

The Rufford Small Grants Foundation

Final Report

Congratulations on the completion of your project that was supported by The Rufford Small Grants Foundation.

We ask all grant recipients to complete a Final Report Form that helps us to gauge the success of our grant giving. We understand that projects often do not follow the predicted course but knowledge of your experiences is valuable to us and others who may be undertaking similar work. Please be as honest as you can in answering the questions – remember that negative experiences are just as valuable as positive ones if they help others to learn from them.

Please complete the form in English and be as clear and concise as you can. We will ask for further information if required. If you have any other materials produced by the project, particularly a few relevant photographs, please send these to us separately.

Please submit your final report to jane@rufford.org.

Thank you for your help.

Josh Cole, Grants Director

Grant Recipient Details	
Your name	Yayan Wahyu Candra Kusuma
Project title	Reassessment of Critically Endangered <i>Syzygium ampliflorum</i> (K & V) Amsh. in Mount Galunggung, Indonesia
RSG reference	17.06.08
Reporting period	15 December 2008 – 15 December 2009
Amount of grant	£5825
Your email address	yayanwahyu@gmail.com
Date of this report	10 May 2010

1. Please indicate the level of achievement of the project's original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.

Objective	Not achieved	Partially achieved	Fully achieved	Comments
Collecting database of any information regarding to <i>Syzygium ampliflorum</i> (K & V) Amsh. Using herbarium data and interviews with local people.	-	-	√	Database of herbarium specimen distribution has been created which will be useful in further research and conservation efforts for <i>Syzygium</i> in Java.
To locate any individual or population of <i>Syzygium ampliflorum</i> (K & V) Amsh.	√	-	-	After surveying four areas which represent four sides of Mount Galunggung, we could not locate any individual or population of <i>Syzygium ampliflorum</i> .
To determine ecological characteristics and habitat requirements of the species	-	√	-	As no individual was found, the ecological characteristics and habitat requirements of the species were only predicted based on general condition of the habitat. Therefore, this information is still poor
To conduct restocking or reintroduction of the species in Mount Galunggung	√	-	-	We were not able to propagate the species as we did not find any individuals remaining on Mount Galunggung.
To report the result to IUCN for reassessment the status of <i>Syzygium ampliflorum</i> (K & V) Amsh	-	√	-	The report to IUCN Red List is being prepared because the result of the project is inconclusive.

2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled (if relevant).

Syzygium is a genus with high variation in morphology. *Syzygium ampliflorum* itself is similar to *Syzygium lineatum* which could result in misidentification. But, after observing and studying in depth both the type of herbarium specimen and its epithet these problems could be overcome.

This species also flowers at a specific time. Thus, it is difficult to predict when the flowers will be produced. This difficulty was solved by observing their close allies, *Syzygium lineatum* and *Syzygium pycnanthum*, in the garden to predict their flowering time.

3. Briefly describe the three most important outcomes of your project.

Providing data and information to IUCN Red List in order to assert the conservation status of *Syzygium ampliflorum* as Critically Endangered (CR). This assertion is also a significant result on how

we should conduct reassessment on other Critically Endangered species to ensure their current status. This is because most species considered as CR usually only have a single herbarium specimen. Providing data and information about the known distribution of *Syzygium ampliflorum*, so that in the future, we or other researchers are able to locate any individual and conduct reintroduction to restore them. We also succeeded in collecting other rare *Syzygium*, such as *Syzygium klampok*, and this will be conserved in Bogor Botanic Garden.

Improving local awareness about the importance of plant conservation especially *Syzygium* conservation. This project also stimulated local people to be more concerned about *Syzygium* species, encouraging them to maintain the forest in order to prevent *Syzygium* species from becoming extinct.

4. Briefly describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefited from the project (if relevant).

More than three local people were employed as field guides during field research at different times. One woman was also employed for preparing meals for our team. These incomes were much better than working in agriculture.

We also conducted discussions with them on how to establish the eco-tourism program in the area due to its potential attraction. We were able to convince them that species and ecosystem conservation could also become another potential attraction for eco-tourism.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Yes, even we were not able to locate any individual of *Syzygium ampliflorum* in Mount Galunggung, we will still continue to monitor the population of other *Syzygium* species in the area and also collected some of them for ex situ conservation in our Botanic Garden. We also received help from local people to give us a contact if they find any *Syzygium* species which looks similar to *S. ampliflorum* to check if this species may have been overlooked during the survey.

6. How do you plan to share the results of your work with others?

The report will be sent to IUCN Red List in order to reassessment of the status of *Syzygium ampliflorum*. The report also distributed to other stakeholders such as Forestry Department. The report will also be freely accessed in Bogor Botanic Garden Library.

7. Timescale: Over what period was the RSG used? How does this compare to the anticipated or actual length of the project?

No.	Activity	Time	Compared to the anticipated length
1	Preparation	September – November 2008	As anticipated
	Collecting basic information		
	Permit and administrations		
2	<i>S. ampliflorum</i> surveys	December 2008 – January 2009	Longer. Due to being unable to detect any individual of the species; thus the survey were become longer than previously planned. The final survey was in April 2009.
	Gathering information from local people		
	East Area		
	South Area		
	West Area		
3	Restocking	Not undertaken	No individual was found thus restocking programme could not achieved
	Material propagating		
	Stakeholder consolidation		
	Planting material		
4	Report	September-December 2009	Longer. Voucher specimen identification took more time than previously thought; this is because only vegetative material that could be obtained. Thus, correspondence with other researchers to check the result of the project also took more time.
	Data compilation and analysis		
	Report and publication		

8. Budget: Please provide a breakdown of budgeted versus actual expenditure and the reasons for any differences. All figures should be in £ sterling, indicating the local exchange rate used.

Item	Budgeted Amount	Actual Amount	Difference	Comments
Office	£290.00	£300.00	-£10.00	Due to intensively use on communication
Preliminary survey	£150.00	£200.00	-£50.00	Higher price on car rent
Research	£3115.00	£3100.00	£15	
Equipment	£1029.55	£1029.55	0	
Other items	£120.00	£120.00	0	
Stakeholders Consultation	£200.00	£50.00	£150.00	Consultation only held for the possibility to conduct future research and work
Propagating material	£500.00	0	£500.00	Propagation materials were not conducted, the targeted species was not found.

Data analysis and mapping	£150.00	£150.00	0	
Report/printing cost	£150.00	£150.00	0	
Distribution and Publication	£120.00	£120.00	0	
TOTAL	£5824.55	£5219.55	£605.00	

9. Looking ahead, what do you feel are the important next steps?

In terms of *Syzygium* conservation in Java as our major programme, this project has reminded us that another rare and endemic *Syzygium* in Java, *S. discophorum* (K & V) Amsh., possibly faces the same conditions as *S. ampliflorum*. This has also proved us the important of ex situ conservation such as the Botanic Garden to store many native and endemic species which will be the source of material in further conservation programmes, particularly the reintroduction programme.

10. Did you use the RSGF logo in any materials produced in relation to this project? Did the RSGF receive any publicity during the course of your work?

Yes, RSGF was always mentioned in every research permit and the report to the authority of the research area. The RSGF also mentioned at every discussion with local people

11. Any other comments?

This project will still continue even with small funds as I have already had a good cooperation with local people concerned about plant conservation. But if possible I would like to conduct the next research with longer time period due to the scarcity of the species in the wild.