



Mammals of the Kampar Peninsula an Annotated checklist



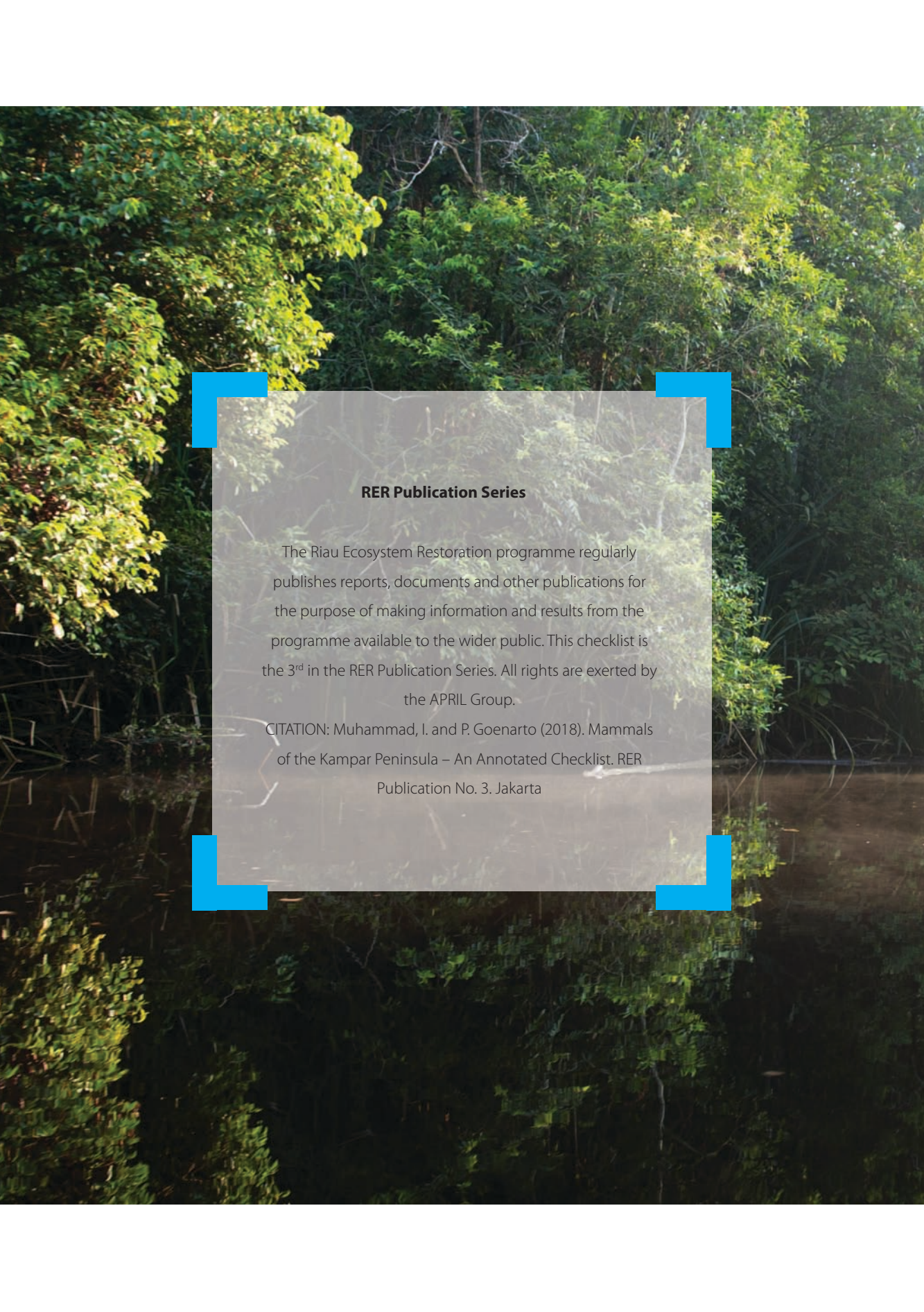
THE RIAU ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROGRAMME

The Riau Ecosystem Restoration (RER) programme is an international collaboration that brings together private and public sectors to protect and restore ecologically important peat forest areas on Indonesia's Kampar Peninsula, on Sumatra.

Established by the APRIL Group in 2013, the RER programme adopts an integrated landscape-level approach to protect, assess, restore and manage some 150,000 hectares of previously deforested or degraded peatlands as a unique, bio-diverse forest reserve. The overall objective is to restore peatland forests and generate multiple ecosystem benefits through broad stakeholder and community collaboration.

Supported by long-term resources and expertise from partners Fauna & Flora International (FFI), Bidara and the APRIL Group, RER works with local communities to strengthen ongoing conservation initiatives at the Kampar Peninsula under 60-year ecosystem restoration licenses granted by the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

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RER Publication Series

The Riau Ecosystem Restoration programme regularly publishes reports, documents and other publications for the purpose of making information and results from the programme available to the wider public. This checklist is the 3rd in the RER Publication Series. All rights are exerted by the APRIL Group.

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SUMMARY



Total Number of Mammals:	73
Critically endangered:	2
Endangered:	3
Vulnerable:	12
Total Globally-threatened Species:	17

21 mammals are protected under Indonesian Law, comprising 28% of all mammals recorded on the Kampar Peninsula.

INTRODUCTION TO THE CHECKLIST

This annotated checklist is a record of all the mammal species that have been recorded within the Kampar Peninsula as of December 2017. It serves as a reference for information on the mammals of the area, the habitats they have been recorded in, their abundance and their current conservation status globally, and in Indonesia. It also serves as a basis for future updates on knowledge of mammal species on the Kampar Peninsula.

The Kampar peatland landscape contains one of the most extensive lowland forests remaining on Sumatra. It is a diverse landscape, with land cover varying from all types of peat forest (riparian, mixed peat swamp and pole), to industrial-size plantations (oil palm, rubber and wood fiber), small-holder plantations, farmlands and human settlements. This diverse landscape provides habitats for a wide range of wildlife, notably mammals.

Nomenclature and taxonomic arrangement

This checklist follows the IUCN redlist (www.iucnredlist.org) for scientific and English names. Indonesian names for all species follow Payne et al. (2000).

Phylogenetic arrangement of the family and species follow the Handbook of the Mammals of the World (<http://www.departments.bucknell.edu/biology/resources/msw3/browse.asp>).

Coverage

This checklist covers the area referred to as the Kampar Peninsula, described in the section below. It also covers rivers that surround (and flow through) the Kampar Peninsula.

This record of species is confined largely to the peat swamp forests and adjoining modified landscapes along its edges. This includes the habitats along the rivers and coastal environments, and the tree plantation habitats. The dryland forests to the west of the Kampar are not included in this checklist.

Compilation

This checklist was compiled by Muhammad Iqbal and Prayitno Goenarto. The main sources of information are from biodiversity inventories conducted in partnership with Fauna & Flora International (FFI) Indonesia Programme, High Conservation Value (HCV) assessments conducted by Tropenbos Indonesia, and a body of published, unpublished and anecdotal records from Anthony Sebastian, M. Iqbal and P. Goenarto.

Each species in this checklist has been vetted for revisions in its nomenclature, phylogeny, and accuracy of the records for the Kampar Peninsula. Certain species have been excluded from the list. The Siamang *Symphalangus syndactylus* is an example, with evidence available that they did occur on the Kampar Peninsula in the past. They do not occur any longer, and the chance of their future occurrence is highly unlikely, unless through a re-introduction programme. Such species have been excluded from this checklist.



OVERVIEW OF THE KAMPAR PENINSULA

The Kampar Peninsula has an area of about 670,000ha (Refer Map) on the eastern coast of Riau Province, Sumatra. It is roughly wedge-shaped, defined by the Selat Panjang Straits to its north and the Kampar river forming its southern boundary.

Its western boundary is partly the Siak river and roughly (indeterminate) defined as a broad swathe of land where the mineral soils of the foothills merge into the peat soils of the vast coastal plain stretching eastwards to the Straits of Malacca.

The Kampar peninsula comprises almost entirely of tropical peat swamp forest. Its central core remains forested, and has two peat domes, the western dome being more prominent in size than the eastern dome. The edges of the peninsula are all converted lands, comprising industrial tree plantations, oil palm plantations, communal farmlands and degraded environments. There are several oil wells within government protected areas.

Open water bodies are a prominent feature of the Kampar Peninsula. Collectively these are referred to as lakes, although not all fit into this definition. These water bodies vary in size seasonally. During the rainy season, the narrow river channels turn into flood plains that give the impression of a lake. A half-century of human activity along the outflowing rivers have added more artificial clearings along the former river channels. Many of these clearings are revegetated today, and not easily differentiable to the untrained eye.

The peat swamp forests of the Kampar Peninsula are not uniform. There are three distinctive forms, discernible by their vegetation compositions. The higher peat dome plateau is covered by short pole forest. Short pole forest is dominated by stunted mentangor (*Calophyllum ferrugineum*). Forest tree diversity gradually increases down the slope to the rivers. On shallow peat towards the Kampar River, forest grows to become more gregarious, a wide spread canopy of strangling figs and tall stands of Kempas trees (*Koompasia excelsa*).

THE RIAU ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION AREA

Riau Ecosystem Restoration (RER) refers to four licenced concessions issued to the APRIL Group by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to protect and restore lowland peatswamp forest. The four licences cover 129,357 ha on the Kampar Peninsula. Ecosystem Restoration is a new category of forest management licence introduced in 2007. The first ecosystem restoration license issued to APRIL was in 2012.

The Kampar Peninsula contains approximately 344,000 ha of lowland peat swamp forest, probably the largest remaining contiguous area of peat swamp forest on Sumatra. The RER area within the Kampar Peninsula is one the largest contiguous ecosystem restoration licence area in Indonesia.

