HCV 1 Biodiversity Value

HCV 1.4 Critical temporal use

Any forest area which is important to wildlife for feeding, nesting, roosting, and migration or contains saltlicks is HCV 1.4. Limestone hills, although important as habitat, are captured under HCV 3 Ecosystems.

Findings	• The limestone karst in Madai-Baturong FR is an important nesting site for swiftlet, bats and other troglofauna. The lowland mixed dipterocarp and limestone vegetation is categorised as HCV 1.4 to protect troglofauna habitat.
Management Prescription	• Conduct periodic patrolling and surveillance in designated HCV areas to curb illegal activities such as encroachment and poaching. Any signs of encroachment should be reported and dealt with immediate actions.
Monitoring	• Periodic monitoring and control should be carried out to prevent encroachment in all accessible HCV attributes. Any signs of encroachment should be reported and dealt with immediate actions.

Site perspective

The limestone karst in Madai-Baturong FR is an important nesting site for swiftlet, bats and other troglofauna. Appropriate management is required to monitor this critical nesting site especially on illegal harvesting of birdnest during the management period of the project area.

The rationale for the identification of HCV attribute

The lowland mixed dipterocarp and limestone vegetation is categorised as HCV 1.4 to protect troglofauna habitat (Fig. 2).

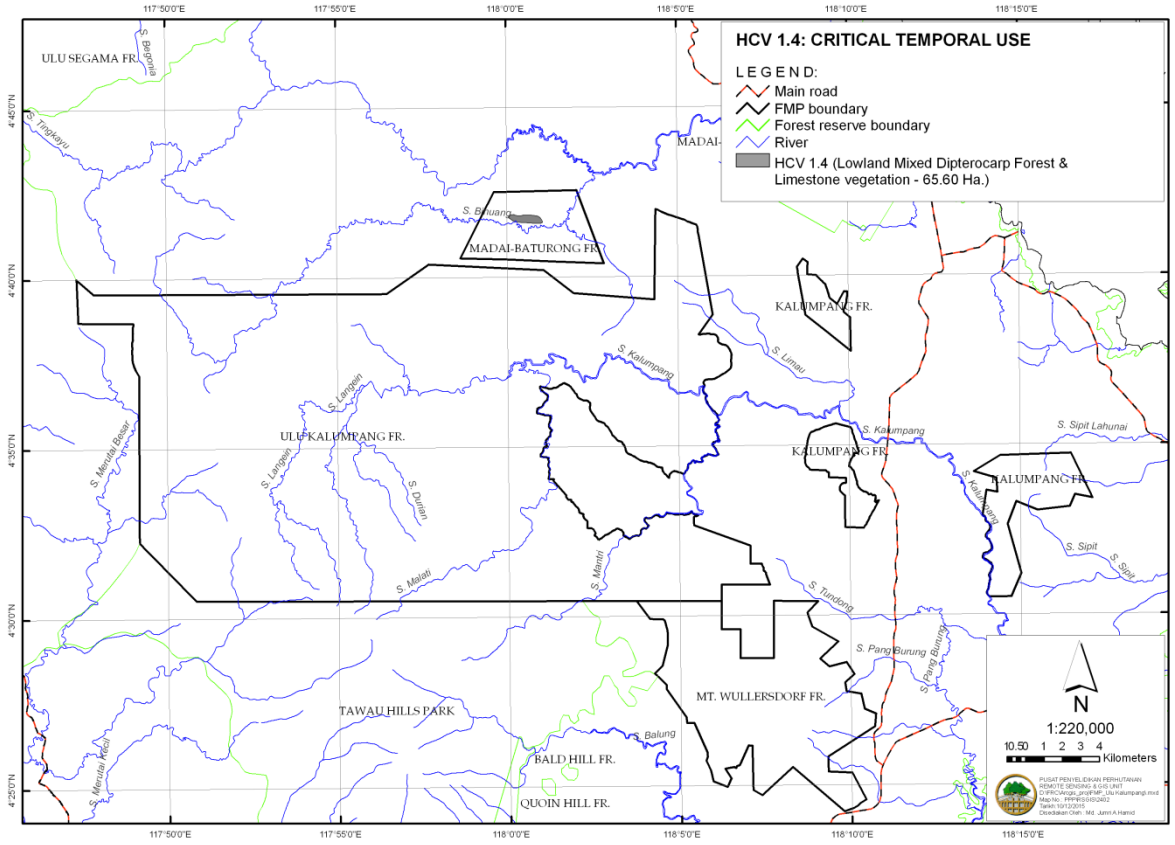

Figure 2. The lowland mixed dipterocarp and limestone vegetation is categorised as HCV 1.4 to protect troglofauna habitat in UKW-SFM Project Area.