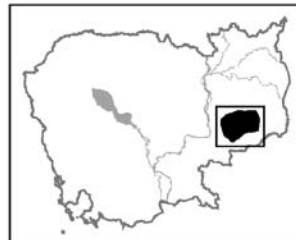


Mondulkiri / Kratie Lowlands

Criteria A1, A3 & A4i

Province(s):	Mondulkiri and Kratie
District(s):	Pich Roda, Keo Sema, Kratie and Snoul
Area (ha):	383,233
Altitude (m asl):	29 to 515
Central coordinates:	12°28'N 106°38'E



General description

The IBA comprises a large area of lowlands in south-western Mondulkiri and eastern Kratie provinces, which forms part of one of the largest remaining relatively undisturbed natural landscapes in mainland South-east Asia. The topography of the IBA is gently undulating, with elevations ranging from c.50 to 350 m asl. The vegetation of the IBA is characterised by a mosaic of semi-evergreen forest and deciduous dipterocarp forest, varying from open savanna to tall, closed canopy forest. Interspersed among these forest formations are pools, permanent streams and seasonally wet meadows, which are a major factor influencing the distribution of wildlife communities. The north-eastern part of the IBA is included within Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary.

The IBA supports one of the most intact remaining examples of the bird community of the dry forests of central Indochina, including such species as Giant Ibis *Pseudibis gigantea*, Green Peafowl *Pavo muticus* and Sarus Crane *Grus antigone*. Notably, the relative abundance of large ungulates means that the IBA may have greater potential to support viable populations of White-rumped, Long-billed and Red-headed Vultures *Gyps bengalensis*, *G. indicus* and *Sarcogyps calvus* than most other areas in mainland South-east Asia.

Key bird species

Common name	Scientific name	IBA criteria	
Siamese Fireback	<i>Lophura diardi</i>	A1	
Green Peafowl	<i>Pavo muticus</i>	A1	
Sarus Crane	<i>Grus antigone</i>	A1	
Grey-headed Fish Eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>	A1	
White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	A1	
Long-billed Vulture	<i>G. indicus</i>	A1	
Red-headed Vulture	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	A1	
White-rumped Falcon	<i>Polihierax insignis</i>	A1	
Giant Ibis	<i>Pseudibis gigantea</i>	A1	A4i
Black-necked Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	A1	
Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	A1	

Biome restricted species

One species is restricted to the Sino-Himalayan Subtropical Forests, three to the Indochinese Tropical Moist Forests and 13 to the Indo-Malayan Tropical Dry Zone (see Appendix 4).

Globally threatened primate species

Slow Loris *Nycticebus coucang*, Pig-tailed Macaque *Macaca nemestrina*, Long-tailed Macaque *M. fascicularis*, Silvered Langur *Semnopithecus cristatus* and Douc Langur *Pygathrix nemaus*.

Globally threatened elephant and ungulate species

Asian Elephant *Elephas maximus*, Gaur *Bos gaurus* and Banteng *B. javanicus*.

Globally threatened turtle and crocodile species

Asian Box Turtle *Cuora amboinensis*, Yellow-headed Temple Turtle *Hieremys annandalii* and Elongated Tortoise *Indotestudo elongata*.

Threats to biodiversity

Human settlement within the IBA is largely restricted to Memong town, with little settlement outside of this area. Commercial hunting is a particular threat to populations of large mammals but is less of a threat to bird populations, with the notable exception of Green Peafowl, which is specifically targeted due to its value in the wildlife trade. In addition, subsistence hunting of smaller species is currently low. The major potential future threat to biodiversity at the IBA is planned and unplanned human immigration, and the agricultural expansion and increase in hunting that would accompany it.

Recommendations

- Mapping of key wetlands, breeding areas of key species and human presence within the IBA should be carried out. This will require further surveys and should be used to inform conservation planning.
- The results of the above mapping exercise should be incorporated within provincial and national development plans.
- Measures to counter hunting and trade of wildlife must be put in place throughout the area. This should start with setting up patrolling systems in Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary.
- Core areas should receive strict protection under the existing structure of Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary.
- Immigration into and illegal settlement and land encroachment within the most important and critical areas within the IBA should be prevented.

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