

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)

— 2009-2012 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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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

February 25, 2011

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.

Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve

Local name (in Bahasa Indonesia): Suaka Margasatwa Pulau Rambut

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;
- 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.

Since Pulau Rambut WR is a small flat island dominated by wetlands (mangroves and swamps), there are no mountains, no rivers and no villages found inside the site. The borders of the site area are 106°41'14" to 106°41'46" E and 5°56'47" to 5°56'57" S

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 boundary is the same as the existing protected area boundary. The Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve is located in the Bay of Jakarta. The boundaries of the site are coastal boundaries to the water of the Bay of Jakarta .

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 Point: 5°58'27.73"S 106°41'35.10"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.

The Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve is located in Pulau Untung Jawa Subdistrict, Kepulauan Seribu District, DKI Jakarta Province, Indonesia. It is west of the subdistrict capitol of Pulau Untung Jawa. The site can be reached from Marina Ancol, Jakarta by boat or from Tanjung Pasir Tangerang also by boat.

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

0.00 - 1.75 meters above sea level

11. Area: (in hectares)

The area is 90 hectares (45 hectares of terrestrial area and 45 hectares of marine area).

12. General overview of the site:

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

In general, the site is very small but has several types of habitat, mostly influenced by the tides of the sea. There are beach forests, lowland forests and also mangroves forest (about 15 hectares). The site is an important habitat for waterbirds, inhabited by a large amount of sea/waterbird flocks, and almost annually serves as a resting site for migratory birds from the Northern hemisphere. More than 24,000 birds are recorded during the breeding season, and about 4,500 birds in other seasons. Therefore, this small island has been called “a heaven of birds”. The site also supports resident bird species such as the threatened Milky stork (*Mycteria cinera*) and the Oriental darter (*Anhinga melanogaster*).

The site plays an important role in protecting life support systems, preserving plant and animal species diversity and their ecosystems, thus maintaining sustainable utilization of its living resources and their ecosystems. This small island, along with other small islands adjacent to it, serve as a protection wall to the coastal area of the Capitol of Jakarta, influencing sea currents of Bay of Jakarta which in turn affected the existence of Pulau Rambut itself with the ups- and downs- of sea tides and the accumulation of mud and other sediment solvent in the sea water brought from the river mouths at the coastal area of Jakarta. In a cyclical turn, the sea tides and the sediment influenced the wetlands on the site, which in turn affected the abundance of flora important to the waterbird flocks inhabited them.

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 2:

The reserve plays an important role in protecting and preserving threatened species.

English name	Scientific name	IUCN Status	CITES Status	CMS	National Status
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Least concern	-	Appendix II	Protected
Milky Stork	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	Vulnerable	Appendix I	-	Protected
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Least concern	-	II	Protected

Criterion 3

The reserve provides a perfect blend of floral species (Kepuh Tree (local name) (*Sterculia foetida*)) which created a suitable habitat for one of the biggest breeding colony of the vulnerable Milky Stork (*Mycteria cinerea*) in Indonesia. Nesting sites are abundant on these giant tree species along the border area between the lowland secondary forest and the mangrove forest.

At least, 28 bird species (e.g. Milky stork (*Mycteria cinerea*), Oriental darter (*Anhinga melanogaster*) and Black headed ibis (*Threskiornis melanocephalus*)) have been recorded at Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve. Bird species found on the site are the representations of bird species found in the Oriental Bioregion. The Oriental Bioregion comprises of vast ecosystems network in the South and Southeast Asia, with species more or less similar to each part of the bioregion. This distinction, while promoted the likes of large species like the Asian Elephant (*Elephas maximus*) and the Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*), also produced the variety of bird species only occurred in the region. The existence of more dispersed populations of Oriental Bioregion species throughout the Region, including on the Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve, will more or less reflected the variety of birds in the region (physically and genetically), which can be used to determine their existence and help them avoided the threat of extinction.

On the other hand, the existence of secured habitat on the Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve, will served as one of the important chain links of wetlands from East Asia to Australia which is used as resting places for the migratory waterbirds. But, the main important purpose of this site is to support local population of waterbirds and other species of birds in the greater Jakarta area. These species will flocking on the site to rest in the night and leaving the site to the main land Java (Jakarta greater area) in the morning to search for food. No recent data available on the number of nests or the fluctuation of population size of each species dependent on the Pulau Rambut area, as also no data available on the number of nests in breeding season. But its importance as a transit station for waterbirds can be easily recognized, annually, as the migratory flocks came from Asia to Australia (usually from October to December) to escape winter in the northern hemisphere and use the Pulau Rambut area and its adjacent habitat to rest for short time before continuing the journey.

