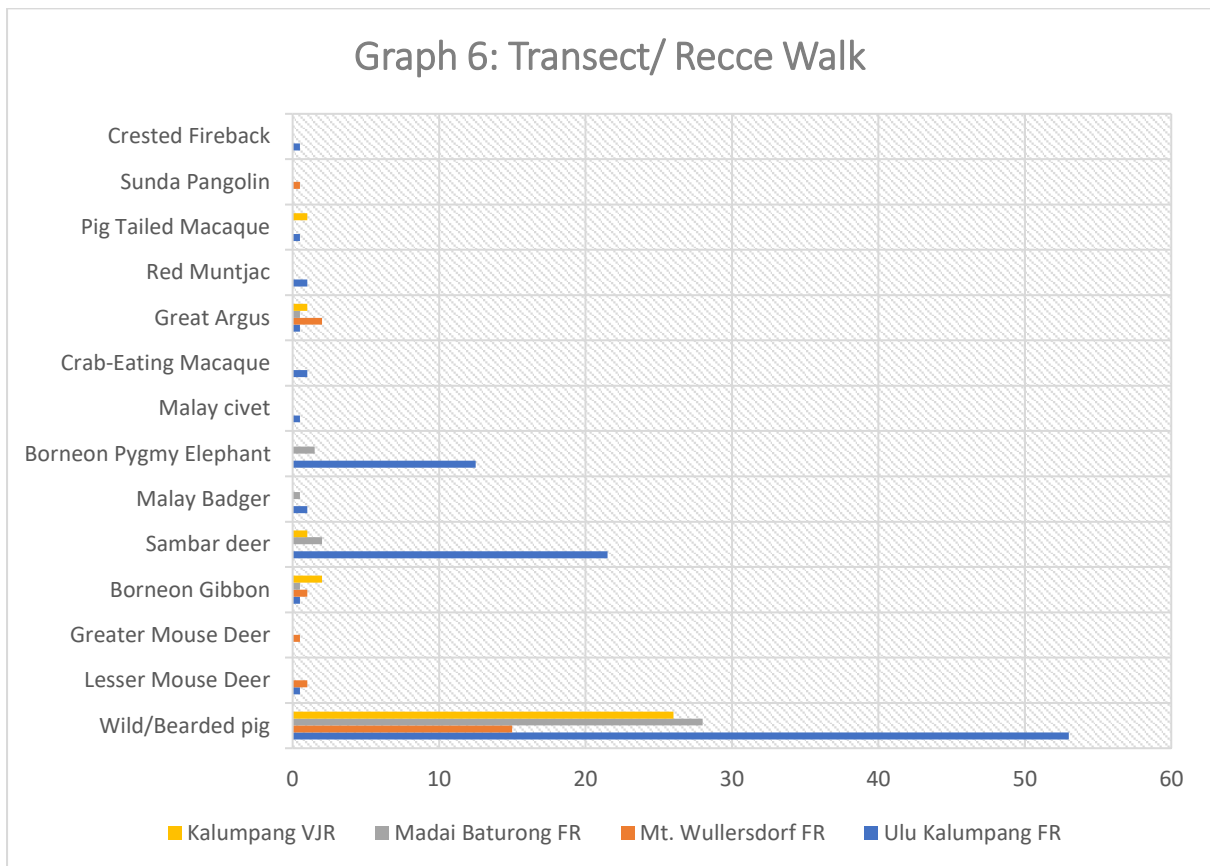


**TRANSECT/RECCE WALK JAN – DEC 2019**

There are four (04) permanent transect line based on each forest reserve in Ulu Kalumpang-Wullersdorf SFM Project area (Ulu Kalumpang Forest Reserve, Wullersdorf Forest Reserve, Kalumpang Forest Reserve and Madai Baturong Forest Reserve) for data collection by identifying wildlife trace including footprints, sound, direct sightings and scratching marks. From the data collected, Wild/ Bearded Pig are top ranked for the year 2019 and can be found in all four of the Forest Reserves. Sambar Deer [Schedule 3 (Section 2, 25(2)), Sabah Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997] are the second most frequent detection per Kilometer and can be found in three of the Forest Reserve. The third most frequent detection per Kilometer is the Bornean Pygmy Elephant, which can be found in two Forest Reserves. This means that the two Forest Reserve is crucial for habitat and can be assumed that the two Forest Reserve are the main routes for these Bornean Pygmy Elephant. Great Argus [Schedule 2 (Section 2) Part 1 (Section 25(2) Protected Animals] and Bornean Gibbon can also be found in all four of the transects in all four Forest Reserves.



Bil	Common Name	Ulu Kalumpang FR	Mt. Wullersdorf FR	Madai Baturong FR	Kalumpang VJR	Total (Frequency of Detection/ KM)
1.	Wild/Bearded pig	53	15	28	26	122
2.	Lesser Mouse Deer	0.5	1	0	0	1.5
3.	Greater Mouse Deer	0	0.5	0	0	0.5
4.	Borneon Gibbon	0.5	1	0.5	2	4
5.	Sambar deer	21.5	0	2	1	24.5
6.	Malay Badger	1	0	0.5	0	1.5
7.	Borneon Pygmy Elephant	12.5	0	1.5	0	14
8.	Malay civet	0.5	0	0	0	0.5
9.	Crab-Eating Macaque	1.0	0	0	0	1
10.	Great Argus	0.5	2	0.5	1	4
11.	Red Muntjac	1	0	0	0	1
12.	Pig Tailed Macaque	0.5	0	0	1	1.5
13.	Sunda Pangolin	0	0.5	0	0	0.5
14.	Crested Fireback	0.5	0	0	0	0.5

**Table 6:** Transect/ Recce Walk data recorded from January 2019 until December 2019 in the Forest Reserve