

FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE **MALAYSIA** FRIM

http://www.frim.gov.my MINISTRY OF NATURAL **RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT**

Dr. Gary W. Theseira







Traits of Highly Successful CHMs

- Information deemed Necessary (Accessed)
- Information deemed Useful (Summarized into meta data)
 - Planning
 - Reporting
 - Assessment / Evaluation
- Information deemed Current (Regularly Updated)
- As much, if not more, for 'Inside Users' as for 'Outside Users'
 - What 'Inside Coverage' are we achieving?
 - What 'Inside Coverage' do we actually need?





The CHM as a Management and Policymaking Tool

- Puts Stakeholders on the same page
- Shows strengths together with information gaps
- Helps coordinate activities and initiatives
- Facilitates communication
 - Stakeholder concerns and input
- Facilitates buy in
 - Early buy-in
 - Comprehensive buy-in





The Malaysian NBSAP Model:

- Acknowledgement of the need;
- Support for the concept;
- Approval of funding;
- Research and Information dissemination incorporated into 5-year Development Plan
- Incorporation of the findings into the National Physical Plan
 - THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN EFFICIENT, EQUITABLE AND SUSTAINABLE NATIONAL SPATIAL FRAMEWORK TO GUIDE THE OVERALL DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY TOWARDS ACHIEVING DEVELOPED NATION STATUS BY 2020.

The Malaysian NBSAP Model:

- What about Policies and Development Plans that might not have a Physical Aspect or
- Policies and Development Plans that are not covered or only partially covered under the NPP
 - Automobile and to some extent, transport policy
 - Fuel policy
 - Trade policy
 - Climate change and GHG emissions policy





Identifying and Reconciling conflicting or competing policies

- Strengths; What are we doing right (that we should continue doing)?
- Dire Needs; What must we do or stop doing, or change or redirect NOW!
- Needs; What should we be doing to be able to do the things we are currently not doing well or are unable or unwilling to do?
- Engaging rather than marginalizing or antagonizing stakeholders and policy and decision makers involved in planning and development.
- Priority setting in Mainstreaming Biodiversity
 - What development activities are Biodiversity Unfriendly?
 - What development activities are Biodiversity Neutral?
 - What development activities are Biodiversity Positive?









Coverage and Penetration Challenges

- How do we capture the attention of ALL groups of pertinent stakeholders
 - Ministries
 - Government Agencies
 - ❖ Research Institutes
 - Academia
 - ❖ Media
 - Business
- How do we get the entire message across effectively to optimize impact.

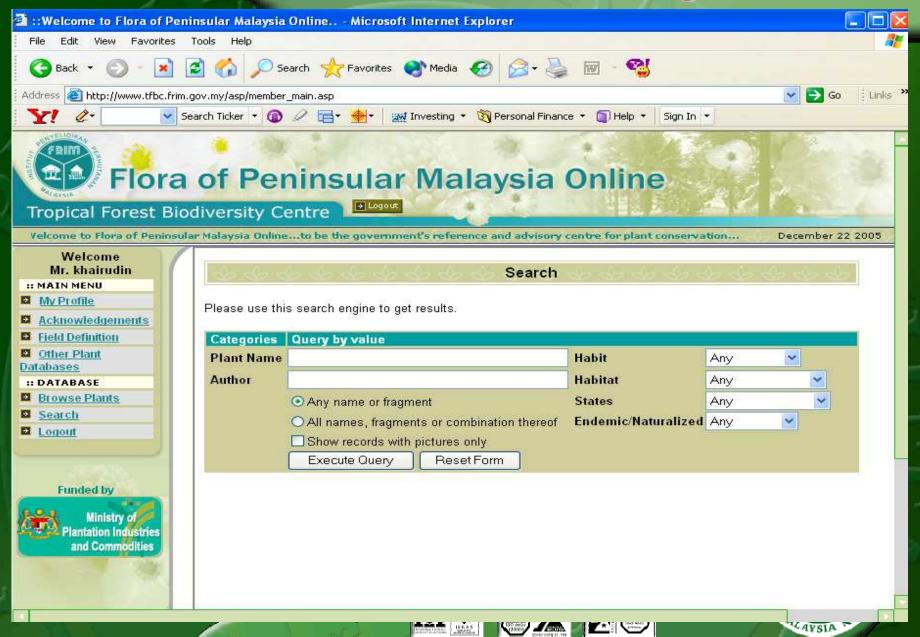
Focus on Communication and Information Sharing

- Awareness building (Generating pull in addition to merely pushing)
- Informing planners and stakeholders what questions they need to be asking us, the biodiversity community, to get the 'right answers'

