

Trap Kso Proposed Nature Reserve

Alternative site name(s)

None

Province(s)

Dak Lak

Area

100 ha

Coordinates

13°01'N, 108°09'E

Agro-ecological zone

Central Highlands

Decreed by government

No

Management board established

Yes

Investment plan prepared

Yes

VCF eligibility criteria met

B, C

Social screening criteria met

None

Conservation needs assessment prepared

No

Operational management plan prepared

No

Tracking tool completed

No

Map available

Yes

Management history

Trap Kso is not included on any government decision relating to the national Special-use Forests system (MARD 1997). However, Decision No. 71/QĐ-UB of Dak Lak Provincial People's Committee, dated 24 March 1987, approved the establishment of a 97 ha nature reserve to protect one of the last remaining populations of the nationally threatened conifer *Glyptostrobus pensilis* in Vietnam (Dak Lak Provincial FPD 1998). Trap Kso proposed nature reserve is zoned into a strict protection area of 52 ha and a forest rehabilitation area of 45 ha. A management board with three members has been established under the management of Dak Lak Provincial FPD (Dak Lak Provincial DARD *in litt.* 2000).

Trap Kso is included on a list of Special-use Forests to be established by the year 2010, prepared by the FPD of MARD, as a 100 ha nature reserve (FPD 2003); this list has not yet been approved by the government.

Topography and hydrology

Trap Kso proposed nature reserve is located in Ea Ho commune, Krong Nang district in the Central Highlands. The site situated at an elevation of around 730 m. The proposed nature reserve comprises a swampy area, and is surrounded by rice fields and coffee plantations (Tran Van Khoa, Dak Lak Provincial FPD verbally 2000).

Biodiversity values

In the past, *G. pensilis* was distributed in many provinces in Vietnam (Vu Van Dung verbally 2000) but the species is now one of the most endangered tree species in the country, with only two known populations remaining. Trap Kso proposed nature reserve supports only 34 individuals, while Earal proposed nature reserve, the other site, supports 220 individuals (Dak Lak Provincial FPD 1998) (see Earal site card).

Conservation issues

Dak Lak Provincial DARD (*in litt.* 2000) identify fire as the biggest threat to the remaining *G. pensilis* trees at Trap Kso. One guard station has been built at Trap Kso, and a barbed wire fence has been erected in order to restrict incursions into the site by local people (Dak Lak Provincial FPD 1998, Dak Lak Provincial DARD *in litt.* 2000).

Other documented values

No information.

Related projects

No information.

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Conservation needs assessment

A conservation needs assessment has not been conducted for the site.

Tordoff, A. W., Timmins, R. J., Maxwell, A., Huy Keavuth, Lic Vuthy and Khou Eang Hout eds. (in prep.) Biological assessment of the Lower Mekong Dry Forests Ecoregion: final report.

Operational management plan

An operational management plan has not been prepared for the site.

Eligibility against VCF criteria

Trap Kso is ineligible for VCF support because it does not meet the criteria for supporting forest biodiversity of international importance. The site lies within Priority Landscape DF4 - Eastern Plains Dry Forests but was assessed by a subsequent analysis as having low importance for international biodiversity conservation (Tordoff *et al.* in prep.).

Criterion	Eligibility
A _I	
A _{II}	
B _I	Proposed Special-use Forest
B _{II}	Nature Reserve
B _{III}	Under provincial management
C _I	Management board established
C _{II}	

Social screening requirements

A social screening report has not been prepared for the site.

Criterion	Eligibility
A	
B	
C	
D	

Literature sources

Dak Lak Provincial FPD (1998) [Report on implementation of management and conservation plan for *Glyptostrobus pensilis* populations in Dak Lak province]. Unpublished report to Dak Lak Provincial People's Committee. In Vietnamese.