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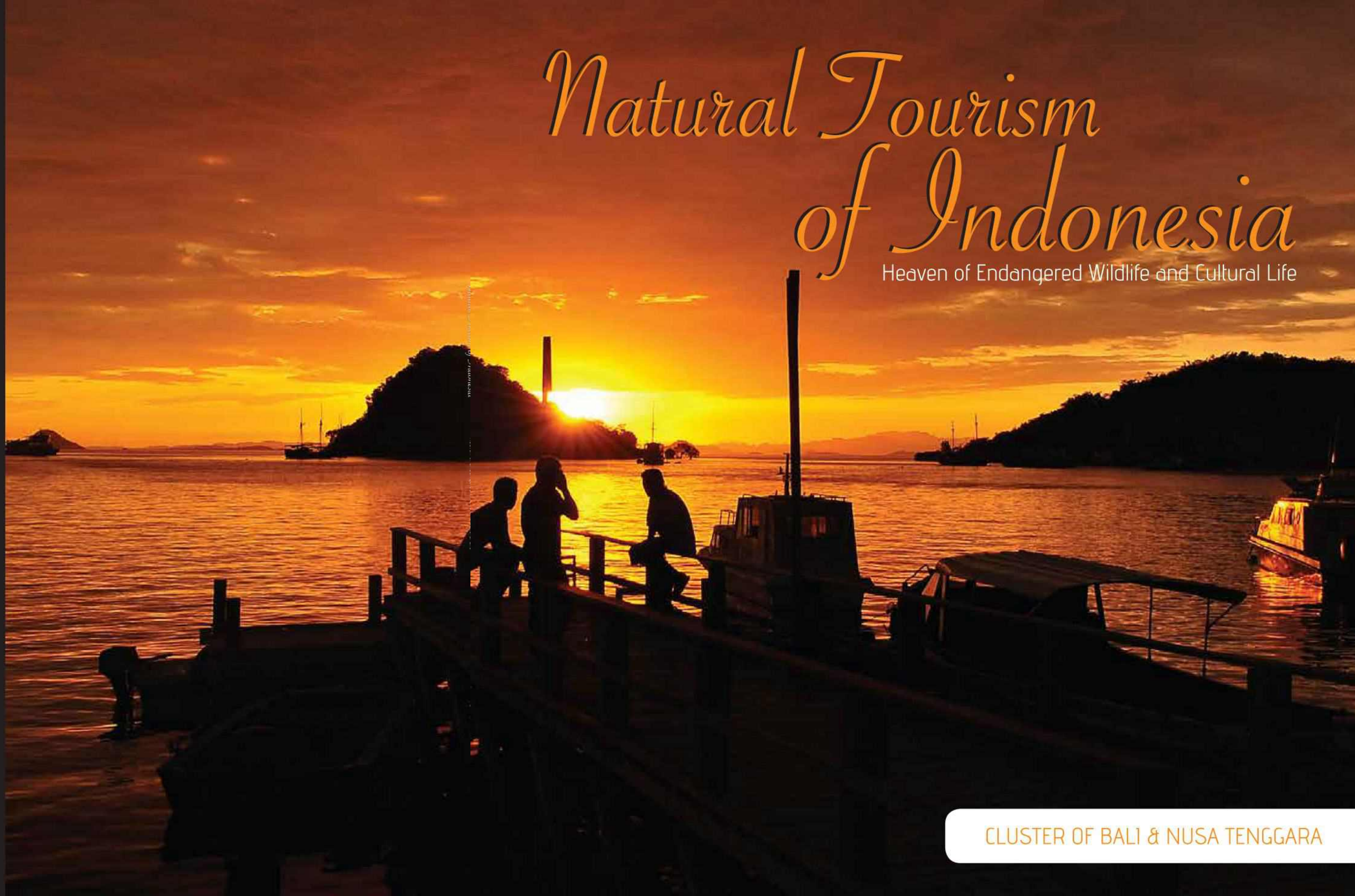
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# Natural Tourism of Indonesia

Heaven of Endangered Wildlife and Cultural Life



CLUSTER OF BALI & NUSA TENGGARA



# Natural Tourism of Indonesia

Heaven of Endangered Wildlife and Cultural Life

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Directorate of Environmental Services  
for Conservation and Protected Areas

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# FOREWORD

DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES FOR  
CONSERVATION AND PROTECTED AREAS  
MINISTRY OF FORESTRY

**T**his heaven is named Indonesia. It is neither literally nor an imagery. Its visualization of the beauty of the country ranges in every corner of its islands, from Sabang to Merauke.

We believe, the Almighty may have created this beautiful land through motions of the crustal plates and tropical weather.

And then, it comes into light the blue oceans, the wind blown at the coasts, and the bursting volcanoes. In the sky, our sun shines for year-round. These perfect tropical weathers have tastefully landscaped our forests with its wild.

Oceans, mountains and forests have given senses in our conservation areas. Though it is not literally virgin, but in our reefs, slope of mountains and densely forests still live our wildlife. They are abundant. Men and these three elements of nature develop in a perfect tune resulting in a wisdom of life and cultures.

All these oceans, mountains, forests and cultures are presented in our 50 national parks and 113 natural recreational parks. Though they are not always accessible in ease but they challenge adventures to meet their passions, to reach all the beauties in the heart of forest, at the peak of mountain or in the depth of the sea.

© Kuswandono



In the state of nature, conservation areas have given a triumph for our nation. Indeed, utilization that lies across prevention has contributed locals to make their life.

It also means that conservation areas are widely open to public through responsible ecotourism; enjoying the nature without leaving the responsibility to preserve them. Conservation areas offers them to gain adrenalin through challenging trip, discover underwater life, breath the cooling air of forest, watching the wild.

For the sake of conserving our natural beauties, we proudly present this book. Natural Tourism Book describes national parks and natural recreational parks into five clusters: Sumatera, Java, Bali-Nusa Tenggara, Kalimantan-Sulawesi and Maluku-Papua. In total, there are 32 conservation areas consists of 27 national parks and 5 natural recreational parks presented in this book.

This part presents five national parks in Bali-Nusa Tenggara ; Bali Barat, Gunung Rinjani, Kelimutu, Komodo and Manupeu Tanah Daru.

In Bali Barat, get in touch with home of Jalak Bali. After that, jump to the line of Wallacea to uncover the mist of Nusa Tenggara. In this land, Cockatoo birds, lizards, Komodos and gosong birds are just before your eyes. Get immersed with local cultures will take you to the prehistoric period. Enjoy your timeless adventure in Bali and Nusa Tenggara.

Dr. Ir. Bambang Supriyanto M.Sc



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# PREFACE

## Landscapes of Three Geographic Gradients

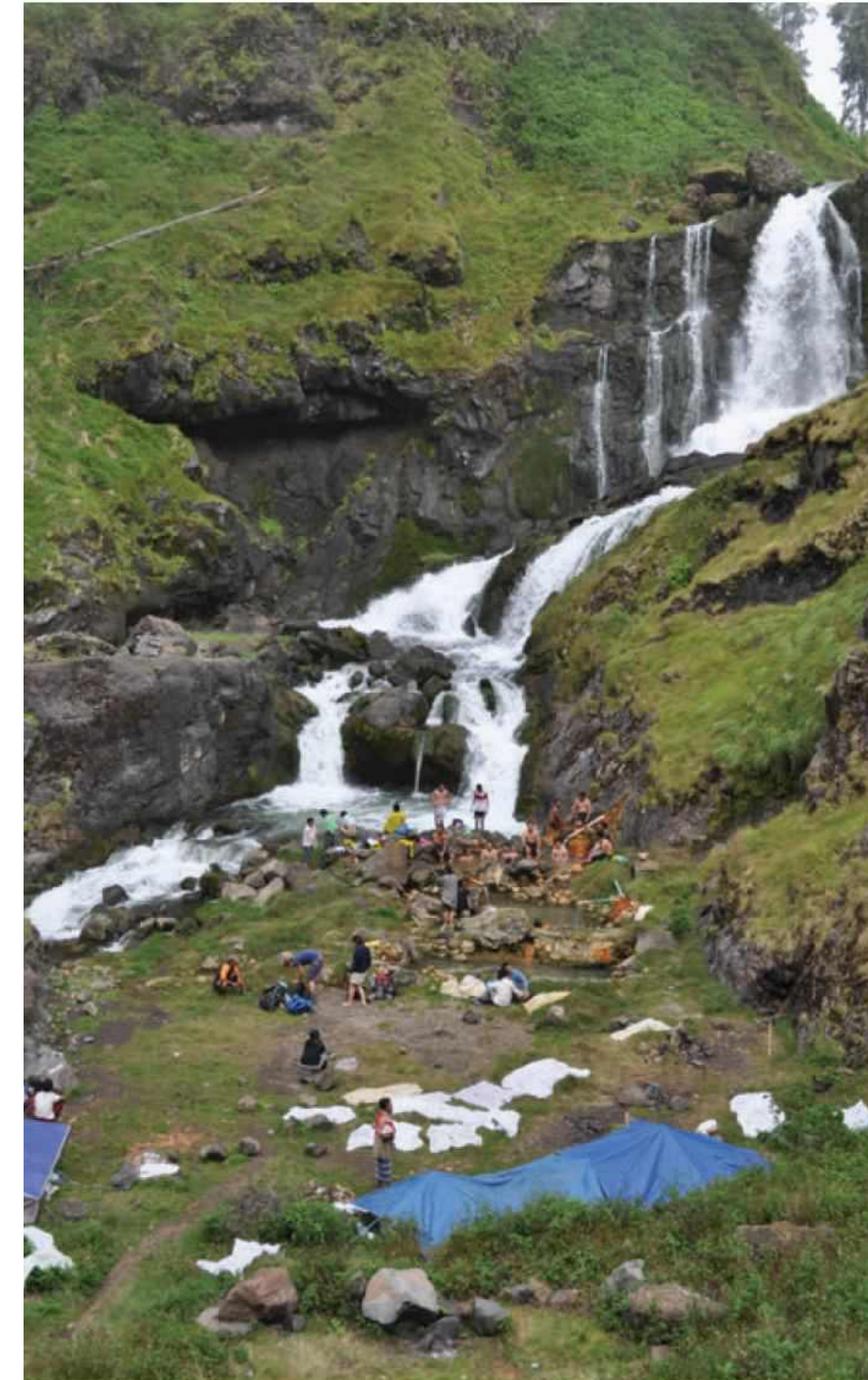
Stretching from the western to the eastern, Sabang to Merauke, Indonesia comprises of more than thousand islands. Located between the Hindia and Pacific Ocean, its oceans and earth has had shaped through amazing plate tectonics. The tropical climate has made this archipelago rich in biodiversity and cultural lifes. The western regions as such Sumatera, Java and Kalimantan are very rich with biodiversity of Asia. Meanwhile in the central region namely Sulawesi, Nusa Tenggara and Maluku present a distinctive biodiversity. This is so called Wallacea region that has incomparable uniqueness of wildlife. Additionally, in the eastern region, Papua represents a virgin island. Its wilderness is closely related with Australia, Kangaroo for instance. Tremendously, from sky-scraper mountains to the deep sea, these three regions depict wonderful geographic gradients. Voyage of discovery in all of those places will be en route to a title: Bhinneka Tunggal Ika. It is literally meaning unity in diversity.

The journey, however, explores the diversity of the conservation areas only-just a part of the Indonesian richness; the national park and the natural recreational park. There are 50 national parks and 113

natural recreational parks in Indonesia. But, this book will guide you to explore 32 of them as But, this book will guide you exploring 32 of them as representative of the west, central and eastern regions. The journey is started from the Sumatera to Papua.

A long line of Bukit Barisan Mountain Range is home for flora and fauna of Sumatera. A number of national park is perched on this line: Leuser, Kerinci Seblat and Bukit Barisan Selatan. These national parks are covered by huge range of rain forests. Meanwhile, Way Kambas National Park preserves lowland forest with its wildlife. Granted with a massive forest, all of them are perfect habitat for five biggest mammals: Sumateran elephant, Sumateran rhinos, Tapir, Orangutan and bear. Moreover, birds, reptiles and insect are also settled in these conservation areas. Spreading from the north to the south, Rafflesia blooms under the shade of trees leaving its beauty belong to the wild.

Meanwhile, Tanjung Putting National Park in the heart of Borneo is perfect for habitat of orangutans. Facing their eyes and hearing to their shrieks in wild will definitely become unforgettable moment in life.



© Emwe

Shifted to the bottom of Borneo, one will reach Java and Bali islands. These are paradise for tired souls. The natural recreational park of Tangkuban Perahu, Pangandaran, Kawah Ijen Merapi Ungup-Ungup, Angke Kapuk and Telogo Warno Pengilon are just a few of beautiful places to escape from boredom. From West Java to Bali, a range of national park resembles jewelry of wilderness. Javan rhinos in Ujung Kulon, Javan hawk eagle in Halimun Salak, Javan gibbon in Gede Pangrango, Javanese bulls in Alas Purwo and Bali myna in Bali Barat chain a sequence of bio-region.

Next to the east of Bali, harmony of the spheres between nature and culture spreads in the air of Nusa Tenggara. Komodo in its prehistoric land of East Nusa Tenggara and Nyale in West Nusa Tenggara complement a lovely excursion to this archipelago.

Moving to Sulawesi island in the north, this is the Wallacea region. This imagery line has visualized a distinctive region of biodiversity. In this land, Bantimurung Bulusaraung and Bogani Nani Wartabone are homes for flora and fauna of Sulawesi. Maleo and Cockatoo are just few of them. Meanwhile, its underwater kingdom is also well known as Coral Triangle, a heaven beneath the sea that ranges between Taka Bonerate and Wakatobi National Parks.

Endless paradise of this archipelago is just begun. Teluk Cenderawasih National Park in the eastern sphere-Papua-has a prominent feature: Pacific Ocean! Swimming with its underwater king, Whale shark, will never been forgotten. On top of that, the mist Lorentz-land of mystery waits to be uncovered. Its unidentified wild flora and fauna challenges expeditions. A drift from Teluk Cendrawasih to Lorentz will deliver a prime adventure.

Again, one must mention that Indonesian archipelago has been blessed with its amazing land and seas. Through establishment of national parks and natural recreational parks, one believe that these beautiful landscape and biodiversity will have contribution to sustainable development for people and nature. Ecotourism is one of our attentions to reach the goal of conservation, to save the nature and to empower our locals.



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© Kuswandono





# KOMODO National Park



## Natural Cruising on the Land of Giant Lizard

From the sky, a thread of islands, large and small, float in the Komodo Ocean. Arid and barren, that was the first impression upon seeing the islands. However, the clear and bluish sea water, on which the islands float, washed out the impression. Brown and blue, they make a perfect combination of colour.

Komodo, Rinca, Padar, Gili Mota, Nusa Kode and other small islands compose Komodo National Park, Manggarai, East Nusa Tenggara. The park is home for the Komodo dragon (*Varanus komodoensis*). Besides Komodo, the park has abundant the park has various type of animals that can be seen easily; Timor deer (*Cervus timorensis*), wild horse (*Equus caballus*), wild buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*), Long-tailed monkeys (*Macaca fascicularis*) and various kind of birds.



© Aganto Seno



Extensive grassland and savanna covers are also characterize this site. Papyrus (*Borassus flabellifer*) and lote (*Zizyphus juju*) dominate the region.

Komodo dragon has been the most attractive animal to be watched by visitors. It is just like a must. The Komodo attractions can be seen in Loh Liang, Komodo Island and Loh Buaya, Rinca Island.

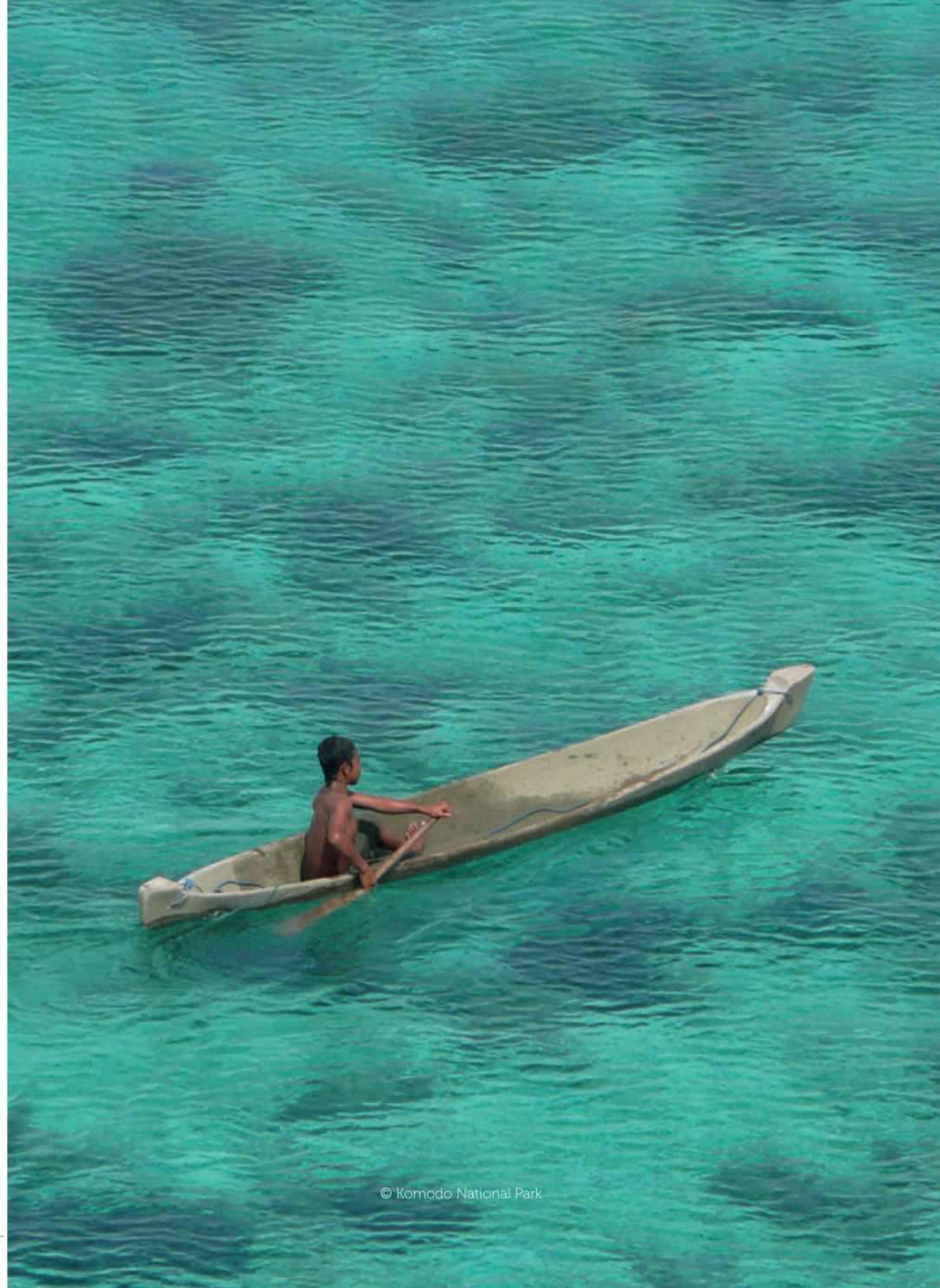
© Komodo National Park





The Komodo is not the only attraction. Natural savanna, beaches, and the underwater life offer another satisfaction. Spending time playing in beach at Padar Island is well worth a visit. Its beach is well known as “Pink beach” due to the colour of the sandy, pink. This beautiful beach is just before reaching Loh Liang.

The marine area of the park is the migration route of five species of whales, ten species of dolphins, green turtles, hawksbill turtles, dugongs and various types of sharks and stingray.



© Komodo National Park



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Pulau Sangeang

Bima

Bima

Bima City

Pulau Banta

Pulau Komodo

Komodo National Park

Pulau Kelapa

Pulau Padar

West Manggarai

Pulau Rintja

Pulau Kode Pulau Motang

Best Time to Visit

Year arround

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Komodo National Park

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Image Landsat







# KELIMUTU National Park



## The Traces of Kelimutu's Ancient Spirit

**A**t the peak of Kelimutu, Ende, East Nusa Tenggara, three lakes are spanning as the silent witness to the abode of ancestral spirits of the Lio community.

A red Atapolo lake is for evil spirits; a Turquoise Nua Muri Koo Fai is for youths spirits, and Black Ata Mbupu is for elder or wise spirit.

Not far from the gate of the national park, there lies a large rock called *perekonde*. Lio society believes, this is the gate of the court where the spirit gets appropriate judgment for their behavior during their life in the world.



© Sri Mulyani



© Tri Winarni



Three lakes were formed from volcanic activity million years ago. The color of the lakes are changing over time in line with the volcanic activity beneath the lake. Changes of the color lake is unpredictable. Atapolo which is usually red in color, for example, turned into green in the mid-October 2012.

Color changes are believed to be related with the events in the country, Indonesia, and Ende. It signs a message or warning from the ancestor. The community believe that people with a good heart will see the beauty of the lakes. On the contrary, fog will cover the lake when people with a bad heart see them.

Plants and trees around the lake are a signal of the twisted bowel of the earth of Flores. *Vaccinium varingiaefolium* which are dominant around the lake will dry up when the sulfur within the lake increases. Another indicator is the slow growth of fir surrounding the lake.

The highest ceremony, called *Patika Du'a Bapu Ata Mata* takes place at the peak of Kelimutu every year on August. It is led by the head of the Lio tribe, Mosalaki. The ceremony describes the emotinal bonding between the Lio and the lake. This local belief has been helped the sustainability of the park.



© Kelimutu National Park

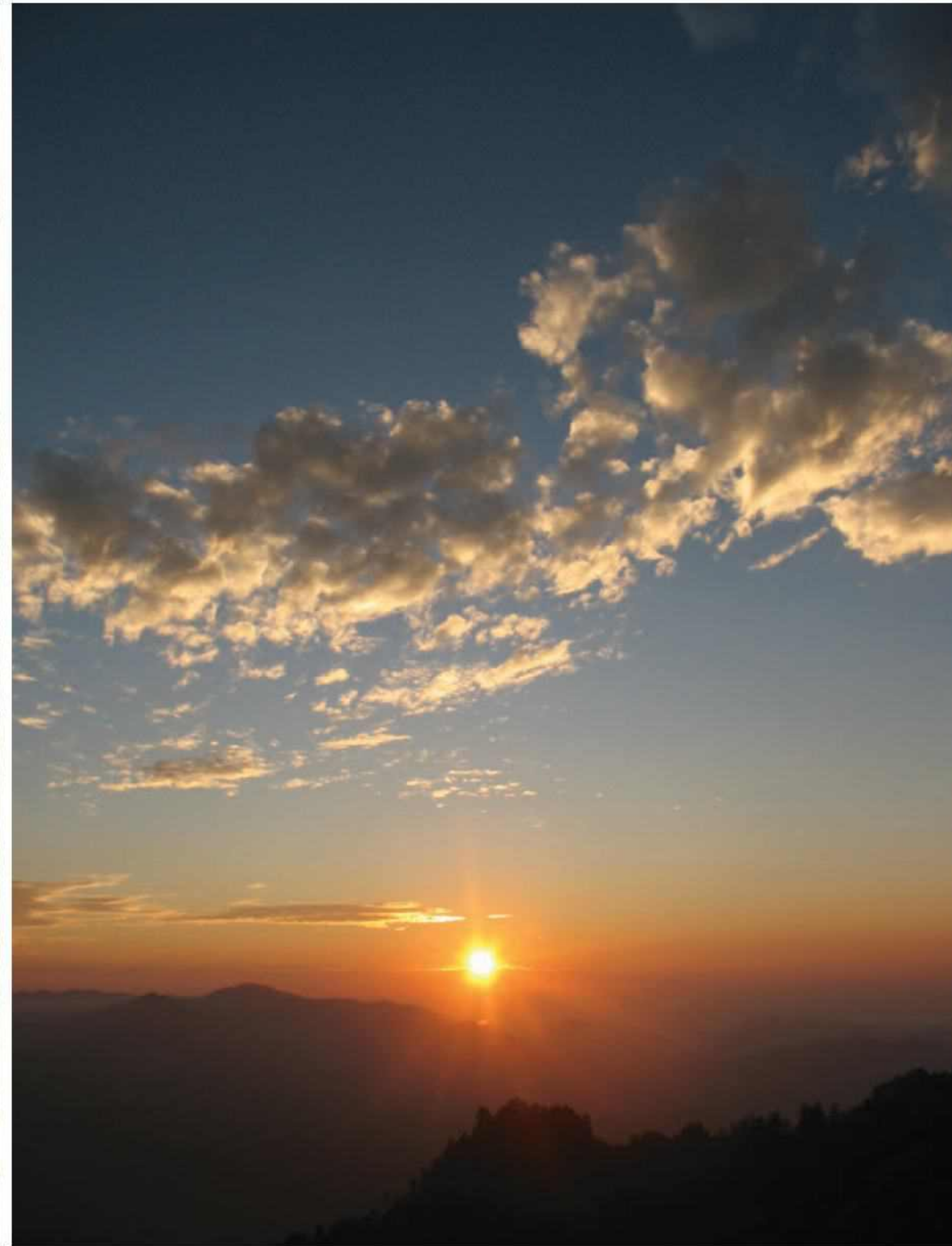


© Tri Winarni





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© Simon Onggo



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Throughout the year, visitors's peak from  
July to September.  
14<sup>th</sup> August when the Lio ceremony due.

#### Address

Kelimutu National Park  
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Fax. +62 381 23982  
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Website: www.tnkelimutu.net

Kelimutu, Taman Nasional Kelimutu, Woloara, Kelimutu, Ende, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Indonesia





A wide waterfall cascading over reddish-brown rocks in a lush green forest. The water flows in multiple streams down the rocky terrain, surrounded by dense tropical vegetation and trees. The scene is captured with a long exposure, giving the water a soft, silky appearance.

# MANUPEU TANAH DARU National Park



## Cast of the Relaxed Ambience of Sumba

**L**ook! A cascade of water is falling down a steep rocky slope; splashing cold water onto one visitor's face. Lapopu waterfall is fascinating. Yet, it is challenging. Numerous paths offer some adrenalin: crossing traditional bamboo bridge, strolling down the water path and penetrating the deep forest. Lapopu is situated in Sumba Island, East Nusa Tenggara.

Located in Manurara Village, there is another waterfall, Matayangu, waterfall that literally means 'stop here'. It offers a special nuance of Sumba's cultures. This sacred place is believed as home for ancestor's holy spirits.

With one hundred meter high and unique rocks formation, the waterfall offers a remarkable insight with small pools around. Additionally, visitors shall go through virgin forest and savanna before reaching this enchanted waterfall.



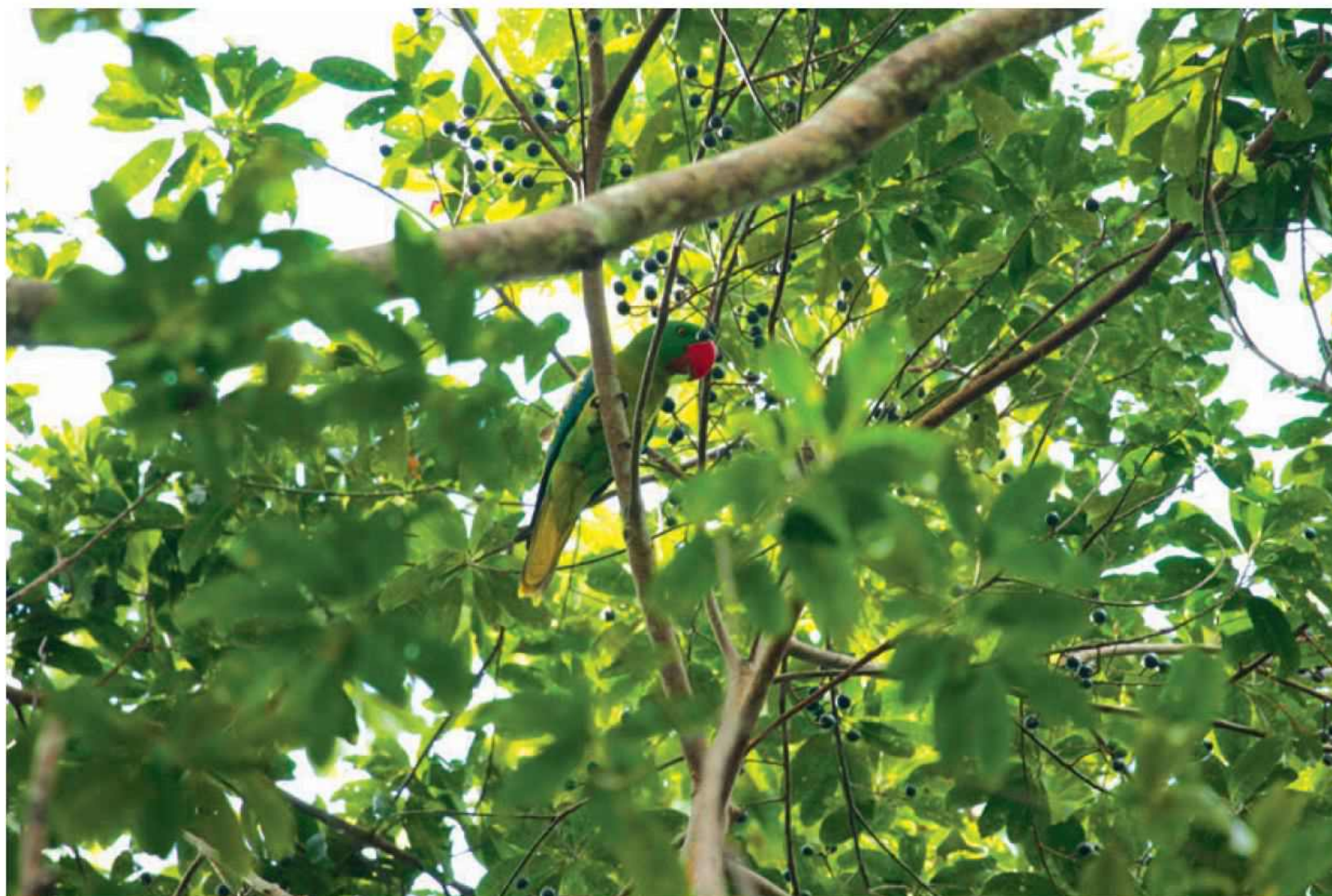
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A social life under cultural system will enrich the journey to Manupeu Tanah Daru National Park. Symbolically, traditional roof ornament in their houses represents traditional value. More interestingly, megalith monuments bring ones back to the prehistoric cultures.



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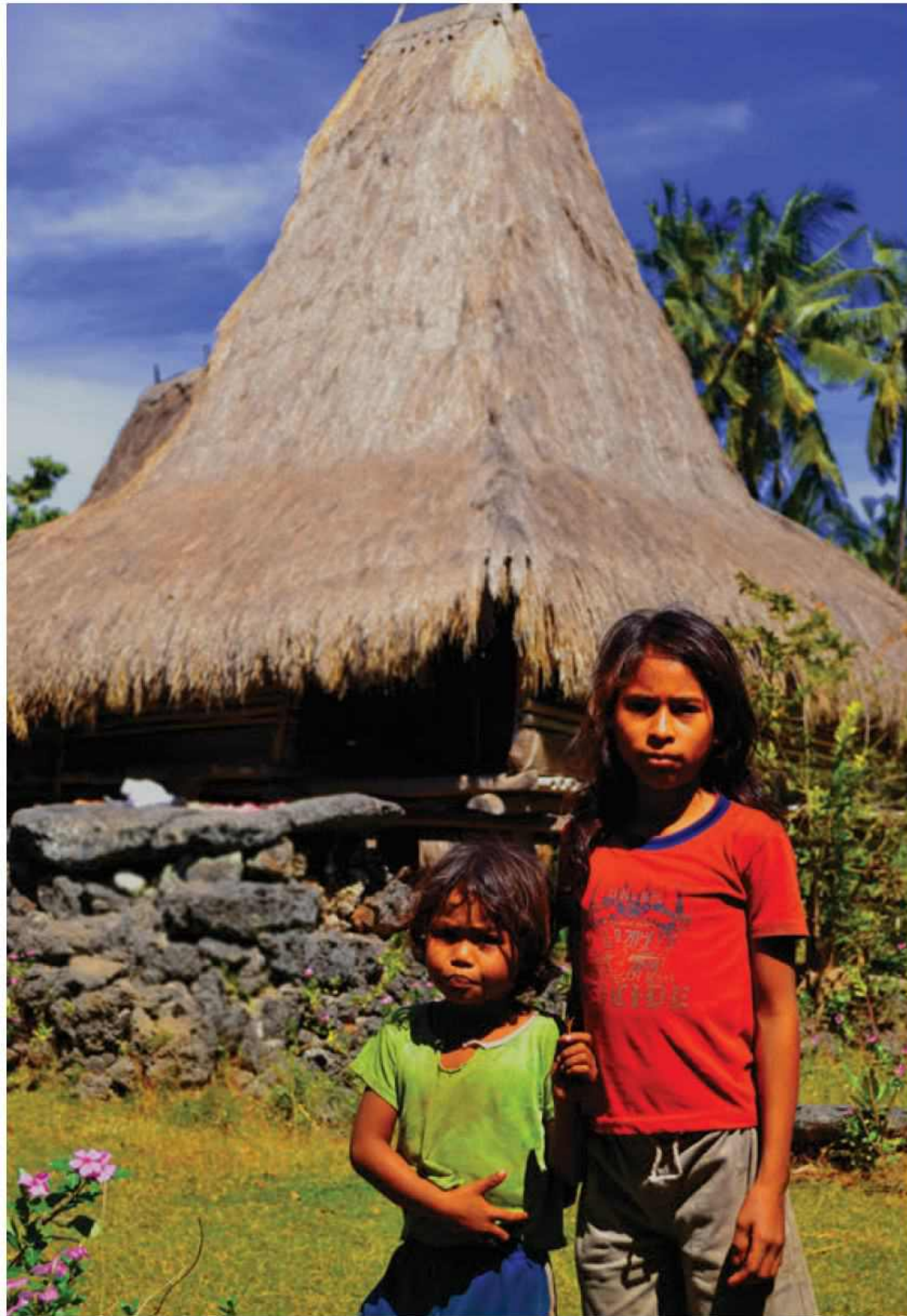


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## Taman Nasional Manupeu Tanah Daru



March – April

### Address:

Manupeu Tanah Daru National Park

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# GUNUNG RINJANI National Park



Before reaching the summit, hiking trail with up to 80 degrees slope and the 400 meters of “S” shaped sand hill, tries to test the climbers’ nerves



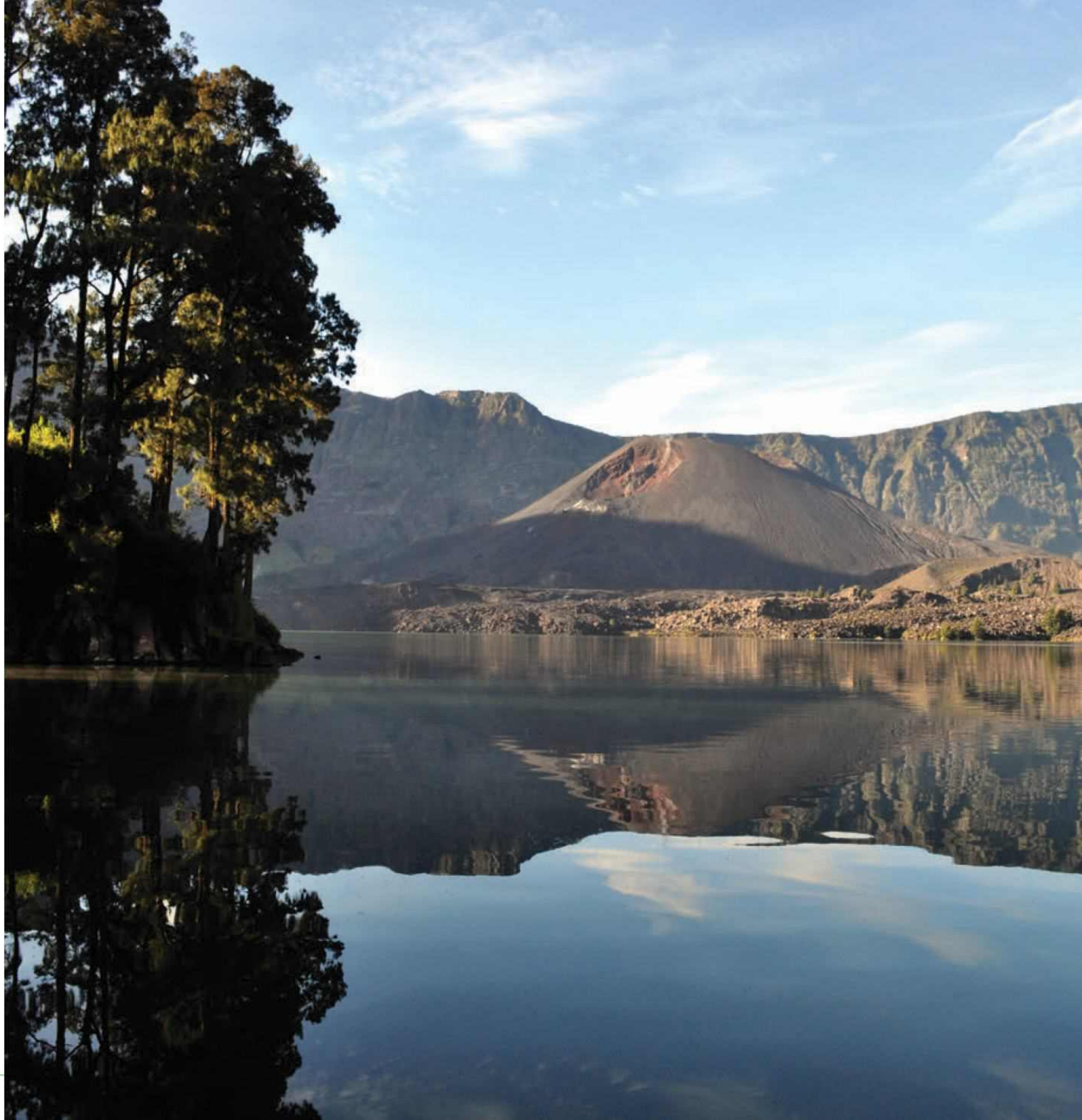


## Challenge Your Adrenalin in Rinjani

**W**ith its 3,726 meters above sea level, Gunung Rinjani stand greatly, protecting their land, Lombok.

Rinjani summit is one of the most popular tourist areas in Gunung Rinjani National Park, West Nusa Tenggara.

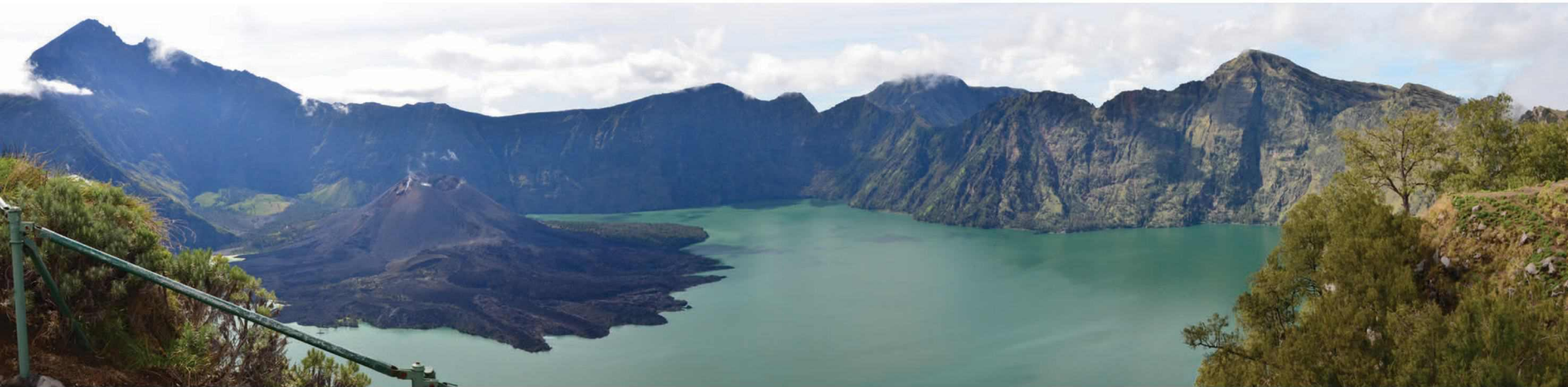
Before reaching the summit, hiking trail with up to 80 degrees slope and the 400 meters of "S" shaped sand hill, tries to test the climbers' nerves. Mass hiking is usually taken place just before the Independence Day of the Republic of Indonesia.



© Asnawi

© Asnawi





© Gunung Rinjani National Park

Gunung Rinjani can be reached through Senaru and Sembalun gates. Senaru hiking track is the most crowded path. Besides, the locals also use this path to hold traditional rituals at the top of Rinjani or Segara Anak Lake.

Segara Anak Lake has a crescent-shaped. This lake, can be reached through Senaru and Sembalun, before reaching the summit of Rinjani.

A new mount has been emerged in the lake after the eruption of Gunung Rinjani. It is still active and blow a smoke puff occasionally.

Another interesting tourist attraction is the hot springs, one of which is Otak Kokok. The locals believe that the changing of the water color when it sprays into the body indicating healthiness. If they take a shower under Otak Kokok waterfall and the water turn into white, it indicates that they suffer from illness. On the contrary, if the water spray is clear then he or she is healthy.





© Emwe



© Gunung Rinjani National Park



© Gunung Rinjani National Park



## Best Time to Visit

July to September

## Address

Gunung Rinjani National Park  
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West Nusa Tenggara  
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E-mail: [tn.rinjani@gmail.com](mailto:tn.rinjani@gmail.com)

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Pulau Lawang  
Pulau Sulat  
Taman Nasional Gunung Rinjani  
East Lombok  
Pulau Pandjang  
Pulau Belang  
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Mataram City  
Mataram

West Lombok

Central Lombok

Klungkung  
Pulau Penida

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West Sumbawa



# BALI BARAT National Park





White cotton  
fluffy mixed  
with a beautiful  
blue streaks  
around the eyes  
is just a perfect  
combination. This  
is how Bali starling  
which is naturally  
living only in Bali  
looks like.



© Ganda Diarsa Utara





© Ganda Diarsa Utara

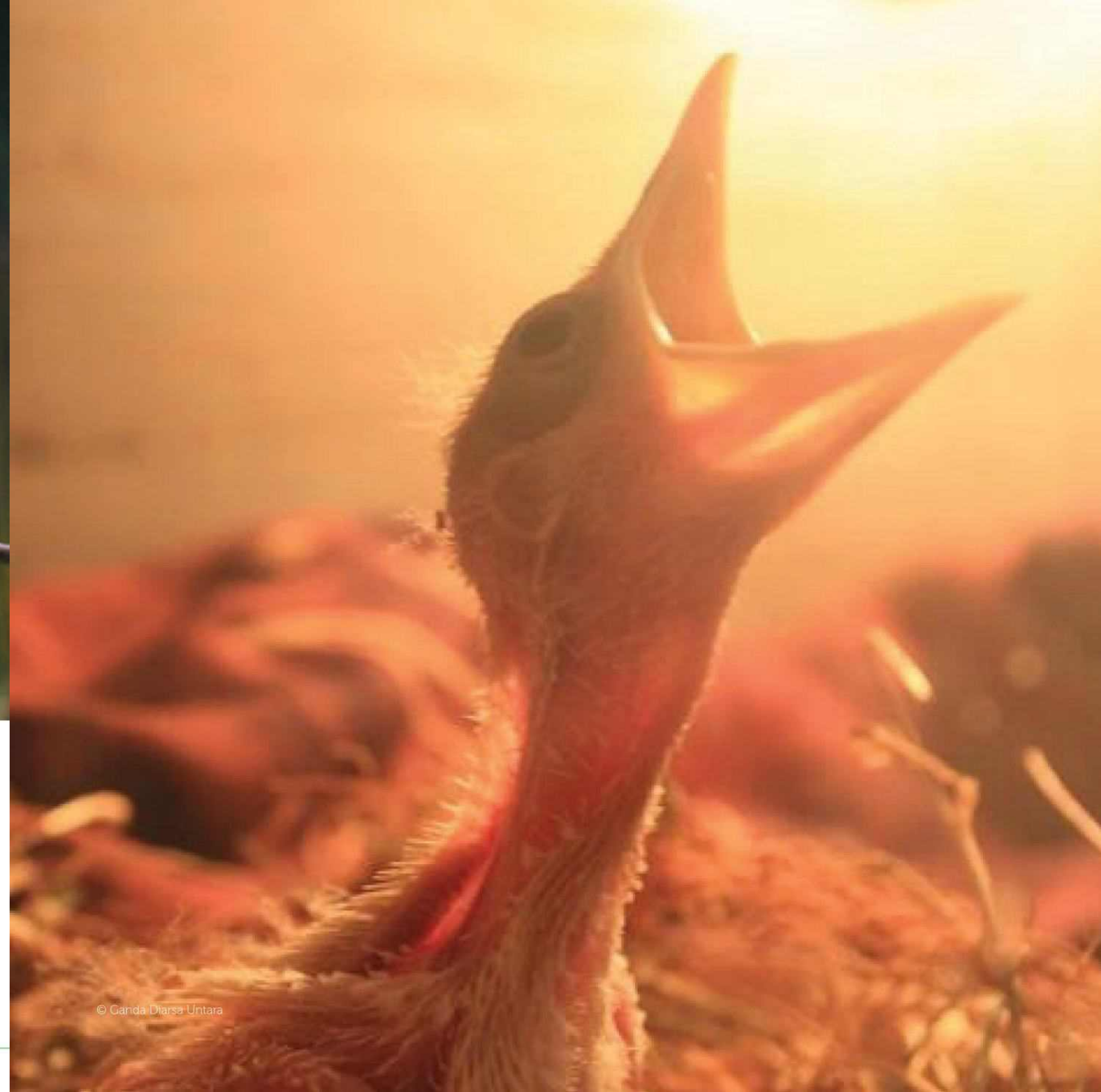
## Last Frontier of Bali Starling

**W**hite cotton fluffy mixed with a beautiful blue streaks around the eyes is just a perfect combination. This is how Bali starling which is naturally living only in Bali looks like. British ornithologist Baron Stressmann found this starling as *Leucopsar rothschildi* on March 24, 1911. The discovery took place when the Maluku Ship Expedition II carrying

researchers. The ship was forced to be landed in Singaraja for 3 months.

In Bubunan, Stressmann investigated the starlings. Following his advice, further research was conducted by Baron Victor van Plessenn in 1925. He found the distribution of birds ranging from Bubunan to Gilimanuk. The numbers were still hundreds and they lived in groups.

Bali Barat National Park



© Ganda Diarsa Utara



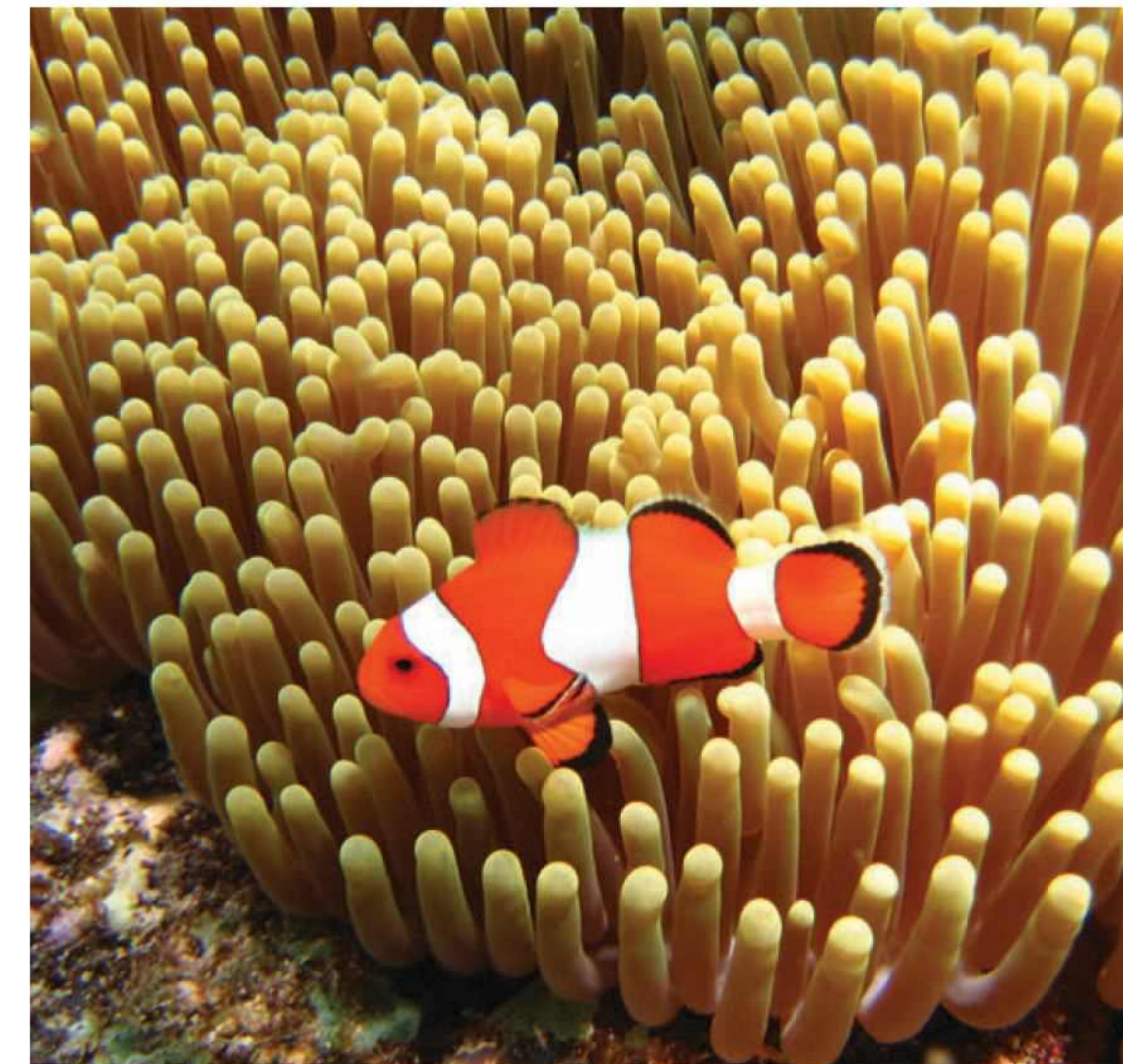


However, the distribution was gradually narrowed. In 1966 Bali starling was still able to be found outside the Bali Barat National Park. Nowadays, the distribution of this beautiful endemic and endangered birds species in Indonesia is limited only in Prapat Agung Peninsula; especially in Brumbun Gulf, and Tanjung Gelap, Bali Barat National Park.

In the wild, these birds tend to have their mating seasons in the rainy season. This may refer to the availability of food resources as well as the temperature and humidity. These three conditions should be ideal for eggs hatching.

As the numbers are shrinking, the conservation of Bali starlings continues to increase. Visitors can have a look at the captive breeding in Sumber Klampok, a village adjacent to the park.

Bali Barat National park which is located in Cekik, Gilimanuk, Jembrana has also other charming beauties. The socio-cultural of thirteen ethnic groups around the national park is worth a visit. They live in harmony with their surrounding, the park. A Beautiful natural scenery becomes a magnet for tourists to enjoy. Besides, diversity of visitor's activities of bird watching, jungle, wildlife observation, snorkeling, and diving are also attractive.







© Bali Barat National Park



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Best to Visit

August - December

### Address

Bali Barat National Park

Jalan Raya Cekik - Gilimanuk

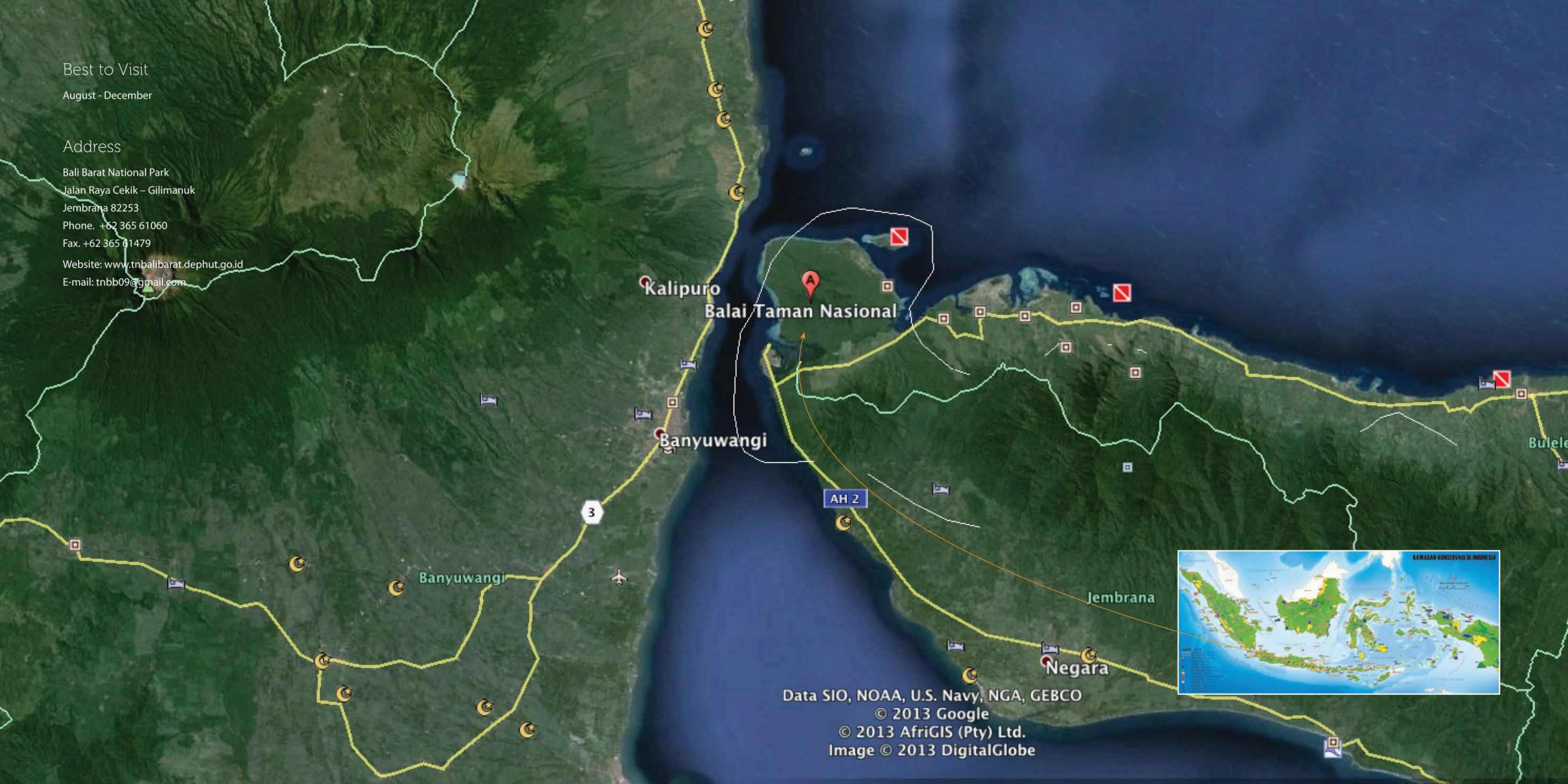
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Balai Taman Nasional

Banyuwangi

Banyuwangi

Jembrana

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