Guide Book

Royal Belum State Park

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Additional photos courtesy of: Perak State Parks Corporation
Royal Belum – Location

Titiwangsa Range and selected National and State Parks in Peninsular Malaysia.

Royal Belum is located within the sub-district of Hulu Perak District, bordered on its north by Thailand, east by Kelantan, west by the Gerik Forest Reserve, and south by the Amanjaya Forest Reserve.
Introduction

Royal Belum comprises an area of 117,500 hectares in the state of Perak, in northern Peninsular Malaysia, contiguous to the Bang Lang National Park and Hala-Bala Wildlife Sanctuary in the southern Thai province of Yala. It’s an important linkage as its position connects the remaining forests in South Thailand and the northern part of the Malay Peninsula to the southern part, through the Titiwangsa Range.

Royal Belum is the second largest terrestrial protected area in Peninsular Malaysia and is part of the Titiwangsa Range landscape. Belum-Temengor has been identified as a priority area for tigers and elephants under the National Tiger Conservation Action Plan and National Elephant Conservation Action Plan and it has also been identified as an Important Bird Area by Birdlife International. The nearest town is Gerik, which is some 45 km southwest.

The East West highway which was completed in 1989 connects the northwestern parts on the west coast with the northeastern parts of the peninsula. This highway divides the Belum-Temengor forest complex. Royal Belum is located 2.4 km north of the highway and extends until the border with Thailand.

There is a jetty at Banding island, where one can depart to venture into Royal Belum or southwards into Temengor.

The Perak River, the second longest river in Peninsular Malaysia, originates from Royal Belum.
How To Get There

Travelling from the south, take the PLUS North-South Highway, [or the old trunk road] to Kuala Kangsar and from there, take the exit to Gerik. After Gerik, take the East-West Highway and disembark at Banding.

From the north, travel south through the North-South Highway or the local trunk-road, and follow the signboard to Gerik, which can go through Baling or Pengkalan Hulu. The Banding jetty is the usual meeting point with your boatman or guide.

There is no public transportation from Gerik to Banding, but one can take the regular express buses plying the East-West Highway, and disembark at Gerik then charter a local taxi to Banding Jetty.

Anyone wanting to enter the State Park, MUST have a permit from Perak State Parks Corporation (PSPC), which can be obtained through the local guides or tour operators. Normally it takes one working day for the permits to be issued and with an entry fee charged.

Via highway, one could drive to Royal Belum within few hours. From Penang (2.5 hours), from Kuala Lumpur (4-5 hours)

One could have a stop to see the Malaysian Public Works Department (JKR) East-West Highway Monument at a site near Sri Banding Army Camp. During the construction of the highway, there was a raid by the communist terrorists that killed three JKR workers and the monument was erected on 1 July 1982, to commemorate those who were killed.
Local History

During the ancient times goods were transported by elephants from Kuala Kangsar, the then state capital of Perak, following the river-valley crossing the northern watershed to Siam (now Thailand), where they were then transported by boats downriver through the Pattani river at Betong.

Among the goods collected from the peninsula were also forest products like agarwood, camphor, damar resin (for lighting), elephant tusks, rhino horns and tortoise-shells collected by the Orang Asli (indigenous people).

Parts of Hulu Perak and the Hulu Sai or Taleban rivers were also rich in alluvial gold (and later tin especially in Kero). In fact, traces of old gold mines still exist within this part of the peninsula in the interior river valleys of the Jelai, Pergau, Stong, Nenggiri, Tomoh, Taduh and Belum.

The settlement at Kampung Belum Lama is part of this migration of people from Pattani in search of gold.

In the 19th century, there was some conflict over the Upper Perak area (which includes Kero and Belum) between the Perak and the Pattani Chiefs until the Anglo-Siamese Treaty 1909 where it was agreed that this area belongs to the Federated Malay Settlement of Perak. As this area was too remote from the capital, it was by-passed by development due to tin-mining and plantation activities and remained that way until the Second World War. As an extension of the Sino-Japanese War 1931, the Malayan Peoples Anti-Japanese Army, the armed wing of Chin Peng’s Communist Party of Malaya (CPM), used this jungled area as one of their bases to harass the Japanese Army in Malaya.

