LAND CAPABILITY CLASSIFICATION REPORT
NEGERI SEMBILAN

TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE

ON

LAND CAPABILITY CLASSIFICATION

ECONOMIC PLANNING UNIT
PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
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NEGERI SEMBILAN

Prepared from Land Alienation and Gazettement, Land Use and Natural Resource Survey data supplied by Federal or State Departments of Survey, Land, Mines, Agriculture, Forest, Geological Survey, Game, Orang Asli, Veterinary, Drainage and Irrigation, Public Works, and the National Electricity Board. Mechanical data processing undertaken by the Department of Statistics. Compiled under the direction of the Technical Sub-Committee on Land Capability Classification by the Natural Resource Evaluation Section, Regional Planning Division, of the Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department.

ECONOMIC PLANNING UNIT,
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SUMMARY

The state of Negeri Sembilan has a total area of approximately 1,642,000 acres. The state straddles the southern end of the Main Range of the Malay Peninsula and this feature appears to have influenced the pattern of development in the State. The Main Range itself is mountainous and remains forested. West of the Main Range, the state has been mostly developed, whereas East of the Main Range development has been less extensive and large areas still remain under forest.

Land alienated for agriculture covers about 700,000 acres, the greater part of this planted with rubber which totals about 490,000 acres. Horticulture with about 35,000 acres and padi with about 33,000 acres form other important categories of agricultural land use. Oil palm is only beginning to be introduced on a larger scale and to date covers about 5,000 acres. In spite of the larger acres already alienated for agricultural use an estimated 400,000 acres of land suitable for agricultural are still available for development on state land, unalienated Malay Reserves or Forest Reserves. Most of this is however on Class 3 soils.

Land reserved for forestry is the second largest category of land use, totalling about 660,000 acres of which about 600,000 acres are productive forest. Most of the productive forest areas which are not suitable for agricultural development are already under Forest Reserves but further opportunities for development of protective forest exist.

Although mining has contributed to the economy of the state, mineral resources are not extensively distributed. About 25,000 acres of land has potential mineral deposits, of which about 7,000 acres are under extant mining leases.

INTRODUCTION:

As part of a programme of land classification for West Malaysia prepared by the Technical Sub-Committee for Land Capability Classification of the NDPC, land capability classification studies of Negeri Sembilan were carried out during 1967 and the early half of 1968. This report summarises the result of these studies including statistical summaries of the physical resources and their development potentials, together with generalised maps showing the locations of these resources.

The objective of this report is to provide an appraisal of the salient features of the present pattern of land use and the more important physical resources, from which a broad appraisal is also made of the opportunities for future development according to a rational land use pattern, consistent with long term conservation needs. The report is not a detailed study nor is it a plan for development. The objective is to provide guidelines on which sound land use policies may be based and to assist in the location of areas where further studies on the development of any particular resource may be carried out, based on an appreciation of the distribution of the available natural resources. It is emphasised that only with proper planning would it be possible to develop these resource opportunities so as to obtain the maximum benefits.

The data presented in this report reflect the resource evaluation or use at the time of compilation of the data. The compilation period extended from 1966 through to 1967.

The present report covers the whole of the State of Negeri Sembilan, excluding the off-shore islands but including the area of Cape Rachado, which although constitutionally a part of Malacca territory, is more conveniently considered with the surrounding areas of Negeri Sembilan. The total area of mainland Negeri Sembilan as estimated by the summation method explained in the Appendix, is approximately 1,642,000 acres or 2,570 square miles. The southern end of the Main Range of the Malay Peninsula, with ridges reaching 2,000 to 3,000 feet elevation straddles the state. This hilly terrain is mostly forest covered. West of the Main Range the lower undulating land has almost entirely been alienated for agriculture, but large areas of forest still cover the lowland areas east of the Main Range, although agricultural development has also taken place here. The main agricultural crop is rubber, with much smaller areas of oil palm and coconuts near the coast and subsistance rice farming along the broader river valleys. Mining development and opportunities are limited but some alluvial tin mining has been and is being carried out.

II. PRESENT LAND UTILISATION:

The pattern of present land use is reflected in the Land Alienation and Gazettement Map attached to this report, but it should be emphasized that this map does not necessarily represent a true and accurate reflection of the actual land use. The map is a reduction to a scale of 4 miles to an inch from a larger map of scale 1 mile to an inch prepared by the State Survey and Land Offices and shows only the legal situation with reference to land covered by deeds of title and gazettement notices. The map shows the location and the extent of land alienated for agriculture, mining and urban development and also those areas which have been gazetted as forest, game, veterinary, aborigine, Malay reserves or other government use purposes, together with uncommitted state land which is indicated by blank spaces on the map.

It does not necessarily follow that land alienated for agriculture will be actively utilised for this purpose, parts of which may in fact have never been developed or are idle; conversely state land or gazetted forest reserves may be subject to illegal cultivation. These are of course not shown. The true land use situation can only be determined by an actual survey of the present land use. This has now been completed for the State.

Comparison of the land alienation and gazettement data with present land use data will give detailed information of land freely available for future development and in addition provide information on alienated land which is not fully utilised, including for example wasteland, idle padi land or over-matured plantations.

Table 1a shows the acreages of actual land use as determined from the aerial photo survey. The data for Table 1a has been compiled separately by the land use survey team using a dot-grid for area estimation, and this accounts for the discrepancies in the area totals for districts and the state. Further, until these data are coded with the remaining land capability data, it is not possible to make direct comparisons for specific areas.

A prominent feature from Table 1 is the large areas alienated for agriculture and forestry. The area alienated for agriculture, totals 695,000* acres or 42.4* percent of the total state area and the area gazetted as forest reserves, totals 665,000 acres or 40.5 percent of the state area. Of the remaining area, 143,000 acres or 8.7 percent are state land and 97,000 acres or 5.9 percent unalienated Malay Reserves. Cross tabulations of land alienation and gazettement categories against forest classes in Table 11 show that 5,000 acres of forest reserves, 18,000 acres of state land and 26,000 acres of unalienated Malay Reserves are not forested. These figures can be taken to reflect the extent of illegal cultivation, both current and past. On the other hand, cross tabulations of land alienation categories against soil suitability classes in Table 10 show that 89,000 acres of class 5 soils have been alienated for agriculture. These alienations which have been made in the past with little reference to land capability do not necessarily reflect wise use of the land and the economics of land use in such situations need to be carefully examined.

Table 1b shows the areas of land use classes as determined by the Present Land Use Survey cross-tabulated against soil suitability classes. From this table, it may be seen that almost 60,000 acres of class 5 soils are cultivated with rubber a further 8,000 acres with mixed horticulture and padi, while 43,000 acres are under scrub forest and grassland. Although this reflects a high degree of use of Class 5 soils for agriculture, such use must be carefully examined before further alienation of Class 5 soils for agriculture can be considered. The 43,000 acres of scrub forest and grassland emphasise this point, since it is likely that these areas have resulted from misuse of such land for agriculture and later abandoned.

From Table 1a, it may be seen that forested land, totalling 875,000 acres still cover the largest part of the state, with rubber the main form of agricultural land use covering 491,000 acres. Mixed horticulture with 35,000 acres and padi, 33,000 acres are the two other major agricultural land use

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* For more realistic presentation acreage and percentage figures have been rounded off from those provided in the Tables.

categories. There are 5,000 acres of oil palm and considering that there is a total area of 353,000 acres of Class 1 and 2 soils in the state, there appears to be a very large potential for the development of this crop particularly by the conversion of old rubber estates. Scrub forest and grassland total 137,000 acres and these represent an area for which study leading to the intensification of land use is needed.

The total area of land under agricultural use is 569,000 acres, and assuming a relatively small area under illegal cultivation when compared with the total area of 695,000 acres alienated for agriculture, this represents a rate of utilisation of land alienated for agriculture of about 83 percent.

NOTE:

There are discrepancies in the soil suitability data as presented in Table 1b compared with the data presented in Table 3 and 10. These discrepancies have arisen because since the land capability data were analysed, more detailed soils survey have been carried out, so that the soil suitability map for the State has been modified. This modified map was used for the cross tabulation of land use data against soil suitability classes.

The main changes are as follows:-

(1) A band about 3 miles wide flanking the Selangor border in the south-west, consisting of Class 3 soils reclassified as Class 2 soils - about 7,000 acres in Seremban district and 15,000 acres in Port Dickson district.

(2) About 7,000 acres of Class 3 soils reclassified as Class 2 soils mainly in the north-west of Rembau District adjoining Port Dickson district.

(3) About 25,000 acres of Class 3 soils reclassified as Class 2 soils mainly in the south-west of Kuala Pilah district.

(4) About 62,000 acres in the east of Kuala Pilah district reclassified as Class 4 soils from Class 3 soils. About 16,000 acres similarly reclassified in Tampin district.

About 4,000 acres of Class 3 soils reclassified as Class 1 West of Kuala Pilah passing the Main Range.

About 6,000 acres of Class 2 soils reclassified as Class 1 soils east of Bahau.

About 4,000 acres of Class 2 soils in Jelai-Gemas Forest Reserve, east of the Rompin-Gemas road, reclassified as Class 1 soils.

The modified soils suitability map is available at the Department of Agriculture.

III. NATURAL RESOURCE POTENTIALS:

(a) Mineral Resources:

The areas of varying mineral resource categories are estimated in Table 2 and shown on the attached map of mineral potentiality. The classification of the mineral potentiality categories is based on the potential of any area for mining according to the following classification.

(1) Probable mining land as deduced from prospecting results and geological evidence.

(2) Areas under mining lease or certificate or areas in which active mining is taking place.

(3) Possible mining land as deduced from geological evidence.

(4) Unknown land.

(5) Non-mining land.

From Table 2, it can be seen that potential mining land, comprising classes 1 and 2, covers only 25,000 acres or 1.5 percent of the state areas, of which 7,000 acres or 0.4 percent of the state area is under current mining license or lease.

Inspite of these small areas of potential and actual mining land, alluvial tin-mining has contributed significantly to the economy of the State in the past and a number of gravel pump mines are in operation today. These are centred around Seremban, Lukut in Port Dickson district and in the Titi area of Jelebu. Propecting results indicate that further alluvial mining may be expected to develop in these areas as well as in the area of Kuala Pilah district where a mining potential is known to exist.

Other than these alluvial tin deposits, a potential for bed-rock mining for cassiterite also exists in the surrounding country rocks associated with these areas.

Other minerals with potential for development are known deposits of iron ore in the vicinity of Pasir Panjang in Port Dickson district and near Kampong Temelang in Jelebu district. Wolfram deposits are also known to occur with the cassiterite in the bed-rock of the Seremban and Titi mineralisation areas, and further investigation may warrant the mining of these deposits. Over 6,000 ounces of gold were recovered from the Muar River about 5 miles north of Rompin and though no further economic mineral deposits are known, intensive mineral exploration in the vicinity of the previously mined areas might reveal other deposits. Gold was also mined at Chindras near Kg. Ayer Kuning, where it is found in narrow quartz veins in shale containing greisenised material. A deposit of bauxite occurs near Batu Puteh in Rembau district.

(b) Soil Resources:

The estimated areas of various soil suitability classes are shown in Table 3 and on the soil suitability map. The soil suitability classification has been derived as a generalised representation of soil suitability from more detailed soil maps

prepared from reconnaissance soils surveys. These more detailed soils maps which are available from the Department of Agriculture and which show soil boundaries according to soils series may be used for a more detailed analysis of soil suitability applicable to a wider range of crops. The present classification has been drawn up mainly to assist in the definition of soil suitability for the main economic tree crops in West Malaysia, i.e. oil palm and rubber. The classification is as follows:-

(1) Soils with no limitations to agricultural development.

(2) Soils with few minor limitations to agricultural development.

