

Millions of leaves making oxygen for us to breathe

Heart of Borneo

My heart
Our heart

Our Heart of Borneo

Contents



The Simpur: a Friend of the Forest

The simpur tree is a good example to us all. It illustrates some of the themes of this booklet. Just compare the transparent yellow petals appearing like folds of silk with the hard seed case in rich pink. The birds have already taken the bright red seeds early in the morning and spread them so new trees can grow.

The seed case looks like a second flower when all the seeds are gone from inside. What a wonderful example of diversity!

The simpur grows in poor soil and even in full sun. We find it at the edge of damaged forest, its wide thick leaves sheltering the earth from sun and heavy rain. It provides protection for the newly growing forest trees which otherwise would dry up and die.

Follow the example: take care of the forest!

Taking Care of the Natural World



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Taking Care means Taking Action



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Your HEART pumps life-giving oxygen around your body. If your brain has no oxygen for four minutes you are likely to die. We get our oxygen from the air. Our bodies use the oxygen for energy and then we breathe out carbon dioxide in its place.

The Heart of Borneo FOREST pumps oxygen into the air for us to breathe. Without oxygen in the air, animals and people die. Luckily for us, the trees take in our carbon dioxide and send out oxygen in its place.

AIR

Tugas jantung anda adalah untuk menyalurkan darah yang mengandungi oksigen ke seluruh anggota badan. Jika otak anda kekurangan oksigen lebih dari empat minit, hal ini bisa menyebabkan kematian. Oksigen terdapat di udara. Oksigen digunakan untuk tenaga tubuh kita yang akan menghasilkan karbon dioksida.

HUTAN yang didapati di Pulau Borneo dikenal sebagai ejantung Borneo karena seperti jantung di dalam badan kita, hutan tersebut menghasilkan oksigen di udara. Tanpa oksigen, semua binatang dan manusia akan mati. Kita berasih baik karena tumbuh-tumbuhan menggunakan karbon dioksida untuk proses fotosintesis yang menghasilkan oksigen.



Pattaya Daily News
April 11, 2008

"Police were searching for the truck's driver and members of the human trafficking gang after 54 out of more than 100 Myanmar migrant workers suffocated in the back of a seafood truck in this southern province.

37 women and 17 men died from a lack of oxygen, after a total of 121 people had been crammed inside a container only 6 metres long and 2.2 metres wide."

The soil on the Island of Borneo is in a very thin layer. In the forest the constantly falling leaves, dead branches and fallen trees keep feeding the soil with new nutrients. This supports the tall trees and all the variety of plants, animals and insects that live there. Because the soil is only in a thin layer, the tree roots run close to the top surface.

When the land is cleared, very little will grow on it. Some cleared areas have almost nothing growing on them after ten years.

Tanah yang didapati di pulau Borneo sudah sangat menipis. Di dalam hutan, banyak daun-daun kering, dahan-dahan dan pohon-pohon yang sudah mati jatuh kebumi justru menghasilkan zat dan kekuatan pada tanah agar mampu menghasilkan pohon-pohon yang tinggi dan sehat. Karenanya maka seterusnya menjadi tempat tinggal semua pohon-pohon dan segala macam hewan-hewan, serangga. Oleh karena lapisan tanah di Borneo sangat tipis, akar-akar menjadi tumbuh mendekati permukaannya. Apabila pohon-pohon di dalam hutan ditebang, lapisan tanah yang sudah menipis akan tercemar dan menghambat semua proses pertumbuhan di dalam tanah itu selama kira-kira sepuluh tahun.

WATER

Borneo rivers start in the forest-covered mountains. Forests trap water and slow its flow. The trees hold the soil together so that it is not washed away. The trees also support the banks of the rivers, so that they keep the same route to the sea and our towns.

Equatorial climate means heavy rain - rain that can cause floods and landslides. Where the trees have been removed, these disasters are almost certain. Nothing is left to slow the speed of the water; nothing is left to hold the hillsides together.

Sungai-sungai di Borneo sumbernya adalah dari air gunung yang di kelilingi oleh hutan. Hutan menyerap air dari hujan lalu mengalirkan perlahan-lahan. Pohon-pohon mengelakkan keruntuhannya tanah ditebang sungai. Jadi pohon-pohon di hutan sangatlah penting fungsinya. Karena keadaan cuaca khatulistiwa berarti kerap kali terjadi hujan yang lebat, apabila banyak pohon-pohon di tebang sehingga dapat menyebabkan bencana alam dan tanah longsor yang



Burning Issues

<http://www.pffsea.com>

Each year millions of people across South East Asia suffer from choking smoke and haze. Smoke and haze is responsible for about 1/3rd of the total economic losses from forest fires, equalling around \$800 million a year. Research shows that about 60% of smoke and haze from fires in Borneo originate from peat lands.

Peatlands are major carbon sinks. They cover only about 3% of the earth, but contain 20-35% of all stored carbon. Tropical peatlands, such as the ones in Borneo have 3-6 times more carbon storage than temperate peatlands.

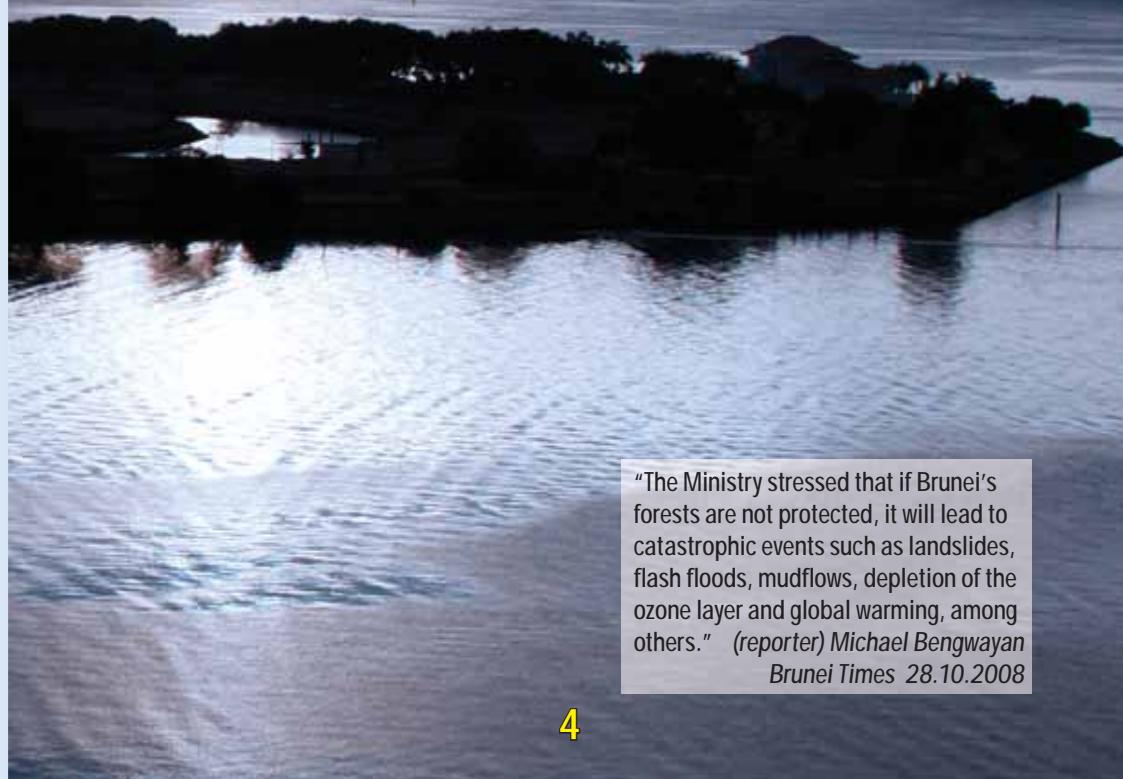
Fire is not a big problem in the rain forest. The canopy of leaves helps keep everything moist and steamy, and shades the soil completely. In the wet atmosphere, the fungi busily convert the dead plants into nutrients.

Fire is a danger where the forest trees have been cut, or divided for roads. In these places the sun dries all the dead leaves on the forest floor. The shallow roots of the outside trees are baked to death. In this way, the forest becomes smaller each year and these dried and dying plants catch fire easily.

Kebakaran bukan masalah besar di dalam hutan karena per lindungan dari dedaunan yang menutupi hutan sangat tebal dapat melindungi tanah dibawahnya daripada kekeringan. Selain itu keadaan tersebut juga berperanan untuk menyediakan keadaan yang basah atau lembab, sehingga membantu jamur untuk memproses tumbuhan-tumbuhan yang sudah mati menjadi akar tumbuhan yang baru.

Kebakaran di hutan sangatlah berbahaya di mana pohon-pohon yang telah ditebang atau dibersihkan untuk pelebaran jalan, matahari akan mengerigkan semua daun-daun yang gugur ke bumi dan tanah. Hal ini menyebabkan akar-akar dekat permukaannya menjadi kering dan seterusnya menjadi mati. Sehingga menjadikan kawasan hutan semakin kecil setiap-tiap tahun.

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"The Ministry stressed that if Brunei's forests are not protected, it will lead to catastrophic events such as landslides, flash floods, mudflows, depletion of the ozone layer and global warming, among others." (reporter) Michael Bengwayan
Brunei Times 28.10.2008

HOME

Home is where the Heart is.

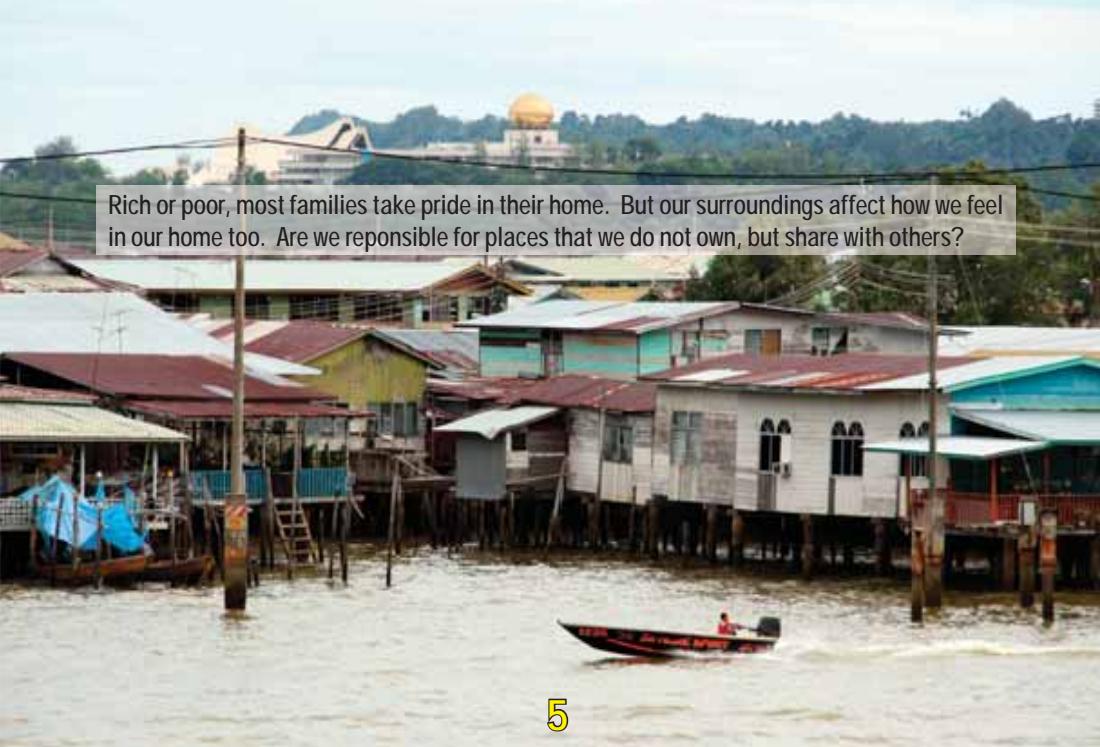
How do you like your HOME? How do you treat it? Do you throw rubbish around it outside? Do you let the walls, roof, doors and windows stay unrepaired, so that they let in the rain? Or do you care for your HOME, keeping it clean and in good condition, so that you and your family can live there safe and protected?

