## Project Update: December 2009

The survey has been completed. Four different sites which represent four sides of Mount Galunggung have been explored. More than twelve species of Syzygium were found and collected, both herbarium and living specimens for ex situ conservation. Herbarium specimens were deposited in Herbarium Bogoriense and Herbarium of Kew, UK.


Local people in sites, especially in Telaga Bodas area, were involved during the survey and after the survey to detect any Syzygium in the area. Correspondence by phone was used to monitor the progress of it. Thus, besides the survey in scheduled time (January to April 2009) we still collected information from the local people who collaborated with us and continued to survey again after they received information about Syzygium species that presumably correspond to S. ampliflorum.

Apparently, Syzygium ampliflorum was no longer present in the survey sites. However, this situation has shown us how important is conservation at the level of species not just at the level of ecosystem, especially for rare and endemic species, even though the use of this species is a lesser known for people. Thus, there is no doubt that ex situ conservation is still needed as complement of in situ conservation. In addition, ex situ conservation will become a key in reintroduction process if species in the wild has been extinct.


We now are at the final stage of collecting and analyzing data to support our reassessment of conservation status of S. ampliflorum in Mount Galunggung. Any possibilities, such as expanding the survey sites, will be considered after the analysis has finished. Correspondence to the expert was also still conducted to prepare a scientific report to provide complete description of the result. This is expected to contribute a lot in determining the conservation status of $S$. ampliflorum for the IUCN Red List.

This deforestation occurring on every side of Mount Galunggung contributes a lot to the scarcity of the species.

