

## Analysis of **Wildlife Monitoring** Pin-Supu Forest Reserve & Buffer Zones 2017

### Background/Introduction

The long-term monitoring of forest environment within Pin-Supu Forest Reserve and buffer zones revolves around 3 major areas (a) Forest Monitoring, (b) Wildlife Monitoring, and (c) Water Quality Monitoring. This report is a summary of the analysis of the Wildlife Monitoring.

The Wildlife Monitoring within Pin Supu Forest Reserve is carried out using camera trap by the community cooperative KOPEL Bhd. This work has been ongoing since 2010 and has compiled data within and around Pin Supu Forest Reserve.

Key point monitoring is in the Supu limestone complex (on the west side of Pin Supu Forest Reserve) – See Map 1. Camera trap has been deployed to the ridges, swamp and riparian zone of Supu Complex. The data gathered is analysed with plotting observation rate graph and supported with Relative Abundant Index (RAI) analysis to find out the species abundance.

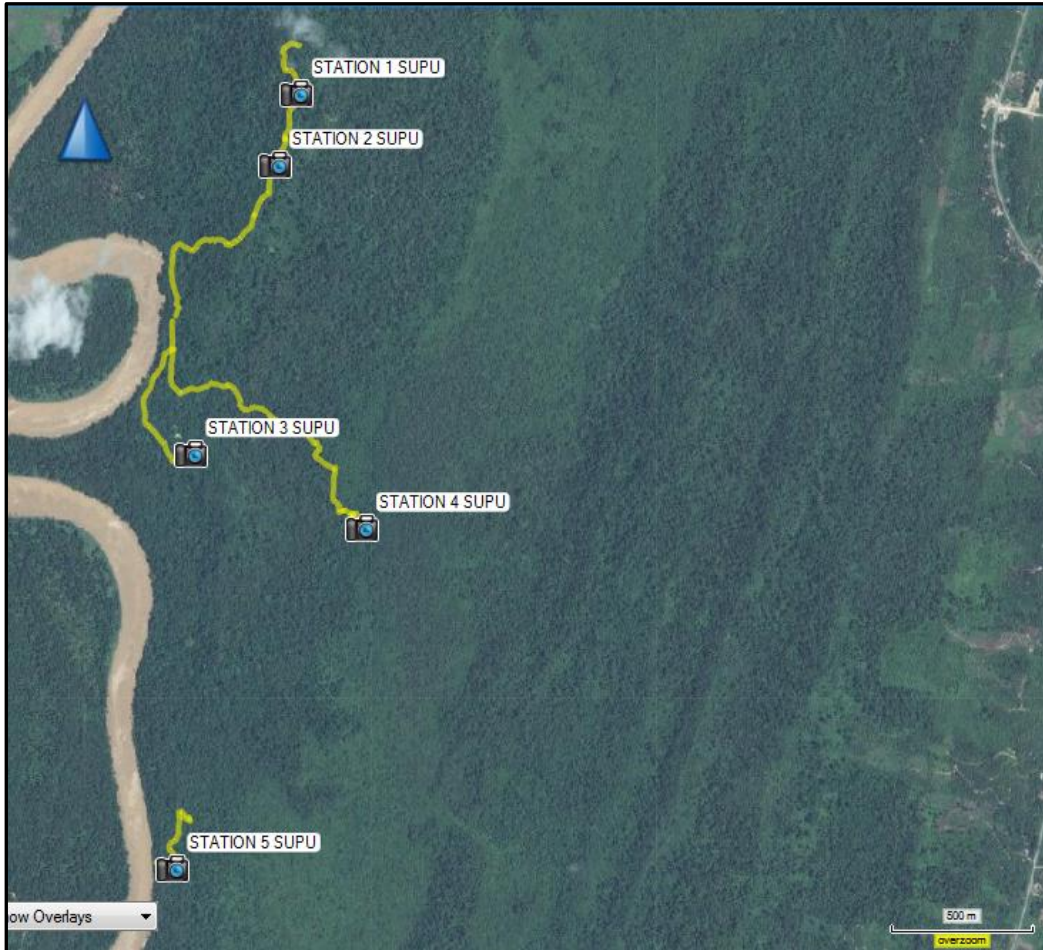
### Analysis of Data 2017

1. Mouse sp is the most observed species followed by porcupine and badger in all camera trap station –See Figure 2. The RAI analysis showing these small mammals is the most abundance among other species. These small mammals are a good source as prey for predator. Remarkably, Clouded Leopard has significantly high RAI value.
2. Supu complex provided different habitats such as cave opening, swamp and ridges. Thus, it is allowing other crucial species such as Orang Utan, Sun Bear and Binturong inhabiting the area.
3. Overall the data in 2017 demonstrate the importance of the Supu Limestone complex as a habitat for many species. Forest condition and abundant food is the key to the diversity in Supu Limestone complex.

### Conclusions & Management Implications

1. The wildlife monitoring in 2017 alone did not provide conclusive evidence to determine the need for corrective action in any of the immediate surrounding of Supu complex area.
2. The camera trap data collection alone does not represent the differences in diversity in Pin Supu Forest Reserve. More methods need to be integrated in documenting the species in Pin Supu Forest Reserve
3. The wildlife monitoring is a qualitative study, thus, there is no population estimation to the endangered species. The study can be expanded to find out the changes in endangered species population
4. The wildlife monitoring program involves 100% the local community hence supports (a) local awareness raising, (b) employment benefits to local community, and (c) inclusivity of local community in the co-management of Pin Supu Forest Reserve.

Maps, Tables & Graphs:



Map 1: Camera Trap Location

## Executive Summary Analysis of Environmental Monitoring

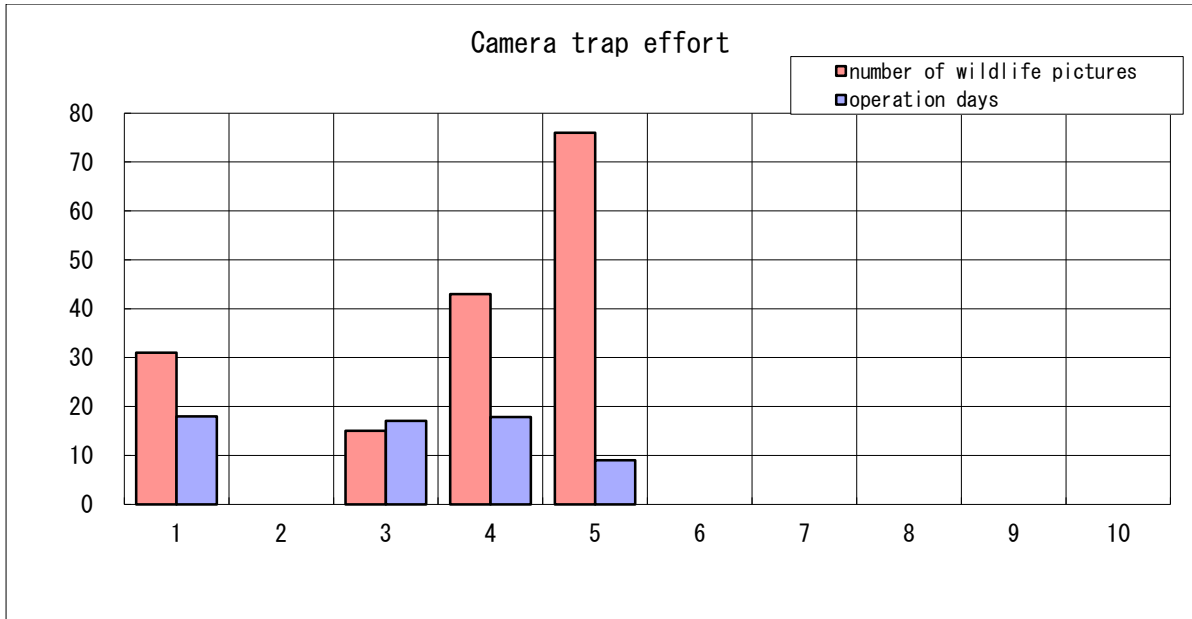


Figure 1: Number of wildlife