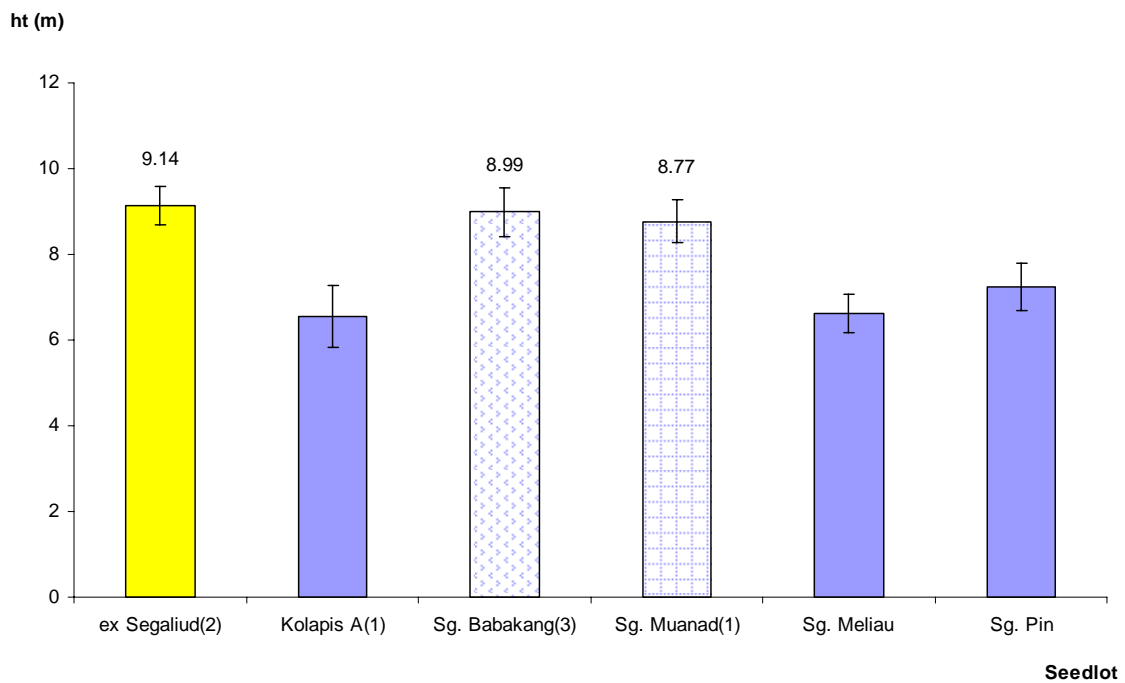
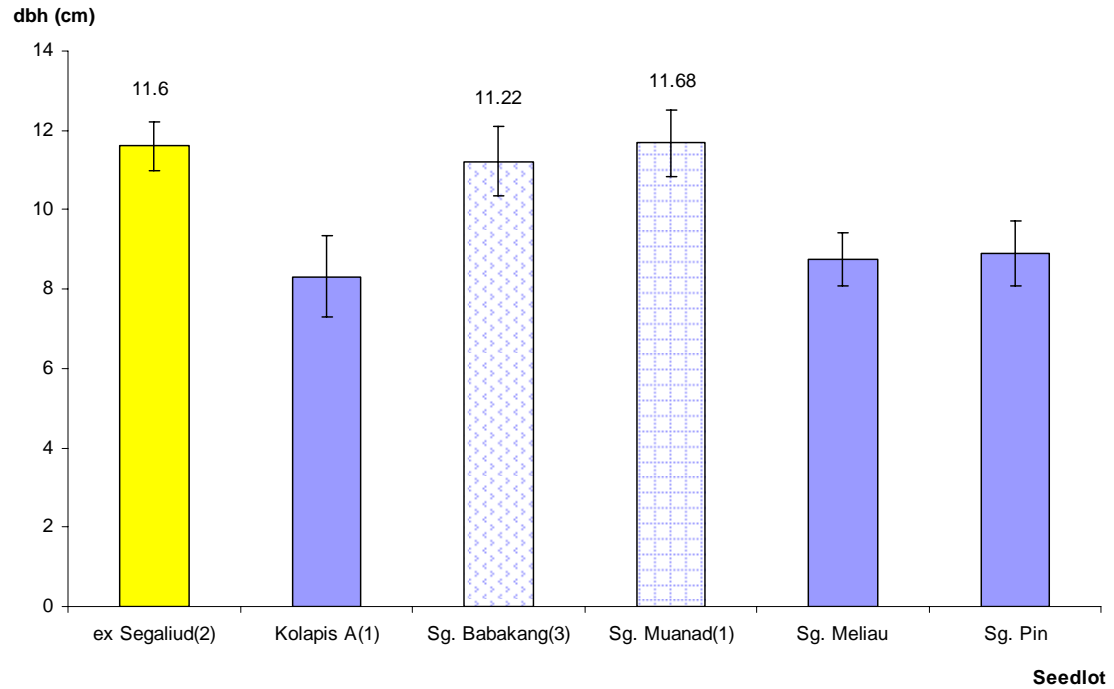


There were also significant differences ($P < 0.05$) in the growth performance of the 6 binuang seedlots at the age of 2 years in Seguntor (Jayakuik Particleboard Sdn. Bhd) (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Growth performance of Binuang at 2 years in Seguntor



The ex Segaliud (2) outperformed the rest with a height and dbh of 9.14 m and 11.6 cm respectively. The worst performer was the Kolapis A(1) with a height of 6.56 m and dbh of 8.32 cm. The performance of seedlots from Sg. Babakang(3) and Sg. Muanad(1) was also quite impressive (see Figure 2).



Plate 3 : Binuang at 2 years in Seguntor

There were also significant differences in the growth performance of 6 binuang seedlots in Seguntor (Jayakuik Particleboard Sdn. Bhd) at the age of 18 months (Fig.23.11).

The ex Segaliud (2) outperformed the rest with a height and dbh of 6.67 m and 10.01 cm respectively. The worst performer in height was the Kolapis A(1) source (4.42 m). Sg. Meliau source performed poorest in dbh (6.82 cm). With these preliminary findings, it shows that the ex Segaliud (1) and ex Segaliud (2) sources are the potential seedlots to be further studied and eventually put in large scale plantations. However, evaluation of plots will continue at least until the stands reach half of their rotation.

There was little success in laran planting as compared to binuang. The plot established in KTS Plantation in October 2005 was a failure. It was completely damaged by browsing deer. The plot will be re-planted with similar species and objectives. Barbed wires will be put around the perimeter of the plot as to minimize/reduce damage by browsing animals. The only surviving laran plot is in the LungManis Forest Reserve (encroached area adjacent to Ladang Malsa). However, this plot encountered a similar fate. It was also badly damaged by browsing deer. Prior to replanting of damaged plants, barbed wires were put around the plot. Re-planting using sources from Sibuga F.R., Kerbu, KTS, Sepilok and Arboretum was

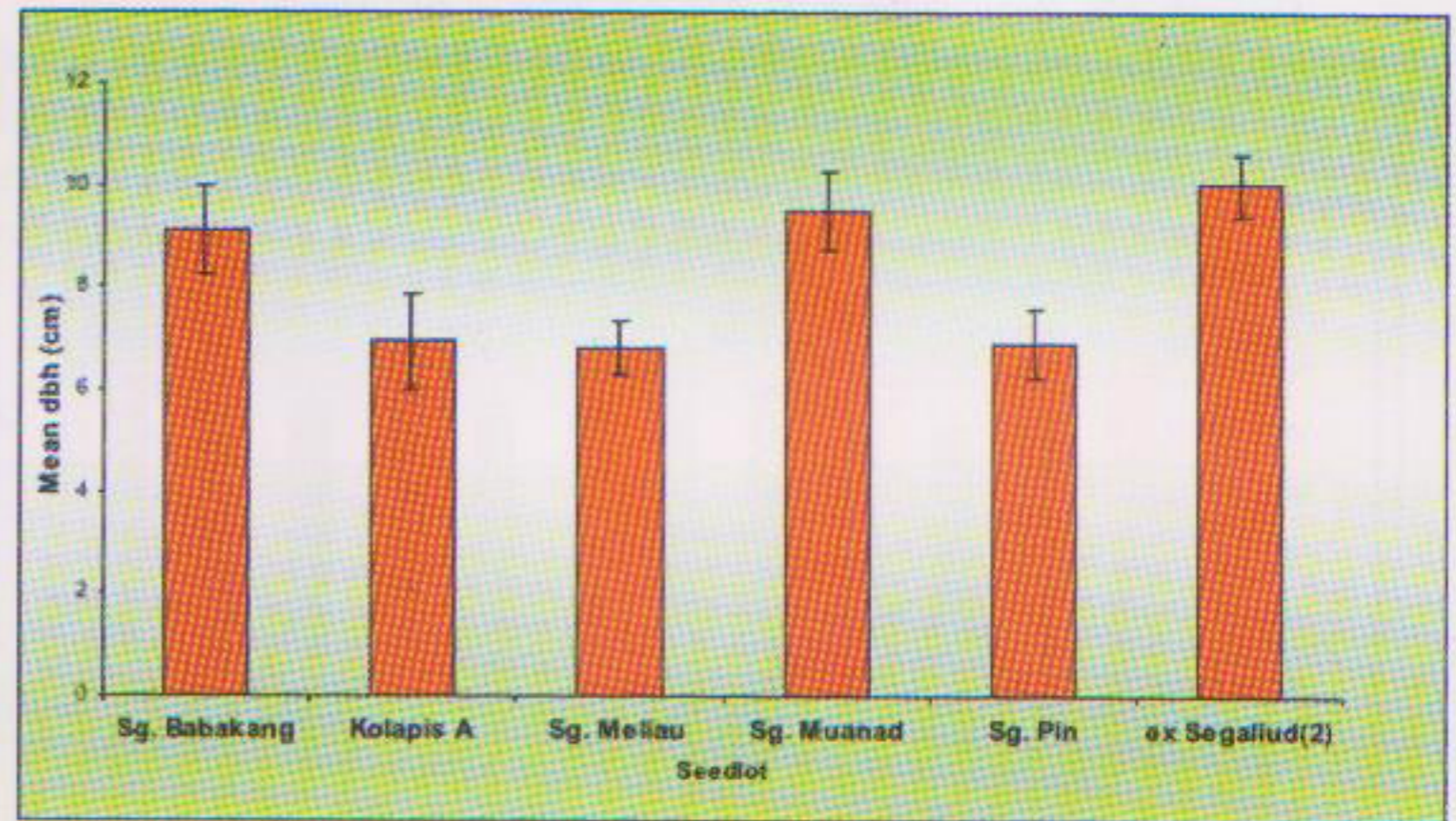
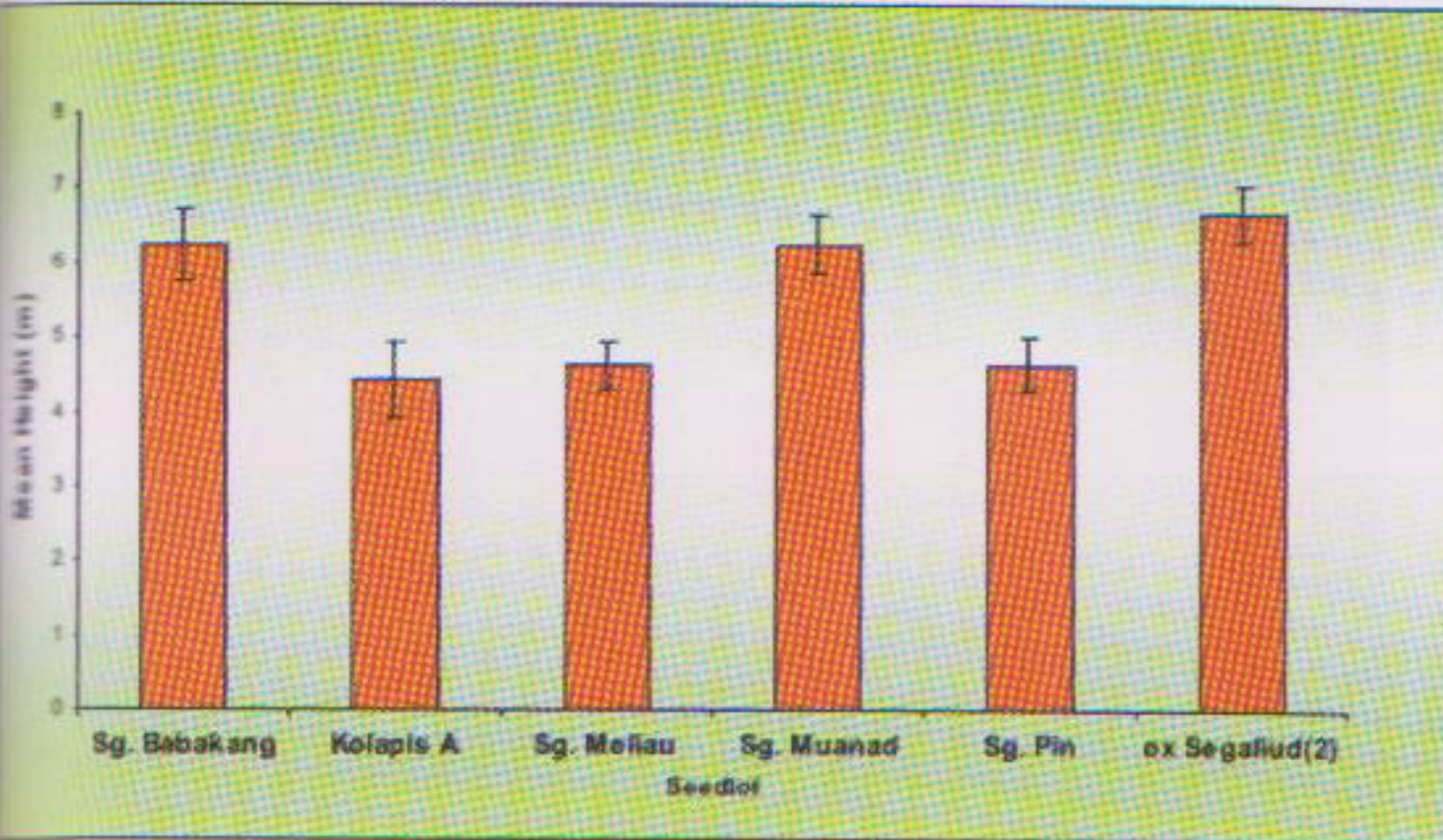