The vulnerable Milky Stork (*Mycteria cinerea*) is one of the most threatened stork species in the world. Recently, it has been proposed that they breed only in Pulau Rambut and several other location in the mainland Java. Data of the breeding population is provided directly by climbing the nesting trees and counting every nest found. In 2001 and 2002, the numbers of active nests found were 25 and 32, respectively. The onset of the breeding season usually coincides with the start of the rainy season. (June - September)

Criterion 8:

The mangrove ecosystem provides a significant food source to support life of invertebrate (worm, crustacean and mollusc) on the site. Organic matter from mangroves digested by these invertebrate and other species which feed on detritus provide organic matter to the food chains created along the shoreline and sea habitat. The mangrove habitat on the site is a nursery for many commercial fish species, such as: Blue Devil (*Chrysiptera cyanea*), Black Damsel (*Paraglyphidodon melas*), Speckled Damsel (*Pomacentrus bankanensis*), Caerulean Damsel (*Pomacentrus caeruleus*), Jewel Damsel (*Plectrogliphidodon lacrymatus*), Staghorn Damsel (*Amblygliphidodon curacao*), Yellowfin Parrotfish (*Scarus flavipectoralis*), Areolate grouper (*Epinephelus areolatus*), Long Finned Rock-cod (*Epinephelus quoyanus*), Arrow-tooth Cardinal (*Cheilodipterus artus*), Whitecheek Monocle Bream (*Scolopsis vosmeri*), Tail-blotch Lizardfish (*Synodus jaculum*).

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:

Indo-Malay region

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

Udvardy; 1975

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.

This site is dominated by alluvial sediment (including marine sediment and organic sediment) at the shoreline. The site is created by the weathering of atoll reefs. On the southern and southeastern parts of the site, one can find gentle sloping beaches of white sand. The eastern water of the site is a

shallow sea with reefs. The highest points of the site are on the southeastern and central parts, mostly around 1.5 m above sea level. Northern area of the site is a little bit lower, around 0.75-1 m above sea level.

Geomorphology:

Soil: The type of soil on the site is mostly limestone resulted from the weathering of the atoll reef. Top soil layers created by the mixing of white sand and organic stuff (from the remains of biodiversity found on the site). Eastern, northern and western parts of the site are mostly muddy brackish area.

Site Origin: Natural

Tidal variations : Between 0.5 - 2 metres.

Climate: tropical climate with an average rainfall of 1,586 mm. Dry season occurs between May to October, while wet season with strongest north-west wind occurs between November to April. Based on Schmidt Ferguson Classification (mostly used to describe the climate of Indonesia) the site has a climate of type “C”, meaning 5 to 6 months of a year are wet (definition: more than 100 mm of monthly precipitation), with 3 months of continuous dry (definition: less than 60 mm of monthly precipitation)(Bureau of Climatology of Jakarta, 2009).

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

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

Same as section 16

18. Hydrological values:

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

Mangrove forests are important for ground water recharge. Mangroves help to maintain good water quality by trapping sediment and organic content, while also reducing salt-water intrusion in the mainland of Jakarta. Due to its relatively small size, the value of its hydrological trait is also small to influence the hydrological process in the island underground realm and indeed will not have any effect to the hydrological status of greater Jakarta. There is no fresh water source found on the site, while all other water resource are mostly brackish or salty.

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 • Va • Vt • W • Xf • Xp • Y • Zg • Zk(b)

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.

The dominant wetland types in this wildlife reserve are:

- (i) A and C : coastal aquatic habitat, which size of 40 ha includes sea-grasses communities and coral reefs communities;
- (ii) I : mangroves forest of 25 ha size; and
- (iii) G : beach forest (sand) 4.5 ha
- (iv) J : a lagoon with the size of 0.5 ha.
- (v) Ss : marsh with the size of 2 ha

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.

Table below describes the dominance of vegetation type

Habitat type	Mangrove	Beach forest	Lowland forest	Sea	Total
% coverage	20	15	15	50	100

As the above table showed, the terrestrial area and the marine area is equally divided. Most of the site is dominated by forest, either mangrove, beach or lowland forests. Mangrove forests serve as nursery grounds, feeding grounds and habitat for marine and wetland fauna on the site. Most of the mangrove trees are used by the waterbirds for nesting, as some of the lowland forest's trees and occasionally on the beach forest's trees. No detailed research have been conducted on the food chains occurred on the biodiversity's populations.

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.*

The site has the most complex mangrove habitat for the bird community.

The complexity of these bird communities living on the mangroves of Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve can be explained as follows:

- (1) The division of habitat niches, which separates the birds that live on the canopies of mangroves tree species, like the Little Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax niger*), while other species use the roots area, like the Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*). The division is clearly defined. Each each mangrove tree trunk contains 6-10 bird nests.
- (2) The division of activity time, which separates the nocturnal (night-time) species to the diurnal (day-time) ones. For example, the Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) is a nocturnal species.
- (3) Some of the species are year-round residents while others are migrants (whether locally or regionally)

There are about 15 species of mangroves on the site: Black Mangrove (*Rhizophora mucronata*), Tall Stilted Mangrove (*Rhizophora apiculata*), Red Mangrove (*Rhizophora stylosa*), *Pemphis acidula*, *Ceriops tagal*, *Xylocarpus granatum*, *Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea*, Mangrove apple (*Sonneratia alba*), *Sonneratia caseolaris*, *Xylocarpus moluccensis*, Large Leafed Orange Mangrove (*Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*), *Avicenia officinalis*, Blind-your-eye Mangrove (*Excoecaria agallocha*), *Ceriops decandra* and Looking Glass Mangrove (*Heritiera littoralis*), *Sterculia foetida*, *Terminalia catappa*, *Dyosphiros maritime*, *Morinda citrifolia*, *Manilkara kauki*, *Triphasia trifolia*, *Passiflora foetida*, *Thespesia populnea* and *Casuarina equisetifolia*. Mangroves and mangrove associates support the food chain necessary to maintain the diversity of species on the site and also maintain important hydrological functions.

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.*

At least 28 bird species have been recorded at Pulau Rambut Reserve. Some of these species are protected under national law and is therefore important to mention here. Some of these species are particularly important because they help distribute plant seeds to other islands (especially fruit-eating birds and bats).

The sites supports up to 60 individuals of Milky Stork, which is said to be more than the 1% threshold. At this time, data cannot be provided due to limited studies conducted.

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:

Traditional fishery is one of the main activities conducted on a small scale to support daily needs (subsistent). Generally, the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples particularly the fishers. There is no human community or village inhabited the site. They are all living outside the site, mostly in the Tangerang area to the west, the Muara Karang area to the east or from the islands adjacent to the Pulau Rambut site.

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:
- 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 reserve is a state property under the authority of the Ministry of Forestry of Indonesia. The total width of Pulau Rambut wildlife reserve is 90 hectares (45 hectares of terrestrial area and 45 hectares of sea/marine area). This conservation area is managed by Natural Resources Conservation Unit of DKI Jakarta province (in Bahasa Indonesia: Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta)

b) in the surrounding area:

The surrounding water area around the site (beyond the boundaries) is owned by the Kepulauan Seribu District of the province of DKI Jakarta.

25. Current land (including water) use:

a) within the Ramsar site:

current land used for research and observation activities only.

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

The site is used for fishing, sea lanes to the Port of Jakarta, marine aquaculture, marine tourism sites and research sites.

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:

There is no internal factor, affecting the site, but some problems in the surrounding area have negative impacts on the wetland as will be described in the next section.

b) in the surrounding area:

There are several significant factors from outside of the area that are affecting the site's ecological character, e.g. pollution by oil/fuel spills from ships in the sea, rubbish washed from the greater Jakarta area by the sea currents, heavy rains washing the pollution generated from the industrial area along the coast of Jakarta to the site. These factors are hard to cope with since they are managed by other institutions in the greater Jakarta area. Although there are regulations in place to prevent or reduce the impact of these factors, these measures are failed to be implemented due to the lack of enforcement from the authorities.

Measures have been conducted to physically reduced the garbage, but without simultant efforts on the coast of Greater Jakarta to manage and reduce the garbage being dumped to the rivers ended up in the Bay of Jakarta. We could therefore expect rapid physical changes to the islands near the

greater Jakarta coastal area, which could lead to a change of Bay of Jakarta's ecosystems. The long-term effects on the biodiversity and the people on the Kepulauan Seribu area cannot be defined right now but should be expected happening sooner or later.

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.

- Based on National Land-use Planning, the site is classified as a Strategic Protected Area.
- Pulau Rambut declared as Wildlife Sanctuary (90 ha) based on Minister of Forestry & Crop Estate's decree No. 275/Kpts-II/1999 dated 7 May 1999 (Anno., 2000).

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

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

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

There is a draft of the management plan and zoning map for the conservation area which are now being sent to the Governor of Jakarta for reviewing and approving processes before being sent back to the DG of PHKA (of the Ministry of Forestry) for the final approval and authorization. No due date have been determined yet.

d) Describe any other current management practices:

Management efforts to empower local institutions (e.g. local government, local NGOs, local communities) have been conducted by the Nature Conservation Office of Jakarta, Ministry of Forestry (BKSDA ; Balai Konservasi Sumberdaya Alam DKI Jakarta) since the beginning of the site establishment, including programs of capacity building, development of infrastructures, human resource development and some field activities (patrolling, water-bird monitoring, etc). The regularity of activities depended on the availability of budget (either from the State or other institutions, e.g. NGOs partner), but at least, 1-2 activities for each item every budget year.

There are also some wooden boardwalks build for walking above the wetlands area for visitors' safety reason and to prevent damage to the natural wetlands on the site. Access to the site is allowed through a small jetty that can be approach by a small boat with the capacity of 30 persons or less.

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

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

According to the proposed management plan and other intended measures, several important activities will be conducted in the coming years, e.g. reconstruction/reestablishment of border markers; restoration of degraded areas; exploration of biodiversity species in and around the site; development of visitor or information center, local office/interpretation trails, stablishment of a

research station and providing a nursery site for the local species. These activities aimed to provide a necessary support to strengthen and to give an adjustment to the management of the site.

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

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

Long term and intensive research have been conducted by donor/local institution or local/int'l NGO's in the site. Some other researches, mostly by personal have been conducted by university students/Local NGO/Government Institution in the past years, e.g. Survey for the Milky Stork (*Mycteria cinerea*) (Bogor Agricultural Institute Research, 2005).

The site is equipped with a watch tower and some simple buildings used as working station or resting places for the BKSDA Jakarta's rangers and other persons allowed to be at the site for various activities (research, routine program of the management office, restricted ecotourism tours, patrols, trainings for management's human resources and local communities).

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.

There are CEPA activities are being conducted recently, e.g. producing leaflets, booklets, posters. The Nature Conservation Office of DKI Jakarta, Ministry of Forestry have also cooperated with "Lembaga Masyarakat Desa Konservasi" which is local village community group at Untung Jawa island to conduct several awareness raising activities. Several other cooperations were conducted in line with the researchers, students, observers, birdwatchers enthusiasts, and local NGOs (e.g. Green Monsters (FFI-IP)). The institutions responsible for the CEPA activities are Nature Conservation Office of Jakarta, Ministry of Forestry and the Government of Kepulauan Seribu District. The target groups are fishers communities, mangrove communities and ecotourism institutions.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

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

There are recreation package provided by the tour agencies from Jakarta to the site (Pulau Rambut) and other destinations in the Kepulauan Seribu district, including the adjacent Pulau Untung Jawa. Until recently, Pulau Rambut Reserve is only used for research, observation and ecotourism/specific interest of recreation (birdwatching), conservation and education. There are some facilities in the site such as a guest house and a tower. For mass tourism tours, visitors usually are directed to Pulau Untung Jawa located adjacent to the site. The package could include snorkeling, swimming, banana boat, family gathering activities on the Pulau Untung Jawa. There are adequate facilities on the Pulau Untung Jawa, which are guest houses, traditional restaurants, souvenir art shops, and a camping ground. The management of local ecotourism in the Pulau Untung Jawa is Lembaga Desa Konservasi, which creation facilitated by the Nature Conservation Office of Jakarta, Ministry of Forestry and still being monitored and facilitated on regular basis.

32. Jurisdiction:

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

The site is a State property, under the authority of the Ministry of Forestry (Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation) and Ministry of Forestry through Nature Conservation office of Jakarta is the management authority of this park

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.

The person in charge: Ir. Ahmad Saerozi,

Position: Head of Nature Conservation Office of Jakarta (in Bahasa Indonesia: Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam DKI Jakarta),

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Tel/fax: +62 021 3158142

Email: ksdajakarta@yahoo.co.id

34. Bibliographical references:

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

1. www.bksdadkijakarta.net
 2. Ekologi Bangau Bluwok *Mycteria cinerea* di Pulau Rambut Jakarta, Bogor Agricultural Institute Research, 2005
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