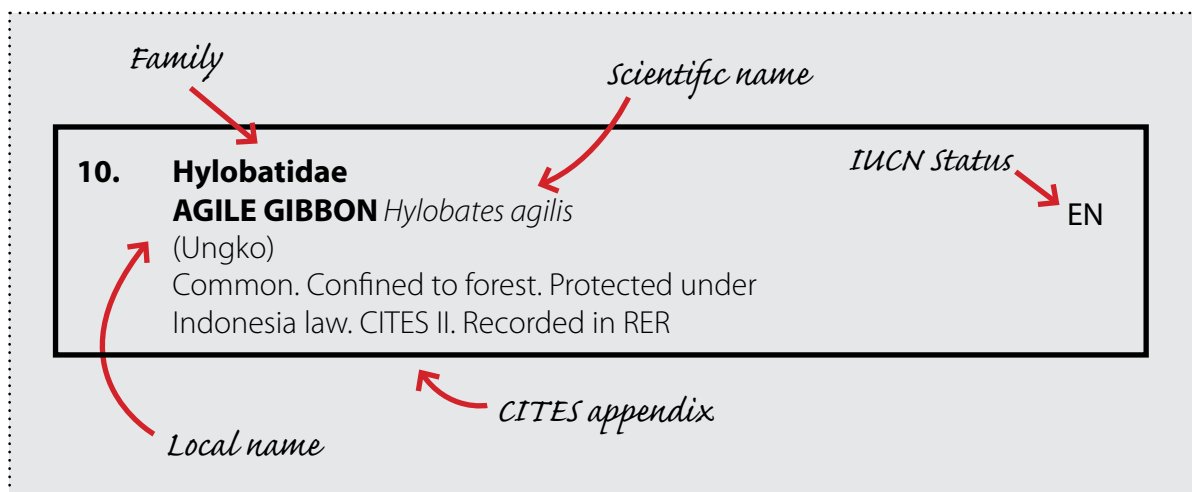
The forest concessions within RER have been commercially logged beginning in the 1980's until 2009. The area was also subjected to illegal wood harvesting, uncontrolled drainage, and fire-use, causing forest degradation. Since 2015, illegal logging and fire-use has ceased within RER due to an improved forest protection system, and an active on-going effort to restore the hydrology of the area.



USING THIS CHECKLIST

PRESENTATION

The checklist is presented according to the sequence of families. Under each family, species recorded in Kampar Peninsula are listed in numbered sequence. The English name of the species is in **BOLD CAPITALS**, followed by its scientific name. Its Indonesian name is in brackets. Its IUCN status is in brackets.



Each species is succinctly annotated for its general habitat distribution on the Kampar Peninsula, including information on known uses of the species by locals in the area, its protected status in Indonesia, its CITES status and specifically whether it has been recorded within RER.

On the right end of each record is indicated its IUCN status, limited to the three globally-threatened categories of Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) or Vulnerable (VU).

DESCRIBING TERMS USED IN THE ANNOTATIONS

Breeding Status & Habitat Restrictions

Endemic	Endemicity refers to the geographical limitation of populations. Species can be regionally endemic e.g. endemic to Southeast Asia or endemic to Greater Sundas, or island endemic e.g. Bali Mynah or endemic to a very restricted area, e.g. peat swamp forests of Riau province.
Lowland species	Species that are confined to lowland habitats throughout their range. Such species seldom range above 100m in altitude, and are amongst the most threatened species in the world. A subset of these threatened species is further restricted to level lowlands, where the land is flat.
Widespread	Refers to the occurrence of a species across the Kampar Peninsula. Widespread species occur in a variety of habitats, some of which are basically found everywhere.

Abundance

Common	Refers to species which are present in relative abundance, and are typical species seen or heard in the area, sometimes in particular habitat types, sometimes across several habitats. Such species are likely to be seen and heard.
Uncommon	Refers to species which occur in lower densities, or are present naturally in lower abundance. The chances of encounters are therefore lower. Certain species common in specific habitats may be uncommon in other habitat types.
Very uncommon	Refers to species which are present but either in very low numbers, or naturally occur in very low densities, and therefore seldom recorded. Some species have been reduced in numbers from anthropogenic factors, such as hunting or trapping, and are no longer abundant.
Seldom Seen	Refers to species that are either very uncommon, or may be very cryptic, and hence very seldom seen or heard. There may be insufficient information on such species to determine their actual presence or abundance.

