

HORNBILL OBSERVATION 2016

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 (%)
			1 st Quarter (Jan-Mar)	2 nd Quarter (Apr-Jun)	3 rd Quarter (Jul-Sept)	4 th Quarter (Oct-Dec)		
01.	Rhinoceros hornbill	<i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>	10	19	13	22	64	35.8%
02.	Black hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros malayanus</i>	4	11	9	12	36	20.1%
03.	Wrinkled hornbill	<i>Aceros corrugatus</i>	2	1	5	1	9	5.0%
04.	Wreathed hornbill	<i>Rhyticeros undulatus</i>	2	6	5	4	17	9.5%
05.	Oriental Pied hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros coronatus</i>	2	5	3	4	14	7.8%
06.	Helmeted hornbill	<i>Rhinoplax vigil</i>	1	4	4	4	13	7.3%
07.	White Crowned hornbill	<i>Aceros comatus</i>	0	6	6	3	15	8.4%
08.	Bushy Crested hornbill	<i>Anorrhinus galeritus</i>	0	2	2	7	11	6.1%

	Total	21	54	47	57	179	100%
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Table 1. shown the presence of hornbill species based on monthly observation from January - December 2016.

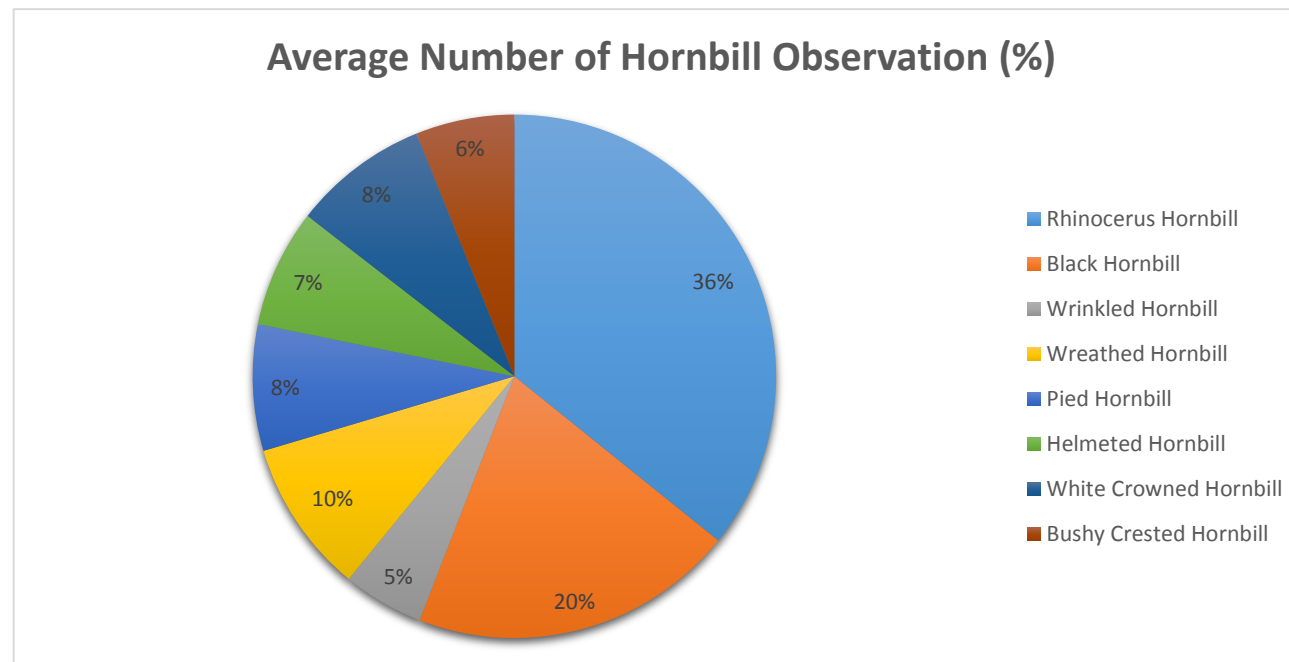


Figure 1. Graph shows Hornbill Observation data/results from January 2016 until December 2016

From figure 1, it is shown that Rhinoceros 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.