

# Report

## HCV Identification (*High Conservation Value*)

**PT KAHAYAN AGRO PLANTATION**

Gunung Mas Region

Provinsi of Central kalimantan

Prepared by

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accentuate life

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#### 4.1.4. Conservation

All species whose indications are found in the study area, whether found directly, or through traceability and information that can be accounted for, there are still species with important value to be conserved (species of conservation concern). A number of species are classified as endangered according to IUCN criteria; the species is protected by the laws of the Republic of Indonesia and listed in the CITES Appendix I list. Basically, the actual field of threat exceeds the IUCN status, as well as other categories of scarcity, considering the actual threat to the species is ongoing. For example, for kalawet (*Hylobates albibarbis*), this species is known to be very limited in distribution, on the north-west boundary of the Kapuas River and on the east bounded by the Barito River. When all lowland forest in its distribution area or south of the study location has turned into another designation, then hunting continues to exist, then the level of threat becomes very high. Some of the most important species are listed in Table 4.1.

**Tabel 4.1.** The most important species in the PT. KAP location permit area and its surroundings.

Species	Nama Lokal	IUCN/ CITES	UU	Keterangan
<i>Hylobates albibarbis</i>	kalawet	EN, App. I	1931	Found directly
<i>Manis javanica</i>	ahem	EN, App. II	1931	Accurate information, hunted scales
<i>Cynogale bennettii</i>	Karitan	EN, App. II	1999	Accurate information, river
<i>Neofelis diardi</i>	hangkulis dirung	EN, App. I	1973	Accurate information, forest
<i>Pelochylis cantori</i>	bere	EN, App. II		Accurate information, was arrested on Kahayan weighing $\pm$ 120 kg
<i>Heosemys spionata</i>	kelep dare	EN, APP. II		Accurate information, upstream
<i>Manouria emys</i> *)	baning	En, App, II		Kept by people in Batu Tangkoi

This note is a short description of several important species that indicate the existence of HCV in PT KAP location permit area:



(foto: pfn/aksenta)

#### **Owa-owa**

*Hylobates albibarbis*

English Name : Bornean White-beared Gibbon

Local Name: Kalawet

IUCN: EN A4cd ver 3.2 (2011)

CITES: Appendix I

Protected: regulation Of wild Animal 1931;

Regilation of Indonesian Goverment No. 7 Tahun 1999

Kalawet is easily detected by its presence in the morning and at certain times. During the survey, the sound of kalawet was heard from the hilly forest area of the upstream of Kenaran River. Kalawet sounds reported by the local communities are still often heard, especially in hill forests.

This species only exists in Kalimantan and its distribution is very limited, which is to the south of the Kapuas River to the Barito River. Kalawet life is very dependent on forests with tall trees that provide

adequate food and shelter. These arboreal and diurnal primates, fruit eaters, choose high sugar content, as well as leaf and insect eaters. The average range of roaming areas is between 28 - 45 ha (Buckley et al. 2006; Mitani 1990). Forested areas in the PT KAP site become one of the last protected areas when forests outside the location permit area have been opened for other uses.

Pressure on these animals continues to increase. The IUCN report said that the main threat to kalawet life after forest fires in the 1990s was legal and illegal logging, drainage of peat swamp forests and illegal trade of these animals as pet animals and for human consumption. Nijman (2005) observed 79 individuals in the market in Kalimantan marketed for human consumption.



(foto: BKSDA-Dephut)

### **Ahem (Trenggiling)**

*Manis javanica*

English name: Sunda pangolin

Local name: Trenggiling, tenggiling

IUCN: EN A2d+3d+4d (2008)

CITES: Appendix II

Protected: regulation Of wild Animal 1931;

Regilation of Indonesian Goverment No. 7 Tahun 1999

Ahem is a most hunted animal. The price of this animal's body, especially its expensive scales, is the main trigger for these animals to be hunted. The price per kilogram of meat without scales is IDR. 25,000, the whole price of one individual per kilogram is IDR. 300,000, and the price of the scales is one million rupiahs. Local hunters believe that ahem is still quite often caught. Besides hunting, another threat to these insectivorous animals is the disappearance of the forest. Some research results indicate that *pangolins* depend on the availability of perforated trees on the site, as a place to hide (Duckworth et al. 2008).

The IUCN record states that the *pangolin* population is threatened by increasing of traditional hunting levels. The *pangolin* population has decreased by 50% in the last 15 years (the age for one generation is around 5 years), with a tendency to continue in the next 15 years, and with hunting height that continues to extend to the southern part of the *pangolin* distribution (Duckworth et al. 2008 ) In the CITES List, Pangolin is listed in Appendix II (the trade is permitted, but must be involved). However, CITES has set zero quota for *pangolins*, which means they can no longer be commercially traded between countries (CITES, 2009).



