

Projects 1064/65 Ujung Kulon Nature Reserve, Java

WWF GRANT 1974 – \$12,067

For previous reports see

- The Ark Under Way page 132
- Yearbook 1968 page 136
- Yearbook 1969 page 100
- Yearbook 1970–71 page 96
- Yearbook 1971–72 page 122
- Yearbook 1972–73 page 128
- Yearbook 1973–74 page 176

A census of the Javan rhinoceros was carried out in two parts in 1974, and the results confirmed the population figures obtained the previous two years, and indicating a further small increase in numbers. The footprints of a very small animal with its mother were found. On the basis of the census results the population appears to be between 41 and 52, as follows:

Width of forefoot	Approx. age class	Number of individuals	
		Minimum	Maximum
16–20 cm	0–1		2
21–24 cm	1–3		4
25–28 cm	adults (male and female)	25	33
29–30 cm	adults (male)	7	9
Unmeasurable but fresh tracks		3	4
	Total	41	52

Estimated numbers of rhinos since 1967			
Year	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
1967	21	28	24.5
1968	20	29	24.5
1969	22	34	28
1971	33	42	37.5
1972	40	48	44
1973	38	46	42
1974	41	52	46.5

During studies undertaken since 1967 we have repeatedly found that some animals suddenly appear in an area, stay for some weeks

and then suddenly disappear again. In some cases human presence may have caused the departure, but in other cases this was probably not so. The patterns of movement of individuals, and the external, social or environmental, or internal factors causing migration are unknown. While radio tracking would undoubtedly provide the best results, it was decided to employ traditional methods which would not require complex and expensive equipment and also include considerable risks for the rhinos during tranquillisation and capture for attaching transmitters. A plan has now been worked out for a rhino survey system dependent on the guards. At certain selected spots new footprints will be regularly checked, and the data analysed in regard to the migratory patterns of individual animals. Some rhinos will be tracked over as great a distance as possible without disturbance.

To create public interest and understanding of the conservation of the Javan rhino, a slide presentation has been prepared and a projector provided for use in villages around Ujung Kulon.

*Professor Rudolf Schenkel
Dr Lotte Schenkel-Hulliger
Basel*

Project 1067 Training of Graduates in Nature Reserve Management

WWF GRANT 1974 – \$7,500

The project covers training of Graduates for Nature Conservation and Management at Pananjung Pangandaran Nature Reserve and Leuweung Sancang Nature Reserve both in West Java.

It seeks and develops the interest of students and graduates to study and work in Nature Reserves, especially on management problems as they exist under Indonesian conditions. This is in view of the fact that Indonesians are often reluctant to work in isolated places and that generally it is assumed that Indonesian problems are the same or similar to problems of National Parks elsewhere.

The project is carried out in close cooperation with the Nature Conservation Service (P.P.A.), West Java Section, and the Regional Center for Tropical Biology (BIOTROP) in Bogor.

The project is under the general guidance of Prof. Dr. Otto Soemarwoto, Director of the Institute of Ecology, Padjadjaran University. Mr. Ross Rosanto is in charge of the routine technical matters and Mr. Subagio is responsible for the financial administration of the project.