

OURLAND RESEARCH STATION

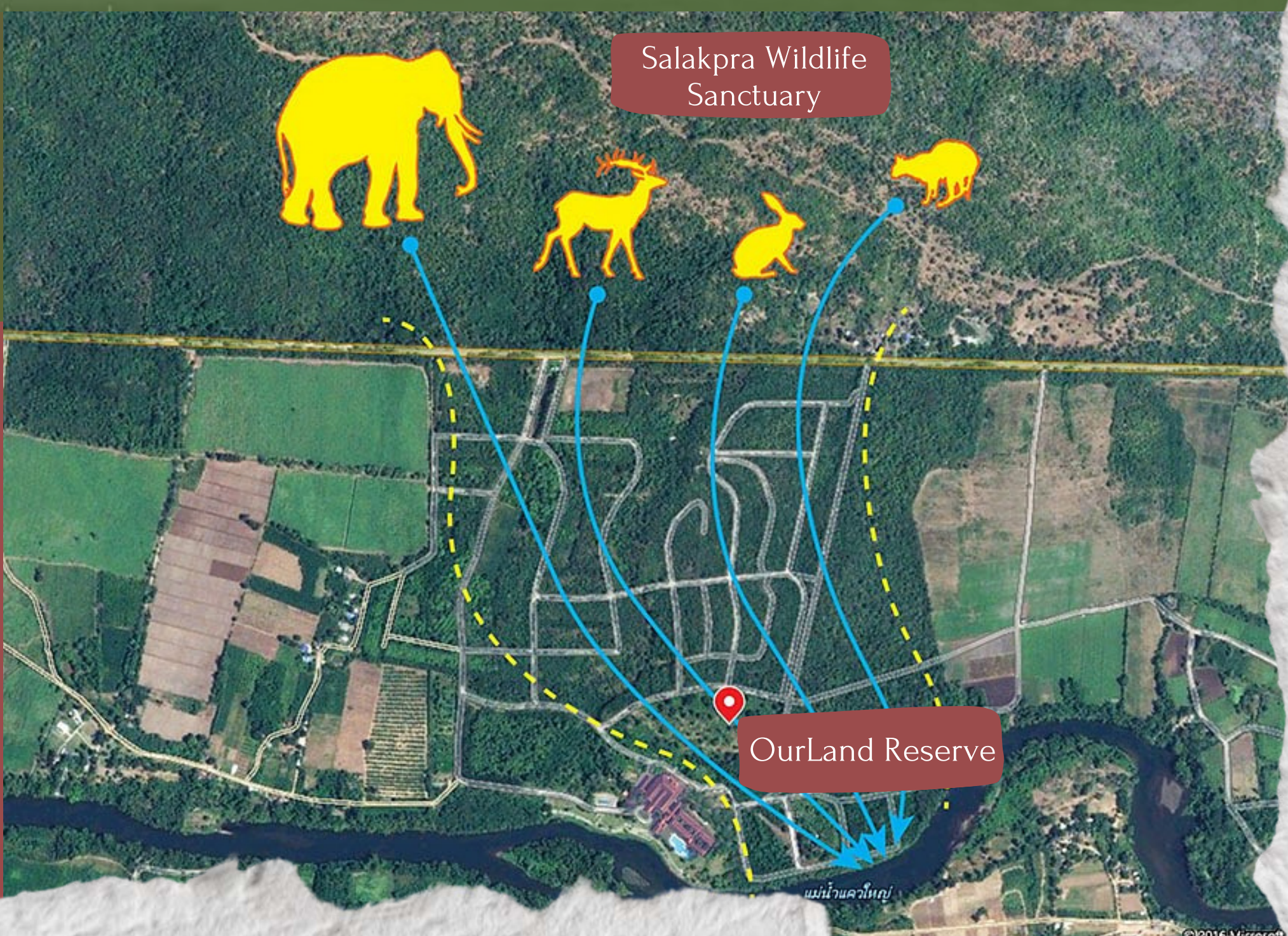


A Nature Conservation Effort
Kanchanaburi, Thailand &
Koh Yao Noi, Thailand





OurLand was founded in 2015 as one of Thailand's first privately managed wildlife reserves. Our mission is to expand wild spaces while promoting human-wildlife-coexistence.



