Updated: 20 March 2018

HORNBILL OBSERVATION 2017 (JAN-DEC)

Hornbill observation is one of the methods that used in wildlife monitoring by wildlife survey team. It is to identified the species of hornbill presence within Ulu Kalumpang-Wullersdorf SFM Project area either by direct sighting or sound detection.

No.	Species Name	Scientific Name	Number of Observation				Total	Percentage (%)
			1st Quarter (Jan-Mar)	2nd Quarter (Apr-Jun)	3rd Quarter (Jul-Sept)	4th Quarter (Oct-Dec)		
01.	Rhinoceros hornbill	*Buceros rhinoceros*	22	17	13	24	76	42.94
02.	Black hornbill	*Anthracoceros malayanus*	12	7	5	5	29	16.38
03.	Wrinkled hornbill	*Aceros corrugatus*	2	1	0	0	3	1.69
04.	Wreathed hornbill	*Rhyticeros undulatus*	2	2	1	0	5	2.82
05.	Oriental Pied hornbill	*Anthracoceros coronatus*	7	6	3	7	23	12.99
06.	Helmeted hornbill	*Rhinoplax vigil*	1	2	1	0	4	2.26
07.	White Crowned hornbill	*Aceros comatus*	4	2	5	2	13	7.34
08.	Bushy Crested hornbill	*Anorrhinus galeritus*	6	6	4	8	24	13.56
	Total		**56**	**43**	**32**	**46**	**177**	**100**

Table 1. shown the presence of hornbill species based on monthly observation from January - December 2017.

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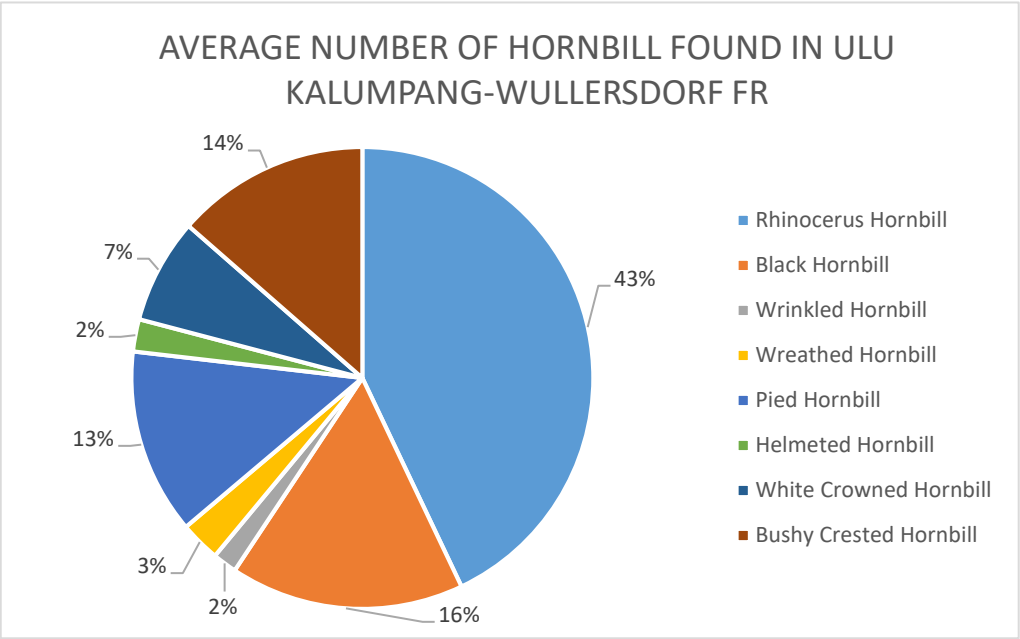

Figure 1. Graph shows Hornbill Observation data/results from January 2017 until December 2017

From figure 1, it is shown that Rhinocerus Hornbill is the most common species can be found in Ulu Kalumpang-Wullersdorf Sustainable Forest Management area followed by Black Hornbill and other hornbill species.