Upper Perak area was under tight security until 1989 when CPM laid down their weapons and only then did it become less restricted. Security was not fully lifted in Royal Belum and parts of it are still a military security area as it borders with Thailand. There were previously a number of Malay villages along the upper reaches of Sg. Perak. The entire population of these villages were moved out to an area south of Gerik during the Emergency (1948-60). The abandoned villages are now collectively known as Belum Lama. The villagers come back to their old village once a year to visit the graves. Old paddy field, fruit orchards, coffee plantation can still be seen in the area today.
Conservation History

Early 20th Century
The earliest recorded study is by H.N. Ridley, who did some plant collections here in the early 20th century, while Hubback, the Game Warden, did surveys on gaur and rhinoceros for the Wildlife Commission of Malaya in 1932 and 1937. Metcalfe (1961), Hislop (1961), contributed to the Royal Belum through their studies on rhinos.

1968
As part of the Colombo Plan Study, Stevens (1968) mooted the idea that this part of Perak (220,000 hectares, comprising Belum, Gerik and Temengor) be turned into a wildlife reserve, and the idea was discussed by the State Government, but on a reduced area of 54,000 hectares. The proposal was shelved due to the construction of the Temengor Dam, though it was picked up by the Federal Government.

1976-1980
Under the 3rd Malaysia Plan, a 215,000 hectares Belum Park was proposed. Due to the security threat by the CPM then the proposal was shelved until 1993-1994.

1993 -1994
First Belum Expedition in Temengor Forest Reserve led by the Malaysian Nature Society (MNS).

1994
Wildlife Inventory in Temengor and Belum [Banding] Forest Reserves led by the Department of Wildlife and National Parks [DWNP].

1996
The National Ecotourism Study (1996), identified the area to have eco-tourism potential.

1997
Forest Inventory in Temengor, Gerik and Belum [Banding] Forest Reserves, led by the Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia (FDPM).

1998
Second Belum Expedition in Belum [Banding] Forest Reserve led by MNS.

2001
Wildlife Inventory in Royal Belum led by DWNP.

2003
Third Belum Expedition in Belum [Banding] Forest Reserve led by FDPM, Perak State Forestry Department.

2007
Royal Belum was officially gazetted as a state park. A rhino expedition was organised in Belum by WWF.

2008
Wildlife Inventory in Royal Belum led by DWNP.

2010 - 2011
Survey on tiger density and prey occupancy in Royal Belum led by WWF-Malaysia.

Social survey of Orang Asli communities in Royal Belum led by WWF-Malaysia (2010) and by University Malaya (2011).

2015
The 4th Royal Belum expedition was held in Belum led by the Pulau Banding Foundation.
Royal Belum is managed by the Perak State Parks Corporation (PSPC) formed in 2003 under the Perak State Parks Corporation Enactment 2001, specifically for the protection of the natural heritage of the state and their values associated with geology, history, ethno-botany, education, recreation, eco-tourism and science in areas designated as state parks. Currently, the headquarters and information centre of PSPC is in Gerik, some 45 km away from Banding, with PSPC staff responsible for managing the park including issuing visitor permits, conducting anti-poaching patrols, infrastructure development and tourism management.

Access into the Royal Belum is through the Banding Island Public Jetty at Temengor Lake. It is the second largest man-made lake in Peninsular Malaysia after Tasik Kenyir. It provides hydropower and water supply to some parts of Perak as well as fish to the local communities. It is also a good spot for sport fishing especially for Toman.

The catchments for the lake are the Gerik, Banding, Amanjaya and Temengor Forest Reserve as well as Royal Belum State Park forest.

The deepest point of the lake is about 100m near the dam with the crest at 260 m asl.
Habitats

Geologically, Royal Belum mostly consists of acid intrusives and conglomerate rocks, which are weathered when exposed to the elements. This feature, together with height, weather, water source and temperature will usually determine its habitats and hence the vegetation.

The forest-types within Royal Belum consist of lowland hill, and upper-hill dipterocarp forests, extending from 260m to 1535m above sea level. Most of the higher peaks are found in a mountain range in the north, which forms the international border with Thailand. These peaks are off-limits to the public because they are security sensitive areas.

1,535m Gunung Hulu Titi Basah
1,452m Gunung Hulu Merah
1,416m Gunung Angus
1,403m Gunung Ulu Kebeng
1,315m Gunung Ulu Keleng
1,132m Gunung Guak Rimau

Major peaks in Royal Belum State Park that form the Malaysia-Thailand border.
The flora diversity of Royal Belum is influenced by the overlapping of two different floristic regions: tropical (evergreen) rainforests of Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo and Sumatra and the seasonal tropical (leaves shedding in the dry season) forests of Thailand and Myanmar is of interest to the conservationist. A total of 374 plant species belonging to 251 genera and 84 families were collected and identified from Royal Belum so far.

One of the floral attractions is that three species of Rafflesia can be found in Royal Belum (Rafflesia cantleyi, Rafflesia kerrii and Rafflesia azlanii).

There are also a diverse variety of dipterocarps ferns, mosses, palms and gingers.
Royal Belum is rich in fauna, with over 80 species of non-volant mammals found in the park and its surrounding areas. There are 10 large mammal species recorded including the Malayan tiger (Panthera tigris jacksoni), the gaur (Bos gaurus), the Asian elephant (Elephas maximus), and sambar deer (Rusa unicolor).

Nine out of the 11 primate species in Peninsular Malaysia can be found in Royal Belum, and is one of the few places where all three species of gibbons: the white-handed gibbon (Hylobates lar), the agile gibbon (Hylobates agilis) and the siamang (Symphalangus syndactylus), co-exist. However, direct sightings of wildlife especially the big mammals is difficult as they are elusive and presence could normally only be inferred through prints and droppings.
Biodiversity – Fauna

There have been a number of new species records in Royal Belum in recent years, including:

- stick-insects
- butterflies
- moths
- freshwater prawns
- bugs
- bats
- bamboo burrowing ant
- caddis-flies
- leaf beetles
- and various herpetofauna.

1. Lantern bug (Pyrops pyrorhyncha)
2. Brown tree toad (Pedostibes hosii)
3. Impressed tortoise (Manouria impressa)
4. Common bluebottle (Graphium sarpedon) & Jay family butterfly (Graphion sp.)
5. Giant pill milipede (glomerida sp.)
6. Orb-weaver spider (Argiope sp.)
7. Great spiny lizard (Acanthosaura armata)
8. Wagler’s pit viper (Tropidolaemus wagleri)
Biodiversity – Avifauna

Avifauna here is rich with about 310 species of birds that have been identified in Royal Belum and Temengor area. In 2003, a total of 110 species of birds from 36 families were recorded in the Sungai Tiang area alone, of which a large majority (102) are totally protected species as per the Wildlife Conservation Act.

All the 10 species of hornbills in Malaysia can be found here. Designated as an Important Bird Area for the conservation of birds and biodiversity by BirdLife International, Royal Belum is a must for birdwatchers, especially for the sighting of large flocks of plain-pouched Hornbill (Rhyticeros subruficolis), only recently discovered to occur in Peninsular Malaysia.
The Orang Asli are the indigenous peoples of Malaysia, and it has been postulated that the oldest tribe settled in the country some 25,000 years ago.

There are about 180,000 of them, segregated into 18 tribes, but within the principal groupings of Negrito, Senoi, and proto-Malay. Traditionally, the Negritos (Kensiu, Kintak, Lanoh, Jahai, Mendriq, Batek) are generally nomadic; the Senoi (Semai, Temiar, Semoq Beri, Che Wong, Jah Hut, Mah Meril) and the Proto-Malays (Temuan, Semelai, Jakun, Orang Kanaq, Orang Kuala, Orang Selat) are more sedentary, engaged in swidden agriculture and supplemented by hunting and fishing for their protein needs.
Local Community

**Royal Belum** is peopled by the **Jahai tribe** of the indigenous Orang Asli, who are mainly concentrated in this region of the peninsula and nowadays are mainly found in settlements at the Sungai Tiang and Sungai Kejar areas **totaling some 750 people**.