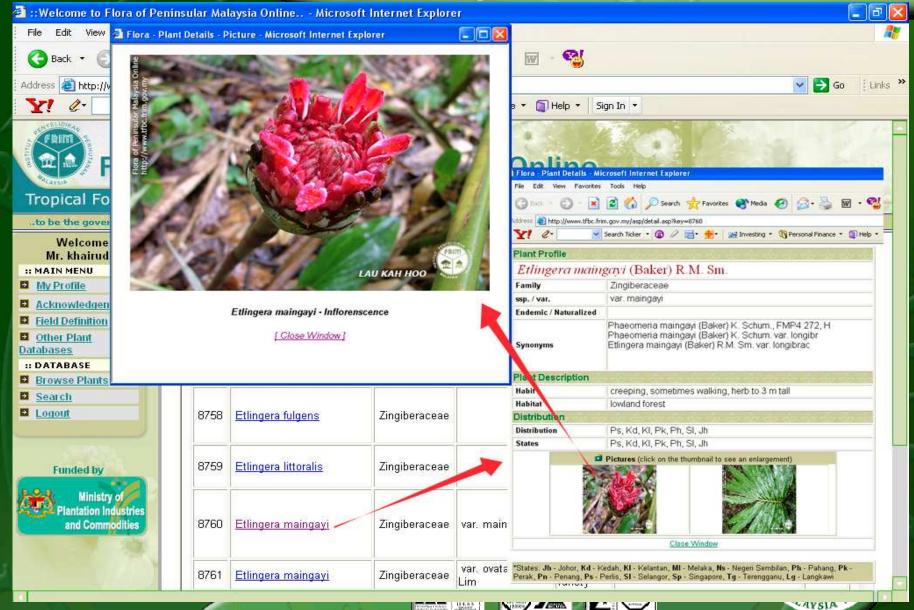




FPM-Online in Pictures: Name/Fragment search



FPM-Online in Pictures: Hits/Plant profile/Photo-illustration



FPM-Online in Pictures: Mar & Apr Newsletters







. In the spotlight

Goodeniaceae family, comprising about 10 genera, most of which are Australian. Scaevola is the sole pan-tropic genus, ranging west to India, Pakistan and Madagascar and east to Micronesia, Melanesia and Hawaii. Specimens brought to the US mainland from Hawaii as ornamentals have escaped and this species is now classified there as an exotic invasive. This pleasant light green colour and attractive 'half flowers' (flowers with a dorsally split corolla tube) that are white with brownish red stripes. Fruits develop from the green calyx and ripen to a creamy, white drupe. This shrub inhabits areas of high salinity and can be found primarily in sandy, sometimes in partially rocky or muddy, shorelines and coastal dune solls, sometimes right down to the high tide mark. It is used medicinally in Hawaii and the Pacific Islands and has ornamental potential.

Scaevola taccada



Plant profile | Archives

New at FPM Online

:: UPDATED PHOTOS - Available NOW at Flora of Peninsular Malaysia Online

Calamus blumei

Calamus burkillianus

Calamus diepenhorsti

 Microsorum scolopendrium Polyalthia clavigera Pterocymbium tinctorium Saraca cauliflora

Sarcotheca griffithio Scaevola taccada Shorea leprosula

Calamus insignis var. insignis Calamus javensis

Calamus erinaceus

- Adiantum malesianum Arenga hastata
- Blechnum vestitum Borasodendron machadonis Calamus laevigatus
- Calamus paspalanthus Cinnamomum pomectum Cratoxylum formozum Durio malaccensis Dyera costulata
- Hopea beccariana FPM Online now features a link to Conservation Malaysia, a bulletin supporting plant and animal conservation in Malaysia.

FPM at a glance

Photo-illustrated taxa: 229

Useful FPM features

- Full-sized, high-resolution formats of all photo-illustrations in Flora of Peninsular Malaysia Online may be licensed from the Tropical Forest Biodiversity Centre, Forest Research Institute Malaysia, Please contact us for details:
- Remember that you can save your hit list as a Microsoft Excel File:
- Upon registration, you will receive the Electronic FPM newsletter at your designated e-mail

To submit questions, comments or suggestions, e-mail: floraonline@frim.gov.my

Tropical Forest Biodiversity Centre
Forestry and Conservation Dividing, Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM)
52109 Kepong, Selangor Darul Ehsan, MALAYSIA.
http://www.fbc.frim.gov.my
Teli +60-3-6279 7219 Fax: +60-3-6273 1041 Enrail: floraonline@frim.gov.my
All rights reserved. Copyright@2004











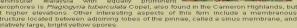
Flora of Peninsular Malaysia Online





In the spotlight Pneumatopteris callosa





Plant profile

Posted: May 04, 2006

New at FPM Online

:: UPDATED PHOTOS - Available NOW at Flora of Peninsular Malaysia On

- Barringtonia acutangula spp spica Bauhinia bidentata var. bidentata
- Dipterocarpus rigidus
- Lagerstroemia speciosa
- FPM Online now features a link to Conservation Malaysia, a bulletin supporting plant and animal conservation in Malaysia.

FPM at a glance

Photo-illustrated taxa: 269

Useful FPM features

- Full-sized, high-resolution formats of all photo-illustrations in Flora of Peninsular Malaysia
 Online may be licensed from the Tropical Forest Blodiversity Centre, Forest Research Institute Malaysia, Please contact us for details;
- Remember that you can save your hit list as a Microsoft Excel File;
- To submit questions, comments or suggestions, e-mail: floraonline@frim.gov.m

