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INVENTORY OF FLORA AND FAUNA AT THE BAU LIMESTONE AREA, SARAWAK

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The protection and sound management of our natural and biological diversity are essential components of our development aspirationsas well as our commitment under the global Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). In 1994, Malaysia ratified the CBD and in 1998 launched the National Policy on Biological Diversity which provides important guidelines for the country to take affirmative actions to refine and to implement policies on the conservation, management and sustainable utilization of our biodiversity heritage.

In support of the National Policy on Biological Diversity and in ensuring that the State's diversity of biological resources, habitats and ecosystems are managed in a sustainable manner, Sarawak has taken steps to implement its own local agenda. In addition to enacting legislations related to the management of biological resources in the State, many biodiversity-related projects have since been implemented by the various agencies and institutions. Among them is the recently completed Inventory of the Flora and Fauna of the Bau Limestone Area implemented by the Sarawak Biodiversity Centre and supported by a very committed team of both local and foreign researchers as well as taxonomic experts from local and overseas institutions.



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In April 2000, the Sarawak Biodiversity Centre organized a workshop to systematically divide Sarawak into ecologically and biologically distinct regions. The output of the Workshop was a preliminary *Biodistrict Map of Sarawak* showing 71 biodistricts which were subsequently described based on geomorphology, soils, flora and fauna. It was intended for the Biodistrict Map to be used as a tool for planning and implementing biodiversity surveys and inventory.

Of the 71 biodistricts, six are limestone areas: Bau Limestones, Tatau Limestones, Bukit Sarang Limestones, Baram Limestones, Gunung Api