

visit
Indonesia
2008
celebrating 100 years
of nation's awakening



Diving

INDONESIA

n Direktorat
ebudayaan

.28

IV



INDONESIA
Ultimate in Diversity



Indonesia *The Divers' Kingdom*



INTRODUCTION

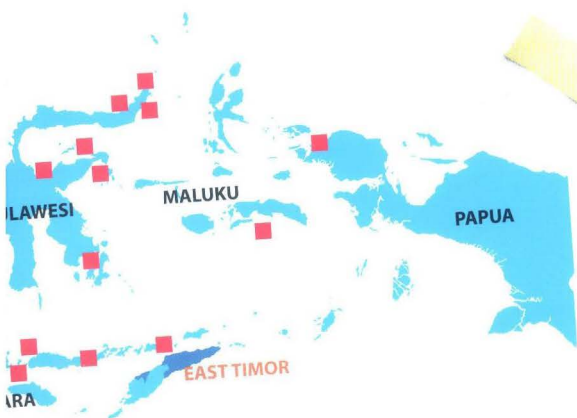
Indonesia is the largest archipelagic nation in the world, with over 17,500 islands of which about 6,000 are inhabited, sweep across the richest tropical water in the world and vest expanse of ocean on one of the world's most volatile volcanic belt. It stretches more than 5,150 kilometers between the Australian and Asian continentals and divides the Pacific and Indian Oceans at the Equator.

At least 80,000 kilometers of coastline, the territorial waters of Indonesia include 3.1 million square kilometers of tropical seas.

Indonesia which situated at the equator and has tropical weather is one of the reasons for fish population to be extremely abundant here. About 4,000 species of fish and several hundred species of coral reefs are found in the Indonesian waters (over 25% of planet's



PACIFIC OCEAN



SHORE DIVE

fish species). With a high coral fish diversity index, Raja Ampat underwater in Papua considered the richest of marine life kingdom in the world.

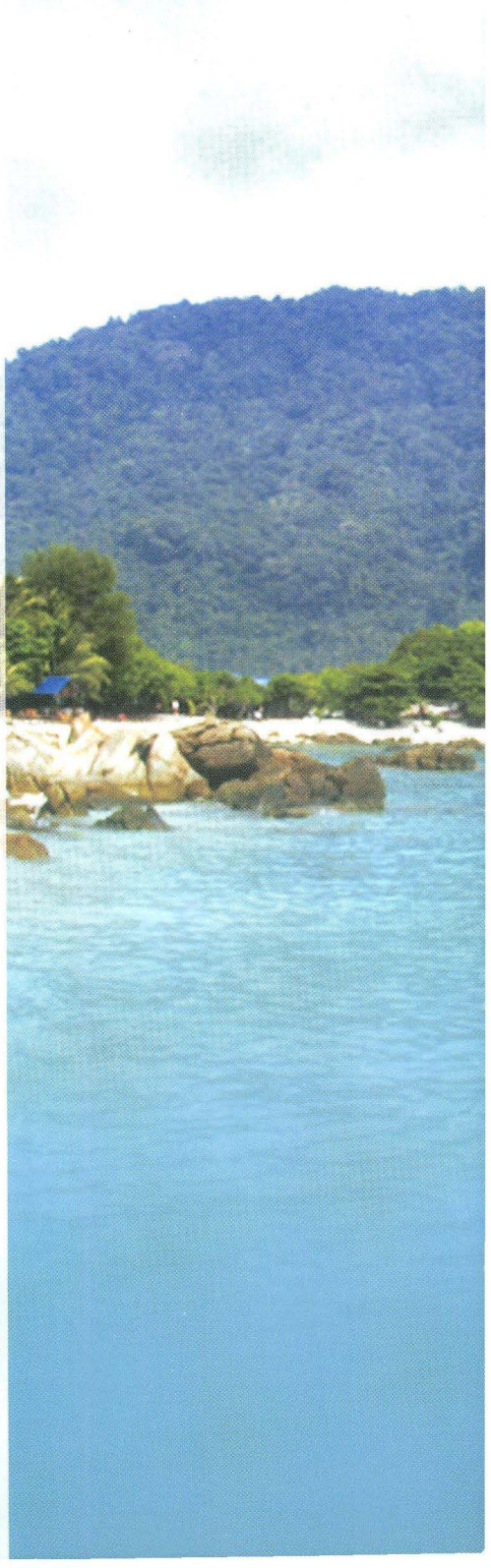
Experienced divers will be excited by the possibility of diving clear, rich waters without being surrounded by hordes of human beings. It is very possible to dive areas where no one has yet gone underwater. The diving is excellent, inexpensive and uncrowded. Live-aboards are

aboard are the obvious solution to diving in Indonesia, with its thousands of islands and huge area. Some of the boats are luxurious and expensive but take you to the top dive locations in Indonesia.

Marine resources combined with friendly people that involved in preserving the coastal and marine environment and the finest marine resorts available is your best choice to surface.

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Tabel of Contents	2
Dive Site Sumatra	3
Weh Island	4
Bintan Island	5
Padang Offshore & Mentawai Islands	6
Krakatau	7
Dive Site Java	8
Ujung Kulon	9
Thousand Islands	11
Karimunjawa	12
Dive Site Bali	13
Menjangan	14
Pemuteran	15
Nusa Penida	16
Nusa Lembongan	17
Padang Bay	18
Candi Dasa	19
GiliTepekong	19
Gili Mimpang	20
Gili Biaha	20
Cemeluk	21
Tulamben	22
Dive Site Nusa Tenggara	23
Gili Islands	24
Komodo National Park	27
Maumere	29
Alor	30
Dive Site Kalimantan	31
Sangalaki Island	32
Dive Site Sulawesi	34
Bunaken	35
Bangka Islands	37
Lembah Straits	38
Banggai Islands	39
Togean	41
Wakatobi	43
Dive Site Maluku & West Papua	44
Banda Islands	45
Raja Ampat	46
Advisory	49



Dive site SUMATRA

Sumatra, Indonesia's western most island having distinction of being the only part of Indonesia, which faces onto the Indian Ocean at the South China sea or the Pacific Ocean. This is blessed among other things, with tropical rainforest, mountain lakes, idyllic beaches, the perfect waves, orangutans, elephants, tiger and the world's larges and smelliest flower. These are the best dive sites in Sumatra.



Weh Island



Access : Fly from Medan or take a night bus from Medan to Banda Aceh, and reach Gapang Beach by speed boat. Direct flight also serves from Kuala Lumpur to Banda Aceh.

Visibility : 25 meters

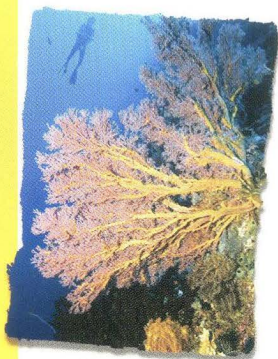
Marine life : Good variety

Highlights : Underwater volcanoes

Weh islands at the northernmost tip of Sumatra lies at the western end of Indonesia, offers true world class diving with clear waters and impressive underwater landscapes. Here, where the Andaman Sea meets the Indian Ocean, the deep waters and currents around the island sustain an unbelievable amount and variety of marine life.

At least 3 boat dives a day with speed boat reach the main dive sites in only 5 to 30 minutes. Get unforgettable experience and visit the Rubiah Sea Garden, a protected and wonderful submarine world of colorful corals and fishes. In the shallow waters between the Sibolga and Banyak Islands coral reefs also line the seabed.

Accommodation ranges from basic bungalows to luxurious cottages are available and also a number of restaurants serve a variety of Indonesian, Acehnese, and Western dishes in Gapang beach are make you comfort.



Gorgonian & Diver



Gray Reef Shark



Bluespotted Stingray



to see, quite positive in spite of the restricted visibility which ranged from a close to awful 3 meters (but still a lot better than Singapore) to a passable 7 meters.

- Access : An hour's ferry ride from Singapore to north Bintan Island
- Visibility : Limited, 3 – 7 meters
- Current : Almost none
- Marine life : Good variety
- Highlights : Nudibranchs and Crustaceans

According to Dr. Kal Muller the author of "Diving Indonesia", visibility and the underwater structure in north Bintan is nothing to brag about, but there's plenty

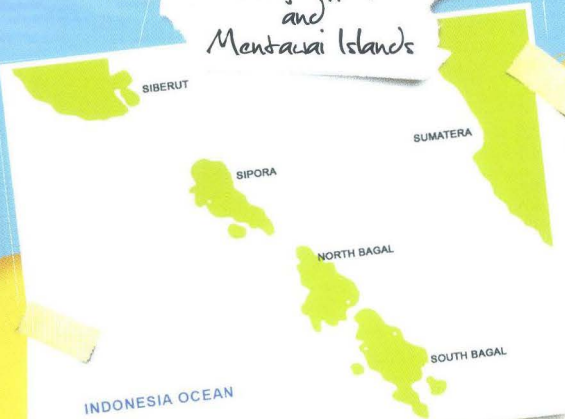


Crustaceans



Nudibranch

Padang offshore and Mentawai Islands



Padang offshore and Mentawai Island promise a great diversity that still relatively unexplored.

Padang is centrally located on the western coast of Sumatra and is relatively undiscovered as a dive destination. A group of small islands with a variety of different dive sites with Indian Ocean visibility and marine life lie just off Padang. These include Sikuai, Pasumpahan, Sironjong, Sirandah, Pagang, Bintangur and Marak. The reef is fairly damaged in places, but this doesn't always have a direct effect on the quantities of fish, rather it is the variation of species that changes. There is also the attractive hull of the Kapal Wreck, which promises good bottom times from its shallow position. Further off the coast are the larger Mentawai Islands - renowned among surfers, but still relatively unexplored by divers.

- Access : By flight to Padang city and take a ferry to reach Mentawai
- Visibility : 5 - 20 meters
- Current : Variable
- Marine life : Great diversity
- Highlights : Shipwrecks and fringing reefs to wall dives
- Best time : April - November



Shipwreck



Krakatau

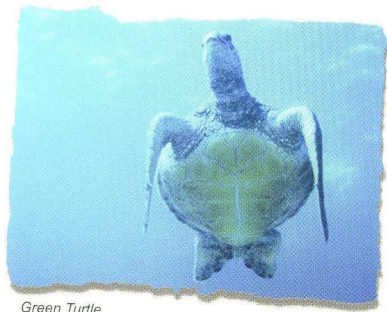


In the devastating eruptions of 1883, the original volcano was destroyed during the explosion and its caldera collapsed on itself creating three islands, Sertung, Panjang, and Rataka, the remains disrupted of the rim of the once huge Krakatau appeared in 1928 and its steadily growing in its semi-dormant state. A group of green turtles can be seen around Rakata Island.

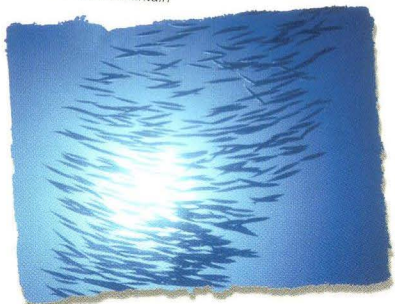
- Access : 3 hours drive from Jakarta to Anyer beach and take 2 hours speedboat ride to Krakatau Islands.
- Visibility : Mostly good, 10 – 20 meters
- Current : Gentle, 1 knot
- Marine life : Good variety
- Highlights : Underwater volcanoes and underwater trees
- Best time : May and June



Krakatau Mountain



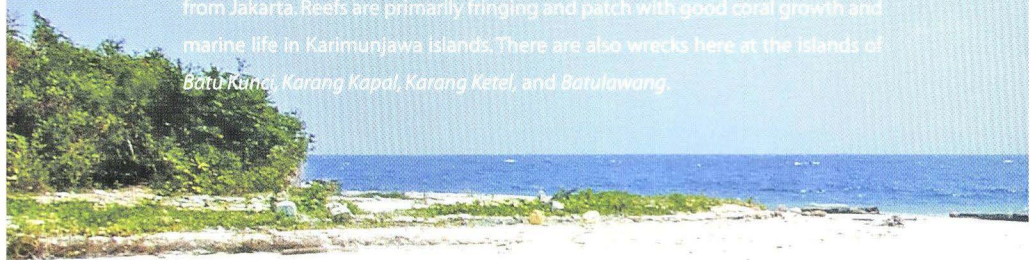
Green Turtle



School of Barracuda

Dive site JAWA

There are also several hundred off shore islands with good coral and marine life to be explored. The Ujung Kulon national park consists of Panaitan Island and peninsula, and is home to many marvelous Javanese rainforest animals and surf beaches. Underwater also offers myriad marine life at this spot and at Pulau Seribu, a number of tiny islands that serve as a popular weekend destination from Jakarta. Reefs are primarily fringing and patch with good coral growth and marine life in Karimunjawa Islands. There are also wrecks here at the islands of Batu Kanci, Karang Kapal, Karang Ketel, and Batulawang.

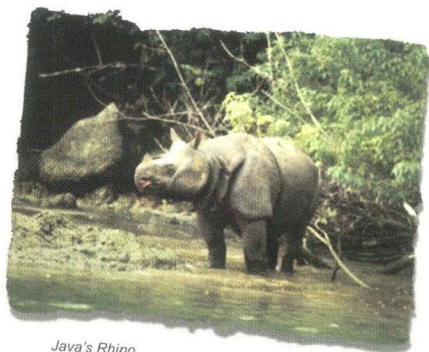




Ujung Kulon



- Access : 15 – 30 minutes from ranger station
- Visibility : Fair to good
- Current : Quite gentle
- Marine life : Good variety, many stingrays, a very colorful growth coral
- Highlights : 12 meters rock tunnels
- Best time : May and June



Java's Rhino



Stingray



School of Barracuda



Soft Coral

Ujung Kulon National Park is located on the peninsula on the tip of southwest Java. The park is an area of tropical rainforest home to wild buffaloes, deer, monitor lizards and the preserved Javan one-horned rhino. A shallow dive off Peucang has rock tunnels that lead to caves on the island Karang Jajar near Panaitan Island offers a very colorful growth of coral and many stingrays.



Tanjung Layar Light House

Thousand Islands



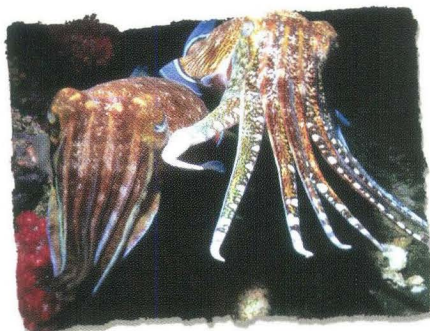
- Access : Departure from Ancol Marina, takes
1 – 2 hours by boat
- Visibility : > 8 meters
- Current : Gentle
- Marine life : Excellent corals, good variety and
numbers of fish
- Highlights : Wooden shipwrecks
- Best time : May - September

Pulau Seribu, or thousand Islands is a small group of islands scattered in the Java Sea north of Jakarta and actually consists of some 110 that are quite easy to reach. The islands offer many diving possibilities with wooden shipwrecks and excellent coral cover at Pulau Kotok and Pulau Gosonglaga.

Transportation vary from fisherman motorboats, inter-islands shuttles, to large cabin cruisers. The nearest islands are just 10 minutes from the shore. International standard accommodations can be found on the island of Putri, Pelangi, Sepa, Pantara, Matahari, and Kotok. The last is sits on the westernmost tip and offers the best coral growth.



Thousand Islands Cottage



Broadclub Cuttlefish

Karimunjawa

Karimunjawa
Kuchipelago

Karimunjawa

JAVA SEA

JAVA

Access : Departure from Ahmad Yani Int'l
Airport in Semarang
and fly about 35 minutes to the
islands.

Visibility : > 8 meters

Current : Gentle

Marine life : Good variety and numbers

Highlights : Shipwrecks

Best time : May - June



Whale Shark & Diver

Karimunjawa is the amazing small archipelago, islets and atolls in the Java Sea off north coast of Semarang, the provincial capital of Central Java.

Turquoise shallow waters that ring white sandy, palm fringed islands harbor, many types of hard corals, sponges, gorgonian, soft and red corals. These conditions plus shipwreck to explore at the islands of Batu Kunci, Karang Kapal, Karang Ketel and Batulawang create idyllic diving sites.



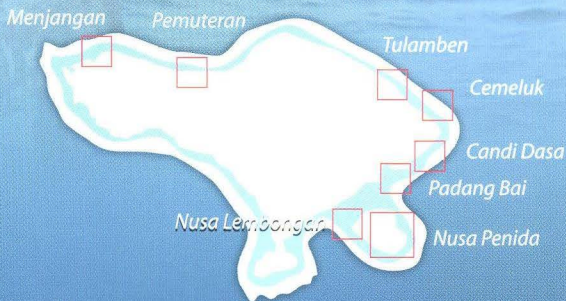
Shipwreck & Diver



Hard Coral

Dive site BALI

Mola mola, the giant ocean sun fish is a rare sight anywhere in the world. Except July – October, nobody knows where these deep ocean creatures swim. Bali is the one of a few place that the mysterious fish can be seen regularly.





Menjangan



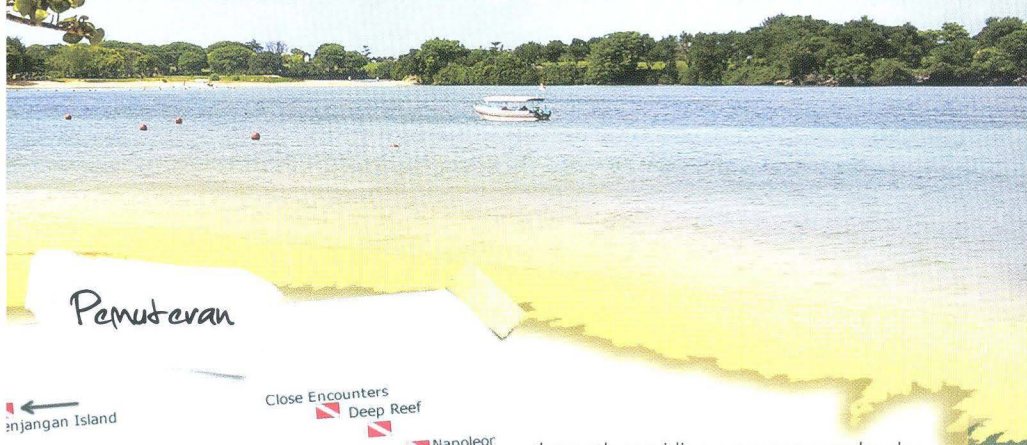
Menjangan island is part of Bali Barat National Park. Crystal clear waters and reefs offer fine diving for beginners and intermediate dives. Huge barrel sponges are abundant. There a cargo ship wreck from the last century which is still holds ceramics and glass bottles. Past 60 meters, can be found the rare *Genicanthus bellus*.

- Access : 15 minutes from Candi Dasa
- Visibility : 6 - 15 meters
- Depths : 10 - 90 Feet
- Current : >3 knots, gentle
- Marine life : Good variety and numbers, scattered outcrops
- Highlights : Blue-spotted stingrays
- Best time : July - August

The dive sites around Bali's southern Nusa Dua are popular for their ease of accessibility from Kuta and all the big resorts. The fringing coral reefs around Serandan island and Nusa Dua offer good marine life and shallow warm waters, ideal for beginners, training and refresher dives. Visibility is usually not very good due to the proximity of Benoa harbor and its heavy boat traffic.



Pygmy Seahorse



Pemuteran

← Injangan Island

Close Encounters
Deep Reef

Napoleon Reef

House Reef

Pemuteran

the north, providing some easy paced scuba diving in Bali.

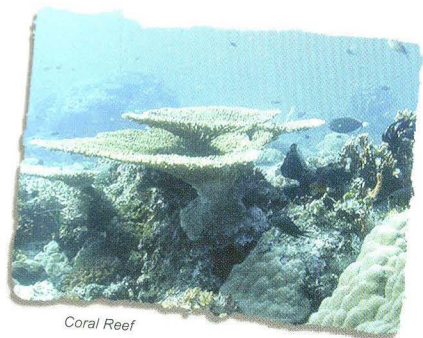
The Pemuteran sea bed is covered with fields of clasping flower corals and delicate blue vase sponges. Reef-fin squid and large cuttlefish can be seen as well as the occasional school of big eye trevally. The slopes are dominated by soft corals, sea fans and small table corals.

- Access : 2 hours drive to western end of Bali
- Visibility : 25 – 50 meters
- Current : Very slight
- Fish : Good variety and numbers
- Reef type : Mostly rugged wall covered by soft coral
- Highlights : A wreck of cargo ship
- Best time : July and August

A couple of kilometers offshore to the east of Pemuteran lies Napoleon Reef. This submerged reef rises to five meters from the surface and slopes down to thirty meters to

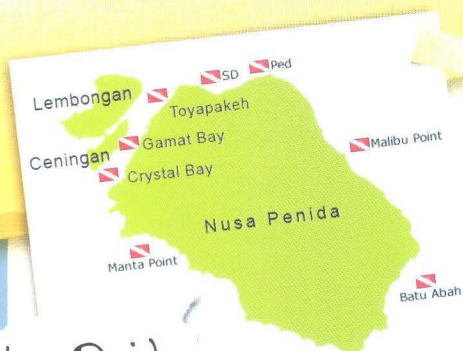


Mandarinfish



Coral Reef





Nusa Penida

- Access : 45 minutes by boat from Nusa Dua or Sanur
- Visibility : 15 meters
- Depths : 10 - 80 Feet
- Current : Unpredictable; varying from moderate to >4 knots
- Marine life : Excellent variety of fish and hard coral, many pelagics
- Highlights : Drift dives and stunning corals
- Best time : August - September

The dive sites are off Nusa Penida, Ceningan and Lembongan Islands on Bali's southern tip. There are pinnacles, small caves as well as steep slopes, and the drops-offs have excellent coral variety and fish life. Reef sharks, mantas, large hawksbill turtles, and even Mola mola. This location is for the experienced diver.

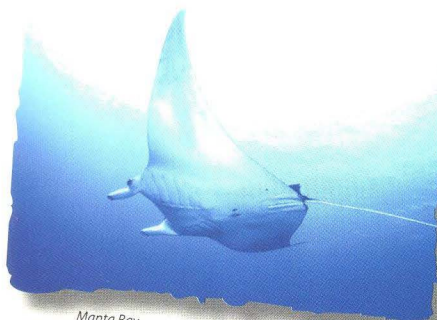
From the South-West Nusa Penida, there is "Manta Point" where frequently visited by Manta Rays crowd to mate and birth during April - June.



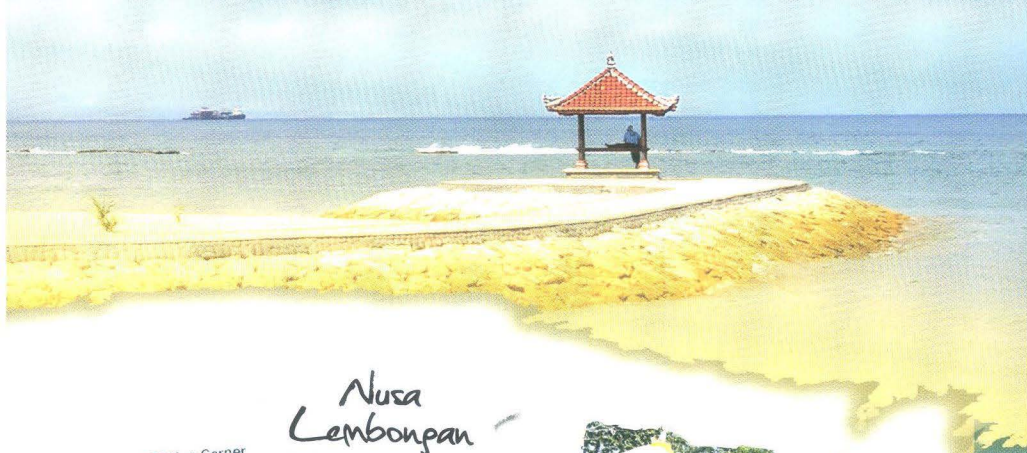
Mola mola & Diver



Coral Window



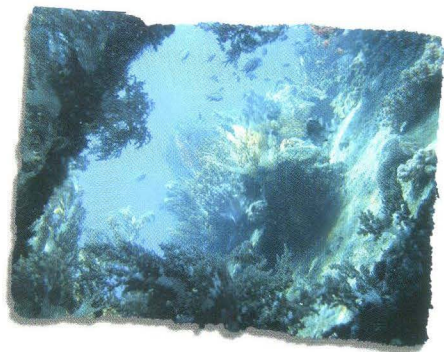
Manta Ray



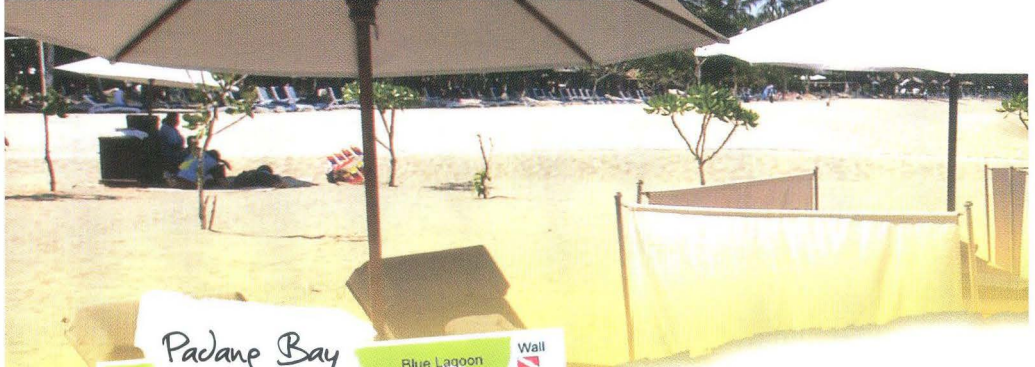
Lembongan Accomodation

Nusa Lembongan Island is located 12 miles southeast of Bali. It is one hour travelling time by boat from Benoa harbor. This pear shaped island is around 4 km long and 2 km wide. It is surrounded by a beautiful fringing reef, which hosts a myriad of marine life.

Although the island is small, there are many things to do such as fishing, diving, surfing, mangrove exploring, discovering natural fresh water springs, underground cave house exploring, cycling around the island. There is something for everyone at Nusa Lembongan.



Green Turtle

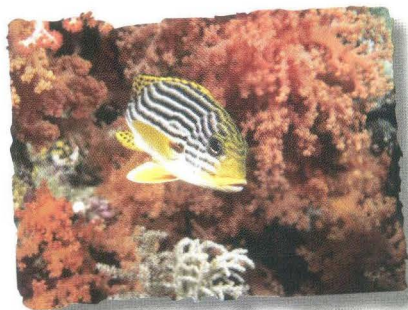


- Access : 15 minutes from Candi Dasa
- Visibility : 6 – 15 meters
- Current : >3 knots, gentle
- Marine life : Good variety and numbers,
scattered outcrops
- Highlights : Blue-spotted stingrays
- Best time : July - August

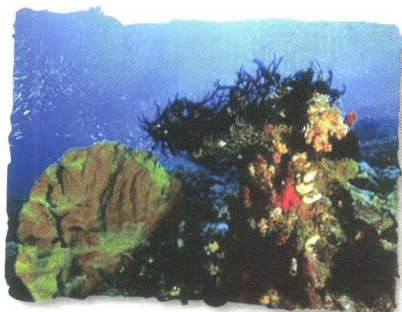


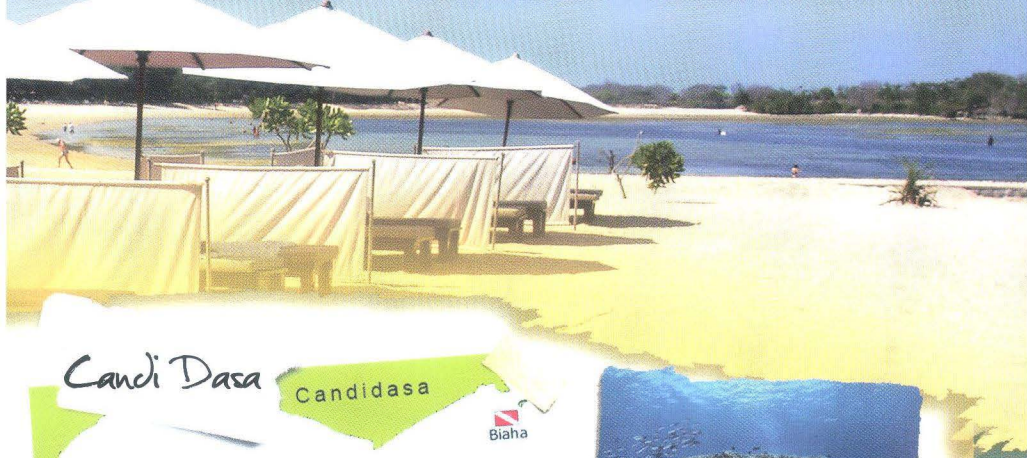
Lizardfish

Padang Bai is the port for Lombok Island ferry run. There are 2 dive spots, Pura Jepun and Tanjung Bungsil. The dives mostly offer flat-bottomed mixed reef and sandy bottom, as well as a fair variety of fishes.



Sweetlipsfish





Candi Dasa

Candidasa

Biaha

Mimpang

Tepekong

Padang Bay

Amuk Bay



Staghorn Coral Meadow

There are 3 dive sites located offshore of Candi Dasa: Gili Tepekong, Gili Mimpang, and Gili Biaha. These locations have steep coral walls and an underwater canyon with a great variety of fish life.

Gili Tepekong

Access	: 15 minutes from Padang Bai
Visibility	: 10 – 25 meters
Depths	: 20 - 130 Feet
Current	: More than 5 knots
Fish	: A great variety and numbers
Reef type	: Steep coral walls, abundant variety of corals
Highlights	: Soft coral, pelagic, Mola mola (ocean sun fish)
Best time	: August - October

Tepekong, a small outcrop 100 meters long 50 meters wide has the best diving. A short ride from Padang Bai, a volcanic lump rising out of the water, close to the shore. Situated at southeast of Candidasa, Tepekong is drift dive for advanced divers. The water temperature may reach a chilly 19 degree Celcius. Covered in snake life coral heads of many sizes, Blood-red seafans, tunicates and many different kind of sponges. Golden jacks, huge batfish, groupers, blue lobster, and sometimes, near the channel facing Nusa Penida, the Mola mola enjoy the cold up welling. Gray reef sharks, white-tips nestle in caves and holes on the western edge of the island.



Big-eye Travellies

Gili Mimpang

Access	: 15 minutes boat ride from Padang Bai
Visibility	: 10 - 25 meters
Depths	: 20 - 90 Feet
Current	: Challenging current
Highlights	: Challenging current, abundant of Coral

Gili Mimpang has some challenging currents which supports the platonic life that draws large marine-life like the whale shark, which have been seen, but rarely in these waters. Only 5 minutes by jukung (traditional boat) to reach this site. The coloured sea fans along the islands decorated reefs and channels, each have at least a dozen crinoids.



Purple Sponges

Gili Biaha

Access	: 30 minutes boat ride from Padang Bai
Visibility	: 5 - 25 meters
Depths	: 20 - 130 Feet
Current	: Incredible
Marine life	: Rich
Highlights	: Shark cave, deep rocky slopes

Gili Biaha is located in the east of Tanjung Biasputih. It has a large of marine creatures, triggerfish, surgeonfish, large schools of brilliant-blue yellowtail fusiliers, who will come daringly close to divers. The terrain slopes gradually beyond 37 m. in the strait between Bali mainland and the island. Depending on the sea and tide, an incredible current can pick up along the slope. Up and down currents combined with horizontal currents giving divers the drift of their lives. It can also be very calm here too.

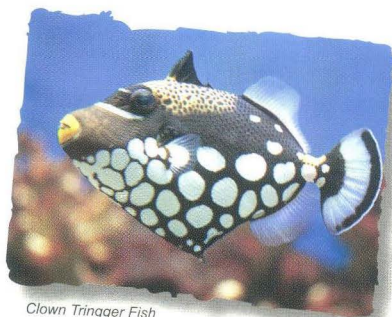


Whitetip Reef Shark

Cemeluk

Cemeluk is mostly coastal reef; flats, slopes just off the beach, and a deep wall harboring a staggering number and variety of fish. The hard coral variety found here is the best in Bali. A shallow dive from a black sand and pebble beach also yield an abundant variety of fish life and corals. The area is usually calm year around.

- Access : 15 minutes by boat from the beach
- Visibility : 10 - 20 meters
- Current : Mild
- Marine life : Good variety and number
- Highlights : Best hard coral
- Best time : July - August



Clown Trigger Fish

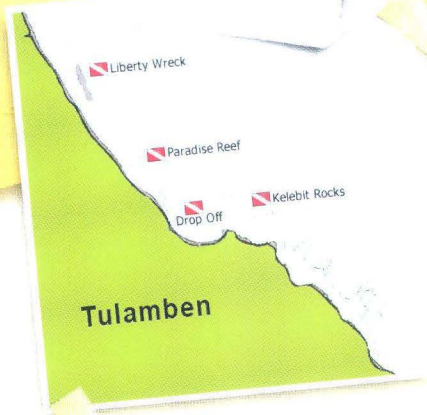


Anthias



School of Glassfish

Tulamben



At the foot of the volcano Mount Agung and 30 meters from the beach, lies the wreck of the USAT (United States Army Transport) Liberty. The bow is in 30 m of water and this stern in 3 m, broken up and covered with invertebrates which are host to a superb variety of species of marine life. Tulamben is now the most famous diving area in Bali and attracts divers from all over the world. Good condition usually comes to Tulamben with first part of the southeast monsoon, May to June and last until July.

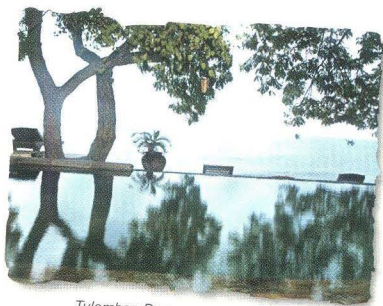
- Access : 1.5 hours drive from Padang Bai
- Visibility : 5–30 meters
- Depths : 10–120 Feet
- Current : Moderate, 1 knot
- Marine life : Great numbers of reef fishes (400 species) and 100 species of pelagics
- Highlights : Liberty wreck, wall dive
- Best time : July and August



USAT Liberty Shipwreck



Nudibranch



Tulamben Bay

Dive site NUSA TENGGARA

Nusa Tenggara have rugged landscapes of both dark, rich volcanic soils and harsh limestone outcrops. The northern islands (Lombok, Sumbawa, and Flores to Alor) are volcanic; the southern islands (Sumba, Savu, Roti and Timor) are uplifted coral limestone and sediment. Other fascinations include the indigenous Komodo dragons - monitor lizards over two meters long, and three stark crater lakes of Mount Kelmutu which bear stunningly different colors, changing with the light of the day.



Gili Islands



Komodo

Maumere

Alor



Gili Islands



Gili Trawangan

The largest island in the Gili's this one is aimed at budget travellers and is considered the party island. All of the dive sites in the Gili islands can be reached from any of the three islands but this one is the most popular.

Access : All of the dive sites in the Gili islands can be reached from any of the three islands but this one is the most popular.

Visibility : 5 – 30 meters

Marine life : A large number of lionfish and scorpion fish and often attracts schooling barracuda and jacks.

Highlights : The remains of a 20 meter World War II Japanese patrol vessel can be found in 45 meters of water to the south of Gili Air.

The most popular dive site on the island is "Shark Point," a vast open site with a series of ridges that fall away into deeper water. Coral cover isn't as impressive as other Gili spots but this is one of the better places to see white tip, black tip and even the possibility of grey sharks.



Lizardfish



Glassfish



There are also other big visitors such as rays, turtles and bump head parrotfish. Manta Point, a little further south, can offer the opportunity to spot seasonal visiting mantas.

Gili Meno

The smallest and quietest island in the chain is Gili Meno. There are less accommodation options than neighboring. Gili Air and those that are there tend to be more up market. There is also a bird park on the island.

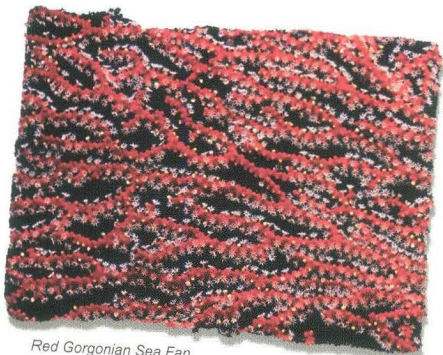


Cidomo, Traditional Transportation

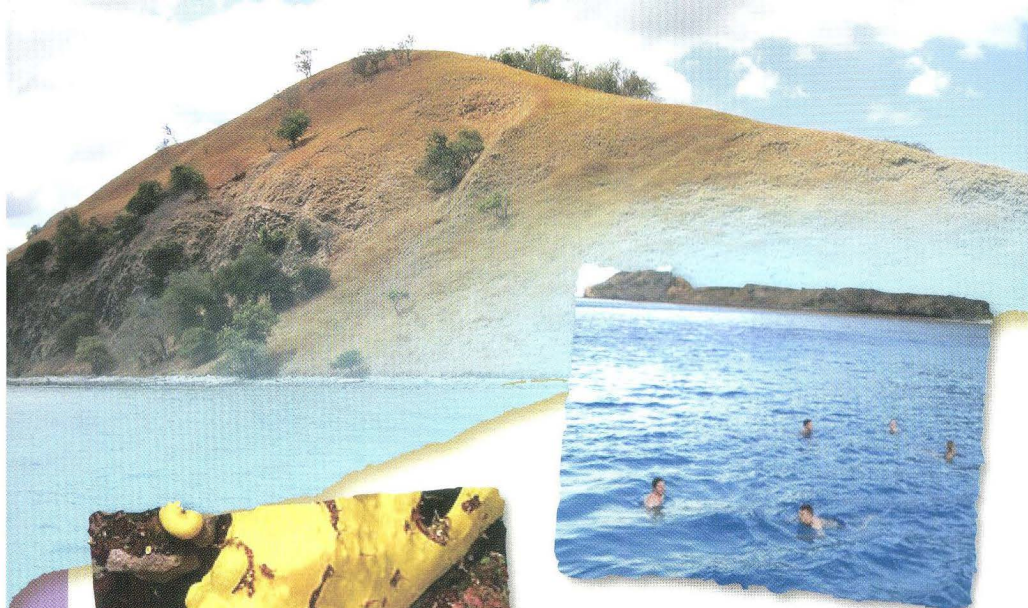
There are several big coral heads with some impressive canyons, overhangs and swim troughs. "Simon's reef" offers similar action with eight big coral bromines in a rough figure of eight formation.



Turtle & Diver



Red Gorgonian Sea Fan



Frogfish

Gili Air

This is the first of the three Gili Islands off the northwest coast of Lombok. It has the largest population and feels more "lived on" than the other two islands. There is a small turtle hatchery here

where conservation efforts are in place to protect the local Hawksbill and Green population. There are plenty of good snorkeling spots around the island and a number of good dive sites. In "Air Wall" offers a drop off to around 32 meters, some good coral formations can be found here with plenty of overhangs and arches filled with glassfish. There are concrete blocks that serve as a cleaning station at 22 meters and a sandy patch that can also be explored.



Moray Eels

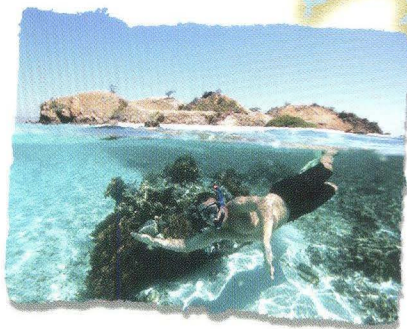


Pipefish

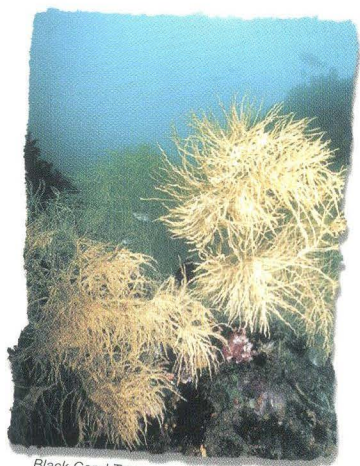
Komodo National Park



Komodo National Park encompasses 603 km² of land and 1,214 km² of marine. It contains three large islands (Komodo, Rinca and Padar) and many smaller islands. Established as a National Park in 1980, Komodo National Park has been declared as Man and Biosphere Reserve and a World Heritage site in 1986.



Upon request from the Ministry of Forestry, an International Conservation NGO has assisted the Komodo National Park Authority with marine resources, management, development and implementation since 1995. Recognizing that local support is essential to conservation success, the Park Authority works



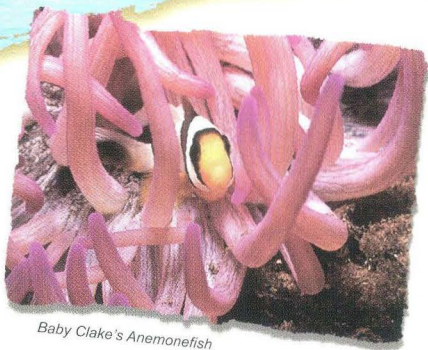
Black Coral Tree



Lionfish



Close-up Sweetlips Fish



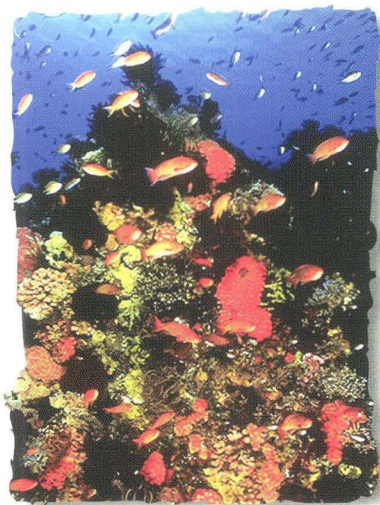
Baby Clarke's Anemonefish

The Komodo area is not well explored for diving activities, but diving in the area around Komodo and Rinca is among the most exciting in the world.

closely with villager to achieve the park's ambitious goal to protect the marine ecosystem within the park boundaries. The number and variety of island coupled with a range of physical condition, such as wind exposure and current and wave action, result in a rich mix of coastal and marine habitants.



Grey Reef Shark

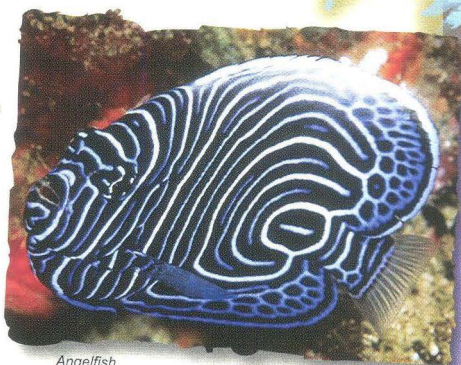


Reef-Scape

Maumere

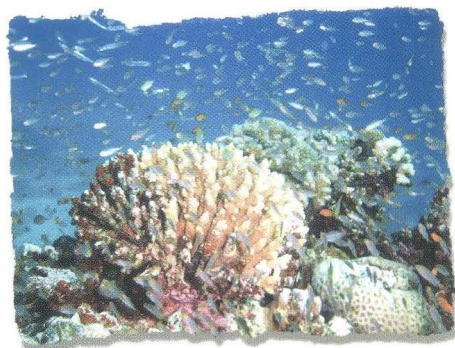


- Access : Liveaboard
- Visibility : 5 – 25 meters
- Marine life : Mimic octopus, frogfish and leaf fish
- Highlights : WW II Japanese fighter lying on the coast of Flores from 25 to 12 meters deep.



Angelfish

Maumere lies on the northern coastline of Flores. The house reefs of Maumere are critter playgrounds with mimic octopus, frogfish and leaf fish among the stars of the show. Local dive operators will know the best spots for finding these little beasts. Best time to dive is April to December.



Coral Reef

Alor



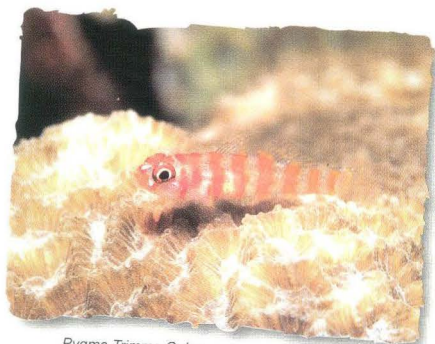
- Access : Liveaboard
- Visibility : 5 – 25 meters
- Marine life : Big fish
- Highlights : Coral reef profiles (walls, sloping reefs, pinnacles, caves and seamounts)

A lot of cold water passes through narrow straits between the islands causing strong currents and eddies. They also attract big fish that come in to feed such as barracuda, schooling big-eye jacks, dog-toothed tuna, monster

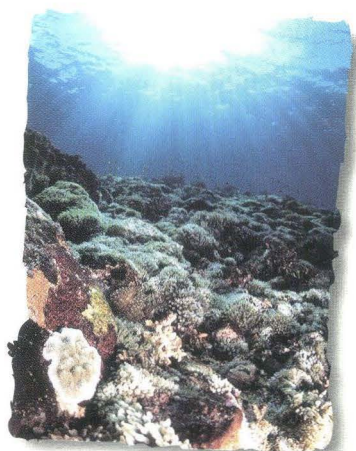


Tunicates

groupers, and lots of sharks. There are no resorts here due to its remoteness but that, for many divers, is the attraction of diving Alor. Best Time to dive is March to December.



Pygma Trimmo Goby



Anemone Colonies

Dive site KALIMANTAN

There are several good reefs off the coast of the eastern side of Kalimantan. The tiny island of Sangalaki is famous for large groups of mantas. The best time to see them seems to be full moon when there might be as much 20 mantas hovering over the cleaning stations.



Sangkalaki Island



- Access : Via Balikpapan, Indonesia or via Tawau, Sabah by an hour flight to Berau and two hour boat ride down the scenic Berau River.
- Visibility : 5 - 25 meters
- Marine life : Big Fish
- Highlights : A breeding ground for green turtles.

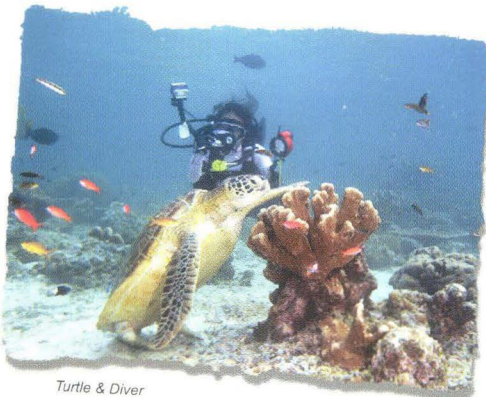
The Sangkalaki island marine reservation consists of a coral archipelago in East Kalimantan Province. The Marine Park has an area of 280 ha and is located next to the proposed Maratua Island Marine

Park. The main attraction of the park is this beautiful underwater world.

Around Sangkalaki Island several species of sea turtle and giant but peaceful Manta rays will occur. The sea surrounding Kakaban Island is home so large shoals of Barracuda Kakaban Island itself holds a large Brackish Water lake with a very unique fauna including large numbers of sting less jellyfish.



Manta



Turtle & Diver



Fire Goby



Cuttlefish



Beach view

Other island of the archipelago is domains of sea birds, where Pinaka Island is the island where the Bajau people lived. Banjar and Kutai Dayak also live on these two islands, while the other island of the archipelago is not inhabited.



Jellyfish



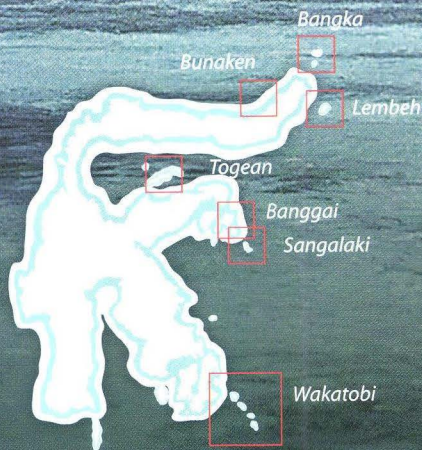
Ribbon Eel



Nudibranch

Dive site SULAWESI

The sprawling fingers of Sulawesi give the island over 6,000 km of coastline against which laps pristine warm waters rich in life. The dramatic topography continues offshore, with abyssal trenches and sheer drop-offs near the coast. The best time to dive is between August and June.



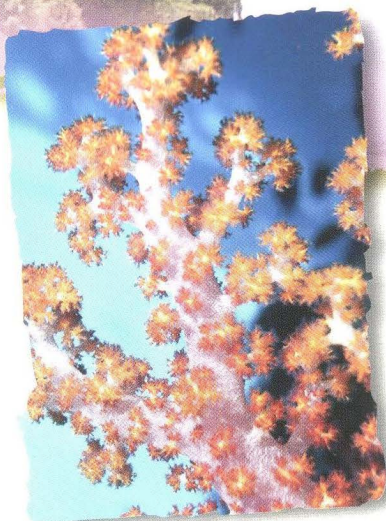
Bunaken

Montehage

Nain

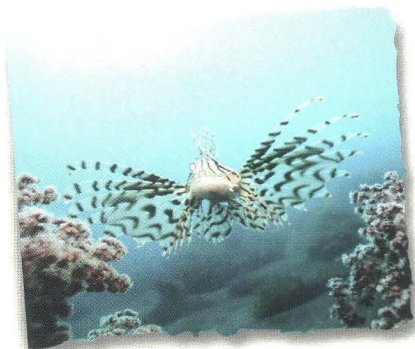
Manado Tua
Mike's Point
Sachiko's Point
Siladen
Mandolin
Fukui Point
Lekuan
Bunaken Timur

Access : Via Manado
Visibility : 20 – 35 meters
Marine life : Small fish and reef
Highlights : Wall dives, underwater photography



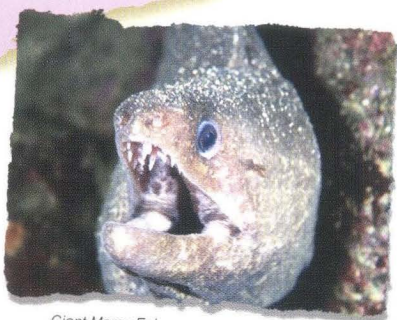
Soft Coral

The small island of Bunaken and the rest of the island group in Manado Bay, face the Sulawesi Sea. Bunaken, Manado Tua, Siladen, Montehage and Nain islands are part of the National Marine reserve (Taman Laut Bunaken). It is a low crescent-shaped coral island completely surrounded by a steep fringing reef.



Lionfish





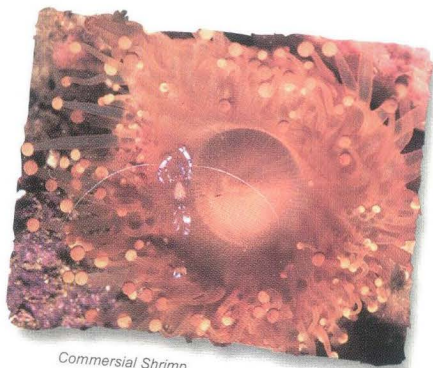
Giant Moray Eel



Coral Reef

The reefs surrounding the small islands are very steep, pristine coral walls. Nutrient-rich waters nurture an excellent variety of marine life; walls surfaces are covered by hard and soft corals, whip corals, sponges, crinoids and stars.

Huge schools of colorful reef fish and the bigger attractions are relatively common in Bunaken.



Commercial Shrimp



Reef Drop off

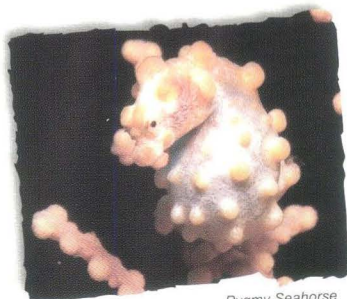
Bangka Islands



- Access : 1 hour drive from Manado
- Visibility : 10 – 30 meters
- Marine life : Colorful coral reefs and plenty of schooling fish such as snappers, fusiliers and surgeonfish.
- Highlights : A plane wreck of a B-21 bomber at 28 meters at "Batu Mandi" and "Batu Pendeta".



Surgeonfish

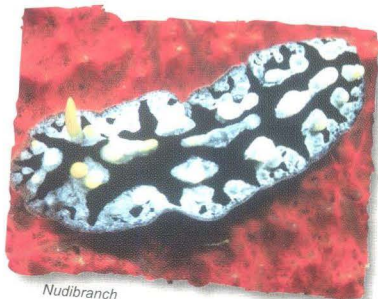


Pygmy Seahorse

Bangka Island is on Sulawesi's northernmost tip. It has a rugged landscape of contoured bays and hills. The islands are quite exposed and often get strong currents which can come from all directions. Jagged pinnacles stick out of the remarkable dive locations which boats outstanding soft corals and quite a collection of fish. Best time to dive is April to November.

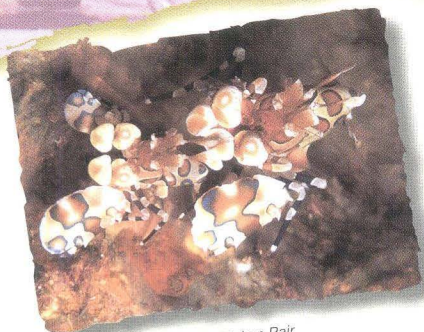
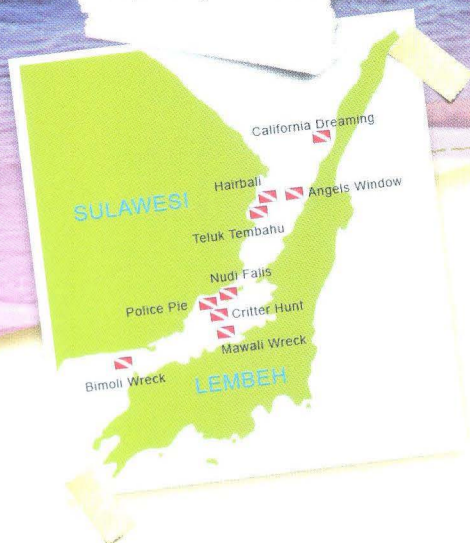


Coral Reef



Nudibranch

Lembeh Straits



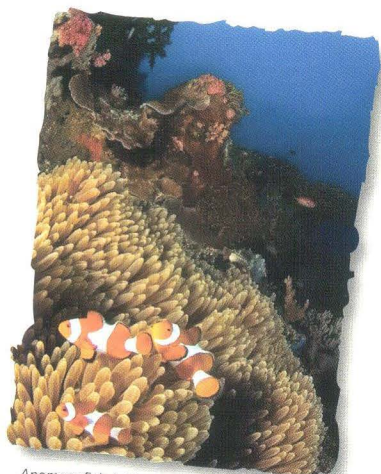
Harlequin Shrimp Pair

- Access : Manado diving and Lembeh resorts and liveaboards
- Visibility : 10 – 25 meters
- Marine life : Small animals;
- Highlights : Three W shipwrecks.
- The best time to dive is September to October.

The busy port Bitung, the main shipping harbor from North Sulawesi, seems and unlikely choice for a dive center. Yet just north of the port, in the straight formed by Lembeh Island, is some of the finest diving in North Sulawesi. There are three W shipwrecks and one sunken Taiwanese fishing vessel to dive.



Pterapogon Kauderni - Cardinal fish



Anemonefish & Coral Reef



Banggai Islands



These islands are situated in western part of Central Sulawesi and border between Banda Sea at south and Molucca Sea at north, have numerous large reefs that support a very rich marine life: vertical drop off covered with hard and soft coral, a lot of reef sharks and turtles, school of jackfish, tunas and of course many corals reefs fish.

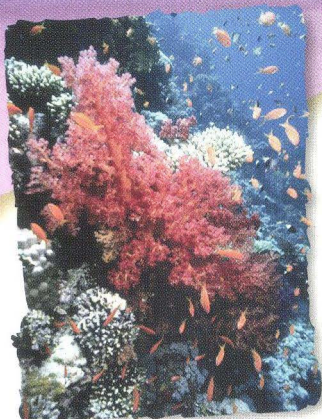
- Access : Liveaboards from Central Sulawesi
- Visibility : 15 – 40 meters
- Marine life : Plenty of fish including batfish, surgeonfish and reef sharks.
- Highlights : Banggai Cardinal fish.



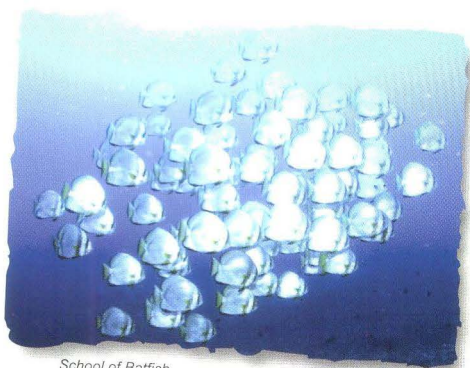
Marble Star



School of Jackfish



Coral Reef

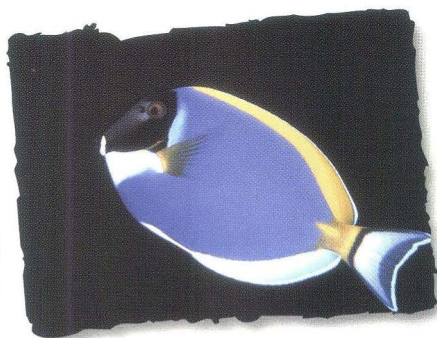


School of Batfish

Banggai Island is protected from windy by the main coast of Sulawesi Luwuk; the south coast of the Peninsula receives more wind and rain during in southeast monsoon, especially during June and July. Other months are fairly dry.



Reef Shark

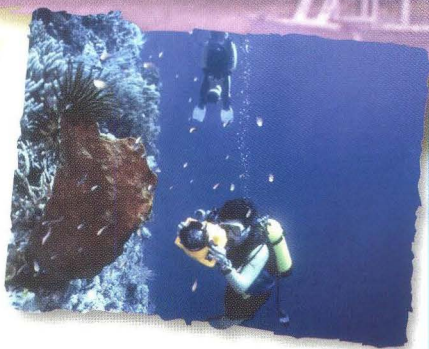


Powerblue Surgeonfish

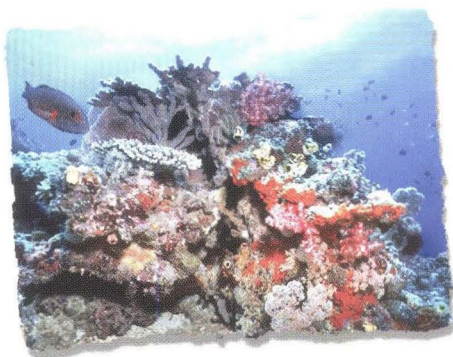
Togean



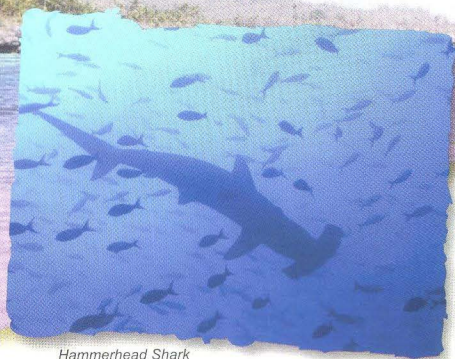
- Access : Liveaboards from Central Sulawesi
- Visibility : 15 – 40 meters
- Marine life : Huge corals, sponges, sea fans and abundant fish life with schools of jacks, snapper and fusiliers.
- Highlights : The wreck of a B24 Bomber lies in around 20 meters of water in good condition with propeller and machine guns in tact.



The Togean islands are a picturesque archipelago of seven primary islands within the Indonesian Pacific "coral triangle" in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia. The island hosts a tremendous amount of land and marine biological diversity. Many of the animals found in Togeans can be found nowhere else on earth or are endangered.

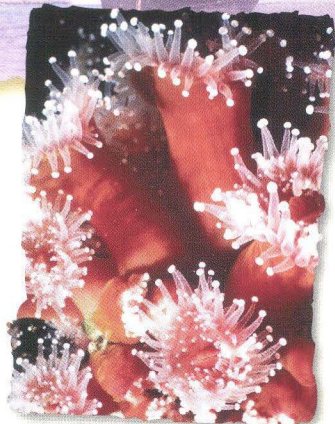


Coral Reef



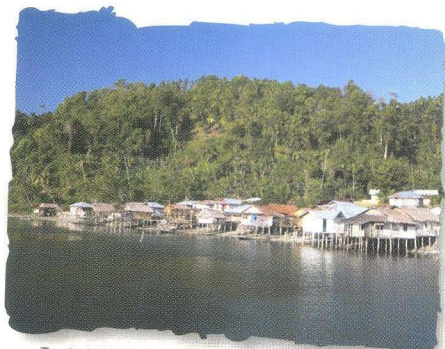
Hammerhead Shark

Given its natural resources and location, tourism to the Togeans has increased dramatically in recent years. In 1995, only 1500 tourist enjoyed the pristine reefs and beaches of the islands. In 1996, that number had reached 5000. The Togean Ecotourism Network was formed to address the potential threats on the island environment and to combat destructive fishing practice in Togeian waters. The Togean Ecotourism Network (in Indonesian, Jaringan Ekowisata Togeian or JET) is a community group consisting of local guides, accommodations manager and boat owners.

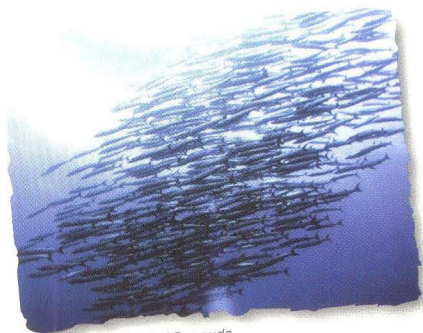


Strawberry Anemone

Formed in April 1997, this group seeks to preserve the natural and cultural heritage of the Togean Island through ecotourism. JET provides a forum for community tourism stakeholders to enhance the visitor experience by caring the environment on which this experience depends. In 1998, British Airways Tourism for Tomorrow Award awarded JET a Highly Commended for Asia Pacific.



Tropical Village on The Togeian Island

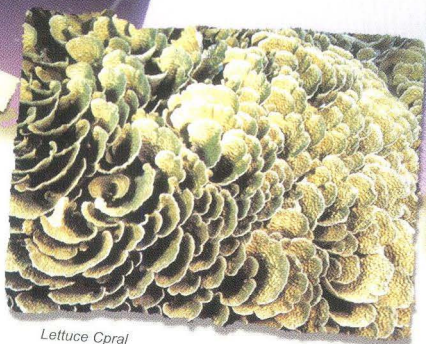


School of Barrauda



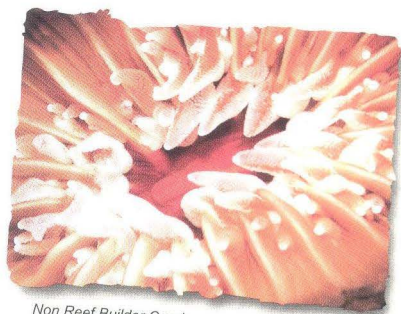
Wakatobi

- Access** : By airline from Bali to Wakatobi Resorts' airport, Southeast Sulawesi.
- Visibility** : 15 – 80 meters
- Marine life** : Turtles, rays, batfish, crocodile fish, scorpion fish, ghost pipe fish, leaf fish, four species of pigmy seahorses
- Highlights** : The Wangi Pinnacle (NW Wangi) around the island of Wangi-Wangi

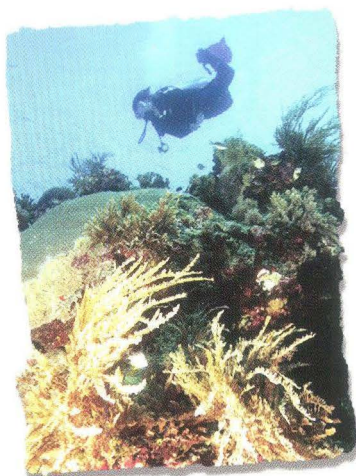


Lettuce Coral

Off the south-eastern tip of Sulawesi lies one of the undiscovered jewels of Indonesian diving. The Tukang Besi Islands, named for the ironsmith on the southernmost island of Binongko, this remote archipelago had Jacques Cousteau and members of the Calypso raving during their visit in the mid 1980's. Rising deep out of the Banda Sea, these islands boast all three of the major coral reef formation atolls, fringing reefs and a single barrier reef off the island of Wangi.

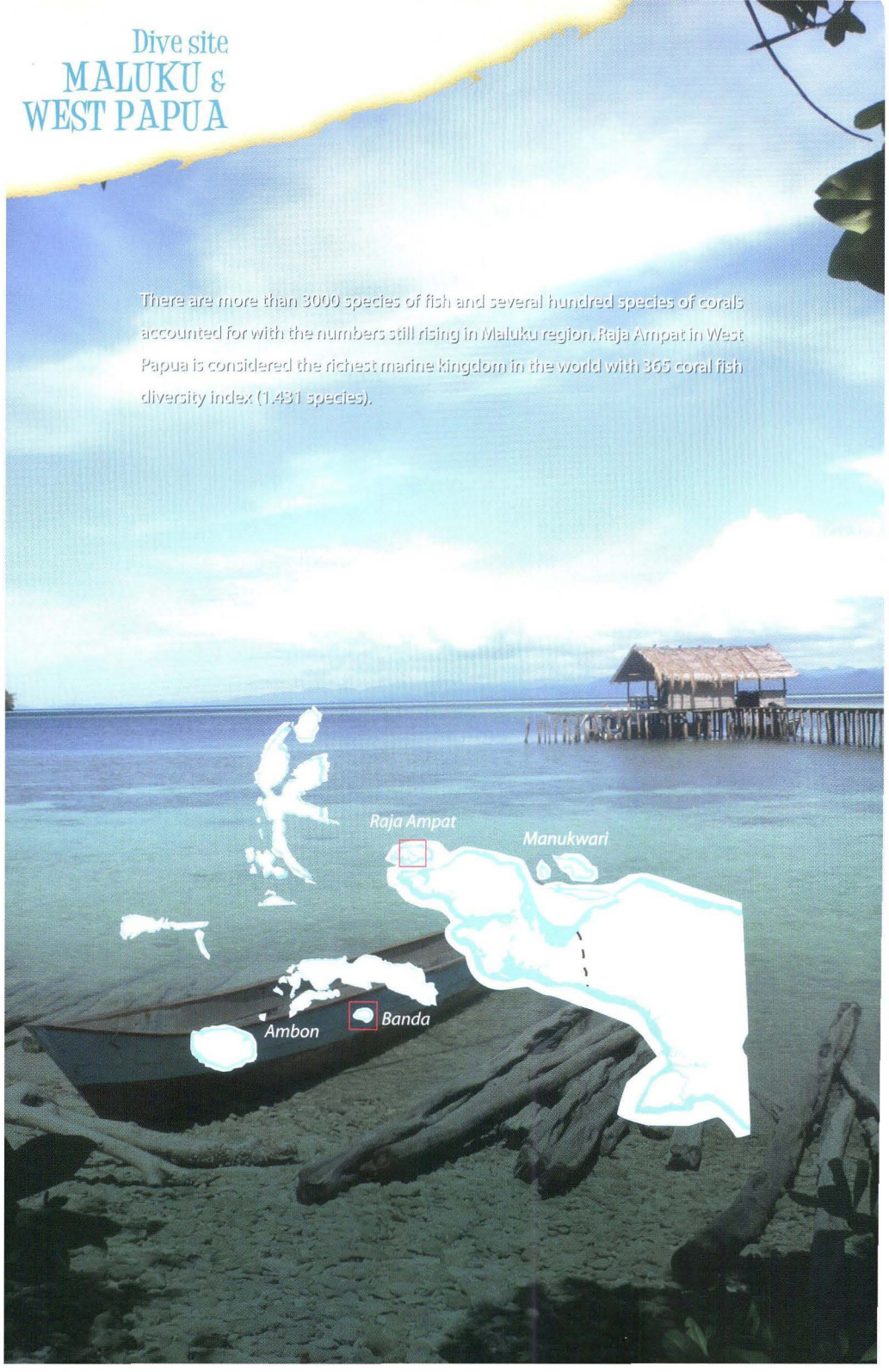


Non Reef Builder Coral



Dive site MALUKU & WEST PAPUA

There are more than 3000 species of fish and several hundred species of corals accounted for with the numbers still rising in Maluku region. Raja Ampat in West Papua is considered the richest marine kingdom in the world with 365 coral fish diversity index (1,431 species).





Banda Islands

SERAM

Saparua

Ambon

Bandanaira

Banda Archipelago

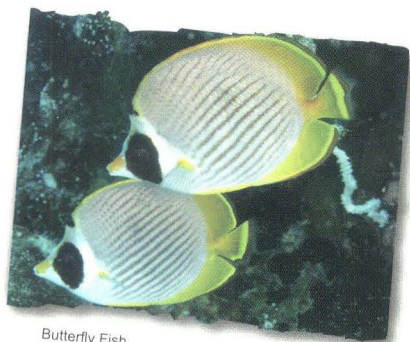
- Access : Indonesia Liveaboards
- Visibility : 20 - 40 meters
- Marine life : Large animals
- Highlights : Plenty of big stuff and colorful reef life.



Diving in the islands of Mollucas-Maluku in modern Indonesia is currently limited to the Banda islands. Alfred Russell Wallace said that the fish of Maluku are "perhaps unrivalled for variety and beauty by those of any spot on earth".



Angelfish



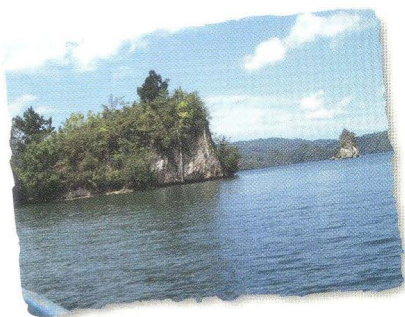
Butterfly Fish



Raja Ampat



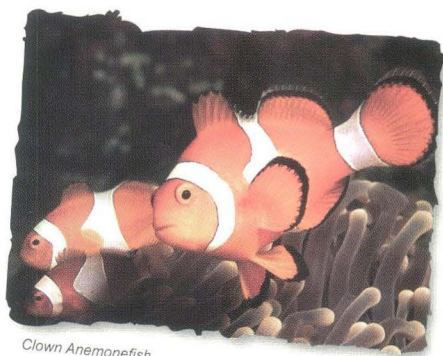
Sea Horse



- Access : By air from Jakarta to Sorong, Papua and take a liveaboard
- Visibility : 10 – 30 meters
- Marine life : A fabulous variety of colorful soft corals and plenty of reef fish are found at most sites. Large schools of fish are known to populate some areas, pelagic such as sharks, Manta and Mobula Rays, dolphin, whales and turtles are frequent sights.
- Highlights : Sargassum Frogfish, Wobbegong Sharks, Giant Clams



Yellow Sea Fan

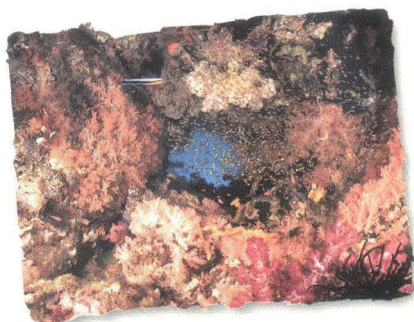


Clown Anemonefish

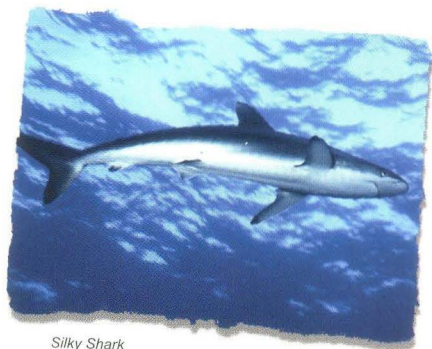
Explore the exotic and unique underwater wonders of Papua/ Irian Jaya. Indonesia's wild and remote region. Located on the western half of New Guinea, this area has Situated off the Kepala Burung south coast, the Papisol Cape is just one species-rich area in the region.



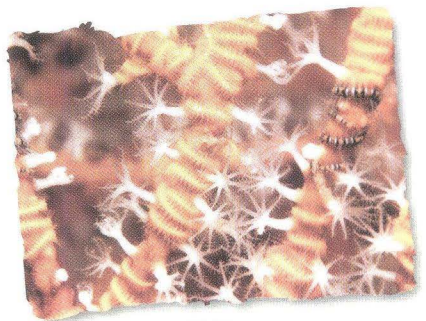
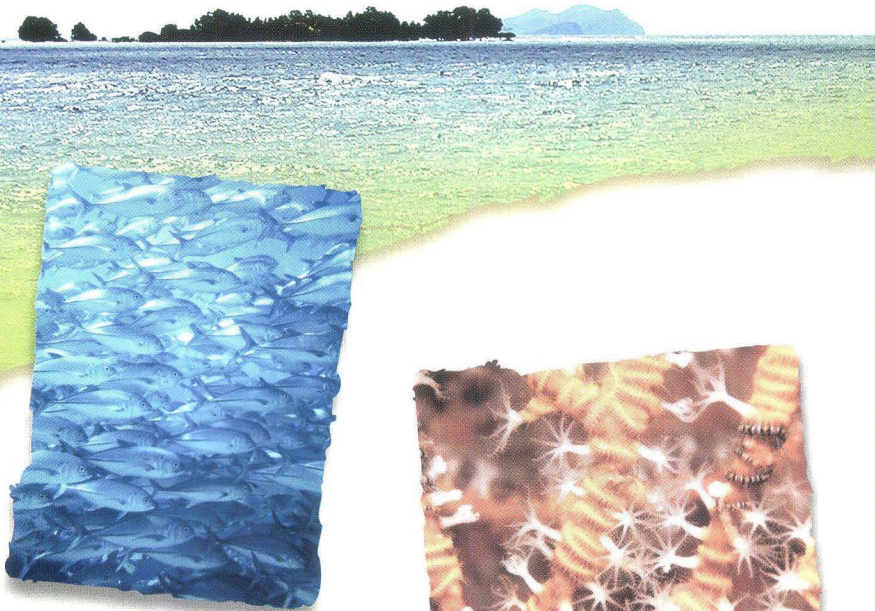
School of Fusilier Fish



Coral Outcrop

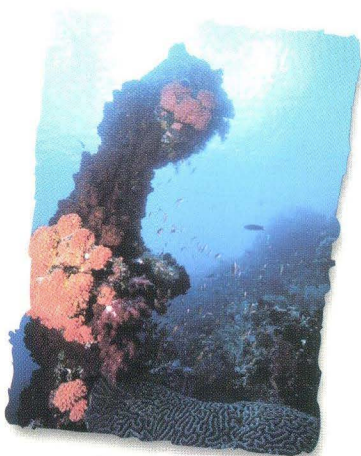


Silky Shark

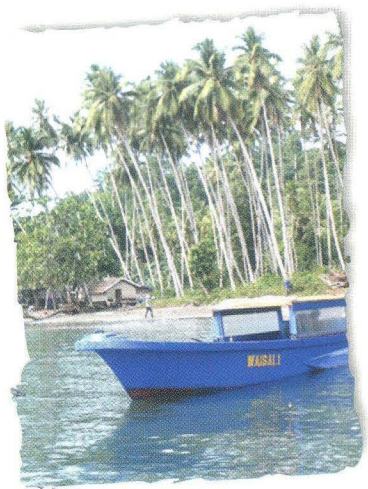


Brittlestar on Sea Whips

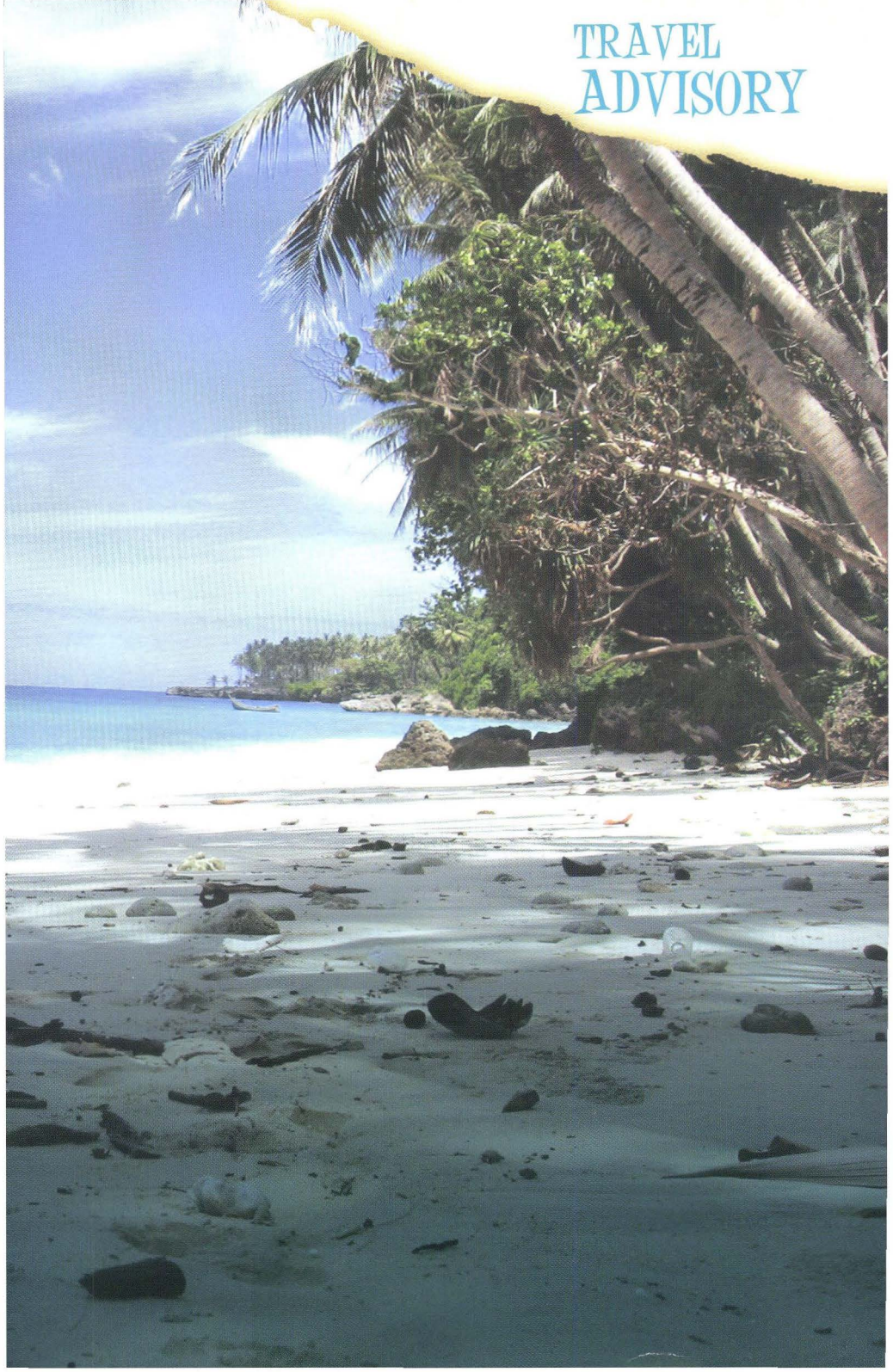
The Fakfak-Kaimana sea span in the south, Raja Ampat in the west, and the Cenderawasih Bay in the north are home to 75 percent of the world's known coral species. In the wake of marine ecosystem.



Nature's Pillar



TRAVEL ADVISORY





Travel Advisory

What to bring along

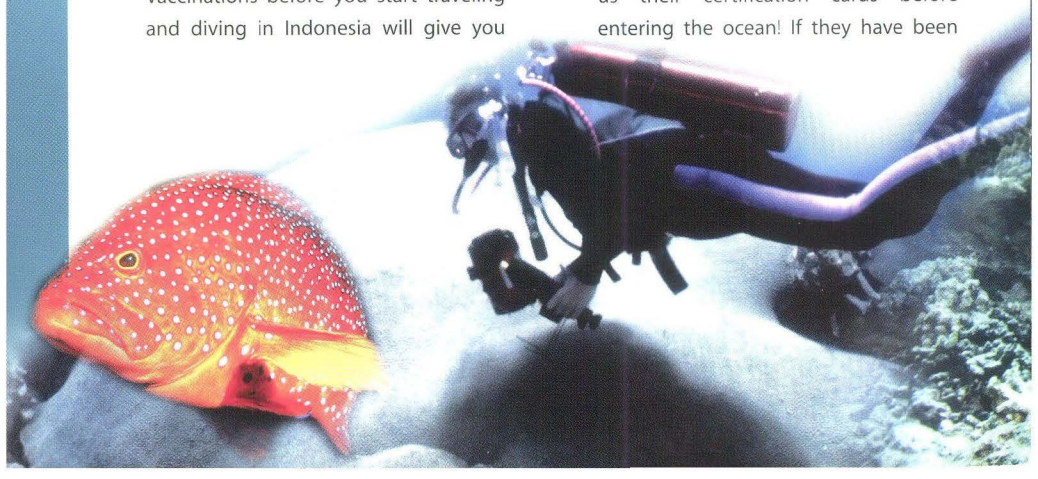
Indonesia is a tropical country. Bring wash and wear light-cotton-clothes that absorb perspiration. Do not forget to bring a rain jacket with a hood or medium sweater. Do not bring too much, as you will be tempted by the great variety of inexpensive clothes available here. Earplugs and flashlight can be easily purchased in local. If you need things like contact lens solutions, dental floss, sunscreen and insect repellent, pack them.

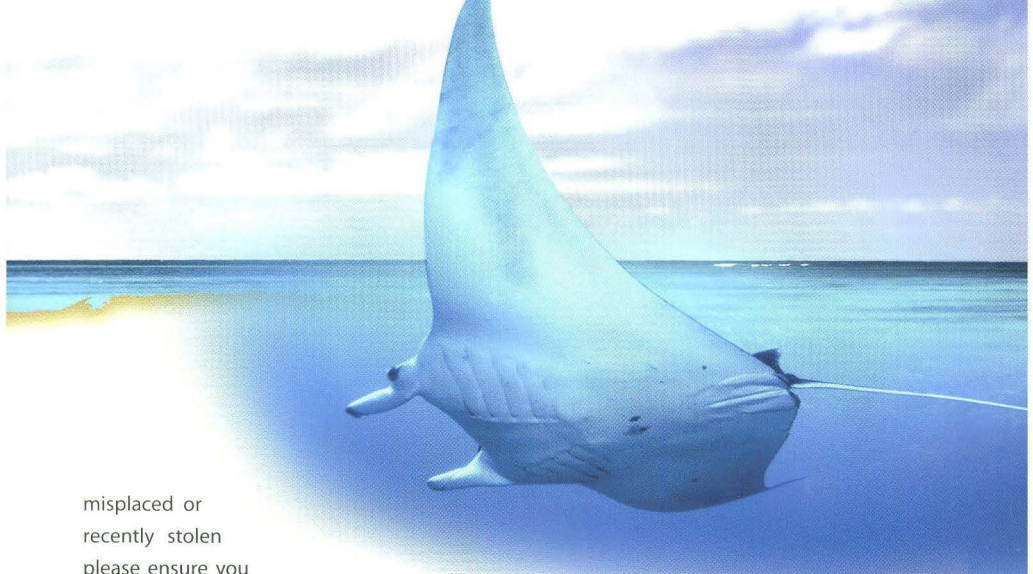
Health

Vaccinations before you start traveling and diving in Indonesia will give you

more protection. First aid kit should consist of aspirin, multivitamins, a decongestant and antihistamine, disinfectant, antibiotic powder, fungicide, band-aid, ectoplasm strips and sunscreen. Keep your pills and liquid medicine in unbreakable plastic bottle with a label. Do not drink un-boiled water and peeled before you eat. Two times bathing a day will make you stay cool and fresh. For medical treatment, Pharmacies (apotik) carry just everything that you might need in the large town, there were decent government hospital (rumah sakit) and medicines are widely available. Smaller villages only have governmental clinics (puskesmas).

All certified divers will be asked to show us their certification cards before entering the ocean! If they have been

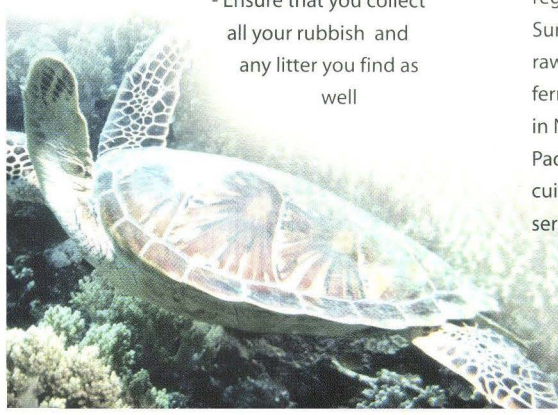




misplaced or recently stolen please ensure you have a letter from your instructor/training school as a support document. Divers who have previously undergone surgery will also be asked to provide a current, dated letter from your doctor/GP stating you are fit and healthy to scuba dive.

Diving with responsible

- Do not use anchor on the reefs and take care not to ground boats on coral
- Avoid touching living marine organism
- Never stand on corals, if you must hold on the reefs, only touch exposed rock or dead coral
- Be conscious of your fins
- Resist the temptation to collect corals or shells
- Ensure that you collect all your rubbish and any litter you find as well



- Resist the temptation to feed fish
- Minimize tour disturbance of marine animals on Indonesia's reef

Animal that bites :

Sharks, Barracuda, Sea Snakes and others.

Singing Fish :

Stingrays, Stonefish and Scorpion Fish and others

Pricks and Cuts :

Sea Urchins and Coal Scrapes

Animal that "burn" :

Jellyfish and Stinging Hydroids

Food and Drink

Cooking styles vary greatly from one region to another in Indonesia, the Sundanese of West Java are found of raw vegetables, eaten with chili and fermented prawn paste, Minahasan food in North Sulawesi is very spicy and Padang food which is spicy and this cuisine has a distinctive way of being served.



Travel Formalities

All travelers to Indonesia must be in possession of passport valid for at least six months from date of arrival and have proof (tickets) of onward or return passage. Recently the Government of Indonesia has issued a new regulation concerning the application of visas to enter Indonesia. Immigration authorities provide Free Tourist Visas for a period of 30 days to nationals from 11 countries only on the basis of reciprocity. The countries are Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, Philippines, Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR, Chile, Morocco, Peru and Vietnam.

Visa On Arrival

Visa On Arrival has been given to nationals from 52 countries. These are :

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Aljair | 29. Kuwait |
| 2. Argentina | 30. Laos PDR |
| 3. Australia | 31. Latvia |
| 4. Austria | 32. Libya |
| 5. Bahrain | 33. Liechtenstein |
| 6. Belgium | 34. Lithuania |
| 7. Brazil | 35. Luxemburg |
| 8. Bulgaria | 36. Maldives |
| 9. Cambodia | 37. Mexico |
| 11. Czechoslovakia | 38. Monaco |
| 12. Cyprus | 39. The Netherlands |
| 13. Denmark | 40. New Zealand |
| 14. Egypt | 41. Norway |
| 15. Estonia | 42. Oman |
| 16. Fiji | 43. Panama |
| 17. Finland | 44. Poland |
| 18. France | 45. Portugal |
| 19. Germany | 46. Qatar |
| 20. Great Britain | 47. Rumania |
| 21. Greece | 48. Russia |
| 22. Hungary | 49. Saudi Arabia |
| 23. India | 50. Slovakia |
| 24. Iran | 51. Slovenia |
| 25. Ireland | 52. Spain |
| 26. Iceland | 53. South Afrika |
| 27. Italy | 54. South Korea |
| 28. Japan | 55. Spain |

- Visa on Arrival is valid for 30 days and may be extended under the permission of Indonesia immigration with the conditions as follows; natural disaster occurs in the place visited by the tourist; the traveler is taken ill or meets with an accident during their visit. Others nationals must apply for visa at Indonesia Embassies or Consulates in their home country. Furthermore, the visa cannot be replaced with any other of immigration letters although in some areas these exceptions apply.

While authorized seaports are at Batam, the Sekupang, Batuampar, Nongsa and Marina, Teluk Sinimba, Bandar Intan, Tanali Lagoi and Banda Sridana Labon in the Riau Archipelago, Sri Bintan Pura in Tanjung pinang, Belawan and Sibolga in North Sumatra, Yos Sudarso Tanjung Perak in Surabaya, Teluk Bayur in Padang, Tanjung Priok in Jakarta, Padang Bai and Benoa in Bali, the port of Jayapura, Bitung, Tanjung Balai Karimun, Tanjung Mas in Central Java, Tenua and Maumere in East Nusa Tenggara, Pare-pare and Soekarno-Hatta ports in South Sulawesi.

Peminjam

Tanggal kembali

[illegible]



MINISTRY OF
CULTURE AND TOURISM
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat No. 17
Jakarta 10110 - Indonesia
Phone: +62.21.3838436, 3838353, 3838309
Fax: +62.21.3854558, 3867589
<http://www.indonesiatourism.go.id>
<http://www.my-indonesia.info>



ASEAN
ASIA'S PERFECT 10 PARADISE



Garuda In
www.garuda-in



Perpustakaan
Jenderal

9