

GLENEALY PLANTATIONS SDN BHD CAMERA TRAPPING PROJECT SUMMARY RESULT

No	RTE Species		Species Introduction	Current Conservation Status		Camera Trap		
	Species Name	English Name		IUCN 3.1	SWLPO, 1998* / SWCE, 1997**	Survey Period	Location	Photos
1	<i>Argusianus argus</i>	Great Argus	Family – Phasianidae. The Great Argus inhabits lowland to foothill forests with a relatively thin understory and mature trees, from which the male's lovelorn-sounding courtship call "kow-WOW" resonates loudly, even as it remains frustratingly hidden. The Great Argus is native to the jungles of Borneo, Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula in Southeast Asia.	Near Threatened (NT)	Protected*	14 Apr - 28 May 2021	GPSB, Jelalong Conservation Areas	
2	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	Malayan Sunbear	Family – Ursidae. The Malayan Sun bear, or the Sun bear is the smallest member of the bear family. Sun bears are primarily nocturnal, but diurnal activity has been recorded in this species. They usually foraging the forest floor looking for berries, figs and other varieties of fruits, and insects especially beetle, termites and ants. This adorable bear is the least studied out of all 8 existing bear species in the world.	Vulnerable (VU)	Protected*	14 Apr - 28 May 2021	GPSB, Jelalong Conservation Areas	
3	<i>Hemigalus derbyanus</i>	Banded Palm Civet	Family – Viverridae. The Banded Palm Civet lives in lowland primary rainforest and healthy secondary forest. It is nocturnal and mainly terrestrial in habits, but is recognized as a good climber and is known to rest by day either in holes in the ground or in tree holes. Their diet consists primarily of large insects, but other forest floor invertebrates such as earthworms are also consumed. It is also reported to forage along forest streams for aquatic animals.	Near Threatened (NT)	Protected*	14 Apr - 28 May 2021	GPSB, Jelalong Conservation Areas	
4	<i>Lophura ignita</i>	Crested fireback	Family – Phasianidae. The Crested Fireback is a majestic dark pheasant of lowland rainforests and typically found in wetter areas. Male is glossy blue-black with a tufted crest and electric blue facial skin whereas females are warm chocolate brown with lightly speckled underparts. This species forages singly or in small groups on the understory of forest floor.	Vulnerable (VU)	Protected*	14 Apr - 28 May 2021	GPSB, Jelalong Conservation Areas	
5	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Long-tailed macaque	Family – Cercopithecidae. The Long-tailed macaque is one of the most successful primates in Southeast Asia largely due to its diet of fruits, leaves, small mammals, crabs and shellfish as well as human leftovers. Can easily be identified from Pig-tailed macaque from its length of tail and shape of the muzzle. One of the most common primate in Peninsular Malaysia and Singapore.	Vulnerable (VU)	Protected*	14 Apr - 28 May 2021	GPSB, Jelalong Conservation Areas	

