





























But even though Babirusa had found a place where all the Pig-deer could live, all was not well. For in the distance, even from the remote clearing, the pig-deer could still hear the distant sound of falling trees. This worried them. It worried them a lot. Because if the trees fell any closer to their home they would have nowhere left to run, nowhere to hide. They did not want their forest home to disappear forever because that would mean the end of the pig-deer and all the other animals as well.

But for now there is still a special place in the forest-a place where Babirusa comes with all his friends and family. And if you are very quiet and sneak through the forest like a deer, you may, just may be very lucky and catch sight of them.





- 1 Why is it important for us to save the Nantu Forest?
- 2 The babirusa is an animal which is found only in Sulawesi and nowhere else in the whole world. Have you seen anything in the forest which would hurt the babirusa?
- 3 What do you think you could do, either on your own or with your friends, neighbours, family or school, to help so that the babirusa can continue to live in Sulawesi?







## **Lynn Clayton**

is an international conservationist based in Sulawesi, Indonesia. She has conducted research and conservation work on the babirusa and Sulawesi's other wildlife for the past thirteen years. She was awarded her

doctorate from Oxford University, England, on the ecology of the babirusa in the wild at the Paguyaman Forest, Gorontalo Province (now gazetted as the Nantu Nature Reserve). She also gained her first degree and masters, both in biology, from Oxford University. Her scientific work has been widely published in international journals and featured on Indonesian, Japanese, English and French television. It is sponsored in Indonesia by the Centre for Research and Development of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences. Together with a team of Indonesian scientists and conservationists Lynn has founded the NGO Yayasan Adudu-Nantu Internasional (Y.A.N.I.) and is now working to help protect the Nantu Nature Reserve through public education and establishment of a research center. This conservation work is funded by the UK government's Darwin Initiative programme and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office's Environment Project Fund. Lynn was born in Sussex, England.

## Martyn Colbeck

is an award-winning wildlife film-maker and photographer. For nearly twenty years he has been travelling the globe filming



wildlife for the BBC's Natural History Unit in Bristol, England. His subjects have varied from the extraordinary gelada baboons of the Ethiopian Highlands to the rare and endangered pygmy chimpanzee in the Congo Basin. In 1993 Martyn won the Wildlife Photographer of the Year Competition with a dramatic photograph of one of the magnificent bull elephants in Amboseli National Park in Kenya. It was taken while he was making two films about a family of elephants. Martyn is currently working on a third film about the same family which will be completed in 2004. In 2000 Martyn won a Panda award for his cinematography at the International Wildscreen Wildlife Film Festival in Bristol, England, for his work on Elephants of the Sand River, a film about the rare desert elephants of Namibia.

The book "The Special Place in the Forest" was written while Martyn was filming the extraordinary babirusa for the David Attenborough series "The Life of Mammals". Martyn spent over two years filming for this highly acclaimed series.

This is a true story and really happened in the Nantu Nature Reserve, Paguyaman district, Gorontalo Province.

The Nantu forest is the home of the babirusa, which is only found in Sulawesi and nowhere else in the whole world. In the Nantu forest there is a muddy open place which is very special for the babirusa. Babirusa come to eat mud, wallow and meet with other babirusa. Other animals, like monkeys, the anoa and monitor lizards also come to this special place in the forest.

The Nantu Forest is also home to many other animals and birds, including the hornbill, monkeys, tarsiers, deer and civet cats, as well as many types of trees and plants, including the pangi tree, rao tree and the blue-and-red coloured Eucalyptus tree.







