

Recent surveys of *Amorphophallus* endemic to Sumatra

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Keywords: *Amorphophallus*, conservation, in situ, survey

Surveys of *Amorphophallus* were conducted in 2020 and 2022. The first survey was conducted in several areas from Lampung to Aceh. This survey spotted 162 individuals of *Amorphophallus titanum* and three individuals of *A. gigas*. Most individuals found during the survey were in the vegetative phase, only three individuals in the generative phase (two individuals were blooming and one individual was fruiting). Most individuals were found outside conservation areas such as secondary forest, agricultural land, local plantations, road sides and abandoned land. At the time of the survey, the population of *Amorphophallus* was threatened by illegal harvesting of its tubers. Tubers of *A. titanum* with large size were harvested and taken from the wild. The demand for its tubers has increased since 2017. The habitat of the *Amorphophallus* was prone to land conversion for many purposes. A second survey was conducted in 2022. This survey spotted six species of *Amorphophallus*: *A. titanum* (20 individuals), *A. gigas* (64 individuals), *A. beccarii* (15 individuals), *A. asper* (5 individuals), *A. manta* (26 individuals), and *A. hirsutus* (10 individuals). However, *A. forbesii* was not found during the survey. A few years ago, local staff saw this species in Bukit Lawang, Bahorok, but this information was unverified. No information is available about this species up to now. A focus survey for this species is required in the future. Some species were found in lands owned by local people that can be converted anytime. The habitat of *A. manta* is at high risk due to tourism development. At this time of this survey, the trend of illegal harvesting of the tubers of *Amorphophallus* had decreased compared to the first survey (2020). Some species of *Amorphophallus* were successfully secured in Botanic Gardens during the surveys.