

Arboreal and terrestrial mammals at Lambir Hills National Park

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Lambir Hills National Park that is characterized by extremely high diversity of plants may be pools of the remarkable concentration of wild animals. This study aims to integrate the information on mammals except for bats in and around the park to reveal mammal fauna as well as the human impacts of forest uses on mammals.

Records of mammal trapping both on ground and branch (wire-mesh live cage trap and censor camera trap) and observation were piled from 1997 to 2005 in and around the park. Shanahan & Debski (2002) was used to compare the historical changes in species composition. The nomenclature follows that of Payne et al. (1985).

Mammal of 67 species including eight orders and 19 families were found to date in and around Lambir Hills National Park. This included 12 species of newly recorded mammals and 20 ones recorded in previous studies but not in this study. Mammals whose observation points were limited above the ground were 15 species. Mammals that were observed only inside of the park were 30 species and those that were observed only outside of the park were eight species. Our results showed that the difficulty of identifying small mammals without trapping census, the importance of mammal census at canopy or sub-canopy layer, the existence of mammals that preferred the habitat of a primary or secondary forest, and the tendency to decline the population of large or carnivore mammals.

REFERENCES

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