

## DIVERSITY AND ABUNDANCE OF MAMMALS IN LOAGAN BUNUT NATIONAL PARK

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### *Abstract*

*This paper presents data from a rapid estimation made with the intention of collating information on the distribution and the diversity of mammals of Loagan Bunut National Park (LBNP). Combinations of methods, which include mist nets, harp traps, camera traps, observations and interviews with the local community were employed in order to understand the diversity of mammals. Thirty-eight individuals of small mammals represented two orders; five families and 11 species were caught using mist nets, harp trap and cage traps. Only one species of fruit bat, *Cynopterus brachyotis*, was captured in the peat swamp while the other 10 species were caught in the lowland dipterocarp forest. The accumulated camera trapping effort has yielded 510 days with a low capture rate of 0.02 per wildlife photo camera day. Ten species of animals have been recorded via camera traps, including two avian and two primate species. Direct and indirect observations have resulted only six species. Additional effort may yield higher mammal diversity, especially in the mixed dipterocarp forest (MDF) area.*

### INTRODUCTION

There are 221 species of mammals in Borneo and 173 (78%) are small mammals including insectivores, rodents, tree shrew, bats, civets, barking and mouse deer (Payne *et al.* 1985). Chiropterans represent the largest group comprising approximately 42% of the total mammalian fauna in Borneo. Rodents and megachiropterans play an important role in genetic exchange and ecological maintenance of many types of forest ecosystem (Howe, 1984; Payne *et al.* 1985; Gorchoff *et al.*, 1993). Thus, megachiropterans execute an important role in the regeneration of cleared forest or disturbed areas (Flemming,