(3) Soils with at least one serious limitation to agricultural development.

(4) Soils with more than one serious limitation to agricultural development.

(5) Soils with at least one very serious limitation to agricultural development.

From past experience it is known that soils of suitability class 1 and class 2, and in some cases those of class 3, are suitable for a wide variety of crops, and it is in these areas that diversification cropping would most likely be successful. Soils of class 3, generally require further investigations before being committed to diversification cropping but are in all cases suitable for rubber cultivation.

Areas covered by classes 4 and 5 are not generally considered suitable for agricultural development and are best retained or developed under permanent forest cover.

Table 3 shows that class 1 soils with a total area of 145,000 acres (8.8%) and class 2 soils with 144,000 acres (8.7%) of the state are of limited occurrence in Negeri Sembilan. Class 3 soils, on the other hand cover 735,000 acres (44.7%) of the state while class 4 and 5 soils total 618,000 acres (37.6%) of the State.

The district of Seremban has the largest area of class 1 and class 2 soils in the State totalling 121,000 acres, consisting mainly of sedentary soils derived from granite. There is a further 35,000 acres of class 3 soils. These are almost entirely alienated for agriculture, planted mainly to rubber. However about 3,700 acres of class 1 soils are in forest reserves, particularly Senawang and Bt. Tunggal forest reserves and another 3,500 acres in state land particularly between Labu and Tanah Merah estates.

The remaining districts west of the Main Range, Port Dickson and Rembau have a larger proportion of class 3 soils, totalling 149,000 acres than class 1 and class 2 soils, totalling 38,000 acres, but practically all these areas of agriculturally suitable soils have also been developed again mainly under rubber. However about 4,000 acres of forest reserves and another 4,000 acres of state land contain class 3 soils in Port Dickson district. These are located in Sungei Menyala forest reserve and the state land to the west.

The districts east of the Main Range, Jelebu, Kuala Pilah and Tampin are less developed and have a larger potential in area terms for future agricultural development, but the larger part of the undeveloped land suitable for agriculture consists only of class 3 soils which cover 550,000 acres of these districts. The largest areas of undeveloped land covered by these soils are over undulating terrain in the South Gemas, Gemas-Jelai and Palong Forest Reserves and in the mukim of Serting Ilir. These are sedentary soils derived mainly from shales. The chief limitations to development for diversification crops are firm subsoils and the occurrence of laterite. Class 1 and 2 soils cover only 130,000 acres. These soils are mainly sedentary soils of granitic origin and in some cases of sandstone/shale origin. About 43,000 acres of these soils are still undeveloped in Jelebu district, within state land (11,000 acres), unalienated Malay Reserves (5,000 acres) and forest reserves (27,000 acres) on either side of the Sungei Pertang. A further 18,000 acres are undeveloped in Kuala Pilah district, 2,000 acres in state land, 3,000 acres in unalienated Malay Reserves and 13,000 acres in Forest Reserves. Finally 3,000 acres of these soils have not been developed in Malay Reserves and another 3,000 acres in Forest Reserves in Tampin district.

(c) Forest Resources:

The areas of various forest productivity classes are shown in Table 4 and on the Forest Productivity Map. The classification is based on the potential capability of the land to support forests of different productivity as well as the varying potential to supply timber from the existing stands, according to present knowledge and standards of utilisation. A prime assumption is that forests with the highest volume of trees of all species, though not all of these species are presently marketable, would in the future be the forests which would be able to sustain the highest growing stock, and would consequently have the highest potential productivity. In order that this classification should not conceal the actual productivity of the forests according to the present stands and standards of utilisation, a lower order classification is introduced, taking into account the actual stocking of present commercially desirable species. The classification is as follows:

1 Treated or regenerated forest or a forest plantation

1M Productive Mangrove Forests.

2A Forest of high potential productivity with a basal area of all species of at least 80 sq. ft. or an equivalent volume of 64 tons round timber, including at least 50 sq. ft. or an equivalent of 40 tons round timber of commercial species per acre.

2B Forest of high potential productivity with a basal area of all species of at least 80 sq. ft. or an equivalent volume of 64 tons round timber, but including less than 50 sq. ft. or an equivalent volume of 40 tons round timber of commercial species per acre.

3A Forest of average potential productivity with a basal area of all species of 60-80 sq. ft. or an equivalent volume of 48-64 tons round timber, including at least 35 sq. ft. or an equivalent volume of 28 tons round timber of commercial species per acre.

3B Forest of average potential productivity with a basal area of all species of 60-80 sq. ft. or an equivalent volume of 48-64 tons round timber, but including less than 35 sq. ft. or an equivalent volume of 28 tons round timber of commercial species per acre.

4A Forest of marginal productivity with a basal area of all species of 40-60 sq. ft. or an equivalent volume of 32-48 tons round timber, including at least 20 sq. ft. or an equivalent volume of 16 tons round timber of commercial species per acre.

4B Forest of marginal productivity with a basal area of all species of 40-60 sq. ft. or an equivalent volume of 32-48 tons round timber, but including less than 20 sq. ft. or an equivalent volume of 16 tons round timber of commercial species per acre.

5 Forest of limited potential productivity with a basal area of all species of less than 40 sq. ft. or an equivalent volume of 36 tons per acre.

5M Unproductive Mangrove Forests.

Within this classification, commercial species are those included in Classes A to C of the Forest Department Linear Sampling (L.S.) List of species, while volume figures are from estimates of round timber, expressed as cubic tons, equivalent to 50 cubic feet, without allowance for defects.

Forested land covers 56.2% of the state or about 924,000 acres. Considering the degree of development of agriculture in the State and its location, this is a high percentage and is explained by large acres of forested land on the hilly terrain of the Main Range, as well as large areas which are less accessible east of the Main Range. Of these, reserved forests cover 660,000 acres, or about 40.2% of the state area.

The forest reserves contain about 607,000 acres of productive forests, but only a part is managed as a productive forest estate. The annual coupe is 5,586 acres and up to the present an estimated 91,700 acres have been silviculturally treated for natural regeneration or have been planted up. The remaining areas of forest reserves total 61,000 acres of which 52,500 acres are of limited productivity, 5,000 acres are non-forested and 2,900 acres are productive mangrove forests.

The inland forests on stateland or unalienated Malay reserves cover a total area of 196,000 acres of which 76,000 acres are productive. These have all been subjected to logging however. The remaining forests of limited productivity have not been worked and are located on steep hill land. These areas cover 120,000 acres and should be reserved as protective forests.

The largest areas of productive forests are in Kuala Pilah district and Jelebu district. In Kuala Pilah district a larger part of these forests are in lowland areas, in the eastern half of the district, the rest located on steep hill lands on the Main Range and in Pasoh Forest reserve. In Jelebu district, most of the productive forests are located on the steep hill land of the Main Range, the only lowland forests being found east of the Sungei Pertang, most of which are in Pasoh Forest reserve.

Tampin district has also considerable areas of productive forests, most of which are located on lowland areas in the east and south parts of the district. The remaining districts of Seremban, Rembau and Port Dickson have smaller areas of productive forests which are mostly located on steepland areas.

(d) Water Resources:

Availability of water supplies is an important factor in land use and maps showing the boundaries of water catchments utilised by the Public Works Department, National Electric Board and the Drainage and Irrigation Department have been prepared. These maps are available in the offices of the Natural Resources Section of the Economic Planning Unit. Table 6 shows the areas presently under drainage or irrigation schemes. Table 7 summarises the areas of water catchments utilised.

A factor affecting water resource potential, and accordingly of land use, is the rainfall in the State. An isohyets map showing the distribution of rainfall has been prepared by the Drainage and Irrigation Department, and the data in Table 8 shows the areas with different annual rainfall intensities. A significant feature is the low rainfall in the eastern districts of Tampin, Kuala Pilah and Jelebu, in particular the entire mukim of Rompin in Kuala Pilah district covering 181,000 has less than 70 inches per year. This area is on gently undulating land with soils of suitability Class 3 and on this evidence merits further investigation as a potential area for crops such as sugar-cane which require for optimum production lower annual rainfall and more pronounced dry season conditions than are usual in other parts of West Malaysia.

LAND CAPABILITY:

The Land Capability categories are presented in Table 5 and on Map 5 and have been compiled from the mineral potentiality, soil suitability and forest productivity data. The Land Capability categories are as follows:

Class 1	Land possessing a high potential for possible mineral development. (The aggregate area comprises the total area of current and potential mining Classes 1 and 2 of the mineral potentiality classification).
Class 2	Land possessing a high potential for possible agricultural development with a wide range of crops. (The aggregate area comprises Classes 1 and 2 of the soil suitability classification less those areas covered by Class 1 above.
Class 3	Land possessing a moderate potential for agricultural development because of a restricted range of crops. (The area comprises Class 3 of the soil suitability classification less those areas covered by Class 1 above.
Class 4	Land possessing a high potential for possible productive forest development. (The aggregate area comprises Classes 1 to 4 of the forest productivity classification, less those areas covered by Classes 1, 2 and 3 above).

Class 5 Land possessing little or no mineral, agricultural or productive forest potential, but suitable for possible alternative development such as protective forest reserves, water catchment areas, game reserves, national parks etc. (The area comprises Class 5 of the forest productivity classification, including non-forested land, less those areas already covered by Classes 1, 2 and 3 above).

In the above classification, it should be pointed out that the best development objectives need not necessarily coincide with the land capability potential. The classification merely indicates the most appropriate areas where particular development activities might be centred. Thus mineral development would best be located within Class 1 areas, but where there is conflict between different resources uses, further studies may be desirable to compare the benefit of these alternatives uses. Nevertheless, the present land capability classification reflects nationally accepted priorities for the development of any resource potential, according to economic factors applicable to the present and foreseable future. That is, there will be economic priority for the development of mining in favour of agricultural crops which in turn has priority over productive forest development. However, these priorities may be locally or temporarily modified, in particular where there is conflict between marginal agricultural development and forestry, or where regenerated forest crops,reaching maturity may conflict with a need for agricultural development over the same area. In the latter case, it may be economically beneficial to postpone agricultural development until the forest crop is harvested.

The conflicts in resource development opportunities may be seen by superimposing the land capability map over the respective resource potential maps. By placing the transparent land capability map over the forest productivity map, it may be seen where mineral or agricultural development opportunities conflict with productive forest development opportunities. Conflicts between mineral and agricultural development may be seen directly from the land capability map itself.

From Table 5, it may be seen that Class 1 land covers only 1.5% of the State area and Class 2 land 17.0%. The largest class is that of Class 3 land covering 44.3%, the bulk of which is in Kuala Pilah and Tampin districts. Class 4 land covers 26.4% of the State.

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT POTENTIALS:

In assessing the resource development potential three factors have to be considered, the resources available, the extent to which these have been developed and the conflicts between different resources available for development. Comparisons between the land capability data and land alienation data will show the proportion of the available resources which have been developed,while comparison of the land capability data with respective resources data will show the areas of conflict.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL:

Comparison of Table 2 and 5 shows that of 25,000 acres of land with a high potential for mineral development, 7,000 acres are under current mining licence or lease. Because of the small proportion of land with a high potential for mining development, conflicts between mining and other land use developments are negligible in area terms. Some conflicts however do exist

where potential mining land overlaps land already alienated for agriculture or suitable for agricultural and forestry development. The area of land shown as possible mining land on the Mineral Potentiality Map does contain a potential for mining development, but this is likely to be bed-rock mining with little conflict with other land use.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL:

Excluding the areas of land with a high potential for mineral development, Table 5 shows that 279,000 acres of land are suitable for a wide variety of agricultural crops while a further 728,000 acres are suitable for a limited range of crops, forming together a total of 61.4% of the State. The land alienation data show that 42.4% of the stateland has been alienated for agriculture, although a part of this includes land less suitable for agricultural development. More detailed information on the alienation status of the land in relation to agricultural suitability may be seen from Table 10 which shows soil suitability categories according to land alienation status. From this table it may be seen that a total area of 74,000 acres of land of soil suitability classes 1/still available for development,/are most of which are located in Jelebu district. A further 327,500 acres of land with class 3 soils are within stateland, forest reserves or unalienated Malay reserves, of which 228,000 acres are located in Kuala Pilah district.

