

Animals Emerge in the Reforestation Area

The presence of animal species in this reforestation area formed a new ecosystem and proves the success of replanting. These animal species that emerge in the new forest are:

1. Rufous-tailed tailorbird (*Orthotomus sericeus*),
2. Purple-naped sunbird (*Hypogramma hypogrammicum*),
3. Oriental magpie-robin (*Copsychus saularis*),
4. Black-naped monarch (*Hypothymis azurea*),
5. Fluffy-backed tit-babbler (*Macronous ptilosus*)
6. Common green frog (*Hylarana erythraea*),
7. Asian common toad (*Duttaphrynus melanostictus*),
8. Asian common frog (*Hylarana nicobariensis*),
9. File-eared tree frog (*Polypedates ottilopus*),
10. Common tree frog (*Polypedates leucomystax*),
11. Long-tailed macaque,
12. Reticulated python,
13. Sumatran Serow (*Capricornis sumatraensis*)
14. Asian forest tortoise (*Manouria emys*) and
15. Asiatic softshell turtle (*Amyda cartilagenia*).

ENRICHMENT OF LOCAL TREES IN NURSERIES FROM INDIGENOUS FORESTS

The trees are Terap, Kemayau, Evergreen, Camphor, Silk, Hibiscus, Illipe nut, Durian, Toba frankincense trees.



Terap



Kemayau



Evergreen

EACH SPECIES HAS AN IMPORTANT ROLE

The existence of birds in an ecosystem is very important as a counterbalance to the environment because birds have a role as seed breakers, pollinators, pest predators and one of the top predators (Apex predator). As one component of the ecosystem, birds have a reciprocal relationship and interdependence on their environment, this situation can be seen from the food chain and life webs that form a living system with other ecosystem components such as plants. It also acts as an indicator of a healthy environment, the presence of various types of birds in the area makes the area quite good.



Amphibians function as predators of various insects or insect larvae. By controlling the underlying population, amphibians play an important role in the food chain. Another important function, amphibians is capable to act as a bio-indicators of an environmental damage. In recent years, researchers have realized that especially at the egg stage and tadpoles, amphibians are very sensitive to the environmental damage.



FROGS AND TOADS DIFFERENCES

Toads are broad and large, the skin is dry, thick and leathery and the legs are relatively short. When jumping the frog is not too far away. It usually comes from the "Bufonidae" family and is easy to find anywhere. You could say these animals are adaptable and resistant to "disturbances" around them.

Frogs are slim with wet or moist skin, slimy, thin and smooth. Frogs also have longer legs, so they can jump farther. In addition, the hind legs are webbed so that some breeds are excellent swimmers.



Chiromantis nauli is a new species of frog discovered by two LIPI researchers; Riyanto & Kurniati in 2014 in the Nauli Bay area, Sibolga, North Sumatra. This species has plain yellowish-brown skin, white on the belly and has no membranes between the fingers.

230

Amount of natural extracts of local flora species sown in nursery facilities.

310

Amount of grain taken from native vegetation and sown in nursery facilities.

142

A number of amphibians and reptiles species in the Batangtoru forest.