

**STUDIES OF THE MALAYAN PANGOLIN  
(*Manis javanica* Desmarest) FROM  
PENINSULAR MALAYSIA**

**MUHAMMAD HAFIZ BIN SULAIMAN**

**MASTER OF SCIENCE  
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU**

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**Thesis Submitted in Fulfillment of the Requirement for the  
Degree of Master of Science in the  
School of Marine and Environmental Sciences  
Universiti Malaysia Terengganu**

**Mei2015**

Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Malaysia Terengganu  
in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science

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**May 2015**

**Chairperson : Chong JuLian, Ph.D**

**Member : Marina Bt. Hassan, Assoc. Prof.  
WahizatulAfzanBtAzmi, Ph.D**

**School : School of Marine and Environmental Sciences**

Malayan Pangolin (*Manis javanica* Desmarest) is threatened by illegal hunting and habitat loss. Conservation efforts are difficult due to lack of information in various aspects. As such, this study was conducted to collect information which could help in the Malayan Pangolin conservation. Questionnaire and interview-based survey was used to obtain hunter's knowledge about pangolin. Stratified random-sampling techniques combined with snowball sampling were utilized for this purpose. Results showed that the pangolins mostly inhabit lowland primary forest (30.4%) and majority of the hunters (73%) chose tracking method as their most preferred hunting technique. Determination of preferred den and habitat utilization of the pangolins was conducted at pristine forest (Krau Wildlife Reserve), secondary forest (Kampung Sungai Berua) and highly disturbed area (PosPulat) by searching for active and non-active dens. Findings showed that hollow logs were mostly preferred by the pangolins to be utilized as a den site (48.36%). Pangolins' dens were also found abundantly at KWR as compared to KSB and PP, thus prove that pangolins have high adaptation ability and pristine forest serves important habitat for them. For morphometric measurements, it was conducted by measuring head-body length, tail length, total length and weight. Both male and female pangolins showed high correlation between weight and total length with  $r=0.6342$  and  $r=0.8535$  respectively. Similar trend was also shown for correlation between tail length and head-body length. Parasitism is known as one of the cause contributing to the failure of pangolin species husbandry in conservation projects worldwide. From the findings of this study, only one parasite species was recorded on the Malayan Pangolin namely *Amblyommajavanense*, with more male pangolins being infested by the ectoparasite (88.9%). However, the mean intensity on the female pangolins was significantly higher (72) as compared to the male pangolins (31.6). Overall, this research provided valuable and essential information on the ecological, morphological, parasitological, and hunter's knowledge of the Malayan Pangolin in Malaysia. Nonetheless, more studies should be conducted in every aspect because there is still much not known about the Malayan Pangolin.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Malaysia Terengganu  
sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk Ijazah Sarjana Sains

**KAJIAN TENGGILING MALAYA (*Manis javanica* Desmarest)  
DI SEMENANJUNG MALAYSIA**

**MUHAMMAD HAFIZ BIN SULAIMAN**

**Mei 2015**

**Pengerusi : Chong Ju Lian, Ph.D**

**Ahli : Marina Bt Hassan, Assoc. Prof.  
Wahizatul Afzan Bt Azmi, Ph.D**

**Pusat Pengajian : Pusat Pengajian Sains Marin dan Sekitaran**

Tenggiling Malaya (*Manis javanica* Desmarest) diancam pemburuan haram dan kemusnahan habitat. Usaha konservasi adalah sukarela kerana kekurangan informasi dalam pelbagai aspek. Oleh itu, kajian telah dijalankan bagi mengumpulkan informasi yang boleh membantu di dalam konservasi Tenggiling Malaya.

Tinjauan soal selidik dan temuramah telah digunakan untuk memperoleh pengetahuan mengenai tenggiling. Teknik *Stratified random-sampling* dan *snowball sampling* telah digunakan bagi tujuan ini.

Keputusan menunjukkan kebanyakan tenggiling tinggal di hutan primer tanah rendah (30.4%) dan majoriti pemburu (73%) memilih kaedah pengesanan sebagai pilihan utama teknik perburuan.

Penentuan sarang pilihan dan penggunaan habitat oleh tenggiling telah dijalankan di hutan dara (Rezab Hidupan Liar Krau), hutan sekunder (Kampung Sungai Berua) dan kawasan sangatterganggu (Pos Pulat) dengan mencar sarang yang aktif dan tidak aktif.

Penemuan menunjukkan lubang kayu mati menjadi pilihan utama tenggiling untuk dijadikan sarang (48.36%). Sarang tenggiling juga banyak ditemui di KWR berbanding KSB dan PP, dengan ini membuktikan bahawa tenggiling mempunyai kebolehadaptasian yang tinggi dan hutan dara merupakan habitat utama bagi tenggiling.

Bagi ukuran morfometrik, iaitu telah dijalankan dengan mengukur panjang kepala-badan, panjang ekor, panjang keseluruhan dan berat. Kedua-dua tenggiling jantan dan betina menunjukkan korelasi yang tinggi di

antaraberat dan panjang keseluruhan dengan masing-masing  $r=0.6342$  and  $r=0.8535$ . Keadaan serupa juga ditunjukkan bagi korelasi antara panjang ekor dan panjang kepala-badan.

Parasitisme dikenalpasti sebagai salah satu penyebab yang menyumbang kepada kegagalan projek konservasi tenggiling dalam sangkar di seluruh dunia. Berdasarkan hasil kajian,

hanya satu spesies parasit direkodkan pada Tenggiling Malaya iaitu *Amblyomma javanense*, dengan tenggiling jantan yang dijangkiti parasit lebih tinggi (88.9%). Namun,

purata kepadatan padat tenggiling betina secara signifikan yadirekodkan lebih tinggi (72) berbanding tenggiling jantan (31.6). Keseluruhannya,

kajian ini menyediakan informasi berharga dan penting berkenaan ekologi,

morfologikal, parasitologikal dan pengetahuan pemburu tentang tenggiling di  
Malaysia. Namun, lebih banyak kajian perlu dijalankan dalam setiap aspek kerana masih banyak yang  
belum diketahui berkenaan Tenggiling Malaya.