There are apparently still some opportunities for further agricultural expansion, amounting to about 58% of the area presently alienated for agriculture, but these developments must take into account the following factors. The large portion of land still available for agricultural development is Class 3 land and requires further investigations before their suitability for oil palm is known. At present it appears that these soils are best suited for rubber cultivation only. An alternative may be development for other annual or short-term perennial crop sugar-cane, since these soils are located in the driest part of the country and cover a large area of nearly level or only gently sloping terrain. Further investigations into the suitability of these crops are required however.

The smaller areas of Class 2 land which have not been developed for agriculture, in some areas, particularly in Jelebu district overlaps existing forest reserves, part of which contains regenerated forest. The re-allocation of these regenerated forests for agricultural use requires careful evaluation of the relative economic merits of the two conflicting uses of the land.

An opportunity for agricultural development also exists in the conversion of older rubber plantings on soils suitable for oil palm to the latter crop. This is particularly so in the districts of Seremban and Port Dickson.

A surprising feature is the large area of Class 4 and 5 soils which have been alienated for agriculture, totalling 101,000 acres, of which about 89,000 acres are Class 5 soils on steepland, mainly in the districts of Kuala Pilah, Jelebu and Seremban. Much of this is now scrub/grassland or old rubber, but there are some acres of new rubber in Jelebu district.

FOREST DEVELOPMENT POTENTIALS:

From Table 10, it may be seen that the land areas for further forest development are relatively limited in the State. Land with soil suitability classes 4 and 5, which are unlikely to be developed for agriculture total 618,000 acres of which 430,000 acres are already reserved forests and 101,000 acres alienated for agricultural development. Only 27,000 acres of stateland and 43,000 acres of unalienated Malay reserves are available for further forest reservation. It is possible however that the portion of the land within these soils categories which have been alienated for agriculture but are lying idle may be constituted within the future forest reserve.

Other than development of areas for future forestry use, an opportunity for development of forest industries exists in the timber available from productive forests on land likely to be developed for agriculture. Comparisons between Table 5 show that (a) the total productive forest area of inland forests is 703,000 acres comprising forestry categories 1, 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B, 4A, 4B, (b) the total area of inland forests suitable for development as productive forest areas is 433,000 acres. The area of productive forest on land suitable for agricultural or mining and likely to be developed is therefore 270,000 acres, the timber from which may sustain a wood-using industry for 20-30 years.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS:

This report describes the natural resource potentials of the State of Negeri Sembilan, the extent and manner to which these potentials have been developed and suggestions as to how the land resources may be allocated in the future.

The study has shown that although the future prospects for mining is limited, there is still a potential for alluvial tin-mining covering an area abouf twice that which is already under mining lease, with further prospects for lode mining of cassiterite and other ores.

Regarding land development for agriculture, the part of the state west of the Main Range has largely been developed, but considerable opportunities still exist east of the Main Range, totalling perhaps about 58 percent of the land already developed. Most of this appears however, from present knowledge, to be suitable for rubber only. Consequently, it is suggested that the development of such land should proceed with caution, with a view to increasing the range of crops which may be cultivated.

Because a large portion of the central part of the state is covered by rugged terrain of the Main Range, forestry will continue to have a role in the economy of the State. Land which is best suited for forestry development covers about 37 percent of the state, 25 percent being suitable for productive forest development.

18th November, 1968,
Regional Planning Division,
Economic Planning Unit.

APPENDIX 1

Area Summation Method:

The area estimates presented in this report and its accompanying tables were prepared by mechanical data processing methods, using I.C.T. punch cards. The land use, natural resource and other land quality data on the contributed maps have been coded on a point basis using a linear sampling method, based on the intersection points of the 1,000 yard grid squares, which are shown on all 1:63,360 published topographic maps of West Malaysia.

The percentage standard error for individual acreage estimates can be determined from the following table.

Table 1

Standard Error (Percent)	N 50,000 NK	10,000 NK	5,000 NK	1,000 NK
100	1	1	1	1
30	11	11	11	11
25	16	16	16	16
20	25	25	25	24
15	45	44	44	43
10	100	99	98	91
5	400	380	370	286
4	620	590	560	385
3	1090	1000	910	526
2	2380	2000	1670	714
1	8330	5000	3340	909
0.5	22220	8000	4440	976

N = Total no. of sampling points in the area. The exact plain acreage equivalent of a 1,000 yard square is 206.6111 acres, but in order to facilitate the calculations necessary for preparing the acreage tables presented in this report, the area equivalent of each sampling point has been taken as 207 acres, thus introducing a bias of .2% into the quoted figures. Therefore, in order to determine the number of sampling points related to a given acreage, the acreage figure should be divided by 207.

NK = Total no. of sampling points with a particular quality "K".

The table given, for four area classifications, the number of points with a particular quality, necessary to give the corresponding coefficient of variation, e.g. the total estimated land area of the State of Negeri Sembilan is 1,642,000 acres which is equivalent to 7,900 sampling points. The percentage standard error for area estimates of any land category within the boundary of the State can therefore be calculated by reference to column 3 in the table. As the total estimated area of State Land is 143,000 acres (Table 1) equivalent to 690 sample points, and as this figure is most closely approximate to the figure of 590 in the third column N=10,000) of the table, the standard error for the estimated acreage of State Land is 4%.

$$\text{The standard error} = \frac{4}{100} \times 690 \times 207 = \underline{\underline{5713}} \text{ acres.}$$

TABLE 1

STATE OF NEGERI SEMBILAN

ESTIMATED AREAS OF ALIENATED AND GAZETTED LAND IN ACRES

DISTRICT	MUKIM	STATE LAND	ALIENATED FOR	ALIENATED FOR	MALAY	GRAZING	ABORIGINE	FOREST	GAME	ALIENATED/RESERVED FOR	TOTAL
	Ampangan	2,277	10,143	621	-	-	-	6,831	-	1,035	20,907
	Labu	3,105	40,986	-	414	-	828	4,554	-	828	50,715
	Lenggeng	1,863	15,939	-	1,242	207	414	15,318	-	-	34,983
	Pantai	414	6,003	-	2,070	414	414	15,732	-	-	25,047
SEREMBAN	Rantau	-	36,846	1,242	207	207	-	-	-	-	38,502
	Rasah	207	12,213	414	-	-	-	-	-	414	13,248
	Seremban	207	5,796	207	-	-	414	1,656	-	5,175	13,455
	Setul	828	23,391	-	207	207	-	12,627	-	-	37,260
DISTRICT TOTAL:		8,901 (3.80%)	151,317 (64.63%)	2,484 (1.06%)	4,140(1.77%)	1,035 (0.44%)	2,070(0.89%)	56,718 (24.23%)	-	7,452 (3.18%)	234,117 (100%)
	Gelami Lemi	8,280	8,694	2,484	-	-	-	17,388	-	-	36,846
	Peradong	2,070	5,382	-	828	-	-	5,589	-	-	13,869
	Pertang	5,382	14,490	414	2,070	-	207	48,645	-	414	71,622
JELEBU	Teriang Ilir	9,729	11,178	-	3,519	-	-	46,782	-	-	71,208
	Ulu Klawang	-	3,933	-	414	414	-	16,974	-	-	21,735
	Ulu Teriang	-	6,003	-	207	-	-	18,216	-	-	24,426
	Kenaboi	1,656	8,487	-	207	-	207	69,345	-	-	79,902
	Kuala Klawang	-	3,726	-	828	-	-	10,557	-	-	15,111
DISTRICT TOTAL:		27,117 (8.10%)	61,893 (18.50%)	2,898 (0.87%)	8,073(2.41%)	414 (0.12%)	414 (0.12%)	233,496 (69.76%)	-	414 (0.12%)	334,719 (100%)
STATE TOTAL:		143,451 (8.74%)	695,520 (42.35%)	6,417 (0.39%)	97,290(5.92%)	7,038(0.43%)	4,968 (0.30%)	664,677 (40.48%)	-	22,770 (1.39%)	1,642,131 (100%)

TABLE 1

STATE OF NEGERI SEMBILAN

ESTIMATED AREAS OF ALIENATED AND GAZETTED LAND IN ACRES

DISTRICT	MUKIM	STATELAND	ALIENATED FOR ABORIGINE	ALIENATED FOR MINING	MALAY RESERVES	GRAZING RESERVES	ABORIGINE RESERVES	FOREST RESERVES	GAME RESERVES	ALIENATED/RESERVED FOR OTHER PURPOSES	TOTAL
TAMPIN	Tampin Tengah	-	2,898	-	207	-	-	414	-	-	3,519
	Repah	-	4,554	-	6,210	414	-	4,140	-	207	15,525
	Keru	414	4,554	-	1,242	207	-	-	-	-	6,417
	Tebong	-	1,449	-	2,070	207	-	6,210	-	-	9,936
	Gemencheh	6,003	37,674	-	5,175	1,242	-	15,111	-	1,035	66,240
	Gemas	1,242	15,111	-	12,213	414	-	37,467	-	1,242	67,689
	Ayer Kuning	11,592	21,942	-	-	207	-	-	-	7,038	40,779
DISTRICT TOTAL:		19,251 (9.16%)	88,182 (41.97)	-	27,117 (12.9%)	2,691 (1.28%)	-	63,342 (30.15%)	-	9,522 (4.53%)	210,105 (100%)
KUALA PILAH	Jelei	5,175	26,703	-	-	-	-	11,592	-	-	43,470
	Johol	1,449	22,977	-	9,315	-	828	29,808	-	414	64,791
	Juasseh	1,656	11,385	-	207	621	-	6,417	-	414	20,700
	Kepis	-	14,283	-	6,417	-	-	1,656	-	-	22,356
	Kuala Jempol	-	8,487	-	-	414	-	828	-	-	9,729
	Langkap	-	-	-	1,035	-	-	22,977	-	-	24,012
	Parit Tinggi	-	2,277	-	828	-	-	5,796	-	-	8,901
	Pilah	-	7,866	-	828	-	-	-	-	-	8,694
	Rompin	30,636	49,059	-	-	-	-	101,223	-	-	180,918
	Serting Ilir	34,776	8,694	-	207	-	-	17,181	-	-	60,858
	Serting Ulu	3,933	16,974	-	15,111	-	-	35,397	-	414	71,829
	Sri Menanti	-	8,901	-	2,691	-	-	4,968	-	414	16,974
	Terachi	-	8,901	-	3,519	-	-	26,269	-	-	38,709
	Ulu Jempali	828	6,003	-	2,070	207	-	14,490	-	414	24,012
	Ulu Muar	-	10,971	-	2,691	-	-	1,656	-	-	15,318
	Ampang Tinggi	-	6,831	-	828	-	-	207	-	-	7,866
DISTRICT TOTAL:		78,453 (12.67%)	210,312 (33.97%)	-	45,747(7.39%)	1,242 (0.20%)	828 (0.14%)	280,485(45.30%)	-	2,070 (0.33%)	619,138 (100%)
REMBAU	Kundor	-	4,554	-	1,656	207	-	-	-	207	6,624
	Pedas	-	14,076	-	1,242	-	-	3,312	-	1,449	20,079
	Seperi	-	1,242	-	1,035	-	-	3,726	-	207	6,210
	Chembong	-	3,105	-	-	-	621	2,070	-	-	5,796
	Tanjong Keling	-	2,277	-	-	-	414	414	-	-	3,105
	Selamok	-	2,898	-	-	-	-	2,277	-	-	5,175
	Miku	-	1,035	-	-	-	-	2,691	-	-	3,726
	Bongkek	-	1,863	-	-	-	-	621	-	-	2,484
	Chengkau	-	3,312	-	414	-	-	1,656	-	-	5,382
	Batu Hampar	-	1,656	-	-	207	-	-	-	-	1,863
	Pilin	-	4,554	-	414	-	-	-	-	-	4,968
	Nerasau	-	2,484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,484
	Titian Bintangar	-	11,385	-	3,312	621	-	-	-	414	15,732
	Legong Ilir	-	2,484	-	207	207	-	-	-	-	2,898
	Legong Ulu	-	1,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	207	1,863
	Semabok	-	2,277	-	1,242	207	-	-	-	-	3,726
	Gadong	-	4,761	-	207	207	-	4,761	-	-	9,936
DISTRICT TOTAL:		-	65,619 (64.30%)	-	9,729(9.53%)	1,656 (1.62%)	1,035 (1.01%)	21,528(21.10%)	-	2,484 (2.44%)	102,051 (100%)
PORT DICKSON	Si-Rusa	2,277	4,761	-	-	-	-	414	-	414	7,866
	Port Dickson	414	15,875	414	-	-	-	-	-	207	26,910
	Linggi	2,898	39,951	621	621	-	-	1,035	-	-	45,126
	Pasir Panjang	3,105	12,834	-	1,656	-	621	4,761	-	-	22,977
	Jimah	1,035	34,776	-	207	-	-	2,898	-	207	39,123
DISTRICT TOTAL:		9,729 (6.85%)	118,197 (83.24%)	1,035 (0.73%)	2,484(1.75%)	-	621(0.44%)	9,108(6.41%)	-	828 (0.58%)	142,002 (100%)
SEREMBAN	Ampangan	2,277	10,143	621	-	-	-	6,831	-	1,035	20,907
	Labu	3,105	40,986	-	414	-	828	4,554	-	828	50,715
	Lenggeng	1,863	15,939	-	1,242	207	414	15,318	-	-	34,983
	Pantai	414	6,003	-	2,070	414	414	15,732	-	-	25,047
	Rantau	-	36,846	1,242	207	207	-	-	-	-	38,502
	Rasah	207	12,213	414	-	-	-	-	-	414	13,248
	Seremban	207	5,796	207	-	-	414	1,656	-	5,175	13,455
	Setul	828	23,391	-	207	207	-	12,627	-	-	37,260
DISTRICT TOTAL:		8,901 (3.80%)	151,317 (64.63%)	2,484 (1.06%)	4,140(1.77%)	1,035 (0.44%)	2,070(0.89%)	56,718 (24.23%)	-	7,452 (3.18%)	234,117 (100%)
JELEBU	Gelami Lemi	8,280	8,694	2,484	-	-	-	17,388	-	-	36,846
	Peradong	2,070	5,382	-	828	-	-	5,589	-	-	13,869
	Pertang	5,382	14,490	414	2,070	-	207	48,645	-	414	71,622
	Teriang Ilir	9,729	11,178	-	3,519	-	-	46,782	-	-	71,208
	Ulu Klawang	-	3,933	-	414	414	-	16,974	-	-	21,735
	Ulu Teriang	-	6,003	-	207	-	-	18,216	-	-	24,426
	Kenaboi	1,656	8,487	-	207	-	207	69,345	-	-	79,902
	Kuala Klawang	-	3,726	-	828	-	-	10,557	-	-	15,111
DISTRICT TOTAL:		27,117 (8.10%)	61,893 (18.50%)	2,898 (0.87%)	8,073(2.41%)	414 (0.12%)	414 (0.12%)	233,496 (69.76%)	-	414 (0.12%)	334,719 (100%)
STATE TOTAL:		143,451 (8.74%)	695,520 (42.35%)	6,417 (0.39%)	97,290(5.92%)	7,038(0.43%)	4,968 (0.30%)	664,677 (40.48%)	-	22,770 (1.39%)	1,642,131 (100%)

TABLE 1a PRESENT LAND USE - 1966

USE CATEGORY	DISTRICT						TOTAL	%
	JELEBU	KUALA PILAH	PORT DICKSON	REMBAU	SEREMBAN	TAMPIN		
: Urban	579	1140	2893	387	5526	1077	11602	0.70
: Estate Buildings	115	1106	913	372	1181	403	4090	0.25
: Tin Mining	1078		771		1282		3131	0.19
: Other Mining Quarrying	30	8			46	7	91	-
: Transmission Line		296	187	142	924	169	1718	0.10
: Mixed Horticulture	2994	13841	2375	6043	7185	2548	34986	2.12
: Market Gardening	5	104	231	3	139	23	505	0.03
: Agricultural Stations		20	6				26	-
: Rubber	39267	138166	94339	44310	115890	61979	493951	30.01
: Oil Palm		4139	122		775	501	5537	0.34
: Coconuts	17	135	1177	24	62	92	1507	0.09
: Pineapple								
: Coffee			51		45		96	-
: Tea								
: Cocoa								
: Pepper								
: Sago	15	336		304	136	78	869	0.05
: Areca-nut Palm								
: Fibre Crops								
: Fish Ponds	3	36	10	3	314		366	0.02
: Orchards	18	40	68	60	174	52	412	0.02
: Padi	3099	14075	705	6522	4509	2423	3133	1.90
: Diversified Crops	30	125	1507	25	116		1803	0.11
: Shifting Cultivation	62	572					634	0.04
: Improved Permanent Pasture					109		109	0.01
: Scrub Grassland	12844	19616	3700	1800	13514	10944	62418	3.79
: Forest	264523	379612	15470	34972	62057	115086	871720	52.96
: Scrub Forest	7564	36622	3710	3346	16057	7762	75061	4.56
: Newly Cleared Land	1172	5126	457	128	2620	5086	14589	0.89
: Swamp	1789	4230	11833	877	1874	756	21359	1.30
: Unused Land			2053	66		22	2141	0.13
UNCLASSIFIED	1049	2097	1073	153	650	1047	6069	0.37
TOTAL:	336253	621442	143651	99537	235185	210055	1646123	100%

TABLE 1b LAND USE IN RELATION TO SOIL SUITABILITY CLASSES

LAND USE CATEGORY	LAND USE ACREAGES WITHIN SOIL SUITABILITY CLASSES 1	2	3	4	5	STATE TOTAL OF LAND USE CATEGORIES	% OF STATE
1U : Urban	2738	1067	3018	719	4060	11602	0.7
1T : Tin Mining	573	-	1575	163	820	3131	0.2
2H : Mixed Horticulture	7242	5318	18193	525	3708	34986	2.1
3G : Rubber	99284	99284	211411	24204	59768	493951	30.0
3O : Oil Palm	393	1445	2957	742	-	5537	0.3
3C : Coconut	381	651	316	159	-	1507	0.1
4P : Padi	4042	3697	19050	63	4481	31333	1.9
4C : Diversified Crops	160	1012	382	249	-	1803	0.1
6 : Scrub Grassland	4494	5992	33831	2809	15292	62418	3.8
7F : Forest	21793	61020	251926	67994	468987	871720	53.0
7S : Scrub Forest	7131	10584	28448	1876	27022	75061	4.6
7C : Newly Cleared Land	2524	2378	7222	1809	656	14589	0.9
All Other Categories	4433	5320	13289	11110	4332	38484	2.3
TOTAL	155188	197768	591618	112422	589126	1646122	100

TABLE 2

STATE OF NEGERI SEMBILAN

ESTIMATED AREAS OF MINERAL POTENTIALITY CATEGORIES IN ACRES

I.C.T. CARD COL. 4 CODE NO:		1	2	3	4	5	
DISTRICT	MUKIM	PROBABLE MINING	CURRENT MINING	POSSIBLE MINING	UNKNOWN	NON-MINING	TOTAL
TAMPIN	Tampin Tengah	-	-	-	-	3,519	3,519
	Repah	-	-	-	1,863	13,662	15,525
	Kiru	-	-	-	-	6,417	6,417
	Jebong	-	-	-	2,277	7,659	9,936
	Gemencheh	-	-	-	43,056	23,184	66,240
	Gemas	-	-	-	52,578	15,111	67,689
	Ayer Kuching	-	-	-	33,948	6,831	40,779
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	-	-	-	133,722 (63.65%)	76,303 (36.35%)	210,105 (100.0%)
KUALA PILAH	Jelai	207	-	-	18,837	24,426	43,470
	Johol	-	-	-	62,514	2,277	64,791
	Juasseh	-	-	-	3,105	17,595	20,700
	Kepis	-	-	-	4,347	18,009	22,356
	Kuala Jempol	-	-	-	2,070	7,659	9,729
	Langkap	-	-	-	24,012	-	24,012
	Parit Tinggi	-	-	-	7,038	1,863	8,901
	Pilah	-	-	-	7,245	1,449	8,694
	Rompin	-	-	-	158,976	21,942	180,918
	Serting Ilir	-	-	-	24,219	36,639	60,858
	Serting Ulu	-	-	-	49,266	22,563	71,829
	Sri Menanti	-	-	-	16,974	-	16,974
	Terachi	-	-	-	30,709	-	30,709
	Ulu Jempol	621	-	-	23,391	-	24,012
	Ulu Muar	207	-	-	3,105	12,006	15,318
	Ampang Tinggi	207	-	-	5,175	2,484	7,866
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	1,242 (0.20%)	-	-	448,903 (72.58%)	168,912 (27.20%)	619,137 (100.0%)
REMBAU	Kundor	-	-	-	3,312	3,312	6,624
	Pedas	-	-	-	20,079	-	20,079
	Seperi	-	-	-	6,210	-	6,210
	Chembong	-	-	-	5,796	-	5,796
	Tanjong Kling	-	-	-	2,898	207	3,105
	Selamak	-	-	-	5,175	-	5,175
	Muku	-	-	-	3,726	-	3,326
	Bongek	-	-	-	2,070	414	2,484
	Changkau	-	-	-	3,519	1,863	5,382
	Batu Hampar	-	-	-	1,863	-	1,862
	Pelin	-	-	-	1,242	3,726	4,968
	Nerasau	-	-	-	-	2,484	2,484
	Titian Bindangar	-	-	-	-	15,732	15,732
	Lesong Ilir	-	-	-	-	2,898	2,898
	Legong Ulu	-	-	-	-	1,863	1,863
	Semabok	-	-	-	-	3,726	3,726
	Gadang	-	-	-	2,070	7,866	9,936
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	-	-	-	57,960 (56.80%)	44,091 (43.20%)	102,051 (100.0%)
PORT DICKSON	Sri Rusa	-	-	-	207	7,659	7,866
	Port Dickson	2,070	621	1,242	18,216	4,761	26,910
	Linggi	1,863	-	-	17,388	25,875	45,126
	Pasir Panjang	-	-	207	1,242	21,528	22,977
	Jimah	207	-	-	37,674	1,242	39,123
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	4,140 (2.92%)	621 (0.44%)	1,449 (1.02%)	74,727 (52.62%)	61,065 (43.00%)	142,002 (100.0%)
SEREMBAN	Ampangan	3,312	1,035	621	15,525	414	20,907
	Labu	414	-	-	49,059	1,242	50,715
	Lenggeng	828	414	414	33,120	621	34,983
	Pantai	1,449	828	621	22,563	-	25,047
	Rantau	1,449	414	-	36,225	-	38,502
	Rasah	1,449	207	207	10,350	828	13,248
	Seremban	1,035	-	-	12,213	-	13,455
	Setul	828	-	-	35,811	621	37,260
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	10,764 (4.59%)	2,898 (1.24%)	1,863 (0.80%)	214,866 (91.70%)	3,726 (1.59%)	234,117 (100.0%)
JELEBU	Gelami Lemi	1,863	2,691	414	29,187	2,691	36,546
	Peradong	-	-	-	13,689	-	13,669
	Perdang	207	207	-	42,435	20,773	71,622
	Teriang Ilir	-	-	-	33,120	30,088	71,208
	Ulu Klawang	-	-	-	21,735	-	21,735
	Ulu Terliang	-	414	207	23,805	-	24,426
	Kenaboi	-	-	9,108	67,689	3,105	79,902
	Kuala Klawang	-	-	-	15,111	-	15,111
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	2,070 (0.61%)	3,312 (0.99%)	9,729 (2.91%)	246,351 (73.78%)	72,657 (21.71%)	334,719 (100.0%)
	STATE TOTAL:	18,216 (1.11%)	6,831 (0.42%)	13,041 (0.79%)	1,177,209 (71.69%)	426,834 (25.99%)	1,642,131 (100.0%)

TABLE 2

STATE OF NEGERI SEMBILAN

ESTIMATED AREAS OF SOIL SUITABILITY CATEGORIES IN ACRES

I.C.T. CARDS COL. 15 CODE NO:		1	2	3	4	5	
DISTRICT	MUKIM	NO LIMITATIONS	FEW MINOR LIMITATIONS	ONE SERIOUS LIMITATIONS	MORE THAN ONE SERIOUS LIMITATIONS	VERY SERIOUS LIMITATIONS	TOTAL
TAMPIN	Tampin Tengah	2,277	-	207	-	1,035	3,519
	Repah	4,761	-	1,035	-	9,729	15,525
	Keru	3,933	-	-	-	2,484	6,417
	Tebong	4,140	-	-	-	5,796	9,936
	Gemencheh	3,933	-	51,957	-	10,350	66,240
	Gemas	-	3,726	62,721	-	1,242	67,689
	Ayer Kuning	2,277	-	36,846	-	1,656	40,779
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	21,321 (10.15%)	3,726 (1.77%)	152,766 (72.71%)	-	32,292 (15.37%)	210,105 (100.0%)
KUALA PILAH	Jelei	-	2,898	29,394	-	11,178	43,470
	Johol	2,070	-	6,624	-	56,097	64,791
	Juasseh	-	-	18,009	-	2,691	20,700
	Kepis	-	-	20,907	-	1,449	22,356
	Kuala Jempol	-	-	8,694	-	1,035	9,729
	Langkap	-	-	-	-	24,012	24,012
	Parit Tinggi	-	-	1,449	-	7,452	8,901
	Pilah	-	-	4,347	-	4,347	8,694
	Pompin	-	2,484	178,227	-	207	180,918
	Serting Ilir	-	4,554	56,097	-	207	60,858
	Serting Ulu	-	22,356	28,980	-	20,493	71,829
	Sri Menanti	-	-	3,105	-	13,869	16,974
	Terachi	-	-	1,449	-	37,260	38,709
	Ulu Jempol	-	2,277	2,277	-	19,458	24,012
	Ulu Muar	-	-	12,627	-	2,691	15,318
	Ampang Tinggi	-	-	5,509	-	2,277	7,866
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	2,070 (0.33%)	34,569 (5.58%)	377,775 (61.02%)	-	204,723 (33.07%)	619,137 (100.0%)
REMBAU	Kundor	-	1,656	4,968	-	-	6,624
	Pedas	4,761	828	8,073	-	6,417	20,079
	Seberi	207	-	1,242	-	4,761	6,210
	Chembong	1,656	-	1,035	-	3,105	5,796
	Tanjong Kling	828	-	1,449	-	828	3,105
	Selamok	1,242	-	828	-	3,105	5,175
	Miku	-	-	-	-	3,726	3,726
	Bongek	1,035	-	828	-	621	2,404
	Chengkau	2,898	-	414	-	2,070	5,302
	Batu Hampar	4,141	-	1,449	-	-	1,863
	Pilin	-	-	4,968	-	-	4,968
	Nerasau	-	-	2,484	-	-	2,484
	Titian Bintangar	-	-	13,268	2,404	-	15,732
	Legong Ilir	-	-	2,898	-	-	2,898
	Legong Ulu	-	-	1,863	-	-	1,863
	Semabok	-	-	3,726	-	-	3,726
	Gadong	4,140	-	1,035	-	4,761	9,936
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	17,181 (16.84%)	2,404 (2.43%)	50,508 (49.50%)	2,404 (2.43%)	29,394 (28.80%)	102,051 (100.0%)
PORT DICKSON	Si-rusa	-	-	7,699	207	-	7,866
	Port Dickson	3,726	-	21,114	1,449	621	26,910
	Linggi	-	1,242	35,190	8,694	-	45,126
	Pasir Panjang	-	-	17,802	5,175	-	22,977
	Jimah	13,248	-	16,767	8,280	828	39,123
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	16,974 (11.95%)	1,242 (0.09%)	98,532 (69.39%)	23,805 (16.76%)	1,449 (1.02%)	142,002 (100.0%)
SEREMBAN	Ampangan	5,175	6,831	-	-	8,901	20,907
	Labu	26,289	5,589	11,592	621	6,624	50,715
	Lingsing	9,936	-	4,554	-	20,493	34,983
	Pantai	7,452	-	-	-	17,595	25,047
	Rantau	-	23,184	14,283	-	1,035	38,502
	Rasah	3,105	7,659	1,656	-	828	13,248
	Seremban	3,105	414	-	-	9,936	13,455
	Setul	16,560	5,589	3,312	-	11,799	37,260
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	71,622 (30.59%)	49,266 (21.04%)	35,397 (15.12%)	621 (0.27%)	77,211 (32.98%)	234,117 (100.0%)
JELEBU	Gelemi Lemi	6,210	-	1,242	-	20,394	36,846
	Peradong	3,312	-	1,035	-	9,522	13,869
	Pertang	4,968	32,706	2,898	-	31,050	71,622
	Teriang Ilir	-	19,458	11,178	-	40,572	71,208
	Ulu Klawang	-	-	1,035	-	20,700	21,735
	Ulu Teriang	1,656	-	1,863	-	20,907	24,426
	Kenaboi	-	207	-	-	79,695	79,902
	Kuala Klawang	-	-	621	-	14,490	15,111
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	16,146 (4.82%)	52,371 (15.65%)	19,872 (5.94%)	-	246,330 (73.59%)	334,719 (100.0%)
	STATE TOTAL:	145,314 (8.85%)	143,650 (8.75%)	734,850 (44.75%)	26,910 (1.64%)	591,399 (36.01%)	1,642,131 (100.0%)

TABLE 4

STATE OF NEGERI SEMBILAN

ESTIMATED AREAS OF FOREST PRODUCTIVITY CATEGORIES IN ACRES

I.C.T. CARDS COL. 16 CODE NO:		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
RICT	MUKIM	NON-FOREST	CLASS 1	CLASS 2A	CLASS 2B	CLASS 3A	CLASS 3B	CLASS 4A	CLASS 4B	CLASS 1M	CLASS 5+5M	TOTA
	Tampin Tengah	3,105	414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,519
	Repah	4,968	1,863	621	-	207	828	207	621	-	6,210	15,525
	Keru	5,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,242	6,417
	Tebong	621	5,589	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,519	9,936
	Gemencheh	35,397	7,245	5,382	207	3,312	-	-	-	-	14,697	66,240
	Gemas	18,837	17,181	11,178	207	7,452	621	621	-	-	11,592	67,689
	Ayer Kuning	21,114	-	-	-	828	621	9,522	2,484	-	6,210	40,779
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	89,217 (42.46%)	32,292 (15.37%)	17,388 (8.28%)	414 (0.19%)	11,799 (5.62%)	2,070 (0.99%)	10,350 (4.93%)	3,105 (1.48%)	-	43,470(20.68%)	210,105
	Jelei	23,391	207	7,245	1,656	207	-	-	828	-	9,936	43,470
	Johol	24,840	4,554	12,420	1,035	4,140	3,519	1,863	207	-	12,213	64,791
	Juasseh	12,213	-	4,968	-	1,035	-	-	1,035	-	1,449	20,700
	Kepis	15,732	414	621	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,589	22,356
	Kuala Jempol	8,694	414	-	-	-	-	207	414	-	-	9,729
	Langkap	-	3,312	2,070	-	10,971	2,070	2,898	414	-	2,277	24,012
	Parit Tinggi	2,070	207	5,382	-	207	-	828	-	-	207	8,901
PILAH	Pilah	7,866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	828	8,694
	Rompin	46,782	-	56,304	2,898	29,187	13,455	3,105	6,210	-	22,977	180,918
	Serting Ilir	7,866	3,312	1,035	1,656	1,449	9,936	5,175	3,312	-	27,117	60,858
	Serting Ulu	17,181	11,791	16,146	-	2,484	3,933	-	-	-	20,286	71,829
	Sri Menanti	9,936	-	3,105	207	-	2,484	-	621	-	621	16,974
	Terachi	9,108	-	19,872	1,449	2,898	621	2,691	-	-	2,070	38,709
	Ulu Jempol	8,487	-	7,452	-	5,589	207	828	1,035	-	414	24,012
	Ulu Muar	11,799	-	2,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,449	15,318
	Ampang Tinggi	6,417	-	-	-	414	-	414	207	-	414	7,866
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	212,382 (34.30%)	24,219 (3.91%)	138,690 (22.40%)	8,901 (1.44%)	50,501(9.46%)	36,225 (5.85%)	18,009 (2.91%)	14,283 (2.31%)	-	107,847 (17.42%)	619,137
	Mundor	6,417	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207	6,624
	Pedas	15,111	1,863	828	-	1,449	-	828	-	-	-	20,079
	Seperi	1,449	1,035	3,312	-	414	-	-	-	-	-	6,210
	Chembong	3,519	414	828	-	-	621	207	-	-	207	5,796
	Tanjong Kling	2,484	-	-	-	-	621	-	-	-	-	3,105
	Setamak	2,898	-	207	-	207	1,449	414	-	-	-	5,175
	Muku	621	-	621	-	2,277	-	-	-	-	207	3,726
	Bongek	1,863	-	207	-	207	-	-	-	-	207	2,484
EMBAU	Chengkau	3,519	-	-	-	1,035	-	414	-	-	414	5,382
	Batu Hampar	1,863	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,863
	Pilin	4,968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,968
	Nerasau	2,484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,484
	Titian Bintangar	13,248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	828	1,656	15,732
	Legong Ilir	2,611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207	2,898
	Legong Ulu	1,863	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,863
	Semabok	3,312	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	414	3,726
	Gadong	4,347	-	621	-	414	2,070	-	1,242	-	1,242	9,936
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	72,657 (71.20%)	3,312 (3.25%)	6,624 (6.49%)	-	6,003 (5.88%)	4,761 (4.66%)	1,863 (1.83%)	1,242 (1.22%)	828 (0.81%)	4,761 (4.66%)	102,051 (1
	Si-Rusa	4,968	414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,484	7,866
	Port Dickson	25,875	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,035	26,910
PORT DICKSON	Linggi	40,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,656	3,312	45,126
	Pasir Panjang	14,283	4,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,554	22,977
	Jimah	33,534	1,242	-	-	-	-	414	414	2,070	1,449	39,123
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	118,818 (83.67%)	5,796 (5.25%)	-	-	-	-	414 (0.29%)	414 (0.29%)	3,726 (1.46%)	12,034 (9.04%)	142,002 (1
	Ampangan	10,971	2,691	621	-	828	1,035	414	-	-	4,347	20,907
	Labu	40,779	-	207	-	1,863	414	3,519	-	-	3,933	50,715
	Lenggeng	17,181	3,105	5,796	-	1,449	2,277	828	207	-	4,140	34,983
	Pantai	7,659	2,484	5,175	-	1,242	5,382	414	207	-	2,484	25,047
SEREMBAN	Rantau	30,502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,502
	Rasah	13,248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,248
	Seremban	11,385	-	-	-	-	621	621	-	-	828	13,455
	Setul	24,426	2,070	621	-	2,691	2,277	-	-	-	5,175	37,260
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	164,151 (70.11%)	10,350 (4.42%)	12,420 (5.31%)	-	8,073 (3.45%)	12,006 (5.13%)	5,796 (2.48%)	414 (0.18%)	-	20,907 (8.93%)	234,117(1
	Gelami Lemi	9,315	1,449	6,624	-	7,038	1,656	1,863	-	-	8,901	36,046
	Peradong	4,761	-	1,035	-	1,449	3,519	414	-	-	2,691	13,869
	Pertang	14,283	8,901	22,770	-	7,866	9,522	4,761	-	-	3,519	71,622
JELEBU	Teriang Ilir	11,178	-	40,986	-	3,726	6,417	1,449	-	-	7,452	71,208
	Ulu Klawang	4,140	207	8,694	828	828	4,968	1,242	-	-	1,656	21,735
	Ulu Teriang	6,003	-	13,662	1,035	207	2,691	621	-	-	207	24,426
	Kenaboi	9,108	1,242	37,467	-	12,006	8,280	9,729	414	-	828	79,902
	Kuala Klawang	3,726	-	3,726	207	1,242	5,382	621	207	-	-	15,111
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	62,514 (18.67%)	11,799 (3.53%)	134,964 (40.32%)	2,070 (0.62%)	34,362 (10.27%)	42,435 (12.68%)	20,700 (6.18%)	621 (0.19%)	-	25,254 (7.54%)	334,719 (
	STATE TOTAL:	719,739 (43.83%)	87,768 (5.35%)	310,006 (18.88%)	11,305 (0.69%)	118,818 (7.24%)	97,497(5.94%)	57,132 (3.48%)	20,079 (1.22%)	4,554(0.17%)	215,073 (13.10%)	1,642,131

TABLE 5

STATE OF NEGERI SEMBILAN

ESTIMATED AREAS OF LAND CAPABILITY CATEGORIES IN ACRES

I.C.T. CARD COL. 17 CODE NO:		Col. 14 Nos. 1 & 2	Col. 15 Nos 1 & 2	Col.15 No. 3	Col. 16 Nos. 1 - 8	Col.16 Nos. 9 & 0	
DISTRICT	MUKIM	POTENTIAL MINING	POTENTIAL AGRICULTURE 1*	POTENTIAL AGRICULTURE 2*	POTENTIAL FORESTRY	POTENTIAL PROTECTIVE FOREST	T O T A L
TAMPIN	Tampin Tengah	-	2,277	207	414	621	3,519
	Repah	-	4,761	1,035	4,140	5,509	15,525
	Keru	-	3,933	-	-	2,484	6,417
	Tebong	-	4,140	-	5,175	621	9,936
	Gemencheh	-	3,933	51,957	3,726	6,624	66,240
	Gemas	-	3,726	62,721	828	414	67,689
	Ayer Kuning	-	2,277	36,846	1,449	207	40,779
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	-	25,047 (11.92%)	152,766 (72.71%)	15,732 (7.49%)	16,560 (7.88%)	210,105 (100.0%)
KUALA PILAH	Jelei	207	2,898	29,394	6,417	4,554	43,470
	Johol	-	2,070	6,624	27,488	20,359	64,791
	Juasseh	-	-	18,009	12,242	1,449	20,700
	Kepis	-	-	20,907	414	1,035	22,356
	Kuala Jempol	-	-	8,694	828	207	9,729
	Langkap	-	-	-	21,735	2,277	24,012
	Parit Tinggi	-	-	1,449	6,417	1,035	8,901
	Pilah	-	-	4,347	-	4,347	8,694
	Rompin	-	2,484	178,227	-	207	180,918
	Serting Ilir	-	4,554	56,097	-	207	60,858
	Serting Ulu	-	22,356	20,980	19,665	828	71,829
	Sri Menanti	-	-	3,105	6,417	7,452	16,974
	Terachi	-	-	1,449	27,531	9,729	38,709
	Ulu Jempol	621	2,070	2,070	14,697	4,554	24,012
	Ulu Muar	207	-	12,420	2,070	621	15,318
	Ampang Tinggi	207	-	5,302	1,035	1,242	7,866
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	1,242 (0.20%)	36,432 (5.88%)	377,154 (60.92%)	136,206 (22.00%)	68,103 (11.00%)	619,137 (100.0%)
REMBAU	Kundor	-	1,656	4,968	-	-	6,624
	Pedas	-	5,509	8,073	4,968	1,449	20,079
	Seperi	-	207	1,242	4,761	-	6,210
	Chembong	-	1,656	1,035	2,070	1,035	5,796
	Tanjong Kling	-	828	1,449	621	207	3,105
	Selamak	-	1,242	828	2,277	828	5,175
	Miku	-	-	-	2,898	828	3,726
	Bongek	-	1,035	828	414	207	2,484
	Chengkau	-	2,898	414	1,449	621	5,382
	Batu Hampar	-	414	1,449	-	-	1,863
	Pilin	-	-	4,968	-	-	4,968
	Nerasau	-	-	2,484	-	-	2,484
	Titian Bintangar	-	-	13,240	828	1,656	15,732
	Legong Ilir	-	-	2,898	-	-	2,898
	Legong Ulu	-	-	1,063	-	-	1,863
	Semabok	-	-	3,726	-	-	3,726
	Gadong	-	4,140	1,035	4,140	621	9,936
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	-	19,665 (19.27%)	50,500 (49.49%)	24,426 (23.94%)	7,452 (7.20%)	102,051 (100.0%)
PORT DICKSON	Si-Rusa	-	-	7,659	-	207	77,866
	Port Dickson	2,691	3,105	19,872	-	1,242	26,910
	Linggi	1,863	1,242	34,983	1,449	5,509	45,126
	Pasir Panjang	-	-	17,802	3,414	4,761	22,977
	Jimah	207	13,248	16,767	3,933	4,968	39,123
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	4,761 (3.35%)	17,595 (12.39%)	97,083 (68.37%)	5,796 (4.08%)	16,767 (11.81%)	142,002 (100.0%)
SEREMBAN	Ampangan	4,347	8,487	-	5,175	2,898	20,907
	Labu	414	31,464	11,592	3,519	3,726	50,715
	Lenggong	828	9,729	3,933	13,662	6,831	34,983
	Pantai	1,863	5,509	-	14,697	2,898	25,047
	Rantau	2,277	22,977	12,213	-	1,035	30,502
	Rasah	1,863	9,936	828	-	621	13,248
	Seremban	1,242	2,691	-	1,242	8,280	18,455
	Setul	828	21,735	2,898	5,796	6,003	37,260
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	13,662 (5.84%)	112,608 (48.10%)	31,464 (13.44%)	44,091 (18.83%)	32,292 (13.79%)	234,117 (100.0%)
JELEBU	Gelami Lemi	4,554	5,796	21,621	10,009	7,866	36,856
	Peradong	-	3,312	1,035	5,796	3,726	13,869
	Pertang	414	37,674	2,898	27,738	2,898	71,622
	Teriang Ilir	-	19,458	11,178	39,537	1,035	71,200
	Ulu Klawang	-	-	1,035	16,767	3,930	21,735
	Ulu Teriang	414	1,656	1,863	18,216	2,277	24,426
	Kenaboi	-	207	-	69,345	10,350	79,902
	Kuala Klawang	-	-	621	11,385	3,105	15,111
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	5,382 (1.61%)	68,103 (20.35%)	19,251 (5.75%)	206,793 (61.78%)	35,190 (10.51%)	334,719 (100.0%)
	STATE TOTAL:	25,047 (1.52%)	279,450 (17.02%)	728,226 (44.35%)	433,044 (26.37%)	176,364 (10.74%)	1, 642,131 (100.0%)

TABLE 6

STATE OF NEGERI SEMBILAN

AREAS OF PRESENTLY UTILISED IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE SCHEMES IN ACRES

I.C.T. CARD COL. 18 CODE NO:	0	3	5	
DISTRICT	NIL	IRRIGATION SCHEMES	DRAINAGE SCHEMES	T O T A L
Tampin	207,621	2,484	-	210,105
Kuala Pilah	606,510	12,627	-	619,137
Rembau	96,255	5,796	-	102,051
Port Dickson	129 ,582	828	11,592	142,002
Seremban	228,321	5,796	-	234,117
Jelebu	330,372	4,347	-	334,719
STATE TOTAL:	1,598,661 (97.35%)	31,878 (1.94%)	11,592(0.71%)	1,642,131 (100.0%)

TABLE 7

STATE OF NEGERI SEMBILAN

ESTIMATED AREAS OF PRESENTLY UTILISED WATER CATCHMENTS

I.C.T. CARD COL. 24 CODE NO:		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
DISTRICT	MUKIM	NIL	DID, NEB, PWD	DID, NEB	DID, PWD	NEB, PWD	DID	NEB	PWD	TOTAL
TAMPIN	Tampin Tengah	-	-	-	207	-	-	-	3,312	3,519
	Repah	2,070	-	-	6,003	-	2,898	-	4,554	15,525
	Keru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,417	6,417
	Tebong	-	-	-	-	-	3,519	-	6,417	9,936
	Gemencheh	26,496	-	-	-	-	37,053	-	2,691	66,240
	Gemas	42,849	-	-	-	-	17,802	-	7,038	67,689
	Ayer Kuning	22,563	-	-	-	-	207	-	18,009	40,779
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	93,978 (44.73%)	-	-	6,210 (2.96%)	-	61,479 (29.26%)	-	48,438 (23.05%)	210,105(100.0%)
KUALA PILAH	Jelei	5,382	-	-	3,519	-	34,569	-	-	43,470
	Johol	1,449	-	-	15,525	-	47,817	-	-	64,791
	Juasseh	2,277	-	-	-	-	18,423	-	-	20,700
	Kepis	-	-	-	4,554	-	17,802	-	-	22,356
	Kuala Jempol	-	-	-	-	-	8,487	-	1,242	9,729
	Langkap	-	-	-	207	-	23,805	-	-	24,012
	Parit Tinggi	-	-	-	207	-	8,694	-	-	8,901
	Pilah	-	-	-	-	-	8,694	-	-	8,694
	Rompin	174,087	-	-	-	-	6,831	-	-	180,918
	Serting Ilir	60,858	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,858
	Serting Ulu	45,333	-	-	14,697	-	414	-	11,385	71,829
	Sri Menanti	-	-	-	16,560	-	414	-	-	16,974
	Terachi	-	-	-	24,012	-	14,697	-	-	38,709
	Ulu Jempol	414	-	-	-	-	23,391	-	207	24,012
	Ulu Muar	-	-	-	-	-	15,318	-	-	15,318
	Ampang Tinggi	-	-	-	5,175	-	2,691	-	-	7,866
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	289,800 (46.81%)	-	-	84,456 (13.64%)	-	232,047 (37.48%)	-	12,834 (2.07%)	619,137(100.0%)
REMBAU	Kundor	5,589	-	-	-	-	1,035	-	-	6,624
	Pedas	-	-	-	1,449	-	18,630	-	-	20,079
	Seperi	-	-	-	-	-	6,210	-	-	6,210
	Chembong	-	-	-	-	-	5,796	-	-	5,796
	Tanjong Kling	-	-	-	-	-	3,105	-	-	3,105
	Selamak	-	-	-	-	-	5,175	-	-	5,175
	Miku	-	-	-	-	-	3,726	-	-	3,726
	Bongek	-	-	-	-	-	2,484	-	-	2,484
	Chengkau	-	-	-	-	-	5,302	-	-	5,302
	Batu Hampar	-	-	-	-	-	1,863	-	-	1,863
	Pilin	828	-	-	-	-	4,140	-	-	4,968
	Nerasau	-	-	-	-	-	2,484	-	-	2,484
	Titian Bintangar	15,732	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,732
	Legong Ilir	1,449	-	-	-	-	1,449	-	-	2,898
	Legong Ulu	1,863	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,863
	Semabok	3,726	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,726
	Gadong	1,449	-	-	-	-	8,487	-	-	9,936
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	30,636 (30.02%)	-	-	1,449 (1.42%)	-	69,966 (68.56%)	-	-	102,051(100.0%)
PORT DICKSON	Si-Rusa	7,245	-	-	-	-	621	-	-	7,866
	Port Dickson	25,875	-	-	-	-	1,035	-	-	26,910
	Linggi	38,295	-	-	-	-	6,831	-	-	45,126
	Pasir Panjang	14,697	-	-	-	-	8,280	-	-	22,977
	Jimah	37,053	-	-	-	-	2,070	-	-	39,123
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	123,165 (86.73%)	-	-	-	-	18,837 (13.27%)	-	-	142,002(100.0%)
SEREMBAN	Ampangan	621	-	-	-	-	6,417	-	13,869	20,907
	Labu	32,005	-	-	207	-	14,283	-	4,140	50,715
	Lenggeng	6,003	-	-	414	-	28,359	-	207	34,983
	Pantai	9,108	8,073	4,140	3,105	621	-	-	-	25,047
	Rantau	27,531	-	-	-	-	7,038	-	3,933	38,502
	Rasah	1,656	-	-	2,070	-	207	-	9,315	13,248
	Seremban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,455	13,455
	Setul	28,152	-	-	-	-	7,038	-	2,070	37,260
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	105,156 (44.92%)	8,073 (3.45%)	4,140 (1.77%)	5,796 (2.48%)	621 (0.26%)	63,342 (27.13%)	-	46,989(20.05%)	234,117(100.0%)
JELEBU	Gelami Lemi	-	-	-	-	-	36,846	-	-	36,846
	Peradong	-	-	-	-	-	13,869	-	-	13,869
	Pertang	36,225	-	-	-	-	26,496	-	8,901	71,622
	Teriang Ilir	41,814	-	-	-	-	29,394	-	-	71,208
	Ulu Klawang	-	-	-	4,347	-	17,388	-	-	21,735
	Ulu Teria ng	-	-	-	-	-	24,426	-	-	24,426
	Kenaboi	-	-	-	6,831	-	73,071	-	-	79,902
	Kuala Klawang	-	-	-	-	-	15,111	-	-	15,111
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	78,039 (23.31%)	-	-	11,178 (3.52%)	-	236,601 (70.69%)	-	8,901 (2.67%)	334,719(100.0%)
	STATE TOTAL:	720,774 (43.89%)	8,073 (0.49%)	4,140 (0.25%)	109,089 (6.64%)	621 (0.04%)	682,272 (41.55%)	-	117,162(7.14%)	1,642,131(100.0%)

TABLE 8

STATE OF NEGERI SEMBILAN

ESTIMATED AREAS OF LAND SUBJECT TO DIFFERENT ANNUAL RAINFALL INTENSITIES IN ACRES

I.C.T. CARD COL. 22 CODE NOS:		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
DISTRICT	MUKIM	LESS THAN 70 INCHES	70–80 INCHES	80–90 INCHES	90–100 INCHES	101–110 INCHES	110–120 INCHES	120–130 INCHES	130–140 INCHES	140–150 INCHES	MORE THAN 150 INCHES	T O T A L
TAMPIN	Tampin Tehgah	-	3,519	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,519
	Repah	2,691	12,834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,525
	Keru	414	6,003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,417
	Tebong	9,729	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,936
	Gemencheh	41,400	24,840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,240
	Gemas	-	67,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,689
	Ayer Kuning	3,105	37,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,779
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	57,339 (27.20%)	152,766 (72.71%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210,105 (100.0%)
KUAPA PILAH	Jelei	8,073	35,397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,470
	Johol	44,712	20,079	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,791
	Juasseh	18,423	2,277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,700
	Kepis	14,904	7,452	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,356
	Kuala Jempol	2,691	7,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,729
	Langkap	24,012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,012
	Parit Tinggi	8,901	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,901
	Pilah	8,694	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,694
	Rompin	180,918	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,918
	Serting Ilir	16,353	44,505	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,858
	Serting Ulu	42,435	29,394	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,829
	Sri Menanti	10,350	6,624	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,974
	Terachi	29,187	7,866	1,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,709
	Ulu Jempol	24,012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,012
	Ulu Muar	15,318	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,318
	Ampang Tinggi	7,866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,866
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	456,849 (73.79%)	160,632 (25.94%)	1,656 (0.27%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	619,137 (100.0%)
REMBAU	Kundor	-	-	6,624	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,242
	Pedas	-	1,242	7,038	11,799	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,079
	Seperi	207	3,519	1,449	1,035	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,210
	Chembong	-	1,035	1,242	3,519	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,796
	Tanjong Keling	-	-	621	2,484	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,105
	Selamak	-	1,035	2,484	1,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,175
	Miku	-	3,312	414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,726
	Bongek	-	-	621	1,863	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,484
	Chengkau	-	828	1,449	3,105	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,382
	Batu Hampar	-	-	207	1,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,863
	Pilin	-	-	4,968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,968
	Nerasau	-	-	207	2,277	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,484
	Titian Bintangar	-	-	15,318	414	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,732
	Legong Ilir	-	-	1,656	1,242	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,898
	Legong Ulu	-	-	-	1,863	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,863
	Semabok	-	-	-	3,726	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,726
	Gadong	-	3,519	4,968	1,449	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,936
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	207 (0.20%)	14,490 (14.29%)	49,266 (48.28%)	38,088 (37.32%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,051 (100.0%)
PORT DICKSON	Si-Rusa	-	-	2,484	5,382	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,866
	Port Dickson	-	-	15,939	10,971	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,910
	Linggi	-	-	45,126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,126
	Pasir Panjang	-	-	20,493	2,484	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,977
	Jimah	-	-	13,455	25,668	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,123
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	-	-	97,497 (68.66%)	44,505 (31.34%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	142,002 (100.0%)
SEREMBAN	Ampangan	-	828	5,589	14,490	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,907
	Labu	-	-	17,802	32,913	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,715
	Lenggeng	-	-	28,773	6,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,983
	Pantai	1,656	6,624	14,697	2,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,047
	Rantau	-	-	32,085	6,417	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,502
	Rasah	-	-	9,108	4,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,248
	Seremban	-	-	414	3,105	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,455
	Setul	-	-	8,073	29,187	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,260
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	1,656 (0.71%)	7,452 (3.18%)	116,541 (49.78%)	108,468 (46.33%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	234,117 (100.0%)
JELEBU	Gelami Lemi	3,933	15,111	17,802	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,846
	Peradong	12,627	1,242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,869
	Pertang	66,033	5,589	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,622
	Terlang Ilir	15,732	21,528	33,948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,208
	Ulu Klawang	8,073	12,834	828	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,735
	Ulu Terlang	207	11,592	12,627	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,426
	Kenaboi	-	6,831	73,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,902
	Kuala Klawang	15,111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,111
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	121,716 (36.36%)	74,727 (22.33%)	138,276 (41.31%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	334,719 (100.0%)
	STATE TOTAL:	637,767 (30.84%)	410,067 (24.97%)	403,236 (24.56%)	191,061 (21.63%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,642,131 (100.0%)

TABLE 2

STATE OF NEGERI SEMBILAN

ESTIMATED AREAS OF LAND BETWEEN DIFFERENT CONTOURS IN ACRES

I.C.T. CARD COL. 22 CODE NO:		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
DISTRICT	MUKIM	0-499	500-999	1000-1999	2000-2999	3000-3999	4000-4999	5000-5999	6000-6999	7000-7000	T O T A L
TAMPIN	Tampin Tengah	3,312	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,519
	Repah	7,659	4,968	2,898	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,525
	Keru	5,796	621	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,417
	Tebong	4,554	3,933	1,449	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,936
	Gemencheh	63,963	2,277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,240
	Gemas	67,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,689
	Ayer Kuning	39,123	1,035	621	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,779
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	192,096 (91.43%)	13,041 (6.21%)	4,968 (2.36%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	210,105 (100.0%)
KUALA PILAH	Jelei	40,365	3,105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,470
	Johol	23,184	24,633	12,213	4,761	-	-	-	-	-	64,791
	Juasseh	18,423	2,277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,700
	Kepis	21,735	621	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,356
	Kuala Jempol	9,108	621	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,729
	Langkap	1,242	8,901	8,694	4,554	621	-	-	-	-	24,012
	Parit Tinggi	2,277	4,140	2,070	414	-	-	-	-	-	8,901
	Pilah	6,003	2,484	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,694
	Rompin	180,918	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,918
	Serting Ilir	60,858	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,858
	Serting Ulu	54,855	8,901	7,866	207	-	-	-	-	-	71,829
	Sri Menanti	7,245	4,347	3,933	1,449	-	-	-	-	-	16,974
	Terachi	9,108	11,385	13,455	4,554	207	-	-	-	-	38,709
	Ulu Jempol	8,280	7,452	6,210	1,656	414	-	-	-	-	24,012
	Ulu Muar	12,834	2,484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,318
	Ampang Tinggi	6,003	1,863	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,866
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	462,438 (74.69%)	83,214 (13.44%)	54,648 (8.83%)	17,595 (2.84%)	1,242 (0.20%)	-	-	-	-	619,137 (100.0%)
REMBAU	Kundor	6,624	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,624
	Pedas	14,490	1,449	3,312	828	-	-	-	-	-	20,079
	Seperi	1,863	621	1,863	1,863	-	-	-	-	-	6,210
	Chembong	3,105	1,242	1,242	207	-	-	-	-	-	5,796
	Tanjong Kling	2,484	207	414	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,105
	Selamak	2,691	414	1,449	621	-	-	-	-	-	5,175
	Miku	-	1,242	2,484	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,726
	Bongek	1,863	207	414	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,484
	Chengkau	3,933	828	414	207	-	-	-	-	-	5,382
	Batu Hampar	1,863	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,863
	Pilin	4,968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,968
	Nerasau	2,484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,484
	Titian Bintangar	15,732	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,732
	Legong Ilir	2,898	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,898
	Legong Ulu	1,863	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,863
	Semabok	3,726	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,726
	Gadong	5,589	1,242	2,691	414	-	-	-	-	-	9,936
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	76,176 (74.65%)	7,452 (7.30%)	14,283 (13.99%)	4,140 (4.06%)	-	-	-	-	-	102,051 (100.0%)
PORT DICKSON	Si-Rusa	7,866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,866
	Port Dickson	26,910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,910
	Linggi	45,126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,126
	Pasir Panjang	22,977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,977
	Jimah	38,916	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,123
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	141,795 (99.85%)	207 (0.15%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142,002 (100.0%)
SEREMBAN	Ampangan	14,490	3,519	2,277	621	-	-	-	-	-	20,907
	Labu	46,575	2,070	2,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,715
	Lenggeng	19,251	7,452	7,866	414	-	-	-	-	-	34,983
	Pantai	9,108	8,073	4,140	3,105	621	-	-	-	-	25,047
	Rantau	38,502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,502
	Rasah	13,248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,248
	Seremban	10,764	2,277	414	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,455
	Setul	28,359	5,589	3,312	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,260
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	180,297 (77.01%)	28,980 (12.38%)	20,079 (8.58%)	4,140 (1.77%)	621 (0.26%)	-	-	-	-	234,117 (100.0%)
JELEBU	Gelami Lemi	11,178	12,420	10,350	2,898	-	-	-	-	-	36,846
	Peradong	6,417	5,175	1,549	828	-	-	-	-	-	13,869
	Pertang	44,712	16,974	8,487	1,449	-	-	-	-	-	71,622
	Teriang Ilir	37,674	16,353	13,248	3,726	207	-	-	-	-	71,208
	Ulu Klawang	2,070	7,452	7,452	3,519	1,242	-	-	-	-	21,735
	Ulu Teriang	2,691	9,729	9,315	3,691	-	-	-	-	-	24,426
	Kenaboi	5,589	17,181	29,601	21,735	5,796	-	-	-	-	79,902
	Kuala Klawang	2,898	5,796	3,312	2,484	621	-	-	-	-	15,111
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	113,229 (33.83%)	91,080 (27.21%)	83,214 (24.86%)	39,330 (11.75%)	7,866 (2.35%)	-	-	-	-	334,719 (100.0%)
	STATE TOTAL:	1,166,031 (73.01%)	223,974 (13.64%)	177,192 (10.79%)	65,205 (3.97%)	9,729 (2.59%)	-	-	-	-	1,642,131 (100.0%)