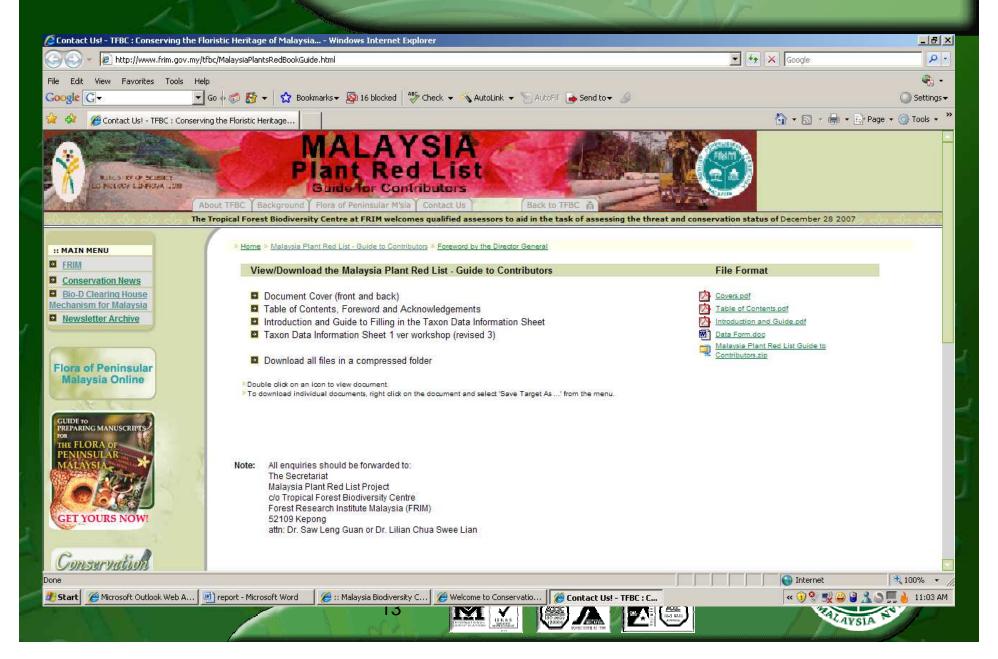
Tropical Forest Biodiversity Centre
Forestry and Conservation Division, Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM)
52109 4800 Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM)
52109 4800 Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM)
52109 4800 Forest Malaysia (FRIM)
Fax: +60-3-6273 1041 Femali: floraonline@frim.gov.my
All right research Copyrights2004



Conservation Malaysia Bulletin



Malaysia Plant Red List







Status

Malaysia and the CBD

- Convention Party since: 1994-06-24
- By: Ratification
- Protocol Party since: 2003-12-02
- By: Ratification
- National Reports submitted: 3
- National Policy on Biological Diversity April 16 1998
- National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan
- Implementation of the Convention
 - Measures Taken to Achieve the 2010 Target
 - Initiatives in Protected Areas
 - Initiatives in Access and Benefit Sharing
 - Initiatives for Article 8(j)





Bio-D database activities to date ...

- Hiring of additional staff
 - Information Officers
 - Research Assistants
 - GIS/RS Specialists
- Purchase of software
- Purchase of hardware
- Upgrading of existing web and data servers
- Meetings with stakeholders
 - Universities
 - Government Agencies
 - Federal
 - State
 - District/Local
 - Relevant NGOs
- Meetings with Web Development and Database Consultants
 - Database development
 - Content Management System (CMS)
 - Member Management System (MMS)
 - Spatial data management











Current Status of the Bio-D Database

- Maintained as part of the CBD National Clearing House Mechanism
- Links to more than 100 web locations
 - ❖ MEAs
 - Membership particulars and pertinent documents
 - Policy Documents
 - Environmental policy documents
 - * Relevant legislation
 - Implementing Agencies and National Focal Points
 - Research Institutes
 - Universities
 - Non-Governmental Organisations
 - Biodiversity and Environment-related Publications
 - Books
 - Periodicals and newsletters





Current Status of the Bio-D Database

- Biodiversity Checklists
 - ❖ Vascular flora (Peninsular Malaysia)
 - Mammal
 - Reptile
 - Amphibian
 - Marine Algae
 - Freshwater Crabs
 - Freshwater Fish
 - Marine Fish
- Expert database
- Specimen database
- Habitat/Ecosystem Information
- Threat Assessment and Conservation Status





Malaysia's NBSAP at a glance

- Formulated over the course of several retreats, workshops and meetings.
- Consists of 14 strategies and 87 actions.
- ❖ OBJECTIVE: To ensure that biodiversity in Malaysia will be conserved and utilized in a sustainable manner.
- VISION: To transform Malaysia into a centre of excellence for conservation, research and sustainable use of tropical biodiversity by the year 2020.
- Development of additional sectoral policies and laws governing biodiversity:
 - policy for protection of plant genetic resources;
 - inventorying poorly-known groups of biological organisms such as lower plants and insect diversity;
 - increasing the number of Virgin Jungle Reserves;
 - implementing the National Policy for Integrated Coastal Zones Management;
 - commitment to maintain at least 50% of its forest cover and trees in perpetuity at the Rio Summit in 1992.



National Biodiversity Policy Strategy I: Improve the scientific knowledge base

- Listing of Literature on vascular and non vascular plants; fungi, vertebrate (estimate: 12,500 species)
- Department of Agriculture (DOA) Database on insects collection 1905-2005 is in progress.
- DOA program survey on itch grass (rotboella cochinchinensis),
- survey on golden apple snail (Pamocea insularis) and survey on white flies and leaf miner (planned for 2006/2007)
- Forest Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM) organized workshop June 2005 on status of biodiversity in Malaysia
- Wildlife Department's programmes on species recovery through in situ conservation
- KRSTE.my information portal single point access facility by Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
- Integrated Spatial Biodiversity database programme— using Remote Sensing technology



National Biodiversity Policy Strategy II: Enhance sustainable utilization of the components of biological diversity

- Establish Herbal Tropical Centre in FRIM (GMP std); Research related to Natural Resource Accounting;
- Establishment of a Proteomic centre
- IGS collaboration and MOUs with other agencies and the private sector
- Provide technical consultants undertaken for private sector
- Maximize utilization of lesser-known timber and wood resources; waste minimization; recycle wood waste and agriculture byproducts
- Drug discovery programmes, medicinal plant research, macro and micro propagation, molecular breeding and genetic engineering of selected species, proteomic research
- Assessment of fauna and flora for Environment Impact Assessment by Department of Environment to assess development projects



National Biodiversity Policy Strategy III: Develop a centre of excellence in industrial research in tropical biological diversity

- All departments and government agencies have regular capacity building programmes, education and training programmes for staff members
- FRIM established Timber Technology Centre provides incubation programmes, equipment and machinery demonstration, product design and protyping, product quality testing and consulting services
- MARDI is developing useful and commercially potential products from agrobiodiverity
- Genetic enhancement and genetic base broadening in PGRFA by MARDI
- Phytochemical and nutriceutical analysis of plants for useful products by MARDI
- Human Resource Development Fund for Science and Technology by Ministry Of Science, Technology and Inno



National Biodiversity Policy Strategy IV: Strengthen the institutional framework for biological diversity management

- The establishment of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE) in April 2004
- National Council on Biodiversity and Biotechnology was established in 2002
- Malays ia also added National Physical Plan (NPP) which includes conservation natural resources and the environment as a major element in the national physical development.
 - Integrate ESAs in the planning and management of land use and natural resources to ensure sustainable development.
 - Establish a CFS to form the backbone of the Environmentally Sensitive Area network.
 - Sensitive coastal ecosystems protected and used in a sustainable manner.
 - Land development in highlands strictly controlled to safeguard human safety and environment quality.
 - All surface and ground water resources are strategic assets to be safeguarded and use optimally.



National Biodiversity Policy Strategy V: Strengthen and integrate conservation programmes

- Inclusion of Permanent Forest Areas as Protected Areas (under Min of Primary Industries – forested State Land to be gazetted as Forest Reserves; degazetted areas to be reviewed; expansion of VJR focusing on mountainous areas; Seed Production Areas; public participation for in situ conservation)
- Department of Wildlife determines minimum viable population sizes for species and critical minimum size of conservation areas;
- Department of Wildlife involves public participation in conservation
- FRIM has Ex-situ collections of dipterocarps, lesser known tree species, fruit trees, monocotyledons (palms, orchids, ginger), conifers, species associated with ethnobotany held in arboreta
- MARDI conduct programmes on Species and Genetic variability; arboreta, seed gene banks and planning on farm Conservation for indigenous fruits, herbs and medical plants
- Department of Fisheries established Protected Areas for FRIM
 Fisheries such Kelisa breeding and Turtle









National Biodiversity Policy Strategy VI: Integrate biological diversity considerations into sectoral planning strategies

- National Physical Plans incorporate Environmentally Sensitive Areas
- Strategic Environmental Assessment in national physical development
- Malaysian Criteria Indicators for sustainable forest management
- Department of Fisheries introduces Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
- Biodiversity conservation and sustainable utilisation component in National Agriculture Policy (NAP3)



National Biodiversity Policy Strategy VII: Enhance skill, capabilities and competence

- Increase the number of young graduates to be trained in the fields of botany, entomology, zoology and biotechnology at local universities.
- Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation is creating Database on experts/researchers
- Collaboration with International Organizations to enhance skill, knowledge and capacity in all sectors





National Biodiversity Policy Strategy VIII: Review legislation to reflect biological diversity needs Legislation framework

- Reviewed legislations Town Country Planning Act 1976 s.36A
 inclusions of Sensitive Environmental Area among others
- Wildlife Protection Act 1972 is under review to include more holistic biodiversity management
- New Plant Variety Protection Bill which includes phytosanitary research and provisions for identification and monitoring of alien species
- Proposed Environmental Impact Assessment review in Environment Quality Act
- Proposed Biosafety Bill by Ministry of Natural resources and Environment
- Proposed ABS Bill by Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
- New Plant Variety Protection Act which includes phytosanitary and provisions for alien species



National Biodiversity Policy Strategy X: Minimize the impact of human activities on biological diversity

- Department of Wildlife Tiger encroachment capture programme, translocation and compensation scheme
- Establishment Genetic Modification Committee (GMAC) in 1998 administrative and monitoring mechanism on transboundary movement of GMO and LMO. Malaysia also introduced Guideline on Releasing Genetic Modified Organism to the Environment 1998, by Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment.
- EIA provisions on assessment of fauna and flora for some specific development projects
- ❖ Department of Agriculture (DOA) have Plant Quarantine Act to minimize the impact on biodiversity; promotes Best Agriculture Practice and enforce pesticides registration to minimize the impact on biodiversity
- Department of Forestry monitoring impacts on development of peatland ecosystems
- ❖ Town and Country Department enforcing Section 21a Town Country Planning Act 1976 LCP process has provision for Island development and creating Green areas/recreational areas.
- Integrated Coastal Zone Policy to reduce impact on coastal biodiversity



National Biodiversity Policy Strategy XI: Develop policies, regulations, laws and capacity building on biosafety

- Programmes and Activities:
 - Biosafety Bill to be tabled in the parliament
 - Department of Chemistry provides Facilities to detect Genetically Modified Organisms





National Biodiversity Policy Strategy XII: Enhance Institutional and public awareness

- Collaboration with ASEAN members in many aspects of biodiversity research and management such as ASEAN Agreement on Nature and Natural Resources, ASEAN Agreement on the Establishment of ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, Sulu-Sulawesi marine ecoregion.
- Collaboration and cooperation at the regional level such as Bay of Bengal large Ecosystem Projects.
- Collaboration and cooperation with several developed countries in many aspects of biodiversity research and management such as Borneo Biodiversity (BBEC) project with Japanese government, and many biodiversity projects with Danish government (DANIDA).
- Collaboration and with international organizations such as GEF, ITTO, ITPGRFA, CIFOR, JICA, DANIDA
- Collaboration through MARDI Plant Genetic Resources network for example COGENT, RECSEA, AARNET, ASEANET, Malaysia is also a signatory to JTPGRFA



National Biodiversity Policy Strategy XIII: Promote international cooperation and collaboration

- Collaboration with ASEAN members in many aspects of biodiversity research and management such as ASEAN Agreement on Nature and Natural Resources, ASEAN Agreement on the Establishment of ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, Sulu-Sulawesi marine ecoregion.
- Collaboration and cooperation at the regional level such as Bay of Bengal large Ecosystem Projects.
- Collaboration and cooperation with several developed countries in many aspects of biodiversity research and management such as Borneo Biodiversity (BBEC) project with Japanese government, and many biodiversity projects with Danish government (DANIDA).
- Collaboration and with international organizations such as GEF, ITTO, ITPGRFA, CIFOR, JICA, DANIDA
- Collaboration through MARDI Plant Genetic Resources network for example COGENT, RECSEA, AARNET, ASEANET, Malaysia is also a signatory to JTPGRFA









National Biodiversity Policy Strategy X: Exchange of information

- KRSTE.my information portals developed by Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
- Integrated Biodiversity Database using Remote Sensing technology by Malaysia Centre For Remote Sensing (MACRES) with training conducted by Forestry Department. Workshops were carry out to assess status biodiversity.
- Workshop June 2005 on status of biodiversity conduct by FRIM with participation from government agencies, universities and NGOs.
- Checklist of the Flora of Peninsular Malaysia is available online
- Dipterocarpaceae distribution in Southeast Asia is available online through the Southeast Asia Botanical Collection Information Network
- Penang Tree Information System (PETIS)
- Tree Flora of Malaysia and Tree Flora of Sabah and Sarawak publication



National Biodiversity Policy Strategy XIII: Exchange of information (Continued)

- ❖ Fact sheet on threatened plants (spatial information .25m species in collection) by FRIM
- Listing of tree flora in Sabah and Sarawak to date 5 volumes (3 to go) (estimated 12,500 species)
- Forestry Department conduct National Forestry Inventory in Permanent Forest Area – dipterocarp, non-dipterocarp, bamboo, palms and rattans
- Wildlife Department conduct Wildlife survey rapid and monthly assessment coverage sanctuaries and forest reserves
- Drainage and Irrigation Department conduct Hydrobased data; Dam fingerprinting and river registry.
- MARDI establish National Information sharing mechanism such as a) National Information sharing Mechanism (NISM) for PGRFA (in progress), b) Agro biodiversity Information System (in-progress), and c) Rice Gene Bank Information System place)

National Biodiversity Policy Strategy XIV: Establish funding mechanisms

- Annual operating budget to all ministries and departments
- Malaysia 5-year Development Plans
- Establishment of Trust Funds for example Wildlife Trust Fund
- Research funding/grants (IRPA) for scientific project research by the Malaysian government





Gaps in the current Bio-D Database

- Currently more gaps than data
 - Fungi
 - Microfungi
 - Macrofungi
 - Bacteria
 - Viruses
 - Other Arthropod Orders
 - Bryophytes
 - Freshwater algae
 - Biodiversity of Sabah and Sarawak
- Expert databases
- Specimen databases
- Habitat/Ecosystem Information
- Threat Assessment and Conservation Status





Issues in implementing the National Bio-D Database

- Data fragmentation
 - Research Institutes
 - Universities
 - Government Agencies
 - NGOs
- Causes
 - Mandates
 - Funding
 - Expertise
 - Competition
 - Funds
 - **❖** IPR
 - Expertise
 - Lack of coordination by, and between Federal, State and Local Government



Issues in implementing the National Bio-D Database

- Data heterogeneity
 - Database maturity
 - ❖ Mature archaic
 - ❖ Immature adaptable
 - Database formats
 - ❖ Text
 - Numerical
 - Spatial
 - Software options
- Lack of Expertise
 - Local
 - Foreign
- Lack of Funding
 - Sufficient
 - Sustained
- Philosophical approach
- National Values and Priorities











Opportunities in implementing the National Bio-D Database

- Repatriation of data and specimens
 - Herbaria
 - Natural History Museums
- Collaborative Research
 - ❖ N-S & S-S
 - Data sharing
 - Joint Expeditions
 - Research Fellowships
 - Sabbaticals
- Cross-cutting issues
 - Other MEAs
 - Sustainable development issues
 - Indigenous knowledge and IPR

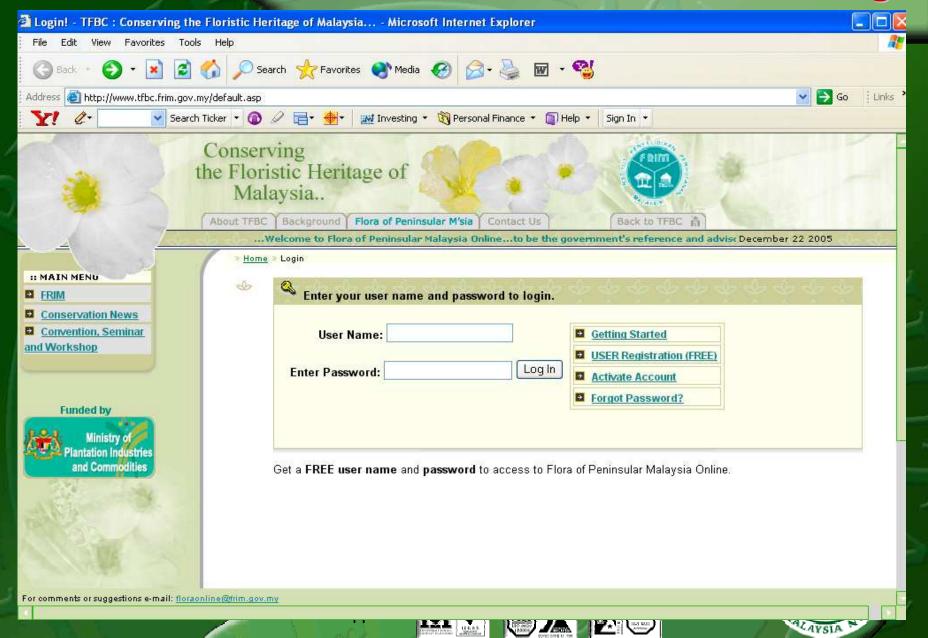




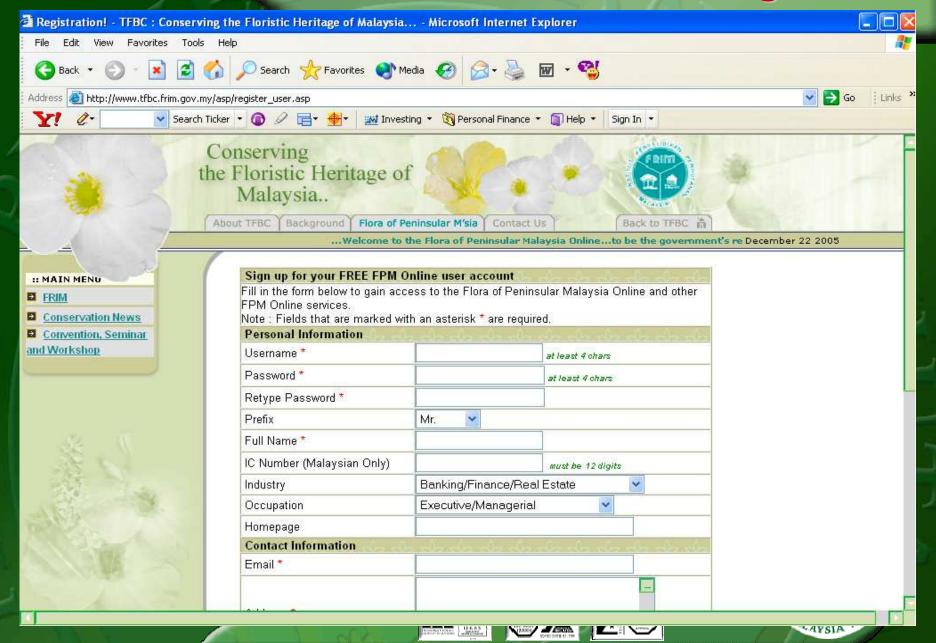
FPM-Online in Pictures: Welcome



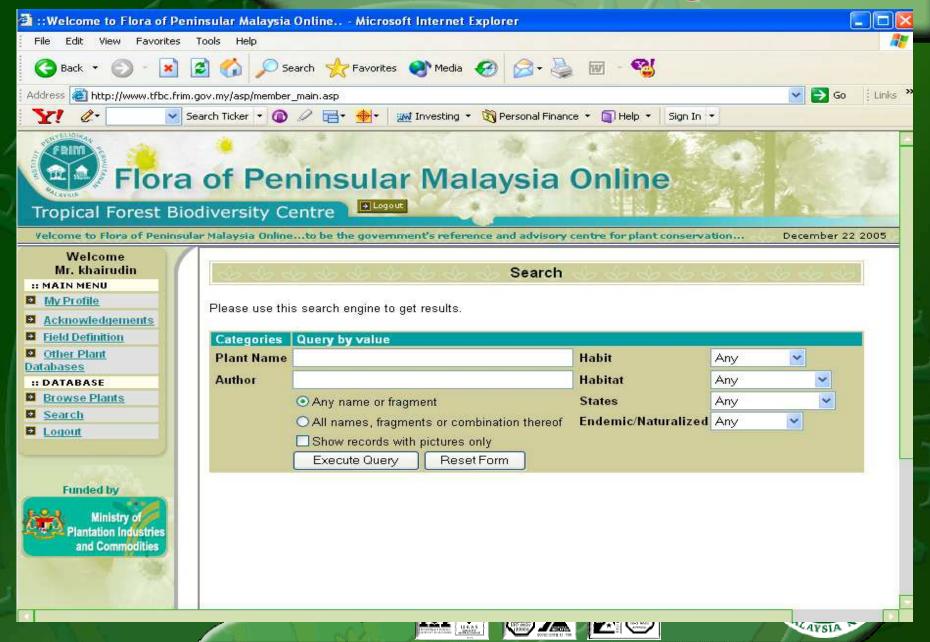
FPM-Online in Pictures: Login



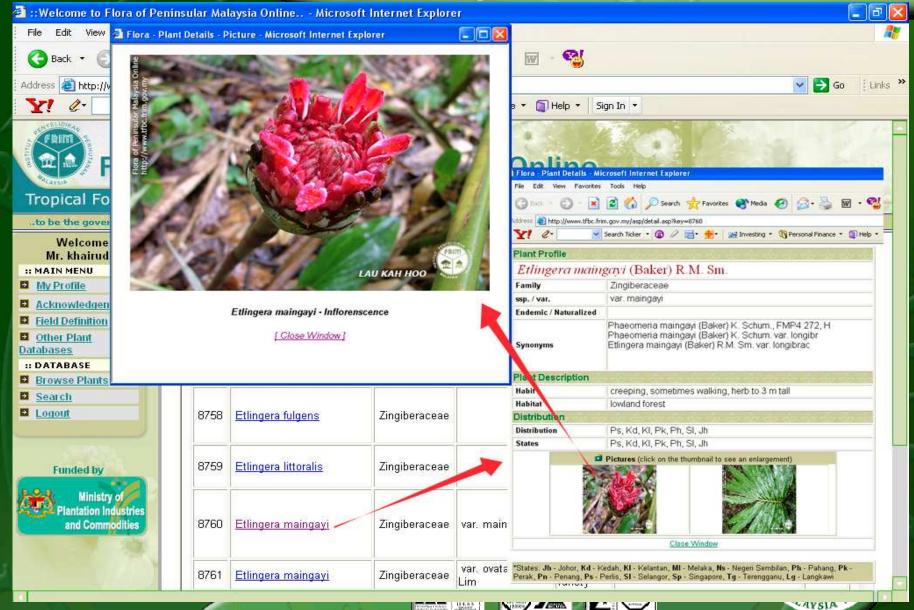
FPM-Online in Pictures: Registration



FPM-Online in Pictures: Name/Fragment search



FPM-Online in Pictures: Hits/Plant profile/Photo-illustration



FPM-Online in Pictures: Mar & Apr Newsletters

Malaysia



Back to TFBC in







. In the spotlight

Goodeniaceae family, comprising about 10 genera, most of which are Australian. Scaevola is the sole pan-tropic genus, ranging west to India, Pakistan and Madagascar and east to Micronesia, Melanesia and Hawaii. Specimens brought to the US mainland from Hawaii as ornamentals have escaped and this species is now classified there as an exotic invasive. This pleasant light green colour and attractive 'half flowers' (flowers with a dorsally split corolla tube) that are white with brownish red stripes. Fruits develop from the green calyx and ripen to a creamy, white drupe. This shrub inhabits areas of high salinity and can be found primarily in sandy, sometimes in partially rocky or muddy, shorelines and coastal dune solls, sometimes right down to the high tide mark. It is used medicinally in Hawaii and the Pacific Islands and has ornamental potential.



Plant profile | Archives

New at FPM Online

:: UPDATED PHOTOS - Available NOW at Flora of Peninsular Malaysia Online

Calamus blumei

Calamus burkillianus

Calamus diepenhorsti

 Microsorum scolopendrium Polyalthia clavigera Pterocymbium tinctorium Saraca cauliflora

Sarcotheca griffithio Scaevola taccada Shorea leprosula

Calamus insignis var. insignis Calamus javensis

Calamus erinaceus

- Adiantum malesianum
- Arenga hastata
- Blechnum vestitum Borasodendron machadonis
- Calamus laevigatus
- Calamus paspalanthus
- Cinnamomum pomectum Cratoxylum formozum
- Durio malaccensis Dyera costulata
- Hopea beccariana
 - FPM Online now features a link to Conservation Malaysia, a bulletin supporting plant and animal conservation in Malaysia.

FPM at a glance

Photo-illustrated taxa: 229

Useful FPM features

- Full-sized, high-resolution formats of all photo-illustrations in Flora of Peninsular Malaysia Online may be licensed from the Tropical Forest Biodiversity Centre, Forest Research Institute Malaysia, Please contact us for details:
- Remember that you can save your hit list as a Microsoft Excel File:
- Upon registration, you will receive the Electronic FPM newsletter at your designated e-mail

To submit questions, comments or suggestions, e-mail: floraonline@frim.gov.my

Tropical Forest Biodiversity Centre
Forestry and Conservation Dividing, Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM)
52109 Kepong, Selangor Darul Ehsan, MALAYSIA.
http://www.fbc.frim.gov.my
Teli +60-3-6279 7219 Fax: +60-3-6273 1041 Enrail: floraonline@frim.gov.my
All rights reserved. Copyright@2004









New at FPM Online

:: UPDATED PHOTOS - Available NOW at Flora of Peninsular Malaysia On

Plant profile

Barringtonia acutangula spp spica Bauhinia bidentata var. bidentata

Dipterocarpus rigidus

Lagerstroemia speciosa

FPM Online now features a link to Conservation Malaysia, a bulletin supporting plant and animal conservation in Malaysia.

