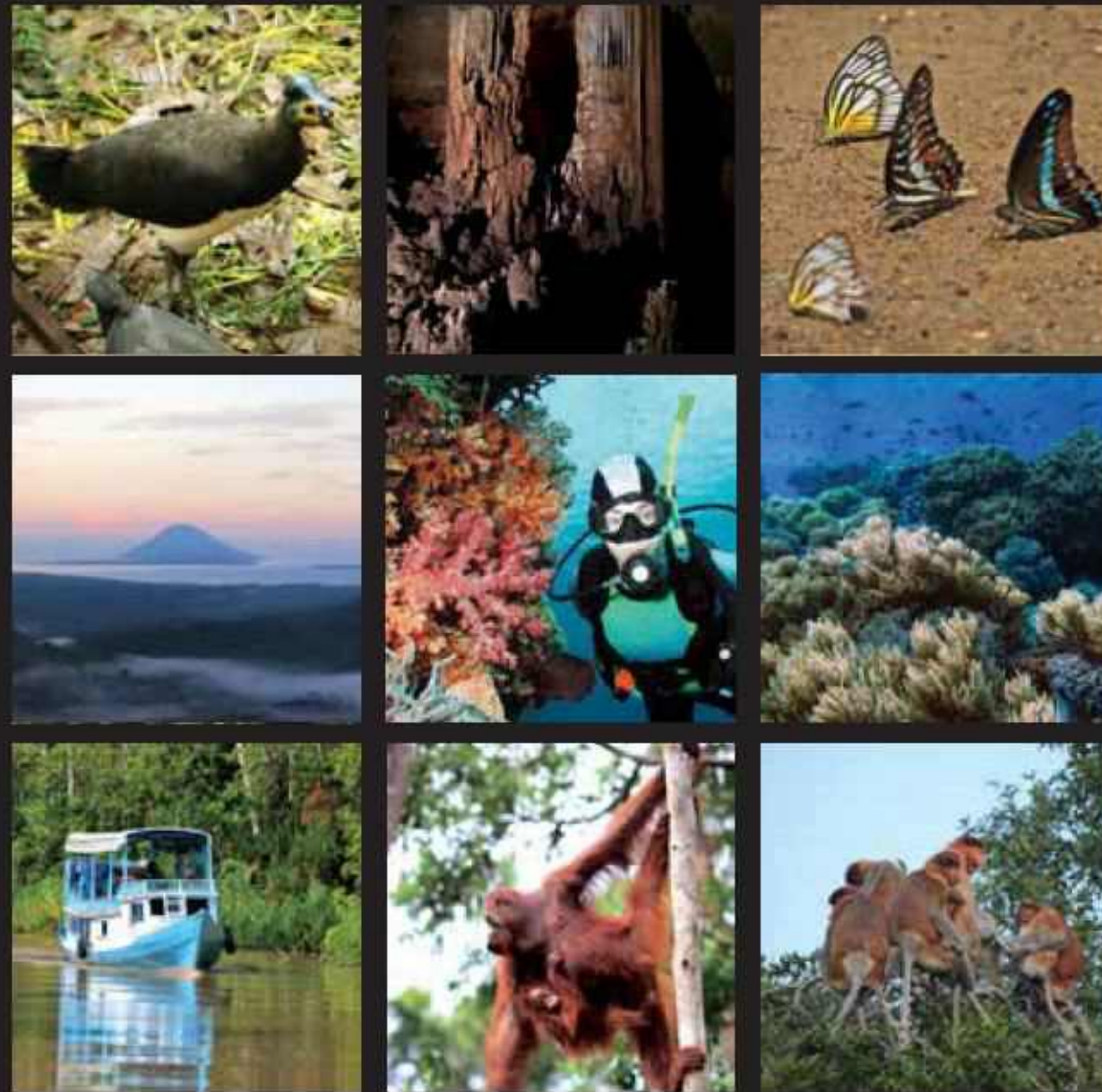


Natural Tourism of Indonesia

The Lure of Biodiversity on Wallacea and Borneo



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CLUSTER OF BORNEO & SULAWESI

Natural Tourism of Indonesia

The Lure of Biodiversity on Wallacea and Borneo

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FOREWORD

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

This 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 had created this beautiful land through motions of the crustal plates and tropical weather.

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 lush forests still live our wildlife. They are abundant. Human and these three elements of nature develop in a perfect tune resulting in a wisdom of life and culture.

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 been supported the local life.

It has another meaning that public has access to conservation areas as such 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, as well as 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 consisting of 27 national parks and 5 natural recreational parks presented in this book.

This cluster presents six national park in Kalimantan and Sulawesi Islands. They are Tanjung Puting, Bogani Nani Wartabone, Bunaken, Bantimurung Bulusaraung, Taka Bonerate and Wakatobi.

Ranging from Kalimantan to Sulawesi, it give us a unique image of the island. Tanjung Puting protects a piece of homeland for orangutan Kalimantan while Sulawesi offers a fascinating landscape and biodiversity of Wallacea.

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 Puting 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.



© Wakatobi National Park

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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WAKATOBI National Park



© Wakatobi National Park

Wakatobi originates from the name of islands: Wangi–Wangi, Kaledupa, Tomia, and Binongko. That means, to make a complete exploration in the area known as the “Iron Islands“, visitors should tie their anchored at each island.

The Heartbeat of Coral Triangle

Ranging at the heart of the World's Coral Triangle, Wakatobi is visualized as a miniature of an archipelago. In the bright sun, Wakatobi National Park which is lying in Southeast Sulawesi, invites travelers to drop their anchors from one to another pier.

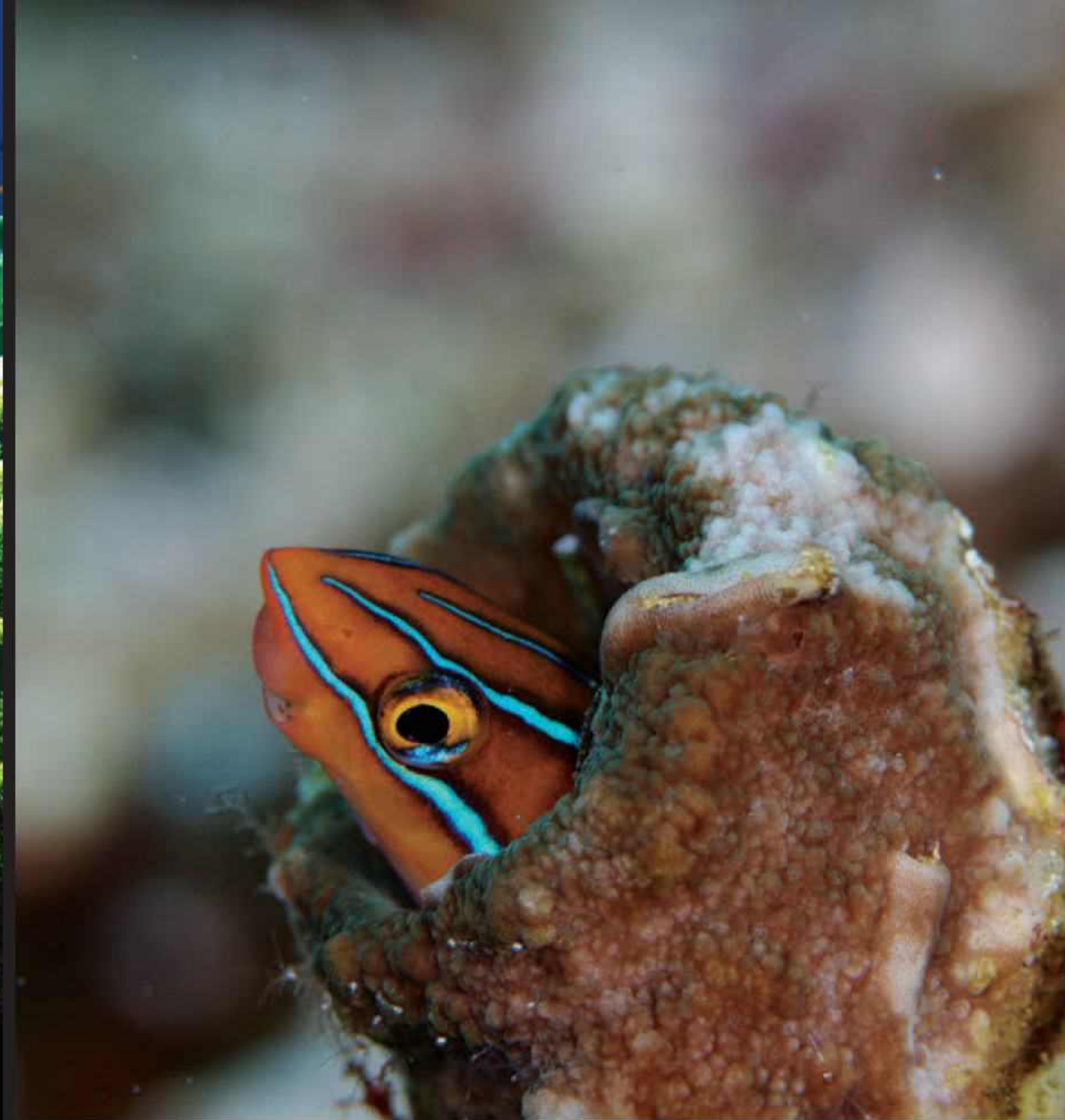
Wakatobi originates from the name of islands: Wangi-Wangi, Kaledupa, Tomia, and Binongko. That means, to make a complete exploration in the area known as the "Iron Islands", visitors should tie their anchored at each island.



all Photos © Wakatobi National Park



© Wakatobi National Park



© Wakatobi National Park



© Wakatobi National Park

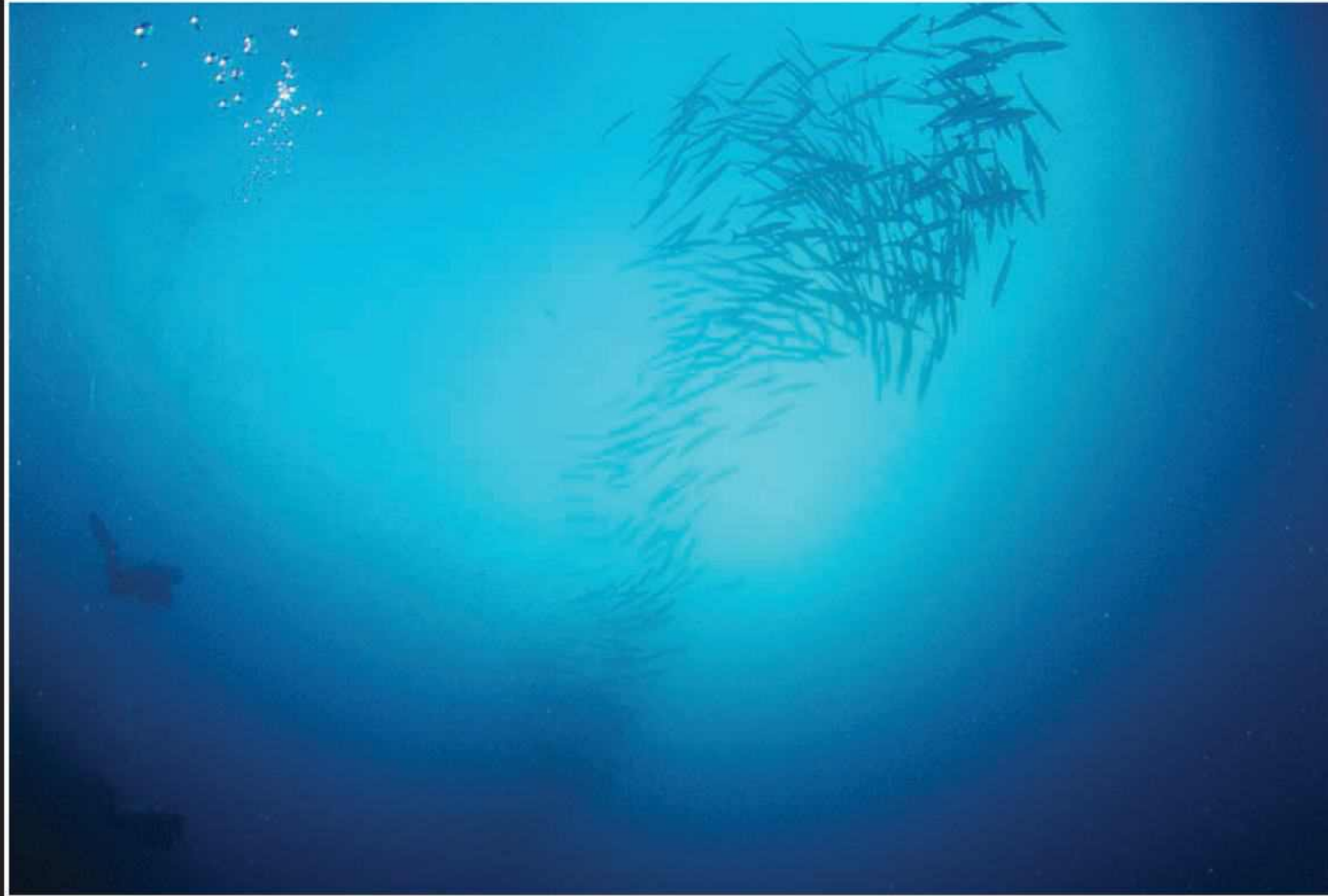
Wakatobi seascapes feature a various underwater perfection. We could catch by eyes the bunches of fringing reefs, rings coral reefs, barrier coral reefs and gosong reefs .

