



Research project of counterparts funded at UNJA

| Name | Counterpart | Title |
|---|-------------|---|
| Revis Asra, Joko Ridho Witono (LIPI), Elva Gemita (PT REKI) | Z01 | Conservation of Dragon's Blood Palm (<i>Daemonorops</i> spp.) in Harapan Rainforest, Jambi |

Introduction

A non-timber product of Indonesian forests that is very valuable is the red resin obtained from the fruit of *Daemonorops* spp. This resin is used as a coloring, as an anticoagulant for blood, and also pharmaceutically against various ailments (diarrhea, tumor, and viral and microbial diseases) (Gupta et al., 2007). The distribution of species in the genus *Daemonorops* is mostly the tropics and subtropics of southeastern Asia. It is rare and, according to the IUCN red list species (2006), included in the list of threatened species. The habitat of *Daemonorops* spp. is near rivers. The objectives of this study were to (1) establish an inventory of Dragon's blood palm (*Daemonorops* spp.), to (2) analyze the sex ratio of *Daemonorops* spp sex ratio, to (3) assess the number of individuals per clump, to (4), analyse the growth rate in each clump, and to (5) create a demonstration plot of Dragon's blood palm near the forest education facility in Harapan Rainforest.

Methodology

This study used survey methods and data collection was carried out by the method of purposive sampling. The identification of the *Daemonorops* spp. from the Forest Ecosystem Restoration area was conducted in Herbarium Bogoriense.

Result

We located as many as 43 clumps. These consisted of: 17 clumps of *Daemonorops draco*, 17 of *Daemonorops didymophylla* and 9 of *Daemonorops micracantha*. In addition we located a fourth species the scientific name of which is still in doubt. All four species produce red resin.

The sex ratios of the three named species were (male:female) *D. draco* (1:1.8), *D. didymophylla* (1.84:1) and *D. micracantha* (1:2).

The tree species most commonly found in association with Dragon's blood palm were *Thottea corymbosa*, *Psicotria pridifolia*, *Uvaria* sp., *Bhesa paniculata*, *Dacryodes rostrata*, *Ginothroces axillaris*, *Nephellium cuspidatum*, and *Palaquium sumatrana*.

Harapan Rainforest Dragon's blood palm was planted in the Forest Education facility of Jambi University. Two species were planted, *D. draco* and *D. didymophylla*. Dragon's Blood Palm is a source of income for Orang Rimba (indigenous people) living in the Harapan rainforest area. It is hoped that these plantings will lead to an increase in the number of Dragon's blood palm in this area and so increase the income of Orang Rimba.