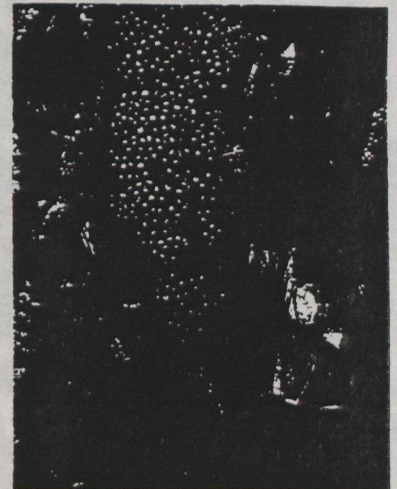




Conservation of Wildlife and Biological Diversity

In line with the concept of sustainable natural forest management, Malaysia has over the years been establishing a network of protected areas for the conservation of biological diversity. The idea is to include as many representative natural ecological habitats as possible that will sustain the breeding population of plants and animals. Some of the national parks, wildlife reserves and sanctuaries, nature parks, bird sanctuaries and marine parks have been established since the

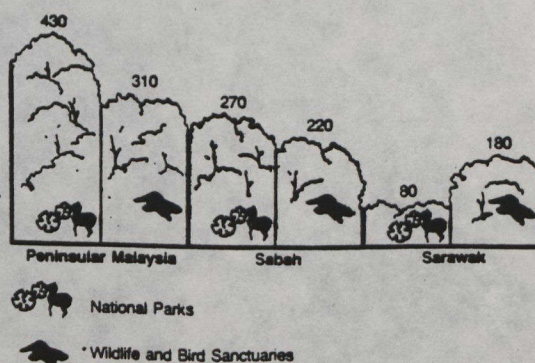


ABOVE LEFT : The Kuala Gula Bird Sanctuary is home to a variety of coastal birds.

ABOVE : Rural communities are encouraged to plant fruit trees along forest fringes.

LEFT : Back-to-nature in Taman Negara (National Park), one of the many nature parks in the country.

Table III: Areas Under National Parks, Wildlife and Bird Sanctuaries in Malaysia 1988 (thousand ha)



* A total of 190,000 ha in Peninsular Malaysia and 140,000 ha in Sabah is located in the Permanent Forest Estate.

1930's, reflecting the importance Malaysia has traditionally placed on the protection of its wildlife.

Malaysia currently has 1.49 million ha of conservation areas protected by legislation. Of these, 1.16 million ha are located outside the Permanent Forest Estate, whilst another 330,000 ha are within the Estate. An additional 1.42 million ha are planned for inclusion into this network with priority given to habitats such as wetland areas, open lake ecosystems, quartz-ridge forests and limestone formations.