(foto: news.mongabay.com)

### **Karitan(Musang Air in Bahasa)**

*Cynogale bennettii*

English name: Sunda Otter Civet

IUCN: EN A2ce ver.3.1 (2008)

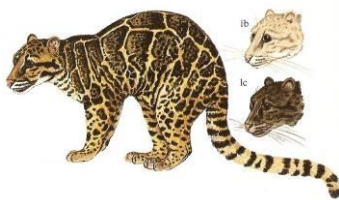
CITES: Appendix II

Protected: regulation Of wild Animal 1931;

Regilation of Indonesian Goverment No. 7 Tahun 1999

Karitan is known by the hunter as a kind of civet commonly found on the banks of the river. These animals are indeed rarely found by local hunters when they hunt animals at night or during the day, but five local hunters mention that these animals still can be found in the upstream reaches of the river which are still not damaged by mining and the forest conditions are still good.

*Cynogale bennettii* is spread in the Sundaic plain, found in Malaysia, Indonesia (Sumatra, Kalimantan), Thailand and apparently North Vietnam (Veron et al. 2006). Not much is known about the habitat and ecology of this species. This species is known to live in peat swamp forest areas, although there is a recent record of lowland dry forests. Preferred habitats appear to be primary lowland forests, but have been recorded in secondary forests, bamboo, and logged forests. As a semiaquatic animal, he seeks food in water and it is assumed that this species eats fish, crabs, mollusks, small mammals, and birds. This species tends to be considered nocturnal, although there are data showing that it is also sometimes active during the day.



(foto: Karen Phillipps)

**Hangkulis dirung** (macan dahan in bahasa)

*Neofelis diardi ssp. borneensis*

English name: Bornean Clouded Leopard

IUCN: EN C1 ver 3.1 (2008)

CITES: Appendix I

Protected: Peraturan Perlindungan Binatang Liar 1931; PP

No. 7 Tahun 1999.

Hangkulis dirung (*Neofelis diardi ssp. Borneensis*) is a big cat known by hunters in the forest where they hunt. Many rubber planters also know these animals, but they said it very rare. Animal hunters claim that this animal can reach a size of up to 60 kg, is the biggest cat in the forest. A hunter from Desa Marikoi claimed that he has ever shot this animal in the upper Marikoi River area about seven years ago. He believes this animal still exists but is very rare.

### Other spesies

Other groups of animals whose conditions are threatened are animals that are very dependent on the rivers in the study area. There are at least two types of turtles with endangered status according to the IUCN, namely bere (*Pelochylis cantorii*) and kelep dare (*Heosemys spinosa*). Bere and kelep dare are very threatened because they are directly exploited and habitat quality is lost or decreased. One Bere weighing more than 120 kg was once caught in the Kahayan River, while the kelep dare is believed still in the small rivers around the forest.

One species of turtle that is highly threatened (endangered) is found in the Batu Tangkui population. This type of turtle is in the local language called baning (*Manouria emys*). The baning has been cared for three years. According to the tire keeper, the animal was bought from an animal hunter who came from the upper reaches of the Kahayan River. Baning is a turtle that lives on land, especially fond of hilly areas in rocky highlands. The study area is in the lowlands, however, it is not possible that the hilly area in the study area can still be found in this species.

Basically all species of forest dwellers in the study area need attention because they are being threatened by declining habitat quality due to illegal logging, narrowing the forest area due to change into plantations and increasing hunting. Some other fauna species are known to live in or around the study area, including some of the other most important mammals, bears or in the local language called Bahuang (*Helarctos malayanus*) and Hangkules Bamban (*Pardofelis marmorata*). Even traces were found in rubber plantations around the Marikoi River hill forest. A local hunter claimed to have shot Bahuang three years ago. While the Bamban Hangkules, although they are rare, the indications of their existence are obtained from the hunters' explanation. Both of these mammal species are included in the UCN Redlist with Vulnerable status.

The other most important bird species are the Rangkong Gading (*Rhinoplax vigil*), Enggang Cula (*Buceros rhinoceros*) and Sempidang Biru (*Lophura ignita*). Except for the Sempidan Biru, all these bird species have been protected by law. The existence of hornbill (Burung Enggang in Bahasa) species is another important marker of the naturalness of forest ecosystems in the study area. Enggang Gading and Enggang Cula are endangered and rare hornbills. However, in the study area, Enggang Gading were almost detected in all areas that left forests. According to the IUCN, the two hornbills are included in the Near Threatened category, and based on CTES, Enggang Gading is listed in Appendix I and Enggang Cula in Appendix II.

## Extracts of Chapter 7 : Conclusion and Recommendation :-

- 2). *Location permit area* allocated in a community rubber plantation area that has been cultivated for decades and managed by the community of 14 villages at the north side of the location permit. Besides planting of rubber and farming, some villagers conduct gold mining in rivers and river's side. Even though it is in the smallholder rubber plantations, fields and gold mining, there are areas that are slightly disturbed, especially on steep slopes and peaks of hills where logging activities are still small. With the existence of high community activities in the study area, including the existence of logging marks by HPH companies, **there is no primary forest area in the study area.**