

## HCV 4 Services to Nature

### HCV 4.2 Forests critical to erosion control

#### Definition

*Forest areas that have been legally facetted for soil protection or conservation under federal and state laws e.g. the National Forestry Act 1984 (Peninsular Malaysia), forest areas, situated on slopes over 25 degrees (Sabah), areas classified as Terrain Class 4 in First Schedule: Forest Management Plan, Forest Timber License, and riparian areas covered under the DID (Department of Irrigation and Drainage) guidelines.*

Findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All areas with slopes <math>&gt;25^{\circ}</math> and 30 m riparian buffer strips should be categorised as HCV 4.2 for their importance in erosion control.</li></ul>
Management Prescription	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No major infrastructure development on erosion risk area.</li></ul>
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ensure no major infrastructure to be developed in high erosion risk area.</li></ul>

#### Site perspective

In general, past conventional logging activities induced heavy compaction of the soil that results to low water infiltration capacity and increase surface run-off, hence promote soil erosion processes. This compaction also leads to the reduction of vegetation regeneration and establishment that eventually promote lesser forest productivity and diversity. Any area that predominantly having dissected and steep slopes of over  $25^{\circ}$  is categorized as critical for erosion control. The management also has designated 30 m wide buffer areas on both sides of the permanent waterways to protect the river bank from being eroded

#### The rationale for the identification of HCV attribute

Area predominantly having steep slopes of more than  $25^{\circ}$  in slope angle and 30 m river buffer are categorised as HCV 4.2 (Figure 1).

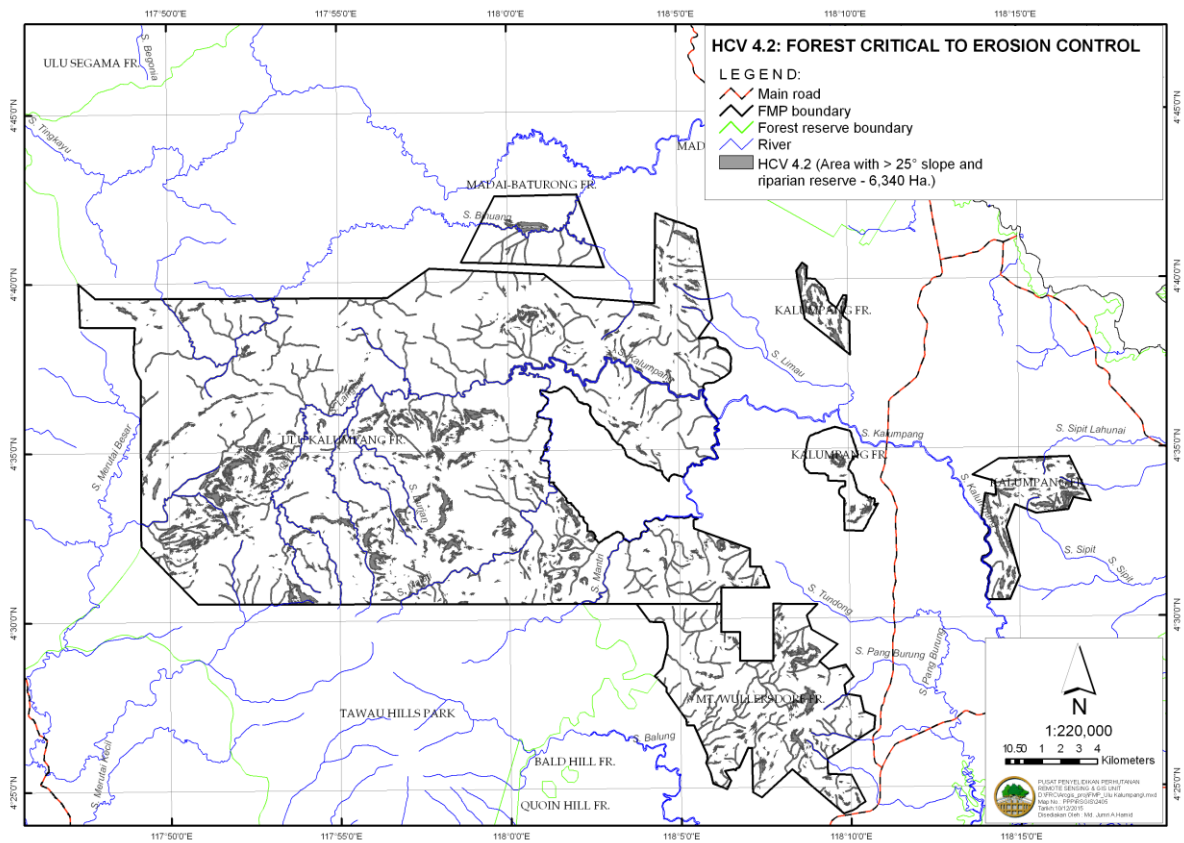


Figure 1. The location of HCV 4.2 denoted in grey shades are critical to erosion control in UKW-SFM Project Area.