

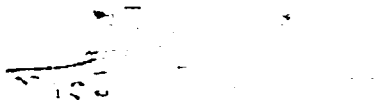
1850 -

LAND MAMMALS OF INDONESIA

by
W. Veevers - Carter

first English language edition
1979

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A word from The Publisher

Mrs. Veevers-Carter, an American anthropologist who is making a study of animals living in Indonesia, has written Land Mammals of Indonesia.

This introductory book is intended for foreigners who wish to know about the various animals found in this country, especially for those who are directly involved in this field.

The Intermasa Publishing Company from its very beginning has had the ideal of publishing good and useful books and it is hoped that this is one of them. To the author and to all those who have made contribution in making this book possible, The Publisher expresses his thanks and gratitude.

The Publisher

PREFACE

Land Mammals of Indonesia was first published in the Bahasa Indonesia in 1978,
as *Mamalia Darat Indonesia*

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Author's acknowledgements :

The author wishes to thank all those who have helped her produce this introduction to the land mammals of Indonesia.

Special mention must be made of the facilities offered and advice and assistance given by :

- John Blower and Ton van der Zon of the FAD/UNDP Natura Conservation and Wildlife Management Project in Indonesia,
- Jeffrey Mc Neely of the WWF Programme in Indonesia,
- The Director, Ir. H. Prijono Hardjosentono, and the staff of the Directorate of Nature Conservation and Wildlife Management, Bogor,
- J.E. Hill, Curator of Mammals at the British Museum of Natural History, London.

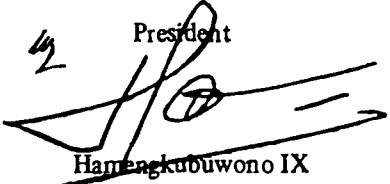
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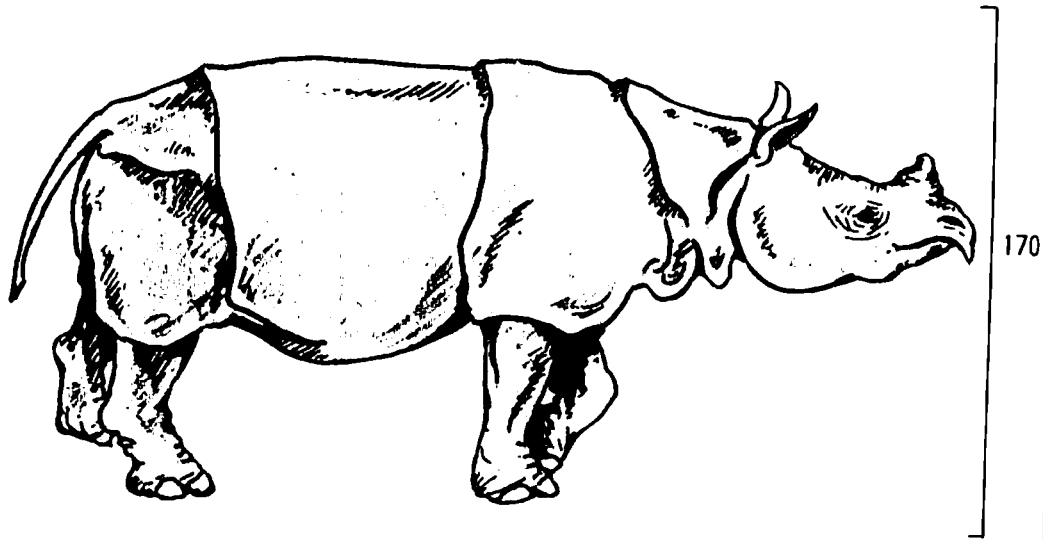
Indonesia has such a great wealth in its seas, land and air that it is almost impossible for a single individual to have a comprehensive picture of its whole. To acquire a good knowledge of only one species of its flora and fauna requires many years of intensive and concentrated study.

I am therefore highly appreciative of W. Veivers-Carter's work on *Land Mammals of Indonesia*. It gives with its pleasant description and clear pictures a valuable contribution to enrich our knowledge of land mammals in our country.

May that knowledge in time develop into a feeling of love for the animals in our country and for nature at large.

THE INDONESIAN WILDLIFE FUND

4
President

Hamengkubuwono IX



JAVAN RHINO - BADAJ JAWA - *Rhinoceros sondaicus*
 Ujung Kulon peninsula, W. Java, is the last refuge of the once-plentiful Javan rhino.

Order: Perissodactyla

Family: Rhinocerotidae

JAVAN RHINO

BADAK JAWA

RHINOCEROS
 SONDAICUS

Indonesia : Since 1930, only
 found in Ujung Kulon, W. Java.

World: probably extinct

Once this rhino ranged over Bengal and Assam, through Burma, Malaya, Sumatra and Java. It is now probably extinct in all these places except West Java.

Unlike the larger African rhinos, the Javan rhino is a forest dweller, eating bushes, leaves, young shoots and also several thorny, stinging or burning plants which are harmful to man.

Rhinos need water as well as shade, and they wallow frequently so that their thick almost hairless skins are usually covered with mud. This keeps them cool and protects them from insects, just as it does the water buffalo.

The "horn" is actually made of matter horny fibre resembling the human fingernail and issuing from the skin, and not of bone. It is believed to have medicinal qualities, and many rhinos have been trapped or killed for the horn alone, though there is no proof of its effectiveness.

In general, rhinos in Indonesia have retreated into the roughest jungle to escape from their enemy, man. If their trails are disturbed, individual rhinos become isolated from each other and find it more difficult to reproduce.

The other species of rhino in Indonesia is the two-horned Sumatran rhino, of which species also only a found in are left. The Sumatran rhino is found in Sumatra and in East Kalimantan.

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