



## Research project of counterparts funded at UNJA

Name	Counterpart	Title
Revis Asra	B06	Diversity of dragon's blood palm ( <i>Daemonorops spp.</i> ) in Bukit Duabelas National Park, Sumatra, Indonesia

### Background and methods

Bukit Duabelas National Park (TNBD) is one of the habitats of the dragon's blood palm (*Daemonorops spp.*) which has its name from the red resin. The resin is a non-timber forest product of high economic value as it can be used as dye or for medicinal purpose. There are 115 genera of the genus *Daemonorops* but only 12 of which belong to the group of dragon's blood palm. The resin is extracted from the fruits by the indigenous Anak Dalam tribe and then sold to local traders. The large number of rivers and streams in the TNBD provides a suitable habitat for dragon's blood palms. The objectives of this research were to identify the species, the number of clumps per plots, the number of individuals per clump, to classify the age of each clump, to map the distribution of each individual/clump, and to analyse possibilities for cultivation to support economic benefits for the Anak Dalam tribe. We used purposive random sampling methods within the four EForTS core plots in TNBD (BF1–4) and in Rotan Jernang demonstration plot within the National Park which is a protected area for dragon's blood palms.



**Figure 1.** Revis Asra – studying the diversity of dragon's blood palm (*Daemonorops spp.*) in Bukit Duabelas National Park, Sumatra, Indonesia.

### Results

*Daemonorops spp.* was absent from all EForTS core plots, but one clump of 15 individuals of the species *Daemonorops draco* was found in the demoplot. Ten of the 15 individuals were female, what was indicated by the fruit of the dioecious plants. Three of the plants classified as 'youngest', five individuals as 'young', two individuals as 'mature', and two individuals as 'aged'.