pictures and operation days for each points

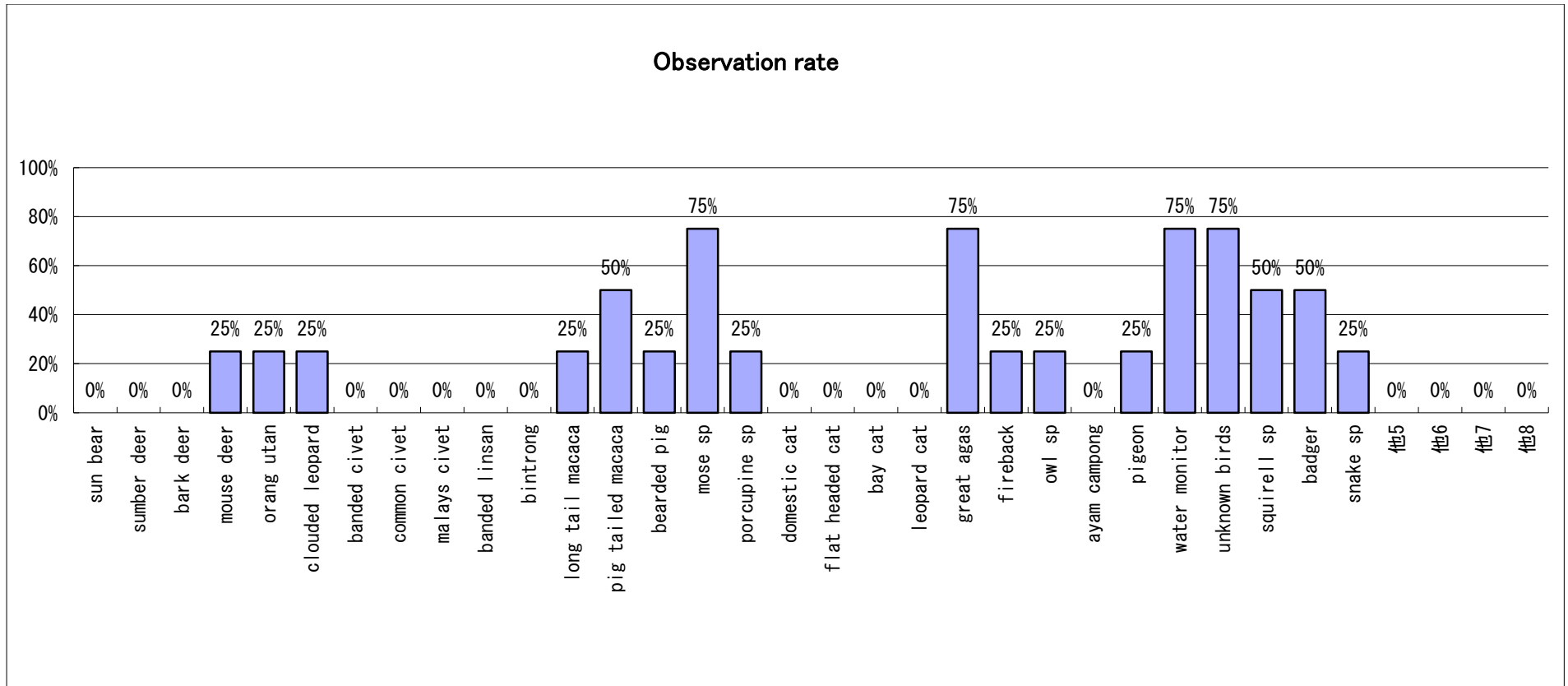


Figure 2: Observation rate (%) (number of records/observation points)

