



Ministry of Environment and Forestry



Development
Partnership
People's Prosperity

THE MAGNIFICENT SEVEN: INDONESIA'S MARINE NATIONAL PARKS



the Magnificent Seven: Indonesia's Marine National Parks



Photo: Suhodo Kartarahardja

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- Wakatobi National Park
- Kepulauan Togean National Park
- Taka Bonerate National Park
- Kepulauan Seribu National Park
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Disclaimer: The analysis and content of this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia and the United Nations Development Programme. The book is an independent publication commissioned by MoEF and UNDP



Photo: Abdul Wahib Situmorang



Photo: Fadly Makmur

PREFACE

Indonesia's marine biodiversity is an invaluable asset not only for Indonesians, but also the world. It contributes significantly to our economic prosperity and overall quality of life. As the world's largest archipelagic state, our culture is rooted in the oceans and seas, and we depend on them for much of our wealth and security. To protect these natural resources, the seven magnificent marine national parks; Kepulauan Seribu National Park, Karimunjawa National Park, Wakatobi National Park, Bunaken National Park, Kepulauan Togean National Park, Taka Bonerate National Park and Teluk Cenderawasih National Park, are managed with the leadership of Ministry of Environment and Forestry together, with coordination across relevant ministries and agencies.

The total area of the seven parks is 4 million hectares, each with their own uniqueness, beauty and allure. Teluk Cenderawasih National Park offers and guarantees the existence of whale sharks at least 5 meters long playing in the park area. In Taka Bonerate, there are lots of tamed, baby black tip-sharks along the coastline. Kepulauan Togean is home to the stingless jellyfish species which allows visitors to freely swim among them. If one wants to see hawksbill turtles, Kepulauan Seribu National Park has its own preservation program for endangered species. Besides their famous marine ecosystem, Karimunjawa National Park also has a lush mangrove forest perfect for 2km treks. In Bunaken National Park, black tip sharks can be found in between the corals, and moreover, Wakatobi National Park has the most stunning and one of the largest, marine biodiversities in the world.

This photography book is meant to show the world the beauty of these seven, relatively unknown marine national parks. It is our hope that the images will inspire all to work together and preserve these parks, so that future generations can see the magnificence of their motherland.

Jakarta, March 24th 2017

Photo: Pandu Wijaya



Wisdom Quotes

Joko Widodo, The President of the Republic of Indonesia

“

Let's preserve our biodiversity!

On Gerakan Nasional Penyelamatan Tumbuhan dan Satwa Liar,
Kepulauan Seribu National Park, April 14th 2016.



Photo: Asri



Photo: Maria Hattya Karienova





Photo: Maria Hattya Karienova



Photo: Abdul Wahib Situmorang



Photo: Abdul Wahib Situmorang

Wisdom Quotes

Arief Yahya, The Minister of Tourism

“

— — — — —
Tourism development and environment management is like two sides of the coin, complement to one another, it also become the attractiveness and charm to the tourists. The more sustain, the more prosperous.
— — — — —

On World Tourism Day and Hari Kepariwisata Nasional Opening Speech, September 23rd 2015





Photo: Abdul Wahib Situmorang



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25 Wakatobi National Park SOUTH EAST SULAWESI





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DKI JAKARTA

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Photographer (208)

Head of National Park (206)

Supporting Contributor (211)

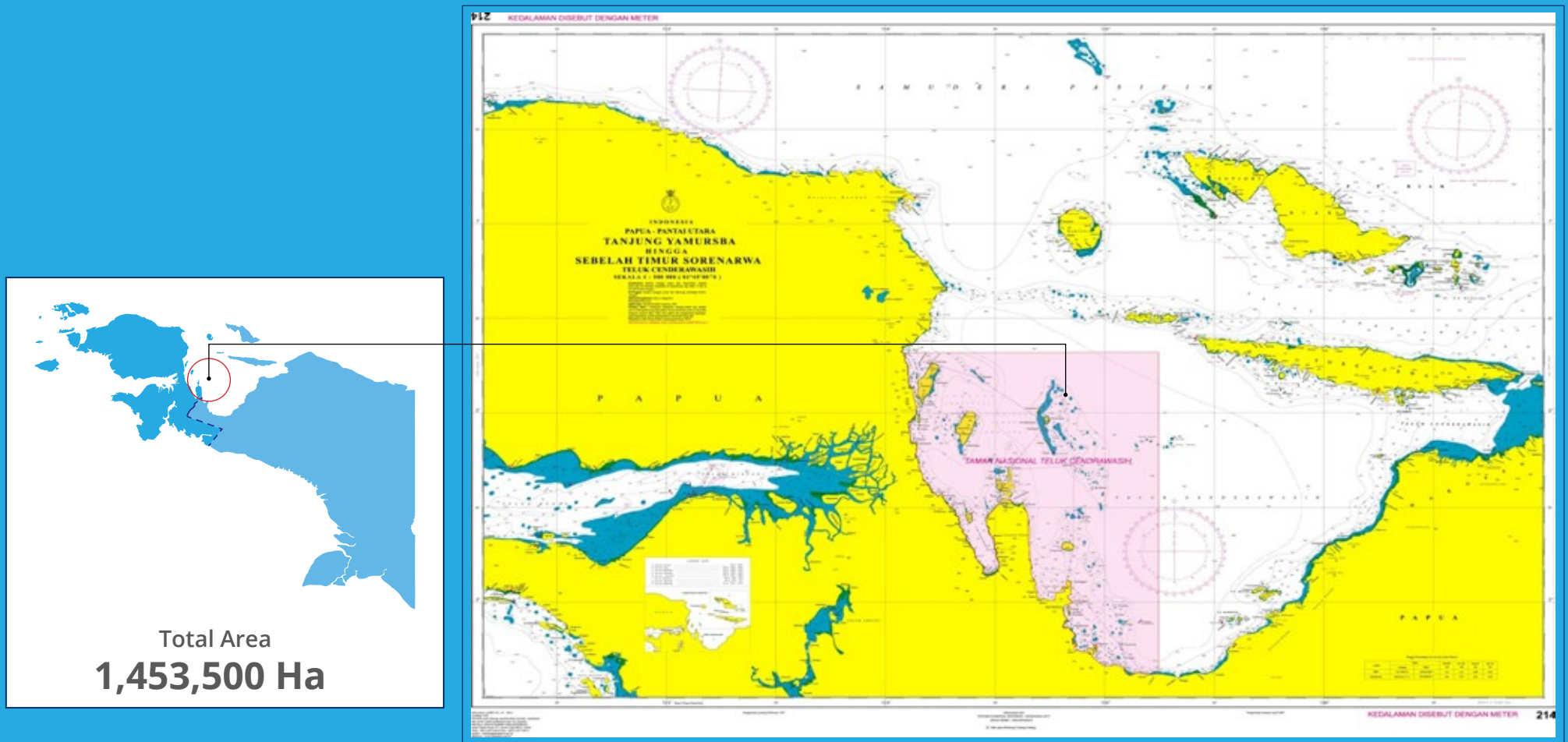


Teluk Cenderawasih National Park

PAPUA & WEST PAPUA



MAP OF TELUK CENDERAWASIH NATIONAL PARK



IDEAL SEASON TO VISIT

January - August



ACCESSIBILITY

Jakarta–Manokwari



Manokwari–Pulau Rumberpon



Manokwari–Ransiki



Ransiki–Pulau Rumberpon



Teluk Cenderawasih National Park Head Office

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WISDOM QUOTES

from the Local of Teluk Cenderawasih National Park

“



Only in Indonesia that you are able to see Whale Sharks every day. Please come to Teluk Cenderawasih National Park and swim with the biggest fish in the world

Ben Gurion Saroy, Head of Teluk Cenderawasih National Park Office



Whale Sharks (*Rhincodon typus*), the charismatic sea creatures of Teluk Cenderawasih National Park, are sadly on the verge of extinction. They are now listed as one of Indonesia's protected species. However, approximately 126 whale sharks can be found at Teluk Cenderawasih National Park.

Whale sharks grow from 5.5 meters up to 10 meters, averaging 18.7 tonnes in weight.

Photo : Mulyadi (TN Teluk Cenderawasih)

In Teluk Cenderawasih National Park, whale sharks swim close to floating platforms fishermen use to catch small-sized fish including Mackerel and Slipjack Tuna. Fishermen feed the whale sharks, while benefiting from local visitors who want to swim with them.

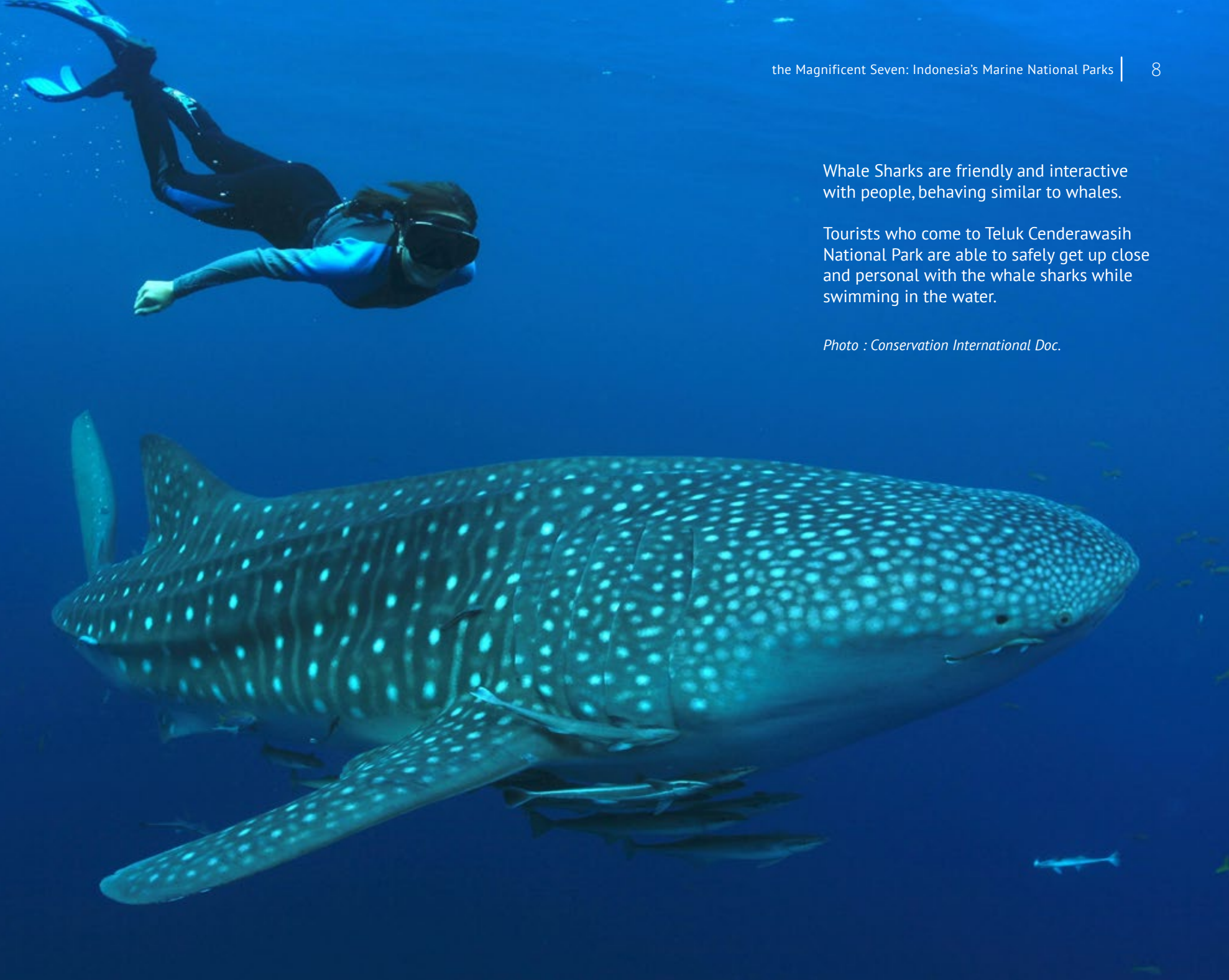
Photo : Conservation International Doc.



Whale Sharks are friendly and interactive with people, behaving similar to whales.

Tourists who come to Teluk Cenderawasih National Park are able to safely get up close and personal with the whale sharks while swimming in the water.

Photo : Conservation International Doc.



Many species of fish can be found in the waters of Teluk Cenderawasih National Park. Fish with bright, beautiful colors, such as this one photographed are common.

Photo : Mulyadi (TN Teluk Cenderawasih)



Known as the most intelligent invertebrate, the octopus is known for its problem-solving ability for survival. The octopus prefers to live in the coral reef.

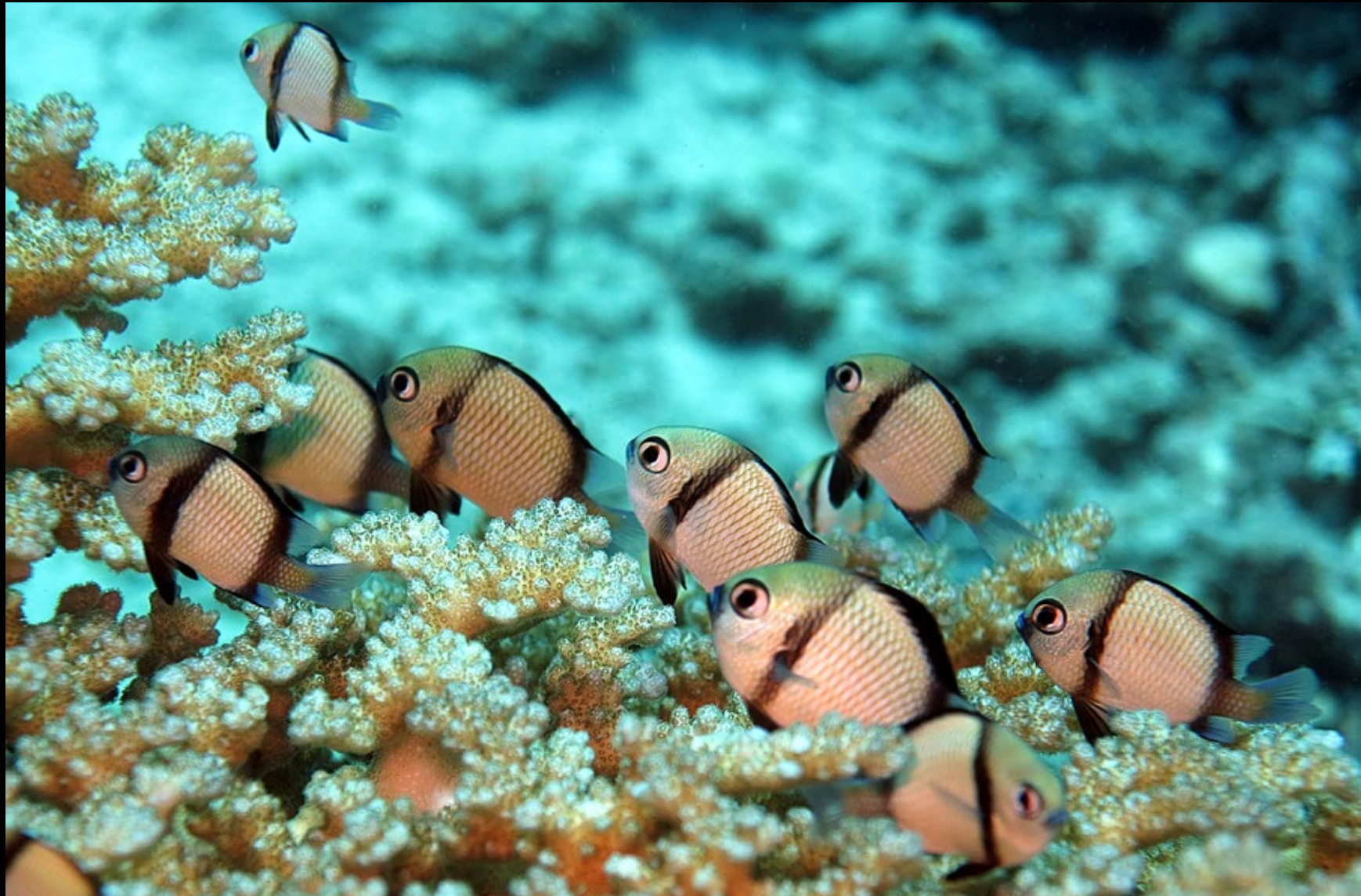
Photo : Teluk Cenderawasih National Park Doc.





Schools of barracuda (*Sphyraena barracuda*) swim through waters of Teluk Cenderawasih National Park. Barracuda are a valuable fish and need to be protected as they are sold and eaten by local communities.

Photo : Mulyadi (TN Teluk Cenderawasih)

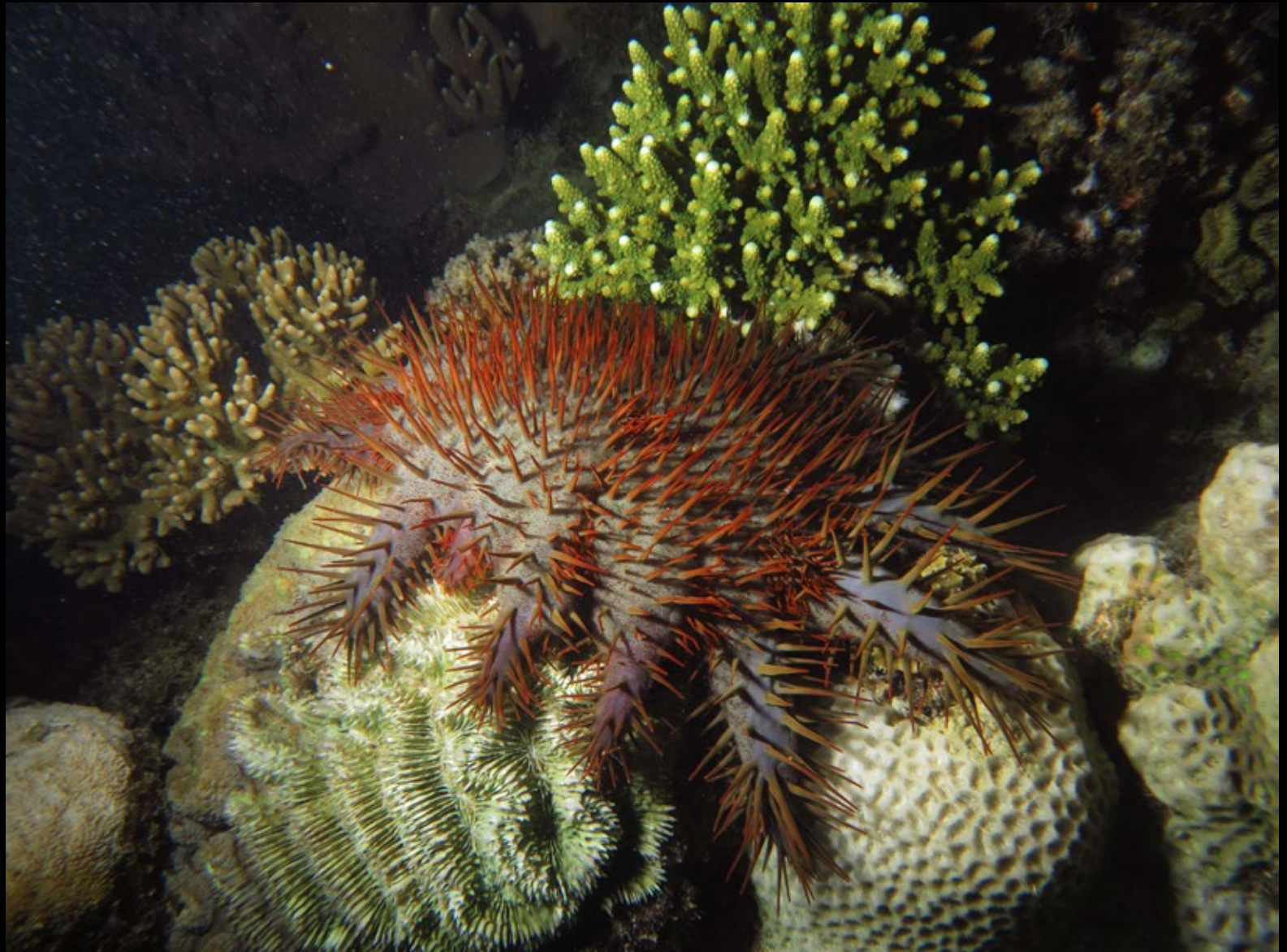


A school of tropical fish swim through the coral reef of Teluk Cenderawasih National Park.

Photo : Mulyadi (TN Teluk Cenderawasih)

Crown-of-thorns Starfish (*acanthaster planci*) is a species of starfish which feasts on hard corals. Although it is an interesting species for observant divers, they can be detrimental to the underwater environment.

Photo : Mulyadi (TN Teluk Cenderawasih)





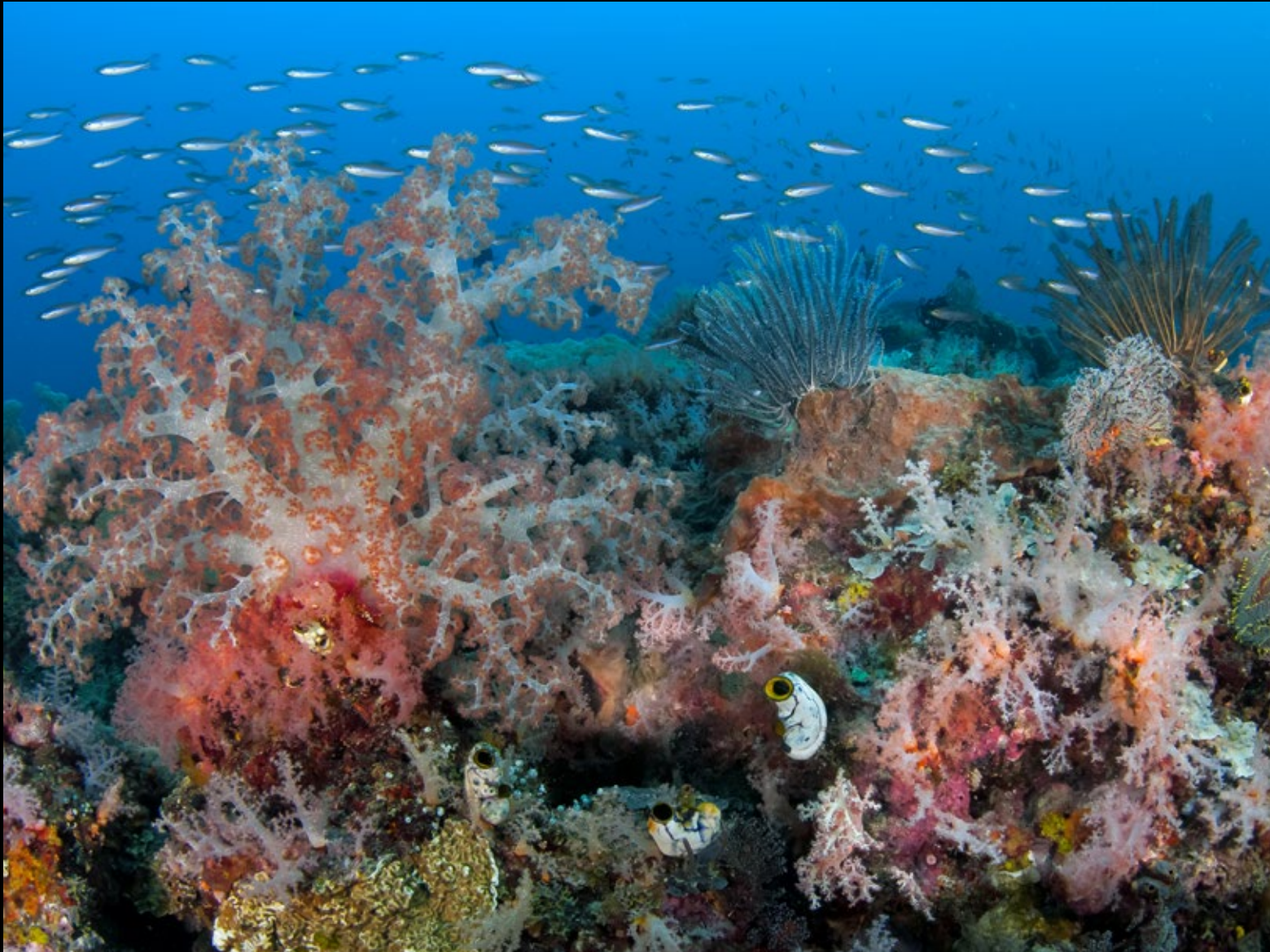
Areas along the shore of Teluk Cenderawasih National Park provides shelter to a few species of sea turtles. This provides protection for their eggs during breeding season.

Photo : Mulyadi (TN Teluk Cenderawasih)

Teluk Cenderawasih National Park is home to around 150 recorded coral species, spreading throughout the whole 80,000 hectares of water of the park.

Photo : Mulyadi (TN Teluk Cenderawasih)





The well-preserved coral reef at Teluk Cenderawasih National Park provides shelter to more than 950 different species of fish.

Photo : Mulyadi (TN Teluk Cenderawasih)

Depending on the season, large groups of small fish gather around the shores. They then become food for the large fish in the deeper waters. Small fish have a big impact on the health of the ocean's ecosystem.

Photo : Mulyadi (TN Teluk Cenderawasih)





Even mangrove tree roots underwater are home to some of the Park's marine life.

Photo : Mulyadi (TN Teluk Cenderawasih)

'Telaga Karundauni' translates to 'Leaf Mat Lake'. The leaves surrounding the lake are often crafted by the local community into mats. The lake is located to the east of Purup Island.

Photo : Ran Ogistira





Nusrowi Island, translates to “recently found”. According to the local communities of the island, Nusrowi Island means the island that is newly discovered. It is located on the west side of Rumberpon Island.

Photo : Ran Ogistira

The sun rises over Isenebuai village, located south of Rumberpon district's capital.

Photo : Ran Ogistira





The *Tapapai* fishermen from the *Yomakan Village* of the Rumberpon District are directly supervised under Teluk Cenderawasih's Main Office, the WWF, and Teluk Wondama's Department of Marine and Fishery. Here they are conducting coral transplantaion efforts.

Photo : Mulyadi (TN Teluk Cenderawasih)

Sunsets over Teluk Cenderawasih National Park make coastlines a perfect spot for photographers.

Photo: Mulyadi (TN Teluk Cenderawasih)



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Wakatobi National Park

SOUTH EAST SULAWESI



IDEAL SEASON TO VISIT

April - June & October - December



ACCESSIBILITY

Jakarta–Kendari



±2hours 55 minutes

Makassar–Bau–bau



±1hours

Kendari–Wakatobi/Pulau Wangi–wangi

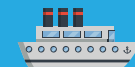


45 minutes

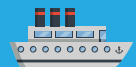


± 12 hours

Wangi–wangi–Kaledupa Wangi–wangi–Tomia



±2 hours



±2 hours



Wakatobi National Park Office

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WISDOM QUOTES

from Locals of Wakatobi National Park



“

Our vision is to realize Wakatobi as a prosperous and competitive maritime district and in order to enforce the vision, marine conservation is a necessity. The values of conservation must be manifested by everyone in Wakatobi, both in mind, character, as well as philosophy of daily life.

~~~~~  
**Arhawi**, The Regent of Wakatobi district



“

"The sea is the place where we were born, where we live, where we die. Attitudes that do not know one's self, is when we do not have sincere love for our sea."

~~~~~  
Abdul Gafur, Leader of Bajau Family Community Group



“

"The Sama/Bajau people recognizes the sea as a member of their family, hence it is appropriate that we have to protect and maintain its permanence"

~~~~~  
**Abdul Manan**, the President of the Communion of Bajau Family Indonesia



“

Osama mansuana ako tadumagae amotika, temotika temamo nini tealamu, "tewuta omonini", "teuwu omotembe", meaning: Our ancestors have told us to preserve so that the earth (soil) becomes cold and fertile, yielding fruitful harvest for farmers, and expanding number of springs without decline, and keeping the water fresh.

~~~~~  
La Ode Usman Baga, Leader of Mandati Besar Indigenous Community



“

Malingu mia malapolalu tesabara togo naumawae tebala, meaning: Whoever attempts to plunder natural resources and destroy environment will be struck by disaster

~~~~~  
**La Ode Muhammad Ali**, (Meantu'u Liya), Leader of Liya Indigenous Community



“

Then, I was able to catch 50 groupers or red groupers a day while out fishing, now I would be really happy only catching 5 every time I set out

~~~~~  
Tono, a local fisherman of the base of Mola Village



Different kinds of large-sized sea fans are quite abundant in the waters of Wakatobi National Park.

Photo: Bondet



The stretch of coral reef in Wakatobi National Park, provides a habitat for different kinds of organisms living under water and also provides the local community with environmental and economic service.

Photo: Ayub Polii



Wide and large-sized Rose Corals can be found around the Marimabuk Dive Spot at Tomia Island around the Wakatobi National Park region.

Photo: Bondet



Visually similar to what seem like red roses, encountering these particular corals will make you feel like you are looking at an underwater flower garden.

Photo : Simon Onggo

A school of barracudas advancing through the waters of Wakatobi.

Photo: Hendrawan



These set of small fish with their unique color patters are just another component to Wakatobi's under water charm, which will surely amuse your diving experience.

Photo: Kartika Dewi Suardana





The carnivorous Grey Reef Shark (*Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos*) spends time around Wakatobi's reef as it awaits for its next prey.

Photo: Muljadi Pinneng Sulungbudi

The under water world at Wakatobi National Park is full of sea life, most of which roam around the healthy coral reef of Wakatobi National Park. One of them, is like this particular type of crab that can be found crawling around in between the corals.

This is the perfect object for those who have an interest in macro-photography, while diving down into the deep seaworld.

Photo: Kartika Dewi Suardana





This egg-like soft coral is the habitat to the very small Bubble Coral Shrimp (*Vir philippinensis*). This particular shrimp can only be found hanging around egg corals.

Photo: Abdul Wahib Situmorang

Wakatobi National Park is one of the few other parks that is home to various kinds of nudibranch, each very colourful and alluring in their own way.

Photo: Abdul Wahib Situmorang



Common Lionfish (*Pterois volitans*), with its distinctive colour patterns, this shot beautifully contrasts the lion fish in the midst of the bright-blue oceanic scenery.

Photo: Hendrawan



An artifact of a giant clam on top of the reef somewhere in Wakatobi National Park. This shows how vast the area of the waters at Wakatobi was long ago. It also shows us a lesson of how aquatic areas will be lost and eventually turn into land if we do not put out an effort to take care of our local and global environment together.

Photo: Kartika Dewi Suardana





Sea turtles keep their eggs within the sands of the beach, where later the hatchlings, or as the locals call them '*Tukik*', will try to drag themselves into the ocean, away from the threat of predators on land.

Photo: Simon Onggo

Fish has its economic value as the main source of income for the locals at Wakatobi. In order to maintain the sufficient supply of fish, the internal zones and the protected areas of the park has to be preserved. With this, the fish would be able to breed and the excess to be caught to satisfy the demands of the local market.

Photo: Abdul Wahib Situmorang





These handmade goggles, that are also called as “*Carungmeng*”, crafted by the Bajo Tribe out of wood, glass, and rubber, then tied together by wooden cords.

Try it and guaranteed that they will fit you. A speciality of Wakatobi for the visitors to bring something back with them.

Photo: Abdul Wahib Situmorang

A cortege of the Kabuenga tradition, where the Wakatobi community gather all the youth that are yet to be married together. In hope that sparks of love will light up amongst them and carry them to the stage of marriage.

Photo: Simon Onggo





The Banka tradition known as “*Mbule-mbule*”, a ritual done by Wakatobi’s local community, offering their produce from the land to the sea as a way to show gratification and prevention of any natural disasters.

Photo: Simon Onggo





A small house on stilts in the middle of the waters, a temporary place for the fishermen to sometimes unload their catch or even rest for the whole day before going back to shore.

These houses are portable, and can be quickly taken down, and rebuilt somewhere else.

Photo: Ayub Polii



A boy from Wakatobi's local community rowing his "*Sampan*" above Wakatobi National Park's crystal clear-blue waters.

Photo: Hendrawan



This particular Mangrove (*Rhizophora mucronate*), is one of 21 kinds of mangrove trees planted around the whole area of Wakatobi National Park.

These mangroves have beneficial uses for the ecosystem as it naturally filters the water and also hold the shelter for many fish, shrimps, and crabs.

Photo: Hendrawan



Members of the Bajo Sampela tribe.

Photo: Hendrawan



Hoga Island, located within the second management area of the national park

Photo: Hendrawan



Stationed near the shores, these yachts came from outside of Indonesia to Wakatobi to participate in the Sail Komodo event.

Photo: Simon Onggo



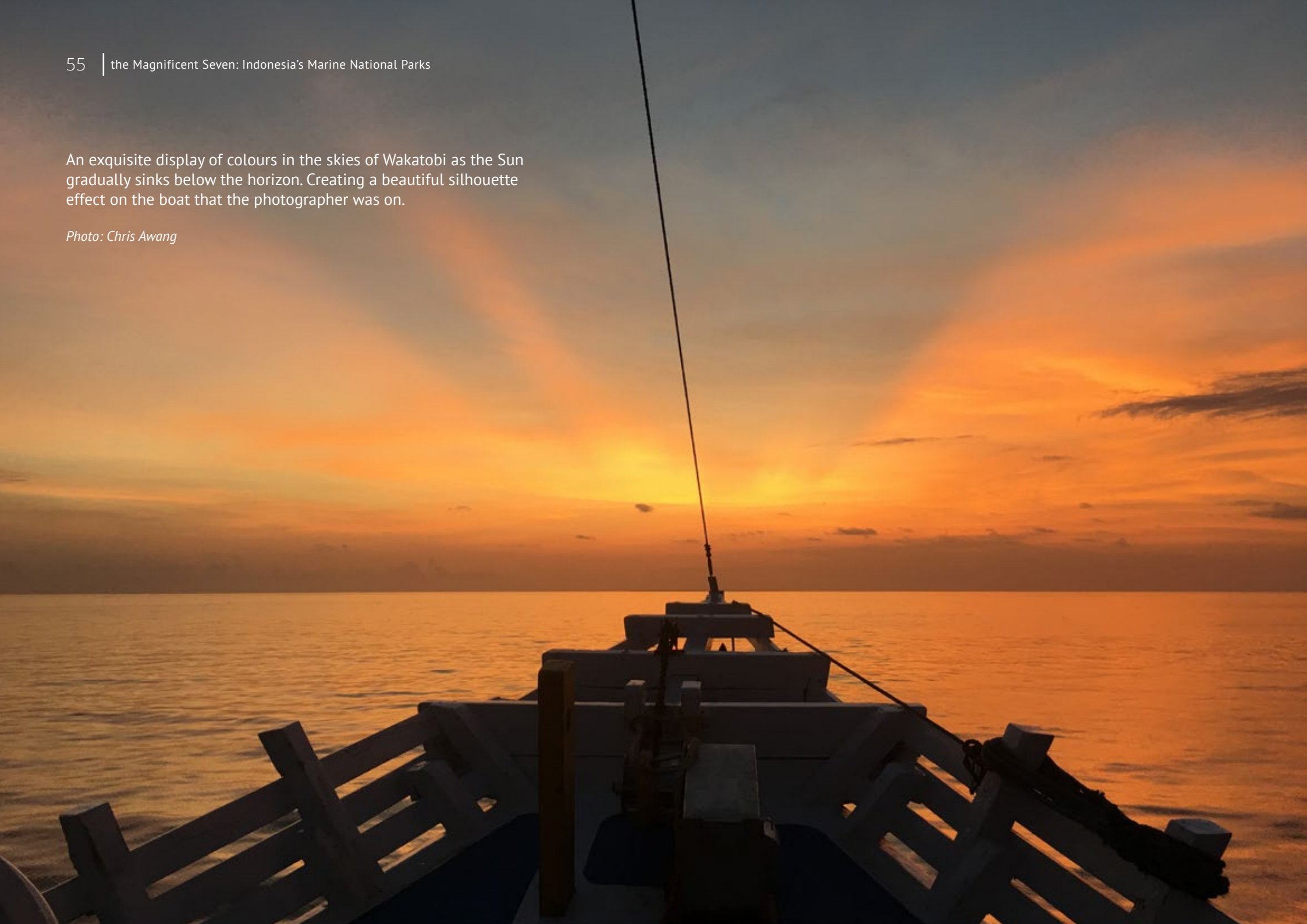
Numerous spots that are located ideally around Wakatobi National Park for you to be able to witness sunsets as well as the daily activities of the locals throughout the day.

This photo was taken at Wangi-Wangi Island, showing the relation between a local fisherman and the sea.

Photo: Abdul Wahib Situmorang

An exquisite display of colours in the skies of Wakatobi as the Sun gradually sinks below the horizon. Creating a beautiful silhouette effect on the boat that the photographer was on.

Photo: Chris Awang



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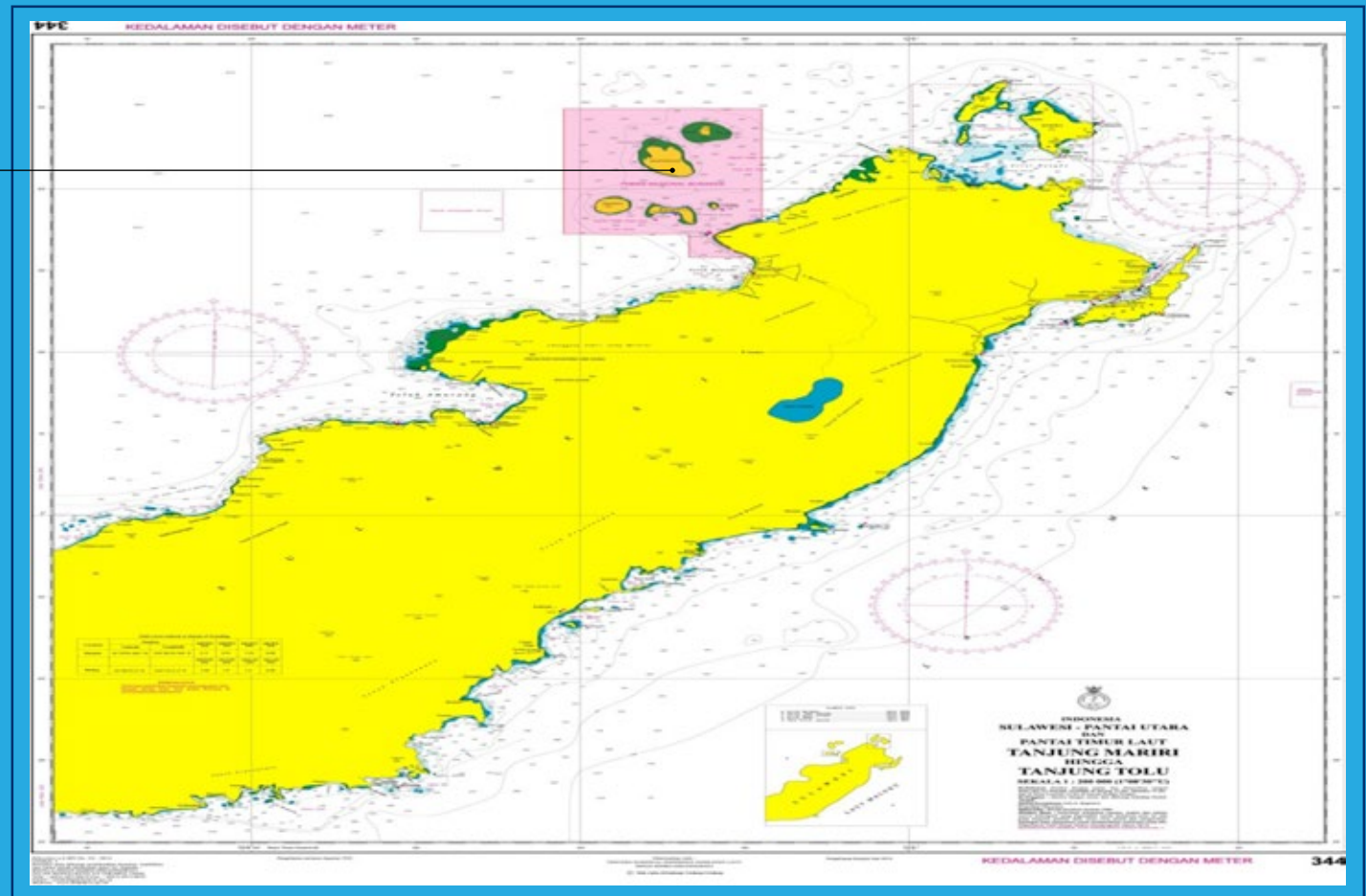
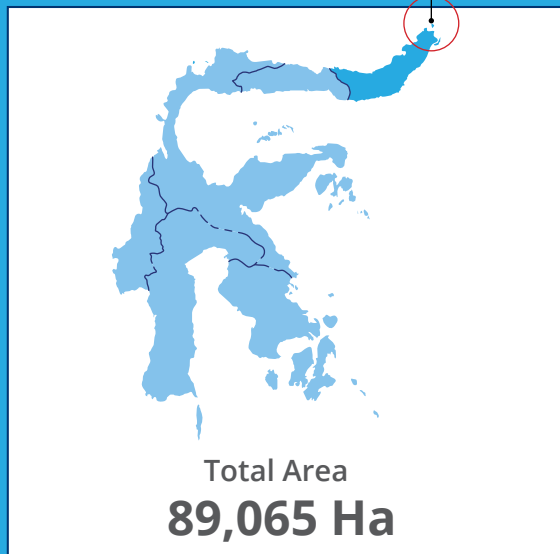
Bunaken National Park

NORTH SULAWESI





MAP OF BUNAKEN NATIONAL PARK



IDEAL SEASON TO VISIT

May - August



ACCESSIBILITY

Jakarta–Manado



±3 hours 30 minutes

Manado–Pantai Liang Pulau Bunaken



45 minutes

Manado–Pulau Manado



60 minutes



Bunaken National Park Office

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WISDOM QUOTES

from Locals of Bunaken National Park



“

Bunaken ought to be the role model in the success of North Sulawesi's ecotourism sector.

Olly Dondokambey, the Governor of North Sulawesi



“

“Piara, Ambe, Jaga (Preserve, Take, Protect), meaning: it is the policy in the merging of the fish catchment area and the no fishing area that are managed by the fishermen group”.

Sem Sambur, Head of “Cahaya Tatapaan” Fishermen Group in Popareng Village



The Green Sea Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), one marine life that often could be found while diving underwater.

As a result of the good condition of the reef at a number of diving spots, they have become the habitat to many of the marine life.

Photo: Suhodo Kartarahardja

Tridacna gigas, otherwise known as the Giant Clam, is one species that is protected by the world community. Nowadays these giant clams are quite rare, though they used to be abundant long ago.

Unfortunately, giant clams tend to get stolen since their value is quite high. Though, it could truly have been an attraction for underwater enthusiasts.

Photo: Suhodo Kartarahardja





White Tip Reef Sharks (*Triaenodon obesus*) are one of the underwater icons of Bunaken National Park.

They choose their habitat in between the coral reefs, as their name suggests. Sadly however, their numbers are gradually falling, as they are illegally fished for their fins.

Photo: Suhodo Kartarahardja

Bunaken National Park also has its share of different kinds of endemic and colorful fish. The Juvenile Barramundi Cod (*Chromileptes altivelis*) is very easy to be spotted during your underwater dive due to its distinctive spots on its white body.

Photo: Suhodo Kartarahardja





The Turkey Moray (*Gymnothorax meleagris*) is another marine organism that attracts the divers at Bunaken National Park. Here, one is hiding in between the cracks of the reef, demonstrating how it hunts for food.

Photo: Suhodo Kartarahardja

Bearded Scorpion fish (*Scorpaenopsis barbata*), having a body that could camouflage well amongst the rocky reef, makes this fish the perfect ambush predator.

They could be found in waters that are at least 30 m deep, but be careful when you encounter them, as they are one of the most venomous fish there are in Bunaken National Park.

Photo: Yuyun Saepul Uyun





Greasy Rock Cod (*Epinephelus tauvina*), these spotted fish could grow to a maximum length of about 107 cm, and this type of fish likes to hang around in areas where the waters are mostly clear around the coral reef.

Photo: Yuyun Saepul Uyun

A collection of peculiar looking and yet fascinating coral reef fish plays a part in embellishing the undersea world of Bunaken National Park.

Like this Black Leaf Scorpionfish (*Taenianotus triacanthus*), roaming around the clear blue waters of Bunaken.

Photo: Yuyun Saepul Uyun





This set of fish in the photo, is about one out of the 90 species of fish that inhabits the coral reefs in Bunaken National Park.

These small fish that were made famous by the animated film Finding Nemo is commonly known as the Clownfish, or the Anemonefish (*Amphiprion percula*) due to the fact that it lives in between the sea anemone. They could be easily found at Bunaken National Park.

Photo: Abdul Wahib Situmorang

The Spiny Sea Horse (*Hippocampus histrix*) is a type of fish that consumes small crustaceans. It has the ability to wrap its tail around plants like eelgrass to prevent itself from getting carried away by the stream.

The seahorse could often be found near areas covered with coral reef in Bunaken National Park.

Photo: Pandu Wijaya





Bunaken National Park is also the home to a few different kinds of Nudibranchs with their unique and vibrant color patterns.

With their sizes ranging from 6 millimeters to about 31 centimeters, they usually match their shapes and sizes to their surroundings, making them truly unique.

Photo: Abdul Wahib Situmorang

School of Bat Fish (*Platax teira*) are often very easy to find at a few of the diving spots at Bunaken National Park. These fish always move around the waters together with their family and form up their own groups.

Photo: Suhodo Kartarahardja





These Rose Corals are still fairly easy to find at a few diving spots in Bunaken due to the fact that they are mostly still in good condition.

Photo: Suhodo Kartarahardja

As part of the 30 meter diving procedure, it is essential to have a spare oxygen tank ready. Injuries often happen during a 30 meter dive, as divers tend to be under water longer than usual and may not be able to carry enough oxygen for a full safety stop.

This dive spot in Bunaken uses a rope to lower a spare tank as part of the diving activity.

Photo: Suhodo Kartarahardja



Huge soft corals are part of the Bunaken National Park's under water ecosystem. With its crystal clear waters, the soft corals are able to grow and develop wonderfully well. It also indicates how healthy a sea's ecosystem is.

Photo: Suhodo Kartarahardja



There are different kinds of under water flora at Bunaken National Park that are in good condition. With the high visibility under water, not only the divers, but also the snorkeling tourists would be quite satisfied with the beauty that Bunaken National Park's under water sea world could offer.

Photo: Suhodo Kartarahardja





Bunaken also has a diving spot with a shipwreck. One of which used to be a trading vessel owned by the Dutch, that was later sunk down by a warship.

This vessel could only be seen 26 to 38 meters deep from the bottom. Now, it is completely covered by soft corals and other marine life.

Photo: Suhodo Kartarahardja

Besides the beauty of the underwater nature, Bunaken National Park also offers the astonishing allure that the land also possesses.

Bunaken National Park often holds ecotourism activities to utilize the beauty of the surrounding nature, enhanced by the effort of transplantations.

Photo: Yuyun Saepul Uyun





While visiting Bunaken National Park, in certain times, you would be able to witness a traditional dance performance of Bunaken's local community.

One of them is the Kabasaran Dance, particularly a war dance that is now performed to greet visitors at Bunaken National Park.

Photo: Gatot Santoso

Witness sunsets as you lay back somewhere on the sands of Bunaken's beaches, it often becomes one of the highlights of most visitors' trip to Bunaken.

Photo: Yuyun Saepul Uyun



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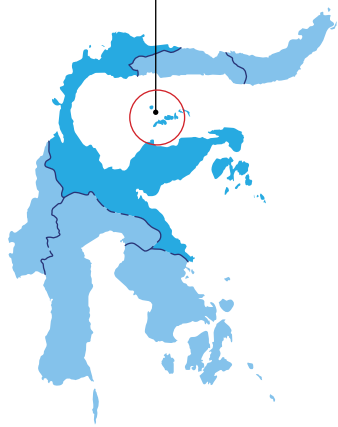




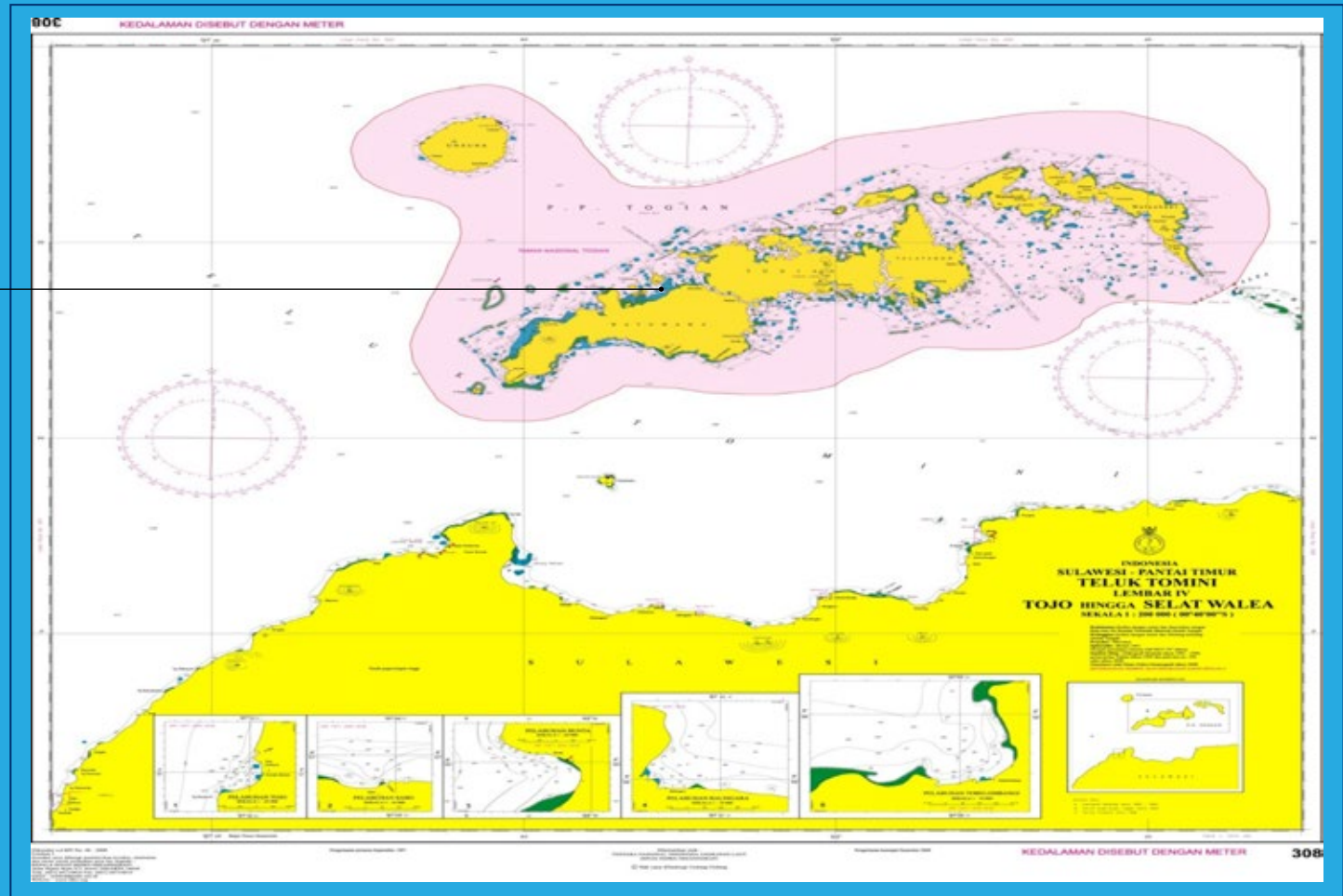
Kepulauan Togean National Park

CENTRAL SULAWESI

MAP OF KEPULAUAN TOGEAN NATIONAL PARK



Total Area
365.241 Ha



IDEAL SEASON TO VISIT

May - August



ACCESSIBILITY

Jakarta–Palu



±2 hours 45 minutes

Palu–Ampana



±378km ±12 hours



45 minutes

Ampana–P. Poyalisa



±4 hours

Ampana–Katupat



±6 hours

Ampana–Dolong



±10 hours

Ampana–Desa Popolii



±12 hours



Kepulauan Togean National Park Office

Jl. Raya Poros Uemalingku, Kel. Uentanaga Atas, Ampana Kota, Tojo Una–Una | Telp. 0464 22087 | Email: togean.tnkt@gmail.com | Website:–

WISDOM QUOTES

from Locals of Togean National Park



“

“The regional government of Tojo Una-Una district supports the management of the conservation effort at Kepulauan Togean National Park in order for Tojo Una-Una’s vision to become true, that is for Tojo Una-Una to be great in the farming, tourism, and maritime sectors”

~~~~~  
**Mohammad Lahay**, the Regent of Tojo Una-Una District



“

“There are so many things we can give to our children in the future, and would be much better if we give them the continuity of nature that will become their home, and Togean Island for instance”

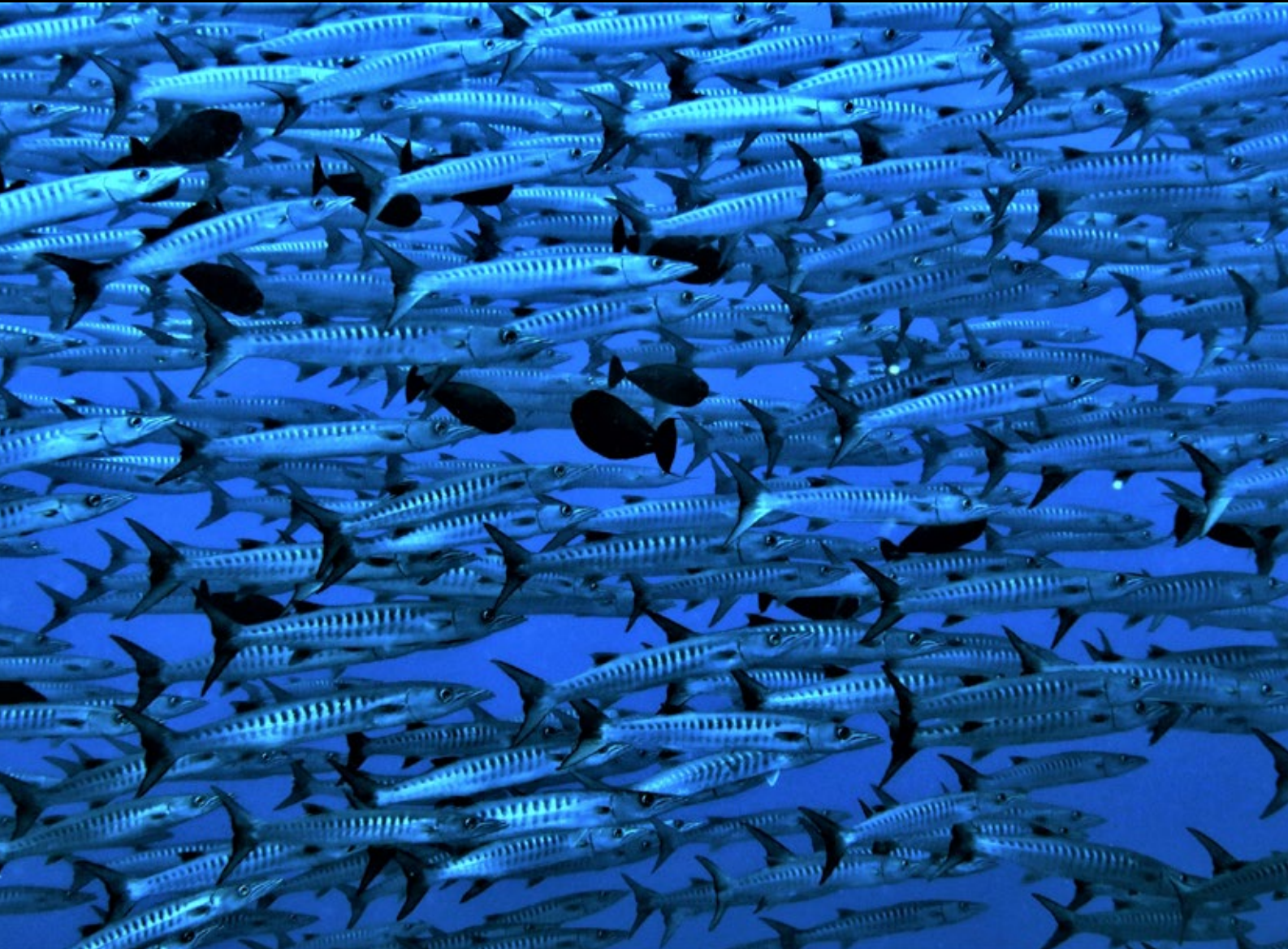
~~~~~  
Admin AS Lasimpala, Vice Regent of Tojo Una-Una District



“

“Ruin the nature means ruin ourselves, for human is part of the nature. Together let’s preserve Togean Island”

~~~~~  
**Nawatsara Panjili**, Kepulauan Togean Public Figure



One of the schools of fish that you will encounter during your visit to Togean National Park, the barracudas. Geographically, they can be found in coordinate 121°39'32,88"E - 0°9'25,85"S in a depth of 20-25 m.

*Photo: Yoel Hermes Eleuwarin*





A school of Bigeye Trevally (*Caranx sexfasciatus*) will always be ready to amaze you in Pinnacle dive spot, located on the east side of Una-Una Island. They can be found in 30 m depth.

Photo: Fadly Makmur





Pinnacle Dive Spot is located on the east side of Una-Una Island in coordinates 121°39'44,47"E - 0°9'29,34"S. There are several kinds of sponges, big-sized tunas, beautiful corals and lots of nudibranch.

*Photo: Fadly Makmur*



The visibility in Pinnacle Dive Spot is 20-25 m. Its magnificent coral reef and numerous schools of fish will take your breath away.

*Photo: Fadly Makmur*





Rays of sunlight shining through the waters, illuminating the reef, helping the coral reef at Togean Natinoal Park to grow and develop beautifully.

*Photo: Fadly Makmur*



Striped Threefins, (*Helcogramma striatum*) a particularly small fish that could grow to lengths of about 4 cm, can usually be spotted around sponges with moderate currents.

*Photo: Fadly Makmur*







This *Thuridilla gracilis* type of nudibranch was found at a 5 meter depth somewhere at the Pinnacle dive spot and is quite the active sea creature during the day.

In Indonesia, they are often called Sea Rabbits, and have an average length of 40 mm. They have tentacles attached to the head that are highly sensitive to touch, taste, and smell.

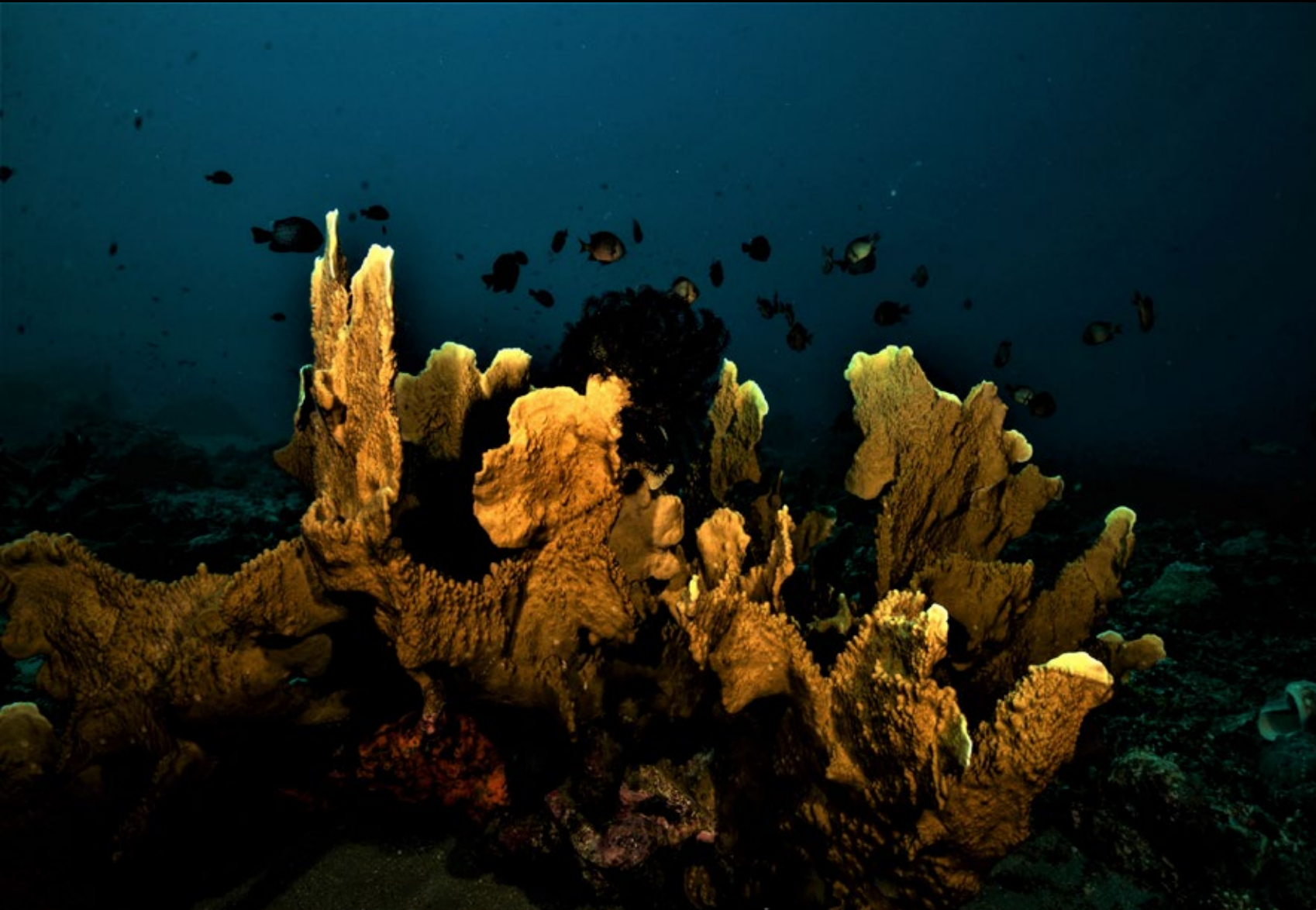
*Photo: Fadly Makmur*





One of the most commonly found biota at Togean, the Tube Sponges tends to be stationary and a playground for different kinds of fish.

*Photo: Fadly Makmur*



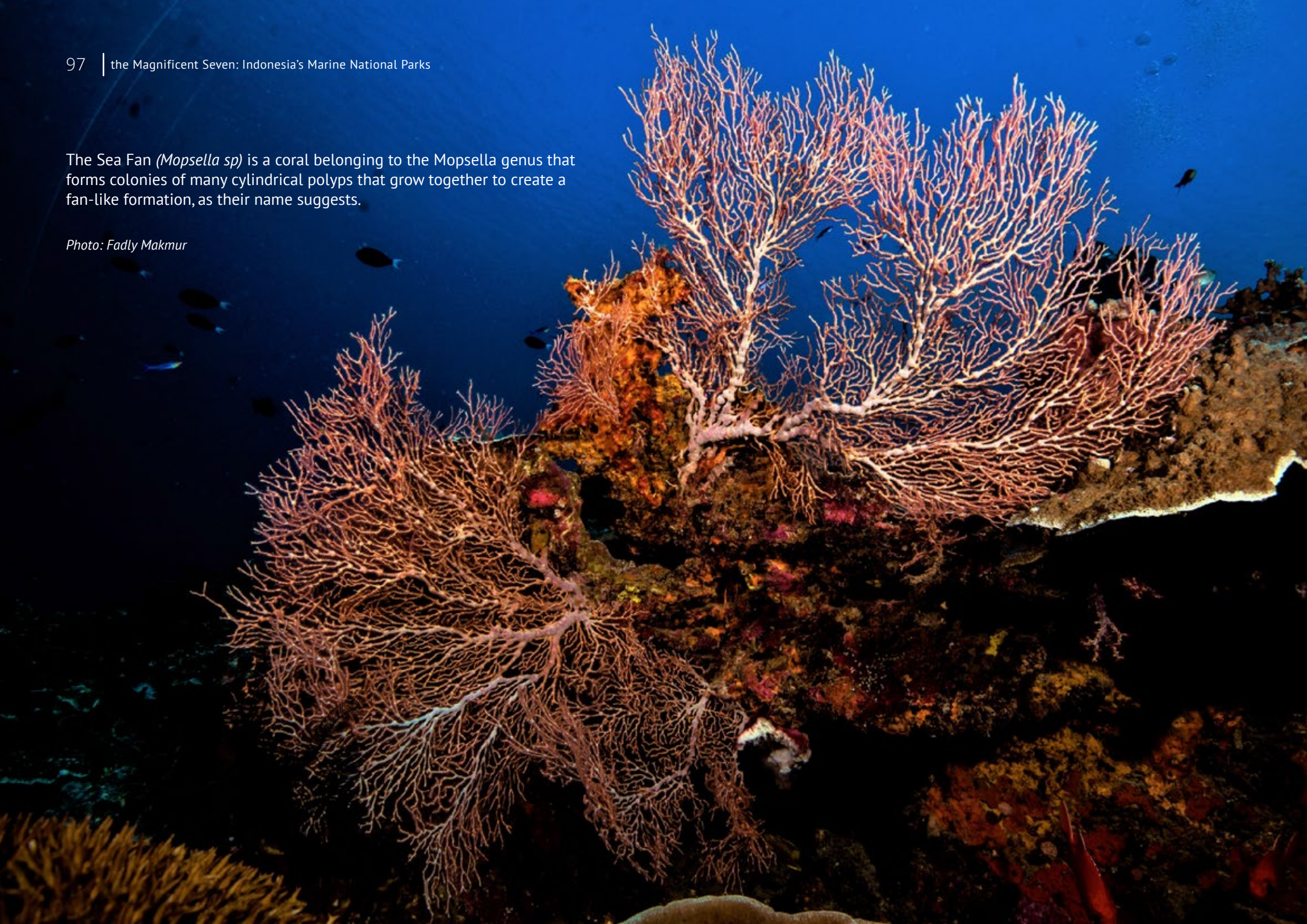
*Montipora capricornis* is the type of coral that forms in beautiful colonies with its distinctive bright-brownish color, and becomes a place for the Sea Lilly (*Oxycomanthus bennetti*) to depend on as it serves as the habitat to a variety of fish.

*Photo: Fadly Makmur*



The Sea Fan (*Mopsella sp*) is a coral belonging to the *Mopsella* genus that forms colonies of many cylindrical polyps that grow together to create a fan-like formation, as their name suggests.

Photo: Fadly Makmur







The *Atrium rubustum* kind of Ascidians, could be found in waters about 10 meters deep. These soft-bodied creatures, stick to substrates and are immobile. It gains food by extracting the food substances through a filtering process of the sea water with the hole that it has placed on top of it.

*Photo: Fadly Makmur*



A propeller of a B24 Bomber wreck has long been laying on the sea floor of Togean National Park. It is located around 400 m from the shoreline of the Lebiti Village. Since the spot is quite near the mangrove forest, the B24 bomber wreck site has become quite murky.

*Photo: Fadly Makmur*



You could go swimming with the Stingless Jellyfish in Kadidiri River (*Ornate cassiopeia*) that is located within the Togean National Park. Do not make direct physical contact, do not use sunblock lotion and do not use fins to disturb these magnificent creatures.

*Photo: Abdul Wahib Situmorang*





A spectacle from above of dozens of Stingless Jellyfish roaming around near the surface of the water at Togean National Park.

*Photo: Fadly Makmur*



Grosbeak Starling (*Scissrostrum dubium*), observing the view of Togean National Park from a top branch of a tree.

Fortunately, these little birds are not globally threatened, so they are still quite easy to find in the park.

*Photo: Zulfikar*





Gorgeous and colourful exotic birds also take part in decorating Togean's blue skies.

*Photo: Zulfikar*



The Sulawesi Wrinkled Hornbill (*Aceros cassidix*), known for its distinctive features of its bill, is currently listed as one of the kinds of birds that are categorized as “Vulnerable”.

They are now even more vulnerable because of the threat from poachers hunting them for their bills. This particular wildlife is under the protection of the local government.

*Photo: Zulfikar*



A portrait of a child at Togean, who would be kind enough to introduce you to the beauty of its surroundings.

*Photo: Fadly Makmur*





The boats that are regularly used to get visitors across the water to Togean Island from Ampana, unloading cargo at Wakai Port, Una-Una district.

*Photo: Abdul Wahib Situmorang*





Specially handmade souvenirs by the local community in Togean National Park.

*Photo: Abdul Wahib Situmorang*





Bundles of Cloves (*Syzgium aromaticum*), being sundried in the middle of a village in Togean. They can be used later for cooking by the community or even used for making Clove cigarettes or “Kretek”, by mixing them with tobacco.

*Photo: Abdul Wahib Situmorang*



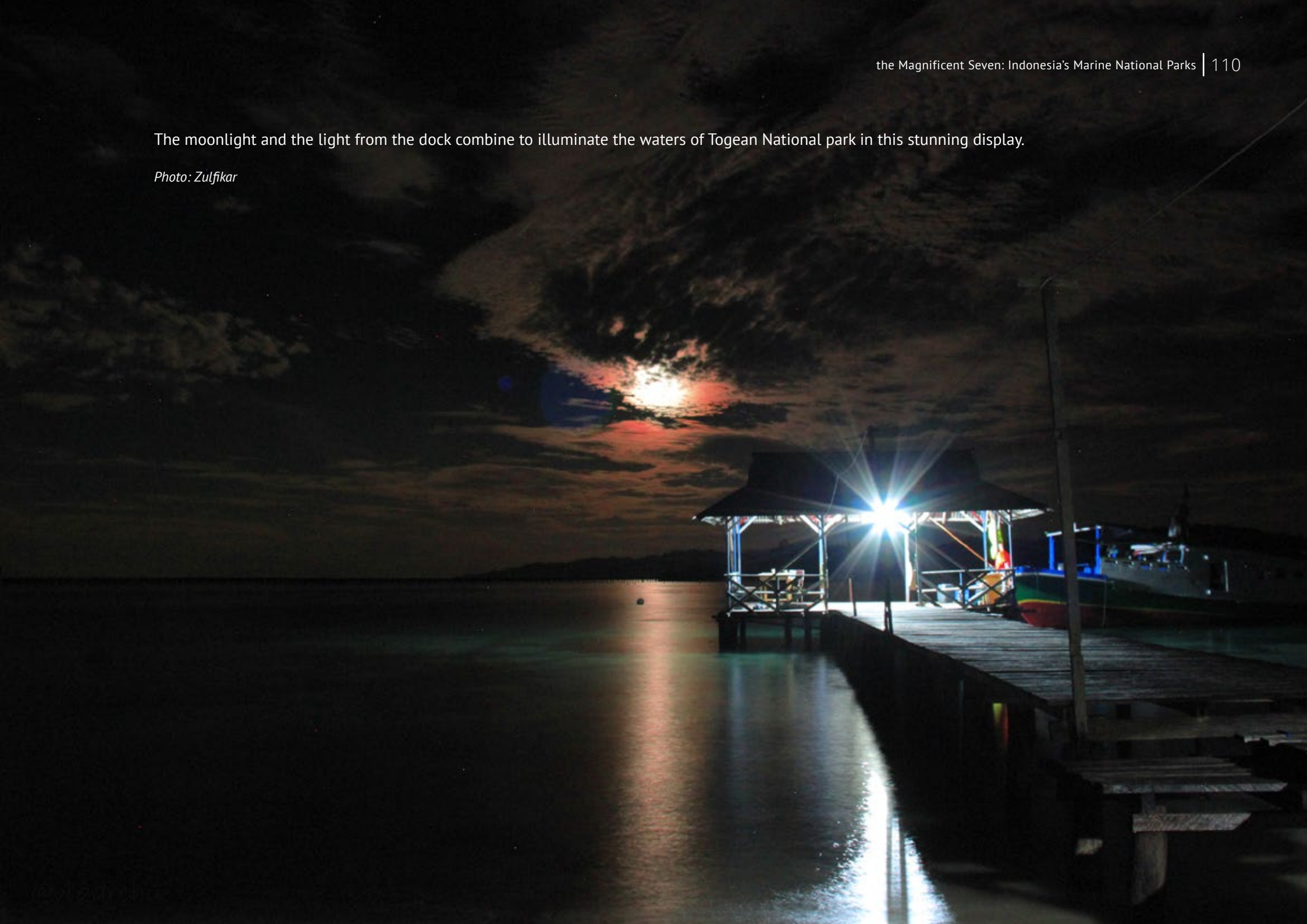


Wooden boats such as the one in this photo are relied on extensively as a mode of transportation to travel around Togean National Park's waters.

*Photo: Zulfikar*

The moonlight and the light from the dock combine to illuminate the waters of Togean National park in this stunning display.

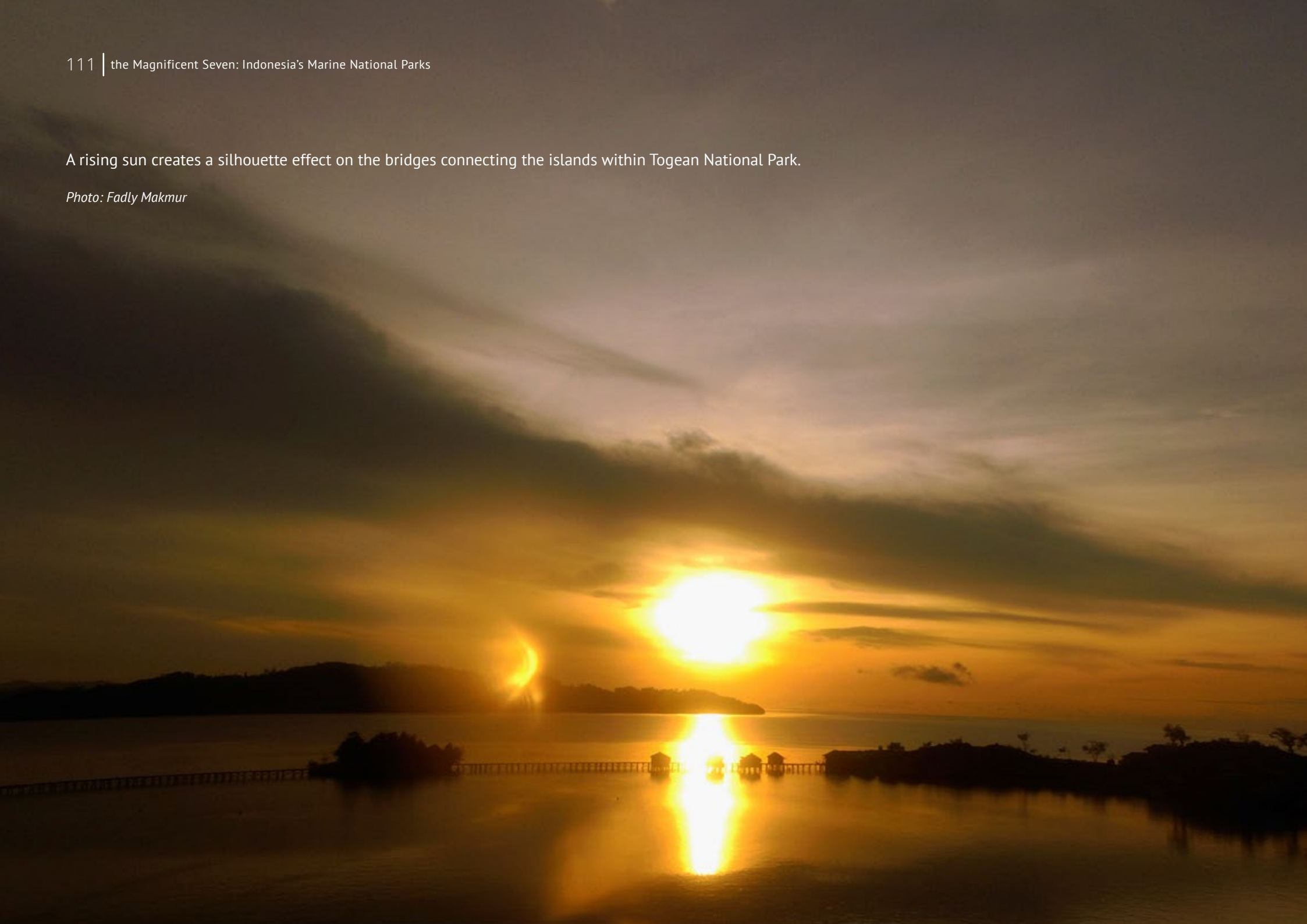
*Photo: Zulfikar*





A rising sun creates a silhouette effect on the bridges connecting the islands within Togean National Park.

*Photo: Fadly Makmur*



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# Taka Bonerate National Park

## SOUTH SULAWESI

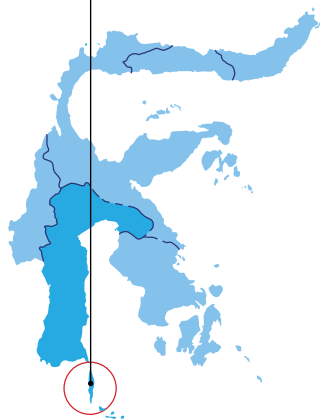




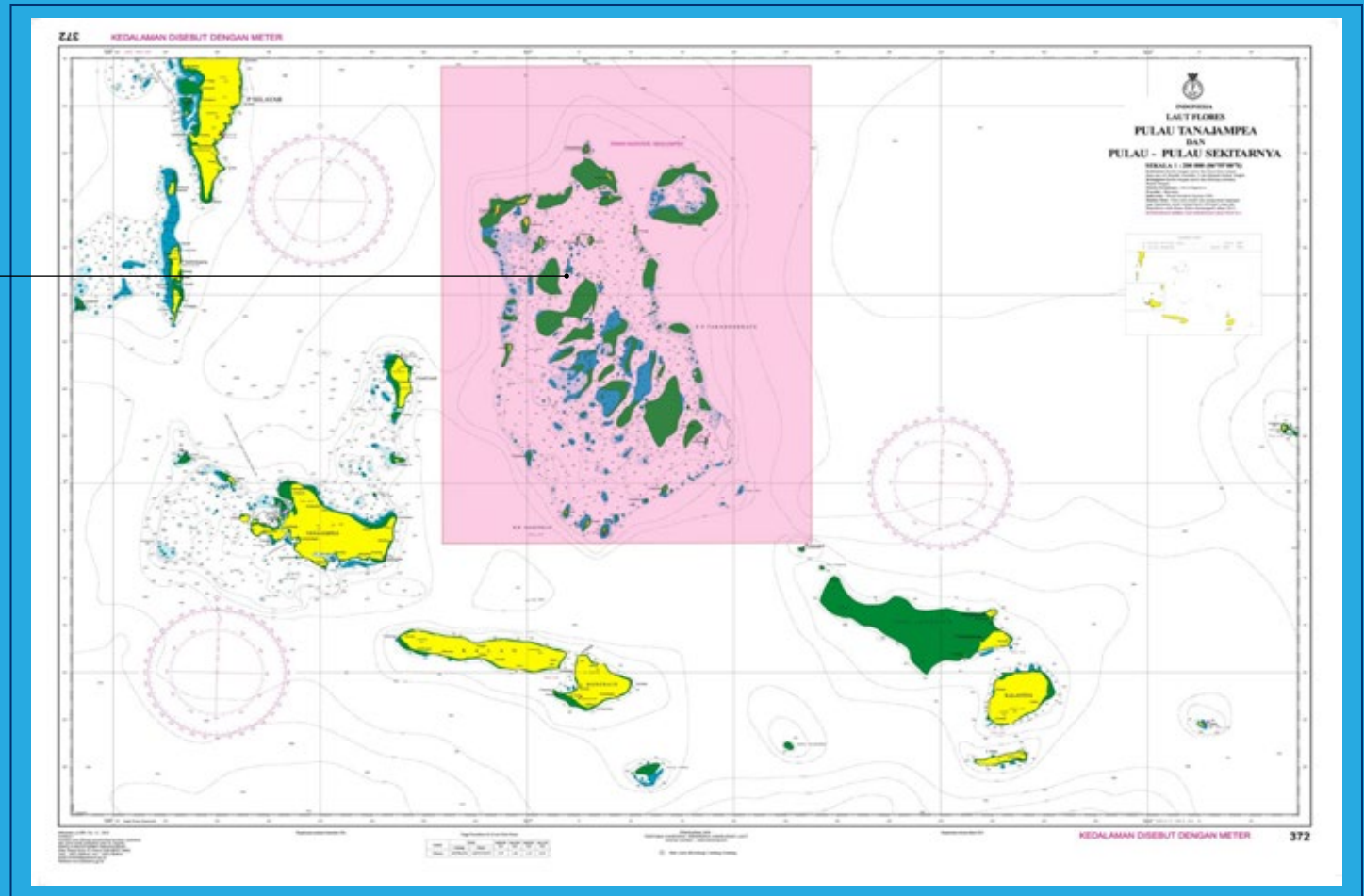




# MAP OF TAKA BONERATE NATIONAL PARK



Total Area  
**530,765 Ha**



# IDEAL SEASON TO VISIT

May - August



## ACCESSIBILITY

**Jakarta–Makassar**



±2 hours 25 minutes

**Makassar–Benteng Selayar**



35 minutes

**Pel. Bira–Pel. Pamatata**



±2hours

**Pel. Pattumbukang–P. Tinabo**



±5 hours

**Pel. Pattumbukang–Pulau Jinato**



±6-7 hours



**Taka Bonerate National Park Office**

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# WISDOM QUOTES

from Local of Taka Bonerate National Park

“



"Taka Bonerate National Park, the main support for the realization of a prosperous maritime society based on religious and cultural values in Kepulauan Selayar District"

---

**Muh. Basli Ali**, the Regent of Kepulauan Selayar

“



"Giving our best with whatever we can do, for the sake of our civilization, culture, and environmental sustainability as well as the benefits for the society, especially for whom are within and around the areas of Taka Bonerate National Park. May Allah SWT bless us all."

---

**Andi Arman Patta Kareang**, Head of the Royal Forum and the Institution of Kepulauan Selayar Region



Ampalassa Island, the primary zone in Takabonerate National Park, a location used for the protection of the park's sea turtles and seagrass.

Its access is quite limited, due to research and scientific development activities.

*Photo: Asri*



Bungin Belle, one of the islands located within Takabonerate National Park. Has only a few plainly-built houses upon the area of white sand. Inhabited by 25 heads of families, usually ongoing seasonally from May until December.

*Photo: Asri*







A shot from the air that clearly shows of how clean and clear the waters are around Tinabo Island, another one of the islands at Takabonerate National Park.

*Photo: Asri*



Mantis Shrimp (*Odontodactylus scyllarus*) may only be able to grow to sizes up to 30 centimeters, but this little crustacean has claws that are powerful enough to shatter a crab's shell and can also be used to stun or dismember. This gives them the name "Prawn Killers" in Australia.

So, when you are out diving at Takabonerate National Park, be sure to look out for these Mantis Shrimps.

Photo: Asri







Within specific times, you would be able to witness the Green Sea Turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) as they try to crawl their way back into the sea after they lay their eggs on land at Takabonerate National Park.

*Photo: Asri*



The small-sized clownfish hiding in between the tentacles of an anemone, ready to take you to play with them around the world underwater at Takabonerate National Park.

*Photo: Asri*





Puffer Fish (*Tetradontidae*) have an adorable looking face in their normal state, but this particular kind of fish has spikes that are quite venomous. Its venom has the ability to kill other fish and even several adult humans.

*Photo: Takabonerate National Park Doc.*





A Scorpion Fish (*Scorpaena*), blending itself in between the corals, has camouflaged really well to hide itself from its prey. They come out to devour their own prey at the right time.

*Photo: Takabonerate National Park Doc.*







A beautiful scene of the coral reefs furnished with different vivid colors, a place for the fish to play around and acquire food.

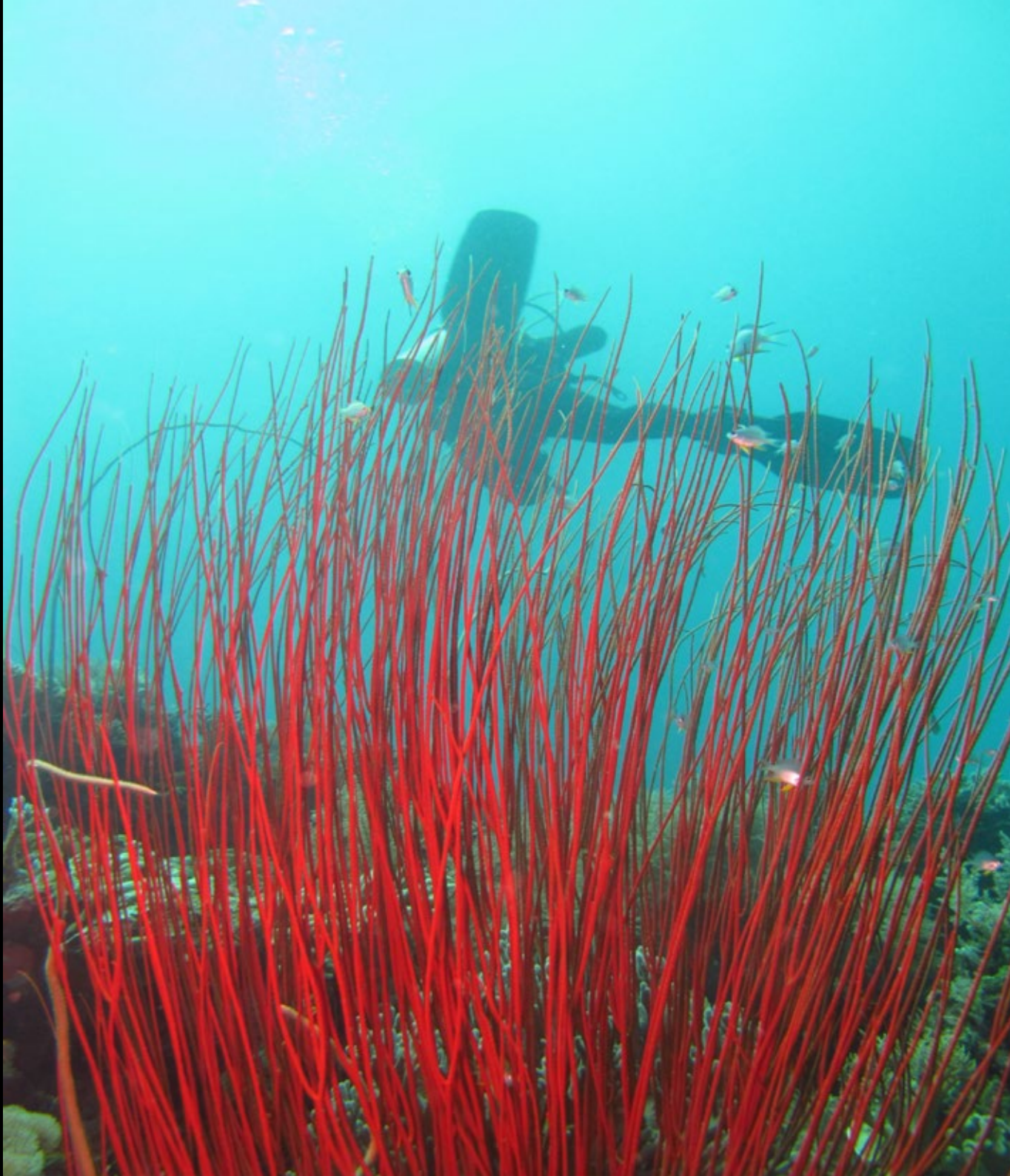
*Photo: Asri*



A traditional "Sampan" stationed on the shores of Lantigian Island, an uninhabited island. It only takes 15-30 minutes to walk around the entire island as it is a very small island.

*Photo: Asri*





Wavering in the water, this Red Whip Coral (*Ellisella ceratophyta*) really looks like tall grasses on land swayed by the winds.

*Photo: Takabonerate National Park Doc.*





Baby Black tip Sharks would happily greet and play with you on Takabonerate's shores.

*Photo: Asri*





The beautiful and colorful growth of this coral reef can be attributed to the clear waters of Takabonerate National Park, where the sunlight is surely welcomed.

*Photo: Asri*





A flock of Crested Terns (*Sterna bergii*) taking off from a sandbank, off to look for food out in the waters.

Photo: Asri



A jetty that leads to Tinabo Island. Tinabo Island is the center of Takabonerate National Park tourism. The length of the island is only  $\pm 1.5$  km and  $\pm 500$  m wide.

*Photo: Asri*



A shot of a settlement for Bungin Belle's seasonal residents.

*Photo: Asri*







The children of Takabonerate, who have the sea and the beaches as the places for them to learn and play.

*Photo: Asri*





The Anchovies (*Engraulidae*) caught by the fishermen, being handled and sorted out by the local women.

Photo: Asri





The local fishermen at Takabonerate national Park, craft their own nets that they will later use to catch fish.

*Photo: Asri*



One of Takabonerate's fisherman, preparing the "Bubu", a traditional fishing trap tool.

*Photo: Asri*





The Manca' Pa'dang traditional dance, a specialty of the Selayar Islands, usually performed during special events and to also welcome visitors of the island.

*Photo: Asri*



The fishermen and a few other men from the local community working together hand-in-hand, pulling a boat back into the water.

*Photo: Asri*







A coral transplantation program initiated at Takabonerate National Park in an effort to expand and maintain the number of corals that are constantly depleting because of the increasingly worsening ecosystem.

*Photo: Asri*



The community's "Jolloro" boats are their main mode of transportation and also help with the daily activities of fishermen out in the sea.

*Photo: Asri*





Fishermen in preparation for their usual activity to catch fish with their “Bagan” Boat at the small Rajuni Island.

*Photo: Talkah*





Ending each day with a beautiful sunset really leaves good memories for every visitor to recall now and then. Here, the brilliant colors are bursting into the night sky.

*Photo: Asri*



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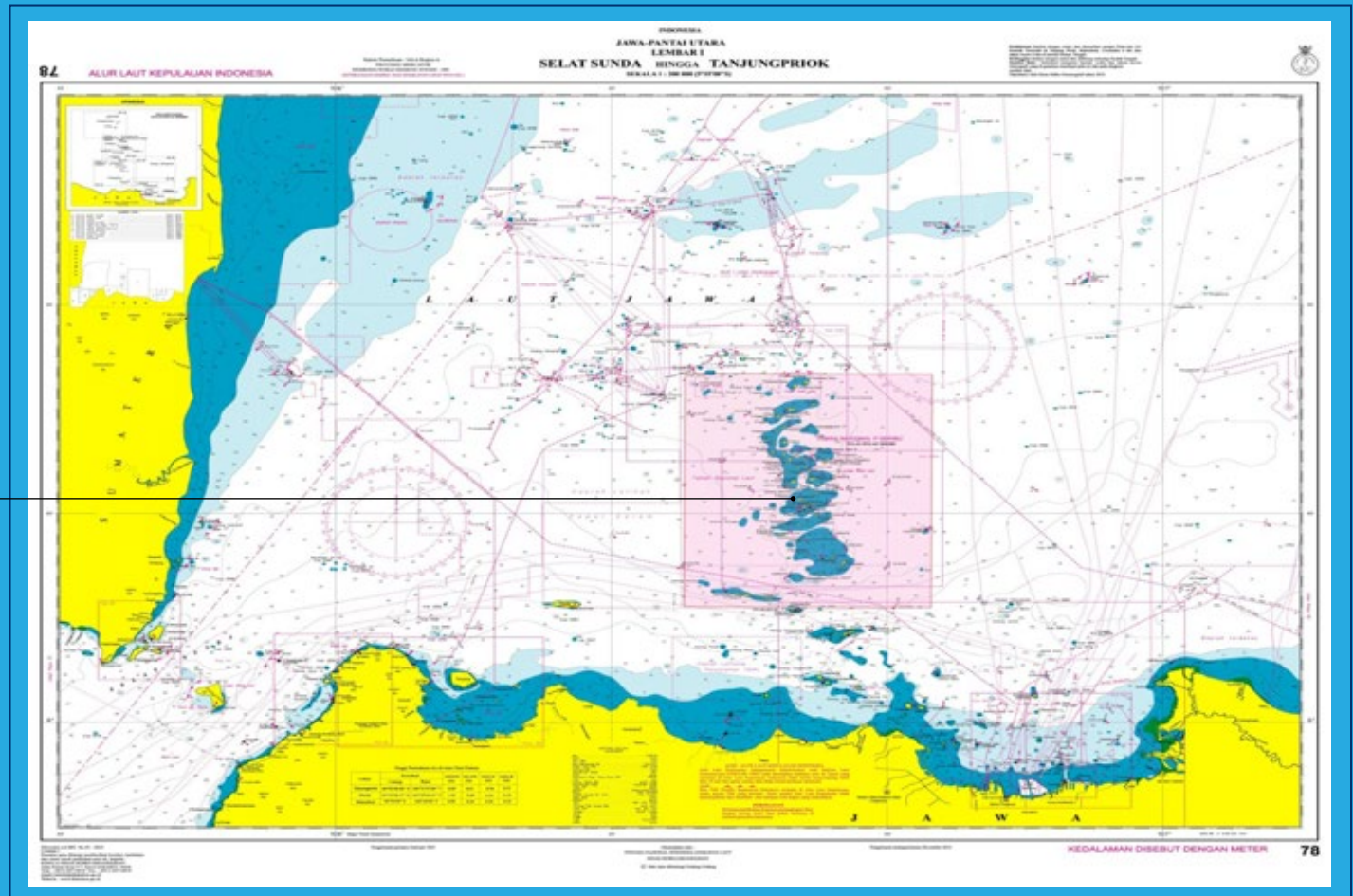
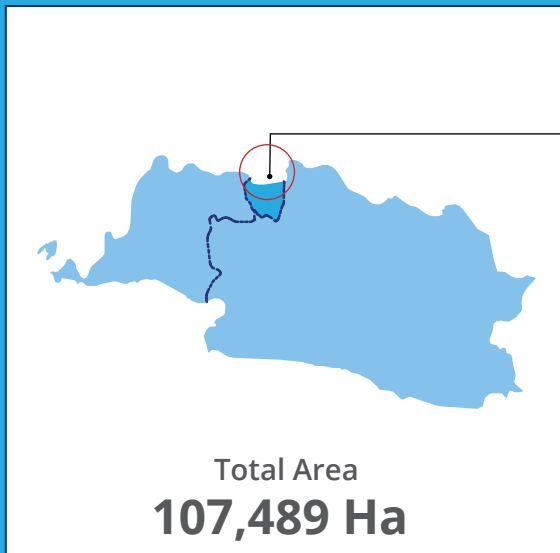
# Kepulauan Seribu National Park **DKI JAKARTA**







# MAP OF KEPULAUAN SERIBU NATIONAL PARK



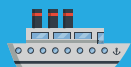
# IDEAL SEASON TO VISIT

March – June & September – October

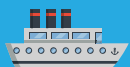


## ACCESSIBILITY

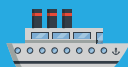
**Muara Angke–Pulau Pramuka   Muara Angke–Pulau Harapan/Pulau Kelapa   Pelabuhan Marina Ancol–Pulau Pramuka   Pelabuhan Marina Ancol–P.Harapan**



±4 hours



±4 hours



±1 hours



±1,5 hours



**Kepulauan Seribu National Park Office**

Jln. Salemba Raya 9 Lantai 3 Jakarta Pusat 10440 Telp/Faks 021 3915773 [www.tnlkepulauanseribu.net](http://www.tnlkepulauanseribu.net); [informasi@tnlkepulauanseribu.net](mailto:informasi@tnlkepulauanseribu.net)



# WISDOM QUOTES

from the Local of Kepulauan Seribu National Park

“



"Kepulauan Seribu Marine National Park is the encyclopedia for all the marine life there are in Indonesia.

With the beauty of the marine clusters along with the mangrove forests is said to be 'The Hidden Heaven' of DKI Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia."

---

**Budi Utomo**, the Regent of Kepulauan Seribu



The Anemone Hermit Crabs (*Dardanus pedunculatus*) are known as the species of crab that like to change their shells, depending on their body sizes as they grow. They are commonly found around the Indo-Pacific region and can live in depths up to 27 m.

*Photo: Aulia*





The Nudibranch obtain their color on their bodies from the food they eat. It is useful to some as they use it for camouflage.

*Photo: Apen S.*



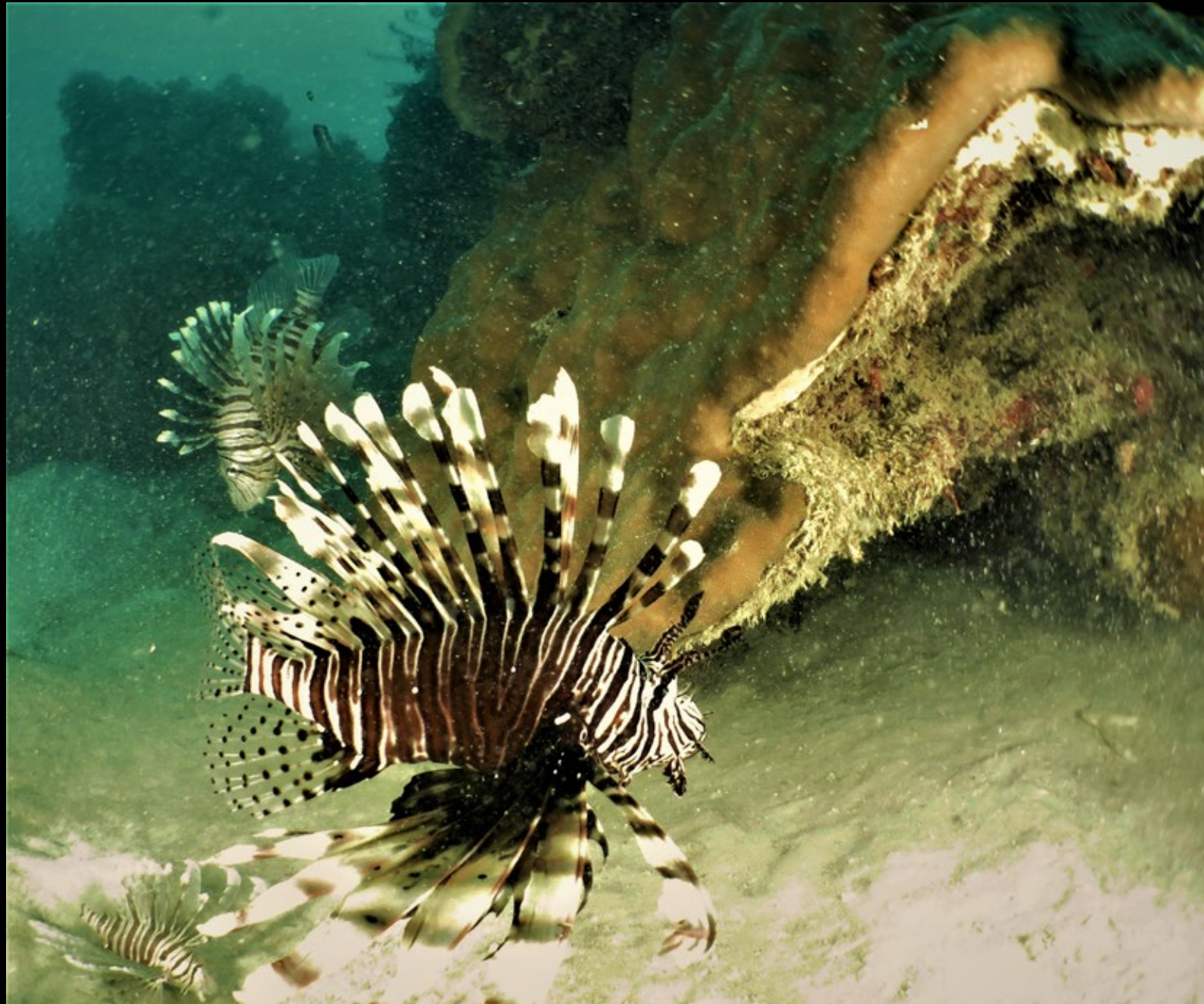
School of blue striped fishes embellishes Kepulauan Seribu National Park, it attracts visitors to play with.

*Photo: Yohannes Sembiring*



Although they have a unique body and distinctive color, we need to be careful around these lionfish (*Pterois*), since they have venomous spikes attached to their fins.

*Photo: Abdul Wahib Situmorang*





There are several symbiotic benefits between clownfish and the sea anemone. The anemone is the habitat of these “nemo” fish and also protects them from threats.

*Photo: Aulia*







Starfish (*Spinulosida*) is not a fish, it is classified as an echinoderm. Starfish can re-grow their arms when it feels threatened.

*Photo: Apen Sukmawijaya*





A shipwreck under Kepulauan Seribu's water is not just a marvelous dive spot, but also the habitat of many fish species.

*Photo: Suhodo Kartarahardja*





The biodiversity in Small Jetty Sepa Island. One of the most popular diving spots in Kepulauan Seribu.

*Photo: Abdul Wahib Situmorang*



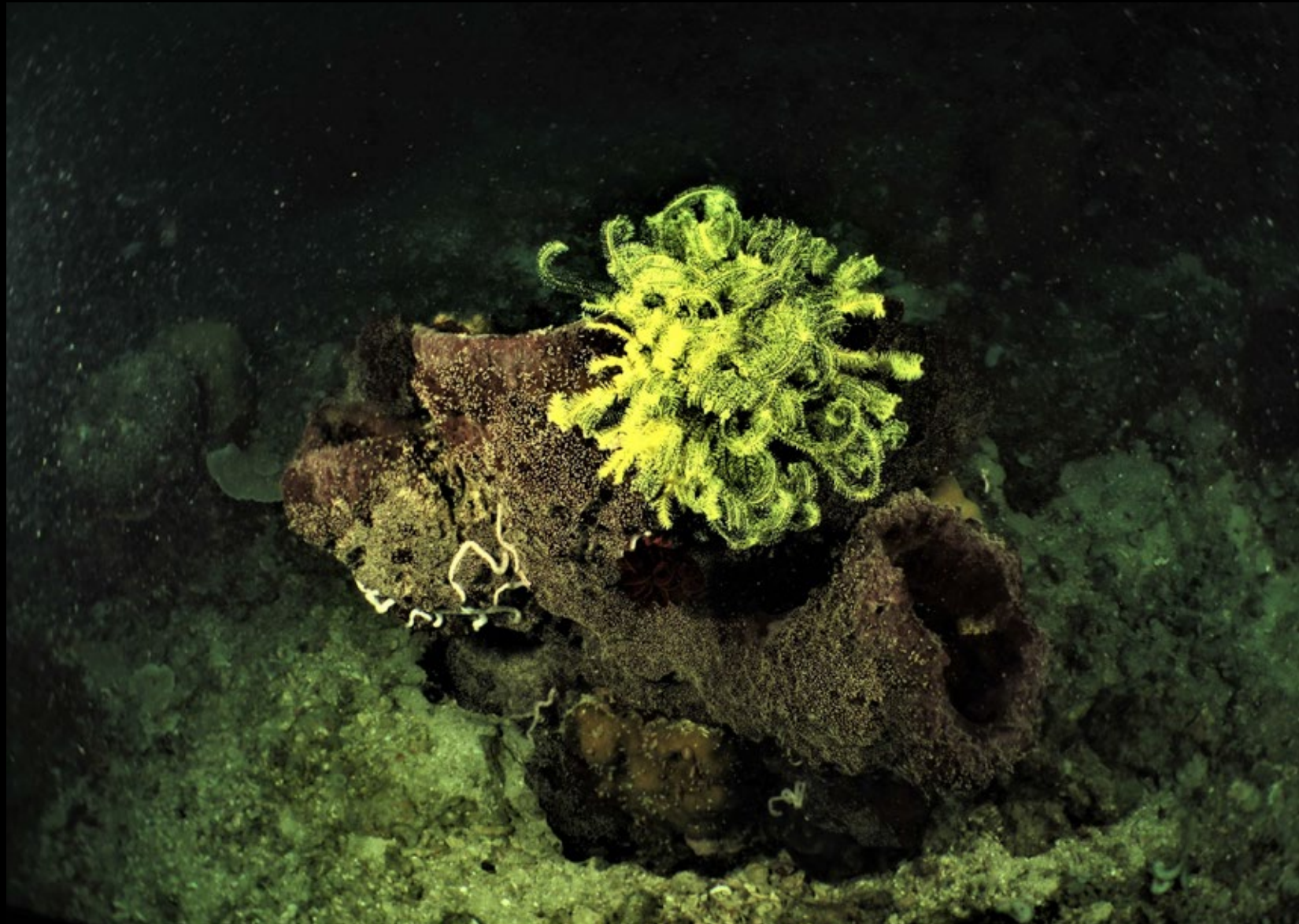
One of the many Hawksbill Turtles (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) in the Kepulauan Seribu Hawksbill Turtle preservation program. This particular species has been classified as one of the endangered species.

*Photo: Abdul Wahib Situmorang*



The diverse colourful soft coral also can be found spreading in several diving spot in Kepulauan Seribu. These healthy corals indicate that not all underwater habitats are damaged.

*Photo: Abdul Wahib Situmorang*





Kepulauan Seribu National Park is also a playground for schools of bottle-nosed dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).

Photo: Jany Tri Raharjo



The population of Brahminy Kites (*Haliastur indus*), also known as the mascot of Jakarta, is sadly decreasing because of the changes happening to the ecosystem. Currently, only a few are left since the rehabilitation effort by JAAN began in 2004.

Photo: Apen S.







Beside the Brahminy Kite, Collared Kingfishers (*Todiramphus chloris*) could also be found in Kepulauan Seribu National Park. They can fly up to 1.200 m above the sea level.

*Photo: Apen S.*



A grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*), resting on branch of a tree. It preys on fish, crustaceans and dragonfly larvae in the shallow waters.

Photo: Matheus H Halim





Mangrove plantation at Kepulauan Seribu National Park. Make the national park green again!

*Photo: Matheus H Halim*









A view from above is the easiest way to see where the terrestrial and marine ecosystem meet each other.

*Photo: Heri Tabadepu*



The President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo visits Kepulauan Seribu National Park to commemorate International Forest Day and took part in releasing Hawksbill Turtles back to the sea and also in other activities.

*Photo: Bisri*





The sun sets below the horizon of Kepulauan Seribu National Park, beautifully creating a silhouette effect on the children as they jump off the boat into the water.

This shows just how the simplest of things can be very entertaining to the children.

*Photo: Apen S.*





Several boats anchored on the sideline of a sandbank.

*Photo: Heri Tabadepu*

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# Karimunjawa National Park

## CENTRAL JAVA

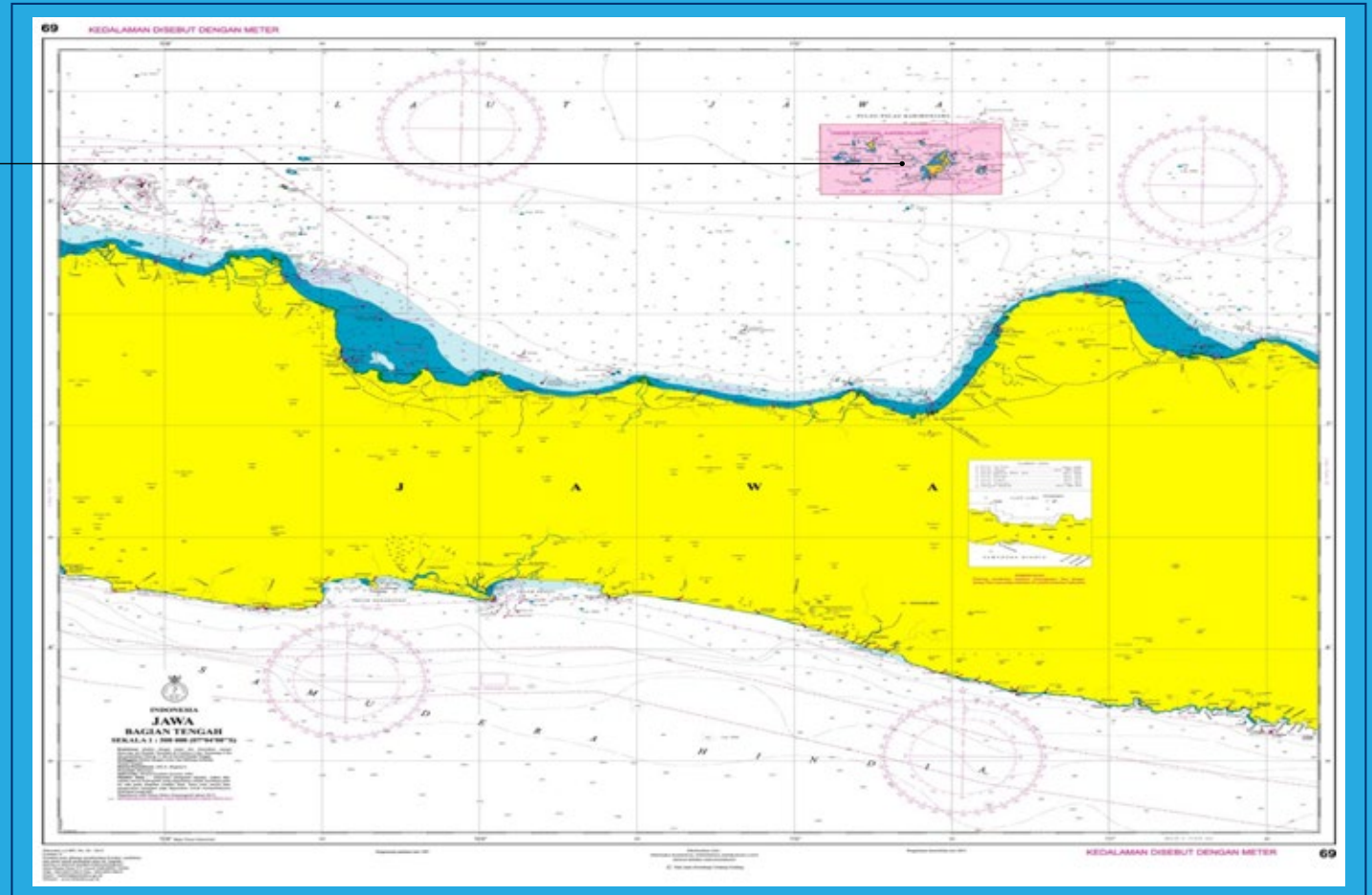
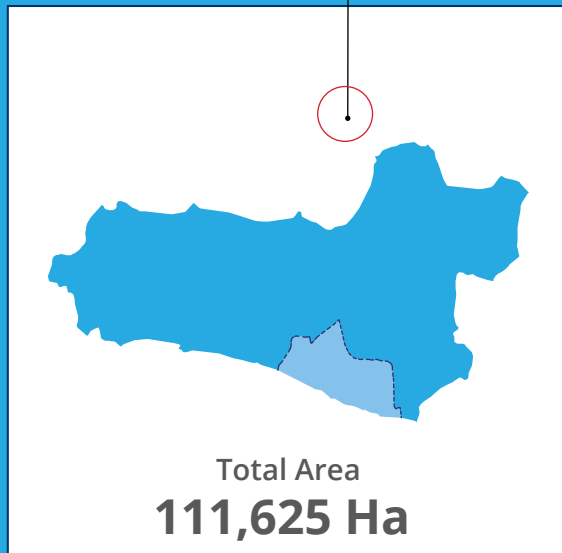








# MAP OF KARIMUNJAWA NATIONAL PARK



# IDEAL SEASON TO VISIT

April - October



## ACCESSIBILITY

### Jakarta–Semarang



±1 hours



±6 hours



±11 hours

### Semarang–Jepara (±76km)



±2jam

### Jepara/Pelabuhan Kartini–Karimunjawa



±6 hours



±2 hours

### Bandara Achmad Yani–Karimunjawa



±1 hours



Karimunjawa National Park Office

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# WISDOM QUOTES

from the Local of Karimunjawa National Park



“

"The Karimunjawa Islands is one of the sub-districts within the Jepara regency that is increasingly getting more crowded with tourists. The beauty of its nature becomes the pride of the people of Jepara that could compete with other Islandic tourism objects in Indonesia. The Jepara regency government is giving their full attention to developing the tourism at Karimunjawa Islands. Facilities and supporting infrastructure like the roads, electricity, and transportation are developing continuously"

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**Ihwan Sudarajat**, the Regent of Jepara



A Mangrove forest in Karimunjawa National Park, located near the jetty, also has a 2 km long boarded track that cuts through the middle of the forest, enabling the visitors to get even closer to the surrounding nature.

*Photo: Hary Susanto*



A watchtower is carefully placed in an open space to see the view of Karimunjawa National Park from above.

*Photo: Nur Burhanuddin*





The meeting point of two ecosystems from Karimunjawa Island's highest spot.

*Photo: Nur Burhanuddin*



One way to reach Karimunjawa National Park is by sailboat, used by many tourists as a direct route.

*Photo: Nur Burhanuddin*



A sandbank lays adjacent to the small Cemara Island.

*Photo: Nur Burhanuddin*





The clear water enables you to enjoy the beauty of the corals, which become the playground of many fish in Karimunjawa National Park.

*Photo: Mulyadi (TN Karimunjawa)*







Five meters deep in the waters of Parang Island, you will be able to see the Giant Fluted Clam (*Tridacna squamosa*) implanted around the reef.

Photo: Mulyadi (TN Karimunjawa)



Just like a rose you might find on land, this Coral Rose displays its magnificent color, adding to the beauty of Karimunjawa National Park.

*Photo: Mulyadi (TN Karimunjawa)*





Unveil nature's mystery of the sunken ship covered by different kinds of corals.

*Photo: Mulyadi  
(TN Karimunjawa)*





Agile little fish invite you to play hide-and-seek using their sudden movements in and out of the sand.

*Photo: Limaryadi*





With many kinds of fish moving to different destinations, a traffic jam can form when moving along the reef all at once.

*Photo: Zaenul Abidin*



The Mangrove Crab (*Scylla sp.*) can only be seen around dusk, when it comes out of its hiding spot in between the mangrove roots.

Photo: Mulyadi (TN Karimunjawa)







A flock of Crested Terns (*Sterna bergii*) in the sky looks as beautiful as schooling fish under the sea of Karimunjawa National Park.

Photo: Hary Susanto



Hidden behind the leaves, two dragonflies resting on a stem create a fascinating formation.

*Photo: Hary Susanto*





The presence of butterflies shows that the environment is still in good condition and is not over-capacitated.

*Photo: Hary Susanto*



White-bellied Sea Eagles (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*) usually hang around places that are near the ocean or the coast when they are not up in the air flying.

On average, most White-bellied Sea Eagles hang around places at elevations of around 900 m. When they see their prey on the ground, they will swoop down and either eat them in-flight or take them back to their habitat.

*Photo: Hary Susanto*





Daily needs can also be met by catching fish by simple sail boat.

*Photo: Mulyadi  
(TN Karimunjawa)*





Local fishermen place their catches on the shore.

*Photo: Hary Susanto*





The local community is sincerely engaged in protecting their environment. Here, they learn about the marine ecosystem and receive relevant training too.

*Photo: Hary Susanto*



Together, the Minister of the Indonesian State Owned Enterprises along with Jepara's Regent and the head of Karimunjawa National Park Office, release sea turtles back into the wilderness. Uniting various interests into one mission is crucial to help save the sea turtles.

*Photo: Limaryadi*







A tree house looking similar to a giant bird's nest may become one of the attractive photo spots in Karimunjawa National Park.

*Photo: Nur Burhanuddin*



There are plenty of coconut trees growing their sweet coconut in Karimunjawa National Park, if you can reach them.

*Photo: Nur Burhanuddin*





As the sun is gradually setting in the background, a silhouetted traditional fishing boat of a local fisherman returns to shore after a whole day out at sea.

*Photo: Nur Burhanuddin*



The low pollution rate in Karimunjawa National Park allows a night sky full of stars to reveal itself.

*Photo: Nur Burhanuddin*



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## Expert Team



Dr. Bambang Hendroyono, MM, from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, has a lot of experience in conservation programme. He got his doctoral degree from Universitas Brawijaya on 2016. Currently, he is a Secretary General in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.



Nova Harivan Paloh, S.E., MM, from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Currently, he is Special Staff to the Minister of Environment and Forestry, also Corporate Social Responsibility Executive for Media Group, and Chief of Garda Pemuda National Democrat Party.



Navy Colonel (Retired) Dr. Rusdi Ridwan, Expert Staff for the Minister of Environment and Forestry on Marine Affairs and Ecosystem, he was once a member of Experts Team for the Head of National Agency for Border Management. He has more than 30 years experience in marine and state-boundary, as well as conservation programme.



Ir. Herry Subagiadi, M.Sc. has 30 years of experience on conservation programme with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. He has chaired several national parks (Bromo Tengger National Park, Meru Betiri National Park, and Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park.) Currently, he is the Secretary General for General Directorate of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation.



Ir. Bambang Dahono Adji, MM.,M.Si from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, is a Master of Management from Satyagama University and Master of Science from Krisnadwipayana University. He has years of experience in forestry and natural resources programme. He is currently a Director of Directorate Biodiversity Conservation.



Ir. Is Mugiono, MM, from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, has more than 30 years experience in forestry, as well in conservation programme. He is currently a Director of Directorate Environmental Services Utilization and Conservation Forest.



Ir. Listya Kusumawardhani, M.Sc, from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, has more than 30 years experience in conservation programme. She is a Master of Science in Natural Resources Management from Australian National University. She is currently a Director of Directorate Natural Conservation Modeling and Information.



Ir. S.Y. Chrystanto, M. For.Sc has been working with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry on conservation and forestry programme since 1983. He was once the Head of Karimunjawa National Park. He was also the Head of Sub-Division of Ecotourism Management. Currently, he is the Head of Programme and Evaluation Division under Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation.



Ir. Jefry Susyafrianto, M.M. from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, has 20 years experience in conservation programme. He was once assigned in several national Parks (Siberut National Park, Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park). Currently, he is the Head of Sub-Directorate for Conservation Management Control of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.



Ir. Adi Susmianto, M.Sc, from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, is a trainer in Education and Training Center. He was once a Biodiversity Conservation Director, Secretary in Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation, and was a Director of Forestry Research and Conservation. He has more than 15 years experience in conservation programme.



Wahyu Rudianto, has been working with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry for Conservation Sector for more than 20 years. He was once the Head of Wakatobi and Kepulauan Seribu National Park to 2017 and currently the Head of Sub-Division of Ecosystem Restoration under the Directorate of Conservation Area.





Dr. Nandang Prihadi, S.Hut., M.Sc., from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, has many years of experience in conservation programme. He got his doctorate degree in Forestry from Institut Pertanian Bogor on 2010. Currently, he is the Head of Program and Evaluation Unit in Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem.



Adhi Nurul Hadi, S.Hut., M.Sc., from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, once he was working for Gunung Leuser National Park as Head of Section Protection, Preservation, and Topography. Currently, He is the Head of Section of Natural Conservation Management Control under Directorate General Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation.



Marwedhi Nurratyo, S.Hut., M.T, M.Sc. has spent more than a decade with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. He was staff at Betung Karihutan National Park, West Kalimantan, for 10 years. Currently, he is the Head of Sub-Division of Programme and Budgeting under Secretariat Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation.



Nofi Sugiyanto, S.Hut., M.Ec.Dev., MA is a data elaborator for Evaluation and Reporting sector of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry for the past four years. Currently, he is the Head of Sub-Division of Administrative Office of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.



Dr. Sunaryo from the Research Center for Climate Change – University of Indonesia. He was the Director of Conservation Area, Director of Forest and Conservation Research Office, Director of Forest Area Planning and Management, Director General of Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry, Inspector General of the Ministry of Forestry, Expert staff and special staff to the Minister of Environment and Forestry. He has more than 35 years' experience with conservation programme.



Dr. Abdul Wahib Situmorang from UNDP Indonesia. He is expert on environmental sociology and natural resources governance. Currently, he is the technical advisor for natural resources governance in UNDP Indonesia.

## Head of National Park



### TN TELUK CENDERAWASIH

Ir. Ben Gurion Saroy, M.Si, from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. He has been working for conservation programme for more than 24 years. In 2004, he was the Head of Natural Resources Conservation Office for Area Papua I. From 2012 to today, he is assigned as the Head of Teluk Cenderawasih National Park.



### TN WAKATOBI

Dr. Heri Santoso, S.Pi., M.Si from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Prior to his assignment as the Head of Wakatobi National Park, he was the head of Marketing Office under Directorate General of Environment and Forestry Ecotourism Management.



### TN BUNAKEN

Ir. Ari Subiantoro, MP, from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. He has been assigned as the head of several national parks since 2011, such as Aketajawe Lolobata and Bunaken National Park. Currently, he is the Head of Bunaken National Park.



### TN TAKA BONERATE

Ir. Jusman from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. He has been assigned for Bali Barat National Park, Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park, and Taka Bonerate National Park, Siberut National Park since 2013. Currently he is the Head of Taka Bonerate National Park.





#### **TN KEP. TOGEAN**

Ir. Bustang from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Started his career on conservation programme as staff at Forestry Regional Office in South Sumatera, being assigned to several national parks, and currently working as the Head of Kepulauan Togean National Park.



#### **TN KEPULAUAN SERIBU**

Ir. Evi Haerlina from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Started her career as staff of Natural Resources Conservation Sector at Sector III Natural Resources Conservation Office in West Java. He has been assigned as the Head of Kepulauan Seribu National Park since 2016.



#### **TN KARIMUNJAWA**

Agus Prabowo, S.H., M.Si., from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. He has been working in conservation programme for more than 30 years for several national parks such as Merbabu National Park, Baluran National Park, and Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park. Currently, he is the Head of Karimunjawa National Park.

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## Supporting Contributor



**Dr. Abdul Wahib Situmorang**, he is an expert on environmental sociology and natural resources governance. Currently, he is the technical advisor for natural resources governance in UNDP Indonesia.



**Riswan Andika**, He has been working with UNDP Indonesia in projects related to Natural Resources Governance for the past five years. His love toward the beauty of Indonesia is channeled through his passion in photography, especially in landscape and cultural thematic photo. His photos capturing several national parks in Indonesia has been featured in several indie travel medias.



**Alfian Maulana Latief**, a graphic designer, especially for publication, editorial, commercial and corporate designs. Currently a creative designer for creative advertising agency and several times assisting UNDP Indonesia.



**Amelia Nur Adilla**, she is a Bachelor of Law from University of Indonesia, majoring in Administration Law and specifically interested in Environmental Law. Since she was an intern, she has been assisting projects related to natural resources governance and currently, she is a junior project assistant to Multi-Door Project at UNDP Indonesia.



**Satria Wardhana Sarosa**, he is currently a student studying a Bachelor degree in Financial and Banking Management at Monash University Malaysia. He completed an internship program in the Marine Conservation Area Initiative project at UNDP Indonesia for one and a half months.



**Isabel Dunstan**, She is Communications Officer at UNDP Indonesia. Originally from Australia, she has ten years professional experience in information management, resource mobilization and communications across sustainable and community development and the arts.



**Andini Patricia**, after studying journalism studies at padjadjaran university, she started traveling and documenting her journey in photography. Some of her photography already publish in several travel magazine and exhibition. You can see her work samples in her instargram [www.instagram.com/dinoy](http://www.instagram.com/dinoy).



**Gordon Leslie Ronald Frenke**, coming from Vancouver, Canada, Gord is no stranger to the outdoors, and it is his love of sailing and wind sports that sparked the conservationist in him. He uses his background in civil engineering and urban studies to help reduce the environmental impact that cities and communities exert on our aquatic environments.











