The Direct and Indirect Impacts of Logging on Mammals in Sabah, Borneo

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2014
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Logging and wildlife hunting

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Barbaric bombing of wild boar in Wildlife Sanctuary

©Danau Girang Field Centre
Study Area

Legend
- dark green: fragments
- light green: Indonesia
- tan: Malaysia
Camera trapping

Legend
- Camera trap points
- Plots
- Experimental area
- Malaysia

Map of camera trap locations in all fragment locations – GIS map

B D E
Results – Social surveys

• 112 people completed the questionnaire.

• Knowledge of wildlife varied per species.

• Knowledge of wildlife varied depending on socio-demographic variables.

• Logging is main perceived activity affecting wildlife.

• Wildlife hunting is occurring within the study area.

• Single Count Technique
Results – Social surveys
Results – Social surveys

© Oliver Wearn (2013)
Results – Species data

• Camera trapping detected 29 mammal species.

• Community composition and species richness differences.

• Species occupancy in relation to logging disturbance varied between small, medium and large mammals.
Results – Camera trapping
Results – Camera trapping
Results – Camera trapping
Results – Camera trapping
Results – Camera trapping
Results – logging bulldozers
Results – logging extraction
Results – Zones of disturbance
Future

• Analyse species occupancy between before logging and during logging.
• Analyse species distributions between before logging and during logging.
• Investigate zones of disturbance in relation to before logging data set.
• Investigate whether research is affecting research.
• Add new data set to analysis.
Research recommendations

• Long term data sets from camera trapping.

• Radio tracking species.

• Test buffers to reduce disturbance.

• Wildlife hunting surveys.
Thank You!