepus)	118	15 (Pengkulu Ganing)
8. Unong	Rapak (Gelu)	48	8
9. Empini	Selantik (Iir)	74	8
10. Labon	Selantik (Ulu)	60	5
11. Gindal	Abok Janang	221	25
12. Linggang	Abok Padang	158	13
13. Japar	Marau Tekam	39	6
14. Rentap	Sungei Mansau	43	7
15. Dagang	Sungei Tingang	63	11
16. Baga	Aping	162	20
17. Mandang	Limau	27	2
18. Tarang	Limau Kawi	68	12
19. Lukau	Tikuong	18	3
20. Dana (P. Uli)	Sungei Ubah	102	15
21. Pengabang	Empaling	89	10
22. Ading	Jaong	105	11
23. Sanggat	Jaong	112	14
24. Rebu	Isu	148	19
25. Subong	Gayau	200	34
26. Buli	Sebemban Ibol	132	16
27. Suat	Marau Kelasau	82	7
		<u>2,549</u>	<u>321</u>

Sabal Forest Reserve and Proposed Extension, Simunjan

<i>Kampong</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Number of Guns</i>
1. Kampong Giam	78	5
2. Kampong Nyalitak	188	11
3. Kampong Sabal Kruin	121	18
4. Kampong Jerok	121	9
5. Kampong Sungei Pinang	232	28
	<u>740</u>	<u>71</u>

S.F.A.

**Sabal Forest Reserve
Proposed Extension, Serian**

<i>Kampong</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Number of Guns</i>
1. Kampong Telagus	160	23
2. Kampong Tapang Lebat	23	3
3. Kampong Semada	54	7
	<u>237</u>	<u>33</u>
GRAND TOTALS:	<u>34,167</u>	<u>2,680</u>

APPENDIX D
**FOREST DEPARTMENT'S REPORT ON CONFISCATIONS OF MAIAS AND PROSECUTIONS
 BETWEEN 1956-1960**

Year	No.	Age Months	Area	How obtained	Action taken
1956	1	?	Serian (probably from Balai Ringin)	Mr. Sia Tong Lee of Tong Hong (now Eastern) Sawmill, Gedong, bought it from a Dayak for \$30.	Confiscated. Mr. Sia warned by the Chief Game Warden on 20.8.56. Maias (Bob) presented to San Diego Zoo, U.S.A., in 1958.
	1	?	Simanggang	Sent by Resident on 24.12.56. Badong ak. Mawak of Kg. Sekirau (Rh. Dagor) found it on the rice farm of another Dayak. He kept it for 5 days, then brought it to Simanggang for sale.	Tried in Magistrate's Court, Simanggang. Presented to West Berlin Zoo in 1958 (Eve).
	1	18+	Bukit Nyambau (between ulu Kanowit and Katibas)	A Dayak Belawan saw it and thought it was a monkey; he was about to shoot it when it came towards him and embraced him. He did not know what it was, so brought it back to the longhouse and reared it for nearly a year. Then the District Officer, Betong saw it and told him to bring it down to Kanowit. The District Officer promised no action would be taken against him if he did as ordered.	Dayak was paid \$50 for looking after the maias for a year. Maias delivered to Museum June, 1956 (this may have been "Charlie" sent to Sydney Zoo in 1958).
1957	1 female	Baby	Indonesia via Simanggang	Mr. Yong Ah Fatt, Hospital Assistant, Simanggang, forwarded to the District Officer, Simanggang a maias bought for \$20 from Nawan anak Empaling of Rh. Empaling, Kelampu, Engkilili, who said he got it from a Dayak who brought it from Indonesia.	Died in Museum care after a few days.
1958	1	Baby	Simunjan Forest Reserve	Found by a Forester in Ulu Sadong beside putrid remains of the mother on 12.7.58.	Handed over to Museum 13.8.58. Died in Museum care (August, 1958) (Tony?).
1958	1	12	Simanggang	Kelambu anak Bada of Rh. Alek, Melugu, brought it to the District Officer, Simanggang saying he found it while out fishing and had looked after it for two months.	Handed over to Museum 8.10.58. Died?

