



NON-VOLANT SMALL MAMMALS OF ULU MUDA FOREST RESERVE, KEDAH



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Introduction

Ulu Muda Forest Reserve (UMFR) is situated northeast of Kedah on the border of Thailand. The heterogeneous landscapes in UMFR provide wide ranges of habitats and ecosystems for supporting various mammal species. However, the information related to non-volant small mammals is still underrepresented and scarce. Hence, we aim to document its occurrence through an active trapping approach using cage traps and Sherman traps.

Materials & Methods

- Two series of surveys were conducted on 19-25 September 2021 and 21-27 November 2021, at four localities in UMFR.
- In total, 100 traps were deployed where 50 cage traps and 50 Sherman traps were set for six trap-nights at each site.



Cage trap



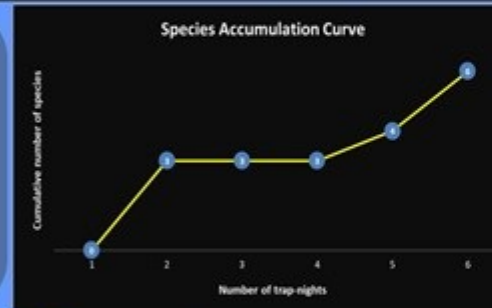
Sherman trap

- Six species from two families were recorded.
- Highest captured species: *Maxomys whiteheadi*.
- Cage traps shown higher capture rate compared to Sherman trap with 98% and 70%, respectively.
- The increasing of species accumulation curve indicates more species is yet to be discovered.

Conclusion

- Long-term monitoring is advised to assess the dynamics of non-volant small mammals' community in this forest reserve.
- The comprehensive information may instill the value of protecting and conserving UMFR as an important habitat for non-volant small mammal populations in Malaysia.

Results



1. Whitehead's spiny rat (*Maxomys whiteheadi*)
2. Common treeshrew (*Tupaia glis*)
3. Long-tailed giant rat (*Leopoldamys sabanus*)



References

- Francis, C.M. (2008). A Field Guide to the Mammals of South-East Asia. New Holland Publishers (UK) Ltd., London, United Kingdom.
- WWF-Malaysia. 2002. A Study of Nature Tourism Development in Ulu Muda, Kedah Darul Aman: Formulation of a Spatial and Conceptual Guideline for the Sustainable Nature Tourism Development of the Forests of Ulu Muda.

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