Rainforest friends

The Mescot project aims to help the indigenous people of Sabah generate a sustainable livelihood while helping to preserve the forest and its treasures.

Rizauddin Ibrahim finds there’s so much to see and do on this ecotourism adventure.

A boat trip along the Kinabatangan River is the best way to see wildlife in the area.

A patch of remaining Silvinita Molesta, the water plant that once engulfed Tanggo Lake.

PHOTOS BY RIZA UDDIN IBRAHIM
To the Orang Sungei, or indigenous people who live along the Kinabatangan River in Sabah, the river and the forest are important life-lines. They are sources from which to gather food, medicine, and products of trade.

Aware of the necessity to preserve these valuable resources, the Orang Sungei community of Batu Puteh started the Mescot initiative in 1996. Mescot, an acronym for Model of Environment Sustainable Community Tourism, is a project designed to protect the remaining rainforest and the indigenous people's cultural heritage, while at the same time creating an alternative method to generate income for the indigenous people.

One of the methods is through the Batu Puteh Village ecotourism and homestay programme, which is also the home base of Mescot. Eager to experience this ecotourism programme for myself, I take a flight to Sandakan with four friends. The TREC lodging is low impact and eco-friendly.

The entrance to Tungog Rainforest Eco Camp

The waters of Tungog Lake have only just been rescued from a type of water plant, the Salvinia Molesta, which nearly overwhelmed it. The water plant invaded the lake after massive floods in 2001. Within a short period of 16 months, it had completely covered the lake, choking the critical wetlands of the lake.

The Mescot team had almost completely removed the plants but, it is a continuous battle as the plants grow back easily, very fast, doubling in size every three days. I could see some patches of Salvinia Molesta on the lake's surface.

The Kinabatangan River.

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The accommodation units are 10 basic elevated huts called Live-in Observation Platforms that can accommodate two people, and which are basic but clean. To minimise the carbon footprint, there is no generator for electricity. Instead, car batteries are used to power a series of small LED lights to illuminate the camp at night.

The simplicity of the camp's facilities enhances a visitor's experience of the sights, sounds and smells of the Borneo Rainforest.

We are pleasantly surprised to find ourselves settling in so easily, attuned to the environment which comes alive with the sounds of the rainforest's denizens.

WILDLIFE DISCOVERY

Manning the camp are three cheerful staff. One of them is our guide who excels in explaining about the birds, squirrels, lizards and other small animals. With his help, we are even able to closely observe a pygmy squirrel and a bird with bright feathers, the Red-napped Trogan; they seem oblivious to human presence in their midst.

Around our camp we catch sight of some of the many creatures that live in the forests of the Kinabatangan floodplain, an area with the largest concentration of wildlife in the Southeast Asian region. Seeing wildlife is our main agenda. A trip up the river at dawn or dusk is the best opportunity to see them and this is included in our Mescot itinerary.

On our river expeditions, the Proboscis monkeys and long-tail macaques are common sights in this forest. There are also monitor lizards, otters and squirrels.

The Kinabatangan Forest teems with birds too. Perched high on the trees of the riverbank, or flying overhead, are hornbills of various species. We are lucky to chance upon the Winkle Hornbill, Oriental Pipe Hornbill and Black Hornbill.

On the river level, there are wader and water birds. We also easily spot egrets, herons. Oriental Darters and the Stock-billed kingfisher.

Other birds are the Serpent eagle, Red and black Broadbill and Storm stork.

Not content with our river trip, we go for a night walk in the forest adjacent to the camp. We come across a fish owl and interesting creepy crawlies like the whip scorpion, centipedes, lantern bug and tree frogs.

We also spot sleeping birds like the White-rumped Shama and the Black-backed Kingfisher. But the climax of our night walk is when we spot a leopard cat, which according to the camp staff, is the first sighting in the camp area.

GIVING BACK TO NATURE

But the best part about participating in the Mescot eco-tourism programme is that we actually get to take part in conservation efforts in restoring the Kinabatangan Forest.

After our morning wildlife observation river cruise, we take a boat ride to the replanting plot. Armed with machetes, we clear the grass and weeds around the newly planted saplings.

On another day, we cruise to another side of Tungog Lake, and plant 24 saplings in a new plot. Although what we do is only a small contribution compared to the more than 100,000 trees already planted under the Mescot initiative, we feel a sense of achievement.

When we go for walks, we wound our way past tall trees along the jungle trail. We hope the saplings we planted will, in the future, become part of a new prime forest.

traveltimes@nstp.com.my
Sandakan’s other attractions

**SEPILOK’S RAINFOREST DISCOVERY CENTRE**

Botanists or anyone interested in plants will find the Rainforest Discovery Centre run by the Sabah Forestry Department most fascinating. The main highlights of this attraction within the Kabili-Sepilok Forest Reserve are the Rainforest Exhibition Hall, canopy walkway and Plant Discovery Garden. There are also networks of trails into the rainforest.

Its Rainforest Exhibition Hall offers a quick lesson on the different types of forests in Sabah, its unique plants, and the animals they support.

At the Plant Discovery Garden, plants are divided into various sections ranging from commercial plants like rubber and palm trees to medicinal plants like mini asunci and tongkat ali.

There are also a collection of orchids, pitcher plants, heliconias and helado. But the plant that really catches my attention is the Kelumpang Sarawak or wild almond tree that bears clusters of striking red fruit on its bark.

There is also a 150-metre-long canopy walkway, which at 25 metres above ground, give unparalleled views of the forest. On this walkway, visitors can see the tallest of rainforest trees, with the sounds of birds and insects completing the rainforest experience.

I am delighted when an eagle suddenly swoops down from a nearby tree-tops and whooshes past my head.

Naturally, I wish to see a variety of animals in this rainforest, but it is extremely hard to spot a large animal.

I also see a Peacock’s Pheasant during my walk along the forest trail. There are also a flying lizard, horn spider and crab spider.