

# Ecotourism



Direktorat  
Budayaan

3

# INDONESIA





*South East Asia*

Banda Aceh

Medan

Tanjung  
Pinang

Pekanbaru

Padang

Jambi

Pangkal  
Pinang

Bengkulu

Palembang

Bandar  
Lampung

Jakarta

Serang

Bandung

Yogyakarta

Surabaya

Deni

Lombok

*Kalimantan*

Pontianak

Samarinda

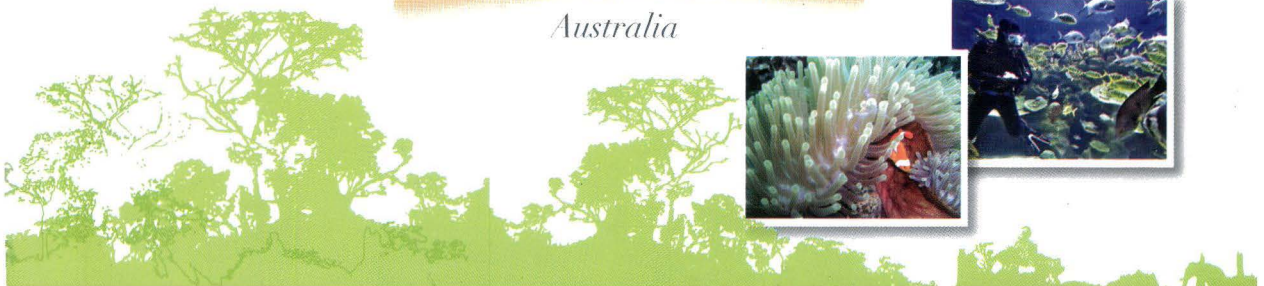
Palangkaraya

Banjarmasin

*Java*







## INDONESIA ECOTOURISM AT A GLANCE

Discover the world's largest archipelago. More than 17,508 islands spread over 5,000 kms along the equator, with more natural and cultural diversity than any other countries in Southeast Asia. The sun shines almost year round with the average temperature of 22°C-29°C (72°F - 84°F). Rainy season extends from September to January and dry season from February to August. Past volcanic eruptions have blessed Indonesia with some of the world's best fertile soils producing incredibly lush tropical landscape; from terracing paddy fields, dense tropical rain forest to hilly mountainous landscape, snow-covered mountain, and pristine coastal beaches.

### 51 National Parks

Indonesia is a unique marine biodiversity hotspot. Situated on what experts call the Wallacea region, Indonesia has 28,000 flora species ranging from tiny rare orchids to the giant Rafflesia flower and 3,500 species of animals, including the endangered Orangutans of Sumatra and Borneo, the unique giant lizard of Komodo, the horned Java Rhinoceros and the endangered Sumatran tigers.

### For Active Travelers

There are 500 volcanoes to climb, week-long trekking in the forest, the best surfing and diving spots in the world; world-class competition sites for rafting and unique paragliding spots.

### For Culture Lovers

More than 480 ethnic groups keep alive over 583 local languages, but Indonesians are united by the national language, Bahasa Indonesia. Five main religions-Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Catholic and Protestant exist side by side-with Moslems forming the majority of the population. This displays the nation's long history of tolerance and openness. Age-old customs in the lives of the indigenous tribes of West Papua co-exists in harmony with a post-modern culture. The country is populated with more than 210 million mainly occupying the five big islands: Java, Bali, Sumatra, Sulawesi (Celebes), Kalimantan (Borneo).

### Preserving Our Heritage through Ecotourism

Indonesia is the best way to enjoy unique wonders of nature and culture-from the easily accessed sites of Bali and Java to the more remote forests of Sumatra, Borneo, Sulawesi and Eastern Indonesia. And here's the twist: by choosing a responsible ecotourism product, you will also contribute to the conservation of our natural and cultural heritage, and the well-being of your host communities.

Ecotourism has made a lot of progress in Indonesia over the past 10 years. All around the archipelago, a growing number of business, non government units work together to make ecotourism a reality. And it works! In Halimun National Park (West Java), in Tangkahan near Mount Leuser National Park (North Sumatra), around Mount Rinjani in Lombok, in the Toraja land of South Sulawesi, along the beaches and rice fields of Bali, in the Marine Park of Komodo, and in the rainforest of Borneo, more and more communities are getting the economic benefits of ecotourism. With more and more income from ecotourists people engaged in logging trees are now becoming the gatekeepers of the forests.



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PUSAT PENELITIAN DAN PENGABDIAN MASYARAKAT

Buku :

21 AUG 2011



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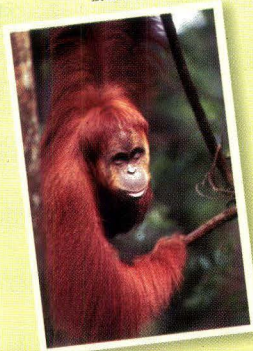
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# Mount Leuser

Leuser's Orangutan



Tourists at Orangutan Feeding Forest

## Where the Community Protects the Forest

Tangkahan's combination of vegetation and topography makes it marvelous tourists spot rarely found elsewhere. The Batang Serangan and Buluh Rivers their clear, bluish green water converge exactly in this zone and are typical of rain forests streams, with diverse varieties of vegetation and colorful rocks on their banks. Winding through the park, the Alas River is also targeted by rafters looking for an adrenalin pump. At least four of the world's rarest species are still found at Mount Leuser, tigers, rhinos, elephant and orangutan. Until 2001, the area had suffered from extensive illegal logging. But in the following years, illegal loggers had ceased their activity and in turn became involved in promoting the area for ecotourism. Today, the community takes an active role in protecting the reserve area from threats of illegal logging and hunting. What's unique in the area are the mountain rangers who use elephants to patrol the park and guide tourists.





## Location

West of Medan (North Sumatra)



## Access

Fly to Medan, the provincial capital of North Sumatra and proceed with cars or public transport from Pinang Baris Bus Terminal in Medan to Tangkahan, located three hours from Medan.



## Best season to visit

June to October every year.

## Contact

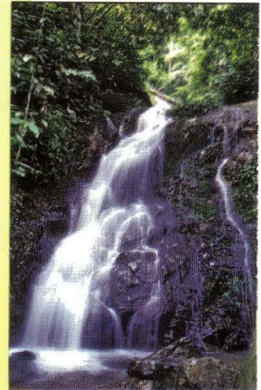


Lembaga Pariwisata Tangkahan-LPT  
(Tangkahan Tourism Institution)

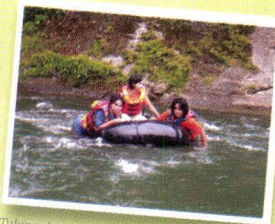
Visitor Center, Kawasan Ekowisata Tangkahan

(Tangkahan Ecotourism Area) Desa Namo Sialang, Tangkahan

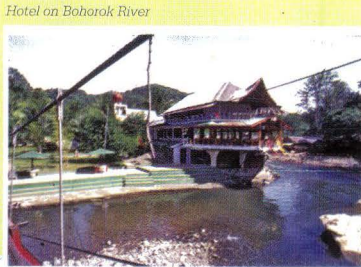
Mobile phone: +62 812 6567432, +62 813 61662387,  
+62 813 61674113



*Bohorok River's Waterfall*



*Tubing down at Buhuh River*



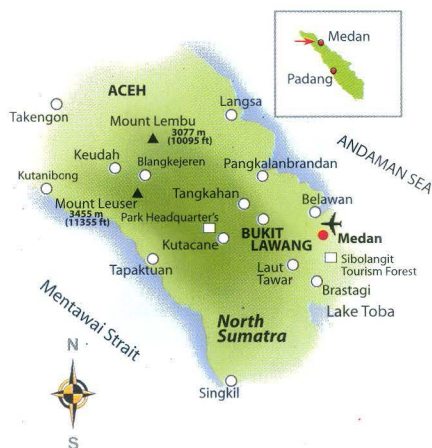
*Hotel on Bohorok River*



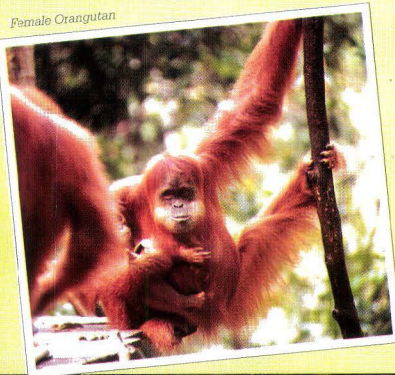
*Leaf Monkey*



# Bukit Lawang



Female Orangutan



Tourists at Orangutan Feeding Point

## The First Orangutan Rehabilitation Center

Bukit Lawang's famous orang utan rehabilitation center was set up in 1973 to help primates readjust to the wild after captivity or displacement through land clearing. Bukit Lawang Village is situated on the eastern banks of the pretty Bohorok River facing one of the grandest forests areas Southeast Asia, the Gunung Leuser National Park. Famous for its orang utan rehabilitation center, Bukit Lawang has rebuild their tourism activities after the greatest flood disaster in November 2003. Some conservation education programs have been re-established and are starting to increase awareness among tourists and the community. Tourism facilities are now being developed following an integrated and environmentally-friendly plan. Jungle trekking and tubing down the river are popular activities in the area.





## Location

West of Medan (North Sumatra)



## Access

Bukit Lawang is 3-4 hours drive from Medan, the Capital of North Sumatra.



## Best season to visit

June to October every year.



## Contact

HPI (Indonesian Guides Association)-Bukit Lawang

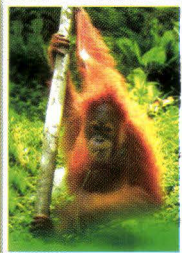
Contact person : Agun

Mobile : +62 813 75126275

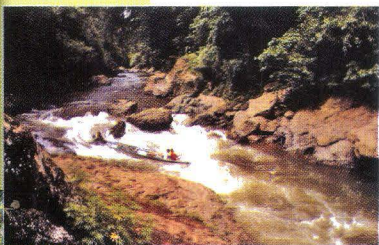
Email: agunto@yahoo.com



Young Orangutan



Bohorok's Waterfall



Bohorok River



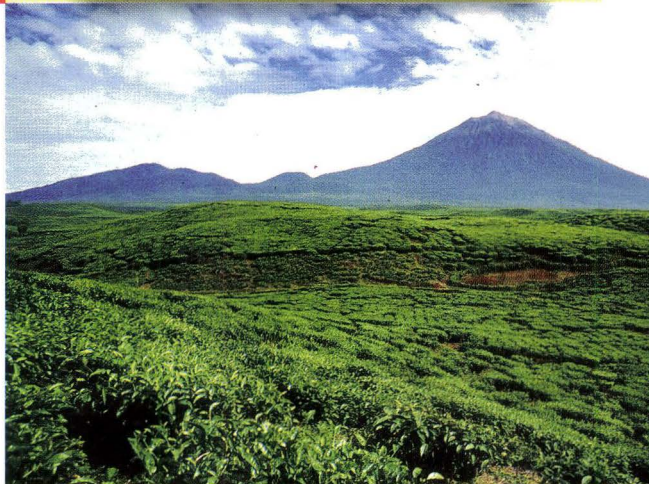
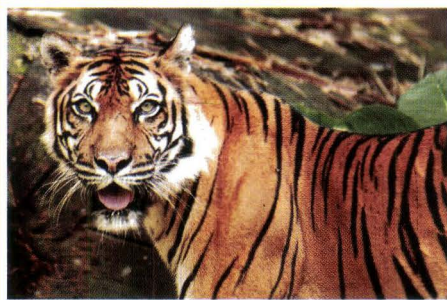
Slow Loris





# Kerinci Seblat

Sumatran Tiger



## Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra

It is the largest national park of Sumatra sprawling across four provinces. The park area includes the second highest mountain in Indonesia and the highest caldera lake in Southeast Asia. Habitats range from lowland dipterocarp rainforest to montane forests and volcanic alpine formations. It is home to rhinos, tigers, elephants, bears and the mysterious small people. Lake Kerinci is the best place to see the park's famous bird life: hornbills, banded-broadbills and drongos, whose tail give the illusion that the bird is constantly being chased by two black butterflies. Lake Gunung Tujuh is a huge lake, 1,995 m above sea level and surrounded by primary rainforest and seven hills. Kerinci Seblat has always fascinated many. Mount Kerinci Seblat attracts hikers and climbers, while the forest's diversity attracts bird watchers many researchers and conservation projects. The small market town of Sungai Penuh in the Kerinci Valley and the tea plantation Village of Kersik Tuo at the foot of Mount Kerinci are the most popular starting points for excursions into the park.





## Location

South-West side of Padang (West Sumatra)



## Access

Fly to Padang the provincial capital of West Sumatra and then go to the town of Sungai Penuh, District of Kerinci which is a 7-8 hours drive from Padang or 278 km. Otherwise, you can go to the village of Kersik Tuo with a distance of 211 km from Padang or approximately 5-6 hours drive.



## Best season to visit

January to October every year.