The very well known three atolls are the Kaledupa Atoll, Kapota Atoll and Tomia Atoll. Kaledupa atoll has the most distinctive coral

communities and high rare species. Wanci Island, Hoga Island, Tomia and Binongko Island have a huge underwater biodiversity. They invite divers to a piece of reefs paradise. No less than 29 diving spots provided in Wakatobi, and they definitely will fulfill the desire to discover underwater life. In the Wanci Island for example, there has a fairly large sponge with a various fishes.

all Photos © Wakatobi National Park

Hoga Island has its underwater cliff and winding with small caves. Meanwhile, not far from *Waha Top* and *Ali reef*, Waha Village has a topographical mountain's ocean with slopes of coral reefs. And at the peak, there are crowds of soft coral and various types of corals reefs.





Pulau Wangiwangi
Wakatobi
Pulau Kambode
Pulau Komponaone

Pulau Runduma

Taman Nasional Kepulauan Wakatobi

Pulau Kaledupa
Pulau Lintea Tiwolu

Pulau Tomea

Pulau Binongko

Pulau Moromaho

Butung Basin

Best Time to Visit

September-November and March-May

Address

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Image Landsat
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BOGANI NANI
WARTABONE
National Park

Homeland of Maleo

North Sulawesi is not only having Bunaken National Park. Three hours from the city of Manado, precisely in Kotamobagu, there is also a conservation area known as Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park.

The national park protects some endangered wildlife, such as Maleo birds (*Macrocephalon maleo*) and low land Anoa. Other animals that can be found as Sulawesi's endemic species are; Black monkey (*Macaca nigra*), Hornbill, Babirusa, and high land Anoa.

A travel enriched with Maleo preservation will be pleasantly delivered for visitors. In maleo hatching center, visitors can barely witness a piece of Maleo life. Heads of small maleo chicks will emerge from the ground, after their eggs buried for fifty days. Visitors will feel lucky, if they can enjoy the thrill of the Maleo release into the wild. Maleo tour is held in Tambun, approximately 1.5 hours from Kotamobagu.





© Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park



© Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park

Other animals that can be found as Sulawesi's endemic species are; Black monkey (*Macaca nigra*), Hornbill, Babirusa, and high land Anoa.



© Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park

From Tambun, step down a path in the forest and cross the hot water rivers. These experiences will complete the journey of the beauty of Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park. It is an enjoyable journey to Limestone Cave. Another cave which hardly to be missed is Batu Berkamar Cave. As the name implies, it has room spaces-like cave.

Other interesting site is Lombongo waterfall. From Gorontalo, Lombongo waterfall can be reached by driving for 30 minutes and one hour walk. Enjoying the fresh waterfalls and soak in hot water below the falls, of course, will refresh mind and soul. Another waterfall that is worth a visit are Hungayono and Mekang waterfalls.



© Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park



© Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park



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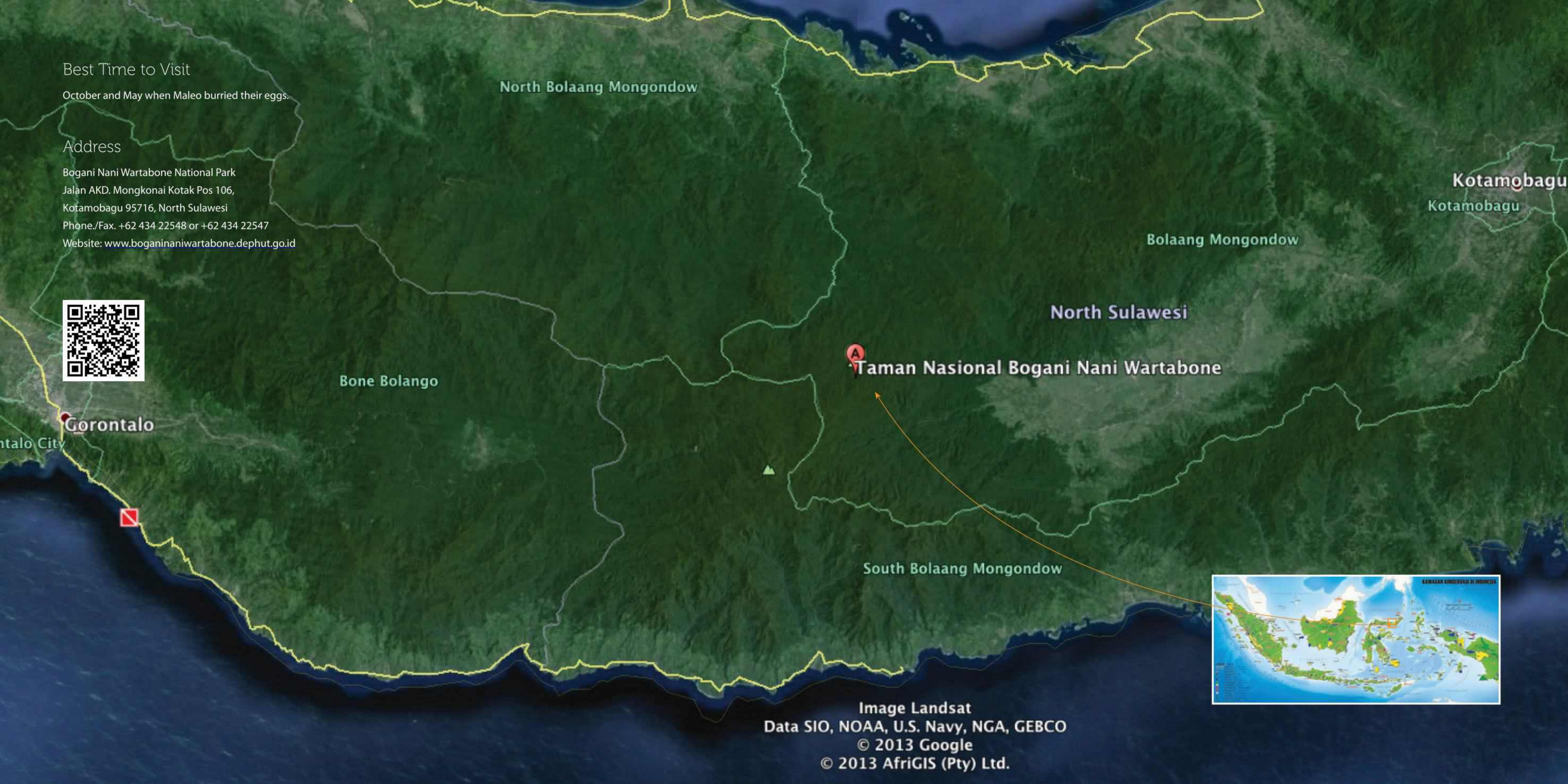
© Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park

Best Time to Visit

October and May when Maleo buried their eggs.

Address

Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park
Jalan AKD. Mongkonai Kotak Pos 106,
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Kotamobagu
Kotamobagu

Bolaang Mongondow

North Sulawesi

Taman Nasional Bogani Nani Wartabone

Bone Bolango

South Bolaang Mongondow

Gorontalo
Gorontalo City



Image Landsat
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BUNAKEN National Park

The Paradise for Dive Lovers

Bunaken is known worldwide as a paradise for diving lovers. The island has also been one of the favourite marine tourist destinations in the country.

Bunaken island is a part of Bunaken National Park, located in Manado, North Sulawesi. Manado Tua, Mantehage, Siladen, and Nain are other main islands landscaping the park.

Bunaken is easily accessed from Manado. It takes only 45 minutes by boat. In this island, there are 19 diving spots with their own unique characters of marine life and coral reefs. As a center of tourist destination, Bunaken provides some facilities: hotels, cottages, homestays, dive schools and dive centers. Besides, vendors who sell food and souvenirs can be met easily. Visitors who do not bring snorkeling and diving equipment with them, do not need to worry. They can rent the equipment from the locals with affordable price.



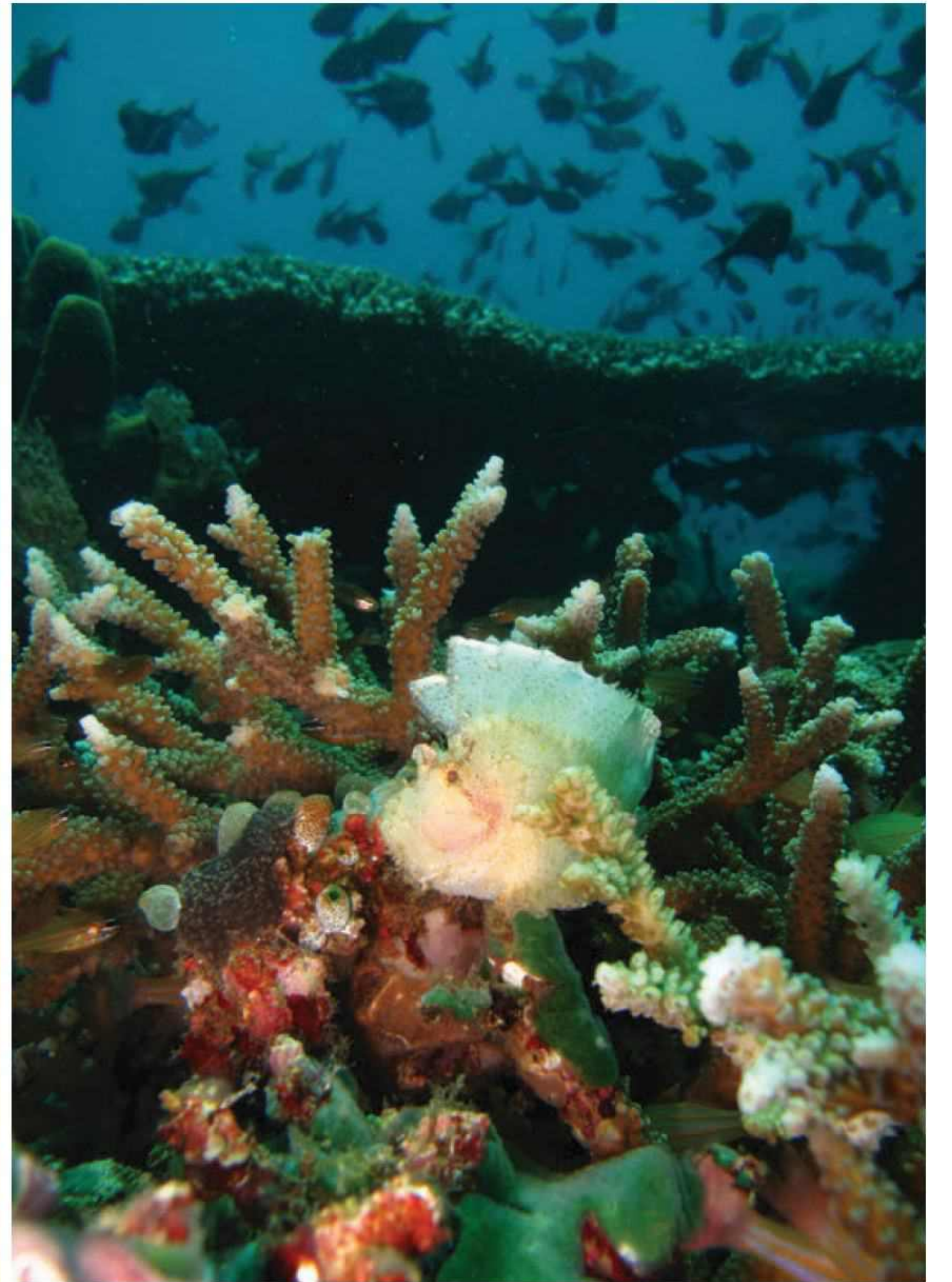
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A deep water lies in the straits between the islands with the mainland of North Sulawesi and the straits amongst the islands. Ancient fish have ever caught in Bunaken National Park is Sea King fish (*Latimeria menadoensis*) or coelacanths which were discovered in 1998 around the Manado Tua Island.



Best Time to Visit

June-August

Business Partner

Bunaken National Park Management

Advisory Board

Email: info@bunaken.org

Website: www.bunaken.org

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Manado 95242 – North Sulawesi

Phone./Fax. +62 431 859022

Website: www.tn-bunaken.com

E-mail: tn_bunaken@yahoo.co.id



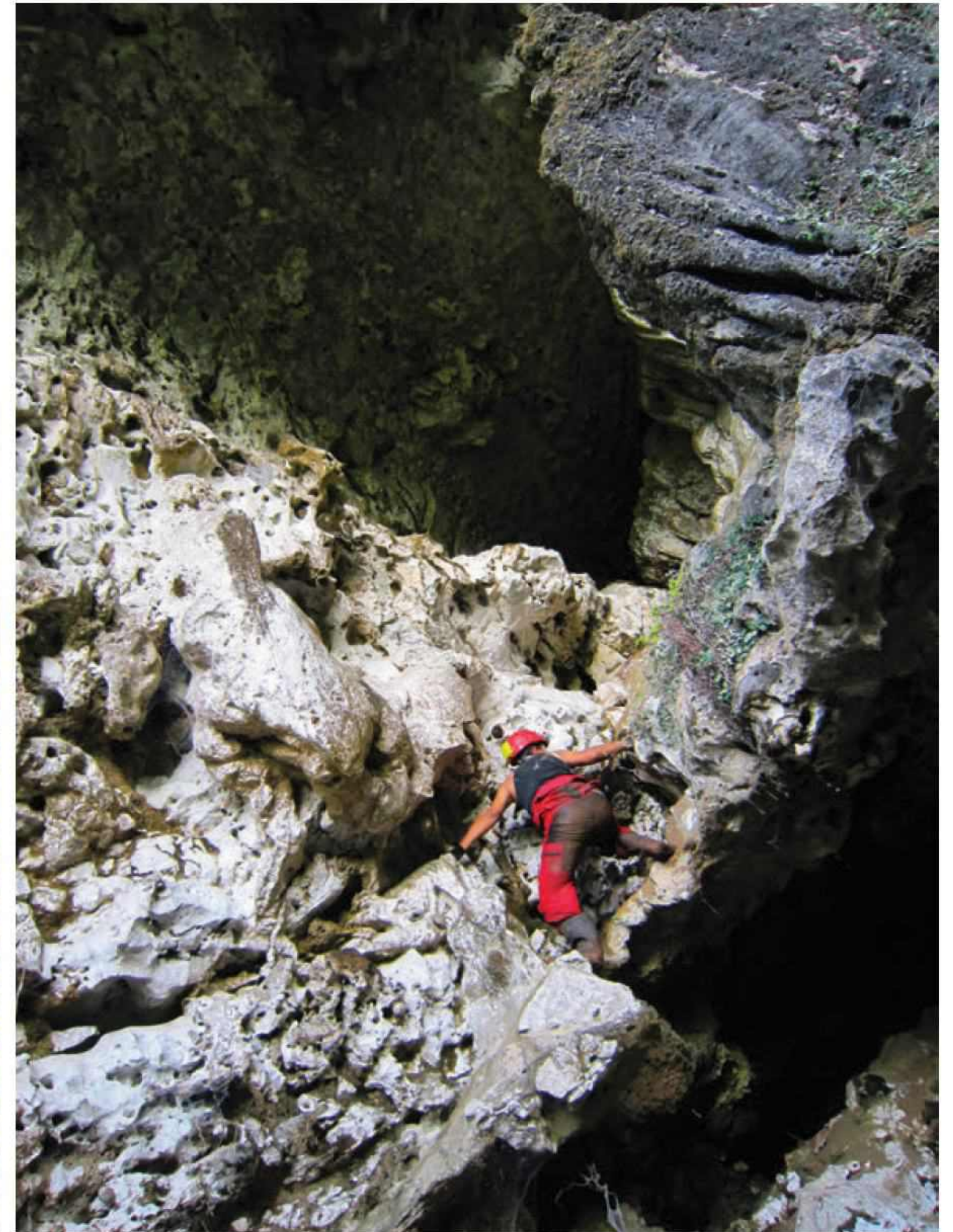


BANTIMURUNG
BULUSARAUNG
National Park

Bantimurung
Bulusaraung
National Park,
Maros, South
Sulawesi. No
wonder it is
often called as
a karst tower.
The karst is
standing tall
with sharp
fractures