The Story

The original OurLand reserve functions as a wildlife corridor, giving animals living in Salakphra Wildlife Sanctuary safe passage to a critical water source, the Kwaey Yai River.

In Kanchanaburi, we also operate an ecovillage, education center, and snake rescue center where we monitor wildlife, test nature-integrated living strategies, and bring conscious tourists and educational groups to learn about sustainability and the environment.

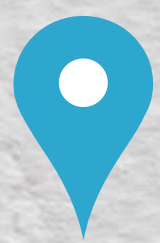




OurLand Reserve

is our primary location in Kanchanaburi located at the Southern tip of the Western Forest Complex, adjacent to Salakphra Wildlife Sanctuary - a region heavily impacted by habitat loss, degradation, and human-wildlife-conflict.

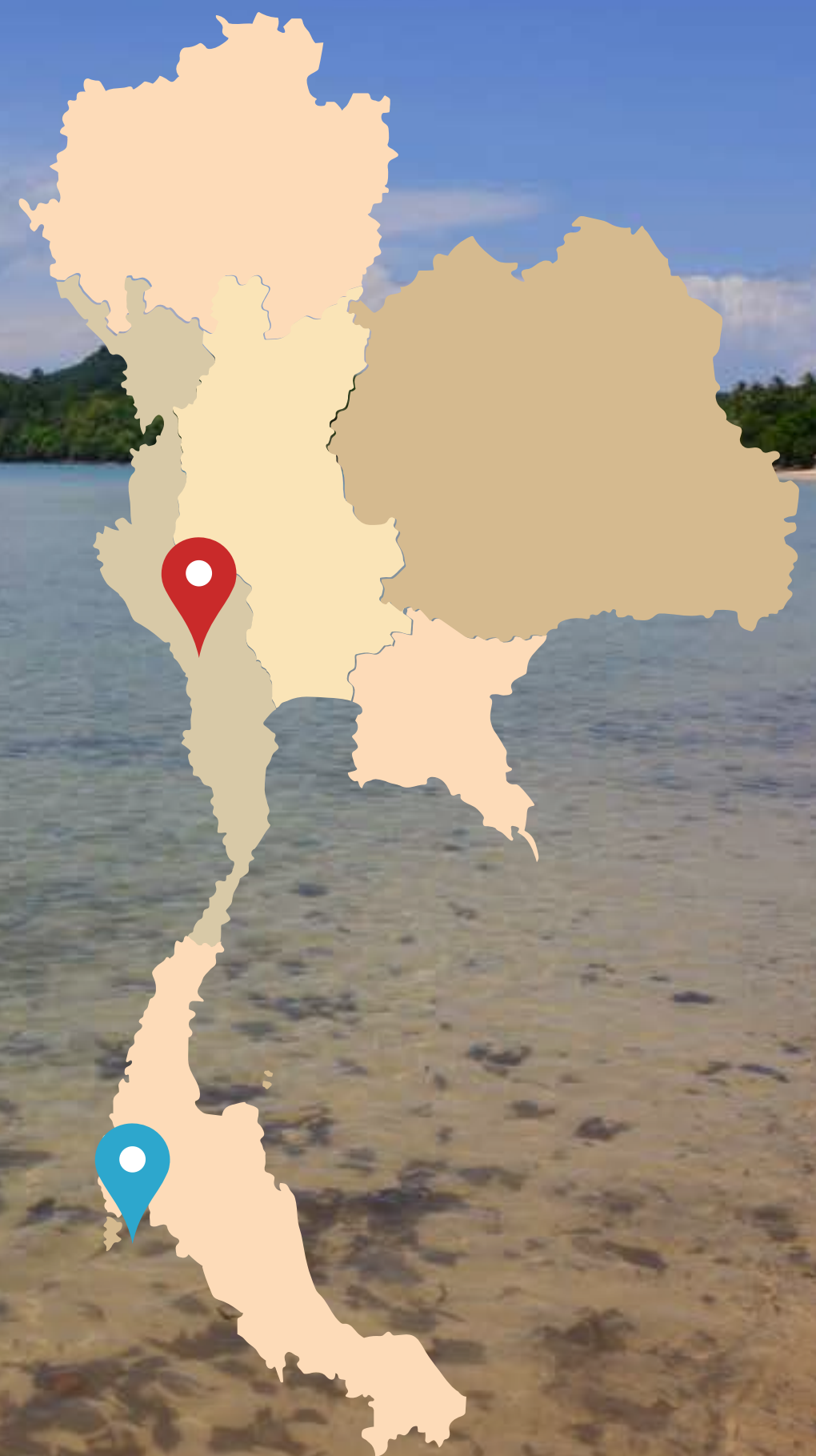
For more information about OurLand in Kanchanaburi, please visit ourlandthailand.org



OurLand Marine

is our newly formed marine and coastal conservation effort in Koh Yao Noi. Phang Nga bay is a UNESCO World Heritage Site characterized by limestone cliffs and rock formations, as well as mangrove forests and small islands.

For more information about OurLand Marine, please enquire via email





Regional Overview

Established in 1965, Salakpra was Thailand's first wildlife sanctuary, created to protect a rich forest fauna near the River Kwai. This 868km² stretch of land, made up of mixed deciduous, dipterocarp and dry evergreen forest, is known as the "southeastern arm" of the Western Forest Complex, functioning as a world renowned biodiversity hotspot. Its protection and regeneration is paramount to the continuation of the region's ecological, social, and economic wellbeing.



Habitat Fragmentation

From 1974 to 1980, the Srinagarind Dam was built on the Khwae Yai River. The dam's purpose was to regulate the river and to generate hydroelectric power. The dam inundated around 500 square kilometers of wildlife habitat in the Salakpra Wildlife Sanctuary upon its completion resulting in significant habitat fragmentation and the excising of 50km² prime elephant habitat for the relocation of villagers on the western side. In addition human settlement and industry encroached on the sanctuary from the east further narrowing it. These factors helped set in motion the regional human-elephant conflict we see today (see page 10).



In spite of its history of exploitation, Salakpra Wildlife Sanctuary, home to at least 352 wildlife species, continues to function as a critical area for biodiversity in Thailand, and is in need of further study.

Regional Forests

Three Predominant Forest Types

1: Mixed Deciduous

60% (515.13km²) of the Salakpra forested land is made up of mixed deciduous forest.

Common Tree Species:

High Canopy: Lagerstroemia tomentosa, Terminalia alata, T. Triptera, T. Bellirica, and Afzelia xylocarpa

Middle Canopy: Combretum quadrangulare, Careya sphaerica, Peltophorum pterocarpum, L. Floribunda, and L. Macrocarpa

2: Dry Dipterocarp

30% (257.56km²) of the Salakpra forested land cover is dry dipterocarp forest. This forest type exists above the canopy level of the mixed deciduous forest predominantly in Northern Salakpra.

Common Tree Species:

Shorea obtuse, S. Siamensis, Dipterocarpus obtusifolius, and D. tuberculatus.

3: Dry Evergreen

10% (85.86km²) of Salakpra's forested land is composed of dry evergreen forest. Like dry dipterocarp forest, this forest type grows in Northern Salakpra.

Common Tree Species:

High Canopy: D. turbinatus, Hopea ferrea, S. henryana, Anisoptera costata, and Mangifera caloneura.

Middle Canopy: Memecylon geddesianum, Memecylon cyaneum, ilicifolia. Walsura trichostemon, Dysoxylum andamanicum, and Hydnocarpus.



Human Elephant Conflict

HEC

Due to encroachment, logging, farming, and government neglect, habitat fragmentation within and outside of Salakpra Wildlife Sanctuary, as well as all over the planet where wild elephants are present, has lead to an increase in interactions between elephants and humans. These interactions are often detrimental for both elephant conservation and human welfare.

Crop Raiding

One of the most common HEC interactions is crop raiding. Crop raiding occurs when elephants, often in habitat-fragmented regions, damage plant crops cultivated by humans, by either feeding on or trampling them (Hill, 2017). As a result, elephants can be injured or killed by common elephant deterring techniques such as fireworks and human welfare is impacted as farmer yields are degraded, and humans are put at increased risk of harm through having close interactions with elephants.



Road Crossing

Another common HEC interaction is road crossing. When wild elephants leave their native habitats and enter human-dominated species, they often cross roads. Without proper singnage, management of road crossings in elephant territory, and safety measures to prevent speeding and to alert drivers in elephatn zones, both elephants and humans die of human-elephant collisions on the road.



Regional Birds



There are approximately 191 bird species in Salakpra. These commonly include the following:

- *Accipiter trivirgatus*
- *Aceros subruficollis*
- *Aegithina tiphia*
- *Amaurornis phoenicurus*
- *Anhinga melanogaster*
- *Anthracoceros albirostris*
- *Aviceda leuphotes*
- *Bubulcus ibis*
- *Buceros bicornis*
- *Centropus bengalensis*
- *Clamator coromandus*
- *Columbia Livia*
- *Copsychus malabaricus*
- *Corvus macrorhynchos*
- *Dicrurus hottentottus*
- *Eudynamys scolopaceus*
- *Gallus gallus*
- *Geopelia striata*
- *Glaucidium brodiei*
- *Glaucidium cuculoides*
- *Gracula religiosa*
- *Hypothymis azurea*
- *Oriolus chinensis*
- *Orthotomus sutorius*
- *Lophura leucomelanos*
- *Merops orientalis*
- *Microcarbo niger*
- *Muscicapa dauurica*
- *Orthotomus sutorius*
- *Pitta moluccensis*
- *Phaenicophaeus tristis*
- *Rhyticeros subruficollis*
- (ENDANGERED)
- *Rhinomyias brunneatus*
- (ENDANGERED)
- *Treron curvirostra*
- *Spilornis cheela*
- *Terpisphone affinis*
- *Upupa epops*
- *Vanellus indicus*

*It is important to note that although Thailand's Western Forest Complex is known to carry vulnerable and endangered bird species such as *Aceros nipalensis* and *Pavo muticus*, little research has been conducted confirming their presence in Salakpra Wildlife Sanctuary.

For more information about bird species present at OurLand, please see:
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1grAT4KCSn6GYNQxKURvW2SthB1aEaio0/view>

Regional Mammals



There are approximately 59 mammal species in Salakpra.
These include the following:

- *Bos gaurus* (ENDANGERED)
- *Bos javanicus*
- *Callosciurus erythraeus*
- *Canis aureus*
- *Cannomy's badius*
- *Capricornis milneedwardsii*
- *Cuon alpinus*
- *Elephas maximus*
- *Euroscaptor klossi*
- *Hylobates lar*
- *Hystrix brachyura*
- *Lepus peguensis*
- *Macaca fascicularis*
- *Martes flavigula*
- *Muntiacus feae*
- *Muntiacus vaginalis*
- *Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*
- *Pardofelis temminckii*
- *Prionailurus bengalensis*
- *Prionailurus viverrinus*
- *Rhizomys sumatrensis*
- *Rusa unicolor*
- *Trachypithecus phayrei*
- *Tupaia belangeri*
- *Viverra zibetha*

*It is important to note that although Thailand's Western Forest Complex is known to carry threatened species such as *Craseonycteris thonglongyai* and *Ursus malayanus*, little research has been conducted confirming their presence and the presence of other endangered and threatened birds in Salakpra Wildlife Sanctuary.



