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BAK0 — Biodiversity Between Land and the Sea

# **BAKO**

Biodiversity Between Land and the Sea





## Life from Headwaters to the Coast

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# Biodiversity Between Land and the Sea

Edited by

Jayasilan Mohd-Azlan Mohamad Kadim Suaidi and Indraneil Das





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#### Life from Headwaters to the Coast:

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Edited by Jayasilan Mohd-Azlan, Mohamad Kadim Suaidi and Indraneil Das

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Half-page: Sea Stack. Photo: Hans Hazebroek Front cover: Silvered Langur. Photo: Chien C. Lee

Frontispiece: Sandstone gate at Telok Tajor. Photo: Hans Hazebroek

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## **FOREWORD**

l arawak retains some of the richest biodiversity the world. It is home to many endemics and species of conservation importance. Some of the best examples can be found in the State's extensive network of protected areas. Many of us here in the Ministry continuously explore the exquisiteness of biodiversity in the hopes of harnessing and sharing of information with the general public, to appreciate such elements present in our protected areas. This book represents but a sample of the work done by academics in the realm of biodiversity from Universiti Malaysia Sarawak and experts from various other agencies. I would like to commend



the efforts by these researchers who supported us in collecting information on the biodiversity in such species-rich areas as Bako, which forms the material for the book.

The work is also expected to be important for local communities, to enhance their understanding, appreciation and perhaps eventually, guide their use of such resources sustainably, acting as an interpretation tool to guide ecotourists and naturalists.

As will be evident to the readership, a variety of approaches have been taken by the authors of the volume. Sections, starting with reminiscences from the early days by the Earl of Cranbrook, and on geology and geomorphology, are divided along taxonomic and thematic lines. These include a general account of the tree flora and selected herbaceous flora, a review of carnivorous plants and one on the mushrooms. The faunal accounts include both invertebrates and vertebrates, ranging from mosquitoes to monkeys. A section highlights the biology of Bako's charismatic species, that attract so many tourists to the Park. Finally, the section on human dimensions round up the volume, with a chapter on ecotourism in Bako National Park.

It is my hope that this book will contribute in a significant way by encouraging more people to appreciate nature, explore our biodiversity and win more supporters. I anticipate that this volume will be useful to stakeholders to whom we remain connected through our common views on biodiversity conservation for the future generation.

Yang Berhormat Dato Sri Haji Abdul Karim Rahman Hamzah Minister of Tourism, Creative Industry, Performing Arts; Minister of Youth, Sports & Entrepreneur Development Sarawak

(Glange)



## CRABS AND SHRIMPS

### Jongkar Grinang

Research on decapod crustaceans of Sarawak dates back to the Brooke era and continued during the Japanese occupation of the State. Nonetheless, the fauna of Bako has not received as much attention as the Santubong region and Sarawak River. The reasons may be due to the relatively isolated location of the Bako Peninsula, being further from Rajah Brooke's administrative centre (present day Kuching City), the more complex logistical requirements for a cruise along the seasonally rough seas off the rocky coastline, and the risk of pirate attack.

The earliest Bornean crustacean records, including the collections made by the late Michael Wilmer Forbes Tweedie in 1948 included no material from Bako. The first collection of crustaceans from Bako was made in July 1994 by researchers from the Sarawak Museum and National University of



**Fig. 1.** The arboreal *Scandarma splendidum* perched on fern leaves.



**Fig. 2.** The beautiful semiterrestrial *Thelphusula cristicervix*.



**Fig. 3.** Burrow of *Thelphusula cristicervix*.



**Fig. 4.** Close-up of *Thelphusula cristicervix*.

### **CRABS AND SHRIMPS**

### Checklist

Inland crustaceans recorded at Bako National Park. Abbreviations: FS – freshwater streams; SL – swampy land; MG – mangrove; SB – sandy beaches; MB – mud-sandy beaches, and RC – rocky coast. Sources: Tweedie (1950); Naruse & Ng (2007); Ng (1995, 2021); Yii (1997); Lee & Lim (2003); Junirah (2012); Grinang (2016).

Taxon	FS	SL	MG	RY	MB
Caridea Dana, 1852					
Palaemonidae Rafinesque, 1815					
Macrobrachium callirrhoe (De Man, 1898)	•				
Macrobrachium pilimanus (De Man, 1879)	•				
Macrobrachium rhodochir Ng, 1995	•				
Macrobrachium sintangense (De Man, 1898)	•				
Atyidae De Haan, 1849					
Caridina bakoensis Ng, 1995	•				
Caridina typus H. Milne Edwards, 1837	•				
Brachyura Linnaeus, 1758					
Gecarcinucidae Rathbun, 1904					
Arachnothelphusa bako Ng, 2021		•			
Bakousa sarawakensis Ng, 1995	•				
Perithelphusa borneensis (Von Martens, 1868)	•				
Thelphusula cristicervix (Ng & Grinang, 2004)		•			
Grapsidae MacLeay, 1838					
Grapsus albolineatus Latreille in Milbert, 1812				•	
Ocypodidae Rafinesque, 1815					
Austruca annulipes (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)			•		•
Gelasimus tetragonon (Herbst, 1970)			•		•
Gelasimus vocans (Linnaeus, 1758)			•		•
Ocypode ceratophthalmus (Pallas, 1772)			•		•
Sesarmidae Dana, 1851					
Pseudosesarma bocourti (A. Milne Edwards, 1869)		•	•		
Scandarma splendidum Naruse & Ng, 2007		•	•		



Fig. 5. Close-up of the semiterrestrial *Pseudosesarma bocourti*.

Singapore, who described a new genus and species of crab, and two new species of shrimps. In 2007, an arboreal crab, *Scandarma splendidum*, was discovered from the park, and more recently, in 2021, another new species of a semi-terrestrial crab, *Arachnothelphusa bako* was described. In 2014, the likely presence of the beautiful *Thelphusula cristicervix* was documented by researchers from the Universiti Malaysia Sarawak.

This note presents only the inland crustaceans of Bako National Park, which comprise 17 species in six families of crabs and shrimps (see Checklist). This list will serve as a preliminary reference, with many marine and intertidal taxa under study.



### **BAKO NATIONAL PARK**

This work takes the readers through a journey through several unique ecosystems within Bako National Park, highlighting many inhabitants on the way, from humble insects, such as mosquitoes and dragonflies, to the charismatic species, including the Proboscis Monkey and a rich assemblage of shorebirds that draw tourists by the thousands to the Park.

Bako is rich in biodiversity and accessible throughout the year via a short boat ride to the Park headquarters. From this vantage point, an eager tourist will be able to easily access the various habitats represented, including mixed dipterocarp forests, mangrove forests, cliff forest, beach forests, Kerangas, as well as mudflats, each with its unique biodiversity. The Park is also home to several endemic species, as well as species of conservation importance, upon which substantial ecotourism activities are based.

Bako National Park's rich ecosystems are presented through images and text accounts in this volume, which is based on field research, that reiterates their value for naturalists, tourists, as well as researchers. This book aims to enlighten stakeholders and present information on species biology and distribution to nature enthusiasts.

The chapter on geology and geomorphology sets the scene for the book. The wildlife aspects cover species from an array of taxa that includes plants and invertebrates, to fishes, herpetofauna, birds and mammals, rounded up with the ecotourism potential of the Park.

Research in Bako National Park was possible thanks to the generosity of various government agencies through research grants to Universiti Malaysia Sarawak. The project is aimed at assessing the area's biotic diversity, examine anthropogenic elements, and finally, to develop an applicable environmental model for ecotourism.



### The Editors



Jayasilan Mohd-Azlan (left) earned his doctoral degree from Charles Darwin University for his work on mangrove avifauna of Australia. He is currently the Director of the Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak.

**Mohamad Kadim Suaidi** (middle) is the Vice Chancellor of Universiti Malaysia Sarawak since 2013, and hails from Kampung Bako. He is passionate about community engagement and sustainable development in relation to biodiversity conservation. The university's visibility and recognition at the global stage is one of his main achievements.

**Indraneil Das** (right) received his doctoral degree from the University of Oxford, and was a Fulbright Fellow at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University. Currently, he is Professor at the Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak.