

# Sungai Pulai Ramsar Site Management

Johor National Park Corporation

Lili binti Tokiman

# Outline of the Presentation

- Brief introduction to Sungai Pulai
- Flora
- Fauna
- Activities within the Sungai Pulai
- Critical Issues and threat
- Johor Ramsar Site Management Plan



# Sungai Pulai Ramsar Site (1289)

- Sungai Pulai - Mangrove Forest Reserve (MFR)
- Consist of Mangrove ( estuaries, riverine and dryland) Intertidal Mudflat, sea grass bed and freshwater forest
- The largest intact block of Mangrove forest in Johor and the largest remaining riverine mangrove in Peninsular Malaysia
- It also serve as Green Lung of Iskandar Malaysia
- Areas: 9, 126 ha during the establishment
- Law: Forestry Act 1974

# Flora

- 24 genuine mangrove plant species and 21 associate species
- four vegetation types:
  - *Avicennia* forests
  - *Rhizophora-Bruguiera* forests
  - *Lumnitzera-Scyphiphora* forests –
  - forestry production is active, the *Rhizophora* spp. (mostly *R. mucronata*)

# Fauna

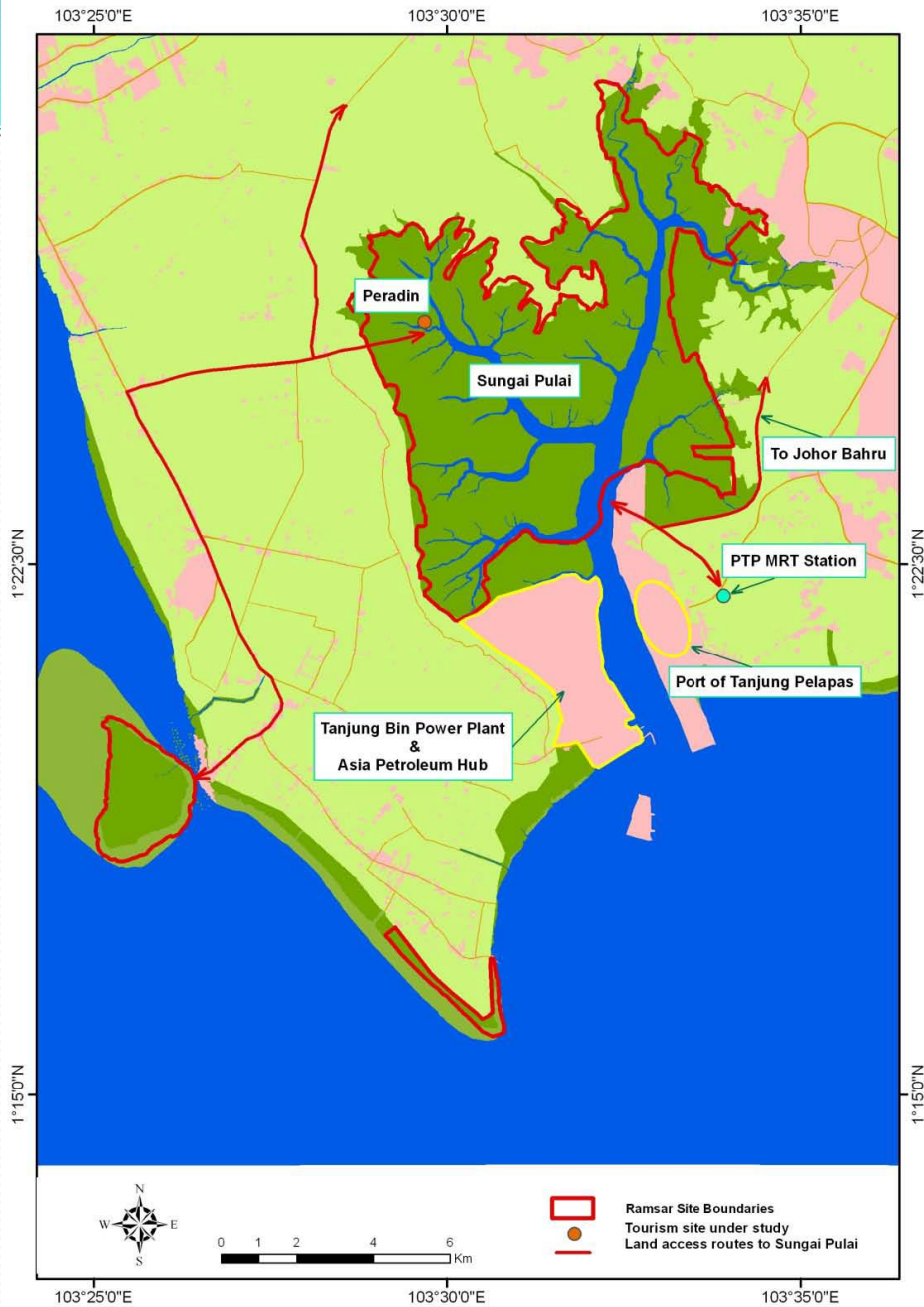
- The Sungai Pulai MFR is also rich in fauna:
  - birds (55 species),
  - mammals (26 species),
  - reptiles (12 species),
  - amphibians (7 species),
  - fish (111 species)
  - benthic organisms (39 species).