Regional Amphibians

According to research here are approximately 17 amphibian species in Salakpra. However, because this paper, like many on Salakpra, was conducted primarily on elephants and did not detail the amphibian species mentioned, the below species are based in citizen science data from iNaturalist regarding amphibian species in Kanchanaburi, Thailand.

- Polypedates megacephalus
- Duttaphrynus melanostictus
- Aloula pulchra
- Kaloula pulchra
- Fejervarya limnocharis
- Phrynoidis asper
- Limnonectes blythii (THREATENED)
- Occidozyga martensii
- Microhyla mukhlesuri
- Ingerophrynus parvus
- Amolops panhai
- Siamophryne troglodytes
- Microhyla heymonsi
- Microhyla pulchra
- Hylarana nigrovittata
- Rhacophorus kio
- Glyphoglossus molossus (THREATENED)
- Limnonectes doriae
- Odorrana livida
- Gracixalus seesom
- Kurixalus verrucosus
- Hylarana erythraea
- Microhyla butleri
- Occidozyga lima
- Leptobrachium smithi
- Limnonectes gyldenstolpei
- Ingerophrynus macrotis
- Ansonia inthanon
- Wijayarana melasma
- Wijayarana melasma
- Boulenophrys parva
- Ingerana tenasserimensis
- Ingerana tasanae (THREATENED)
- Xenophrys major
- Glyphoglossus guttulatus
- Limnonectes limborgi
- Rhacophorus bipunctatus
- Kaloula mediolineata (THREATENED)



Regional Flowering Plants

The below flower plant species are based in citizen science data from iNaturalist regarding plant species in Kanchanaburi, Thailand.

- Plumeria rubra
- Antana camara
- Allamanda cathartica
- Catharanthus roseus
- Petrea volubilis
- Lagerstroemia indica
- Seidenfadenia mitrata
- Asystasia gangetica
- Antigonon leptopus
- Calotropis gigantea
- Tecoma stans
- Sphagneticola trilobata
- Tridax procumbens
- Broussonetia papyrifera
- Impatiens walleriana
- Passiflora foetida
- Torenia fournieri
- Nelumbo nucifera
- Spathoglottis plicata
- Coccinia grandis
- Scarlet Sterculia
- Mimosa pudica
- Centrosema virginianum
- Xalis triangularis
- Bidens pilosa
- Russelia equisetiformis
- Heliotropium indicum
- Manihot esculenta
- Averrhoa carambola
- Pyrostegia venusta
- Macroptilium atropurpureum
- Brugmansia arborea
- Couroupita guianensis
- Cordia sebestena
- Brugmansia suaveolens
- Ruellia tuberosa
- Kaempferia rotunda
- Blinkworthia lycioides
- Osmanthus fragrans
- Solanum torvum
- Thymophylla tenuiloba
- Sapria himalayana
- Sapria himalayana

OurLand On-Site Accommodations

For research initiatives

Rooms

Dorm Room: 12 twin beds*



Balcony Room: 3 queen beds *



*Each bed is equipped with a mosquito net and fan.

Bathrooms

There are 2 bathrooms , each equipped with a toilet, sink*, and shower*.



*There is also an extra sink located directly outside of the bathrooms and an outdoor shower in addition to the ones located in each bathroom stall.

*All water comes from rain water catchment on site.

Electricity

- 12 port USB charging station 5 volt
- 220 volt supply available during daytime by request

*All electricity comes from solar panels on-site.

Kitchen & Commons

A communal kitchen with all basic appliances, 3 burners, carbon water filter, and a chef available upon request.



Outdoor seating area

Off-Site Accommodations:

Erwan Princess
[3.4 km]

Pavillion
[5.0 km]

3199 Natura
[6.6 km]