Rumahku adalah surgaku.

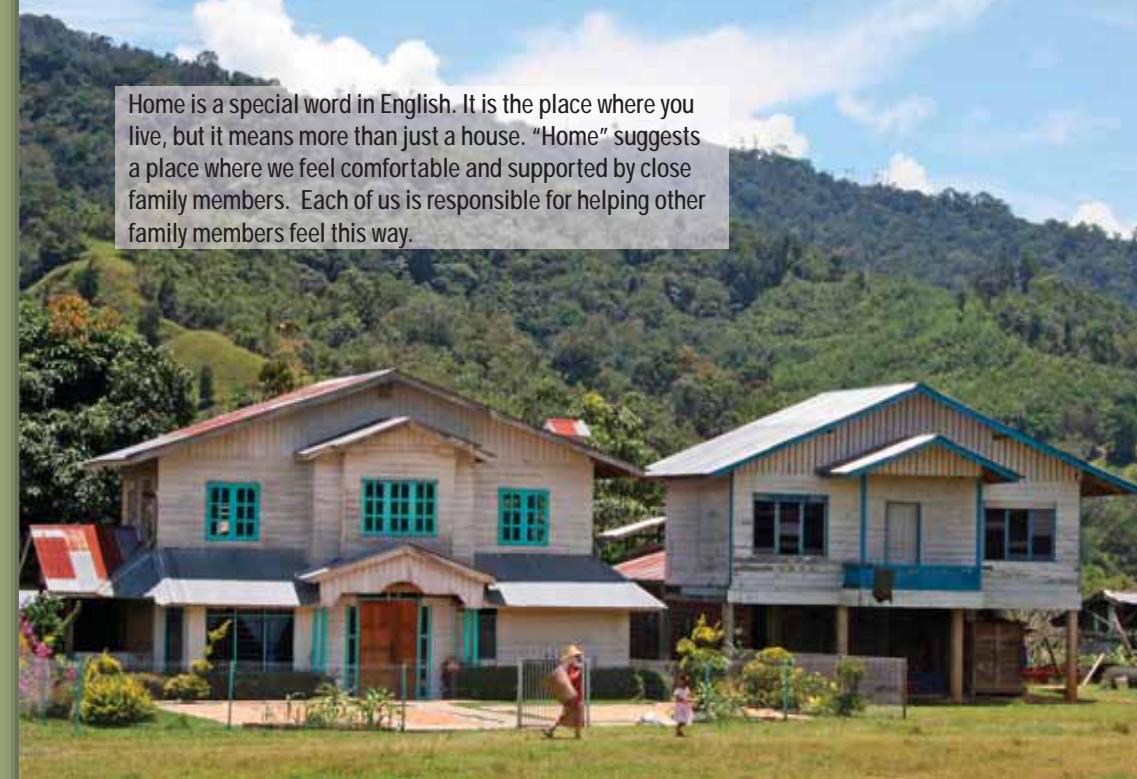
B agaimana perasaan anda terhadap rumah anda? B agaimakah cara anda menjaga tempat tinggal? A pakah anda membuang sampah di sekitar halaman rumah? A pakah anda membiarkan dinding-dinding , atap, pintu-pintu dan jendela-jendela rusak tanpa diperbaiki. S ehingga menyebabkan air hujan membasahi rumah?

A tau apakah anda menjaga rumah dengan sempurna , menjaga kebersihan dan senantiasa memastikan dalam keadaanyang baik supaya sekeluarga dapat berlindung dan merasa selamat?

Rich or poor, most families take pride in their home. But our surroundings affect how we feel in our home too. Are we responsible for places that we do not own, but share with others?



Home is a special word in English. It is the place where you live, but it means more than just a house. "Home" suggests a place where we feel comfortable and supported by close family members. Each of us is responsible for helping other family members feel this way.



How do you like your kampong? Is it a nice place to live and call HOME? Are there places which everyone can visit, like parks, football fields, a community hall, a shopping centre? Do all your neighbours treat these places like their homes and help to keep them clean and in good condition? What do you think if you see rubbish around, or that someone has broken public property?

B agaimana perasaan anda terhadap kampung anda? A pakah boleh dikatakan tempat yang layak sebagai tempat tinggal? A dahak tempat-tempat yang menarik seperti taman-taman,lapangan sepak-bola,balai perkampungan,pusat perbelanjaan? A pakah semua penduduk kampung menjaga tempat-tempat ini speperti menjaga rumah mereka sendiri,yang senantiasa menjaga kebersihan dan memastikan dalam keadaan baik? A pakah menurut perasaan anda apabila melihat seseorang membuang sampah disembarang tempat atau merusak barang-barang milik umum?

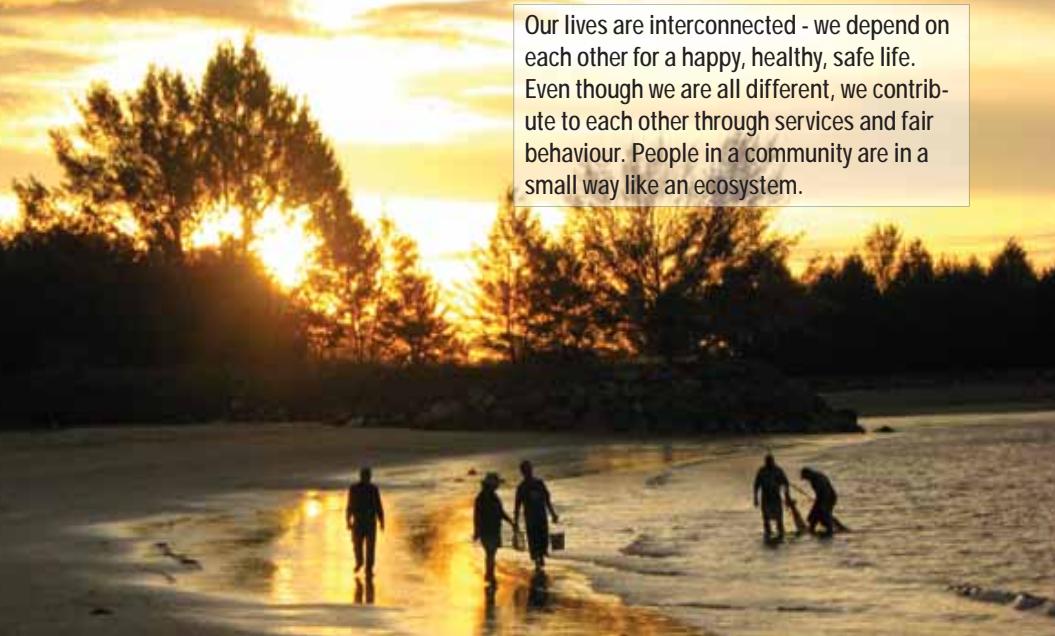
NEIGHBOURS

What about the roads, rivers and beaches? Roads and rivers are the ways we travel from place to place. Rivers and beaches are public places for recreation and enjoyment. These too are part of our HOME - where we live. Should we all care for them, protect them, keep them clean?

And if we share these with neighbouring villages or even countries, should we share the responsibility of caring for the environment?

Bagaimana pula dengan jalan raya,sungai-sungai dan pantai-pantai? Kita memerlukan jalan raya dan sungai-sungai untuk berjalan dari satu tempat ke tempat lain. Sungai-sungai dan pantai-pantai adalah tempat-tempat umum untuk rekreasi dan beristirahat. Kedua tempat-tempat ini mempunyai makna yang sama kepada kita yaitu seperti rumah tempat tinggal kita. Apakah kita patut menjaganya, merawatnya, membersihkannya? Dan jika kita bertetangga di perkampungan atau bertetangga dengan negara lain apakah kita juga harus berbagi kepercayaan untuk menjaga dan marawat kelestarian alam?

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Rubbish travels along rivers and along the seashore. Is it fair to give it to others?

Like the animals of Borneo, we need to move around. We make some of our routes by creating roads, but we also use the natural routes like rivers and the beach and sea. These are the kinds of places that we all share, so we need to take care of them for the benefit of everyone.



The truth is that in our thoughts we can separate the HOME we live in from the rest of our HOME environment. But they are not truly separate. If we have dirty streets and beaches, we do not enjoy our home so much. If someone else has damaged the public toilets, or stolen the drain covers, or thrown rubbish into the river, we begin to feel ashamed of our neighbourhood.

If this is true for our village, is it also true for our country? As Borneo is our home, should we do whatever we can to keep it in good condition?

Kebenarannya adalah walaupun tempat-tempat umum bukanlah bagian daripada rumah kita tetapi secara langsung mereka memegang peranan penting dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Jika kita mempunyai jalan-jalan dan pantai-pantai yang kotor tercemar atau seseorang telah merusakkan toilet-toilet umum, mencuri pipa-pipa saluran air, membuang sampah sembarangan menjadikan kita merasa malu sendiri. Jika ini memang benar perkampungan kita dan juga Negara kita yaitu "Borneo" kita seharusnya bersama-sama menjaga dan merawat sebaik-baiknya?

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PROTECTED

Neighbours need to care about each other because their actions easily affect others. Sometimes they need to act together to solve a problem. The “Heart of Borneo” agreement is between the three neighbouring countries of Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam. It is an agreement to protect a large connected area of Borneo that runs through all three countries. This is a precious area of forest, because it is almost undamaged by human activity, so that the interconnected ecosystem is still in place.

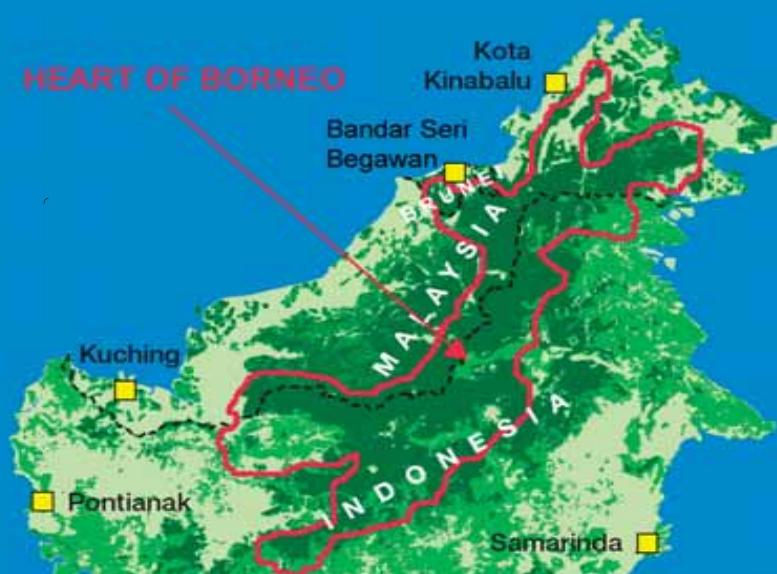
Bertetangga perlu menjaga keselamatan satu sama lain, karena tindakan ini sangatlah mudah memberi kesan kepada yang lain. Kadangkala mereka perlu bekerja sama untuk memecahkan suatu masalah. “Heart of Borneo” adalah persetujuan antara tiga Negara bertetangga yaitu Indonesia, Malaysia dan Brunei. Yaitu persetujuan untuk melindungi sebagian besar kawasan Borneo yang meliputi tiga negara ini. Kawasan hutan ini adalah sangat berharga sekali sebelum dimusnahkan oleh kesalahan manusia. Berarti hubungan antara ekosistemnya masih belum terlaksanakan..



Forest and oil-palm.

Oil-palm yields a valuable product and income, but the bio-diversity, oxygen-producing and carbon-trapping power of the forest is lost.

With low-fertility soil, lots of chemical fertilizer will be used.



The Heart of Borneo agreement will slow down the destruction of the forest and its glorious collection of plants and animals. There are 15000 different types of plant, 620 varieties of bird, and 221 types of mammal on the island. But then, every month the scientists discover more - on average three in every month - 36 new species every year!

Mac: after www.panda.org

The reason for this protection is that in the rest of Borneo, lots of rainforest has already been cut down and replaced by towns, cities and large plantations - mostly oil-palm plantations. The forest trees were hundreds of years old and their wood is very rare and valuable. This wood can be sold for a lot of money, but of course the forest cannot regrow quickly. Now, more than ever, people realise that trees are an important resource. They protect us in many ways!

Tujuan kita menjaga keseluruhan hutan Borneo, banyak pohon-pohon yang sudah ditebang untuk dipindahkan ke kota-kota, perkebunan besar, kebanyakan untuk perkebunan kelapa sawit. Umur pohon-pohon di hutan ini sudah melebihi ratusan tahun dan pohon-pohon ini sangatlah langka dan sangat berharga sekali, mereka dapat menjual kayu ini dengan harga yang sangat tinggi. Tetapi tentulah pohon-pohon ini tidak dapat tumbuh kembali dalam jangka waktu yang singkat. Oleh karena itu mulai sekarang kita semua mengetahui betapa pentingnya menjaga dan melindungi kelestarian alam.

DAMAGED

Trees, as you know, take in carbon dioxide and give out oxygen, replacing the oxygen being used by all the animals and people on Earth. Trees in forests are the most efficient means of trapping the carbon which is thought to cause global warming. Scientists have proved that rainforests in regions like Borneo, especially the peat-swamp forests, are the very best kind for trapping carbon, so the trees here are even more valuable than those in cooler climates. If we plant more trees in these forests, they soak up the most carbon possible.

Sebagaimana diketahui pohon-pohon menhirup karbon diaksoda dan mengeluarkan oksigen, menggantikan semua udara yang telah dipakai oleh binatang-binatang dan manusia-manusia di bumi ini. Pohon-pohon ini sangatlah berguna untuk menampung semua karbon diaksoda yang dapat mengakibatkan adanya pencemaran lingkungan. Para pakar ilmuwan sudah membuktikan bahwa hutan dilingkungan Borneo ini banyak mengandung kelembaban sangatlah berguna untuk menampung semua karbon-karbon yang dapat membantu menjadikan perubahan cuaca yang sejuk. Lebih banyak pepohonan di hutan lebih baik karena dapat menghisap sebanyak mungkin zat karbon.



Belalong forest, Temburong, Brunei Darussalam

The Borneo rainforest is very special. Tourists and scientists from around the world come to view the unique animals and plants. Sadly, however, some of the citizens who live here know very little about the forest and do not know how special the animals are. **Find out more!** In Brunei Darussalam, Sarawak, Sabah, and East and West Kalimantan there are forest parks you can visit. As an older student, you may get the opportunity to visit the special scientific research areas too.

Hutan di Borneo adalah sangat istimewa, pengunjung dan para pakar ilmuwan dari seluruh dunia datang untuk melihat keunikan binatang-binatang dan tanaman-tanaman. Sayangnya hanya sedikit penduduk yang tinggal di hutan ini mengetahui betapa pentingnya dan istimewanya binatang-binatang di dalam hutan ini. Untuk mengetahui lebih mendalam tentang hutan ini anda dapat mengunjunginya di Brunei Darussalam, Sarawak, Sabah, Kalimantan bagian Timur dan Barat. Selain daripada itu anda dapat juga mengunjungi special laboratorium yang menyelidiki hutan ini.

"The village head took me to a water pipe standing in his front yard. He turned it on, and a stream of filthy brownish sludge came gushing out.

This was what they had had for drinking water for many weeks, he said. He explained that all the villages nearby had no pipe water supply. The Medical Department had, many years ago, built a reservoir in the hills, and pure drinking water was then piped to each kampong house with PVC pipes. Every year, villages would all climb the mountain peak on an agreed date and time, to maintain their life-giving water source.

Recently though, the tractors building the access logging tracks on the mountain had damaged the water reservoir and the pipe system. For quite a while before then, the water that reached the villages had been heavily polluted with silt and mud. Children had been getting sick, even if the mothers had allowed the muddy water to sit overnight before boiling it.

But that was not all, the old village chief said. The loggers had been cutting down ancient huge trees, like the Engkabang and the Durian trees, to use the trunks to build bridges across mountain streams. These trees bore fruits of great economic benefit to the villagers. The trees themselves were very hard wood, and therefore much cherished. Nobody in any kampong could just cut down these trees, since they knew they were owned by the entire community.

He said the logging tracks built by the contractors had caused serious soil erosion all over the mountain side, turning clear mountain streams into heavy mud-flow.

The rivers that could provide fish for the table were now heavily polluted." Sim K Y: (Hornbill Unleashed)

The Heart of Borneo will be "managed". This does not mean that the forest will be left alone. It will be used in many different ways (but always carefully) to be certain that the ecosystem is not harmed.

Perhaps scientists will collect samples of plants for medicine. Perhaps endangered animals will be assisted. Some trees may even be cut down if there is a planting programme to replace them. Without rules and management, work in the forest may produce very bad results.

"Heart of Borneo" bisa terjaga, apabila kita semua menjaganya dengan berbagai cara dantidak merusak kelestariannya. Kemungkinan para ahli ilmuawan dapat mengambil contoh tanaman untuk dibuat obat-obatan atau menjaga semua binatang-binatang yang ada didalam hutan. Untuk pohon-pohon yang ditebang hendaklah digantikan dengan penanaman pokok pohon-pohon yang baru. Dengan hal ini keindahan dan kelestarian alam hutan akan tetap terjaga.

In Lambir Hills, Sarawak, researchers counted 1175 different kinds of tree in one 52 hectare plot. This is the highest count in the world. But this piece of forest has almost no animals, as they were hunted for food in the early days. Many trees need these animals for pollination, so when some of the old trees die there will be no new ones to replace them. There will be fewer and fewer different types in this area in the future, because the ecosystem has already been damaged.

Di Bukit Lambir Sarawak, para ahli penyelidik menghitung ada sekitar 1175 macam-macam jenis tanaman di dalam kawasan 52 hektar. Hal ini bisa dikatakan sebagai perhitungan yang tertinggi di dunia. Tetapi hutan ini hampir tidak ada binatang-binatang lagi karena sudah dari awal banyak diburu untuk keperluan makanan. Karena itu banyak pohon-pohon atau tanaman di perlukan untuk perkembang-biakan, sehingga apabila pohon-pohon/tanaman ini mati tidak dapat digantikan oleh akar tanaman yang baru, dikarenakan proses ekosistemnya sudah tidak dapat berfungsi lagi dan mengakibatkan berkurangnya jenis-jenis tanaman di hutan ini.



BAT or DURIAN?

Do you like bats? They are a little like rats with wings, which generally fly at night. Sometimes the trees where they live are cut down, so they go somewhere else. But without these creatures our lives would be poorer. Bats pollinate many different plants that are useful to us.

For example, the strongest tree that grows among the mangroves which protect the coastal land of Borneo needs the bats. So does the tree that gives us petai beans. Many types of durian fruit rely completely on the bats for pollination. No bats, no durian.

Tahukah anda kelelawar? Hampir sama dengan tikus tapi ada sayapnya yang keluar hanya pada waktu malam hari saja. Kadangkala banyak pohon-pohon yang di tebang menyebabkan mereka terbang ketempat lain, tetapi tanpa adanya mahluk-mahluk lain hidup kita akan berlainan pula.

Kelelawar ini sangatlah membantu penyerbukan, untuk macam-macam tanaman. Oleh karena itu sangatlah berguna bagi kita juga. Contohnya pohon yang tumbuh disepanjang tepian pantai Borneo memerlukan kelelawar untuk penyerbukan. Begitu juga tanaman petai (sejenis kacang-kacangan), banyak jenis-jenis durian sangatlah tergantung pada kelelawar. Kalau tidak ada kelelawar berarti tidak ada durian.

Fields near London which have the traditional lines of bushes and trees to separate them, providing a habitat for the birds



A young bat shelters from the rain

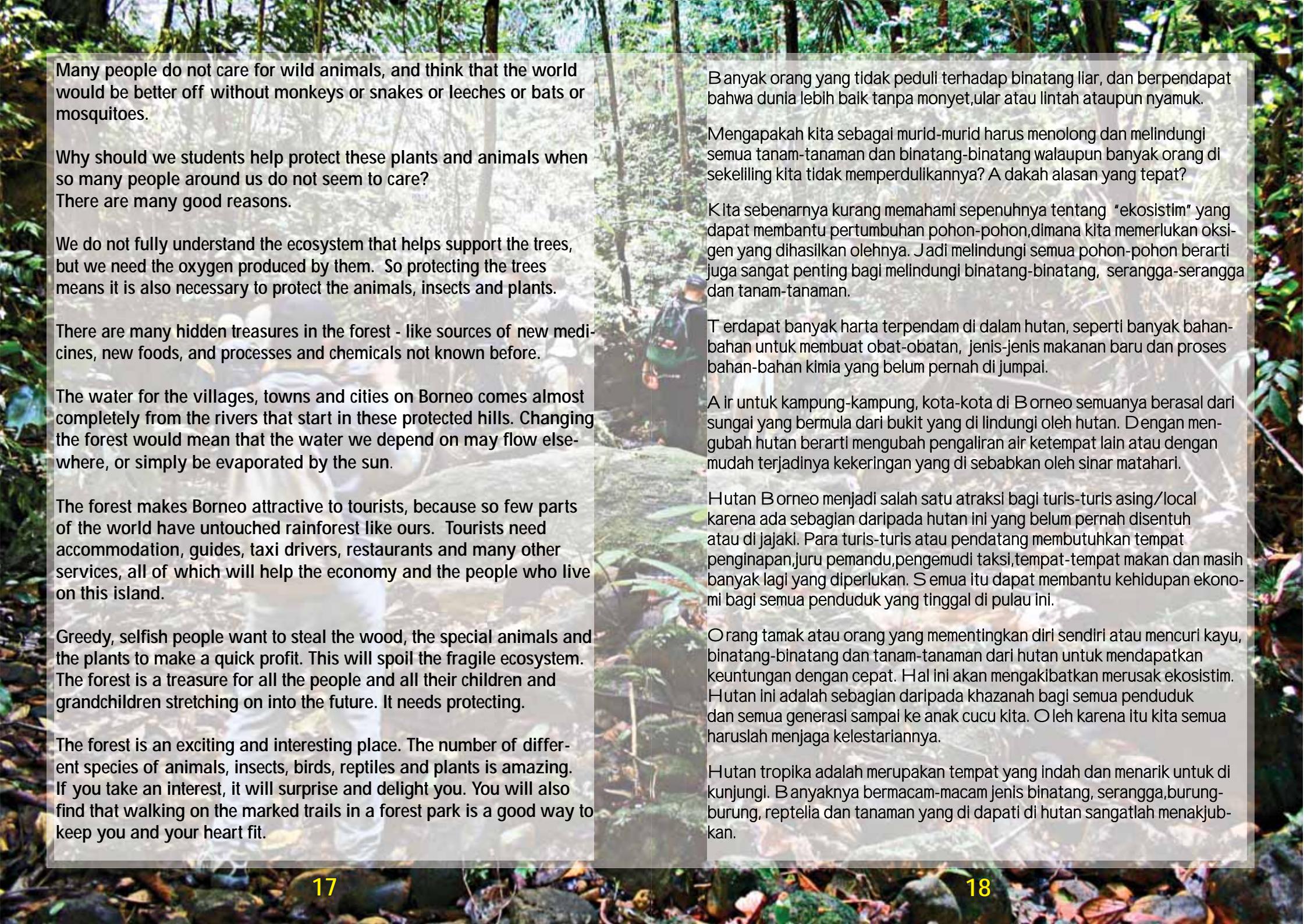
A fruit bat stretches its wings

Some time ago, in China, the people had a campaign to kill sparrows - small birds they thought were a nuisance. Once they had killed all the birds, they found they had a massive insect problem.

Satu masa dahulu, penduduk di negara China menjalankan kempeng atau masa dulu di China banyak rakyat melakukan demonstrasi untuk membunuh semua burung wallet yaitu sejenis burung kecil yang dipikir oleh mereka sangatlah mengganggu. Setelah membunuh semua burung-burung ini mereka menghadapi masalah dengan serangga.

In England, it was decided that food plants should be grown in very large fields so that the big farm machines could move around them more easily. Many lines of trees and bushes, which broke the land into small fields, were removed to create enormous plains for the crops. But the crops started to get eaten! Too late, the farmers found that the birds which lived in the trees and bushes had been eating lots of insects!

Di Inggris ada peraturan untuk industri pertanian diharuskan menanam tanaman di kawasan yang luas sehingga semua alat-alat besar untuk perkebunan dapat dengan leluasa keluar masuk. Akibatnya banyak pohon-pohon didalam semak-semak yang di ratakan dan dijadikan kawasan ladang perkebunan yang besar. Tetapi sayangnya banyak bibit-bibit tanaman yang mulai dimakan oleh serangga-serangga, dikarenakan semua burung-burung wallet banyak yang terbang berpindah tempat sehingga semua serangga-serangga sangat leluasa dan memakan semua bibit tanaman.



Many people do not care for wild animals, and think that the world would be better off without monkeys or snakes or leeches or bats or mosquitoes.

Why should we students help protect these plants and animals when so many people around us do not seem to care?

There are many good reasons.

We do not fully understand the ecosystem that helps support the trees, but we need the oxygen produced by them. So protecting the trees means it is also necessary to protect the animals, insects and plants.

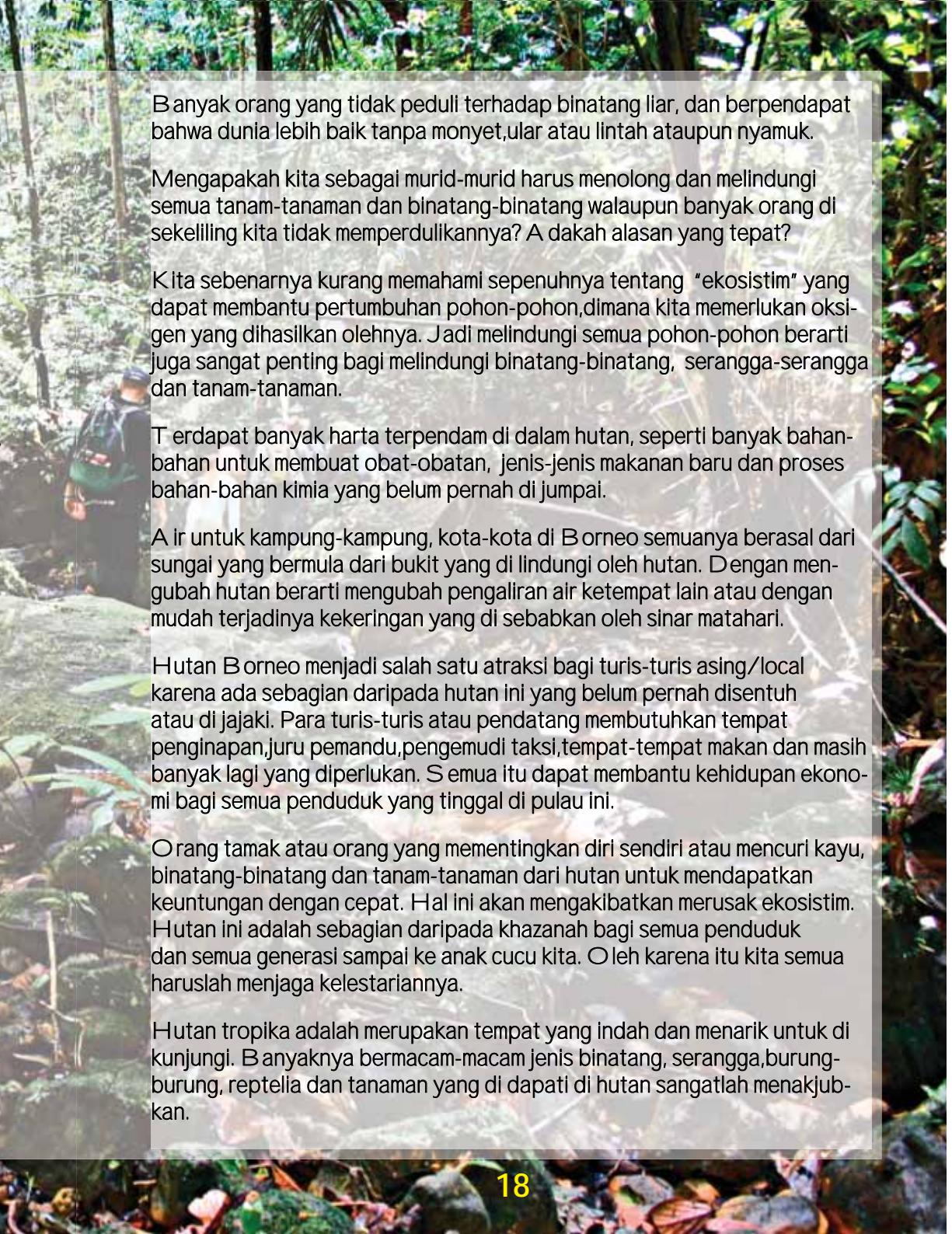
There are many hidden treasures in the forest - like sources of new medicines, new foods, and processes and chemicals not known before.