# Activities within Sungai Pulai

- **Traditional Fishing** - 8 fish landing bases 130 resident fishermen living predominately in the vicinity of several villages. It is estimated that the artisanal fishing in Sg. Pulai mangroves amounts to about 254 tonnes annually.
- **Aquaculture** - Sg. Pendas and Sg. Pulai,  
Sg. Pendas - 1.13 ha, 12 breeders with 440 cages  
Sg. Pulai – 0.24 ha breeders with 76 cages
- **Commercial Forestry and Logging**  
Annually, the Johor State Forestry Department gives out logging license to concessionaires to carry out sustainable commercial logging in Sg. Pulai, with an annual coupe area of 242 ha (*Management Plan, 1999*).
- **Eco tourism** – *belokok*

# Critical Issues and threat

- Land Use Development
  - Housing Areas
  - Tanjung Pelepas Port
  - Asia Petroleum Hub
  - Tanjung Bin Power Plant
- Water pollution sources- industrial and housing areas
- Climate changes
- Aquaculture
- Forestry activities



- Land Use Development



# Johor Ramsar Site Management Plan

- In 2012 under the Environment Initiative through IRDA and Funded by Khazanah National – a Johor Ramsar Management Plan is developed.

# Vision statement

- *‘To preserve and enhance the coastal wetlands of Southwest Johor, promote their wise-use by local populations, and provide a world-class eco-tourism experience’ (10 years)*

# Management Objective

- 1. Biodiversity Conservation and Enhancement – To protect existing biodiversity resources, enhance and diversify ecological communities*
- 2. Coastal Management – To manage coastal environments and water quality to maintain the quality and integrity of biological communities*
- 3. Collaborative Management Strategies – To work with stakeholders to ensure the long-term sustainable management of the Ramsar Sites.*
- 4. Infrastructure Improvement – To develop physical infrastructure of the three Ramsar Sites, human resources and management structures*
- 5. Site Management Strategies – To improve soft infrastructure of the JRS to improve management effectiveness.*

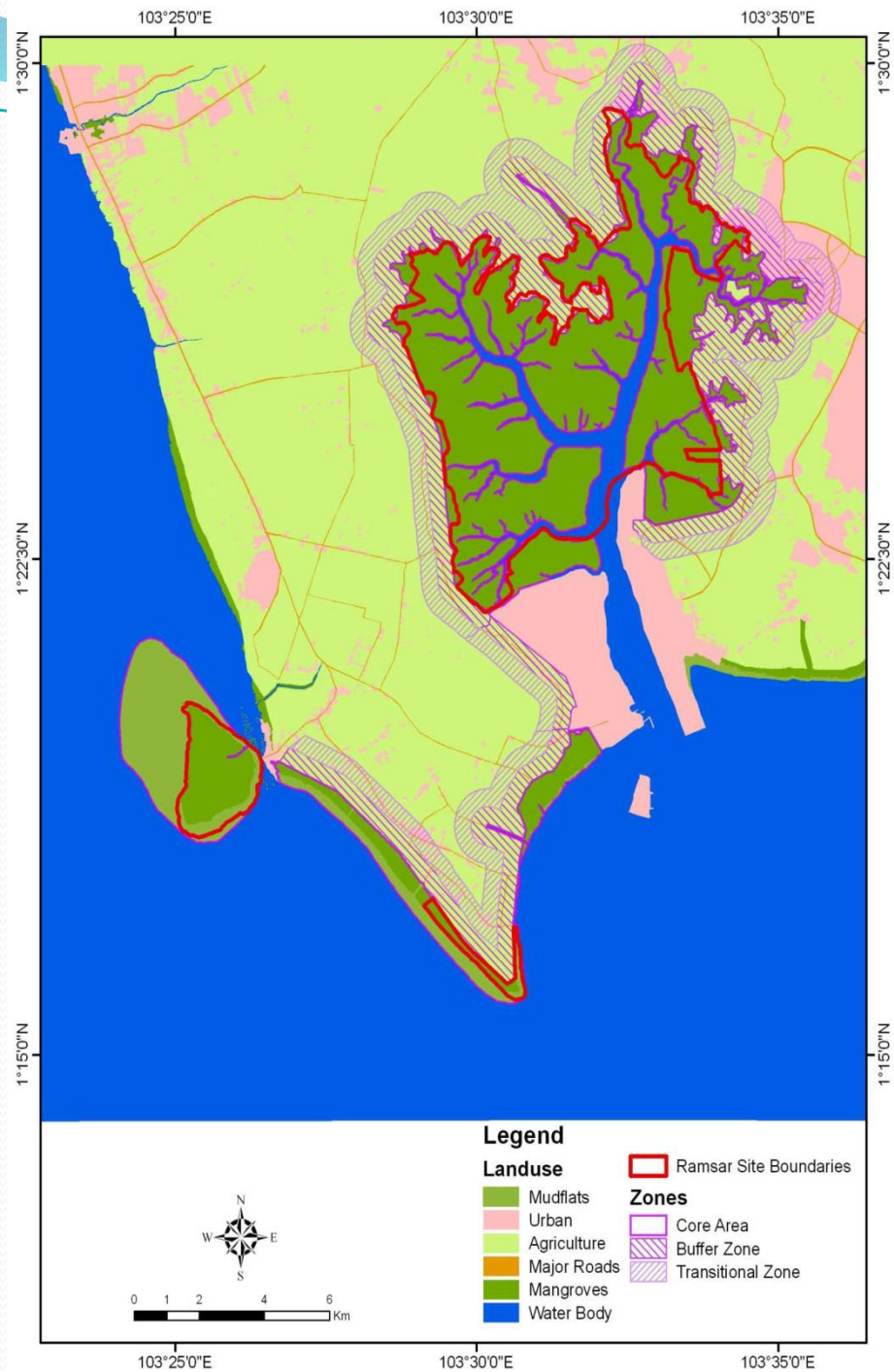
# Zonning

Core Area

Buffer zone

Transitional zone

Activity areas



**Thank You**