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6	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	Pig-tailed macaque	Family – Cercopithecidae. The Pig-tailed macaques, also known as Sunda or Sundaland pig-tailed macaques, are native to Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. They inhabit the dense tropical rainforests of Southeast Asia, from lowland, coastal, swamp up to montane forests. This species of primates can adapt well in secondary forests and agricultural areas, such as oil palm plantations. They are frugivorous, with fruits making up about 74% of their diet.	Vulnerable (VU)	Protected*	14 Apr - 28 May 2021	GPSB, Jelalong Conservation Areas	
7	<i>Muntiacus oeroides</i>	Bornean yellow muntjac	Family – Cervidae. The Bornean Yellow Muntjac is endemic to the island of Borneo. It is one of 12 species of muntjac that occur in Southeast Asia. It is mainly active during daytime and their diet consists of fallen fruits and seeds, grasses and young leaves. Very widespread in lowland and coastal area.	Near Threatened (NT)	Not Protected*	14 Apr - 28 May 2021	GPSB, Jelalong Conservation Areas	
8	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>	Sambar Deer	Family – Cervidae. The Sambar deer or locally called by Payau or Rusa, is one of the ungulate species found in India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Burma, Indochina, Malaysia and Indonesia. This species once very common throughout its range but becomes scarce and only confined mainly to primary and mature secondary forest due to heavily hunted by human. This species frequently visiting natural saltlicks, particularly adult males to promote growth of their antlers.	Vulnerable (VU)	Not Protected*	14 Apr - 28 May 2021	GPSB, Jelalong Conservation Areas	
9	<i>Sus barbatus</i>	Bearded Pig	Family – Suidae. The Bearded Pig, which is also known as The Bornean Bearded Pig, can be found in Southeast Asia, ranging from Sumatra, Borneo to Peninsular Malaysia. They can also be found in small island of Sulu archipelago. This species can inhabit almost all types of forests throughout its range. Their reproduction cycle can start from the age of 18 months.	Vulnerable (VU)	Not Protected*	14 Apr - 28 May 2021	GPSB, Jelalong Conservation Areas	
10	<i>Rollulus rouloul</i>	Roulroul	Family – Phasianidae. This small partridge is a resident breeder in lowland rainforests in south Burma, south Thailand, Malaysia, Sumatra and Borneo. Its nest is a ground scrape lined with leaves, which is concealed under a heap of leaf litter. The crested partridge is usually seen singly or in pairs as it uses its feet to probe the forest floor for fruit, seeds and invertebrates. When disturbed, it prefers to run but if necessary it flies a short distance on its rounded wings.	Near Threatened (NT)	Protected*	25 May - 09 July 2021	GPSB, Jelalong Conservation Areas	

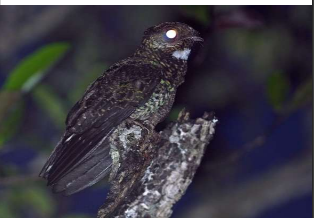
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11	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	Binturong	Family - Viverridae. Confined to primary forest throughout Borneo, from peat-swamps to montane forests up to 1500m above sea level. One of a few Bornean species with a muscled prehensile tail that can be twistws around branches to aid tree climbing and feedings. Binturongs are occasionally kept as native pets. This species is an omnivorous animal and sometimes raid chicken coops	Vulnerable (VU)	Protected*	27 May - 03 Aug 2021	GPSB, Jelalong Conservation Areas	
12	<i>Carpococcyx radiatus</i>	Bornean Ground-Cuckoo	Family - Cuculidae. Bornean Ground Cuckoo is endemic to the island of Borneo. This cuckoo is widely regarded as scarce to very rare, but has proved to be widespread and more common in several areas (including secondary habitats and lower hill country). This species clearly favours primary forest, probably preferring level areas near rivers. It shows a clear preference for alluvial and swamp forest within dry dipterocarp lowland forest below 500 m, over higher elevation, slope or ridge forest. It inhabits the forest floor, feeding on arthropods and fruit, and sometimes following army-ant swarms, bearded pigs and sun bears.	Near Threatened (NT)	Not Protected*	27 May - 03 Aug 2021	GPSB, Jelalong Conservation Areas	
13	<i>Urva semitorquata</i>	Collared Mongoose	Family - Herpestidae. The Collared Mongoose is a broadly forest-dependant species which occurs in lowlands and lower montane habitats up to 1400 metres elevation. It can survive in degraded forest, and occasionally peat swamp forest, but appears to be scarce in agricultural areas. This is a terrestrial, mainly diurnal carnivore which preys on small vertebrates and invertebrates. It is mainly solitary in habits, however it is not uncommon for pairs (presumably male-female pairs) to be recorded on trail cameras.	Near Threatened (NT)	Protected*	27 May - 03 Aug 2021	GPSB, Jelalong Conservation Areas	
14	<i>Urva brachyurus</i>	Short-tailed Mongoose	Family - Herpestidae. The Short-tailed Mongoose (or Water Mongoose) inhabits primary or mature secondary forest, but may enter adjacent degraded forest, plantations (e.g. Acacia) or cultivated areas. On mainland Southeast Asia it appears restricted to lowland areas below ~100 metres in elevation, but in some parts of Borneo, where it may be locally common, it can be found at higher elevations of 1500 metres or more. he species is mainly active by day on the forest floor, where it searches for a range of prey items including small vertebrates and arthropods such as crabs, spiders, insects etc. It is solitary in habits and territorial.	Near Threatened (NT)	Protected*	05 Aug - 21 Sept 2021	GPSB, Jelalong Conservation Areas	