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APPENDIX D
**FOREST DEPARTMENT'S REPORT ON CONFISCATIONS OF MAIAS AND PROSECUTIONS
 BETWEEN 1956-1960—(Contd.)**

Year	No.	Age Months	Area	How obtained	Action taken
1958	1	12	Lundu	No record.	Mrs. Harrison reports receipt at Museum June, 1958, sent to Antwerp Zoo, April, 1959 ("Bill").
	1	12	Kg. Babang, Bau district	From Indonesian territory. Left by a Dayak in the shop of Mr. Yeo Yong Lim, Kuching, who took it to the Museum.	Received at Museum on 10.10.58. Sent to Hamburg Zoo in 1960 (Frank).
	1	20	Sibu district	A Chinese (Ting Hing Tee) stated that he saw it in a rubber garden at Tanjong Kunyit. This statement was investigated by the Police, but no further details obtained. It was purchased by Mr. Ling Beng Siong of Kong Thai Sawmill for \$100.	Confiscated. Handed over to Museum 29.11.58. Presented to Hamburg Zoo in 1960 (Nigel).
1959	1	3	Balai Ringin	A Chinese stated he had gone into the forest to shoot wild boar and the sound of a shot startled the mother who dropped her baby which he recovered.	No action. Received at Museum November, 1959. Presented to Edinburgh Zoo 1960 (Ossy).
	1 female	5	Balai Ringin	Mistaken for Wah Wah and bought by a Senior Mandore of the road from an Iban. Ibans state that it fell from a tree they were felling. It had a broken arm which was healing.	Mandore handed it over. No action. Died in Museum care after ten days in December, 1959 (Janie).
	1	Baby	Sebuyau Forest Reserve at Manga Dua Sibu	A Malay Bujang Narawi of Kg. Triso found it abandoned in the Sebuyau Forest Reserve in 1959 so he adopted it.	Died at Sebuyau dispensary on 21.4.59 in spite of treatment by Hospital Assistant.
1960	1	Baby	Sibu (bought in Bau)	Kept as a pet by a Chinese lady who stated that it came from Indonesia and she had bought it at Bau.	Confiscated. Case compounded for \$50. Maias presented to Edinburgh Zoo 1960 (Derek).

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APPENDIX E

WILD LIFE PROTECTED
by the
WILD LIFE PROTECTION ORDINANCE, 1957

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MALAY NAME
1. Long-nosed Monkey	<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>	Rasong Orang Belanda
2. Orang Utan	<i>Simia satyrus</i>	Maias
3. Rhinoceros	<i>Rhinoceros sumatrensis</i>	Badak
4. Reef Egret	<i>Egretta sacra</i>	Ujoh Laut
5. Gattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>	Burong apuh Burong lima ringgit
6. Storm's Stork	<i>Ciconia stormi</i>	Bangau
7. Lesser Adjutant Stork	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	Bangau
8. White-bellied Sea Eagle	<i>Haliastur leucogaster</i>	Bangau
9. Grey-headed Fishing Eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>	Burong lang laut
10. Black-naped Tern	<i>Sterna sumatrana</i>	Burong laut Entala puteh
11. Brown-winged Tern	<i>Sterna anaetheta</i>	Burong laut Entala hitam
12. Pied Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula bicolor</i>	Rawa
13. Green (or Edible) Turtle	<i>Cheloni mydas</i>	Penyu pulo Penyu empegit
14. Hawksbill Turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Penyu sisit
15. Leatherback Turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Penyu timbo

**Other Animals the Export of Which is Forbidden
Except Under Licence**

- (i) Apes and monkeys
- (ii) Bears
- (iii) Deer

