

In total, 82 tree families spanning over 261 genera were recorded, thus making this plant group the main contributor towards the total families recorded for DFR. Trees that were identified down to the species level (750 species) comprise of 77 tree families and 246 genera, with a total of 26 species identified to sub species or varieties. Of the 750 species identified, 15.2% (114 spp) has been assessed globally according to the IUCN criteria with 7.2% (54 spp) of tree species listed as globally threatened under IUCN as Vulnerable to Critically Endangered. By just studying the Dipterocarps, which makes up a major bulk of the tree species identified, if the secondary data is included, the total number of Critically Endangered Dipterocarp species is 31 (see Table 4.2).

At present, the national level conservation assessment under the Malaysian Plant Red List project mainly covers the Dipterocarpaceae family and other shared plant families found in both West and the East Malaysia. However, IUCN status for the other Bornean plant taxa and families are currently under studies. A total of 11 species assessed would have its global threat category downgraded to reflect the national conservation status (Departmental Report 2014: Appendix 5a, Table 6.2 (A)).

Based on Schedule 1 of the Forest Rules 1969, a total of 54 tree species from 11 tree families are strictly prohibited (Departmental Report 2014: Appendix 5, Table 2) from harvesting within gazetted forest reserves (FR). The prohibited species includes 14 tree species that have been assessed globally and its IUCN status assigned. This include 7 species listed as globally Vulnerable, 2 species listed as globally at Lower Risk - Conservation Dependent, and 5 species listed as globally at Lower Risk - Least Concern. The remaining 40 tree species that were identified to be protected under Schedule 1 of the Forest Rules 1969 have yet to be assessed using the IUCN criteria. Even though there are species that have been assessed as Least Concerned in the global IUCN assessment, the state's legislation and enactment will have to take precedence for such species.

Two species that were recorded in DFR are listed under CITES Appendix II. The species were from the Thymelaeaceae family, namely *Aquilaria beccariana* and *Aquilaria malaccensis*, and categorised as Vulnerable under IUCN and are totally protected under Schedule 1 of the Forest Rules 1969 from harvesting within gazetted forest reserves (FR).

In addition, two potential host plants for *Rafflesia* spp, such as *Tetrastigma diepenhorstii* and *Tetrastigma lanceolarium* were found during the HCV assessment. Though no record of finding any *Rafflesia* spp. in DFR, these climbers or host plants presence will be taken note as any species of the *Tetrastigma*, which are listed as totally protected under Schedule 1 of the Sabah Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997.