

Comparative study on mammalian fauna in different harvesting intensities with reduced-impact and conventional logging in Sabah, Malaysia

Go Onoguchi¹ and Hisashi Matsubayashi^{1,2}

¹Center for Ecological Research, Kyoto University

²Present, Tokyo University of Agriculture

Introduction

Habitat destruction including logging and forest clearing for agriculture has always been a major threat for most mammals in SE Asia and other parts of tropical regions (Cuaron 2000). Large proportion of tropical forests has already become logged forests, on which much of its biodiversity depends now (Frumhoff 1995). We must establish strategy to conserve these threatened animals in production forests as well as those in primary forests (Frumhoff 1995; Johns 1997; Meijaard et al. 2006).

Selective logging is one of the most prevalent land uses in Southeast Asia and other tropical regions. The method is known to severely damage the residual stand and affect forest structure and biodiversity even though only a small proportion of the trees are often removed (Johns 1988; Cannon et al. 1994; Pinard and Putz 1996; Laurance and Laurance 1996).

There are several techniques for controlling and minimizing logging damage (e.g., Crome et al. 1992). One of such methods, reduced-impact logging, is a set of guidelines to reduce the physical impacts on the ground, remaining standing trees, streams and ecosystem as a whole with the combination of a pre-harvest census, carefully controlled felling and skidding, lowered allowable cut and regulated machinery use (RIL; Putz and Pinard 1993).

Some studies examined the effects of reduced-impact logging in retaining forest biomass and in damage reduction to forests in Southeast Asia and reported that reduced-impact logging reduced the damage or injury to residual stand by 27-18% (Pinard and Putz 1996; Bertault and Sist 1997; Sist et al. 1998). However, there is no study available on mammalian responses to reduced-impact logging (Meijaard et al. 2006), though mammals have important ecological roles such as seed dispersal and/or pollination in the forests.

In this study, we examined the effects of reduced-impact logging on the mammalian fauna by comparing the diversity and the abundance in a reduced-impact

logged forest and a conventionally logged forest in Sabah, Malaysia.

Materials and Methods

Study site

The study was conducted in Deramakot Forest Reserve (55,083ha), a reduced-impact logged forest and adjacent Tangkulap Forest Reserve (27,550ha), a conventionally logged forest, in Sabah, Malaysian Borneo. The climate is humid equatorial with a mean annual temperature of about 26°C. Mean annual rainfall is about 3,500 mm (Huth and Ditzer 2001). The major vegetation of Deramakot is climax species and Dipterocarpaceae dominated, while that of Tangkulap is pioneer species of the genus *Macaranga* (Euphorbiaceae) dominated (Seino et al. 2006).

Focal species and camera trap

Table 1 shows known large to middle sized mammal species in Deramakot (Matsubayashi et al. in press). We focused middle to large mammals because they are more likely to respond to landscape level changes. Species of Chiroptera (bats), Dermoptera (colugo), small Insectivora (shrews), Scandentia (tree shrews), and small Rodentia (squirrels and rats) were excluded from this study. We follow the nomenclature by Payne et al. (1998).

Fourteen camera-traps were placed in the reduced-impact logged forest (7 traps) and the adjacent conventionally logged forest (7 traps) in February-March and August-September, 2006. In each forest cameras were set up along animal trails at intervals of about 1km. We used automatic camera-traps (sensor camera Field note II, Marif, Yamaguchi, Japan) triggered by passive infrared motion sensors. All camera-traps were mounted on trees and set approximately 50cm from the ground, and were baited with durians or chicken, which were hung so high that animals could not consume them easily. All camera-traps operated 24 hours/day or until the film was fully exposed. We checked camera-trap sites every week to replace bait, and changed films and batteries if necessary. Day and time were recorded on each photograph.