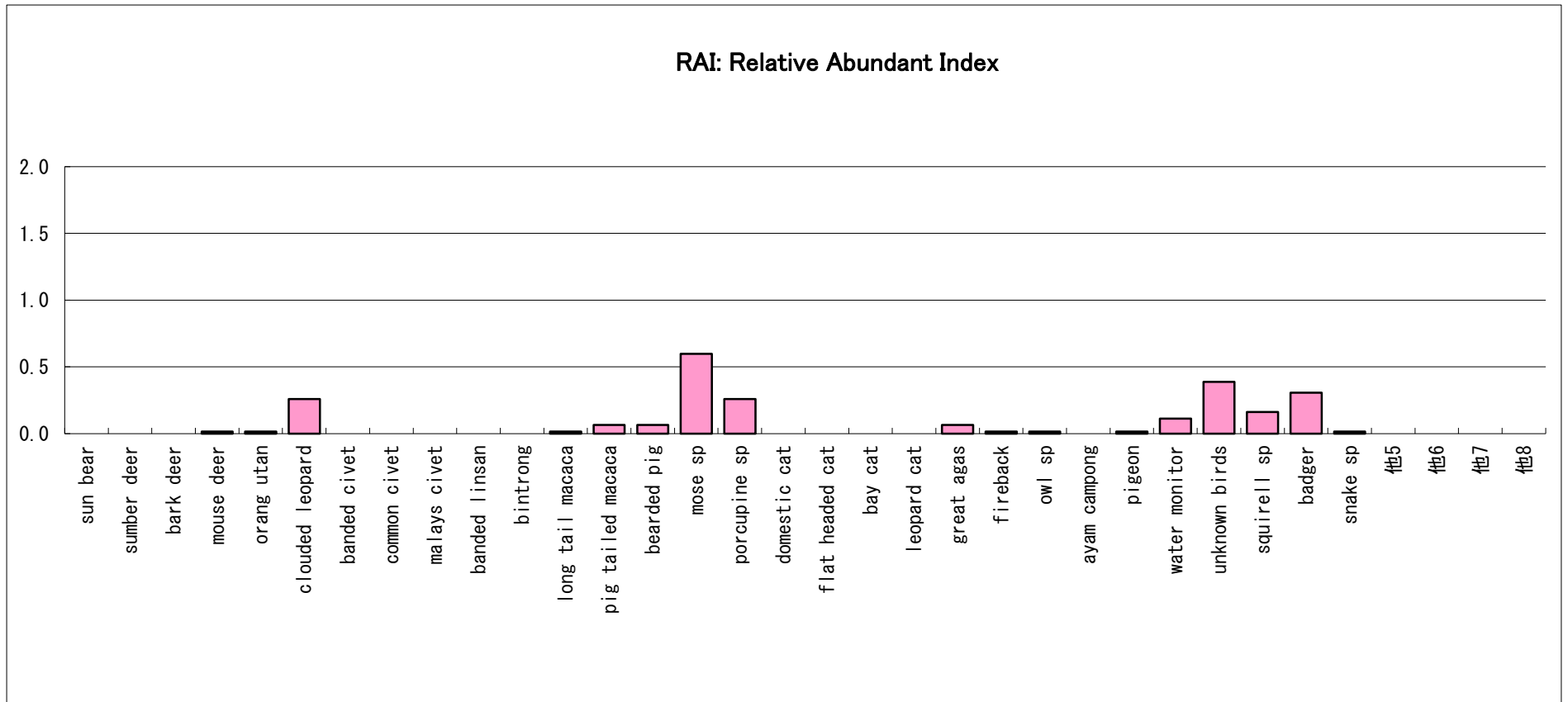


Figure 3: Relative Abundance Rate (RAI), on 24 hours (number or pictures / species / 24 hours)



**Figure 5: sun bear (*Helarctos malayanus*) last sightings was in 2013 in Supu Hill Ridge.**



**Figure 4: Binturong (*Arctictis binturong*) a rare bear cat and listed as vulnerable under IUCN list**



**Figure 7: Two cubs of Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis diardi*). The first sighting of cubs on the Supu Hill ridge.**



**Figure 6: Storm Stork (*Ciconia stormi*) considered as the rarest of all storks and listed as endangered in IUCN Red List**