© Bantimurung Bulusaraung National Park



© Bantimurung Bulusaraung National Park



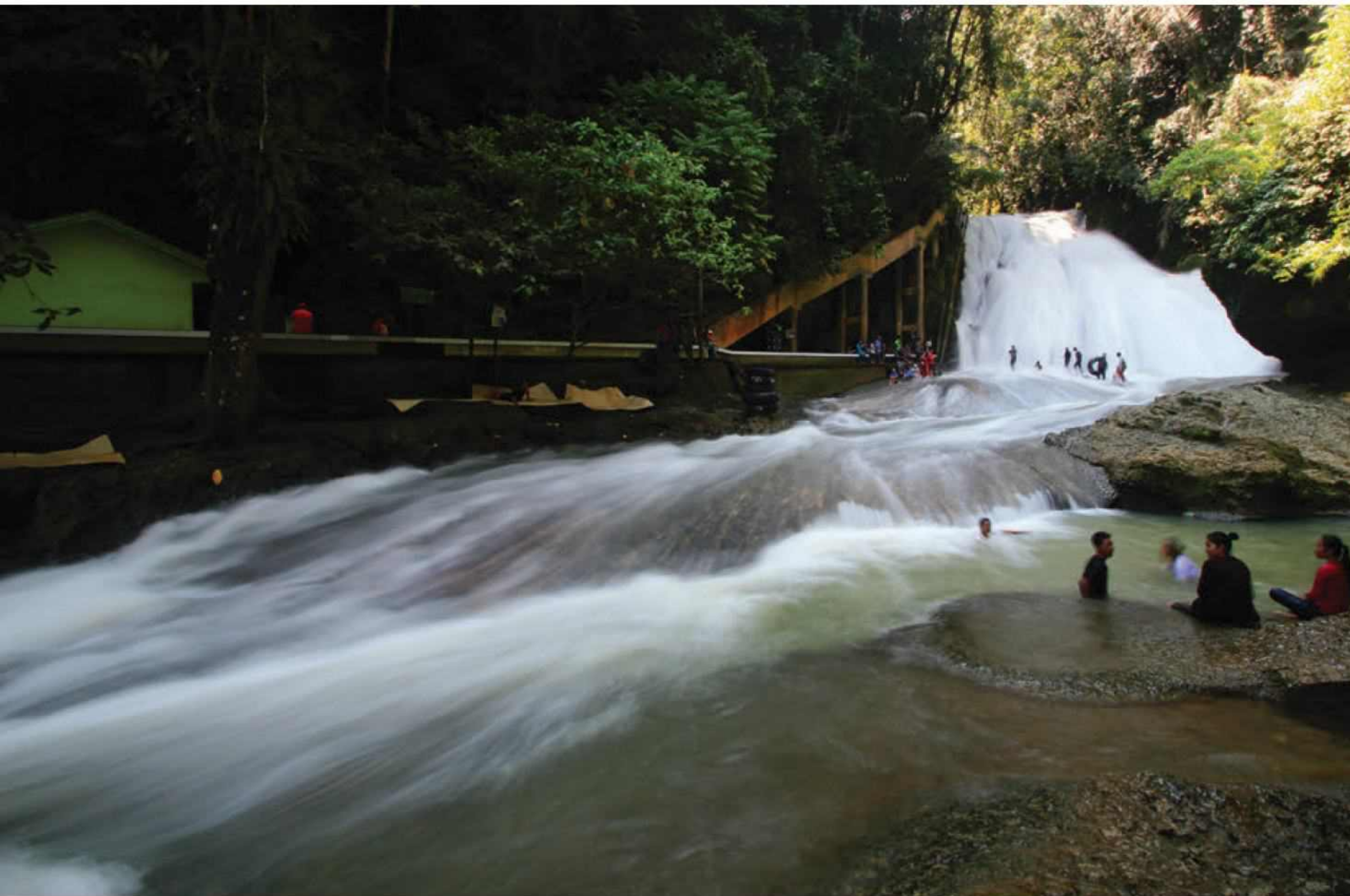
The Tower Karst in Wallacea

A very distinctive karst landscape stands as natural sculptures in the Bantimurung Bulusaraung National Park, Maros, South Sulawesi. No wonder if it is called as a karst tower. The karst is standing tall with sharp fractures. Karst formation in Maros is recognized as the second largest karst landscape in the globe. The first is in southern China.

Beneath the earth, the underground streams emerge between layers of rocks. They spring up and pass through the area. These underground water systems supply annual welling-up of water for Maros to Pangkep Districts.

This karst region displays stunning surface features. Vertical caves invite adventurer for a challenging journey. Prehistoric cave paintings can also be found in Petta Kere Cave and Petae Cave. Those are located in Leang-Leang Prehistoric Park, Maros. Not only enjoying the prehistoric cultures, but visitors can also standing by 1,353 meters above sea level enjoying the beauty of Bantimurung.





© Bantimurung Bulusaraung National Park



© Bantimurung Bulusaraung National Park



© Iqbal Abadi Rasyid

One step from the gate of Bantimurung Bulusaraung National Park, a cool Bantimurung waterfall charms everyone. This lovely journey is not finished yet. Various colored butterflies will make your steps even merrier. A vast nesting anchored in the cliff, lets the visitors enjoy the beauty of the colourful butterflies inside it. This butterfly breeding is just 100 meters a walk from Bantimurung waterfall.

Everyone agree that biodiversity in Bantimurung Bulusaraung is rich. Some of species are endemic to this Wallacea region: Sulawesi cuscus, bear cuscus, hornbill Sulawesi, Sulawesi civets, and Sulawesi Hornbill. Sulawesi black macaques (*Macaca maura*) can be found in Karaenta and Tondong Tallasa, while nocturnal tarsier species is nesting in Pattunung and Pampang.



Jl. Hasanuddin

Year-round

Address

Bantimurung Bulusaraung National Park
Jalan Poros Maros-Bone km 12
Bantimurung Kotak Pos 4747,
Maros, Sulawesi Selatan
Phone: +62 411 3880252
Fax: +62 411 3880139
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E-mail: tn.babul@gmail.com



Bantimurung - Bulusaraung National Park

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TAKA BONERATE National Park

Southeast Asia's Coral Ring

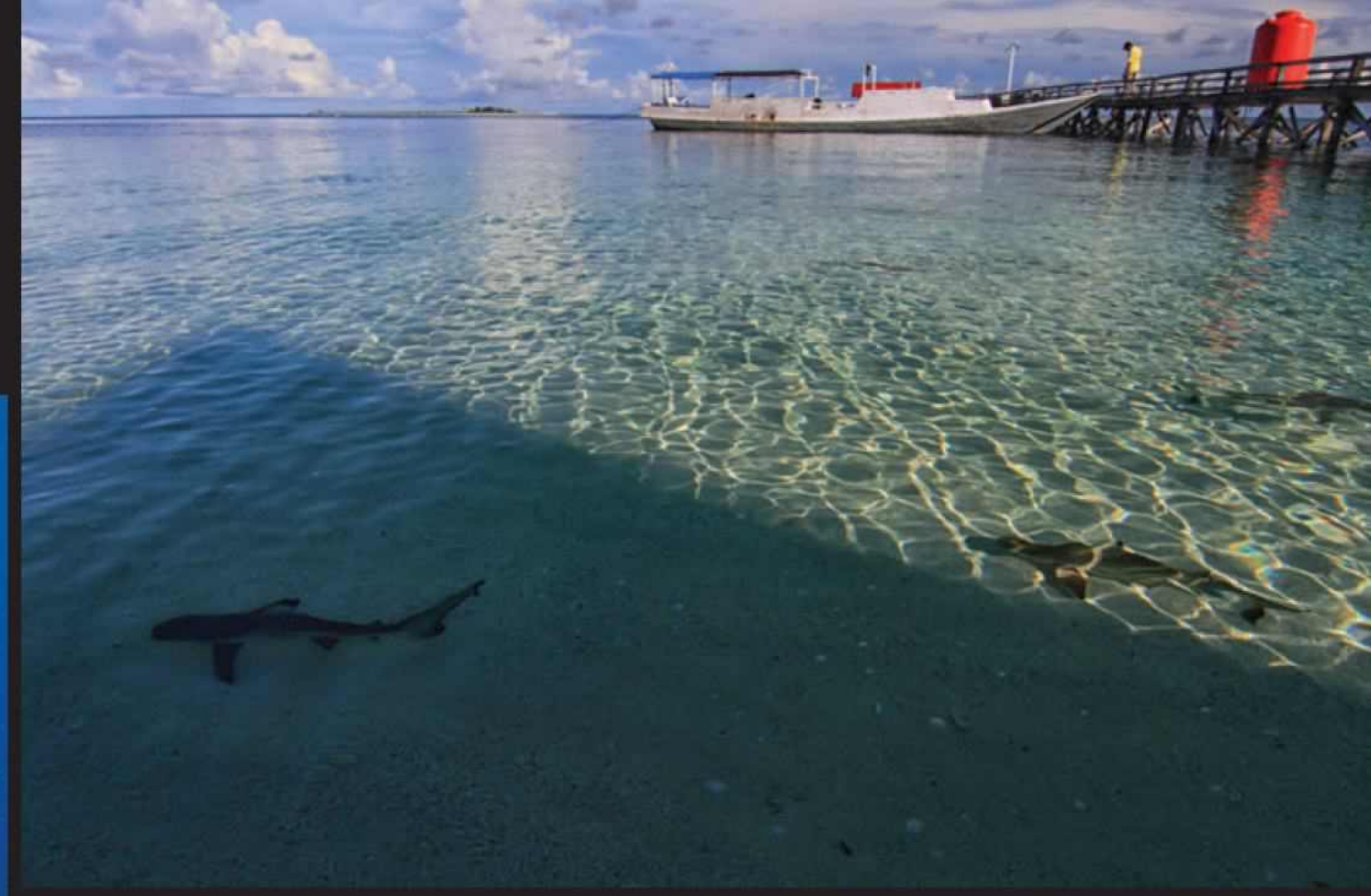
Dozens taka, Bungin, and the islands forms the landscape of Taka Bonerate. String of small islands, and the lagoon from the sand sediment, broken coral and shells form the younger soils. The word of Taka Bonerate itself means reef on the sand.

The region once known as tiger atolls (tiger land) comprising of store barrier reef, fringing reef (fringing reef) and ring reef (atoll). Interestingly, some of the coral reef ecosystems lie in a very steep dive locations (drop off).

People of Galessong, fishermen in Talakar, Selayar Island, CALL the region as Gold Reef. The world refer it as the third largest coral atoll in the world, after Kwajifein atoll in the Marshall islands and Suvadiva atolls in the Maldives. Coral atolls Taka Bonerate is recognized as the largest barrier reef in Southeast Asia.



all photos © Asri





The world would refer it as the third largest coral atoll in the world, after Kwajifein atoll in the Marshall islands and Suvadiva atolls in the Maldives.



The most favorite spot of Taka Bonerate is Tinabo Island where white sand beach stretches along the coast. This beach transformed into a beautiful barrier between the clear waters with palm tree-dominated land.

The location which is away from the hustle and bustle of the city has become the main attraction for the tourists who come to the island. Tinabo is isolated, but do not imply on the lack of facilities. Adequate lodging and dive center are available on the island.



© Asri



© Asri



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Best Time to Visit

May to October

Address

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Web: www.tntakabonerate.com

Twitter: @Takabonerate_NP

Face Book: Taman Nasional Taka Bonerate



Taman Nasional Taka Bone Rate



Image Landsat
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TANJUNG PUTING National Park

Infiltrating Great Apes in the Wild

Borneo Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) rehabilitation center, in Camp Leaky has been the main tourist attraction in Tanjung Puting National Park, Pangkalan Bun, Kotawaringin Barat, Central Kalimantan.

The research center was built in the 1970s. The attraction here is feeding time of the only Asian great ape, the Orangutan. A wooden platform fulfilled with bananas placed by the ranger when the time for feeding is due. During this time, visitors can get closer with the apes.

Before reaching the camp, travelers will explore Sekonyer River. The journey is started from the Port of Kumai, Pangkalan Bun. Using a wooden ship or kelotok, visitors will might be able to visualize the sound of Borneo wildlife along the riparian atmosphere.



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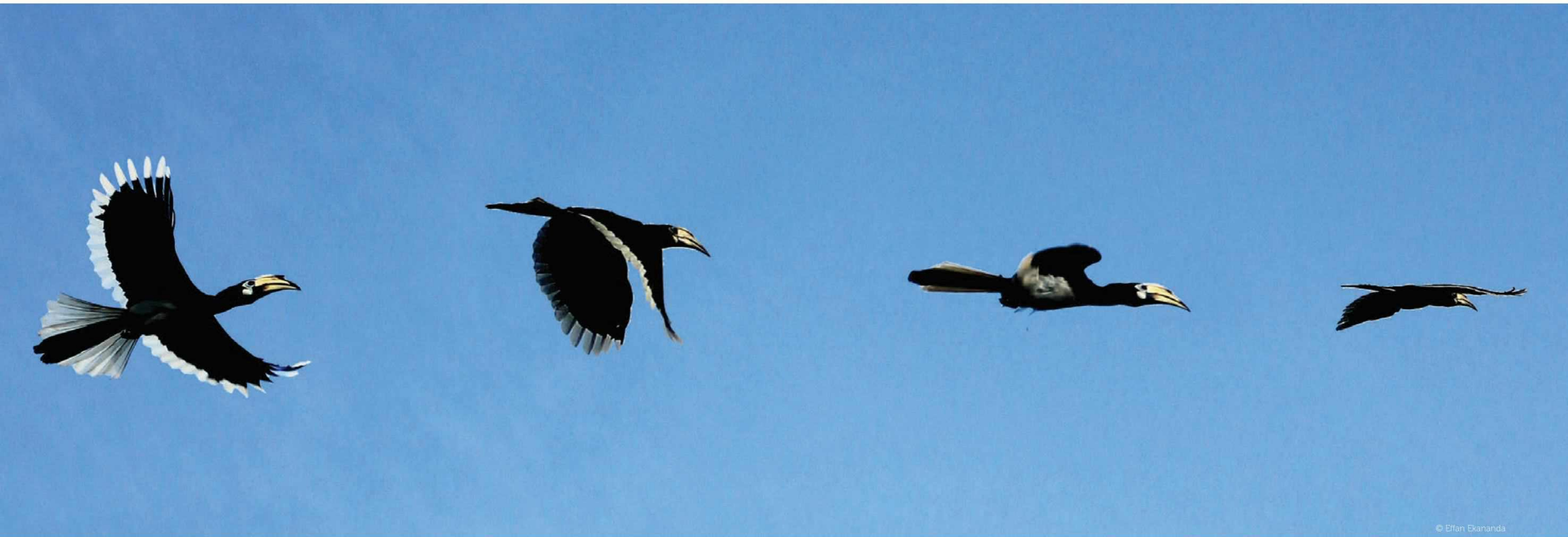
© Efan Ekananda