The water for the villages, towns and cities on Borneo comes almost completely from the rivers that start in these protected hills. Changing the forest would mean that the water we depend on may flow elsewhere, or simply be evaporated by the sun.

The forest makes Borneo attractive to tourists, because so few parts of the world have untouched rainforest like ours. Tourists need accommodation, guides, taxi drivers, restaurants and many other services, all of which will help the economy and the people who live on this island.

Greedy, selfish people want to steal the wood, the special animals and the plants to make a quick profit. This will spoil the fragile ecosystem. The forest is a treasure for all the people and all their children and grandchildren stretching on into the future. It needs protecting.

The forest is an exciting and interesting place. The number of different species of animals, insects, birds, reptiles and plants is amazing. If you take an interest, it will surprise and delight you. You will also find that walking on the marked trails in a forest park is a good way to keep you and your heart fit.



Banyak orang yang tidak peduli terhadap binatang liar, dan berpendapat bahwa dunia lebih baik tanpa monyet, ular atau lintah ataupun nyamuk.

Mengapa kita sebagai murid-murid harus menolong dan melindungi semua tanam-tanaman dan binatang-binatang walaupun banyak orang di sekeliling kita tidak memperdulikannya? A dahak alasan yang tepat?

Kita sebenarnya kurang memahami sepenuhnya tentang "ekosistem" yang dapat membantu pertumbuhan pohon-pohon, dimana kita memerlukan oksigen yang dihasilkan olehnya. Jadi melindungi semua pohon-pohon berarti juga sangat penting bagi melindungi binatang-binatang, serangga-serangga dan tanam-tanaman.

Terdapat banyak harta terpendam di dalam hutan, seperti banyak bahan-bahan untuk membuat obat-obatan, jenis-jenis makanan baru dan proses bahan-bahan kimia yang belum pernah di jumpai.

Air untuk kampung-kampung, kota-kota di Borneo semuanya berasal dari sungai yang bermula dari bukit yang dilindungi oleh hutan. Dengan mengubah hutan berarti mengubah pengaliran air ketempat lain atau dengan mudah terjadinya kekeringan yang di sebabkan oleh sinar matahari.

Hutan Borneo menjadi salah satu atraksi bagi turis-turis asing/local karena ada sebagian daripada hutan ini yang belum pernah disentuh atau di jajaki. Para turis-turis atau pendatang membutuhkan tempat penginapan, juru pemandu, pengemudi taksi, tempat-tempat makan dan masih banyak lagi yang diperlukan. Semua itu dapat membantu kehidupan ekonomi bagi semua penduduk yang tinggal di pulau ini.



Orang tamak atau orang yang mementingkan diri sendiri atau mencuri kayu, binatang-binatang dan tanam-tanaman dari hutan untuk mendapatkan keuntungan dengan cepat. Hal ini akan mengakibatkan merusak ekosistem. Hutan ini adalah sebagian daripada khazanah bagi semua penduduk dan semua generasi sampai ke anak cucu kita. Oleh karena itu kita semua haruslah menjaga kelestariannya.

Hutan tropika adalah merupakan tempat yang indah dan menarik untuk dikunjungi. Banyaknya bermacam-macam jenis binatang, serangga, burung-burung, reptilia dan tanaman yang dapat di hutan sangatlah menakjubkan.

We need the forest. The forest needs us.

We know now how easily mistakes can be made when people do not have full knowledge of their environment.

As we live on this precious island, let us help make it the best it can be.

Good things we can do are to:

- a. plant trees, especially if we join a group that is planting in the forest;
- b. take care of new trees, because they find it hard to grow in their first few years;
- c. take care of the water, by not polluting it and by helping to clean up;
- d. take care of the air, by using less fuel, and by using less electricity;
- e. be thoughtful about fire; never be careless with it near trees;
- f. learn about animals and plants; maybe grow something interesting;
- g. always take your rubbish home to dispose of it properly;
- h. think, "The world is my neighbourhood; I will be a good neighbour;"
- i. read and research about your home island, Borneo. . .

Replant the forest.

In many different parts of Borneo forest trees are being planted, thanks to the Million Trees project launched by the International School Brunei in 2007.

Businesses, schools, Government departments and individuals are making a difference in renewing damaged forest by raising funds to provide the trees and ensure their care for two years after planting.

See all that has been happening and find out how you can help, by checking out the website www.million-trees.org

You will be surprised at all the activity - but your help is needed too!



Fill your head with information and ideas.

Some useful books and websites:

The Seashore Life of the Brunei Heart of Borneo (8 books) by McIlroy and others

Some Common Plants and Animals in Brunei Darussalam by Thurman and Cheong

The Last Rainforests by Mitchell Beazley

A Tropical Rainforest (Belalong) by Cranbrook and Edwards

Wild Borneo by Garbutt and Prudente

In your school library wildlife and plants can be found with the numbers:

508.5953 Sabah, 508.5954 Sarawak, 508.5955 Brunei, 508.5983 Kalimantan

http://www.panda.org/what_we_do/where_we_work/borneo_forests/

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/fco-in-action/casestudies/borneo-rainforest>

<http://www.wildsingapore.com/news/20060304/060427-1.htm>

<http://savetheorangutan.org/visit-bos-in-borneo/>

<http://www.million-trees.org>

<http://www.cfbt.org/heartofborneo>

Ask your school librarian and do your own web searches . . .

Glossary

unique	animals are unique to Borneo if found nowhere else
contribute	when we contribute we give something or some service
benefit	a benefit is something that is good and improves your life
rely on	depend on (durians need bats to pollinate their flowers)
endangered	an endangered animal is dying out, becoming extinct
unrepaired	broken but not fixed, not made good
interconnected	connected with each other; made up of connected things
regrow	grow again
forest-covered	(a large area of land) covered with many trees
life-giving	giving something that allows life to continue
massive	very large; enormous
infertile	infertile land has no nutrients to help plants grow in it
moist	damp, slightly wet
sparrows	small birds that eat seeds
soak up	take something inside and hold it there (as a sponge does)



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