



# Ramsar Sites Information Service

## Annotated List of Wetlands of International Importance

# Indonesia

8 Ramsar Site(s) covering 1,375,426 ha

### **Berbak National Park**

Site number: 554 | Country: Indonesia | Administrative region: Jambi Province, Sumatra

Area: 162,700 ha | Coordinates: 01°24'S 104°16'E | Designation dates: 19-11-1991

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Berbak. 08/04/92; Jambi; 162,700 ha; 01°24'S 104°16'E. National Park. A vast area of undisturbed peat swamp forest (115,000ha) and freshwater swamp forest (45,000ha), dissected by a large river and inhabited by a small group of native people. The forests are inundated for most of the year. In the dry season, brackish water penetrates up to 10km upstream. The site supports more than 150 tree species and over 34 species of fish, and is an important area for staging shorebirds. Three endangered species of birds (Storm's Stork, White-winged Wood Duck, and Hornbill), eight species of notable mammals (including the Sumatran Rhino, Tapir, Tiger and Malayan Sun Bear) and two species of notable reptiles (Estuarine Crocodile and False Gharial) are found here. Coastal mudflats located outside the reserve are important feeding grounds for waterbirds. Ramsar site no. 554. Most recent RIS information: 1991.

### **Danau Sentarum Wildlife reserve**

Site number: 667 | Country: Indonesia | Administrative region: West Kalimantan

Area: 80,000 ha | Coordinates: 00°51'N 112°06'E | Designation dates: 30-08-1994

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Danau Sentarum. 30/08/94; Kalimantan Barat; 80,000 ha; 00°51'N 112°06'E. National Park. A series of seasonal freshwater lakes, connecting rivers, peat and freshwater swamp forest. The last vast area of primary freshwater swamp forest remaining in Kalimantan, and possibly the last major representative example of this habitat in the Sunda Islands. Over 185 species of fish and 200 species of birds are present. The reserve is home to the largest known inland population of Proboscis monkey. A seasonally fluctuating population lives on the site depending on fisheries, which provide 3,000 wet tonnes annually, for their livelihood. A field management and research centre are located in the reserve. Other human activities include cultivation and traditional harvest of forest products. Ramsar site no. 667. Most recent RIS information: 1997.

## Menipo Nature Recreational Park

Site number: 2,543 | Country: Indonesia | Administrative region: District of Kupang, Nusa Tenggara Timur Province

Area: 2,449.5 ha | Coordinates: 10°09'S 124°09'58"E | Designation dates: 22-04-2024

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

The Site, established in 2010 as a National Recreation Park, is located in Nusa Tenggara Timur Province. Its coastal wetlands include mangroves and intertidal mud, sand and salt flats. The Site includes Menipo Island, which is separated from the island of Timor by a narrow strait and features freshwater lakes and marshes. Menipo Island provides habitat for vulnerable and endangered plant species, and during the peak dry season, the permanent marshes on the Island provide a refuge for wildlife. The Site's sand flats provide nesting habitat for three threatened turtle species, including the critically endangered hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*). Migratory birds use the mud flats as a stepping-stone habitat, and the Site provides foraging grounds for the yellow-crested cockatoo (*Cacatua sulphurea parvula*) and the Javan deer (*Rusa timorensis*). Local communities believe that the area must not be destroyed; the Island is considered sacred and hosts a traditional ceremony. They collect crab and shellfish to support livelihoods and gain income by renting boats to tourists and researchers.

## Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve

Site number: 1,987 | Country: Indonesia | Administrative region: DKI Jakarta Province

Area: 90 ha | Coordinates: 05°58'27"S 106°41'35"E | Designation dates: 11-11-2011

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

The site, located on a small atoll reef island northwest of Jakarta City, has a tropical climate and comprises several wetland habitat types, such as coral reefs, intertidal flats, mangrove forests, lagoons and seasonal freshwater marshes. As one of the important chain of wetlands along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, the site is an important transit station for waterbirds especially from October to December, when they migrate from the northern hemisphere to Australia. The site supports three internationally threatened bird species, especially the vulnerable Milky Stork (*Mycteria cinerea*), with one of the biggest breeding colonies of this species in Indonesia. The site's 15 mangrove species form a complex community that provides breeding habitat for many waterbirds, including the Little Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax niger*), Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*), and ardeidae such as the Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*). Small scale traditional fishery is practiced as daily support for local communities but there are no people or villages within the site itself. Access is allowed through a small jetty for small boats with the capacity of about 30 persons. A tower observation hide has been built as well as wooden boardwalks so that visitors do not damage the natural wetlands on the site.

## Rawa Aopa Watumohai National Park

Site number: 1,944 | Country: Indonesia | Administrative region: Province of South East Sulawesi  
Area: 105,194 ha | Coordinates: 04°28'S 121°58'59"E | Designation dates: 06-03-2011

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Rawa Aopa Watumohai National Park. 06/03/2011; Province of South East Sulawesi; 105,194 ha; 04°28'S 121°59'E. Rawa Aopa Watumohai National Park is one of the most important conservation areas in the Wallacea region, consisting of mangroves, savannah, peat swamps, lowland tropical rain forests and sub-montane forests. The site is biologically rich, with over five hundred recorded species of flora, two hundred species of birds, eleven species of reptiles and over twenty species of fish and mammals. Many endemic and threatened species are found here, with over fifteen mammal species endemic to Sulawesi such as the endangered Lowland Anoa (*Bubalus depressicornis*) and vulnerable Sulawesi Civet (*Macrogalidia musschenbroeckii*). The Rawa Aopa Watumohai National Park is an important stopover for migratory waterbirds. The waterbird migration route passes through the Philippine Islands, through Sangihe Talaud (North Sulawesi), and transits through this site before entering Borneo. It supports a population of over 170 vulnerable Milky Stork (*Mycteria cinerea*) which is more than 3% of the world population. This site contains the only remaining large mangrove habitat in South East Sulawesi that is an important nursery and spawning area for fish, prawns and crabs. Swamps within the national park (particularly Aopa Peat Swamp) are important regulators of water. It acts as a reservoir for freshwater, while run-off habitats help to control water discharge. Aopa Swamp is the only representative peat swamp wetland in Sulawesi. Threats to the site include illegal logging, poaching of waterbirds and collection of eggs. A section of the Aopa Swamp is being drained to direct water into surrounding agricultural areas. Rawa Aopa Watumohai National Park Office (under the management of the Ministry of Forestry) is responsible for the management of this site. Ramsar Site n.1944. Most recent RIS information: 2011.

## Sembilang National Park

Site number: 1,945 | Country: Indonesia | Administrative region: South Sumatra Province  
Area: 202,896.3 ha | Coordinates: 01°57'S 104°36'E | Designation dates: 03-06-2011

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Sembilang National Park; 06/03/2011; South Sumatra Province; 202,896.31 ha; 1°57'S, 104°36'E  
Sembilang National Park supports a unique estuarine environment which has the largest mangrove formation in East Sumatra, along the western part of Indonesia. The site also supports coastal forest, lowland tropical forests, swamps, and peatlands. This site is biologically rich with over two hundred species of birds, one hundred forty species of fish and over fifty mammal species. Many of these species are threatened such as the critically endangered Sumatran Tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*), and the endangered Indian Elephant (*Elephas maximus*), Storm's Stork (*Ciconia stormi*), and Malayan Giant Turtle (*Orlitia borneensis*). Over 43% of the mangrove species in Indonesia are also found here. The mangroves and large alluvial delta at Sembilang National Park makes this site one of the critical stopover areas for migratory waterbirds along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. Some 0.5-1 million shorebirds use this area and during winter and almost 80,000-100,000 migratory birds feed and rest here. It supports more than 1% of the population of Milky Stork (*Mycteria cinerea*), Asian Dowitcher (*Limnodromus semipalmatus*), Spotted Greenshank (*Tringa guttifer*), Far Eastern Curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*) and the Lesser Adjutant (*Leptoptilos javanicus*). It has one of the largest breeding colony of Milky Stork (*Mycteria cinerea*) in the world, and one of the largest breeding colony of the Spotted-billed Pelican (*Pelecanus philippensis*) and Lesser Adjutant (*Leptoptilos javanicus*) in Indonesia. The swamps and peat forests act as container areas to store freshwater, this in turn recharges the ground water table that feeds seventy small rivers in the park. Threats to the site include illegal logging and encroaching development (e.g. harbour and industrial estates). The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General of Protection and Nature Conservation has jurisdiction over this site. Ramsar site: 1945. Most recent RIS information: 2011.

## Tanjung Puting National Park

Site number: 2,192 | Country: Indonesia | Administrative region: Central Kalimantan  
Area: 408,286 ha | Coordinates: 03°02'47"S 111°59'44"E | Designation dates: 12-11-2013  
[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Tanjung Puting National Park. 11/12/2013; Central Kalimantan; 408,286 ha; 03°02'47" S and 111°59'45" E. National Park; UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserve. This area is one of the most important conservation areas in Central Kalimantan, acting as a water reservoir and representing one of the largest remaining habitats of the endangered Kalimantan Orangutan *Pongo pygmaeus*. The site consists of seven different types of swamp, including peat swamp forests, lowland tropical rainforest, freshwater swamp forests and as well as mangroves and coastal forest. It supports large numbers of endemic species of flora and fauna adapted to the predominant acidic peat swamp environment. The area was declared a National Park in 1996, and is currently managed under a long-term plan (2009-2029) to rehabilitate areas formerly used for timber concessions and to prevent illegal logging and encroachment. Local communities depend on the wetlands for fish, fruit and timber and some continue to use traditional methods of fishing and to extract latex from the Jelutong/Gum tree *Dyera costulata*. However, there is increasing pressure on the natural resources of the area, leading to the decline of endemic species such as the Ramin *Gonystylus bancanus* and Meranti (*Shorea* spp.) trees. Ramsar Site no.2192. Most recent RIS information: 2013.

## Wasur National Park

Site number: 1,624 | Country: Indonesia | Administrative region: Merauke Regency  
Area: 413,810 ha | Coordinates: 08°37'59"S 140°22'59"E | Designation dates: 16-03-2006  
[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Wasur National Park. 16/03/06; Irian Jaya; 413,810 hectares; 08°38'S 140°23'E. National Park. A low-lying wetland in the monsoon climate zone of southern New Guinea, with intertidal mudflats and coastal mangroves with extensive seasonally inundated grasslands, reed swamps, savannahs, and monsoon forest. The site is the habitat for a number of rare and endemic species, including the Fly River Grassbird (*Megalurus albolimbatus*) and Grey-crowned Munia (*Lonchura nevermanni*). Tens of thousands of waterbirds visit the region during migration between eastern Siberia and northern Australia. The topography is exceptionally flat, with little natural drainage in large parts of the reserve. Land use is chiefly subsistence farming by small local communities of four groups of autochthonous peoples, and the area contains many sites of spiritual significance and archaeological importance. Poaching and alien invasive species like water hyacinth and mimosa pigra, as well as population pressures from the nearby town of Merauke, are seen as the greatest threats. Ecotourism infrastructure is being developed to accommodate international as well as local tourists, to benefit local communities. The site is contiguous with the Tonda Wildlife Management Area Ramsar site in Papua New Guinea. Ramsar site no. 1624. Most recent RIS information: 2006.