SEEDBALLS

Exploring Its Potential For Alternative Planting Strategies In Elevating Forest Landscape Restoration Effort For Sarawak, Malaysia

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TABLE OF CONTENT

OBJECTIVES

OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT

WHAT IS SEEDBALL

TRIAL PLOT

RESULTS

SUSTAINABILITY

CONCLUSION

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ACHIEVEMENTS

INTRODUCTION



FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION SARAWAK GOVERNMENT COMMITMENT

OBJECTIVES OF FLR IN SARAWAK

1 To enrich logged-over areas with high-value timber species

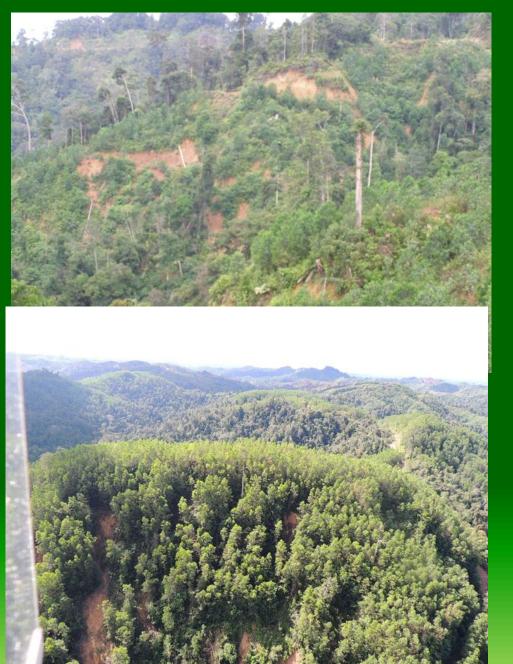
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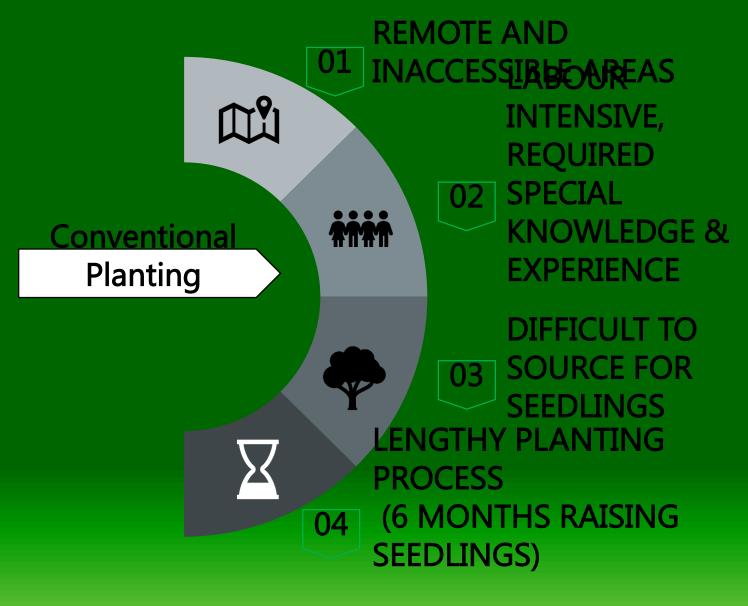
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To alleviate livelihood of forest-dependent communities

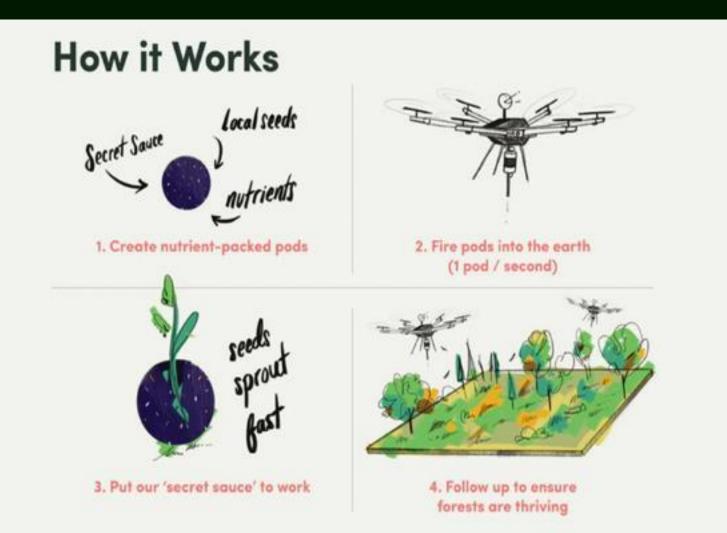
To reduce pressure on natural forests by shifting timber production towards plantations of fast-growing species

