

Tigers are the Apex Predator In the Sumatra Food Chain

In November 2020, PT Agincourt Resources (PTAR) together with related parties were involved in the effort to release 'Sri Nabila', a juvenile tigress. Sri Nabila had wandered around and then into Tapus Sipagabu Village, Aek Bilah District, South Tapanuli Regency. She was captured to protect her and residents and the livestock of the village.

After three months of care and supervision by the BKSDA team (Natural Resources Conservation Center of the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry), 'Sri Nabila' was ready to be released into the Kappi area, a protected forest of Gunung Leuser National Park, Gayo Lues, Aceh. About 500km away.

PTAR provided helicopters and pilots to take 'Sri Nabila' to the Kappi area as the area is not reachable by car. Tigers are top predators that control the population of prey animals below and balance the food chain in the ecosystem.



EVERY SPECIES HAS THE RIGHT TO LIVE AND BE PROTECTED

Since 2014, PTAR has been involved **with** and actively supports efforts to rescue, care and release protected and un-protected wildlife. PTAR also actively cooperates with North Sumatra's BKSDA and environmentalist institutions, **who outreach** to the public about the importance of maintaining balance **within a dynamic** ecosystem.

Below is a list of treated and released animals where PTAR was involved in providing support:

1. Sunda Pangolin (pictured right)
2. Pigtail monkey
3. Long-tail monkey
4. White ape (White fluffy monkey)
5. Baby leopard
6. Slow loris
7. Sumatran tiger



The Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*) according to the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) is on the verge of extinction and is threatened with extinction if trade in Pangolin continues without regulation. In Indonesia, Pangolin are included in the list of protected animals and hunting and trading of these animals is illegal in Indonesia.

Unfortunately the Pangolin Trade is putting the Sunda Pangolin at risk as it is used in Traditional Medicine in mostly north east Asia. Pangolin scales appear in official TM pharmacopoeia and there is a legal trade for the scales in some countries.

Pangolin scales are made of hard keratin which is very effective in protecting them from predators. When threatened, pangolins will roll themselves into a ball. Large predators such as lions, tigers, and leopards will give up when trying to eat them.

This self-defence does not protect them from humans and ironically the Pangolin's defensive position makes them easier to catch by humans.