Distribution, Occurrence & Habitat Preference

Coastal	Denotes the zone where land meets water, and primarily refers to the “marine/brackish” environment to the east of the Kampar Peninsula.
Forests	Land covered by different tree species of varying sizes with a layered canopy that creates an environment drastically different to open country. Use of the term does not refer only to peat swamp forests.
Peat swamp forest	Refers to the characteristic assemblage of vegetation that has evolved on peatlands. Peat swamp forests have been described as botanically distinctive on the different land masses of southeast Asia, with different formation patterns.
Forest edge	An ecotone where forest abruptly or gradually changes into non-forested environment. The forest edge can be very species diverse.
Riparian forest	Refers to the zone adjacent to rivers and other water channels. The vegetation composition along rivers is often characteristic and species rich. Many animal species congregate in riparian zones.
Rivers & waterways	Refers to flowing channels of water, some permanent, some seasonal. These include natural forest streams and canals within tree plantations.
Water bodies	A generic term referring to a variable range of freshwater lakes, varying in origin, size, depth and ecological character. Some are large (>50ha), others mid size 1-2ha and others small. Some are clearly defined permanent lakes deep within the peat swamp forest, and others are indistinguishable from the rivers that flow through them, either naturally or as a result of clearance.
Plantations	Refers to tree plantations on the Kampar Peninsula, specifically <i>Acacia crassicarpa</i> plantations.
Open Country	Refers to a largely tree-less environment, either naturally occurring or caused by the clearance of forest in the past. Trees are usually present, but not in groves or stands creating canopy-cover. Open country also describes multiple use environments such as scrubland, grassland, scattered trees, farms and even villages and roads.

Human Influence

Hunted	Denotes species which are known to be hunted for food or trade in meat or other animal parts. Hunting usually refers to killing the animal, using guns, snares and other traps or hunting dogs.
Trapped	Differentiated from hunting, where the objective is to capture the animal live. Trapping is almost always for pets or trade in live specimens. Live trapping for food is also common for species that need to be sold live.



National Protection Status

The Republic of Indonesia lists its protected species of plants and animals in Government Regulation PP No. 7/1999 Conservation of Plant and animal. The Government Regulation (Peraturan Pemerintah) lists 21 species of mammal as protected in the country. *Some species formerly protected under Indonesian Law are no longer protected due to taxonomic changes. Government Regulation PP No.7/1999 needs updating.

Global Conservation Status

IUCN Status refers to species conservation status issued by IUCN in their Red List data book. It is accessible at <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>. Below are the summaries.

CR	Critically endangered species are species with populations that have been reduced by 90% or more within 10 years, or three generations, the reduction is clearly reversible and understood. Or population reduced by 80% or more and it is not adequately studied and poorly understood. Distribution area less than 100 km ² and severely fragmented or in decline. Species occupies an area less than 10 km ² which is severely fragmented or in decline. The number of mature individuals is less than 250.
EN	Endangered species are species where the population has been reduced by 70% or more within 10 years, or three generations, the reduction is clearly reversible and understood. Or if the population is reduced by 50% or more and it is not adequately studied and poorly understood. Distribution area of less than 5,000 km ² and population is severely fragmented or in decline. Species occupy area less than 500 km ² and is severely fragmented or in decline. Number of mature individuals is less than 2,500. Endangered species are predicted with a 20% chance of extinction within 20 years or five generation.
VU	Vulnerable species are species whose population has been reduced by 50% or more within 10 years, or three generations, the reduction is clearly reversible and understood. Or if the population is reduced by 30% or more and it is not adequately studied and poorly understood. Distribution area less than 20,000 km ² and severely fragmented or in decline, species occupy area less than 2,000 km ² and severely fragmented or in decline. Number of mature individuals is less than 1,000. Or if a limited distributed species' single population comprises of 1,000 mature individuals or within 20 km ² . Vulnerable species are predicted 50% extinction within 10 years, or three generations.

CITES Listing

CITES (Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species) is an international agreement between countries that governs the international trade of wild animal and plant specimens. CITES Species refers to species that have been listed in CITES Appendices which are subject to CITES regulations. It is accessible at <https://www.cites.org/eng>. Below are the appendix definitions.

Appendix I	Species listed on Appendix I are those threatened with extinction. Trade in specimens of these species is permitted only in exceptional circumstances. Import permit issued by Management Authority of the state of import is required. Export and re-export permit by Management Authority of the state of export is required.
Appendix II	Species listed on Appendix II are those not necessarily threatened with extinction, but in which trade must be controlled in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival. Import permit issued by Management Authority of the state of import is not required. Export and re-export permit by Management Authority of the state of export is required.

MAMMAL CHECKLIST



Pig-tailed Macaque
(Macaca nemestrina)
Credit: RER/FFI

Trefoil Horseshoe Bat
(Rhinolophus trifolius)
Credit: RER/FFI



Sunda Slow Loris
(Nycticebus coucang)
Credit: RER/FFI

Tupaiaidae

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- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | COMMON TREESHREW <i>Tupaia glis</i>
(Tupai akar)
Uncommon. Widespread. CITES II. Recorded in RER. |
| 2 | LESSER TREESHREW <i>Tupaia minor</i>
(Tupai kecil)
Uncommon. Confined to forest. CITES II. Recorded in RER. |
| 3 | LARGE TREESHREW <i>Tupaia tana</i>
(Tupai tanah)
Uncommon. Confined to forest. CITES II. Recorded in RER. |
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Cynocephalidae

-
- | | |
|---|---|
| 4 | SUNDA FLYING LEMUR <i>Galeopterus variegatus</i>
(Kubung Malaya)
Uncommon. Widespread. Protected under Indonesian law. |
|---|---|
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Lorisidae

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- | | | |
|---|---|----|
| 5 | SUNDA SLOW LORIS <i>Nycticebus coucang</i>
(Kukang bukung)
Common. Widespread, frequently uses secondary forest. Trapped for trade. Common pet animal in Java. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES I. Recorded in RER. | VU |
|---|---|----|
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Cercopithecidae

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|---|--|----|
| 6 | EAST SUMATRAN BANDED LANGUR <i>Presbytis femoralis percura</i>
(Kokah)
Common. Widespread. Occasionally in plantation. Visits rubber gardens. A different subspecies occurs south of the Kampar. CITES II. Recorded in RER. | |
| 7 | SILVERED LANGUR <i>Trachypithecus cristatus</i>
(Lutung Kelabu)
Common. Confined to coastal and riverine habitats. CITES II. Recorded in RER. | |
| 8 | LONG-TAILED MACAQUE <i>Macaca fascicularis</i>
(Monyet kra)
Common. Widespread, riverine habitats. CITES II. Recorded in RER. | |
| 9 | PIG-TAILED MACAQUE <i>Macaca nemestrina</i>
(Monyet Beruk)
Common. Widespread. Occasionally in plantation. No records of trapping for coconut-picking trade. CITES II. Recorded in RER. | VU |
-

Hylobatidae

-
- 10 **AGILE GIBBON** *Hylobates agilis* EN
(Owa unsko)
Common. Confined to forest. Population in Kampar has darker pelage compared to that in South Sumatra. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES I. Recorded in RER.
-

Sciuridae

-
- 11 **RED GIANT FLYING SQUIRREL** *Petaurista petaurista*
(Bajing-terbang Raksasa-merah)
Common. Forest and forest edge. Largest flying squirrel on Sumatra.
-
- 12 **GREY-HEADED FLYING SQUIRREL** *Petaurista elegans*
(Bajing-terbang totol)
Uncommon. Forest species. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.
-
- 13 **JAVANESE FLYING SQUIRREL** *Iomys horsfieldii*
(Bajing-terbang Ekor-Merah)
Uncommon. Confined to forest. Recorded on forest floor. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.
-
- 14 **PALE GIANT SQUIRREL** *Ratufa affinis*
(Jelarang bilalang)
Uncommon. Forest species. CITES II. Recorded in RER.
-
- 15 **BLACK GIANT SQUIRREL** *Ratufa bicolor*
(Jelarang hitam)
Uncommon. Forest species. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II. Recorded in RER.
-
- 16 **LEAST PYGMY SQUIRREL** *Exilisciurus exilis*
(Bajing-kerdil Dataran-rendah)
Uncommon. Forest species. Recorded in RER.
-
- 17 **BLACK-EARED SQUIRREL** *Nannosciurus melanotis*
(Bajing-Kerdil Telinga-hitam)
Uncommon. Forest and forest edge.
-
- 18 **HORSE-TAILED SQUIRREL** *Sundasciurus hippurus*
(Bajing Ekor-kuda)
Common. Confined to forest. Frequents the forest floor. Recorded in RER.
-
- 19 **LOW'S SQUIRREL** *Sundasciurus lowii*
(Bajing Ekor-pendek)
Common. Widespread. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
-
- 20 **SLENDER SQUIRREL** *Sundasciurus tenuis*
(Bajing bancirot)
Common. Forest and forest edge. Recorded in RER.
-

21	THREE-STRIPED GROUND SQUIRREL <i>Lariscus insignis</i> (Bajing-tanah Bergaris-tiga) Uncommon. Forest species. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.
22	PLANTAIN SQUIRREL <i>Callosciurus notatus</i> (Bajing Kelapa) The most common squirrel. Widespread. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
23	PREVOST'S SQUIRREL <i>Callosciurus prevostii</i> (Bajing Tiga-warna) Common. Widespread. Coloration varies geographically, Kampar population has a white band on the sides. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.

Muridae

24	ORIENTAL HOUSE RAT <i>Rattus tanezumi</i> (Tikus rumah) Common. Widespread, including towns and villages. Recorded in peatswamp forest. Recorded in RER.	
25	MALAYSIAN FIELD RAT <i>Rattus tiomanicus</i> (Tikus belukar) Common. Widespread. Recorded in RER.	
26	RICEFIELD RAT <i>Rattus argentiventer</i> (Tikus sawah) Common. Non-forest species. Recorded in RER.	
27	POLYNESIAN RAT <i>Rattus exulans</i> (Tikus ladang) Common. Non-forest species. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.	
28	MULLER'S GIANT SUNDA RAT <i>Sundamys muelleri</i> (Tikus-besar lembah) Common. Confined to forest. Recorded in RER.	
29	DARK-TAILED TREE RAT <i>Niviventer cremoriventer</i> (Tikus-pohon Ekor-polos) Common. Confined to forest. Recorded in RER.	
30	RAJAH SPINY RAT <i>Maxomys rajah</i> (Tikus-Duri Coklat) Common. Confined to forest. Recorded in RER.	VU
31	WHITEHEAD'S SPINY RAT <i>Maxomys whiteheadi</i> (Tikus-Duri Ekor-pendek) Common. Confined to forest. Recorded in RER.	VU
32	INDOMALAYAN PENCIL-TAILED TREE MOUSE <i>Chiropodomys gliroides</i> (Nyingnying buluh) Seldom seen. Forest and forest edge. Strongly arboreal species, resulting in reduced detection.	

Hystricidae

- 33 **MALAYAN PORCUPINE** *Echinosorex gymnura*
(Landak raya)
Uncommon. Forest species. Porcupines thrive in plantations on mineral soils. Presence and ecology in peatswamp forest yet to be understood. Recorded in RER.
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Erinaceidae

- 34 **MOONRAT** *Echinosorex gymnura*
(Rindil bulan)
Common. Forest and forest edge. Population in kampar has darker pelage. Recorded in RER.
-

Soricidae

- 35 **ELEGANT WATER SHREW** *Chimarrogale himalayica*
(Cucurut-air Himalaya)
Seldom seen. Confined to forest, aquatic habitat. Recorded in RER.
-
- 36 **SOUTHEAST ASIAN SHREW** *Crocidura fuliginosa*
(Cucurut Gigi-putih)
Seldom seen. Confined to forest, aquatic habitat.
-

Pteropodidae

- 37 **SPOTTED-WINGED FRUIT BAT** *Balionycteris maculata*
(Codot Sayap-toto)
Uncommon. Forest and plantation. Only small fruit bat species recorded. Recorded in RER.
-
- 38 **TEMMINCK'S TAILLESS FRUIT BAT** *Megaerops ecaudatus*
(Codot Tanpa-ekor)
Uncommon. Forest and plantation. Recorded in RER.
-
- 39 **LARGE FLYING FOX** *Pteropus vampyrus*
(Kalong Besar)
Common. Widespread. Commonly trapped for trade, but not observed in Kampar. CITES II. Recorded in RER.
-

Rhinolophidae

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- 40 **BORNEAN HORSESHOE BAT** *Rhinolophus borneensis*
(Kelelawar-ladam Kalimantan)
Common. Forest and plantation. Recorded in RER.
-
- 41 **LESSER WOOLLY HORSESHOE BAT** *Rhinolophus sedulus*
(Kelelawar-ladam lapet kecil)
Uncommon. Confined to forest. Recorded in RER.
-
- 42 **TREFOIL HORSESHOE BAT** *Rhinolophus trifolius*
(Kelelawar-ladam Lapet-kuning)
Uncommon. Forest and plantation. Recorded in RER.
-

Emballonuridae

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- 43 **LESSER SHEATH-TAILED BAT** *Emballonura monticola*
(Kelelawar-Ekor-trubus kecil)
Common. Forest and plantation. Recorded in RER.
-

Vespertilionidae

-
- 44 **BROWN TUBE-NOSED BAT** *Murina suilla*
(Ripo coklat)
Uncommon. Forest and plantation. Recorded in RER.
-
- 45 **COMMON WOOLLY BAT** *Kerivoula hardwickii*
(Lenawai Coklat-terawang)
Common. Confined to forest. Recorded in RER.
-
- 46 **SMALL WOOLLY BAT** *Kerivoula intermedia*
(Lenawai Sabah)
Common. Forest, forest edge, plantation and open country. Recorded in RER.
-
- 47 **LEAST WOOLLY BAT** *Kerivoula minuta*
(Lenawai kecil)
Common. Confined to forest. Recorded in RER.
-
- 48 **PAPILLOSE WOOLLY BAT** *Kerivoula papillosa*
(Lenawai besar)
Uncommon. Confined to forest. Recorded in RER.
-
- 49 **CLEAR-WINGED WOOLLY BAT** *Kerivoula pellucida*
(Lenawai Sayap-terawang)
Common. Forest, forest edge, plantation and open country. Recorded in RER.
-
- 50 **GROOVE-TOOTHED BAT** *Phoniscus atrox*
(Lenawai Gigi-beralur)
Uncommon. Confined to forest. Recorded in RER.
-

Manidae

51	SUNDA PANGOLIN <i>Manis javanica</i> (Trenggiling Peusing) Uncommon. Widespread in low numbers, formerly very common, population crashed as a result of trapping for food and trade. Present in plantations. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES I. Recorded in RER	CR
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Felidae

52	MARbled CAT <i>Pardofelis marmorata</i> (Kucing batu) Common. Confined to forest. Diurnal. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES I. Recorded in RER.	
53	LEOPARD CAT <i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i> (Kucing kuwuk) Common. Widespread. Most common wild cat on Kampar. Present in plantations. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II. Recorded in RER.	
54	FLAT-HEADED CAT <i>Prionailurus planiceps</i> (Kucing Tandang) Seldom seen, may be more common than expected. Majority of records are from camera traps. Confined to forest, along waterways including abandoned canals. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES I. Recorded in RER.	EN
55	SUNDA CLOUDED LEOPARD <i>Neofelis diardi</i> (Macan Dahan) Common. Forest and forest edge. Melanistic form has been recorded in peatswamp forest. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES I (as <i>N. nebulosa</i>). Recorded in RER.	VU
56	SUMATRAN TIGER <i>Panthera tigris sumatrae</i> (Harimau Sumatera) Uncommon. Confined to forest, occasionally in plantation. Hunted and trapped for trade. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES I. Recorded in RER.	CR

Herpestidae

57	SHORT-TAILED MONGOOSE <i>Herpestes brachyurus</i> (Garangan Ekor-pendek) Common. Forest and forest edge. Occasionally in plantation. Diurnal. Recorded in RER.	
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Viverridae

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- 58 **BINTURONG** *Arctictis binturong* VU
(Binturung)
Common. Confined to forest, strongly arboreal. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.
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- 59 **SMALL-TOOTHED PALM CIVET** *Arctogalidia trivirgata*
(Musang akar)
Uncommon. Confined to forest. Recorded in RER.
-
- 60 **MASKED PALM CIVET** *Paguma larvata*
(Musang galing)
Uncommon. Forest and forest edge. Recorded in RER.
-
- 61 **BANDED CIVET** *Hemigalus derbyanus*
(Musang belang)
Common. Confined to forest. CITES II. Recorded in RER.
-
- 62 **COMMON PALM CIVET** *Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*
(Musang luwak)
Common. Widespread. Present in plantations. Present in gardens and villages. Recorded in RER.
-
- 63 **MALAY CIVET** *Viverra zangalla*
(Tenggalung Malaya)
Common. Widespread. Present in plantations. Present in gardens and villages. Recorded in RER.
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Prionodontidae

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- 64 **BANDED LINSANG** *Prionodon linsang*
(Linsang linsang)
Common. Confined to forest. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II
-

Ursidae

-
- 65 **MALAYAN SUN BEAR** *Helarctos malayanus* VU
(Beruang madu)
Common. Forest, Occasionally venture to farmland. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES I. Recorded in RER.
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Mustelidae

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- | | | |
|----|--|----|
| 66 | ASIAN SMALL-CLAWED OTTER <i>Aonyx cinereus</i>
(Sero ambrang)
Common. Widespread. Aquatic habitat. Present in plantations. CITES II | VU |
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- | | | |
|----|---|----|
| 67 | SMOOTH-COATED OTTER <i>Lutrogale perspicillata</i>
(Berang-berang wregul)
Common. Coastal, water ways and freshwater. CITES II | VU |
|----|---|----|
-
- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 68 | YELLOW-THROATED MARTEN <i>Martes flavigula</i>
(Musang Leher-kuning)
Common in forest. Diurnal. Occasionally in rubber forest garden. May be more arboreal in peatswamp forest. Recorded in RER. | |
|----|---|--|
-

Suidae

-
- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 69 | WILD BOAR <i>Sus scrofa</i>
(Babi Celeng)
Common. Widespread. Hunted as pest and trapped for trade. Present in plantations. | |
|----|--|--|
-
- | | | |
|----|---|----|
| 70 | BEARDED PIG <i>Sus barbatus</i>
(Babi Berjenggot)
Common. Forest and forest edge. Hunted and traded for food. Occasionally enters plantation. Recorded swimming across Kampar River in large numbers in the past. Recorded in RER. | VU |
|----|---|----|
-

Tragulidae

-
- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 71 | ORIENTAL CHEVROTAIN <i>Tragulus spp.</i>
(Pelanduk)
Lesser Oriental Chevrotain <i>Tragulus kanchil</i> and Greater Oriental Chevrotain <i>Tragulus napu</i> are not differentiated on the Kampar Peninsula. Both are possibly present. They are similar in appearance. Common. Forest and forest edge. Hunted for food. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER. | |
|----|---|--|
-

Cervidae

- 72 **SAMBAR DEER** *Rusa unicolor* VU
(Rusa sambar)
Uncommon. Widespread. In peatswamp and riverine forest close to the Kampar river.
Trapped and traded for food. Protected under Indonesian law. Present in plantation.
Recorded in RER.
-

Tapiridae

- 73 **MALAY TAPIR** *Tapirus indicus* EN
(Tapir Asia)
Uncommon. Confined to forest. On area bordering mineral soil in the west. Occasionally
in plantation. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES I.
-