We identified each photographed animal to species. As for genera *Muntiacus* (*Muntiacus atherodes* and *Muntiacus muntjak*) and *Tragulus* (*Tragulus napu* and *Tragulus javanicus*), we combined the congeneric species for each because they are indistinguishable on photographs. To exclude repetitive shots within a visit, we defined photographs of the same species within 60 minutes as 1 event. Number of camera-days was calculated for each camera trap. Since photographic rates correlate

with animal density (Carbone et al. 2001), we used number of independent photographs per camera-day as relative-abundance indices (O'Brien 2003). In addition to camera-trap data, simultaneous field observations of larger mammals by night walking, driving census, and trace existence were also added to the species diversity list (Table 1).

We defined CNV/RIL ratio as the ratio between the density index of each animal in the conventionally logged forest and that in the reduced-impact logged forest in order to discuss the relation between diet type and the persistence to heavy disturbance.

Differences in photographic rates between two forests were tested statistically using the Mann-Whitney U tests for each species recorded.

Results

Total study effort was 797 camera-days. Figure 1 shows species accumulation curves in each forest. Total 158 photographs were taken, of which 109 (396 camera-days) were from the reduced-impact logged forest and 49 (401 camera-days) were from the conventionally logged forest. In addition to the photographs of animals, there were 6 human records only in conventionally logged forest.

Camera-trapped mammals were consisted of 19 species, one Insectivora, three Primates, three Rodentia, eight Carnivora, and four Artiodactyla (Table 1). Of these 19 species, 18 species appeared in the reduced-impact logged forest and 11 in the conventionally logged forest (Table 1). Six species including sun bear and clouded leopard were recorded only in the reduced-impact logged site whereas only short-tailed mongoose did not detect in the reduced-impact logged forest.

The most numerous species trapped was mouse-deer *Tragulus* spp. (29 photos) followed by Malay civet *Viverra zibetha* (27 photos), bearded pig *Sus barbatus* (24 photos), and pig-tailed macaque *Macaca nemestrina* (21 photos). Muntjac *Muntiacus* spp. and pig-tailed macaque *Macaca nemestrina* showed significantly higher photographic rate in the reduced-impact logged forest ($p < 0.05$; $p < 0.05$), while no species were significantly more common in the conventionally logged forest. Total photographic rate was also significantly larger in the reduced-impact logged site ($p < 0.05$). CNV/RIL was lower in frugivorous primates and higher in omnivorous pigs or carnivorous civets.

Discussion

Difference in mammalian fauna and abundance

The forest harvested by reduced-impact logging showed larger species richness than the forest logged conventionally (Table 1). However, the observed difference in the number of detected species may just reflect lower animal density in the conventionally logged forest but not the species number per se. Some comparative studies of mammalian fauna in several paired sites of closely located logged and unlogged forests in Indonesia and Peninsular Malaysia showed that species presence was similar between logged and unlogged forests in an area although slight differences were observed (Johns 1997; Laidlaw 2000; Wilson and Johns 1982).

The results suggest that forests exploited using reduced-impact logging is able to carry higher density of the middle to large mammals compared with forests logged conventionally. A previous study also revealed that the density of Bornean orangutan *Pongo pygmaeus* in our focal reduced-impact logged site, Deramakot was 1.50 individuals/km², which was more than twice as high as 0.62 individuals/km² in the site logged conventionally, Tangkulap (Ancrenaz et al. 2005). Earlier studies have already documented that large mammals in Borneo often come to be less abundant in selectively logged forests (Felton et al. 2003; Heydon and Bulloh 1996, 1997).

Effect of difference in habitat quality and human presence

Table 2 shows the summary of results from current and another study in Deramakot and diet type for each species. Among the 6 species listed here, 2 primates are the most fruit-dependent animals, mouse-deer and muntjac are less dependent, and bearded pig and Malay civet are the least. CNV/RIL was lower in frugivorous primates and higher in omnivorous pigs or carnivorous civets. This tendency that more frugivorous animals are more vulnerable to logging and omnivores or carnivores are tolerate indicates that heavy logging reduce fruit production in forest and lessen animal population consequently. It is known that primates' degree of frugivory negatively correlates with species' persistence to logging (Johns and Skorupa 1987). Logging activities reduce availability of food resources for frugivores, even where timber trees are not themselves used by animals (Johns 1988; but see Ganzhorn 1995). Poor logging operation in the conventional method may causes the reduction in food resources and negatively affect the abundance of mammals.

In addition to food habitat, Marsh et al. (1987) suggested that degree of territoriality could influence the adaptability of animals. Some primates and civets in

Deramakot were strictly arboreal, although they were hardly recorded in this survey. Increased amount of canopy gap disrupts aerial pathway and arboreal species experience difficulties in locomotion (Johns 1997). Therefore, arboreal mammals can be more susceptible to logging.

Human activities often accompanying logging practices can also affect mammals. It is known that hunting poses great threat to large forest animals in many parts of the tropics (Linkie et al. 2003; Marshall et al. 2006). It is even sometimes greater threat to wildlife than timber harvesting (Bennet et al. 2002; Matthews and Matthews 2002; Walsh et al. 2003). In Deramakot and adjacent Tangkulap, hunting of wildlife is prohibited, but illegal hunting still occurs by villager and outsider. Hunting pressure was higher in Tangkulap, conventionally logged area, because of easier access and insufficient prevention there. Therefore, Sabah Forestry Department has enforced regulation of illegal hunting in Tangkulap area since 2005 (P. Lagan who is a assistant director of Deramakot district, Sabah Forestry Department, pers. comm.).

Reduced-impact logging and regulation of illegal hunting could be maintained food resources for mammals and population of them. It needs further investigation on logging impact on mammals, not only population density but also ecological function such as seed dispersal.

Literature cited

- Ancrenaz M, Gimenez O, Ambu L, Ancrenaz K, Andau P, Goossens B, Payne J, Sawang A, Tuuga A, Lackman-Ancrenaz I (2005) Aerial surveys give new estimates for orangutans in Sabah, Malaysia. *PLoS Biology*, 3, 1-8.
- Bennett EL, Milner-Gulland EJ, Bakarr M, Eves HE, Robinson JG, and Wilkie D S (2002) Hunting the world's wildlife to extinction. *Oryx*, 36, 328-329.
- Bertault J, Sist P (1997) An experimental comparison of different harvesting intensities with reduced-impact and conventional logging in East Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 94, 209-218.
- Caldecott JO (1986) An ecological and behavioral study of Pig-tailed Macaques. Karger, Basel, Switzerland.
- Cannon CH, Peart DR, Leighton M, Kartawinata K (1994) The structure of lowland rainforest after selective logging in West Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 67, 49-68.
- Carbone C, Christie S, Conforti K, Coulson T, Franklin N, Ginsberg JR, Griffiths M, Holden J, Kawanishi K, Kinnaird M, Laidlaw R, Lynam A, Macdonald DW,

- Martyr D, McDougal C, Nath L, O'Brien T, Seidensticker J, Smith DJL, Sunquist M, Tilson R, Wan Shahrudin WN (2001) The use of photographic rates to estimate densities of tigers and other cryptic mammals. *Animal Conservation*, 4, 75-79.
- Crome FHJ, Moore LA, Richards GC (1992) A study of logging damage in upland rainforest in north Queensland. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 49, 1-29.
- Cuaron AD (2000) A global perspective on habitat disturbance and tropical rainforest mammals. *Conservation Biology* 14: 1574-1579.
- Davis DD (1962) Mammals of the lowland rain-forest of North Borneo. *Bulletin of the Singapore Natural History Museum*, 31, 1-129.
- Felton AM, Engstrom LM, Felton A & Knott CD (2003) Orangutan population density, forest structure and fruit availability in a hand-logged and unlogged peat swamp forests in West Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Biological Conservation*, 114, 91-101.
- Frumuhoff PC (1995) Conserving wildlife in tropical forests managed for timber to provide a more viable complement to protected areas. *BioScience* 45: 456-464.
- Ganzhorn JU (1995) Low-level forest disturbance effects on primary production, leaf chemistry, and lemur populations. *Ecology*, 76, 2084-2096.
- Heydon MJ, Bulloh P (1996) The impact of selective logging on sympatric civet species in Borneo. *Oryx*, 30, 31-36.
- Heydon MJ, Bulloh P (1997) Mousedeer densities in a tropical rainforest: the impact of selective logging. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, 34, 484-496.
- Huth A, Ditzer T (2001) Long-term impacts of logging in a tropical rain forest – a simulation study. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 142, 33-51.
- IUCN (2006) IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. www.iucnredlist.org
- Johns AD, Skorupa JP (1987) Responses of rain-forest primates to habitat disturbance: a review. *International Journal of Primatology*, 8, 157-191.
- Johns AD (1988) Effect of “selective” timber extraction on rain forest structure and composition and some consequences for frugivores and folivores. *Biotropica*, 20, 31-37.
- Johns AG (1997) Timber production and biodiversity conservation tropical rain forests. Cambridge University Press, UK.
- Kinnarird MF, Sanderson EW, O'Brien TG, Wibisono HT, and Woolmer G (2003) Deforestation trends in a tropical landscape and implications for endangered large mammals. *Conservation Biology* 17: 245-257.
- Laidlaw RK (2000) Effects of habitat disturbance and protected areas on mammals of

- Peninsular Malaysia. *Conservation Biology*, 14, 1639-1648.
- Laurance WF, Laurance SGW (1996) Responses of five arboreal marsupials to recent selective logging in tropical Australia. *Biotropica*, 28, 310-322.
- Linkie M, Martyr DJ, Holden J, Yanuar A, Hartana AT, Sugardjito J, Leader-Williams N (2003) Habitat destruction and poaching threaten the Sumatran tiger in Kerinci Seblat National Park, Sumatra. *Oryx*, 37, 41-48.
- Marsh CW, Johns AD, Ayres JM (1987) Effects of habitat disturbance on rain forest primates. In: Marsh CW, Mittermeier RA editors. *Primate conservation in the tropical rain forest*. Alan R. Liss, New York. Pp. 83-107.
- Marshall AJ, Nardiyono, Engström LM, Pamungkas B, Palapa J, Meijaard E & Stanley SA (2006) The blowgun is mightier than the chainsaw in determining population density of Bornean orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus morio*) in the forests of East Kalimantan. *Biological Conservation*, 129, 566-578.
- Matsubayashi H, Lagan P, Majalap N, Tangah J, Sukor JRA, Kitayama K (in press) Importance of natural licks for the mammals in Bornean inland tropical rain forests. *Ecological Research*. DOI: 10.1007/s11284-006-0313-4
- Matthews A, Matthews A (2002) Distribution, population density, and status of sympatric Cercopithecids in the Campo-Ma'an area, Southwestern Cameroon. *Primates*, 43, 155-168.
- Meijaard E, Sheil D, Nasi R, Stanley SA (2006) Wildlife conservation in Bornean timber concessions. *Ecology and Society*, 11(1), 47
- O'Brien TG, Kinnaird MF, Wibisono HT (2003) Crouching tigers, hidden prey: Sumatran tiger and prey populations in a tropical forest landscape. *Animal Conservation*, 6, 131-139.
- Payne J, Francis CM, Phillipps K (1985) *A field guide to the mammals of Borneo*. The Sabah society with world wildlife fund Malaysia, Kota Kinabalu
- Pinard MA, Putz FE (1996) Retaining forest biomass by reducing logging damage. *Biotropica*, 28, 278-295.
- Putz FE, Pinard MA (1993) Reduced-impact logging as a carbon offset method. *Conservation Biology*, 7, 755-757.
- Seino T, Takyu M, Aiba S, Kitayama K, Ong R (2005) Floristic composition, stand structure, and above-ground biomass of the tropical rain forests of Deramakot and Tangkulap Forest Reserve in Malaysia under different forest managements. In: Lee YF, Chung AY & Kitayama K editors. *Proceedings of The 2nd Workshop on Synergy between Carbon Management and Biodiversity*

Conservation in Tropical Rain Forests. DIWPA, Kyoto. Pp. 29-52.

Walsh PD, Abernethy KA, Bermejo M, Beyersk R, Wachter PD, Akou ME, Huijbregts B, Mambounga D, Toham AK, Kilbournk AM, Lahmq SA, Latourk S, Maiselsk F, Mbinak C, Mihindouk Y, Obiang SN, Effa EN, Starkeyk MP, Telfer P, Thibault M, Tutin CEG, Whitek LJT, Wilkiek DS (2003) Catastrophic ape decline in western equatorial Africa. *Nature*, 422, 611-614.

Wilson WL, Johns AD (1982) Diversity and abundance of selected animal species in undisturbed forest, selectively logged forest and plantations, in East Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Biological Conservation*, 24, 205-218.

Table 1. Known middle – large mammals in Deramakot and summary of photographic records from the reduced-impact logged forest (RIL) and the adjacent conventionally logged forest (CNV).

		Species ^a	Common names	Records/camera-day		IUCN 2006
				RIL	CNV	
INSECTIVORA	Erinaceidae	<i>Echinosorex gymnurus</i>	Moonrat	0.005	N/A	LC
PRIMATES	Lorisidae	<i>Nycticebus coucang</i>	Slow loris	N/A	N/A	LC
	Tarsiidae	<i>Tarsius bancanus</i>	Western tarsier	0.002	0.002	LC
	Cercopithecidae	<i>Presbytis rubicunda</i>	Red leaf monkey	N/A	N/A	LC
		<i>Presbytis cristata</i>	Silvered langur	N/A	N/A	Not listed
		<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>	Proboscis monkey	N/A	N/A	EN A2c, C1+2a
		<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Long-tailed macaque	0.002	0.002	NT
		<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	Pig-tailed macaque	0.043 [†]	0.010	VU A1cd
		<i>Hylobates muelleri</i>	Bornean gibbon	N/A	N/A	NT
	Hylobatidae	<i>Hylobates muelleri</i>	Bornean gibbon	N/A	N/A	NT
	Pongidae	<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>	Orangutan	N/A	N/A	EN A2cd
PHOLIDOTA	Manidae	<i>Manis javanica</i>	Pangolin	N/A	N/A	NT
RODENTIA	Hystricidae	<i>Trichys fasciculata</i>	Long-tailed porcupine	0.005	N/A	LC
		<i>Hystrix brachyuran</i>	Common porcupine	0.012	N/A	VU A1d
		<i>Thecurus crassispinis</i>	Thick-spined porcupine	0.008	N/A	NT
		<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	Sun bear	0.010	N/A	DD
CARNIVORA	Ursidae	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	Sun bear	0.010	N/A	DD
	Mustelidae	<i>Martes flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated marten	N/A	N/A	LC
		<i>Mydaus javanensis</i>	Malay badger	0.005	0.002	LC
		<i>Aonyx cinerea</i>	Oriental small-clawed otter	N/A	N/A	NT
	Viverridae	<i>Viverra zangalunga</i>	Malay civet	0.040	0.026	LC
		<i>Cynogale bennettii</i>	Otter-civet	N/A	N/A	EN A1ce, C2a
		<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	Binturong	0.008	0.005	LC
		<i>Arctogalidia trivirgata</i>	Small-toothed palm civet	N/A	N/A	LC
		<i>Paguma larvata</i>	Masked Palm civet	N/A	N/A	LC
		<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	Common palm civet	0.010	0.007	LC
		<i>Hemigalus derbyanus</i>	Banded palm civet	0.003	N/A	LC
		<i>Herpestes brachyurus</i>	Short-tailed mongoose	N/A	0.002	LC
	Herpestidae	<i>Herpestes semitorquatus</i>	Collared mongoose	N/A	N/A	LC
		<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>	Clouded leopard	0.002	N/A	VU C2a(i)
	Felidae	<i>Prionailurus planiceps</i>	Flat-headed cat	N/A	N/A	VU C2a(i)
		<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	Leopard cat	N/A	N/A	LC
		<i>Elephas maximus</i>	Asian elephant	N/A	N/A	EN A1cd
PROBOSCIDEA	Elephantidae	<i>Elephas maximus</i>	Asian elephant	N/A	N/A	EN A1cd
ARTIODACTYLA	Suidae	<i>Sus barbatus</i>	Bearded pig	0.040	0.019	LC
	Tragulidae	<i>Tragulus javanicus</i>	Lesser mouse-deer	0.050 [‡]	0.025 [‡]	LC
		<i>Tragulus napu</i>	Greater mouse-deer			LC
	Cervidae	<i>Muntiacus atherodes</i>	Bornean yellow muntjac	0.025 ^{† ‡}	N/A	LC
		<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	Red muntjac			LC
		<i>Cervus unicolor</i>	Sambar deer	0.005	0.003	LC
	Bovidae	<i>Bos javanicus</i>	Tembadau / Banteng	N/A	N/A	EN A1cd+2cd, C1+2a
TOTAL				0.277 [†]	0.105	

^a Listed by Matsubayashi et al. (in press). *Arctogalidia trivirgata* was added. [‡] Two species were pooled. [†] Significantly abundant, $P < 0.05$
IUCN status of each species is also given: EN-endangered; VU-vulnerable; NT-near threatened; LC-least concern; DD-data deficient

Table 2. Summary of mammalian density in Deramakot and diet type

Survey method	Species	Density index		CNV / RIL	Diet type	% Frugivory (Source)
		RIL	CNV			
Camera-trapping ^a		records/ camera-day				
	Mouse-deer	0.050	0.025	0.50	Frugivore/ Browser	
	Malay civet	0.040	0.026	0.65	Carnivore/ Insectivore	15% (Davis 1962)
	Bearded pig	0.040	0.019	0.48	Omnivore	
	Pig-tailed macaque	0.043	0.010	0.23	Frugivore	88% (Caldecott 1986)
	Muntjac	0.025	0.000	0	Frugivore/ Browser	
Aerial nest count ^b		individuals/km ²				
	Orangutan	1.50	0.62	0.41	Frugivore	100 - 21% (Knott 1998)

^a Only species trapped > 9 times were listed.

^b Data from Ancrenaz et al. (2005)

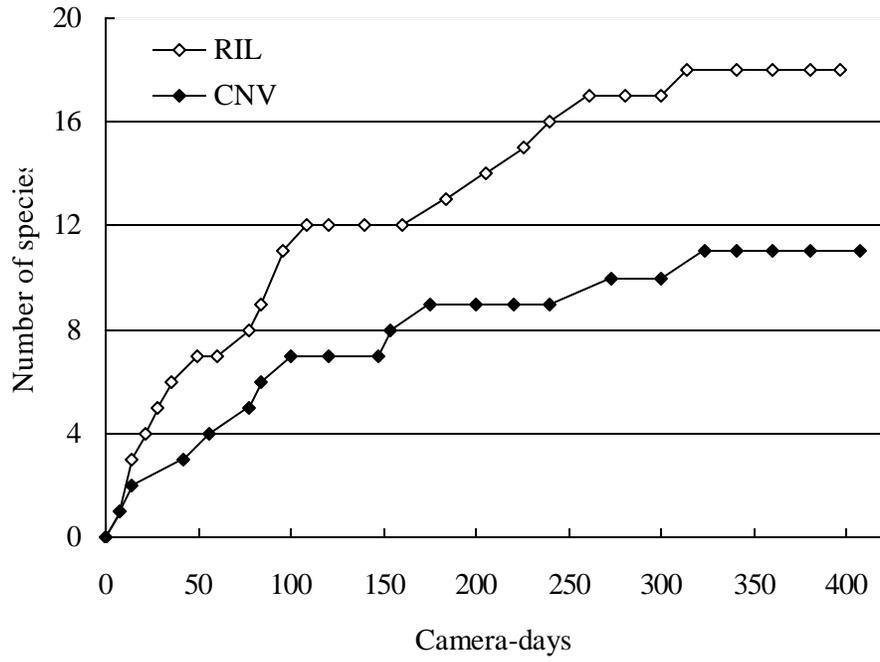


Fig. 1. Species accumulation curves in the reduced-impact logged forest (RIL) and the conventionally logged forest (CNV).