CHALLENGES OF FLR





ALTERNATIVE SOLUTION









(7)

OBJECTIVES

OBJECTIVES

To develop a new planting method in achieving time and cost-saving



01

To fast-track the rehabilitation and reforestation effort especially in inaccessible forest areas



To generate forestry-related revenue through commercialization and mass production of seed balls

INITIATIVES

Creation of Sarawak's designer seed-bombs known as SaraBom



Use of drone to maneuver precision planting where reach is limited



Engagement of forestry-related industries and local community



OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT



May, 2021

Sarawak's "designer seed-ball" @ SaraBom project was initiated to speed up the goal of growing and expanding Sarawak's forest cover.



SEED BALL COMPOSITION



300,000 seed balls of six indigenous forest tree species were deployed in 2022

Neolarmackia cadamba, Nauclea orientalis, Duabanga moluccana, Cratoxylum arborescens, Syzygium grande, and Campnosperma coriaceum



SaraBom - improved biological capacity resulting in healthy plant growth, increase germination percentage, and increase seed resistance to predators & harsh environments.



SEEDBALL/EARTH BALL/NENDO DANGO

TESTED COMPOSITION MIXTURE OF SEEDBALLS

Clay as binder

Compost

Premix mixture

(coco peat, burnt soil, river sand, burnt husk, rich humus, charcoal powder)