FPM at a glance

Photo-illustrated taxa: 269

Useful FPM features

- Full-sized, high-resolution formats of all photo-illustrations in Flora of Peninsular Malaysia
 Online may be licensed from the Tropical Forest Blodiversity Centre, Forest Research Institute Malaysia, Please contact us for details;
- Remember that you can save your hit list as a Microsoft Excel File;

To submit questions, comments or suggestions, e-mail: floraonline@frim.gov.m

Tropical Forest Biodiversity Centre
Forestry and Conservation Division, Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM)
52109 kg Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM)
52109 kg Forestry Forestry Manager Manage







FPM-Online in Pictures: May & June Newsletters



Membership: 186

Useful FPM features

Malaysia. Please contact us for details





Funded by Ministry of Plantation Indust and Commodities

In the spotlight

Hopea bilitonensis

Hopea bilitopensis is a small, smooth-barked tree species with stilt roots. It belongs to the family Dipterocarpaceae and was named from the sandy islands in East Sumatra (Banka and Biliton) where it is common. In Malaysia, it has been recorded only on a limestone habitat in the relatively seasonal Northwest of Peninsular Malaysia. Small population size, coupled with confinement to a single location in Malaysia, makes this species rare and endangered in its Malaysian range. FRIM scientists are presently conducting genetic studies on this population to assess its conservation status.

Plant profile Archives



:: UPDATED PHOTOS - Available NOW at Flora of Peninsular Malaysia Online Dipterocarpus kunstler Bulbophyllum hirtulum Calamus siamensis var.malaianus Dipterocarpus oblongifolius Dracontomeion dao Calanthe caciliae Dryobalanops aromatica Calanthe pulchra Calophyllum macro Cibotium barometz Eria floribunda Etlingera elatior Gluta aptera Cyathea alternans Gluta curtisii Gluta elegans Heritiera simplicifolia Rhynchostylis retusa Licuala ahlidudi Shore a bracteolata Licuala bayana Licuala cameronensis

FPM at a glance

Membership: 107

Malaxia perakensis

Paphiopedilum niveum

Melanochyla angustifolia Neobalanocarpus heimii

Nephelaphyllum pulchrum

Shorea hemslevana

Shorea leprosula Shorea longisperma

Tainia maingayi

Photo-illustrated taxa: 189

Useful FPM features

- Full-sized, high-resolution formats of all photo-illustrations in Flora of Peninsular Malaysia Online may be licensed from the Tropical Forest Biodiversity Centre. Forest Research Institute Malaysia. Please contact us for details
- · Remember that you can save your hit list as a Microsoft Excel File;
- Upon registration, you will receive the Electronic FPM newsletter at your designated e-mail

To submit questions, comments or suggestions, e-mail: floraonline@frim.gov.my

TFBC

Tropical Forest Biodiversity Centre
Forestry and Conservation Division; Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM)
52109 Kepong, Selangor Darul Ehsan, MALAYSIA.
http://www.thc.frim.gov.my
Tel: +60-3-6279 7219 Fax: +60-3-6273 1041 E-mail: floraonline@frim.gov.my



K

Photo-illustrated taxa: 309

Plant profiles: 8893

Full-sized, high-resolution formats of all photo-illustrations in Flora of Peninsular Malaysia

Remember that you can save your hit list as a Microsoft Excel File;

Online may be licensed from the Tropical Forest Biodiversity Centre, Forest Research Institute

. Upon registration, you will receive the Electronic FPM newsletter at your designated e-mail











Planned work for 2008 and beyond

- Addition of bird and some insect group checklists
- Bryophyte checklist
- Type specimens of selected flora and fauna
- Enhancement of existing databases
- Additional meetings with stakeholders and cooperating agencies
 - Assessment and upgrading of data sets
 - Funding of data collection to fill information gaps
 - Linking of mature databases
- Additional meetings with web and database consultants
- Enhancement of CMS and MMS and search engines
- Workshop for stakeholders





- Singapore
- Diffuse model leads to a lack of clarity
- Singapore green plan focuses on brown issues, but biodiversity is only a small component of this.
- Need to build up biodiversity component which is lacking.
- Need to choose and drive the priority areas.
- Use existing laws as bolster
- Sites identified as important for conservation.
- Develop with the biodiversity in mind
- Pulls in different agencies as necessary
- Mechanism is national development ministry Singapore master plan
- Industry/housing/etc submit to ministry which routes the proposal to the agency in question
- Measure of success?
- At least 8-10% areas conserved in some way
- Protected though administrative action
- Coverage?
- Appropriateness?
- Do we REALLY know what is happening to our biodiversity (monitoring, trends, assesment)
- Penetration into other sectors
- Penetration into



Need to find common ground from which







with