

## WILD ANIMAL TRADE IN BOGOR LOCAL MARKETS, WEST JAVA: THREAT TO CONSERVATION EFFORT

Maria Ulfah

Department of Forest Resources conservation and Ecotourism, Faculty of Forestry,  
Bogor Agricultural University (IPB), Bogor, Indonesia  
e-mail: ulfamaria@hotmail.com

### Introduction

The strategic location of Bogor could lead to the easy access of wild animal trade to and from various cities. Till now, there is lack of data on wild animal trade in Bogor therefore study on the wildlife trade potency in and around Bogor was urgently needed to provide base line data on the wild animals traded in local market in Bogor that could be useful to support the government's conservation efforts in monitoring and regulation of wild animal trade. By providing the status conservation of species, the study would also useful to local traders, wild animal hobbies and communities in raising the awareness of species conservation.

### Materials and Methods

The study was done on January-March 2008. Seventeen domestic markets in and around Bogor (Pasar Anyar, Pasar Bogor, Pasar Ciampea, Pasar Ciawi, Pasar Cibinong, Pasar Cipayang, Pasar Cisarua, Pasar Citeureup, Pasar Empang, Pasar Gunung Batu, around Jalan Merdeka, around Jalan Soleh Iskandar (Cimanggu), Pasar Leuwiliang, Pasar Warung Jambu, Pasar Semplak, Pasar Parung and Pasar Kaget Kampus IPB Darmaga) were randomly selected based on the initial survey in 2006-2007 (Ulfah, unpublished data). Direct field observation and in-depth interview to 66 respondents were used to collect data.

### Results and Discussion

#### Species in Trade and Their Conservation Status

There were 41 wild-protected animals that were illegally traded in local markets in and around Bogor, namely Large Flying Fox (*Pteropus vampyrus*), Leopard Cat (*Prionailurus bengalensis*), Slow Loris (*Nycticebus coucang*), Otter Civet (*Cynogale bennettii*), Long-tailed macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*), Siamang (*Hylobates syndactylus*), Orange-Headed Thrush (*Zoothera citrinae*), Sangihe Shrike-Thrush (*Colluricincla sanghirensis*),

Siberian Thrush (*Zoothera sibirica*), Chestnut-capped Thrush (*Zoothera interpres*), Hill Myna (*Gracula religiosa robusta*), Red-breasted Parakeet (*Psittacula alexandri*), Javan scopsowl (*Otus angelinae*), Straw-headed Bulbul (*Pycnonotus zeylanicus*), Javan Kingfisher (*Halcyon cyanoventris*), Javan hawk-Eagle (*Spizaetus bartelsi*), Brahminy Kite (*Haliastur Indus*), Grey-Headed Fish Eagle (*Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus*), Grey-Faced Buzzard (*Butastur indicus*), Crested Serpent Eagle (*Spilornis cheela*), Javan Sparrow (*Padda oryzivora*), Black-Naped Monarch (*Hypothymis azurea*), Palm Cockatoo (*Probosciger atterimus*), White Cockatoo (*Cacatua alba*), Yellow-Crested Cockatoo (*Cacatua sulphurea*), Sulphur-crested cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*), Red-Winged Parrot (*Aprosmictus erythropterus*), Blue-Rumped Parrot (*Psittinus cyanurus*), Eclectus Parrot (*Eclectus roratus*), Rainbow Lorikeet (*Trichoglossus haematodus*), Yellow-Throated Hanging-Parrot (*Loriculus pusillus*), Water Monitor (*Varanus salvator*), Black-Spitting Cobra (*Naja sputatrix*), Carpet Python (*Python spilotos*), Reticulated Python (*Python reticulatus*), Burmese Python (*Python molurus molurus*), Gold-ringed Cat Snake (*Bolge dendrophylla*), South Asian Box Turtle (*Cuora amboinensis*), Giant-Freshwater Turtle (*Chelonia indica*), and Asian Arowana (*Scleropogon formosus*). The species listed in Appendix I CITES (CITES 2008) such as Siamang (*Hylobates syndactylus*), Slow Loris (*Nycticebus coucang*), Palm Cockatoo (*Probosciger atterimus*), Yellow-Crested Cockatoo (*Cacatua sulphurea*) and Burmese Python (*Python molurus molurus*) were illegally traded in Pasar Kaget Kampus Darmaga, Pasar Cibinong, Pasar Gunung Batu, Pasar Empang, Pasar Bogor, Citeureup and Pasar Leuwiliang.

#### Wild Animals Trade in Domestic Markets: Threat to Conservation Effort

Pasar Bogor and Pasar Anyar were identified as the domestic trade centers supplying wild animals for other

markets in Bogor, instead of the biggest trade centre in Indonesia, *Pasar Burung Pramuka*. Only 4 respondents (6.06%) had own captive animals. Other 29 respondents (43 %) got the animals stocks from the captive breed. Most of respondents (45 respondents; 68.2%) got the animals directly by hunting from the nature or buying from middle men. Serious monitoring and trade regulation should be done since species demand has been increasing rapidly. The trade networking system, people perception and the need of local people is also important to be further investigated.

### Alternative Programs to Reduce Wild Animal Hunting and Trade

Fifty nine respondents (89.4%) had knowledge in conservation status of wild animals, but they did not clear understood about the detail of acts and the conservation status of the animals. Twelve respondents (8.2%) had already participated in socialization of protected-wild life by government (Nature Resource Conservation Division/*Balai Konservasi Sumberdaya Alam-KSDA*). The limited knowledge about wildlife conservation status, lack of law enforcement and economic factor had been identified as key factors caused the low awareness of local traders in Bogor to wild animal conservation. Giving intensive conservation education is urgently required to raise people awareness on wild animal conservation. The psychology concept in nature conservation (conservation psychology) (Saunders 2003) then sounds precisely to bring significant benefit to multi-stakeholders. Introducing captive breeding for certain species (i.e. based on market trend) mediated by government authorities, education institution, researchers, ex-situ conservation

institution, local NGOs and local communities is strongly needed as one of economic alternatives to illegal hunting.

### Conclusion

The wild-protected animals' trade in Bogor local markets has led to a significant increase in hunting pressure. The formal monitoring and regulation in wild animal trade (*tertib peredaran satwa*) in domestic markets in Bogor has to be regularly done to reduce the impact of that trade in decreasing animal population in the wild. The limited knowledge about wildlife conservation status, lack of law enforcement and economic factor had been identified as key factors caused the low awareness of local traders to wild animal conservation. Law enforcement, giving intensive conservation education and introducing captive breeding mediated by government authorities and related institution is therefore strongly needed to reduce illegal hunting and trading. The trade networking system, people perception and the need of local people is important to be further investigated.

### References

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