Soil

Water



NURSERY TRIALS

COMPOSITION TRIALS



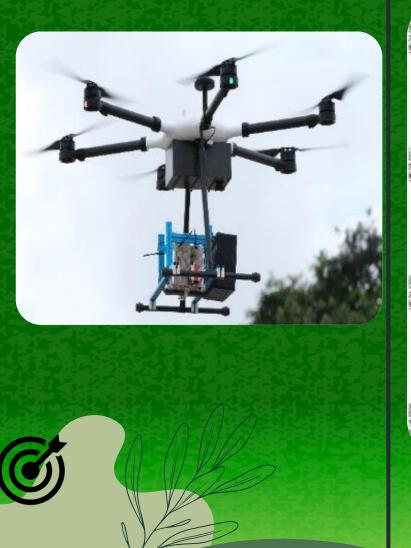


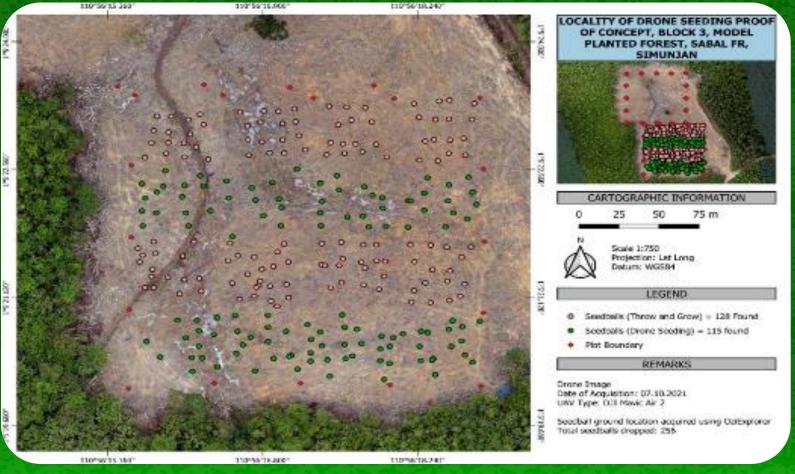


TRIAL PLOT



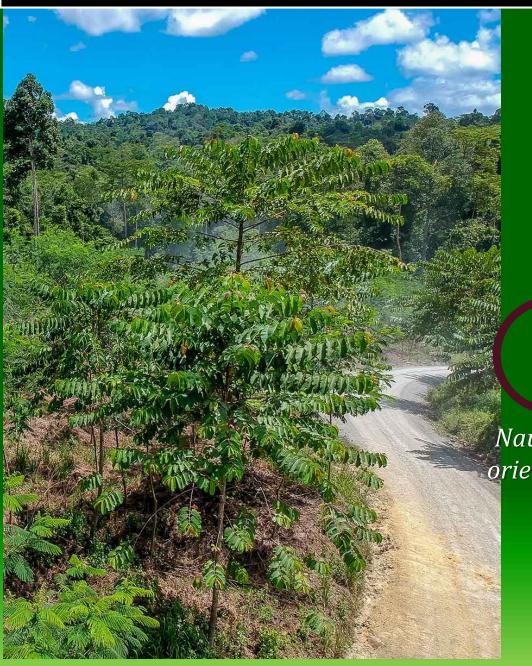
IMPLEMENTATION TRIAL

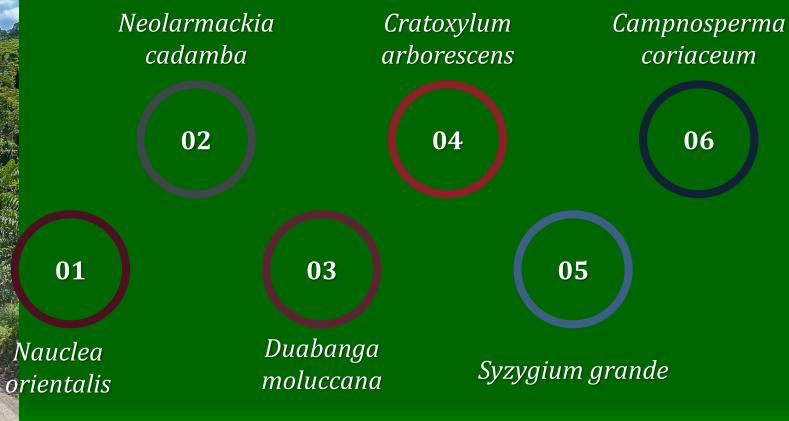






TESTED TREE SPECIES





RESULTS

WHAT SPECIES MANAGED TO EMERGE?



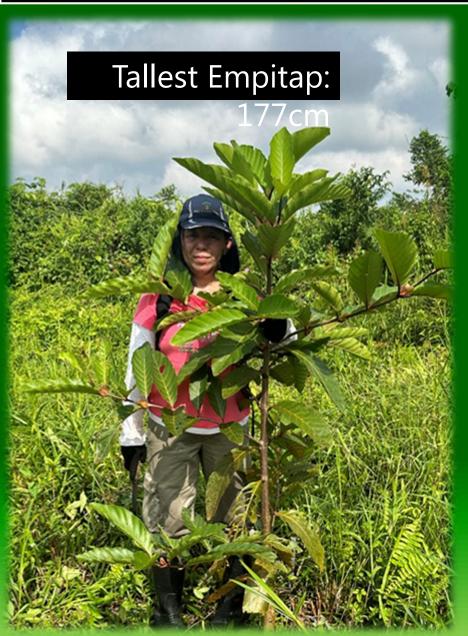
Nauclea orientalis Common name: Empitap

Neolamarckia cadamba Common name: Kelampayan

Cratoxylum arborescens Common name: Geronggang

Duabanga moluccana Common name: Sawih

Nauclea orientalis Common name: Empitap



Mostfoundspeciesgerminatingintheresearch area.

Native species that is adaptive in various types of vegetation.

According to Riany et al., 2018, this species can be the best choice for a replantation program in the riverside area.

Empitap seedlings were able to grow in lower soil area which are prone to be water-logged.



Nauclea orientalis Common name: Empitap





Healthily growing Empitap seedlings.



Cratoxylum arborescens Common name: Geronggang



Healt	hy	and	
robus	st		
Geronggang			
trees			
observed in			
the	res	earch	
area.			



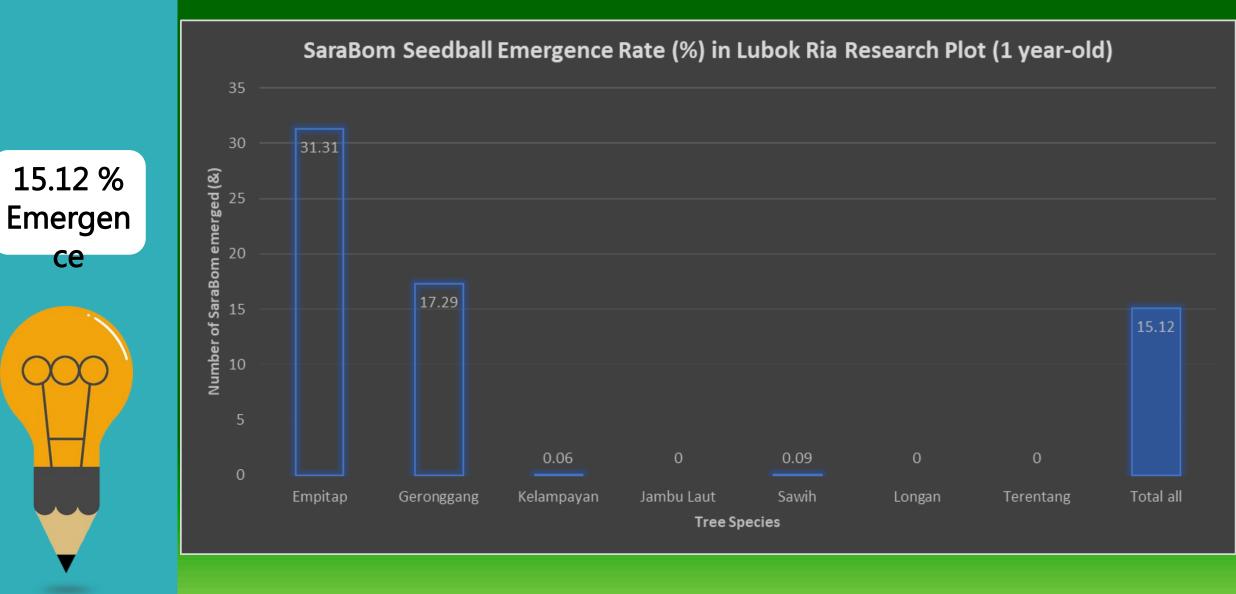
Neolamarckia cadamba Common name: Kelampayan

Duabanga moluccana Common name: Sawih



- Kelampayan and sawih were observed to occur in a lesser number as compared to Empitap and Geronggang.
- However, the number of seedlings emerging was seen increasing as more maintenance work are done

EMERGENCE RATE (%)



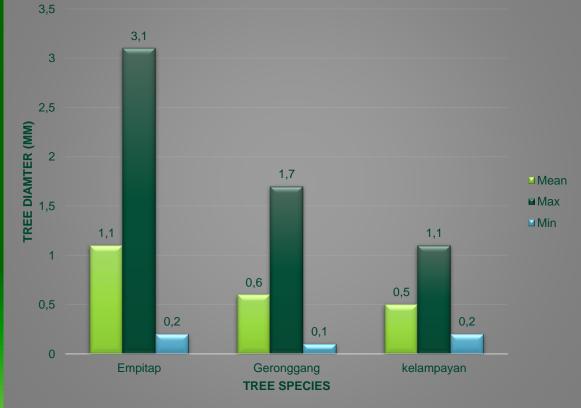


TREE GROWTH ASSESSMENT

Height of tree species (cm)



Diameter of tree species (cm)



Mean ■Max ■Min

GERMINATION TESTS CONDUCTED IN THE LABORATORY COMPARE TO THE FIELD

Germination Rate (%)			
Species	Laboratory (Control)	Lubuk Ria (Field)	
Empitap	80.5	31.31	
Geronggang	30 - 60	17.29	
Kelampayan	50-90	0.06	
Jambu Laut	42.8	0	
Terentang	N/A	0	
Sawih	* 12.34 – 30.17 seedlings/da y	0.09	
Longan	70	0	
* No study found on germination rate of Terentang and Sawih			



SUSTAINABILITY





Promoting Social Forestry



SUSTAINABLE GOALS



END DEFORESTATION AND RESTORE DEGRADED FORESTS

By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.

TARGET 1.2 REDUCE POVERTY BY AT LEAST 50%



By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions. Local communities hired as workers in FDS nurseries

Daily paid workers in planting and maintenance activities

Purchase of seeds/seedlings/wildings

Transport rental, homestay services

Agroforestry projects



Engagementoflocalcommunitiesinassistingtheprocessesofseedballofpreparationandforestseedsourcing.seed







Encourage Environmental Awareness In The Younger Generation.





Daily-paid for planting and











CONCLUSION



DIGITAL PLANTING TECHNOLOGY : SUCCESSFULLY DEVELOPED SARABOM WHICH IS INTEGRATED WITH DRONE FOR ALTERNATIVE PLANTING METHOD

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY : INCREASE FORESTED AREAS FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT ECONOMIC PROPERITY: ALTERNATIVE REVENUE GENERATED FOR THE LOCAL COMMUNITY



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presented to

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Forest Department Sarawak

Innevation Title

SARABOM: Bridging Technology For Greening Malaysia





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2021

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