**Fishing** and **collecting non-timber forest products** are the **main source of income for the Orang Asli**, supplemented by farming and working as casual workers while some are also employed as guides and boatmen. At Kampung Sungai Tiang, facilities include a primary school, government funded housing, community-hall, prayer-hall, as well as intermittent water and electric supply. While there are some government-built wooden houses as well as a community hall in Sungai Kejar area, there are still many traditionally built bamboo houses. These villages have no electricity or piped water supply. There are also smaller settlements with only several households scattered by the lakeside.

There are several other communities outside of Royal Belum, the Temiar tribe towards the South and Kintak tribe towards the West.

NCIA has been engaged with two Orang Asli villages, namely Kampung Aman Damai and Teratak Muara Tiang as part of Village Tourism initiative. Teratak Muara Tiang offers the village stay concept for the visitors to stay in their traditional homes whereas Kampung Aman Damai allows visitors to experience the various Orang Asli activities.

1. The Orang Asli are still found to build and live in traditional homes like this.
2. A typical catch of the day would be sufficient for two meals for one family
3. Rattan is commonly collected by the Orang Asli to sell.
4. Traditional hunting method using poison sap from the Ipoh tree.
Interesting Sites and Activities within Royal Belum

With a variety of waterfalls, indigenous villages, salt-licks, interesting plants, animals and insects, there is much to do.

PSPC provides accommodation and camping facilities within Royal Belum which are located in Sg. Kenarong, Sg. Tiang, Sg. Papan and Sg. Kejar. Here are examples of activities that can be conducted if you are planning to visit Royal Belum:

- Full day visit to Royal Belum State Park*
- Camping at Sg. Kenarong*
- Camping at Sg. Tiang*
- Camping at Sg. Kejar *
- Camping at Sg. Papan *
- Recreational/ Sports Fishing
- House-boat trip*

*Can include some visits to Rafflesia sites, salt-licks, waterfalls, Orang Asli villages, and kayaking/bamboo-rafting

The zones for development and activities within Royal Belum are restricted to a 1km line from the edge of all the rivers and the lake and beyond which is limited only for research purposes of which permission must be applied in advance.

Activities in Royal Belum State Park.

- Bird Watching
- Wildlife watching
- Jungle/ Night trekking
- Visiting to OA communities
- Bamboo rafting
- Kayaking
- Camping
- Recreational fishing (Toman fishing)
### Sites and Activities

**Visiting saltlicks**

A saltlick is an area containing minerals that is important for the nutrition of certain mammal species. Plants in tropical rainforests are often low in minerals, particularly sodium. Hence herbivores such as elephants, gaur and barking deers often visit saltlicks to obtain these minerals which aid in their health and digestion. There are a number of saltlicks within Royal Belum, with the most visited being Sira Papan, Sira Rambai and Sira Kejar.

**Visiting Waterfalls**

There are several waterfalls within Royal Belum but the most frequented due to their accessibility are at Sg. Ruok and Sg. Kooi. An added bonus in Sg. Ruok is the *Kelah* fish sanctuary. Among some of the other waterfalls that can be found are at Sg. Kejar, Sg. Semilians, Sg. Mes and Sg. Gen.

Kooi waterfall is one of the most visited waterfalls in Royal Belum.

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### Fees And Charges

For those who want to stay within Royal Belum, PSPC provides accommodation and some basic facilities. Below are some of the fees and charges:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Activity/Use</th>
<th>Fees/Charge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permit</td>
<td>Entry permit (Malaysian)</td>
<td>RM10 per pax</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Entry permit (non-Malaysian)</td>
<td>RM20 per pax</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fishing rod permit</td>
<td>RM5 per fishing rod</td>
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<td></td>
<td>To bring in camera or video camera</td>
<td>RM5 per unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate</td>
<td>Royal Belum State Park visitor certificate</td>
<td>RM10 per unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sg. Kejar Use of Basecamp</td>
<td>Use of Sg. Kejar Basecamp</td>
<td>RM750 per night</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(rental for the whole camp)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use of camping area</td>
<td>RM20 per unit per night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use of guest house (4 pax)</td>
<td>RM90 per unit per night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cooking area and BBQ pit usage</td>
<td>RM50 per unit per night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electric generator usage (7pm-7am)</td>
<td>RM100 per camp per night</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electric generator usage (during the day)</td>
<td>RM50 per camp per day</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Refrigerator usage</td>
<td>RM10 per unit per night</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sg. Tiang Use of Basecamp</td>
<td>Use of Sg. Tiang Basecamp</td>
<td>RM900 per night</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(rental for the whole camp (50-60 pax)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use of chalet at Sg. Tiang (2 pax)</td>
<td>RM90 per unit per night</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use of A shape chalet at Sg. Tiang (2 pax)</td>
<td>RM30 per dorm per night</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Use of camping area</td>
<td>RM20 per unit per night</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cooking area and BBQ pit usage</td>
<td>RM50 per unit per night</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electric generator usage (7pm-7am)</td>
<td>RM100 per camp per night</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electric generator usage (during the day)</td>
<td>RM50 per camp per day</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Refrigerator usage</td>
<td>RM10 per unit per night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sg. Kenarong Use of Basecamp</td>
<td>Use of Sg. Kenarong Basecamp (rental for the whole camp, inclusive generator, exclude VIP chalet) (50 pax)</td>
<td>RM230 per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Extra charge for use of chalet accommodation in Sg. Kenarong Basecamp (2-3 pax)</td>
<td>RM50 per day</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Electric generator usage (during the day)</td>
<td>RM50 per camp per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Refrigerator usage</td>
<td>RM10 per unit per night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sg. Papan Use of Dormitory</td>
<td>Use of Sg. Papan (Rental for the whole camp) (20-30 pax)</td>
<td>RM400 per night</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Use of Dormitory at Sg. Papan (8 pax)</td>
<td>RM120 per dorm per night</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cooking area and BBQ pit usage</td>
<td>RM50 per unit per night</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Use of camping area</td>
<td>RM20 per unit per night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electric generator usage (during the day)</td>
<td>RM50 per camp per day</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Electric generator usage (7pm-7am)</td>
<td>RM100 per camp per night</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Refrigerator usage</td>
<td>RM10 per unit per night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sg. Semelians Use of Campsite</td>
<td>Use of camp site</td>
<td>RM5 per pax per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Camp sites at permitted spots within Royal Belum</td>
<td>RM2 per pax per day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tourism Services and Accommodation in Royal Belum

Sungai Tiang Base Camp

The distance from Banding Jetty is around 30 minutes by speed boat. Facilities consist of chalets, A-shape chalets, campsite, reception area, wakaf, kitchen, barbecue pit, generator store, 7 toilets and 8 showers.

Sungai Kenarong Base Camp

The distance from Banding Jetty is around 30 minutes by speed boat. Facilities consist of 2 chalets, 4 small huts, 2 dorms, 1 multi-purpose gazebo, 1 dining area, 1 kitchen, 1 barbecue pit, 1 generator store, 7 toilets and 8 showers.

Sungai Papan Base Camp

Some 30 minutes hiking distance away is Sira Papan, where one can stay the night. A multi-purpose gazebo, 10 toilets and showers, 1 kitchen, 1 barbecue pit, 1 dining area, 8 campsites, 2 A-frame chalets, and a ranger post.

Sungai Kejar Base Camp

The distance from Banding Jetty is around 30-40 minutes by speed boat, facilities consist of PSPC Ranger post, a large gazebo, 1 dining area, 2 kitchens, 35 campsites, 15 toilets and showers, and 1 Muslim prayer hall. There is a trail to Kg. Sangkur, and one can cross the river, and also trek to Sira Rambai, about an hour away. Can fit 60 persons.

There are tour guiding services by locals based in Gerik and Banding Island for those interested to venture into Royal Belum. There are facilities for rent within Royal Belum, operated by PSPC, for visitors who want to stay the night there. However, for those who arrive late, they can rent the accommodation facilities provided at Banding Island before venturing into Royal Belum the next day. The government-owned facilities are usually for groups who do outdoor and nature awareness training programs for which formal bookings need to be made in advance whereas walk-in customers are welcome in the privately-owned accommodations.

The tour operators in the area also offer packages into Royal Belum and Temengor. Permits and accommodation within Royal Belum can also be arranged through the local guides and tour operators.

Recently the Northern Corridor Implementation Authority upgraded the facilities at Sg. Papan, Sg. Tiang and Sg. Kejar and now these base camps are available for rent.

The town of Gerik has plenty of budget accommodation for those who prefer an urban setting, with comparable rates of about RM40-RM80 per room. Some of the more frequently visited hotels are: ST (Seri Temengor) Hotel, Hotel Sun, SMZ Hotel, Friendly Inn Hotel, Great Wall Hotel, Hotel Awana, Bintang Hotel and Sri Inai Inn. The profusion of hotels in Gerik is a reflection of the increased use of the East-West Highway, connecting the west to the east coast of this part of the peninsula.

More accommodation options in Gerik can be accessed through the following website: www.gerik.gov.my
Useful contacts

Perak State Parks Corporation
05-7914543
www.royalbelum.my

Forestry Department, Ipoh
Forest clearing, illegal logging
05 528 8100
www.perakforestry.gov.my

Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP)
Wildlife Crime
05 792 1820
www.wildlife.gov.my

Wildlife Crime Hotline
019 356 4194
www.malayantiger.net

Gerik District Council
Parking tickets, rubbish collection, lighting, sewerage
05 791 1686
www.gerik.gov.my/

Gerik Police Station
Crime
05 791 2222

Gerik Drivers Association
Taxi Service
057911263

Gerik Health Clinic
05 791 1335

Gerik Hospital
05 791 1333

Belum Eco-Resort
Accommodation
05 281 0834

Belum Rainforest Resort (Emkay Group)
Accommodation
05 791 6800

Bandung Lakeside Inn
Accommodation
05 791 2214

Guides and boatmen into Royal Belum are members of the Temengor Lake Tour Operators Association. They organise trips within Royal Belum and Temengor. The list of tour and boat operators can be accessed through Royal Belum’s website at www.royalbelum.my

They will make arrangements for permits, boats, and meals (depending on the trip packages) and offer activities like camping, recreational fishing, night-hikes into Royal Belum, house boat trips.

Speed boat rentals start from RM600 onwards for maximum 8 people.

For optimum experience of the Royal Belum forest, it is recommended to hire a guide (RM150 onwards per guide – per day for up to 20 people).
Royal Belum is a good introduction to visitors who have never experienced the natural forest, nor visited an Orang Asli village, nor a saltlick nor never had the opportunity to sleep in some basic quarters. Royal Belum lies in its beauty of pristine and un tarnished forest, being tucked away in an unfrequented area.

There are on-going studies related to wildlife and local communities, conducted by WWF-Malaysia, TRAFFIC, MNS as well as collaboration by some universities with Emkay Foundation. WWF-Malaysia’s work includes camera-trapping studies on tiger and prey, complementary and sustainable livelihoods, and anti-poaching initiatives. TRAFFIC is monitoring wildlife trade and anti-poaching activities, while MNS’s work is mainly on hornbill and other avifauna studies. With the recent completion of the Royal Belum Management Plan and the Belum-Temengor-Forest Complex Integrated Management Plan initiated by the Northern Corridor Economic Region, several issues have been highlighted especially relating to wildlife corridors, unsustainable logging and forest conversions in adjacent blocks, wildlife poaching and sustainable tourism.

The most recent conservation success was the gazettement of Amanjaya Forest Reserve by the Perak State Government in 2013 and the completion of a multi-million ringgit viaduct in 2015 to facilitate wildlife movement across the East-West Highway. These initiatives secures the connectivity of Royal Belum to the south of the Titiwangsa range.

Further Reading


Temengor Scientific Expedition (Sungai Enam Basin) 2012. Yayasan Emkay and Pulau Banding Foundation