Figure 1. Endau Rompin National Park context, Peninsula 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
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

Core Conservation Area (covering the entire Park and as much adjoining forest as possible); and Community Forest Zone (promoting sustainable forest management and low-impact development)

Sustainable Agroforestry Zone (promoting sustainable agriculture, and also including new nature-based tourism attractions for visitors moving between the coast and Park); Riparian Forest Reserves (protecting all major river corridors linking the Park and coast and also providing new tourism attractions); and Gateway Town Zone (providing upgraded accommodation/services and celebrating the Region's new sustainable brand identity)

Emerald Coast Zone (based around beautiful eco-resorts and restored coastal forest and mangrove); and Offshore Zone (Mersing Islands) (close coordination between the Islands and mainland to facilitate complementary tourism and other developments and sustainable land/water management practices)