



Figure 1. Endau Rompin National Park context, Peninsular Malaysia's second largest national park; the largest National Park - Taman Negara – is also shown



Figure 2. Malaysian Tiger; Endau Rompin's flagship species and Malaysia's national emblem



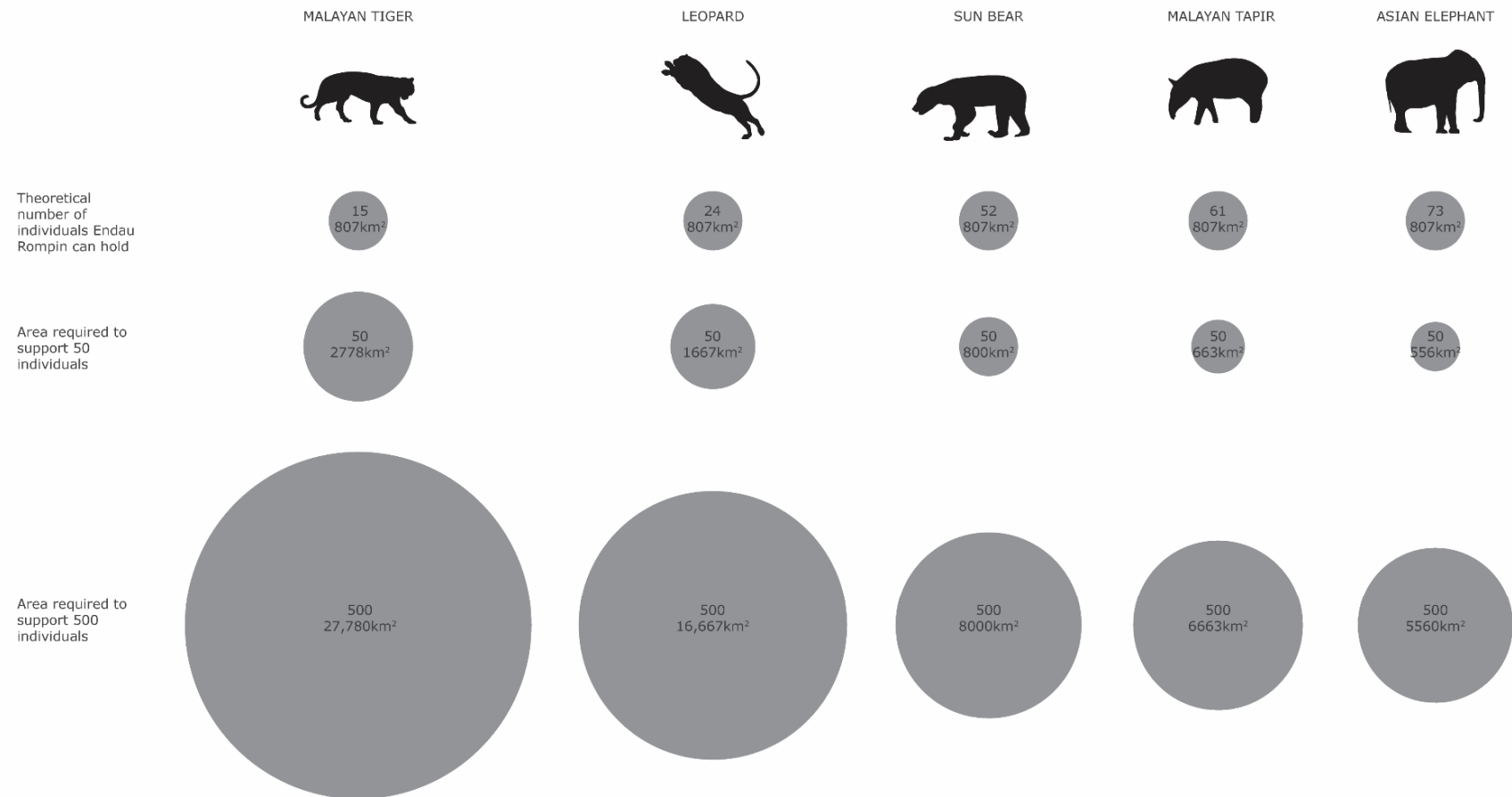


Figure 3. Sungai Endau near Kampung Peta on the eastern margin of Endau Rompin National Park





Figure 4. Spectacular Upeh Guling waterfalls, Endau Rompin National Park



N.B. The above estimates are taken from the following references – Augeri, 2005; Clements et al., 2010; Hedges et al., 2015; Kawanishi & Sunquist, 2004; Meijaard et al., 2005; Rayan & Linkie, 2015; Traeholt & Sanusi, 2009; Wong, 2006

Figure 5. Habitat requirements to support viable populations of key macrofauna (N.B. for short-term survival - that is over the next few generations - the minimum number of breeding animals is assumed to be an effective population size of 50; for long-term survival, however, a minimum effective size of 500 individuals is recommended [Frankel and Soule, 1981])

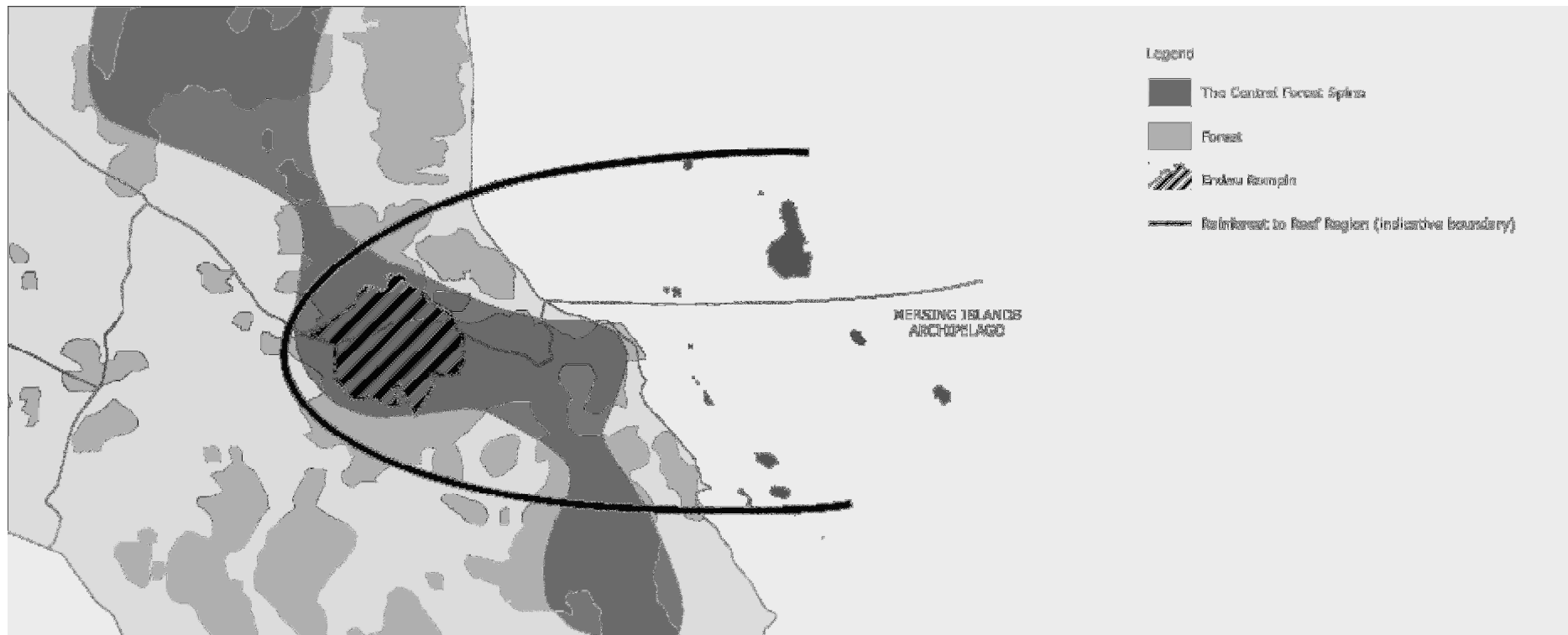


Figure 6. Malaysia's new '*Rainforest to Reef Region*' is envisaged as a wider strategic development zone based around ecotourism, stretching from the Park's Western boundary, across the coastal plain to the South China Sea, and then offshore to the Mersing Islands



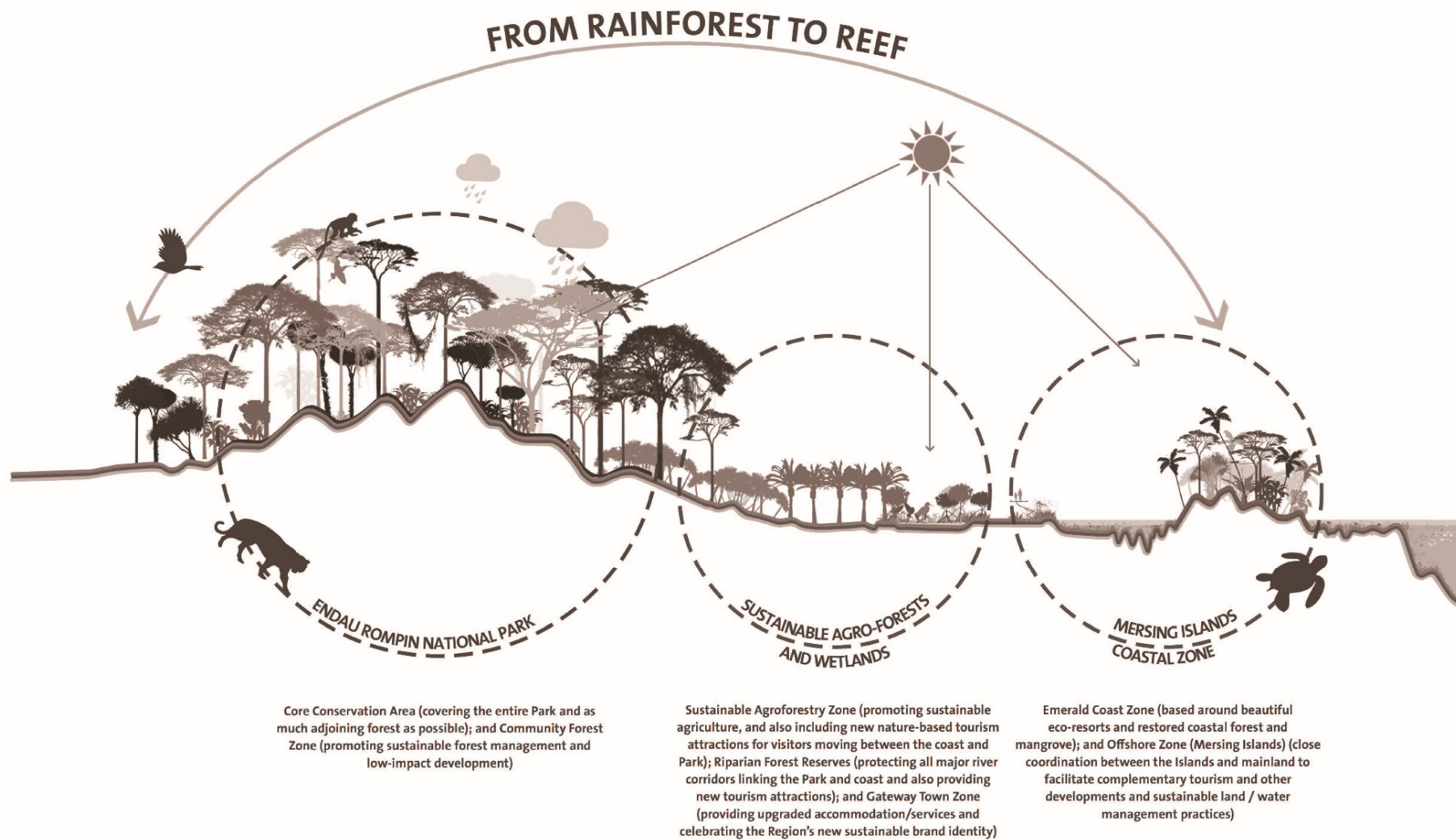


Figure 7. From Rainforest to Reef - zoning strategy