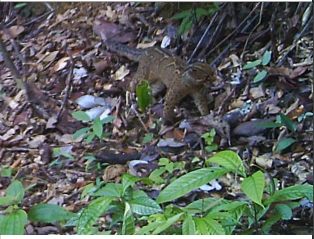
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15	<i>Caprimulgus concretus</i>	Bonaparte's Nightjar	Family - Caprimulgidae. Bonaparte's Nightjar (<i>Caprimulgus concretus</i>), also known as the Sunda Nightjar, is a species of nightjar in the Caprimulgidae family. It is found in Brunei, Indonesia, and Malaysia. Its natural habitat is subtropical or tropical moist lowland forests. It is threatened by habitat loss. This species qualifies as Vulnerable because it is restricted to low-lying forest in a region where this habitat-type is being cleared and degraded at such a catastrophic rate that rapid and continuing population declines are suspected.	Vulnerable (VU)	Not Protected*	26 Jul - 13 Sept 2021	GPSB, Jelalong Conservation Areas	
16	<i>Cynogale bennettii</i>	Otter-civet	Family - Viverridae. This highly elusive and unusual civet mainly inhabits riverine and lowland swamp forest, but has also been locally documented in lowland dipterocarp forest. In Borneo it has been found up to 1370 metres elevation. It is fully nocturnal, arboreal and semi-aquatic. It is known to feed on aquatic animals, but little else is known of its ecology. Its diet including fish, crabs, freshwater molluscs, small mammals and birds. This rarely encountered species is considered to be endangered. It ranges from southern Thailand and Peninsular Malaysia to Sumatra and Borneo.	Endangered (EN)	Protected	05 Aug - 21 Sept 2021	GPSB, Jelalong Conservation Areas	
17	<i>Rheithrosciurus macrotis</i>	Tufted Ground Squirrel	Family - Sciuridae. Few scientists have ever seen the rare tufted ground squirrel (<i>Rheithrosciurus macrotis</i>), which hides in the hilly forests of Borneo, but it is an odd beast. It's twice the size of most tree squirrels, and it reputedly has a taste for blood. Now, motion-controlled cameras have revealed another curious fact. The 35-centimeter-long rodent has the bushiest tail of any mammal compared with its body size. The species is known to live only on hillsides in lowland primary forest on the island of Borneo, at altitudes of under 1,100 metres (3,600 ft). It has occasionally been seen in orchards and secondary forests but sightings are rare. Due to deforestation it is considered to be vulnerable and is totally protected in Sarawak, one of the two Malaysian states on Borneo.	Vulnerable (VU)	Totally Protected*	05 Aug - 21 Sept 2021	GPSB, Jelalong Conservation Areas	
18	<i>Accipiter gularis</i>	Japanese Sparrowhawk	Family - Accipitridae. Typical Accipiter hawk. Adult slaty gray above and finely barred with brownish orange below. Smaller and more compact-looking than Eurasian Sparrowhawk. Soaring adults can be distinguished from Chinese Sparrowhawk by the lack of dark wingtips and striped (instead of solidly pale) underwings. In all plumages, heavily marked underwing coverts distinguish this species from Chinese Sparrowhawk. Breeds in a variety of forested hill and lowland habitats; wintering birds can also be found in more open habitats, such as forest edge and fields.	Least Concern (LC)	Protected*	26 Jul - 13 Sept 2021	GPSB, Jelalong Conservation Areas	