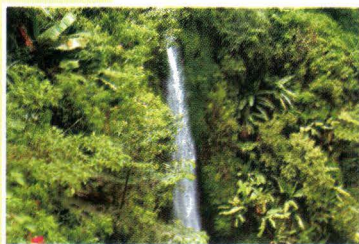
## Contact

Kerinci Seblat National Park  
Jl. Basuki Rahmat No. 11  
Sungai Penuh 32112, Jambi 37101  
Ph. +62 748 22300  
Email: [btnks@pdg.visio.net.id](mailto:btnks@pdg.visio.net.id)

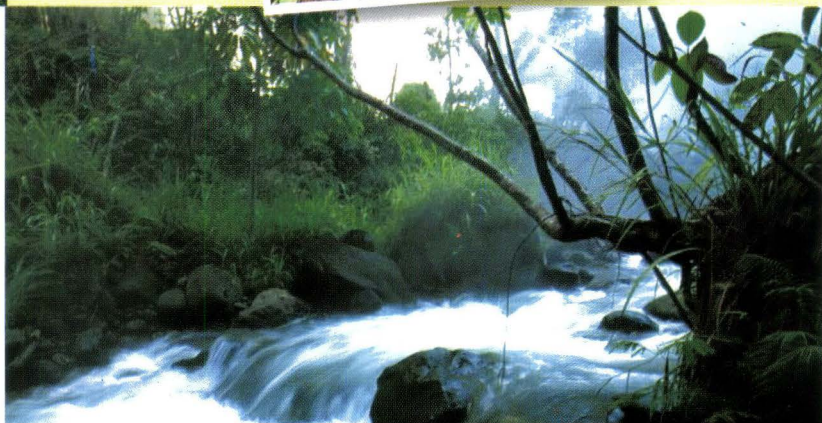
*Rafflesia Arnoldii*



Lake Kerinci



Kerinci Waterfall





# Siberut

Mentawai People



Siberut Chimpanzee

## Man and Biosphere Reserve

Journey into the past, where the indigenous inhabitant of Siberut island, the Mentawai, still live according to age-old traditions. Siberut is becoming increasingly popular as an area for trekking and visiting ancient cultures. It is well known for its virgin rainforests. Inhabited by a number of animal species not found anywhere else in the world, such as rare monkey species. Surfing and other marine activities are also gaining popularity here.

Siberut Island is rich in biodiversity and culture. In fact, 190,500 hectares of land on the island was declared a National Park by the Indonesian Government and proclaimed as Biosphere Reserve by UNESCO for its environmental significance. Sixty percent of the National Park is covered with primary forests where trees can reach up to 60 meters tall, mixed primary forest, swamps, coastal forests and mangroves.





## Location

West Coast of Central Sumatra



## Access

Use a ferry which crosses three times a week in the evening from Padang (Muara Padang) to Muara Siberut/Muara Sikabalan/Muara Saibi. The trip takes approximately 10 hours. Alternatively, use an express ferry that travels every Thursday morning from Padang to the town of Tuapejat is Sipora Islands and then further to the southern part of Siberut Islands in only four hours.



## Best season to visit

January to September every



## Contact

Siberut National Park  
Jl. Raden Saleh No. 8 C  
PO BOX 159 Padang,  
West Sumatra  
Ph/Fax : +62 751 442309



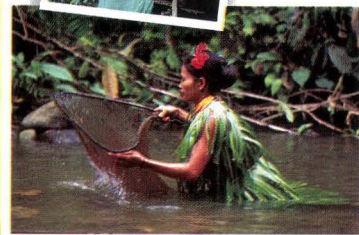
"Uma", traditional house of Mentawai



Mentawai Pygmy Gibbon

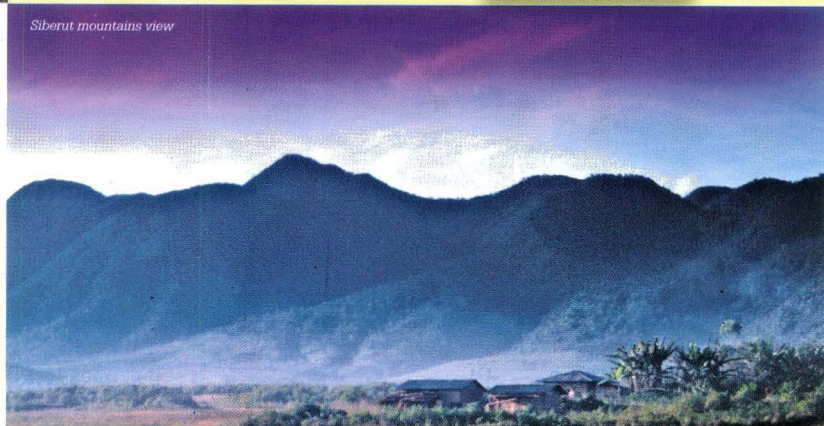


Mentawai female activities



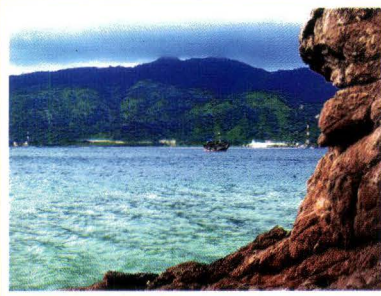
Mentawai Man take a bow

Siberut mountains view





# Way Kambas



Lampung Coastal View



Sumatran Elephants

## Home to Rhinos and Elephants

Way Kambas National Park is known for its elephants school, the first built in Indonesia. This National Park occupies 1,300 sq km costal lowland forest around Way Kambas River on the East Coast of Lampung, 110 km from Bandar Lampung. The Park is home to five pairs of rhinos, the occasional Sumatran Tigers and the main attraction - elephants. Way Kambas is famous among bird watcher as a heaven for white wing jungle. The Way Kanan "resort" is little more than a small guesthouse in a jungle clearing on the banks of the Sungai Way Kanan River, about 13 km from the entrance to the national park.





## Location

South-Eastern coast of Sumatra, Lampung Province



## Access

Fly to Bandar Lampung, the capital of Lampung Province, and then drive to Way Kambas for two hours. Otherwise, take a ferry from the port of Merak in Banten Province to the port of Bakauheni - Lampung, and then continue driving for another 4-6 hours to Way Kambas.



## Best season to visit

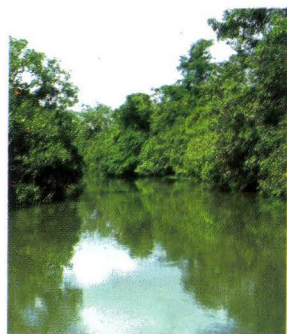
July to September every year.



## Contact

Way Kambas National Park  
Jl. Raya Way Jepara  
Labuan Ratu Lama, Lampung  
Ph. +62 725 44220

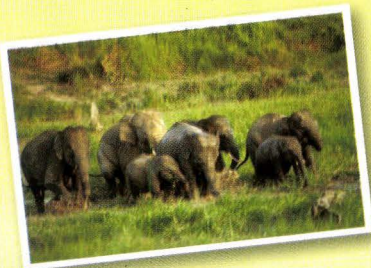
Forest along Kotambe River



Teenagers in Traditional Clothes



Elephants Parade in Way Kambas





# Ujung Kulon

Krakatau from a Distance



## The Last Sanctuary of Javan Rhino

This national park, located in the extreme south-western tip of Java on the Sunda shelf, includes the Ujung Kulon Peninsula, several offshore islands as well as the Krakatoa Natural Reserve. In addition to its natural beauty and geological interest – particularly for the study of inland volcanoes – it contains the largest remaining area of lowland rainforests in the Java plain. Several species of endangered plants and animals can be found there, the Javan rhinoceros being the most seriously under threat. Ujung Kulon National Park is the country's premier wildlife reserve where the last fifty or so Javan rhinoceros survive. In 1992, UNESCO designated the area as a world natural heritage site.





## Location

Western tip of Java, half a day from Jakarta.



## Access

Fly to Jakarta and then drive to Serang (Banten Province) via toll road, continue to Labuan, which takes approximately 1.5 hours. From Labuan head to Taman Jaya, where the excursion into the park usually starts in a 3.5 hours drive.



## Best season to visit

April to September every year.

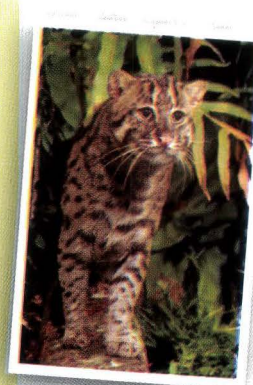


## Contact

Ujung Kulon National Park  
Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan No. 51  
Labuan Pandeglang 42264  
Ph. +62 253 801731, Fax. +62 253 804651  
E-mail: [btmuk@cilegon.wasantara.net.id](mailto:btmuk@cilegon.wasantara.net.id)



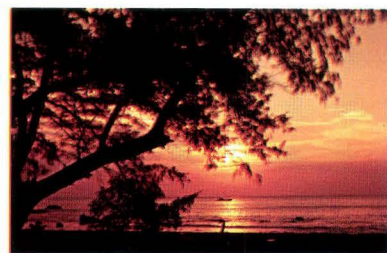
*Young Deer*



*Fishing Cat*



*Javan Rhino*



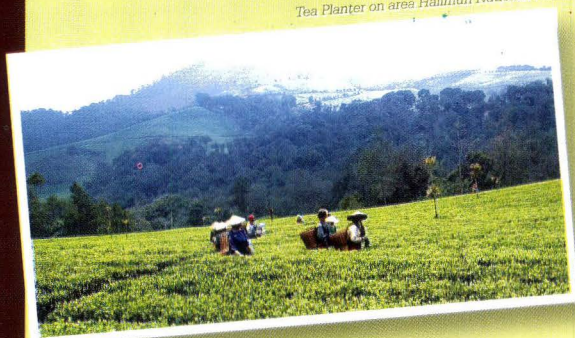
*Sunset at Ujung Kulon*





# Mount Halimun

Tea Planter on area Halimun National Park



View from Mount Kendeng

## The Land Under the Rainbow

Established in 1992, Gunung Halimun Salak National Park (GHSNP) is the largest remaining primary lowland forest in Java, home to 23 mammal species, at least two of which are endemic and endangered (the Javan gibbon and the grizzled langur). The roughly 113,000 hectares found within its boundaries also cover a wide range of plant and animal species. The park also supports more than 200 bird species, of which 18 are endemic, and over 500 plant species. Indigenous Kasepuhan and other Sundanese communities live in and around the park and depend heavily on its natural resources. The park protects an important watershed for Java. However, small-holder and plantation agriculture, infrastructure development, small-scale gold mining, and unsustainable fuel wood and non-timber forest product harvesting threaten GHSNP's resources. Visitors trek here to observe rare primates, birds, and other forest attraction, and to relax in the tranquil setting of towering water falls.





## Location

In the mountains of Western Java.



## Access

Firstly, fly to Jakarta and continue to the town of Bogor, West Java. From Bogor drive to Kabandungan via Parungkuda in a 1.5 hours drive, or drive to Cisangku located 50 km (1.5 hours drive) away.



## Best season to visit

June to August every year.



## Contact

Gunung Halimun Salak National Park  
Parungkuda PO Box 2  
Kabandungan Sukabumi 43157  
Ph. +62 266 621256, Fax. +62 266 621257  
E-mail: [tngh@telkom.net](mailto:tngh@telkom.net)

*Ant-eating pangolin*



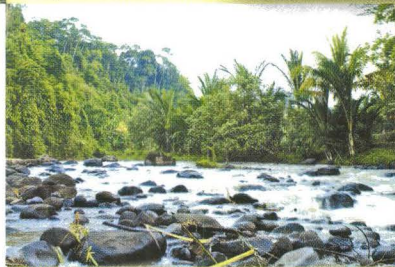
*Javan Eagle*



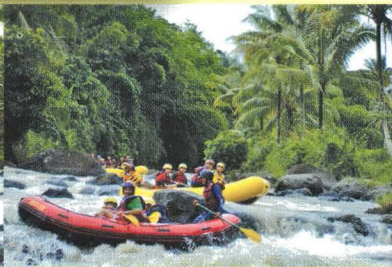
*Mouse Deer*



*Javan Leopard*



*Wild Stream*

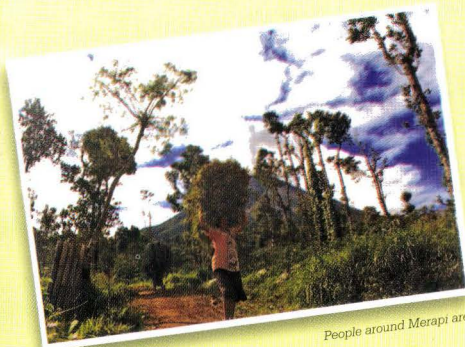


*Rafting on Wild River*

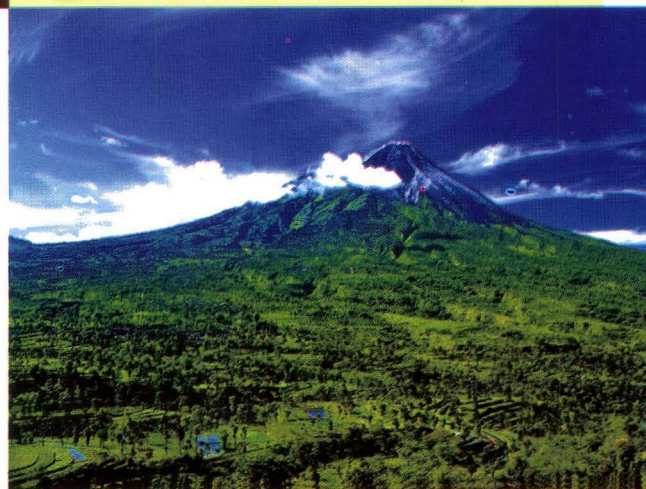


*Kolong Waterfall*

# Mount Merapi



People around Merapi area



Merapi Mountain in Magelang, Central Java

## One of the World's Most Active Volcanoes

Living in the shadows of active volcanoes is like sitting on a time bomb, especially when one of them is called volcano or Mount Merapi in Indonesian language. Merapi is one of some 500 volcanoes in Indonesia, of which at least 129 are considered active. It lies in one of Indonesia's most densely populated regions, and is only a few kilometers from the sultanate of Yogyakarta. Despite frequently giving out smoke, the mountain still attracts hikers and climbers. It takes 5 hours to climb up and 3 hours to return.





## Location

Near Yogyakarta, a Sultanate in Central Java.



## Access

From Yogyakarta, go further North to Kaliurang hill resort by public transport or by car. Kaliurang stands at 900 m on the slopes of Merapi.



## Best season to visit

May to September every year.



## Contact

Merapi National Park  
Vogels Hostel  
Jl. Astamulya 76, Kaliurang  
Yogyakarta  
Ph. +62 274 895208

*Javan Eagle*



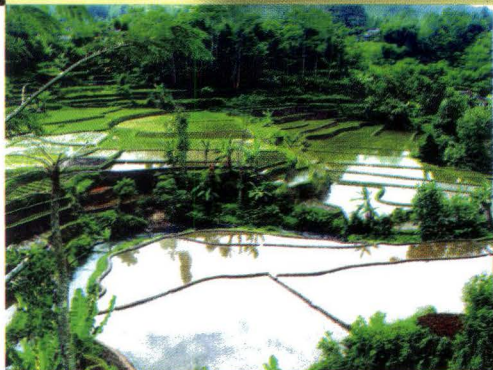
*Javan Gibbon*



*Forest on Merapi area*



*Merapi Mountain from a Distance*



*Paddy's field on Merapi area*

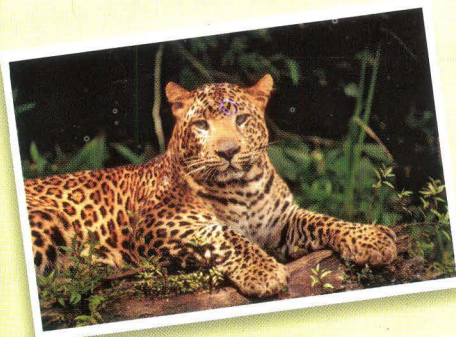


*Merapi area in the Mist*



# Mount Gede Pangrango

Javan Leopard



Domestic tourists Mt. Gunung Gede Pangrango

## The Most Visited National Park in Indonesia

Since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Gede-Pangrango area has been a living laboratory for researchers. The trail on the south-eastern slopes was found by Sir Thomas Raffles in 1811, although the earliest recorded climb of Mount Gede was by C.G.C. Reinwardt in 1819. Among many points of interest in the park, Bodogol Conservation Education Center offers wide variety of interests. Hanging twenty-five meters above ground, a canopied walkway is one of the park's best attraction although extra precaution should be taken at several points in which the walkway's condition has deteriorated.





## Location

In the mountains about 80 km south Jakarta.



## Access

From Jakarta, go to Bogor and further up to Cibodas in approximately 2.5 hours drive (100 km) by using a car.



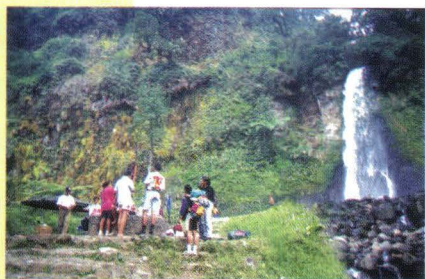
## Best season to visit

May to September every year.



## Contact

Mount Gede-Pangrango National Park  
Jl. Raya Cibodas PO Box 3  
Sindanglaya Cipanas 43253, Cianjur-West Java  
Ph. +62 263 512776, Fax. +62 263 519415  
Email : [tngp@cianjur.wasantara.net.id](mailto:tngp@cianjur.wasantara.net.id)



*Domestic Tourists at Mount Gede Pangrango Waterfall*



*Javan Eagle*



*Javan Leaf Monkey*



*Mount Gede Pangrango from Top*



*Javan Edelweiss Field*



# Candirejo Borobudur



*Borobudur Temple*



*Borobudur View from Distance*

## A World Heritage

Borobudur Temple is located in the district of Magelang, Central Java. It is considered one of the world's Wonders and has the largest and most complete ensemble of Buddhist relief in the world. UNESCO has listed the temple as World Heritage Site. The Village of Candirejo is located some 3 km from Borobudur Temple. A traditional Javanese village, Candirejo is being promoted for village tourism, portraying traditional Javanese culture and daily life through traditional houses, art performances, ceremonies, farming and local food.





## Location

Near Yogyakarta, a Sultanate in Central Java.



## Access

The Temple of Borobudur and Candirejo Village can be reached from Yogyakarta by public buses that start from Umbulharjo Terminal or by taxis and rental cars. The distance is approximately 42 kms from Yogyakarta.



## Best season to visit

Almost anytime during the year, but preferably in the dry season (April to September).



## Contact

Koperasi Desa Wisata Candirejo  
Jl. Raya Borobudur Sendangsono Km3  
Kabupaten Magelang 56553  
Telp./Fax. +62 293 789675  
Ian : +62 817 5414855  
Email : ianmanoreh@yahoo.com

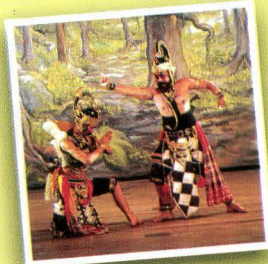


*A Woman is Painting Batik, a Traditional Cloth from Java*

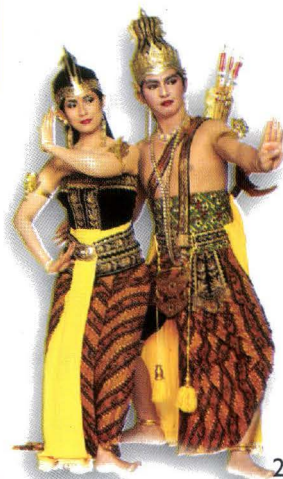


*Wayang Kulit, a Javanese Shadow Puppet Performance*

*Wayang Orang*



*Borobudur Temple*





# Bromo Tengger Semeru

*Tourists at Bromo's Crater Rim*



*Mount Bromo*

## The Land Above the Clouds

A volcanic massive extending from Mount Semeru, the Tengger highlands date back to about 820,000 years ago and consists of five overlapping strato-volcanoes, each truncated by a caldera. An overlapping cluster of post-caldera cones was constructed on the floor of the sand sea caldera within the past several thousand years. The youngest of these is Bromo, one of Java's most active and most frequently visited volcanoes with a caldera extending 16 km wide. Visit or come for the surreal experience of crossing the empty sea of black sand inside the caldera of an ancient volcano. In the dry season, people walk or take horses at there in the morning in order to reach the peak in time to catch the sunrise over the mountains.





## Location

Highlands of East Java, 90 kms South-East of Surabaya



## Access

Most visitor come through Probolinggo, a small transit town located on Surabaya – Banyuwangi coastal route. From there, catch the public minibuses that go to Camara Lawang Village, located 3 km away from the crater wall.



## Best season to visit

April to October every year



## Contact

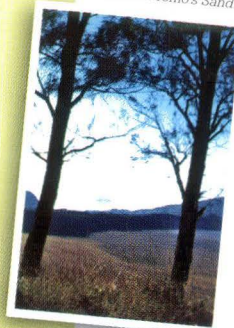
Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park Office

Jl. Panda No.8 Malang, East Java

Ph. +62 341 551040

Email : tn bromo@malang.wasantara.net.id.

*Plants on Bromo's Sand Sea*



*Tonggeres People*



*Tourists at Mount Bromo*



*Mount Bromo*



*Photo by Josepmn*

*Photo by Josepmn*





# Ijen Plateau

Lake Acid Crater



Sulphur Miner Having a Rest

## Known for Its Sulphur Mining

Ijen is actually a complex of stratovolcanoes near Banyuwangi in East of Java. Kawah Ijen (Ijen Crater) is the center of attraction, which contains a nearly 1 km wide, turquoise-colored, acid crater lake. Kawah Ijen is also the site of a labor-intensive sulfur mining operation in which sulfur-laden baskets are hand-carried from the crater floor. The weight of the sulfur stones carried by the labor shoulder can reached up to 80 kg. Coffee, cocoa, clove and rubber plantation surrounding the area of the Ijen Crater, which was established by Dutch colonial government is still run very well and can be visited. A trip to Ijen Crater starts from Bondowoso or Banyuwangi where many tourist information and facilities are available. There in the morning in order to reach the peak in time to catch the sunrise over the mountains.





## Location

Highlands of East Java, 90 kms South-East of Surabaya



## Access

Ijen Plateau is usually accessed from the town of Bondowoso and Banyuwangi. Post Paltuding, the starting point for the hike to Kawah Ijen, is 64 km from Bondowoso. The starting point can also be reached from Banyuwangi with 4WD vehicles.



## Best season to visit

April to October every year

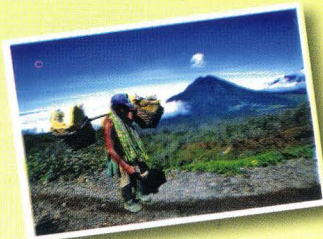


## Contact

Global Adventure  
Jl. Harinjing 102 Kediri – East Java  
Ph. +62 354 391163  
Fax. +62 354 394312  
Mobile : +62 813 34684918, +62 856 49629900  
Email : [globaladventure@indo.net.id](mailto:globaladventure@indo.net.id)  
[www.globaladventureindonesia.com](http://www.globaladventureindonesia.com)



*Sulphur Miners*



*Sulphur Miner*



*Lake Acid Crater*



*Ijen's Crater*

Photo by Rana Epiens

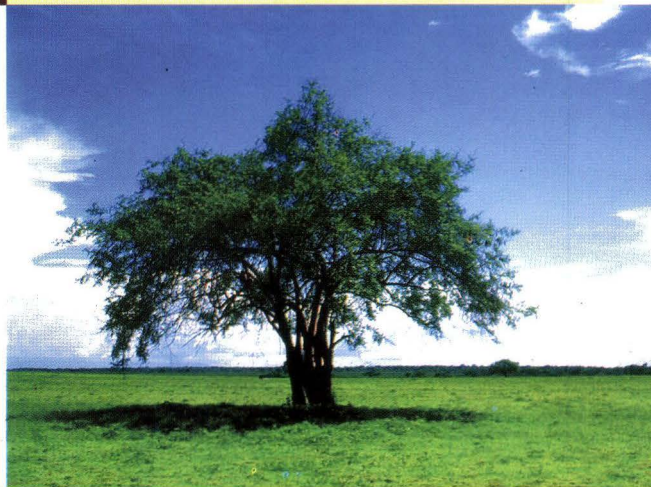


*Ijen Plateau View*



# Baluran

Baluran National Park



Bekol Savannah

## The Indonesian Savannah

Baluran National Park occupies an area of twenty-five thousand hectares in the far northeast of Java. The Park's unique attraction is the opportunity to observe wild animals in Java's last remaining natural savannah, which accounts for about forty percent of the Park's total area. The Park has placed observation towers in strategic positions for use by visitors. The variety of wildlife to be seen at Baluran is quite extensive, and includes the buffalo, deer and banteng (Javanese wild ox), which can frequently be seen grazing on the open savannah. Bird species include the green jungle fowl, kingfisher, bee-eater, owl and peacock.





## Location

North-Eastern Java, 200 kms East of Surabaya

## Access



From Surabaya take the coast road that head to Banyuwangi via Probolinggo by public buses or by cars and stop right at the park entrance. Alternatively, visitors that come from Bali can take the route heading to Wonorejo from Banyuwangi.



## Best season to visit

June to November every year



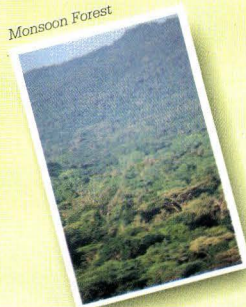
## Contact

Baluran National Park Office  
Jl. K.H. Agus Salim No. 132 Banyuwangi 68425, East Java  
Ph. +62 333 424119, Fax. +62 333 412680  
Email : [tnbaluran@telkom.net](mailto:tnbaluran@telkom.net),  
[office@balurannationalpark.com](mailto:office@balurannationalpark.com)  
Website : [www.balurannationalpark.com](http://www.balurannationalpark.com)

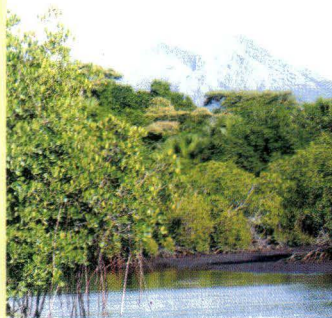
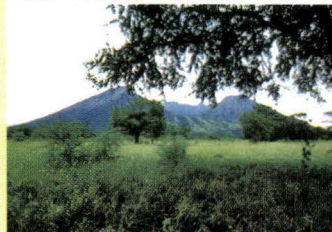


*Javanese Wild Oxes*

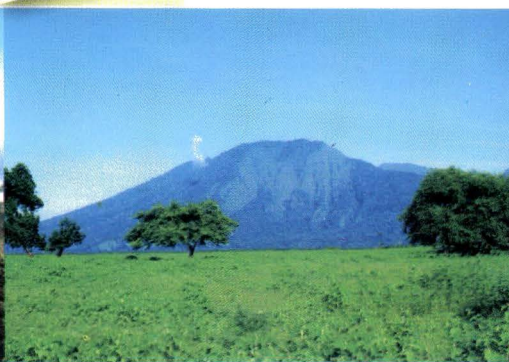
*Monsoon Forest*



*Mount Baluran Seen on Savanna*



*Baluran from Above*

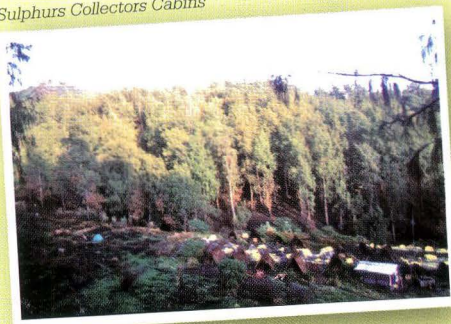


*Baluran*



# Alas Purwo

*Sulphurs Collectors Cabins*



*Fishing Boats*

## The Wildest Surfers' Camp

Located in the far southeast corner of Java, this park has mangroves, monsoon forest, some savanna, and beach forest. The area has a large number of Asiatic Wild Dogs besides banteng (Javanese wild ox), deer barking deer and wild boar. The savanna in Sadengan has a watchtower. At certain times of the year the area around Anak Segara near Grajagan is interesting for its many migrating birds passing through Blambangan has however become most known amongst surfers who normally arrive by chartered boat from Bali. They visit Plerangkung where the waves can reach 7 m high. There are also several big Hindu meditation caves in the park. The Park also has a 100 hectare feeding ground in Sadengan, beautiful and along sandy beaches on which sea turtles come to lay their eggs; and for the surf waves Plerangkung Beach, known as "G-Land", located in Purwo Peninsula, is known to be one of the best surfing spots in the world.





## Location

South-Eastern tip of Java, 300 kms from Surabaya



## Access

From Banyuwangi, use a car or public buses to Pasaranyar (65 km) and then to Truanggulasi (another 12 km). Continue to Plengkung which takes approximately 10 km from Trianggulasi by following the coast side.



## Best season to visit

March to October every year



## Contact

Alas Purwo National Park

Office, Jl. Achmad Yani 108 Banyuwangi 68416, East Java

Ph. +62 333 410857

Fax. +62 333 428675

Email: [alaspurwo@telkom.net](mailto:alaspurwo@telkom.net)



*Grajagan Hotel*



*Grajagan Shore*

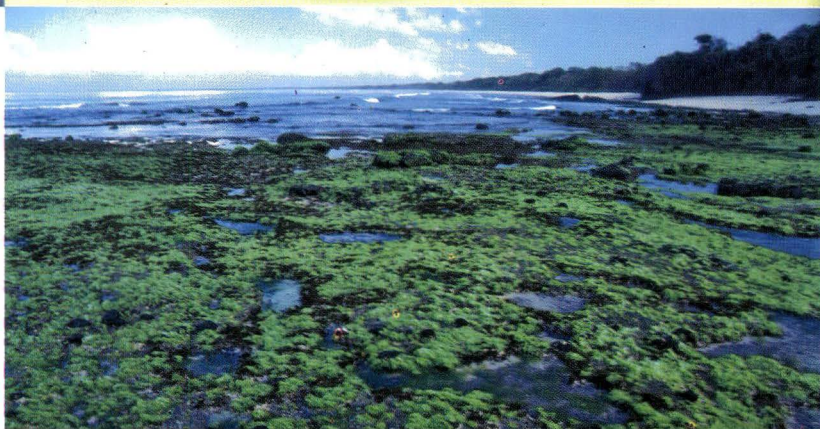


*Alas Purwo Coastal View*

*Sea Grass in Alas Purwo*



*Cestrid Tern*





# Bali Barat

*A Deer on the Shore*



*Labuhan Lalang*

## The Last Place of the Wild Bali Starling

Located in Western Bali, the park consists of mud flats, mangroves, coastal forests, savannah, and monsoon forest, which provide an excellent variety of habitats for bird species. The park is home to the last wild population of Bali starling, a greatly endangered species. The last of the starlings live in small groups of two or three in the acacia shrub on the North Coast of Prapat Agung cape.





## Location

Covers much of the western end of Bali.

## Access



The park is easy to reach from Gilimanuk or Denpasar. From Gilimanuk to Cekik, where the park headquarter is situated, the distance is 4 km while from Denpasar to Cekik, the distance is 124 km.



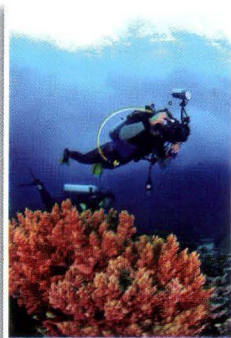
## Best season to visit

August to December every year.



## Contact

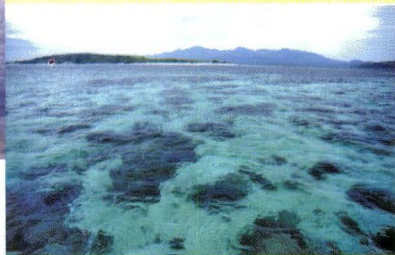
Bali Barat National Park Office  
Kantor Pos Gilimanuk  
Cekik 82253, Bali  
Ph. +62 365 61060, +62 365 61173  
Email: tnbb@telkom.net



Orange Cup Coral



Coral Reef



Water Hole on the Forest



Water Hole on the Forest



Coastal

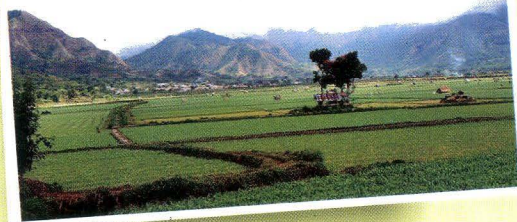


Wild Bali Starling

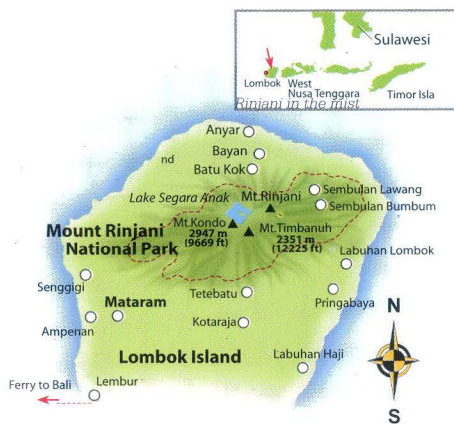


# Mount Rinjani

*Rinjani in the Mist*



*Photo by Rana Pipien*



*Mount Rinjani from above*

## One of the Best Treks in Southeast Asia

Gunung Rinjani National Park covers an area 41,330 hectares on the northern part of Lombok. The peak of Mount Rinjani reaching up to 3,726 m dominates the landscape. Mount Rinjani National Park offers the beauty of the volcano, the Lake Segara Anakan Crater and the challenge of climbing the mountain. There are also guided village tours which provides a glimpse of local culture and the opportunity to meet the locals.





## Location

Northern Lombok



## Access

Senaru and Sembalun Lawang Village are the two starting points for excursions into the park as well as for climbing Mount Rinjani. Senaru Village can be reached within three hours drive to the north from Mataram, while Sembalun Lawang Village is approximately a four hours drive to the east of Mataram.



## Best season to visit

August to December every year.



## Contact

Gunung Rinjani National Park Office  
Jl. Erlangga 88, Mataram Lombok –  
Nusa Tenggara Barat  
Ph. (0370) 627764  
Email : tngr@indo.net.id

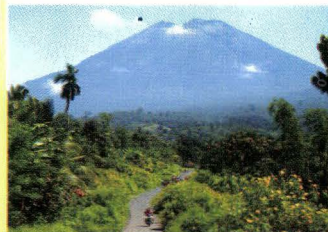


*Lake Segara Anak*

*Campers are Walking Down the Hill*



*Woman Weaving Lombok's Textile*



*Mount Rinjani*



*Wild Flower in Rinjani*

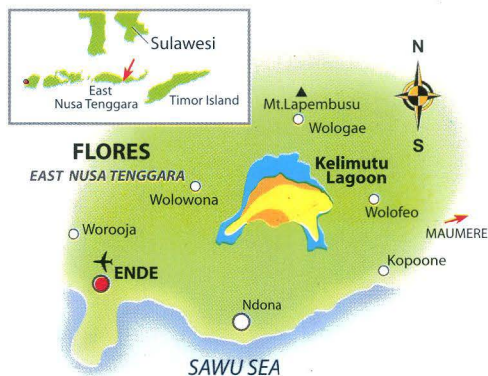
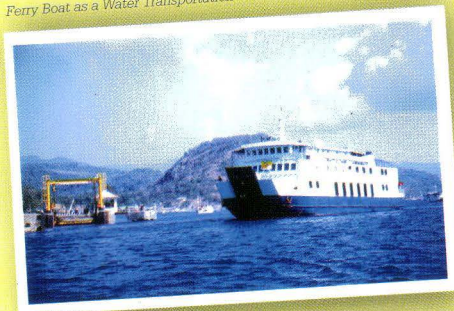
**Rinjani Trek Management Board**  
Lombok Raya Hotel  
Jl. Panca Usaha 11, Mataram  
Lombok - Nusa Tenggara Barat  
Ph. (0370) 641124  
Email: rinjani@indo.net.id





# Kelimutu

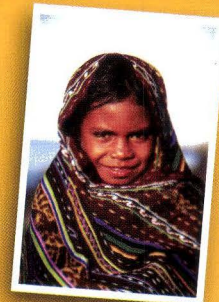
Ferry Boat as a Water Transportation



One of the Lake on Kelimutu

## Three Crater Lakes in One Spot

Located in Flores, the park covers an area of 5,000 hectares. Its most famous attraction is the three multi-color crater lakes. The lakes lie at an altitude about 1,600 m above sea level, within an undisturbed and mostly secondary forest. A narrow mountain wall only separates two of crater lakes, Ata Polo and Ata Muri. The water of Ata Polo has reenish color whereas Ata Muri is turquoise; the third Ata Mbupu lies a little north and is almost black. The colors of the lakes may change due to variation in the lakes mineral contents.



Flores Girl





## Location

Sub districts of Detusuko, Wolowaru and Ndona, the County of Ende, East Nusa Tenggara Province.



## Access

Tate Kupang to Ende flight or Bima to Ende flight, then from Ende continue to Moni, 52 km North-East for Ende, which is the usual base for visiting Kelimutu.



## Best season to visit

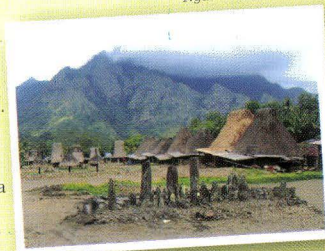
July to September every year.



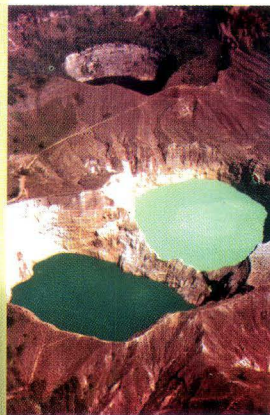
## Contact

Kelimutu National Park Office  
Jl. Achmad Yani No. 34  
Ende, Flores – East Nusa Tenggara  
Ph. +62 381 22478

*Ngada Village*



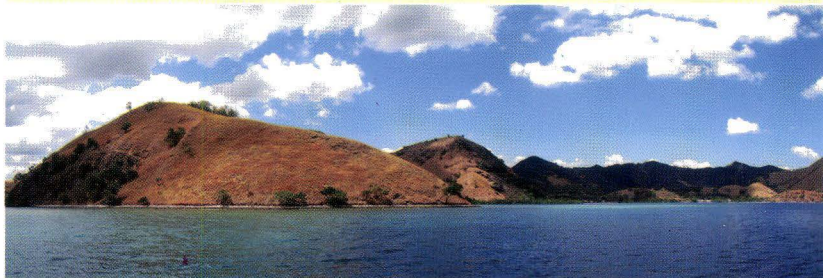
*Lake Kelimutu from above*



*Fishing boats on Sunset*



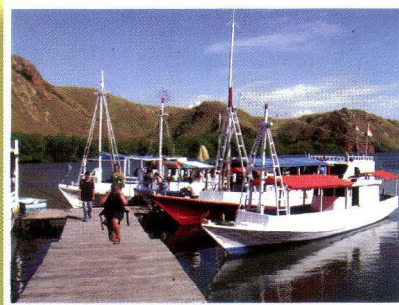
*Lake Kelimutu*



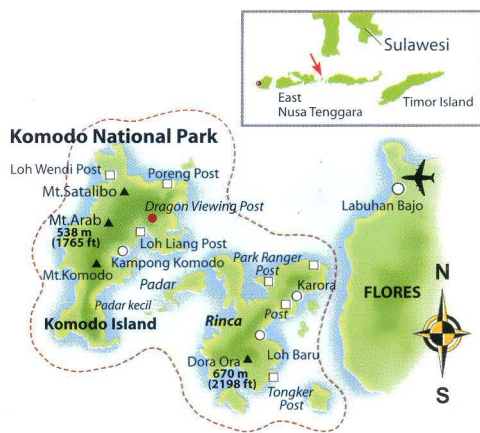
*Yellow Mountain*



# Komodo Island



Quay as an Entrance to Komodo Island



View from Komodo Island

## Where Komodo Dragons Rules

Komodo and Rinca are the largest of about 80 islands that lie between the Islands of Sumbawa to the West and Flores in the East. Together with an extensive area of the surrounding ocean they form the Komodo National Park. Established in 1980, the park was declared a Man and Biosphere Reserve and a World Heritage Site in 1986. The park is most famous for its enormous lizards, the endangered Komodo dragon (*Varanus Komodoensis*), the biggest reptile in the world today. The waters around Komodo and Rinca Islands are speckled with small islands ringed with beautiful coral reefs. Fierce currents makes for some challenging diving but also for encounters with big fish like sharks, rays, and tunas.





## Location

The straits between Sumbawa and Flores.



## Access

Komodo National Park can be reached from Sape (Sumbawa Island) on board a ferry that departs daily in the morning. Other popular base is Labuan Bajo (Flores Island), also by ferry to the park.



## Best season to visit

March to June and October to December every year.

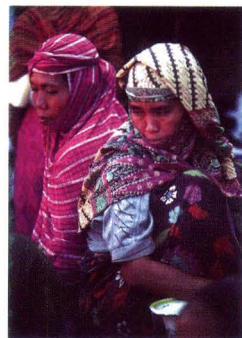
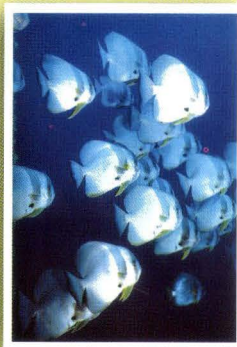


## Contact

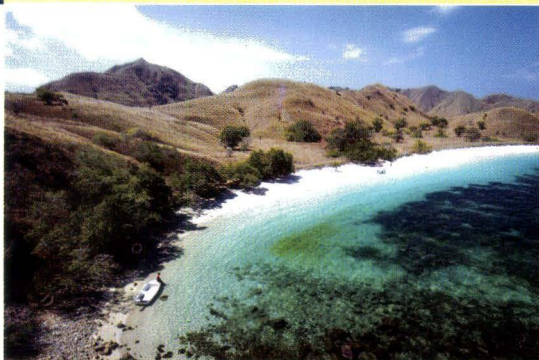
Komodo Marine National Park Office  
Jl. Kasimo, Labuan Bajo,  
West Flores – East Nusa Tenggara 86445  
Ph. +62 385 41004, 41005  
Fax. +62 385 41006  
Email: [tnkomodo@indosat.org](mailto:tnkomodo@indosat.org)



*Taira Batfishes*



*People on Komodo Island*



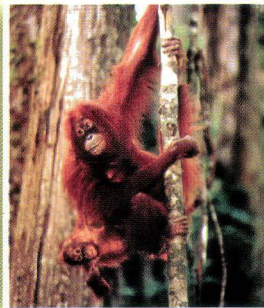
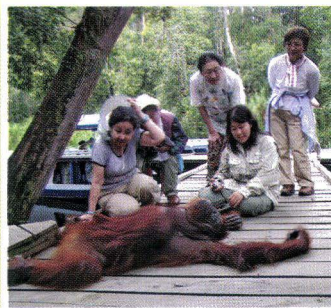
*Pink Beach, Komodo Island*



*Komodo Dragons on Komodo Island*



# Tanjung Puting



*Proboscis Monkey*

## The Homeland of the Orangutans

Tanjung Puting is the largest and most diverse protected example of the extensive coastal tropical heath and peat swamp forest, which used to cover much of Southern Borneo. The area was originally declared as a game reserve in 1935 and a National Park in 1982. The park is home to several endangered endemic species such as proboscis monkey, red long-tailed monkey, sun bear, mouse deer, and the most renowned of all orangutans. The first orangutan rehabilitation center in Indonesia was also built in the park. The center has now located in three locations, known as Tanjung Harapan, Pondok Tanggui, and Camp Leakey. Fierce currents makes for some challenging diving but also for encounters with big fish like sharks, rays, and tunas.





## Location

In Central Kalimantan, 40 kms East of Pangkalanbun.

## Access



Fly or use a ship to Pangkalan Bun (Central Kalimantan/Borneo) from Semarang (Central Java) and continue by land transportation to Kumai. From Kumai, you can take the traditional boat "Klotok" or the much faster speedboat to Tanjung Harapan. You can also go to Camp Leahey from Kumai, which takes about 1.5 to 2 hours by speedboat.



## Best season to visit

June to September every year.

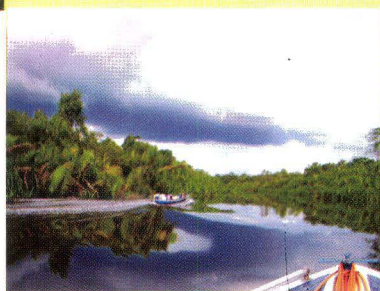
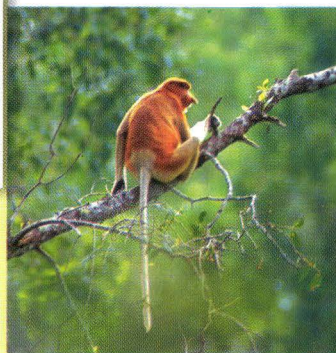
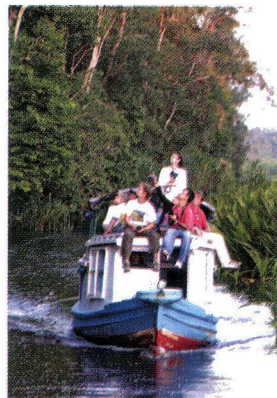


## Contact

Tanjung Puting National Park Office  
Jl. H.M. Rafi'i km 2, Pangkalan Bun,  
Kota Waringin Barat 74181  
Central Kalimantan  
Ph./Fax. +62 532 23832



*Dayak Woman is Weaving a Basket*



*Journey through the Forest*



*Forest and River*



*A Mother Orangutan  
with Her Child*



# Derawan



*Derawan shore*

## The Biggest Green Turtle Ground in Indonesia.

The small archipelago of Derawan, Sangalaki, Maratua, and Kakaban lies in the Makassar Strait near the equator, between Borneo and Sulawesi. The islands have environmental significance as the biggest nesting ground for green turtles in Indonesia. The plankton rich waters harbor a fantastic ecosystem, most of which is rarely explored. The dive sites are famous for the large gatherings of manta rays. In the reefs of this archipelago also live a lot of very interesting critters, beautiful nudibranchs, hidden crabs and shrimps and unusual fish such as ghost pipe fishes, scorpion fishes and more. There are several dive resorts; all are relatively easily reached from either Berau (Tanjung Redeb) or Tarakan. Most dive sites are shallower than 65 feet (20 m). The reef slope gently and all dive sites have excellent shallow areas for the end of your dive. With a unique lake teeming with jellyfish, Kakaban Island has been declared a regional marine conservation area and an ecologist's haven.





## Location

Located in North-Western Samarinda, Central Kalimantan.



## Access

Derawan Island can be reached from either Berau (Tanjung Redeb) or from Tarakan by boat.



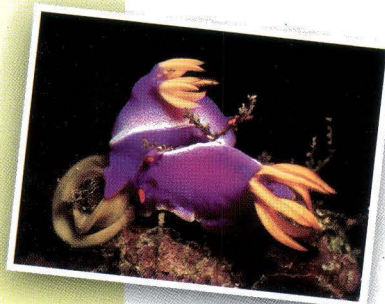
## Best season to visit

May to October every year.

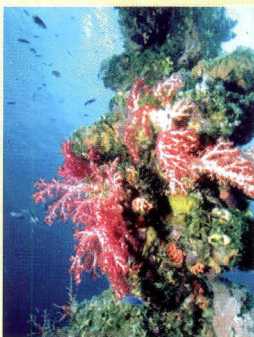


## Contact

Derawan Dive Resort  
Komp. Balikpapan Permai Blok G-1 No. 34,  
Jl. Jend. Sudirman, Balikpapan  
East Kalimantan – Indonesia  
Ph. +62 542 7072615, +62 542 7072617  
Fax. +62 542 420293  
Email: [marketing@divederawan.com](mailto:marketing@divederawan.com)  
[tours@divederawan.com](mailto:tours@divederawan.com)  
Narwastu Dive Center (Nabucco Island Resort – Maratua)



*Sangalaki's Nudibranch*



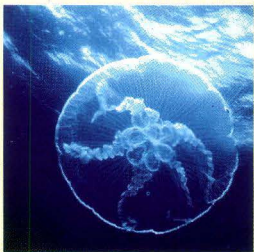
*Derawan Underwater*



*Derawan Shore*



*Green Sea Turtle Sangalaki*



*Jellyfish, Sangalaki*

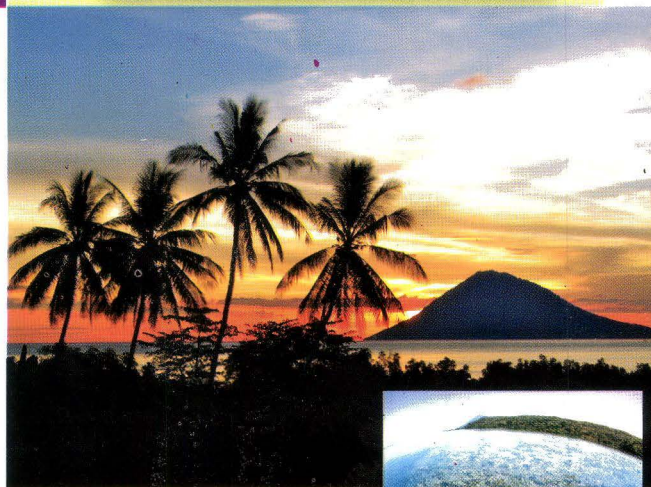
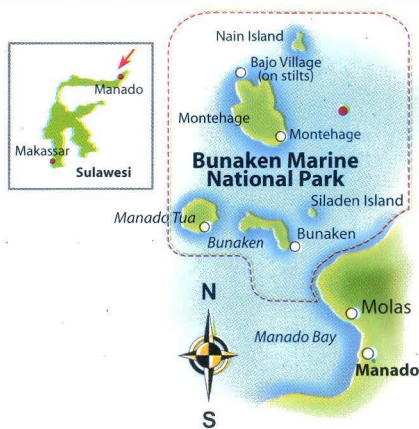
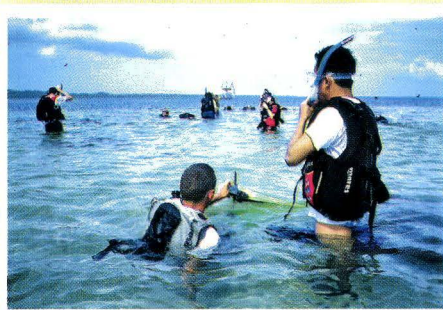


*A Fisherman on His Boat*

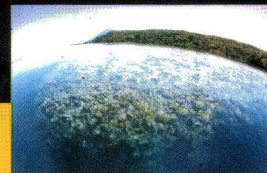


# Bunaken

*Diving Lesson at Bunaken*



*Sunset at Bunaken*



*Bunaken from above*

## One of the World's Most Beautiful Sea Environment

The North Coast of Sulawesi is a veritable under water paradise. Magnificent coral gardens and a multitude of tropical marine life in the Bunaken Island marine reserve offer some of the best adventure to be had anywhere in the world. A tremendous variety of marine life thrives in these rich waters from sponges and coral to turtles and dolphins. With an area of 808 ha and white sandy beaches, Bunaken Island faces the coastline of Manado. Readily accessible, Bunaken and Manado Tua Marine Park has excellent snorkeling and diving spots.





## Location

A group of small islands just off the tip of Northern Peninsula of Sulawesi, North Sulawesi.



## Access

Take a flight to Manado, the Capital of North Sulawesi Province, and from there you can choose to go to the Bunaken by public boats, chartered boats, or with an organized tour. Public boats travel between Manado and Bunaken Island as well as Siladen Island. Bunaken is only 30 minutes away from Manado Port, while Siladen is 20 minutes ride by boat.



## Best season to visit

April to October every year.



## Contact

Bunaken and Manado Tua Marine National Park Office

Jl. Raya Molas Manado,

North Sulawesi 95242

Ph./Fax (0431) 859022

Email: [tnb@manado.wasantara.net.id](mailto:tnb@manado.wasantara.net.id)

## Smiling Hostel

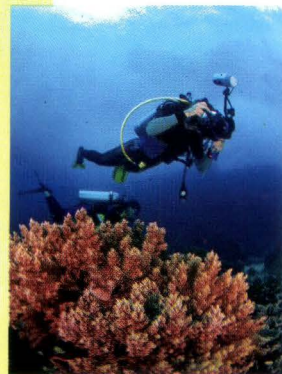
Jl. Rumambi 7, Manado

Ph. (0431) 868463

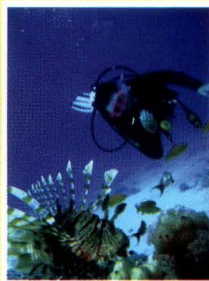
[tours@divederawan.com](mailto:tours@divederawan.com)

Narwastu Dive Center

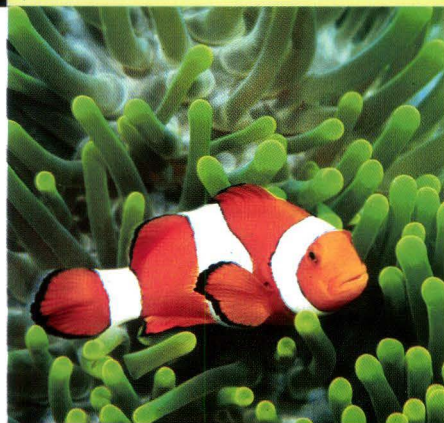
(Nabucco Island Resort-Maratua)



*Underwater Photographer*



*Lion Fish, Bunaken*



*Clown Fish & Anemone*



*Bluespotted Stingray*



# Tangkoko

*Cus-cus Bear*



*Photo by Lipkeer*

*Tangkoko National Park*

## See the Smallest Primate in the World

The Tangkoko-Duasaudara nature reserve lies on the tip of the Northern Peninsula of Sulawesi. The area is dominated by two volcanoes, Mount Duasaudara (1,351 m) and Mount Tangkoko (1,109 m), which are linked by a ridge. Another volcanic cone, the active 450 m Mount Batuangus, lies to the south-east, while to the north-west lies the extensive Pata Plateau. The reserve is predominantly covered by lowland rainforest, although beach forest is found along the sandy coastal ridges. A large number of the species here are fruit-eaters, particularly the endemic Celebes black macaque *macac nigra*, tarsiers (*Tarsius spectrum*), the smallest primate of the world, and phalangers.





## Location

North-Eastern tip of Sulawesi, 60 kms East of Manado.



## Access

From Manado, head to Bitung by road and then continue to Batuputih the main entrance to the nature reserve. The distance between Tangkoko Duasaudara Reserve and Manado is approximately 40 km, or two hours driving.



## Best season to visit

April to October every year.



## Contact

Tangkoko Ecotourism Guides Club (KONTAK)

Kelurahan Batuputih Bawah, Lingk. I,

Kec. Bitung Utara

Kota Bitung, 95535, North Sulawesi,  
Indonesia

Ph. (0431) 871845, 08124494960 (mobile)

E-mail: Guidesclub@yahoo.com, Noldikakauhe@yahoo.com

*The Strangler Fig Tree*



*Black Crested Macaque*



*Wild Owl on Tangkoko*



*Wild Bird on Tangkoko*



*Big Hornbill*

*Tangkoko Forest*

Photo by Lipksee



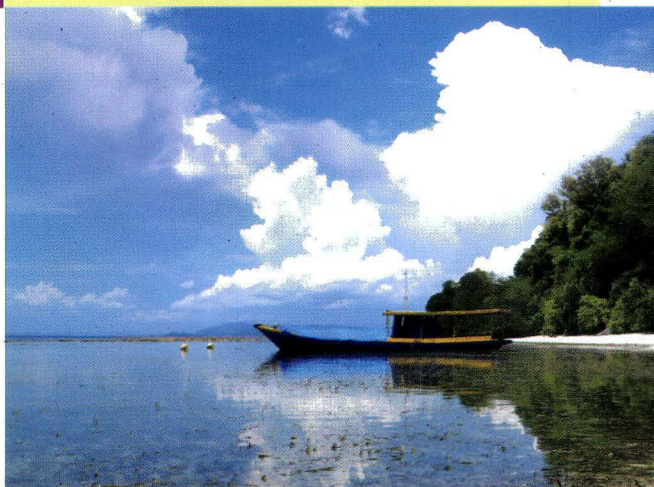
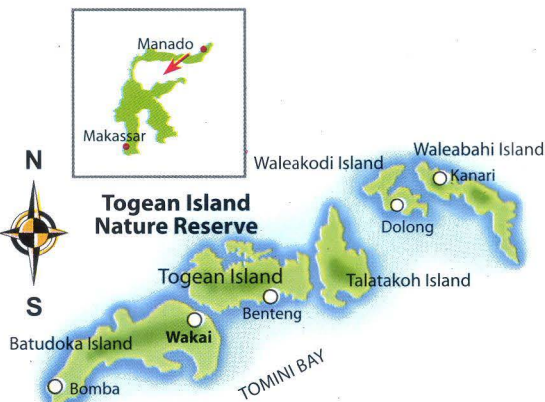
*Tarsius, the Smallest Primate*





# Togean Island

*School of Fish, Togean*



*Dondola Island, Togean*

## Where the Rainforest Meets the Sea

The Togean Island is a picturesque archipelago of 7 primary islands within the Indo-Pacific “coral triangle” in the Tomini Bay just South of Gorontalo, a province in the Northern part of Sulawesi. The archipelago is a 100,000 ha proposed marine reserve. For those who are interested in the exploration diving and are prepared to endure a tough journey to find it, the Togean are a must.





## Location

A group of islands in the Gulf of Tomini, the large bay formed by the arms of Central and North Sulawesi.



## Access

Togean Island can be reached from Ampena-Central Sulawesi and Gorontalo by regular passenger boats. Or visitors can charter a speedboat that travels from Marisa, about 150 km west of Gorontalo.



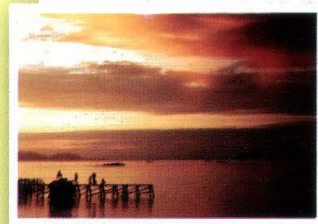
## Best season to visit

April to October every year. December and January is the wave season, thus traveling to these islands during that time of the year is especially uncomfortable and rough.

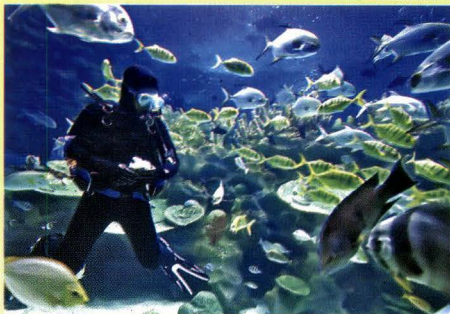


## Contact

Melati Hotel,  
Jl. Gajah Mada 33, Gorontalo  
Ph. +62 435 22934  
Ph. +62 431 871845, +62 812 4494960 (mobile)  
E-mail: Guidesclub@yahoo.com, Noldikakahe@yahoo.com



*Diver and School of Fish, Togean*



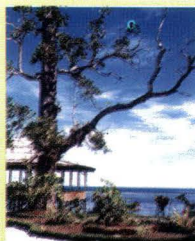
*Strawberry Anemone*



*One of the Island of Togean Islands*



*Coastal View*



*Orange Seafans, Togean*

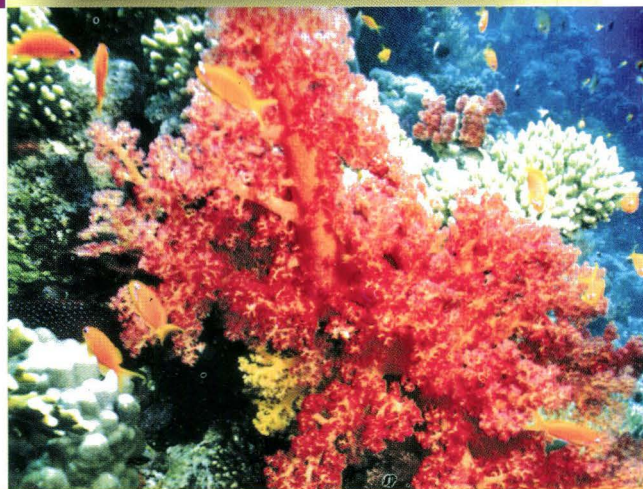


**Togean Information Center**  
Jl. Kartini 16, Ampana Central  
Sulawesi  
Ph. +62 464 21520



# Banggai Island

Cardinal Fish



## The One and Only Banggai Cardinal Fish Site

Situated in the western part of Central Sulawesi bordered by the Banda Sea in the South and Molucca Sea in the North, these islands have numerous large reefs that support a very rich marine life; vertical drop off covered with hard and soft coral, a lot of reef shark and turtles, schools of jackfish, tunas and many coral reefs fishes. Biodiversity is extremely high and its most unique species is the endemic ornamental fish “Banggai cardinal fish” (*Pterapogon kauderni*). Although some areas have suffered from destructive fishing methods, the outer reefs are still promising with some very beautiful walls, with a lot of gorgonians and black coral, small caves and overhangs. Divers will encounter large animals like whales, dugongs, turtles, groupers, sometimes sharks and eagle rays. The inner islands boats fringing reefs with coral gardens populated by small fish and also special animals like frogfish, ribbon eels, bobtail squid and more.





## Location

A group of small islands in the western part of Central Sulawesi, bordered by the Banda Sea and Molluca Sea.



## Access

Fly to Palu, Central Sulawesi and continue by road to Luwu. A daily ferry runs between Luwu and Tataba in Banggai Islands. Otherwise you can take the PELNI liner "Ciremai" that goes to Tataba from Makassar every once a week.



## Best season to visit

April to October every year.



## Contact

Maleo Cottages

Contact : Jerome Doucet and Yani Mile

PO Box 136

Luwu-Central Sulawesi 94701

Ph. (0461) 324070 / 324068

Email : wallacea@indosat.net.id

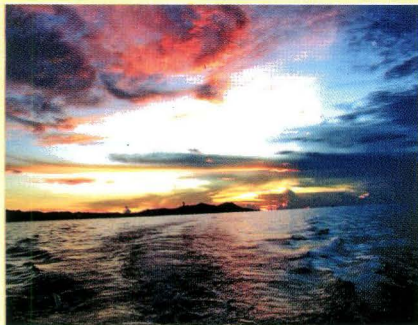


Marble Starfish



Alor-Pygmy Trimma Goby

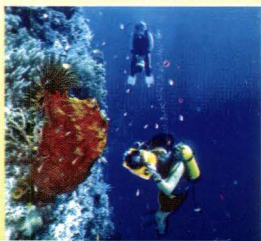
Coastal View and Sunset



Diving with Turtle



A Diver is Taking Picture of Coral Reefs



Divers between Coral Reefs

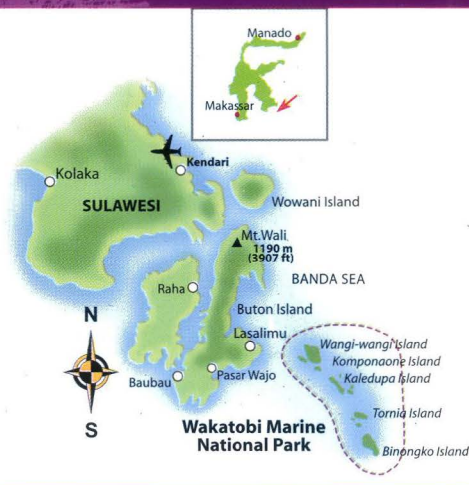
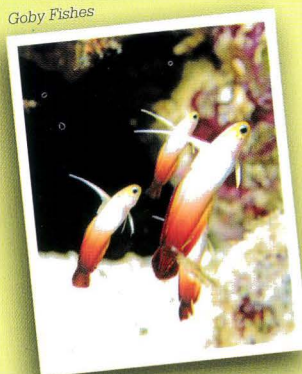


Mandarin Fish



# Wakatobi

Goby Fishes



## World Class Diving Site

Just off the south-eastern tip of Sulawesi lies one of the undiscovered jewels of Indonesian diving site, the Wakatobi Marine National Park. Wakatobi is named after the four islands that surround it, Wangi Wangi, Keledupa, Tomia, and Binongko which belong to Tukang Besi Islands. A stroll through any Tukang Besi Island reveals fascinating fossil reef formations, including the occasional giant clam or nautiloid shell. The entire area serves as a cetacean thoroughfare, and night dives along the walls here are absolutely breathtaking. The entire wall burst into vivid color as Tubastrea and soft corals 'bloom', and the diversity of invertebrates such as crustaceans, nudibranch, pencil urchin, etc is bewildering.





## Location

South-East of Sulawesi's South-Eastern Peninsula.



## Access

From Kendari, the capital of Southeast Sulawesi Province, take a regular speed boat to Bau-bau which takes about 5 hours of sailing. Continue to Lasalimu (an hour drive) and then use a speed boat to Wanci, the first entering gate to Wakatobi. The trip from Lasalimu to Wanci takes about 2.5 hours.



## Best season to visit

April to June and October to December every year.



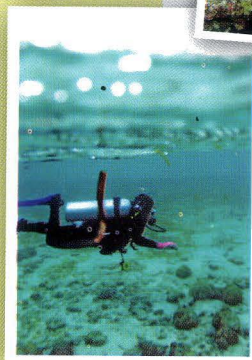
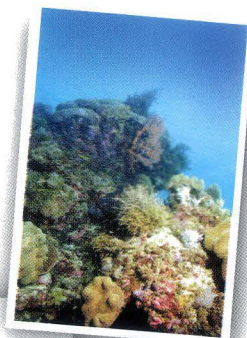
## Contact

Wakatobi Marine National Park Office  
Jl. Dayanu Ikhsanudin, Bau-bau  
Buton-Southeast Sulawesi  
Ph. +62 402 25652

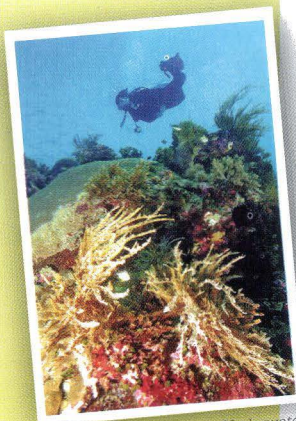
*Bajau People Lives Entirely at Sea*



*Wakatobi*



*A Diver between Coral Reefs*



*Underwater*

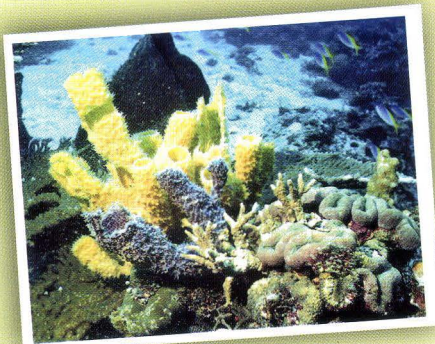


*Seafan Reef, Wakatobi*



# Selayar

*Underwater, Selayar*



*Shore, of Selayar*

## The Third Largest Atoll in the World

Takabonerate (Telaga Bone Rate) lies southwest of Selayar Island and is the third largest coral atoll in the world, after Kwajalein in the Marshall Island and Svadiva in the Maldives. Spread over 2,200 square km in the Flores Sea, the area consists of 21 small islands. Rich in coral reef and seagrass ecosystems, the atoll offers some very good wall diving. Visibility is normally around 30 meter. The atoll rises sharply from the side of a submerged ridge 2,000 m bellow the surface. It is said to have been a huge volcano that has since subsided, leaving a wide ring of coral. Declared a National Marine Park, Takabonerate has an abundant saifish, Yellowfish, dogtooth tuna and mackerels. Fishing is, however, prohibited. There are also some nesting areas for sea turtles on the islands.





## Location

Southern Sulawesi.



## Access

Fly to Makassar and continue to the District of Bulukumba, located some 153 from Makassar. If you trip is between September to February, ferries usually travel between Pantai Bira in Bulukumba to Pamatata in Selayar Island. Or if you travel in March to August, the ferries travel between Bulukumba and Benteng in Selayar Island. From Selayar, ride a boat to Rajuni Kecil, the nearest island which is a part of Takabonerate Marine Park.



## Best season to visit

April to June and October to December every year.



## Contact

Selayar – Takabonerate Office

Jl. S. Parman 40, Benteng

Selayar – Sulawesi Selatan 92812

Ph./Fax +62 414 21565



*A Diver between Coral Reefs*



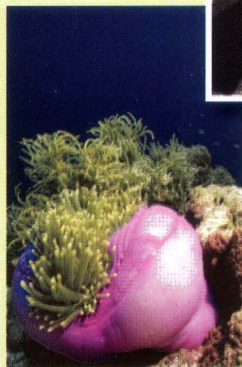
*Fish and Coral Reef*



*Nudibranch*



*Guests in front of Their Bungalow*



*Soft Coral*



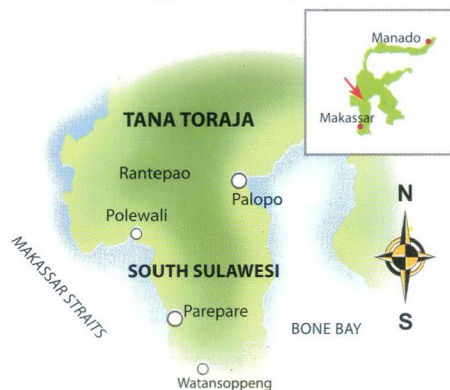
*Coastal View of Selayar*



*A Diver and Coral Reefs*



# Tana Toraja



Traditional House, with the Hill on its Background

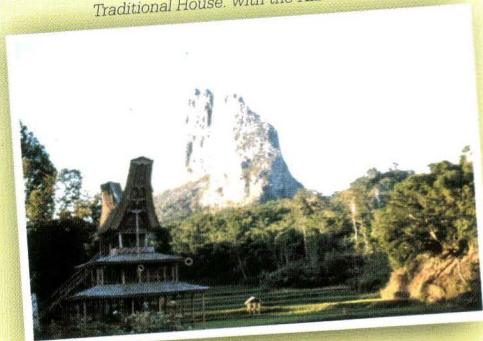


Photo by Chandra Hadi



Toraja Village

## The Mystical Highland

The Province of South Sulawesi comprises the narrow Southwestern Peninsula which is mainly mountainous. The seafaring Bugis dominate the Southern tip, whereas the Northern part of South Sulawesi is inhabited by the Torajas whose unique culture rivals that of the Balinese. Tana Toraja is often referred as the "Land of the Heavenly Kings". The Torajans believe their forefathers descended from heaven onto a mountain some twenty generations ago. Their unique culture is based on animistic beliefs. Known for their grand funeral ceremonies, cliff burial sites or hanging graves, they still practice an ancestral cult in which death and afterlife ceremonies are great feasts. The center of Torajan culture is Rantepao. A gate built in traditional boat-shaped architecture marks the entry to Tana Toraja. The road passes through the mountains of Kandora and Gandang on which, according to Toraja mythology, the first ancestors of celestial beings descended from heaven. The majority of the people still follow an ancestral culture called "Aluk Todolo" which governs all traditional ceremonies.





## Location

Southern Sulawesi.



## Access

Firstly, fly to Makassar and then take a bus that goes to Rantepao. With a distance of 328 km or 6-8 hours by road. Rantepao has all tourism facilities and is a base for visiting Toraja.



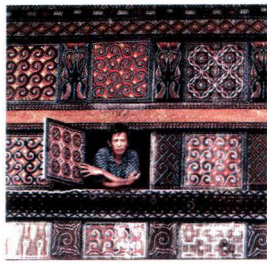
## Best season to visit

April to September every year.

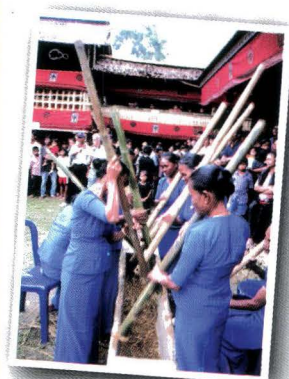


## Contact

Tourism Information Service  
Jl. Pao Pura, Rantepao  
South Sulawesi  
Ph. +62 423 23369



*Traditional Boats*

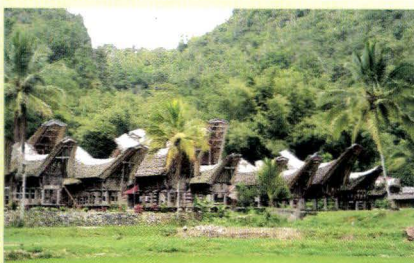


*Toraja's Women Doing a Ritual*



*Maleo Bird*

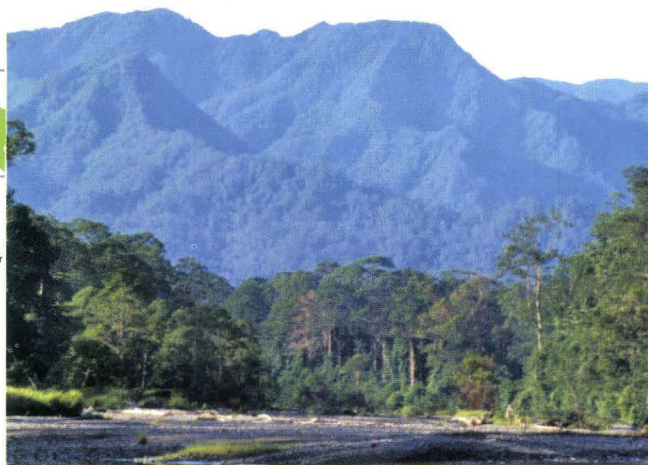
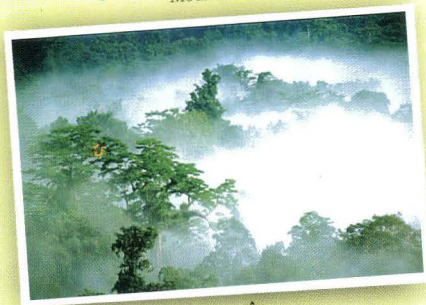
*Toraja Traditional Houses*





# Seram- Sawai

*Mountain and Forest in the Mist*



*Forest and Mountain View*

## Bird Watching with the Ex-Loggers

Seram is the second largest of the “Spice Islands” in Indonesia’s less explored eastern region. On the Northern Coast of Seram, the Sawai (Moslem) and Masihulan (Christian) Villages, live side by side in harmony. Among the attractions are Manusela National Park, traditional villages, treks in the rainforest, and the multitude of indigenous birds and animals, such as the Moluccan, Triton, and Palm cockatoos, Eclectus parrots, Lories, lorikeets and Great Bill parrots, as well as hornbills, Birds of Paradise and exotic pigeons and doves. Some of the world’s most otherworldly coral reefs are only a splash away. According to Toraja mythology, the first ancestors of celestial beings descended from heaven. The majority of the people still follow an ancestral culture called “Aluk Todolo” which governs all traditional ceremonies.





## Location

Southern Sulawesi.



## Access

Get to Ambon, the Capital of Molucca Province, and from there you can choose to go to the town of Amahai, Seram by public bus or rental car (both will board on a ferry), or you can use a speed boat.



## Best season to visit

In the dry season (to), however diving is usually unavailable during the roughest season of April to June.



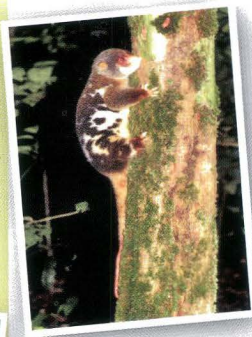
## Contact

Balai Taman Nasional Manusela  
Jalan Kasturi No. 1, Masohi-Central Molucca  
Ph. +62 914 22164  
Fax. +62 914 22165  
[www.balaitnmanusela.org](http://www.balaitnmanusela.org)

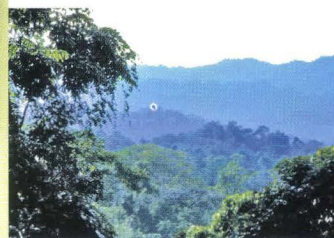
*Cassowari Bird*



*White Cockatoos*



*Spotted Cus-cus*

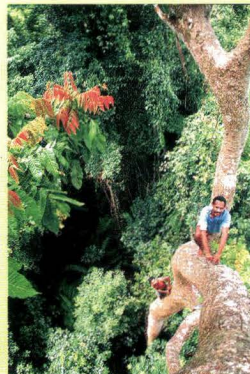


*Forest and Mountain View*

Wallacea Board  
Contact person: Ceisar  
Ph. +62 911 310296  
Mobile: +62 813 43342485  
+62 817 552874



*Coral Reefs and Mountain on Seram*

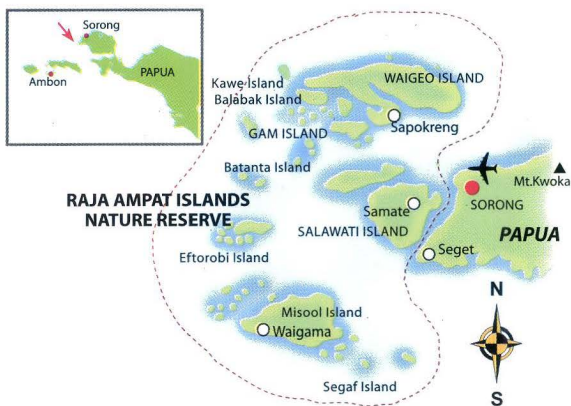
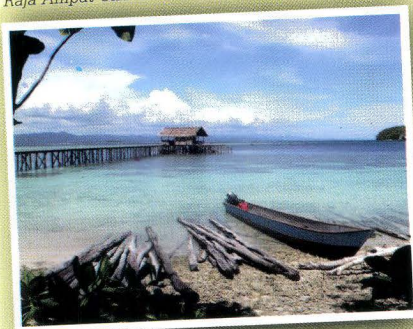


*Native people*



# Raja Ampat Islands

*Raja Ampat Underwater*



*Raja Ampat shore view*

*Raja Ampat Cottages*

## Pearls of the East

Holding the richest variety of species in the world, Raja Ampat has only recently been discovered by scientist to house world's richest reefs systems. The group of islands is situated on the equator and counts more than 600 islands. Today, the area is still virtually unexplored and unknown due to its size. Papua is one of the wildest and least explored dive areas in the world boasting huge schools of fish, tiny seahorses, really pristine corals and islands.





## Location

Western tip of Papua.



## Access

Fly to Sorong on the western tip of Papua and then rent a boat to Raja Ampat Islands.



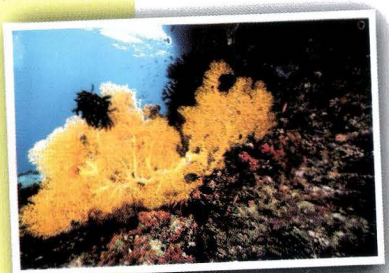
## Best season to visit

May to October, every year.

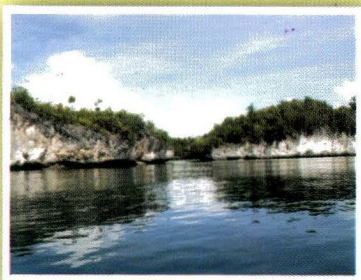


## Contact

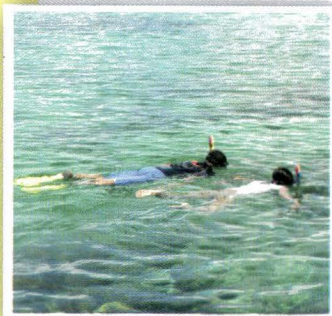
Sorong, Indonesia Office  
Papua Diving  
Ph. +62 411 401660  
Fax. +62 951 325274



*Yellow Seafan*

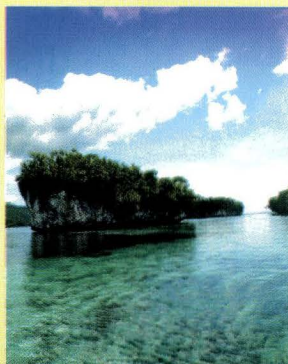


*Raja Ampat Coastal*



*Scuba Divers*

*Clownfish Playing among the Anemone* , *Raja Ampat Coastal*





# 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 12 countries only on the basis of reciprocity. The countries are Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, Philippines, Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR, Chile, Morocco, Peru, Vietnam, and Ecuador.

## VISA ON ARRIVAL

Visa on Arrival has been given to nationals from 63 countries. These are :

- |                    |                   |                     |                                       |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Aljazair        | 17. Finland       | 33. Liechtenstein   | 49. Russia                            |
| 2. Argentina       | 18. France        | 34. Lithuania       | 50. Saudi Arabia                      |
| 3. Australia       | 19. Germany       | 35. Luxemburg       | 51. Slovakia                          |
| 4. Austria         | 20. Great Britain | 36. Malta           | 52. Slovenia                          |
| 5. Bahrain         | 21. Greece        | 37. Maldives        | 53. Spain                             |
| 6. Belgium         | 22. Hungary       | 38. Mexico          | 54. South Afrika                      |
| 7. Brazil          | 23. India         | 39. Monaco          | 55. South Korea                       |
| 8. Bulgaria        | 24. Iran          | 40. The Netherlands | 56. Suriname                          |
| 9. Cambodia        | 25. Ireland       | 41. New Zealand     | 57. Sweden                            |
| 10. Canada         | 26. Iceland       | 42. Norway          | 58. Switzerland                       |
| 11. Czechoslovakia | 27. Italy         | 43. Oman            | 59. The People's<br>Republic of China |
| 12. Cyprus         | 28. Japan         | 44. Panama          | 60. Taiwan                            |
| 13. Denmark        | 29. Kuwait        | 45. Poland          | 61. Tunisia                           |
| 14. Egypt          | 30. Laos PDR      | 46. Portugal        | 62. United States of America          |
| 15. Estonia        | 31. Latvia        | 47. Qatar           | 63. United Arab Emirates              |
| 16. Fiji           | 32. Libya         | 48. Rumania         |                                       |

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.

Entry ports where Visa on Arrival may be issued are the Soekarno-Hatta Airport in Jakarta, Ngurah Rai airport in Bali, Polonia Airport in Medan, Sultan Syarif Kasim Airport in Pekanbaru, Tabing Airport in Padang, Juanda Airport in Surabaya and Sam Ratulangi in Manado.

While authorized seaports are at Batam, the Sekupang, Batuampar, Nongsa and Marina, Teluk Sinimba, Bandar Intan, Tanali Lagoi and Banda Sri udana Labon in the Riau Archipelago, Sri Bintan Pura in Tanjung pinang, Belawan and Sibolga in North Sumatera, 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.




# INDONESIA Additional Information

This additional information can help you to enjoy more comfortable vacation during your visit to Indonesia. Please give more attention to electronic goods you bring due to difference possibilities of electricity voltage and plug with your origin country. Don't forget to check all your personal identification and travel documents need to fulfill the travel formalities. Banks and or money changers are easy to find in most places in every city to get the Indonesia Rupiah in all nominals you need.

## National Flag




## Immigration Card

<b>ARRIVAL CARD</b>		RI 2 0002553001
Please write clearly - use block letters. * - Put a check mark (✓) in the suitable box.		
FULL NAME (as appears in Passport)		
NATIONALITY		SEX <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MALE <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE
PLACE OF BIRTH		
DATE OF BIRTH (DD-MM-YYYY)		
PASSPORT NUMBER		
PLACE OF ISSUE		
DATE OF EXPIRY (DD-MM-YYYY)		
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE		
LAST PLACE / PORT OF EMBARKATION		

(2)

FLIGHT NO. VESSEL NAME VEHICLE REG. NO.	
OCCUPATION*	
Professional Technical	Student
Management Administration	Housewife
Sales/Clerical	Others
PURPOSE OF VISIT*	
Business	Education
Official mission	Leisure
Convention	Others
Holiday Visiting friends relatives	
ACCOMMODATION*	
Hotel	Apartment
Residence of friends relatives	Others
INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY	
Days	
ADDRESS IN INDONESIA	
FOR OFFICIAL USE	
RVKS	ATAS
VS	AK
PASSENGER SIGNATURE	

(3)

<b>DEPARTURE CARD</b>		RI 2 0002553001
Please write clearly - use block letters. * - Put a check mark (✓) in the suitable box.		
FULL NAME (as appears in Passport)		
NATIONALITY		SEX <input type="checkbox"/> MALE <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE
PASSPORT NUMBER		
PLACE OF ISSUE		
DATE OF EXPIRY (DD-MM-YYYY)		
IMMEDIATE DESTINATION		
FLIGHT NO. VESSEL NAME VEHICLE REG. NO.		

(4)



# VISIT INDONESIA REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES

## JAPAN

Visit Indonesia Representative Office-1  
707 Win - Yotsuya, 2-18 Sumiyoshi-cho  
Shinjyuku-ku, Tokyo 162-0065, Japan  
Phone : 03-5363-0137  
Fax: 03-3353-8521  
e-mail: narita@vmc-j.net  
www.visitindonesia.jp  
Contact Person : Mr. Tadahiko Narito

Visit Indonesia Representative Office-2  
New Tokyo Building 3-3-1, Marunouchi,  
Choyida-ku, Tokyo 100-0005, Japan  
Phone : 03 3240 6151  
Fax: 03 3240 6150  
e-mail : narita@vmc-j-net

## HONGKONG

10/F, Tung Ming Building,  
40 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong  
Phone : 852 2524 3233  
Fax: 852 2845 9560  
e-mail: bennypc@netvigador.com  
benny@pacific-leisure.com.hk  
www.visit-indonesia.cn  
Contact Person: Mr. Benny Wong

## THE PEOPLE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

27/F, Song Dang Hotel  
120 Liu Hua Road, 510016, Guangzhou,  
Guangdong, P.R. China  
Phone : 8620 - 61130706  
Fax: 8620-61130709  
e-mail: bidadari\_mia@hotmail.com  
Contact Person: Ms. Mia Lioe

## AUSTRALIA

Level 5, 68 Alfred Street, Milson Point  
NSW 2061, Australia  
PO Box 365, MILSONS POINT NSW 1565  
Phone : 02 9959 4277,  
Fax : 02 9929 4543  
e-mail: ldyer@integra-tm.co.au  
www.visit-indonesia.co.au  
Contact Person : Ms. Leanne Dyer

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### POLA

P5 (BR), P8 (T), P18 (T), P19 (CR), P22 (T), P23 (CL), P23 (BL), P24 (T), P24 (C), P25 (CL), P28 (C), P33 (T), P33 (TC), P34 (C), P37 (BL), P40 (C), P42 (T), P42 (C), P43 (T), P43 (CL), P43 (C), P43 (CR), P43 (BL), P43 (BR), P45 (TQ), P45 (CL), P45 (BL), P45 (BR), P48 (T), P48 (C), P49 (TC), P49 (CL), P49 (C), P49 (CR), P50 (T), P50 (C), P51 (T), P51 (TC), P51 (C), P51 (CR), P51 (BR), P52 (T), P52 (C), P53 (T), P53 (CL), P53 (BL), P53 (BC), P53 (BR), P56 (T), P60 (T), P60 (CL), P60 (CR), P61 (T), P61 (CL), P61 (CR), P61 (BL), P61 (BR)

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P7 (CR), P8 (C), P9 (T), P9 (CR), P9 (BL), P12 (T), P12 (C), P13 (T), P13 (CL), P13 (C), P13 (CR), P14 (T), P15 (BR), P16 (T), P16 (C), P17 (BL), P17 (BC), P17 (BR), P18 (C), P19 (TC), P19 (BL), P19 (BR), P20 (C), P22 (C), P23 (T), P23 (C), P23 (CR), P23 (BR), P25 (T), P26 (T), P27 (T), P27 (TC), P27 (C), P27 (BL), P32 (T), P32 (C), P33 (CL), P33 (C), P33 (BL), P33 (BR), P36 (T), P36 (C), P37 (TR), P37 (CR), P37 (BL), P38 (T), P38 (C), P39 (T), P39 (CL), P39 (CR), P39 (BR), P40 (TL), P40 (TR), P41 (T), P41 (CL), P41 (CR), P41 (BL), P41 (BC), P44 (T), P44 (C), P44 (B), P49 (T), P49 (BL), P49 (BR), P51 (CL), P54 (T), P54 (C), P55 (T), P55 (CL), P55 (CR), P55 (C), P55 (BL), P55 (BC), P55 (BR), P57 (T), P57 (TC), P57 (CL), P57 (C), P57 (CR), P57 (BL), P57 (BR), P58 (T), P58 (C), P59 (T), P59 (CR), P59 (C), P59 (CR), P59 (BL), P59 (BR)).

### ALAIN COMPOST

P4 (T), P4 (C), P5 (TR), P5 (C), P5 (CR), P5 (BL), P6 (T), P6 (C), P7 (TR), P7 (CL), P7 (C), P7 (BL), P7 (BR), P10 (T), P10 (C), P11 (T), P11 (C), P11 (CR), P11 (BL), P13 (BL), P14 (C), P15 (T), P15 (CL), P15 (CR), P15 (BL), P17 (TC), P17 (CL), P17 (CR), P19 (T), P19 (CL), P20 (T), P21 (T), P21 (CL), P21 (C), P21 (CR), P21 (BL), P21 (BR), P26 (C), P27 (CL), P28 (TL), P28 (TR), P29 (T), P29 (CL), P29 (C), P29 (CR), P29 (BL), P29 (BR), P30 (T), P30 (C), P31 (CL), P31 (CR), P31 (BL), P33 (CR), P43 (T), P35 (T), P35 (CL), P35 (TC), P35 (CR), P35 (BL), P36 (BR), P41 (BR), P46 (T), P47 (T), P47 (IC), P47 (CL), P47 (C), P47 (CR), P47 (BR).

### FADIL

P9 (CL)

### FLICKR

Rana Piplens : P27 (CR)

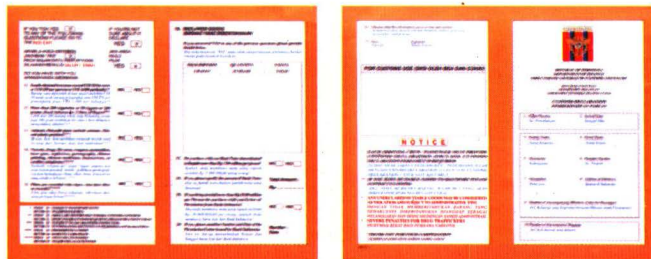
Josepmn : P25 (BL), P25 (25)

Lipkee : P44 (C), P45 (BL)

Chandra Hadi : P45 (C)



## Custom Card



## Electricity



## Currency

Indonesia currency is Rupiah and symbolized with Rp.



Rp 100,000



Rp 50,000



Rp 20,000



Rp 10,000



Rp 5,000



Rp 2,000







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