

I have excluded the following items:

Figure 2-1: Map showing location of peatlands in insular Southeast Asia. Source: Page *et al.* (2004; 626).

Figure 2-2: An illustration of the different types of global changes affecting ecosystem functions and delivery of ecosystem services (after Scherer-Lorenzen, 2014; 197, with modification).

Table 2-1: The nine types of forest in 1979 and 1996, Brunei Darussalam. Source FRA (2005).

Figure 2-3: Plant association concept of species-environment relationship. Source: Austin (2013; 91-123).

Table 2-1: Summary of forest metrics of PSF phasic community types from northern Borneo, with metric unit modification; after Anderson (1963)

Figure 2-1: Bisect diagrams showing the variation in forest structure found at different phasic community types in relation to the depth of peat. The canopies are described by using symbols representing the complexity of forest and the spacing of the upper canopy layer. Image source: Anderson (1961) summarised by Tie (1990), as cited in Paramanathan (2008; 7), with modification.

Figure 2-2: Figure (a) to (f) showing different conceptual models of species-environment relationships. Source: Austin (2013; 91-123).

Figure 2-3: Illustrations of forest bisects of Borneo PSF (60 X 36 m in this excerpt) (Anderson, 1961) and evergreen swamp forest of Cambodia (35 X 50 m) (Theilade *et al.*, 2011).

Figure 3-4: A conceptual diagram illustrating the location of study site A, B and C in the Badas peat swamp forest. Insert: Map showing the location of Brunei. Map source (above): Map data © 2016 Google (with modification) and (below): Mortadelo (2005).

Figure 3-5: Tree diameter being measured at diameter breast height.

Table 3-2: A list of 3D tree models used to represent tropical PSF. Source: ESRI 3D vegetation library (ESRI, 2014).

Figure 4-6: Structural compositions for the different peat swamp forest communities showing the lower forest layer of 5-14 m (blue sector), middle canopy layer of 15-30 m (red sector) and upper canopy layer of 30 m and above (green sector).

Figure 4-7: Diagrams showing the vegetation profile and perspective views (inset) of the PC 2 community.

Figure 4-8: Diagrams showing the vegetation profile and perspective views (inset) of plant community PC 4 Dipterocarpaceae dominant.

Figure 4-9: Diagrams showing the vegetation profile and perspective views (inset) of plant community PC 4 Sapotaceae dominant.

Figure 4-10: Diagrams showing the vegetation profile and perspective views (inset) of heath community.

Figure 4-11: Illustration of structural compositions for the upper, middle and lower canopies of the peat swamp forest viewed from different perspectives.

Figure 5-12: Species-area curve of primary Mixed PSF in West Kalimantan (left) and Badas PSF (right). Image source (left): Siregar and Sambas (2000;159).

Figure 5-13: Negative J-curve shape of diameter class distribution of Mixed PSF (plots 1-4) and Bintangur forest (plots 5-6) in Riau, Sumatra. Source: Gunawan *et al.* (2012;7).

Figure 5-14: Tree diameter distribution pattern of Lowland Dipterocarp Forest. Image source (above): Hédli *et al.* (2009; 126). Badas PSF (below) illustrates the trees are mainly comprised of the 11-20 cm dbh (green).

Appendix One: Tree Species and Family Lists Including Vernacular Reference of Badas Peat Swamp and Heath Forests

Appendix Two: Species List Based on Tree Structural Division