Fig 23.11: Growth performance of Binuang at 18 months in Seguntor



Fig 23.12: Binuang at 18 months in Seguntur

This project was approved under the RMK-8 mid-term review. It started in January 2004 and ended in December 2005. Field measurements and inventory were carried out in Ranau, Tambunan, Keningau, Sipitang, Telupid, Kinabatangan and Kota Kinabalu areas. It was noted that most of the bamboo species are localized patches on riverbanks, settlement areas and disturbed lowland forests and these patches are small in size, normally less than 10 hectares. The total estimated bamboo areas in Sabah is approximately 5,200 hectares which account for less than 0.001% of the total landmass of Sabah. Most of the bamboo resources are located on alienated land. Tambunan district is the largest area covered by bamboos, estimated at about 3,200 hectares followed by Ranau, Keningau, Sipitang and Telupid. Bamboos resources in Sabah are dominated by five commercial species namely *Gigantochloa levis* (poring), *Bambusa vulgaris* (tamalang), *Schizostachyum brachycladum* (wuluh), *Schizostachyum lima* (Sumbiling) and *Dendrocalamus asper* (Buluh betung). A project report will be submitted to the relevant authority in six months time. This result will be published in the upcoming Sepilok Bulletin.

This received JIRCAS outsourcing fund to carry out research on the aspect of intercropping between bamboo and dipterocarp seedlings for a period of one year. The research plot was established at Sg. Daling, Lungmanis Forest Reserve. Dipterocarp seedlings were planted under poring bamboo plot, with different canopy gaps. The planting task was completed in March and the measurement was successfully carried out in September.

Tree Breeding & Seeds

Genetic improvement of the pioneers namely *Neolamarckia cadamba* (laran) & *Octomeles sumatrana* (binuang) – RMK-8 project D11 0200 0014

Two more trials of binuang (*Octomeles sumatrana*) were established in other locations i.e. Seguntor (Jayakuik Particleboard Sdn. Bhd.) and Telupid (TSH Resources Bhd.) in May 2005. Experimental design in these sites is similar to those trials established in KTS Plantation and Kolapis A in December 2004 (four replicates, 25-tree square plots and at 3 x 3m spacing), except for the spacing in Telupid which is wider to 4 x 4m. Due to insufficient planting materials, only 6 seedlots/sources were used. In Seguntor, Sime Darby (2) source outperformed the other binuang seedlots with a height of 1.14 m while Sg. Pin was the worst performer with a height of only 0.86 m at 6 months (Chart 23.5).

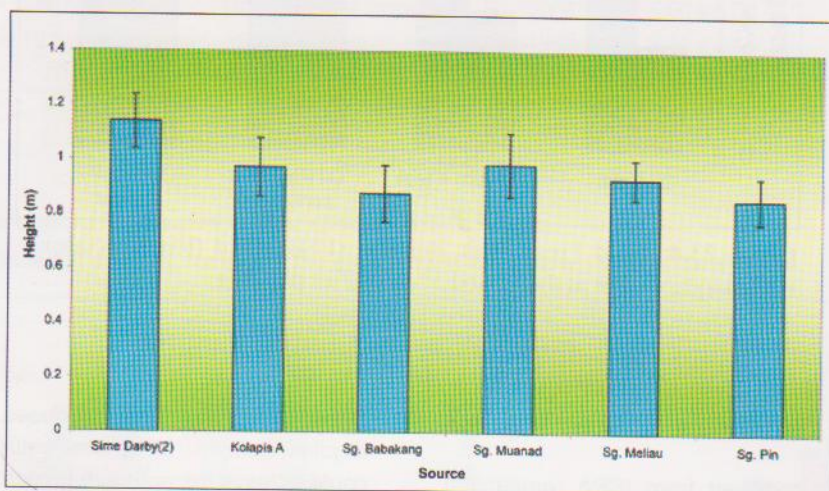


Chart 23.5: Performance of binuang at 6 months old in Seguntor



Above: 6-month old binuang tree at Seguntor