



SGP

The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Welcome hikers!

Join us on this illustrated self-guided tour to experience the best of the Shah Alam Community Forest (SACF).

Scroll down to follow Temon the Tapir as she finds her way through the forest and to learn about some SACF fun facts.





SACF Tour Map

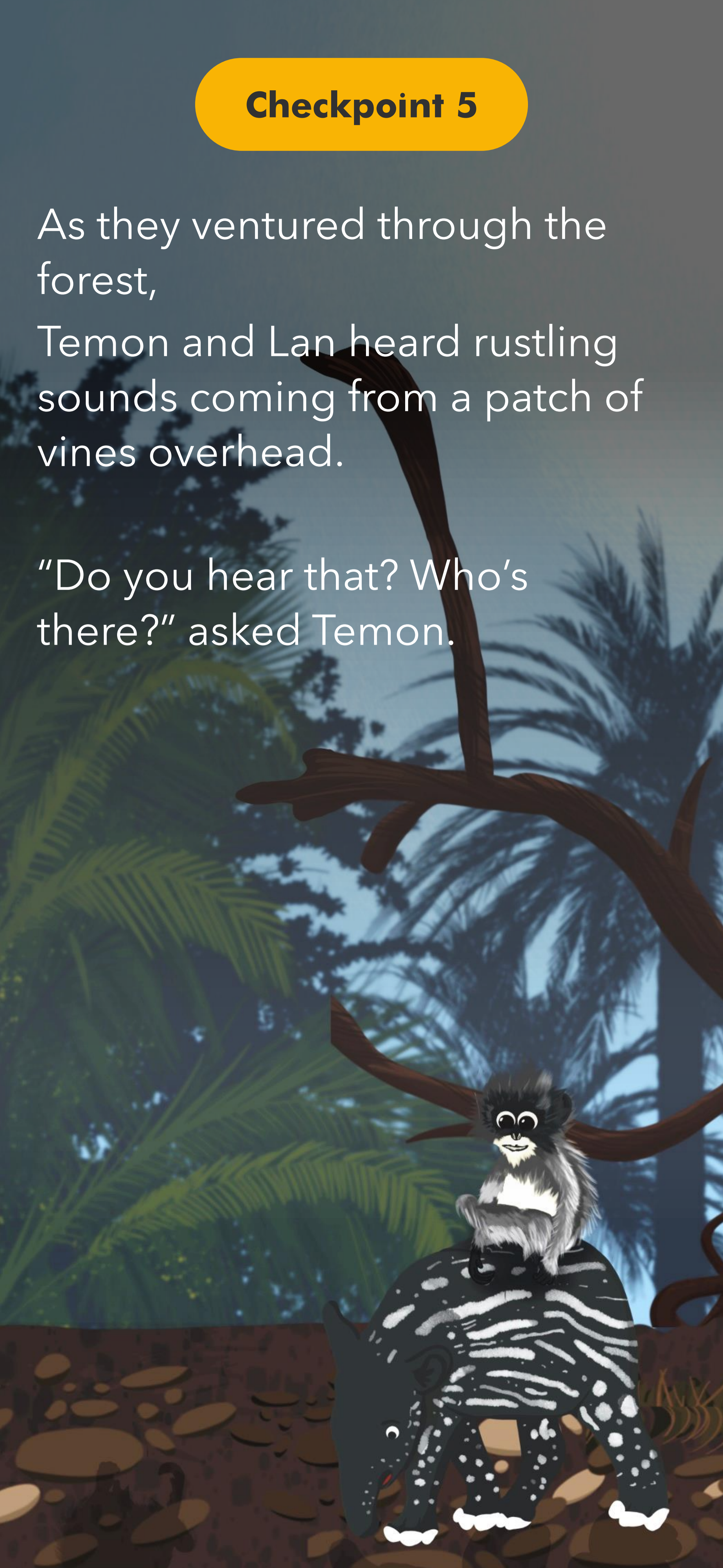
Use this SACF map to help you navigate your hike.



Checkpoint 5

As they ventured through the forest,
Temon and Lan heard rustling
sounds coming from a patch of
vines overhead.

“Do you hear that? Who’s
there?” asked Temon.



A long-tailed macaque appeared
from among
the trees.

"Hey, it's my friend!"
exclaimed Lan.
"Temon, meet Abu."



“Sorry if we scared you, Temon. Meet my family,” said Abu.

“We just arrived here. Our previous home not far away from here was destroyed by human machines. We are lucky we found this forest,” said Abu.



"I am glad that you and your family are safe now, Abu," said Lan.

"Me too! I am looking for my family. Lan is helping me," said Temon.



Did Temon manage to find her mother?
Find out at the next checkpoint.



Fun Facts

Primates in SACF



1. SACF is home to 5 types of primates: dusky leaf monkeys, white-handed gibbons, long-tailed macaques, pig-tailed macaques and the Sunda slow loris.
2. Primates play an important role in seed dispersals and contribute greatly to the regeneration of rainforests.
3. Did you know that “lip smacking” is a common social behavior amongst monkeys? Monkeys might lip smack as a sign of apology, affection or contentment.

[Fun Facts About Primates](#)

[Find Out More About Primates](#)

TAP HERE





Liana Vines



1. Liana refers to any long woody vine that is rooted in the soil and climbs or twines around other plants. They are only found in tropical forests.
2. Lianas belong to several different plant families and may grow up to 60 cm in diameter and 100 metres in length. The presence of large lianas is an indicator of an older, more mature forest.

[Learn How Liana Vines Overwhelm Trees](#)

TAP HERE





Fun Facts

Wildlife Sanctuary in the City



1. By 2030, 60% of the world's population will live in cities and urban areas. This means more natural wildlife habitats will be destroyed. Where would the animals live?
2. Protected forests within urban areas are needed to ensure displaced animals have somewhere safe to live. This will also prevent human-wildlife conflicts and zoonotic diseases.

[What is Human-Wildlife Conflict?](#)

[Find Out More About How Urbanisation is Affecting Wildlife Supply](#)

TAP HERE



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