Hundreds of bird species often fly over: King fisher, Lathe, Pecuk Ular, Hornbills, and the Betet. Other primates sometimes welcome visitors, such as the proboscis monkey, black monkey and long-tailed macaques. In addition to Camp Leaky, Tanjung Harapan and Pondok post Tanggui are two other places where Orangutan could easily be met.

The flora diversity is also enriched the park. Insectivorous pouch plants such as pitcher (*Nepenthes* sp), can be found in the northern part of the national park. Along the peat swamp forests, the growth of knee roots and aerial roots plants will joy the eyes.

As a belt, a marvelous mangrove forest stretches along the coast. Further in brackish areas in estuaries along the river, we might be able to find a native palm. Meranti (*Shorea* sp.), Ramin (*Gonystylus bancanus*), Jelutung (*Dyera costulata*), Keruing (*Dipterocarpus* sp), Ulin (*Eusideroxylon zwageri*) and aloes, arrange the forest canopy of the park.





© Effan Ekananda




Best Time to Visit

January – May and November – January

Address

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E-mail: tanjungputing.np@gmail.com



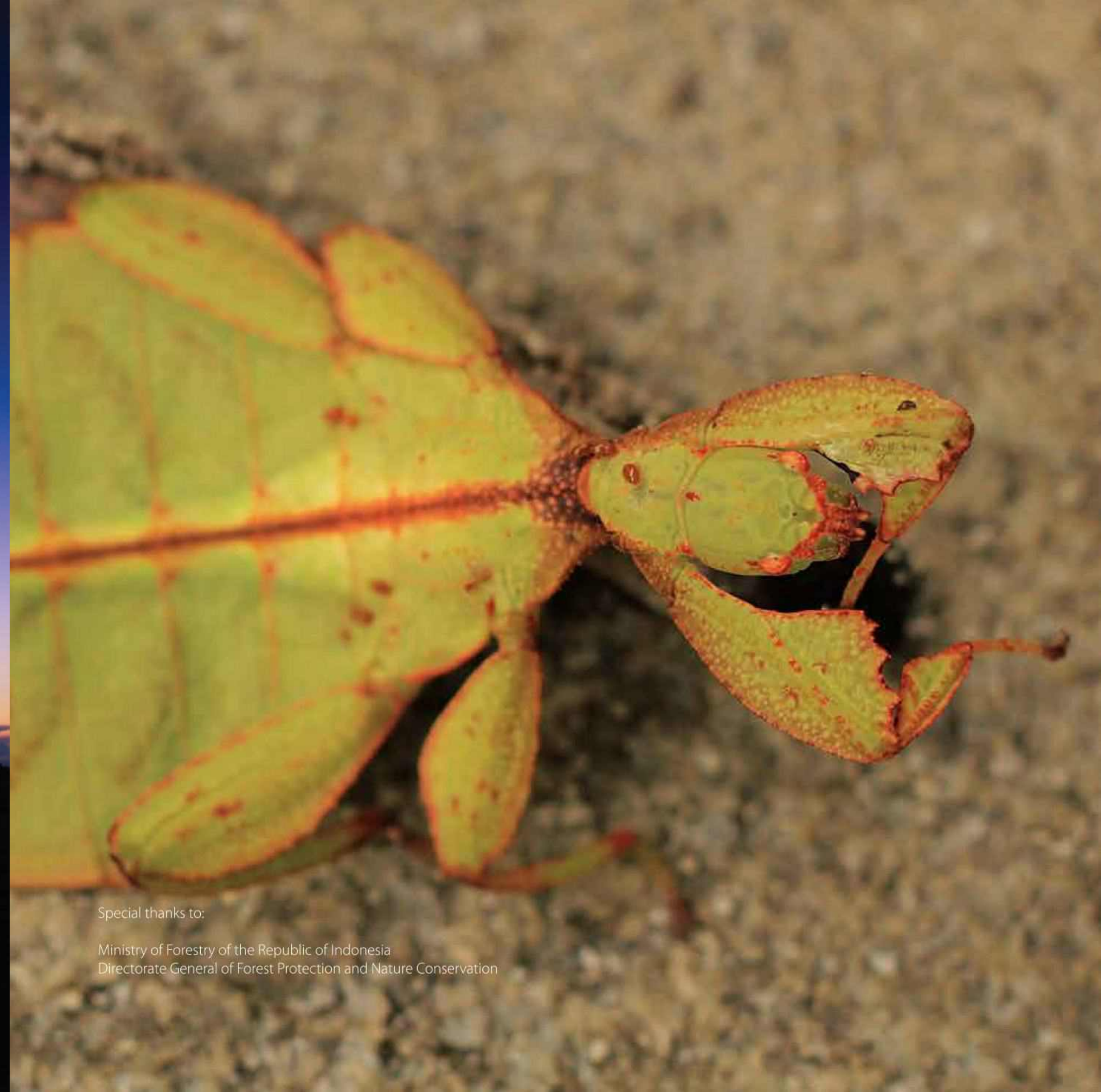
 **Taman Nasional Tanjung Puting**

Seruyan

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Special thanks to:

Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia
Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation