

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)

2009-2015 version

Available for download from http://www.ramsar.org/ris/key_ris_index.htm.

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX. 22 of the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

Notes for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 14, 3rd edition). A 4th edition of the Handbook is in preparation and will be available in 2009.
3. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

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1	2	3

Designation date

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Site Reference Number

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

10 January 2013

3. Country:

Indonesia

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

The precise name of the designated site in one of the three official languages (English, French or Spanish) of the Convention. Alternative names, including in local language(s), should be given in parentheses after the precise name.

Tanjung Puting National Park

5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for (tick one box only):

a) Designation of a new Ramsar site ; or

b) Updated information on an existing Ramsar site

6. For RIS updates only, changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:

a) Site boundary and area

The Ramsar site boundary and site area are unchanged:

or

If the site boundary has changed:

i) the boundary has been delineated more accurately ; or

ii) the boundary has been extended ; or

iii) the boundary has been restricted**

and/or

If the site area has changed:

i) the area has been measured more accurately ; or

ii) the area has been extended ; or

iii) the area has been reduced**

** **Important note:** If the boundary and/or area of the designated site is being restricted/reduced, the Contracting Party should have followed the procedures established by the Conference of the Parties in the Annex to COP9 Resolution IX.6 and provided a report in line with paragraph 28 of that Annex, prior to the submission of an updated RIS.

b) Describe briefly any major changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site:

7. Map of site:

Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:

i) a hard copy (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List):

ii) an electronic format (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image)

iii) a GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables .

b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:

e.g. the boundary is the same as an existing protected area (nature reserve, national park, etc.), or follows a catchment boundary, or follows a geopolitical boundary such as a local government jurisdiction, follows physical boundaries such as roads, follows the shoreline of a waterbody, etc.

The site boundary is the same as the existing boundary of the Tanjung Puting National Park.

8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude, in degrees and minutes):

Provide the coordinates of the approximate centre of the site and/or the limits of the site. If the site is composed of more than one separate area, provide coordinates for each of these areas.

Center coordinates of the park are 03°02'47" S and 111°59'45" E

9. General location:

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s) the site lies and the location of the nearest large town.

Administratively, Tanjung Puting National Park is located in Kotawaringin Barat Regency (213,106.40 ha or 52.20 % of the site size) and Seruyan Regency (47.80 % 195,180.42 ha of the site size). The area can be reached easily from Pangkalan Bun (the capital city of Kotawaringin Barat Regency) by ± 12 km road-trip to the Kumai district (the gate entering Tanjung Puting National Park).

10. Elevation: (in metres: average and/or maximum & minimum)

0 – 60 meters above sea level

11. Area: (in ha)

408,286 Ha

Tanjung Puting National Park has an area of 408,286 ha, all of it is swamp area with seven types, lowland tropical rainforest ecosystem, heath forest ecosystem, freshwater swamp forest ecosystem, peat swamp forest ecosystem, mangrove forest ecosystem, coastal forest ecosystem and secondary (disturbed) forest ecosystem.

12. General overview of the site:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

This area is one of the most important conservation areas in Central Kalimantan that remains in good condition compared with other similar area. Ecologically, the NP has functioned as a water reservoir and become known as one of the largest habitat of Kalimantan Orangutan *Pongo pygmaeus* in the island of Kalimantan and also a habitat for other endemic flora and fauna.

13. Ramsar Criteria:

Tick the box under each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11). All Criteria which apply should be ticked.

1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9

14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13 above:

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

Criterion 1 :

The NP has several type of ecosystem, which are lowland tropical rainforest, heath forest, freshwater swamp forest, peat swamp forest, mangrove forest, coastal forest and secondary (disturbed) forest. The area can be considered as one of the best representative of wetlands ecosystem and its biodiversity richness in the island of Kalimantan (Borneo) biogeographic region, especially when considering this area contains one of the largest population of Kalimantan Orangutan *Pongo pygmaeus* in the whole region. The major species of flora in the northern part is heath forest and insect eating flora such as Kantong semar/Pitcher plant (*Nepenthes* sp). True Peat swamp forest is found in the middle part of the NP and on the banks of its rivers. Along the banks of all rivers in the NP area also can be found true freshwater swamp forest, contains a complex diversity of flora and numerous large and small woody lianas (crawler plant), many species of epiphytes.

Criterion 2 :

The site is an important habitat for a number of threatened species.

Local name/English name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List Status	CITES	CMS
Fauna				
Storm's Stork	<i>Ciconia stormi</i>	Endangered		
Owa/Agile Gibbon	<i>Hylobates agilis</i>	Endangered	I	
Bekantan/ Proboscis Monkey	<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>	Endangered	I	
Kalimantan Orangutan	<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>	Endangered	I	
Beruk/Southern pig-tailed macaque	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	Vulnerable	II	
Beruang madu/Sun bear	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	Vulnerable	I	
Macan dahan/Clouded leopard	<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>	Vulnerable	I	
Binturong/Asian bearcat	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	Vulnerable	III	
Kukang/Slow loris	<i>Nycticebus coucang</i>	Vulnerable	I	
Penyu Sisik/Hawksbill turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Critically Endangered	I	I & II
Kura kura Ambon/Southeast Asian box turtle	<i>Cuora amboinensis</i>	Vulnerable	II	
Buaya Sinyolong/Sapit/False gharial	<i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i>	Endangered	I	
Rusa Sambar/Payau/Sambar deer	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>	Vulnerable		
Musang Air/Otter Civet	<i>Cynogale bennettii</i>	Endangered	II	
Trenggiling/Sunda Pangolin	<i>Manis javanica</i>	Endangered	II	
Wattled Pheasant	<i>Lophura bulweri</i>	Vulnerable		
Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilus javanicus</i>	Vulnerable	I	
Asian Arowana	<i>Scleropages formosus</i>	Endangered		
Flora				
Ramin tree	<i>Gonystylus bancanus</i>	Vulnerable		

Criterion 3 :

Tanjung Puting peat swamp is an important area for its endemic flora and fauna, especially for the vulnerable Ramin *Gonystylus bancanus* and the endangered Kalimantan Orangutan *Pongo pygmaeus*. Some species of flora have been recorded such as *Gonystylus bancanus*, *Dyera costulata*, *Shorea belangeran*, *Nepenthes* sp, *Calophyllum*

sclerophyllum, *Palaquium* spp, *Agathis* spp and *Dendrobium* sp. The variety of fauna comprises of 25 species of mammals (which are endemic to Kalimantan, such as *Pongo pygmaeus*, *Hylobates agilis*, *Presbytis rubicunda*, *Dugong dugong*, *Helarctos malayanus*, *Nasalis larvatus*); 16 species of fishes, such as the Asian Arowana *Scleropages formosus*; 212 species of Avian, such as the Black eagle *Ictinaetus malayensis*, and Rhinoceros hornbill *Buceros rhinoceros*, etc.

Criterion 4:

The area used to be the largest habitat for the vulnerable Ramin tree (*Gonystylus bancanus*) and the endangered Kalimantan Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*), but due to extensive exploitation by several timber state companies and heavy illegal logging activities, the populations of Ramin tree become increasingly reduced. In fact, nowadays it is difficult enough to find this kind of tree or its population found in the original habitat. This is further increased the importance of the area to support the existence of these endangered species. For Ramin tree, the strong and intensive protection of its habitat will ensure the protection of good and viable mature seed-source trees. Usually, these seed-source tree are mostly middle-sized or middle-aged individuals since most of its bigger and older seed-source trees have been fell by the illegal logging activities. The protection of middle or bigger trees will also contribute heavily to the existence of the enigmatic, large tree-dweller of Kalimantan Orangutan *Pongo pygmaeus* since most of its life stages occurred in the top layers of the biggest trees in the forest.

Criteria 8 :

The peat swamps at the site are permanent spawning grounds and nurseries for 36 local fish species highly adapted to the acid-heavy environment, which also supports some species of prawns and crabs. The adjacent mangroves areas are particularly important for the range of species listed in the Appendix 1.

15. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region:

Borneo region

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

Udvardy, M.D.F. (1975). A classification of the biogeographical provinces of the world. IUCN Occasional Paper No. 18. Morges, Switzerland: IUCN.

16. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

The site is located between Kumai and Seruyan rivers and the Java Sea. The area has a complete land formation, comprised of primary lowland tropical rainforest, secondary forest, Dryland dipterocarp forest, Kerangas (heath) forest, peripheral mix forest, transitional (freshwater) swamp forest, Coastal and mangroves forest and the specific Ramin-inhabited peat swamp forest.

The geological formation of this area is formed by alluvium sediment, consisting of river alluvium sediment, peat or organic material sediment. The color of organic material sediment is black until reddish black, with depth reaches 12 meters and can be formed into a peat dome. It also has steeper topography with the altitude of 60 m or more above sea level.

Most of the area is in the B climate type of Schmidt and Ferguson, with the minimum average temperature of 25,4 – 27,4 °C, and the rainfall of 100 mm or more in wet months, and 60 mm or less in dry months.

The soil is dominated by histosol soil type (or peat soil). Other soil types found are alluvial, cambisol, mediteran, and organosol. In general, the soil in the NP is nutrient deficient and can only support temporary agricultural farm (if allowed in the special zone of the NP). The soil is usually very acid with the pH of 3.8-5.0. The soil around the banks of the rivers characterized with greyish brown top soil layer and sticky sub soil layer with almost the same hue. In swamps in the upper stream area, the soil contains higher organic substance than the peat formation which is widely spread with the average depth of 2 m.

Hydrologically, the site is significant for watershed protection in the lower Central Kalimantan area. It supports two water catchment areas of Kumai River system (with its smaller tributaries of Sekonyer, Buluh Kecil, Buluh Besar, Arut Tebal and Perlu rivers) and Seruyan River system (with its smaller tributaries of Segintung Dalam and Baung rivers). No data available for the physical or chemical features of the river.

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, and climate (including climate type).

Generally, the water catchment area in this site divided into 2 (two), i.e.:

- a. The catchment area of Kumai is the water source for the Java Sea.
- b. The catchment area of Seruyan is the water source for the Seruyan river tributaries.

Rainfall in this region is generally not uniform, which creates several regions of wet and semi-dry climate.

18. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

The area is significant for supporting the regional water balance as a water catchment and reservoir, which in turn protects the water supply for households, farms/agricultural area in the surrounding neighborhood.

Water from the catchment area flows to Kumai river which in turn outflow to unite with the Seruyan River that ended up into the Java sea.

The catchment area of Kumai and Seruyan is the water source of the smaller rivers which also flow to the coastal area. The water used by surrounding communities is important for farming irrigation, households need and drinking water.

This national park has a significant hydrological value, especially as a groundwater recharger and freshwater source.

19. Wetland Types

a) Presence:

Circle or underline the applicable codes for the wetland types of the Ramsar “Classification System for Wetland Type” present in the Ramsar site. Descriptions of each wetland type code are provided in Annex I of the *Explanatory Notes & Guidelines*.

Marine/coastal: A • B • C • D • E • F • G • H • I • J • K • Zk(a)

Inland : L • M • N • O • P • Q • R • Sp • Ss • Tp • Ts • U • Xp

Human-made: 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9 • Zk(c)

b) dominance:

List the wetland types identified in a) above in order of their dominance (by area) in the Ramsar site, starting with the wetland type with the largest area.

Xp, O, Ts, U, M, I, G, F, N

20. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

The site is predominantly a peat swamp tropical rain forest ecosystem, which supports numerous endemic flora and fauna living in a very specific habitat of acidic peat swamp. Other types of habitat found are lowland tropical forest and mangrove, dryland dipterocarp forest and heath forest, coastal and the especially important populations of Ramin tree. The wetlands function as water catchment, water reservoir, water regulator and ground water recharger for the surrounding area. The variety of habitat provided a numerous niches for many species of flora and fauna highly adapted for the acidic, wet environment. Some of the surrounding areas are utilized for agricultural purposes, especially with species highly adapted with the acidic, wet environment. The habitat also provides several species of flora and fauna utilized by the local communities. In the global spectrum, the peat swamp and the mangrove are highly important for the climate change program, especially for their function of carbon sequestration.

21. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 14, Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

At least, 7 endemic species of flora Ramin tree *Gonystylus bancanus.*, Pitcher plant *Nepenthes* sp., Jelutong/Gum tree *Dyera costulata.*, Meranti tree *Shorea* sp, and Damar tree *Agathis* sp, found in the area. Ramin is a vulnerable tree species that was highly exploited in the past and almost resulted in its extinction. A regulation has been put in place to stop its commercial extraction and trade which aimed to protect the remaining populations, but nowadays only a handful of populations can be found in the wild. Its survival depends on the protected area such as the Tanjung Puting national park, so its designation will ensure the survival of this tree species. The Jelutong tree is also a highly exploited commercial tree, used for its wood and tapped latex (and also chewing gum material). The Meranti and Damar tree species are highly exploited commercial trees, used mainly for construction.

22. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 14. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Several species of aquatic mammals such as the Dugong *Dugong dugong* and Dolphin *Delphinus sp* have been reportedly being observed in the watery part of the Tanjung Puting NP. There are more than 200 species of aves/birds found in the area. One of which is the Grey Stork /Sindang Lawe *Ciconia stormii*, considered as one of 20 rarest species of birds of the world.

23. Social and cultural values:

a) Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g., fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values:

Tanjung Puting peat swamp is important for local communities, living highly dependable with its flora and fauna species due to the nutrient-poor environment of the peat swamp ecosystem. The area provides them with several species of fish, mammal, bird, fruit and other plant parts that used for daily livelihood needs. The existence of the ecosystem will ensure their survival, which have been developed for generations, adapted with life on the wetlands. The social and cultural systems are considerably simple compared to the dry, terrestrial social and cultural system. The influence from outside area increases the importance of monetary power, which in this area mainly gained through the exploitation of natural resources available, further increasing the pressure on natural resources sustainability. Some important species, such as the Ramin tree and Meranti tree's wood and Jelutung tree's latex are highly exploited for its quick monetary fix (can be sold easily to the local middlemen or logging companies for quick money). The disappearance of these trees and other flora species will in turn change the social and cultural values, since some of them used not only for their wood but also for medicinal purposes and cultural values.

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning?

If Yes, tick the box and describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

i) sites which provide a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland:

Local communities commonly use traditional tools for natural resources extraction, such as for fishery exploitation techniques (e.g. bubu/fish trap), which are simple in design and guarantee that the subsistence amount only is being exploited. Bubu is made from branches of wood, with two ends (one is for fish to go in but cannot go out, and the other for fish extraction), which do not use any poison and electric current to catch fish. The same simple technique is also used for tapping latex from the Gum tree (Jelutung), with simple tool that don't use any chemistry substance at all. These techniques are enough to fulfill subsistence (daily) needs of the local communities, which ensures the sustainability of its natural resources due to its low impact utilization.

- ii) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:
- iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:
- iv) sites where relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland:

24. Land tenure/ownership:

- a) within the Ramsar site:

The Tanjung Puting national park site is managed by the Government of Indonesia, i.e. the Ministry of Forestry through the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, with the National Park status based on the Minister of Forestry Decree number: SK.423/Menhut-II/2004 dated Oktober 19th, 2004 (a change of status and function occurred through MoF decree no. SK.292/Menhut-II/2011 dated Mei 11th, 2011).

- b) in the surrounding area:

Generally, the land ownership around the Tanjung Puting National Park site is by individuals, mainly used for cultivation/agricultural farms and usually one or more traditional/tribal area belongs to the communities. The protected forest and production forest are managed by the local government (province or regency).

25. Current land (including water) use:

- a) within the Ramsar site:

Subsistence water consumption, transportation medium, research, local fisheries activities.

- b) in the surroundings/catchment:

Agricultural farms, settlements, fishpond.

26. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:

- a) within the Ramsar site:

Main activities commonly recognized as the factors affecting the Tanjung Puting national park site are land encroachment, illegal logging and forest fire, all are engineered by human. The area damaged by illegal logging and encroachment can be found in several place around the peat swamp. The damaged area can affect the stability of the area and its ecological functions, such as decreasing the amount of water absorbed, failing to trap carbon that can affect global climate, failing to function as water regulator and damaging the groundwater recharging process (lowering the groundwater surface level). This groundwater surface level will drop the average surface level of the wetland area, which can affect any construction building in the area.

Before being appointed as a national park, Tanjung Puting area was used for legal timber concession on some locations. Many canals have been build to accommodate transportation of the timber extraction

and the logging supplies. These canals are largely affecting the wetland (peat swamp) due to its water discharging process which lowering the groundwater surface level, and reducing its water regulation and reservation functions. The canals also disrupt local fauna species' travelling paths (usually that travels between trees or on the ground, which requires corridors between habitats for food searching or nesting.

b) in the surrounding area:

Sekonyer River, which is a natural border for the Tanjung Puting National Park, has now become polluted by illegal gold mining running up in the upstream. The sediments bleached into the river will affect the wetlands accepting the Sekonyer river loads.

In several places there are some palm oil plantations, which use many canals for transportation purposes and to lower the groundwater surface level so that they can plant the seedlings of the palm oil trees. The problem created is much the same as the one that happened inside the national park site, especially in the area formerly used for timber concessions.

27. Conservation measures taken:

a) List national and/or international category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site:

In particular, if the site is partly or wholly a World Heritage Site and/or a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, please give the names of the site under these designations.

In the year of 1977, UNESCO declared the Wildlife Reserve of Tanjung Puting (its former function) as one of the Biosphere Reserve in the world. The Wildlife Reserve of Tanjung Puting is declared as a National Park by Minister of Forestry's Decree number : 687/Kpts-II/1996 dated October 25th, 1996. Further adjustment is being declared with a change to its status and function by the Minister of Forestry's decree no. SK.292/Menhut-II/2011 dated May 11th, 2011.

b) If appropriate, list the IUCN (1994) protected areas category/ies which apply to the site (tick the box or boxes as appropriate):

National Park

Ia ; Ib ; II ; III ; IV ; V ; VI

c) Does an officially approved management plan exist; and is it being implemented?:

Yes, the NP management office has published a long-term management plan (2009-2029), appropriately legalized by the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (in Bahasa Indonesia: Direktur Jenderal PHKA).

d) Describe any other current management practices:

The current management efforts are focused on protecting and preserving the area and all contained inside. This management decision is made in order to maintain the area's ecosystem and its ecological functions to support the surrounding environment. Socialization and outreach programs to strengthen local communities have been conducted routinely, focusing on issues of protection and security (laws and regulations), law enforcement, and strengthening cooperation with local government of Central Kalimantan province and its regencies.

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

The boundary and zonation area establishment hasn't been completed yet.

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

The site has a permanent research site for university students and researchers from domestic and foreign educational and research institutions.

30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:

e.g. visitors' centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

The site has been visited by field-apprentices of environment education programs, mainly from local elementary schools, junior high schools, senior high schools and Universities.

The management has prepared the education forest of Sekonyer River, Tanjung Harapan, Pondok Tanggui, Camp Leakey and Pesalat as environmental education spots. The available facilities in the site comprise of: guest houses, camping ground and information center.

From local communities, there are several conservation community organised activities, which are: 1) Kader Konservasi Tanjung Puting (Tanjung Puting Conservation Cadres); 2) Masyarakat Peduli Api/MPA (Forest Fire Awareness Society); 3) Forum Komunikasi Kader Konservasi/FK3I (Conservation Cadres Communication Forum); 4) Masyarakat Mitra Polhut (Rangers Partnership Society). The scope of community activities comprise of security patrolling around the national park boundary, maintaining the boundary markers, and forest rehabilitation program (replanting local tree species).

31. Current recreation and tourism:

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

Most of the visitors come to the site for recreational purposes. The others come for educational and research activities. Recreation activities in the wetland will include traveling along the river, canoeing, bird watching, in the same area where traditional fishers still conduct their activity at the site.

VISITORS DATABASE
TANJUNG PUTING NATIONAL PARK
RECAPITULATION OF
2006-2012

YEAR	FOREIGN	LOCAL	SUB TOTAL
2006	1062	935	1997
2007	1612	1349	2961
2008	2392	1066	3458
2009	2274	1512	3786

2010	3542	2278	5820
2011	5444	3102	8546
2012	2085	1717	3802
TOTAL	18411	11959	30370

** : Until May 2012

32. Jurisdiction:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

The area is managed by the Government of Republic of Indonesia, c.q. the Ministry of Forestry, through the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation.

33. Management authority:

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

Mr. Soewigno (Head of Tanjung Puting National Park)
Tanjung Puting National Park Office
Head office : Jl. HM.Rafi'i KM.2,5, Pangkalan Bun 74112
e-mail : btntp@yahoo.com
Telephone: 0532-23832
Facsimile : 0532-23832

34. Bibliographical references:

Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 15 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

Tanjung Puting National Park Management Office. 2008. Long Term Management Plan (2009-2029) of the Tanjung Puting National Park. Pangkalan Bun.

Tanjung Puting National Park Management Office. 2010. Statistical Report of the Tanjung Puting National Park. Pangkalan Bun.

APPENDIX 1 :

No.	Local name	Scientific name
1.	Belida/pipih	<i>Notopterus sp.</i>
2.	Banta	<i>Osteochilus tripolos</i>
3.	Bapuyu/betok	<i>Anabas testudineus</i>
4.	Baung	<i>Mystus nemurus</i>
5.	Behau/gabus	<i>Channa striata</i>
6.	Buntal kalapa	<i>Tetraodon reticularis</i>
7.	Buntal pinang	<i>Tetraodon immaculatus</i>
8.	Gurami	<i>Ospbronemus goramy</i>
9.	Ikan kaca	<i>Parambasis wolffi</i>
10.	Jajulung	<i>Luciocephalus pulcher</i>
11.	Kakapar/Kapar	<i>Belontia hasselti</i>
12.	Karandang	<i>Channa pleurophthalmus</i>
13.	Kihung	<i>Channa melanopterus</i>
14.	Lais	
15.	Lais Baji	<i>Kryptopterus palembangensis</i>
16.	Lais putih	<i>Kryptopterus schilbeides</i>
17.	Manjuhan/jelawat	<i>Leptobarbus hoeveni</i>
18.	Patin/senggiringan	<i>Mystus nigriceps</i>
19.	Patung	<i>Pristolepis grooti</i>
20.	Peang	<i>Channa sp.</i>
21.	Pentet/lele	<i>Clarias sp.</i>
22.	Puhing	<i>Chycohelichthys apogon</i>
23.	Puhing kahui	<i>Chycohelichthys jantochir</i>
24.	Salap	<i>Puntius bulu</i>
25.	Saluang	<i>Rasbora sp.</i>
26.	Saluang Balu	<i>Rasbora argyrotaenia</i>
27.	Saluang Juara	<i>Luciosoma trinema</i>
28.	Sambaling/cupang	<i>Betta sp./Parosphromenus sp.</i>
29.	Sanggung	<i>Puntioplites waandersi</i>
30.	Sapat hijau	<i>Trichogaster leerii</i>
31.	Sapat rawa	<i>Trichogaster tricopterus</i>
32.	Sasumpit	<i>Toxotes microlepis</i>
33.	Tabakang/Biawan	<i>Helostoma temminckii</i>
34.	Tahaman/toman	<i>Channa micropeltes</i>
35.	Tapah	<i>Wallago leerii</i>
36.	Telan	<i>Mastacembelus erythrotaenia</i>

APPENDIX 2:

English name	Scientific name	1993-95	1999	2000	2001	2002/3	2004	2005	2005 - Now	Habitat	Status	
											IUCN	CITES
Agile Gibbon	<i>Hylobates agilis</i>				x	x	x	x	x	MLT	E	
Proboscis Mongkey	<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	RML	E	A1
Orangutan	<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>				x	x				RMLT	E	A1
Southern pig-tailed macaque	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>					x	x	x	x	M	V	
Sun bear	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>				x	x	x	x	x	M	V	A1
Clouded leopard	<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>			x		x	x	x		M	V	A1
Asian bearcat	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>					x				M	V	A3
Slow Loris	<i>Nycticebus coucang</i>				x	x	x		x	M	V	
Penyu Sisik	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>					x	x			R	CR	
Asian Box Terrapin	<i>Cuora amboinensis</i>								x	R	V	
Crocodile	<i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	R	E	A1
Sambar Deer	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>		x	x		x	x			RM	V	
Otter civet	<i>Cynogale bennettii</i>						x	x		RM	E	A2
Trenggiling	<i>Manis javanica</i>	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	MLT	V	A2
	<i>Lophura bulweri</i>						x			ML	V	
	<i>Leptoptilus javanicus</i>							x		M	E	
Silver leaf monkey	<i>Presbytis criscata</i>						x		x	M	E	

Keterangan :

Habitats : R= River and Marsh habitat; M= Mixed Swamp Forest; L= Low Pole Forest; T= Tall Interior Forest.

IUCN : CR= Critically endangered; E= Endangered; V= Vulnerable; NT= Near-threatened; DD= Data deficient

CITES : A1: Appendix I, includes species treathened with extinction. Trade in specimens of these species is permitted only in exceptional circumstances. A2: Appendix II, includes species not necessarily threatened with extinction, but in which trade must be controlled in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival.