

**THE UNIVERSITIES OF BRISTOL AND BOGOR
FAUNAL AND FLORAL SURVEY OF
BEUTONG.
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Bloxam, C.R., Burton, J.A., Kuswando, McPerson, J., Long, B



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ARRSG



3.3.2 ORDER PERISSODACTYLA FAMILY RHINOCEROTIDAE

Dicerorhinus sumatrensis (Fisher 1814)

D. s. sumatrensis

Asian two horned, Sumatran rhinoceros (Badak Sumatera)

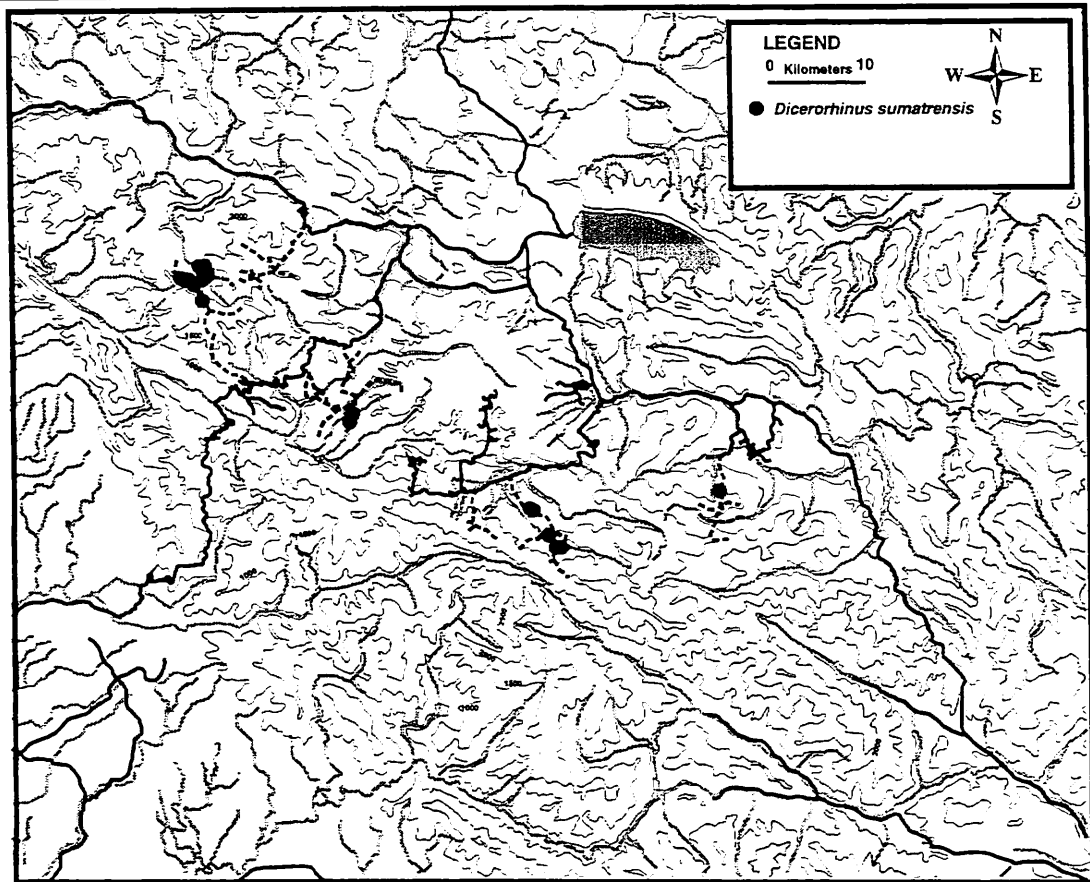
IUCN: CR A1bcd, C2a

CITES: Appendix I

Status in Indonesia: Protected

Distribution: Sumatra, Borneo, Malaysia, possibly Thailand, Myanmar and Indochina.

Fig. 3.a: *Distribution of old Dicerorhinus sumatrensis signs*



No fresh signs of rhino were recorded in the study area. Trails, rubs and wallows were identified and aged by the field assistants in study sites A, C and F using their expert knowledge of this species. The most recent signs were classed as approximately two years old, although the majority were over five years old.

It was known that prior to the study poaching had occurred within the study area, but its extent was not fully known. The data collected indicates, but does not conclusively prove, that rhino have been eradicated from the study area.

Localities with the potential to support rhino were recorded in study sites A, C and F. These were identified by the field assistants due to the presence of suitable topography, mineral springs (van Strien 1986) and vegetation types (see section 6).

3.3.3 ORDER PROBOSCIDAE FAMILY ELEPHANTIDAE

Elephas maximus (Linnaeus 1758)

E. m. sumatranus

Asian elephant (Gajah)

IUCN: EN A1cd

CITES: Appendix I

Status in Indonesia: Protected

Distribution: Indochinese Subregion through South East Asia to Borneo and Sumatra.

Identification of elephant signs was by:

- Footprints: size and shape,
- Feeding: large areas of uprooted and damaged vegetation with associated signs,
- Wallows: presence of spoor at large wallows,
- Resting sites: large areas of flattened vegetation with associated spoor,
- Rubs: height,
- Dung: large size and distinctive boli.

Elephant trails were identified by their large size and the presence of footprints, and dung. The relative state of dung decay was recorded using the grading system devised by Dawson and Dekker (1992) indicating the relative age of the material:

- A: All boli intact, fresh and moist, with odour,
- B: All boli intact, no odour,
- C₁: More than 50% of all boli intact,
- C₂: Less than 50% of all boli intact ,
- D: All boli broken up and/or flat mass.

The frequency of trail use can be estimated from the number of dung grades present. Trails could therefore be graded in terms of activity (see Fig. 3.b) using the following guidelines:

- Major: Over 2 m in width at ground level, no encroaching vegetation and three or more dung grades present,
- Medium: Over 1 m in width at ground level, with encroaching vegetation and two dung grades present,
- Minor: Under 1 m in width at ground level, with encroaching vegetation and either one dung grade present, or in the absence of dung, the presence of spoor of one individual.