









GLENEALY PLANTTAION 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*	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	


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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	
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 atherodes</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 are 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	

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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	

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