TABLE 10

STATE OF NEGERI SEMBILAN

ESTIMATED AREAS LAND ACCORDING TO SOIL SUITABILITY CLASSES IN DIFFERENT LAND ALIENATION CATEGORIES

M.C.T. CARD COLUMN 15, CODE NO:		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
DISTRICT		STATE LAND	ALIENATED FOR AGRICULTURE	ALIENATED FOR MINING	MALAY RESERVES	GRAZING RESERVES	ABORIGINE RESERVES	FOREST RESERVES	GAME RESERVES	ALIENATED/ RESERVED FOR OTHER PURPOSES	TOTAL
TAMPIN	Soil Suitability 1	-	16,560	-	3,105	828	-	828	-	-	21,321
	2	414	1,035	-	-	-	-	2,277	-	-	3,726
	3	15,525	67,482	-	13,869	1,449	-	45,333	-	9,108	152,766
	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5	3,312	3,105	-	10,143	414	-	14,904	-	414	32,292
DISTRICT TOTAL:		19,251 (9.16%)	88,182 (41.97%)	-	27,117 (12.91%)	2,691 (1.28%)	-	63,342 (30.15%)	-	9,522 (4.53%)	210,205 (100.0%)
KUALA PILAH	1	-	1,863	-	207	-	-	-	-	-	2,070
	2	2,070	15,939	-	2,691	-	-	13,662	-	207	34,569
	3	72,036	148,419	-	21,942	1,035	-	133,929	-	414	377,775
	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5	4,347	44,091	-	20,907	207	828	132,894	-	1,449	204,723
DISTRICT TOTAL:		78,453 (12.67%)	210,312 (33.97%)	-	45,747 (7.40%)	1,242 (0.20%)	828 (0.13%)	280,485 (45.30%)	-	2,070 (0.33%)	619,137 (100.0%)
RENGAU	1	-	16,146	-	414	414	-	207	-	-	17,181
	2	-	2,070	-	414	-	-	-	-	-	2,484
	3	-	43,677	-	4,554	1,242	-	-	-	1,035	50,508
	4	-	414	-	2,070	-	-	-	-	-	2,484
	5	-	3,312	-	2,277	-	1,035	21,321	-	1,449	29,394
DISTRICT TOTAL:		-	65,619 (64.30%)	-	9,729 (9.53%)	1,656 (1.62%)	1,035 (1.01%)	21,528 (21.10%)	-	2,484 (2.44%)	102,051 (100.0%)
PORT DICKSON	1	621	16,146	-	207	-	-	-	-	-	16,974
	2	-	1,242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,242
	3	4,140	88,309	207	414	-	621	4,140	-	621	98,532
	4	4,968	10,971	828	1,863	-	-	4,968	-	207	23,805
	5	-	1,449	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,449
DISTRICT TOTAL:		9,729 (6.85%)	118,197 (83.24%)	1,035 (0.73%)	2,484 (1.75%)	-	621 (0.44%)	9,108 (6.41%)	-	828 (1.58%)	142,002 (100.0%)
SEREMBAN	1	3,519	61,272	207	621	414	1,035	3,726	-	828	71,622
	2	414	46,368	-	-	-	-	2,070	-	414	49,266
	3	828	31,464	1,656	828	414	-	-	-	207	35,397
	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	621	-	-	621
	5	4,140	12,213	621	2,691	207	1,035	50,301	-	6,003	77,211
DISTRICT TOTAL:		8,901 (3.80%)	151,313 (64.54%)	2,484 (1.06%)	4,140 (1.77%)	1,035 (0.44%)	2,070 (0.88%)	56,718 (24.23%)	-	7,452 (3.18%)	234,117 (100.0%)
JELEBU	1	2,070	12,420	207	207	-	-	1,035	-	207	16,146
	2	9,315	13,041	-	3,312	-	207	26,496	-	-	52,371
	3	5,382	11,385	621	1,863	-	-	621	-	-	19,872
	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5	10,350	25,047	2,070	2,691	414	207	205,344	-	207	246,330
DISTRICT TOTAL:		27,117 (8.10%)	61,893 (18.50%)	2,898 (0.87%)	8,073 (2.41%)	414 (0.12%)	414 (0.12%)	233,496 (69.76%)	-	414 (0.12%)	334,719 (100.0%)
	1	6,210	124,407	414	4,761	1,656	1,035	5,796	-	1,035	145,314
	2	12,213	79,695	-	6,417	-	207	44,505	-	621	143,658
	3	97,911	390,816	2,484	43,470	4,140	621	184,023	-	11,385	734,850
	4	4,968	11,385	828	3,933	-	-	5,589	-	207	26,910
	5	22,149	89,217	2,691	38,709	1,242	3,105	424,764	-	9,522	591,399
STATE TOTAL:		143,451 (8.74%)	695,520 (42.35%)	6,417 (0.39%)	97,290 (5.92%)	7,038 (0.43%)	4,968 (0.03%)	664,677 (40.48%)	-	22,770 (1.39%)	1,642,131 (100.0%)

TABLE 11

STATE OF NEGERI SEMBILAN

ESTIMATED AREAS OF FORESTS ACCORDING TO THEIR PRODUCTIVITY IN DIFFERENT LAND ALIENATION CATEGORIES

I.C.T. COL. 16 CROSS TABULATED AGGREGATE ICT COL 17		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
DISTRICT		STATE LAND	ALIENATED FOR AGRICULTURE	ALIENATED FOR MINING	MALAY RESERVES	GRAZING RESERVES	ORANG ASLI RESERVES	FOREST RESERVES	GAME RESERVES	ALIENATED/RESERVED FOR OTHER PURPOSES	TOTAL
TAMPIN	Forest Productivity 1-7	10,350	1,449	-	1,656	207	-	60,444	-	3,312	77,418
	I.C.T. COL 16 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9	6,003	8,487	-	21,735	1,863	-	1,242	-	4,140	43,470
	0	2,898	70,246	-	3,726	621	-	1,656	-	2,070	89,217
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	19,251 (9.16%)	88,182 (41.97%)	-	27,117 (12.91%)	2,691 (1.28%)	-	63,342 (30.15%)	-	9,522 (4.53%)	210,105 (100.0%)
KUALA PILAH	1-7	37,260	6,417	-	6,003	-	-	249,021	-	207	298,908
	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9	36,046	12,420	-	20,359	207	414	29,601	-	-	107,047
	0	4,347	191,475	-	11,385	1,035	414	1,863	-	1,863	212,382
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	78,453 (12.57%)	210,312 (33.97%)	-	45,747 (7.39%)	1,242 (0.29%)	828 (0.13%)	280,485 (45.30%)	-	2,070 (0.33%)	619,137 (100.0%)
REMBAU	1-7	-	828	-	1,656	-	207	20,079	-	1,035	23,805
	8	-	-	-	828	-	-	-	-	-	828
	9	-	828	-	1,242	828	207	1,242	-	414	4,761
	0	-	63,963	-	6,003	828	621	207	-	1,035	72,657
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	-	65,619 (64.30%)	-	9,729 (9.53%)	1,656 (1.62%)	1,035 (1.02%)	21,528 (21.10%)	-	2,484 (2.44%)	102,051 (100.0%)
PORT DICKSON	1-7	-	828	-	207	-	-	5,589	-	-	6,624
	8	414	1,242	-	-	-	-	2,070	-	-	3,726
	9	5,175	4,347	-	1,863	-	-	1,242	-	207	12,834
	0	4,140	111,780	1,035	414	-	621	207	-	621	118,818
	DISTRICT TOTAL :	9,729 (6.85%)	118,197 (83.24%)	1,035 (0.73%)	2,484 (1.75%)	-	621 (0.44%)	9,108 (6.41%)	-	828 (0.58%)	142,002 (100.0%)
SEREMBAN	1-7	2,070	2,070	-	414	-	414	43,884	-	207	49,059
	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9	3,312	3,312	-	1,035	207	207	12,213	-	621	20,907
	0	3,519	145,935	2,484	2,691	828	1,449	621	-	6,624	164,151
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	8,901 (3.80%)	151,317 (64.63%)	2,484 (1.06%)	4,140 (1.77%)	1,035 (0.44%)	2,070 (0.87%)	56,718 (24.23%)	-	7,452 (3.18%)	234,117 (100.0%)
JELEBU	1-7	12,213	4,347	-	4,347	207	-	225,837	-	-	246,951
	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9	12,006	1,863	2,277	2,070	-	-	7,038	-	-	25,254
	0	2,898	55,863	621	1,656	207	414	621	-	414	62,514
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	27,117 (8.10%)	61,893 (18.50%)	2,898 (0.87%)	8,073 (2.41%)	414 (0.12%)	414 (0.12%)	233,496 (69.76%)	-	414 (0.12%)	334,719 (100.0%)
	1-7	61,893	15,939	-	14,283	414	621	604,854	-	4,761	702,765
	8	414	1,242	-	-	-	-	2,898	-	-	4,554
	9	63,342	31,257	2,277	56,304	3,105	828	52,578	-	5,383	216,936
	0	17,802	647,082	4,140	25,875	3,519	3,519	5,175	-	12,627	215,073
	STATE TOTAL:	143,451 (8.74%)	695,520 (42.37%)	6,417 (0.39%)	97,290 (5.92%)	7,038 (0.43%)	4,968 (0.30%)	664,697 (40.48%)	-	22,770 (1.39%)	1,642,131 (100.0%)

TABLE 12

STATE OF NEGERI SEMBILAN

ESTIMATED AREAS OF PRODUCTIVE FOREST BETWEEN VARIOUS ELEVATIONS

I.C.T. CARD COL. 22 CODE NOS:	0	1	2	3	4	5	
DISTRICT	BETWEEN 0' and 500'	BETWEEN 500' and 999'	BETWEEN 1,000' and 1,999'	BETWEEN 2,000' and 2,999'	BETWEEN 3,000' and 3,999'	BETWEEN 4,000 and 4,999'	TOTAL
TAMPIN	65,205	7,245	4,968	-	-	-	77,418
KUALA PILAH	175,329	53,199	52,785	16,353	1,242	-	298,908
REMBAU	1,449	4, 554	13,662	4,140	-	-	23,805
PORT DICKSON	10,143	207	-	-	-	-	10,350
SEREMBAN	7,866	18,630	17,802	4,140	621	-	49,059
JELEBU	50,922	68,310	81,351	39,123	7,245	-	246,951
STATE TOTAL:	310,914 (44.01%)	152,145 (21.54%)	170,568 (24.14%)	63,756 (9.02%)	9,108 (1.29%)	-	706,491 (100.0%)