Long-tailed Macaque
(Macaca fascicularis)
Credit: Prayitno Goenarto





Silvered Langur
(Trachypithecus cristatus)
Credit: Prayitno Goenarto







Agile gibbon
(Hylobates agilis)
Credit: FFI





Sumatran Tiger
(Panthera tigris sumatrae)
Credit: FFI-RER





Sunbear
(Helarctos malayanus)
Credit: RER/FFI








Sus barbatus
(Sus barbatus)
Credit: FFI-RER





Plantain Squirrel
(Callosciurus notatus)
Credit: Prayitno Goenarto

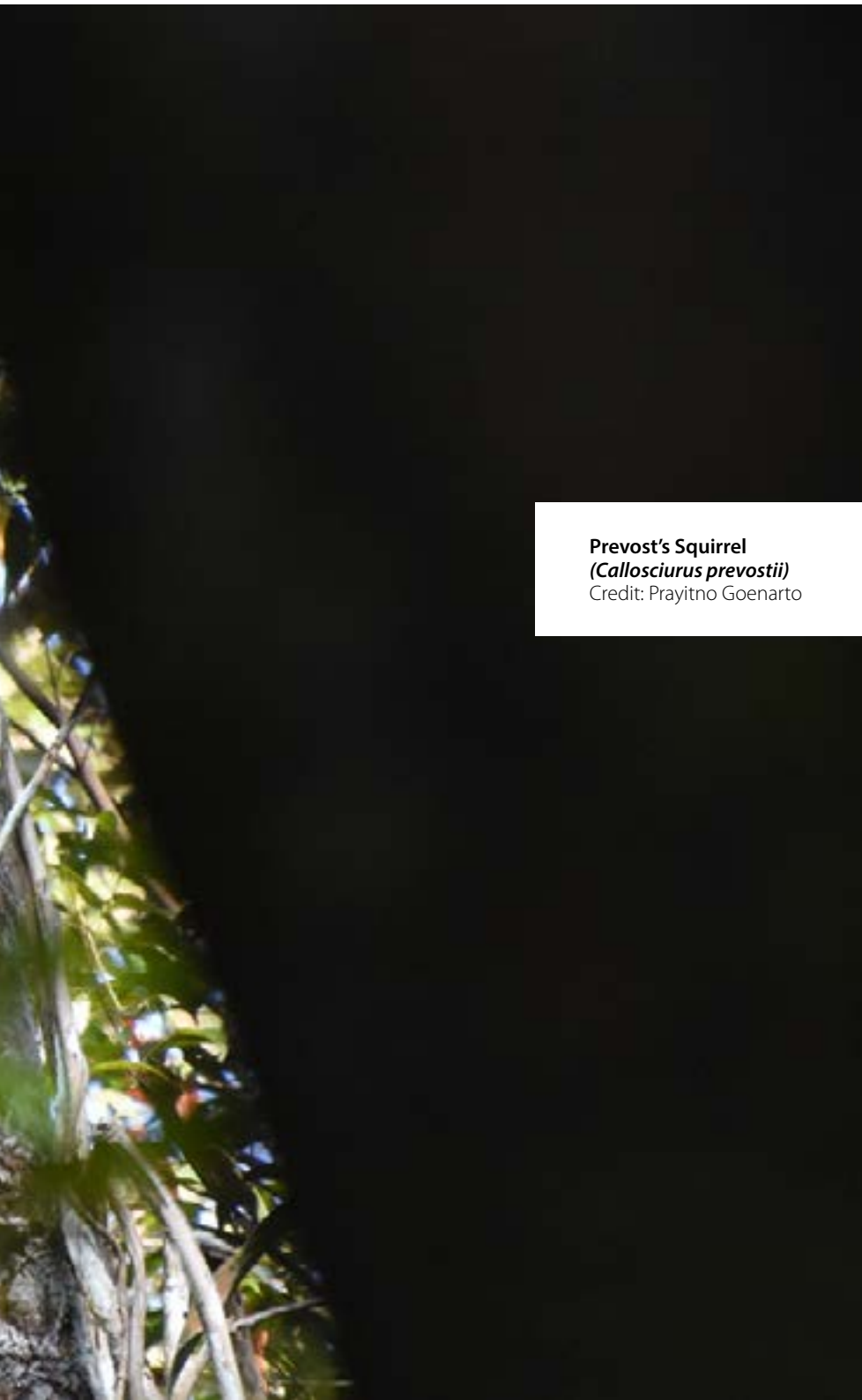




Pygmy Squirrel
(Nannosciurus melanotis)
Credit: Prayitno Goenarto







Prevost's Squirrel
(*Callosciurus prevostii*)
Credit: Prayitno Goenarto

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Slender Squirrel
(Sundasciurus tenuis)
Credit: Prayitno Goenarto





Presence of mammals is commonly detected through images and footages captured by camera trap. Installment of camera trap in peatland environment, like in RER, requires more frequent monitoring as the humidity and acidity may affect its durability.

RER forest rangers and field team are regularly trained for camera trap installment, monitoring and maintenance.



RER Partners:

