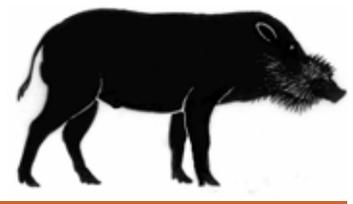


Papers and communications



Present status of the Formosan wild boar (*Sus scrofa taiwanus*) in the Kenting National Park, southern Taiwan

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The Kenting National Park is located on the Hen-tzuen Peninsula in the southernmost part of Taiwan. Intensive agricultural development and tree plantation in the past 300-400 years have resulted in clearance or fragmentation of tropical and subtropical evergreen forests in this area, especially on the eastern and southern part (Fig. 1). Today, as many as 4 to 5 million visitors come to this national park every year, with most of their activities also concentrated in the eastern and southern parts.

The status of larger terrestrial mammals was studied in this national park during 1998 and 2000-2002 using camera traps, which collected information at 78 locations (Pei 2003). A total of 103,852 effective camera working hours were completed and 51 wild boar (*Sus scrofa taiwanus*) pictures were taken, which was rela-

tively low compared to 125 pictures of the sika deer (*Cervus nippon taiouanus*), 395 pictures of the Formosan macaque (*Macasca cyclopis*) and 165 pictures of the gem-faced civet (*Paguma larvata thaliana*). However, their abundance was still higher than in the mature broadleaf forest further north (see Pei and Chiang 2002).

Wild boar occurred in most areas in the Kenting National Park, except in the eastern and southern parts (Fig. 2). Population density is higher in the central part of the Park where more forest edge habitat exists. No change in their abundance was detected between 1998 and 2000-2002..

Although pigs were active at all hours, they were more active in the evening (Fig. 3), which is different from what was found by Pei and Chiang (2002) in the mature broadleaf forest where 88% activities occurred in the daytime hours. This ac-



Above: Camera trap picture of Formosan Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa taiwanus*) taken in the Kenting National Park, Taiwan.

tivity pattern shift is most likely due to the intensive activities of visitors occurring in the daytime.

References

Pei, K. J. C. and P.J Chiang. 2002. Present status and conservation of Formosan clouded leopard and other medium-to-large mammals at Tawu Nature Reserve and vicinities (1). Council of Agriculture, Forest Bureau Cons. Res. Series No. 90-6. 60 pp.

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Fig. 1 (above). Land-use types and zoning of the Kenting National Park.

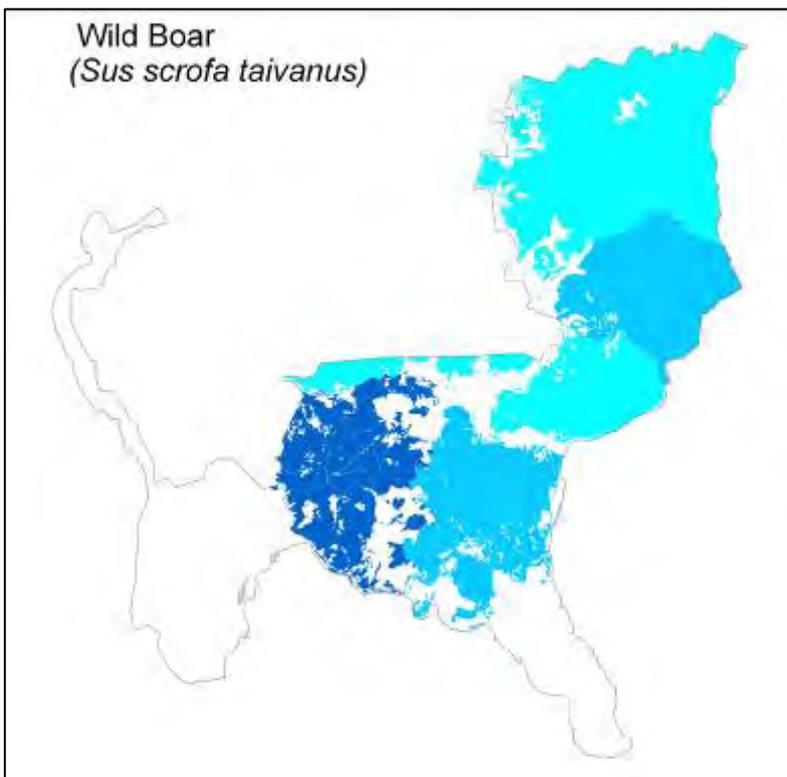


Fig. 2. The spatial distribution patterns for the Formosan wild boar in the Kenting National Park, based on the number of pictures taken by camera trappers. Darker color indicated areas where more pictures were taken per 1,000 camera working (effective) hours; which is also an index of abundance (Pei 2003).

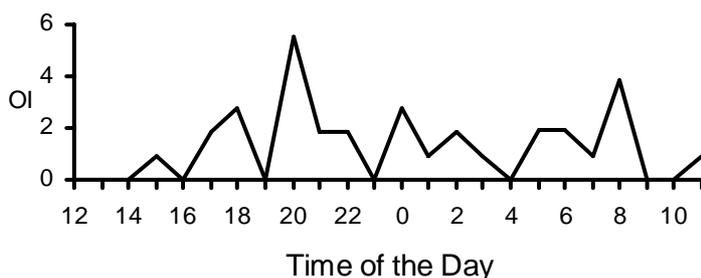


Fig. 3. Daily activity pattern of the Formosan wild boar (*Sus scrofa taivanus*) in the Kenting National Park. Data were collected by camera trappers during 1998, 2000-2002 (Pei 2003). OI= number of pictures taken/1,000 working hours.