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19	<i>Martes flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Marten	Family - Mustelidae. The Yellow-throated Marten is a medium-sized carnivore, closely related to the weasel and otter. In Southeast Asia the species occurs in primary and secondary lowland and montane forests up to 3000m. It will explore beyond the forest edge in search of food, sometimes entering the gardens of forest-edge dwellings. This mainly diurnal species is both terrestrial and arboreal in habits. Its diet is wide-ranging and includes a variety of small vertebrate prey, such as squirrels and reptiles, as well as insects, fruits and berries.	Least Concern (LC)	Protected	1 July - 31 July 2021	GPSB, Jelalong Conservation Areas	
20	<i>Pardofelis marmorata</i>	Marbled Cat	Family - Felidae. The Marbled Cat inhabits primary and tall secondary forest in lowland and lower montane areas, and appears to have limited ability to adapt to degraded and fragmented forest. It is now considered to be mainly terrestrial and diurnal, perhaps resting overnight in the branches of trees. Its diet comprises a variety of prey, particularly small mammals such as squirrels, rats, and possibly treeshrews. It is known to feed on birds, and probably also feeds opportunistically on reptiles and large insects, however the ecology of this species remains largely unstudied.	Near Threatened (NT)	Totally Protected*	31 July - 02 Sept 2021	GPSB, Jelalong Conservation Areas	
21	<i>Neofelis diardi</i>	Sunda Clouded Leopard	Family - Felidae. The largest predator in Borneo, the habits of the Sunda clouded leopard are largely unknown because of the animal's secretive nature. It is assumed that it is generally solitary. It hunts mainly on the ground and uses its climbing skills to hide from dangers. Sunda clouded leopards being strongly arboreal are forest-dependent, and are increasingly threatened by habitat destruction following deforestation in Indonesia as well as in Malaysia. The population status of Sunda clouded leopards in Sumatra and Borneo has been estimated to decrease due to forest loss, forest conversion, illegal logging, encroachment, and possibly hunting.	Vulnerable (VU)	Totally Protected*	27 May - 03 Aug 2021	GPSB, Jelalong Conservation Areas	
22	<i>Viverra zangalla</i>	Malay Civet	Family - Viverridae. The Malay Civet inhabits lowland and lower montane, primary and secondary forest to around 1200 metres elevation. It adapts well to disturbed habitats. It is fully nocturnal and fully omnivorous, where it feeds on a variety of invertebrates, such as insects or worms, small vertebrates such as lizards, and forest fruits. In rural areas adjacent to good forest, this civet may explore the margins of villages in search of food scraps.	Least Concern (LC)	Protected*	26 Jul - 13 Sept 2021	GPSB, Jelalong Conservation Areas	

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23	<i>Mydaus javanensis</i>	Sunda Stink Badger	Family - Mephitidae. The Sunda Stink Badger or sometimes known as Javan Stink Badger, is a relative of the skunks (family Mephitidae) occurring in Borneo, Sumatra, and Java. It feeds on invertebrates and small animals as well as tuberous roots. This species has a small geographical range and confined only to most southern Sarawak, Northern Sarawak up to Sabah. This species is protected in Sabah and Sarawak Under its own local law.	Least Concern (LC)	Protected	25 Aug 23 - Ongoing	GPSB, Timora Conservation Areas	
24	<i>Mustela nudipes</i>	Malayan Weasel	Family - Mustelidae. The Malayan Weasel is a skillful hunter, able to hunt down fast-moving prey such as terrestrial rodents (rats, mice and possibly squirrels). Its elongate body shape also allows it to descend into the burrows of ground-dwelling mammals. In addition to rodents, it may feed on any other available small prey including birds, reptiles and large insects, though there is little known of this animal's ecology.	Least Concern (LC)	Protected	08 June 23 - 02 Aug 2023	GPSB, Jelalong Conservation Areas	
25	<i>Berenicornis comatus</i>	White-crowned Hornbill	The White-crowned Hornbill is found in large expanses of primary rainforest; extends into adjacent closed secondary forest and riverine areas, also recorded in nearby cultivation. The diet has a large proportion of animal food; it actively hunts in the trees, probing the bark and vines for prey and even drops down to the ground regularly. The prey is insects, snakes, lizards and small bird's chicks and eggs, mice. It also takes fruits, mainly lipid-rich drupes and capsules, also some figs.	Endangered (EN)	Totally Protected	Nov 2024 - Jan 2025	GPSB, Jelalong Conservation Areas	
26	<i>Manis javanica</i>	Sunda Pangolin	Its other common name is Scaly Anteater: it feeds wholly on ants and termites, which it locates by its strong sense of smell. It possesses thick, powerful claws which it uses to dig into the soil in search of ant nests or to tear into termite mounds. The insects are gathered with its long, sticky tongue and swallowed whole - the pangolin has no need for teeth. It is estimated that on average a pangolin might eat around 200,000 ants or termites per day.	Critically Endangered (CR)	Protected	Nov 2024 - Jan 2025	GPSB, Jelalong Conservation Areas	