Mammal conservation within conservationdesignated forest patches within palm oil plantation in West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

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TUE, JAN 08

12:45 - 1:45 Grinter 376

Tropilunch is a weekly seminar run by graduate students from the Tropical Conservation and Development (TCD) Program. It provides a forum for a range of discussions and presentations related to TCD work and research. Special guests, visiting scholars and practitioners also participate. It happens every Tuesday @ 12:45 – 1:45 p.m. in Grinter

Tropilunch presentations are recorded and posted weekly on TCD's YouTube Channel.

BIO

Prescillia previously worked at the Research Center for Climate Change at the University of Indonesia where also she obtained her Bachelor's degree. Her undergraduate thesis project focused on the Javan slow loris' (Nycticebus javanicus) daily activity patterns and habitat use in humandominated habitat in Garut, West Java. She is currently supported by the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and the US Agency for International Development (USAID) fellowship for her Master's degree

PRESENTATION SUMMARY

The palm oil industry has expanded rapidly in tropical regions in recent years in response to a high global demand for vegetable oil to meet the needs of the world's growing population. Because Indonesia is a major palm oil producer, its great biodiversity and native forests are highly vulnerable to land clearing for palm oil expansion. In order to reduce the adverse environmental effects of palm oil production, the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) was established in 2004 with the goal of supporting the growth of sustainable palm oil and encouraging wildlifefriendly agricultural practices. One way to increase the sustainability of palm oil cultivation is through the designation of High Conservation Value and High Carbon Stock forest patches which are forest fragments set aside for conservation within plantations. For her Master's thesis, Prescillia is interested in assessing mammalian diversity in these conservation-designated forest patches and in palm oil plantations in West Kalimantan, Indonesia, as well as what factors influence mammal occupancy in these humanmodified landscapes.





