

TREKKING TRAILS FOR BACK-PACKERS

Times are one way only, based on the average time spent walking and do not include rest periods.

Grade:

- 1 = Flat easy walking.
- 2 = Easy walking but some inclines or beaches.
- 3 = Rough walking on beaches or in dense forest.
- 4 = Walks with some steep climbs and descents.
- 5 = Walks with long steep climbs and descents.

SOUTH COAST TRAILS	Distance	Time	Grade
Tamanjaya - Cegog	14 km.	4.5 hrs.	4
Tamanjaya - Kalejetan	11 km.	3 hrs.	2
Tamanjaya - Karang Ranjang	12 km.	4 hrs.	2
Cegog - Kalejetan	10 km.	3 hrs.	3
Kalejetan - Karang Ranjang	6 km.	2 hrs.	2
Kg. Ranjang - Cibandawah	6 km.	1.5 hrs.	2
Cibandawah - Cibunar	14 km.	6 hrs.	3
Cibunar - Sanghiang Sirah	12 km.	4.5 hrs.	5

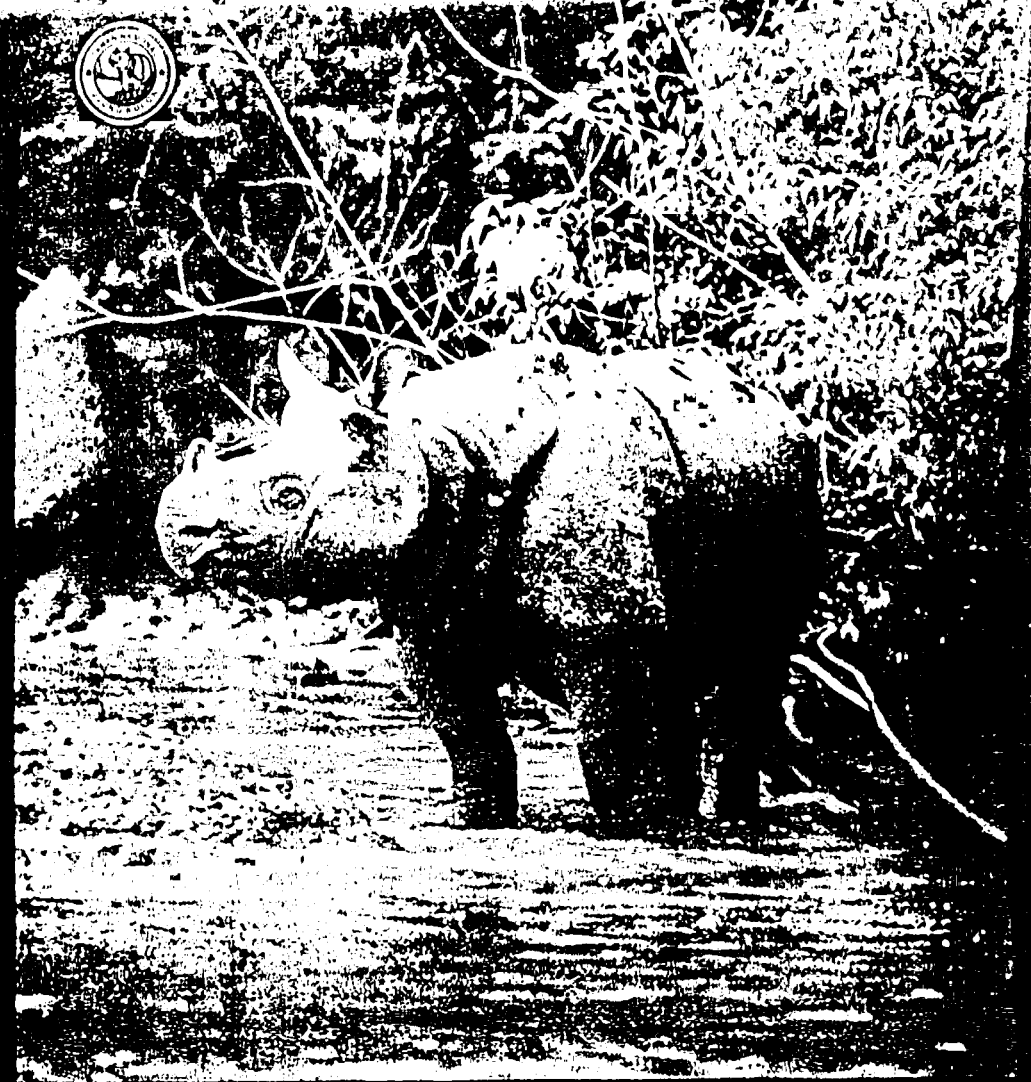
NORTH COAST TRAILS	Distance	Time	Grade
Cigenter - Citelang	11 km.	4.5 hrs.	2
Citelang - Jamang	3 km.	1 hr.	2
Jamang - Nyawaan	8 km.	3 hrs.	3
Nyawaan - Cidaon	10 km.	5 hrs.	3
Cidaon - Cibunar	7 km.	3.5 hrs.	2

WEST COAST TRAILS	Distance	Time	Grade
Cidoan - Ciramea	8 km.	3 hrs.	2
Ciramea - Sanghiang Sirah	8 km.	4 hrs.	4

PANAITAN ISLAND TRAILS	Distance	Time	Grade
Citambuyung - Gunung Raksa	4 km.	1.5 hrs.	5
Legon Butun - Karang Jajar	5 km.	2.5 hrs.	3
Legon Butun - Legon Sabini	12 km.	4 hrs.	2

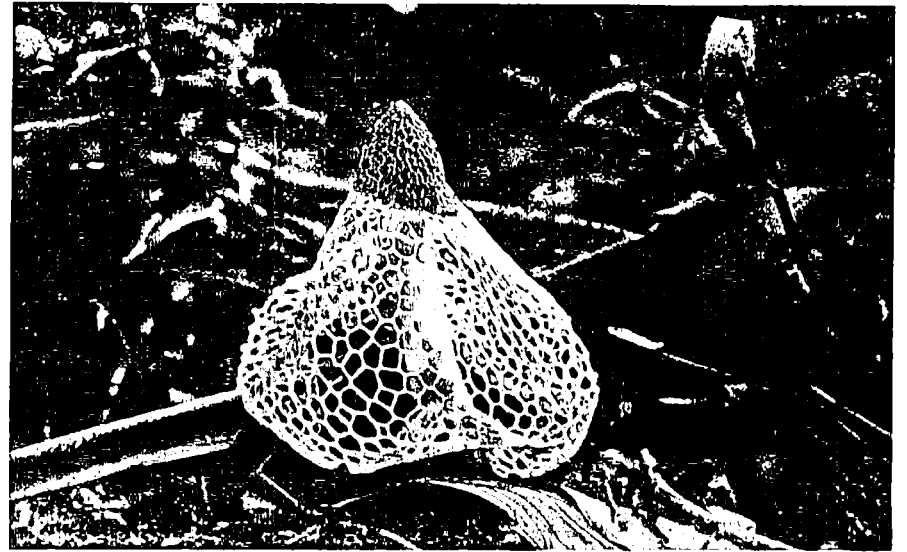
HONJE RANGE TRAILS	Distance	Time	Grade
Cimenteng - Gunung Honje	9 km.	3 hrs.	5
Cibadak - Cegog	6 km.	1.5 hr.	1

Back Cover : Cigenter Waterfall



UJUNG KULON

INDONESIA'S NATIONAL PARK



Ujung Kulon National Park Handbook

*Front Cover : Jacaranda
Above : Basket fungus*

ca. 1996?

Foreword

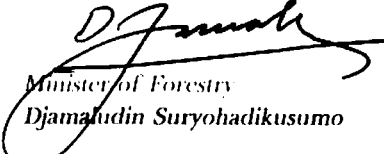


The rain forests of Indonesia are rightly famous for their spectacular assemblages of flora and fauna which have evolved over millions of years and this is particularly true of the lowland forests which are among the richest ecosystems on earth.

One of the best places to see this amazing diversity of terrestrial and marine life is Ujung Kulon National Park, a recently registered Natural World Heritage Site. In the forests of the park the only viable herd of one-horned Javan rhinoceros on earth still roams freely as the animals have done for countless centuries.

It was appropriate that in 1990 this park was chosen to be a joint co-operative project between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of New Zealand to further develop the management, protection, research, training, education and interpretation facilities of Ujung Kulon National Park.

The Ministry of Forestry is a strong advocate of conservation and believes that this handbook will not only inform people about Ujung Kulon National Park but will also generate a deeper appreciation of one of the world's natural wonders, and contribute to its ongoing preservation.


Minister of Forestry
Djamaudin Suryohadikusumo

Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia.

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and

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Introduction

On the south western tip of the island of Java, where the vast expanse of the Indian Ocean and the equatorial waters of the Sunda Straits merge, is one of Indonesia's paramount national parks, Ujung Kulon. Rich in wildlife and forest, noted for its charm and diversity, it is the home of the highly endangered Javan rhinoceros and bestowed with the status of World Heritage (Natural) Site.

Ujung Kulon, which means West Point, possesses an exceptional profile of Indonesia's wilderness from forested mountain ranges to coral seas. What makes it even more remarkable is that the park remains a pristine haven of nature, on Java, one of the most densely populated islands on earth.

BACKGROUND

In earlier centuries when the population was small and the forests were large, the people of the land lived with a deep respect for the forest and its wildlife. Then began a two century long struggle between mankind and nature.

The world first became aware of the natural treasures of Ujung Kulon in the 1820's when botanists began venturing onto the Peninsula to collect exotic tropical specimens. This was a time of colonial expansion and exploration and by the middle of the century expeditions from the Organization for Scientific Research in the Netherlands Indies drew attention to its unusual richness and scientific importance. They wrote of the Peucang Island area in 1853:

"beautiful and safe bays...fertile soil...a wealth of timber for ship and shore...a splendid situation for commerce...the seed of a new Singapore"

Despite their recommendations to exploit the park's resources, and fortunately for future generations, noth



Opposite: Small streams meander through the forest.

Below: Citeupun shoreline. Here in the 1800's salons replenished their water supplies.





Above: The tidal wave of 1883.

Below: Leopards were one of the many game hunters' trophies.



ing came of developing the region. Thirty years later in August 1883, nature intervened with a force that was unknown at that time when the nearby volcanic island of Krakatau erupted. It produced tidal waves that devastated the coastal areas destroying much of Ujung Kulon's vegetation and northern coastlines.

Some insight into the impact of the tidal waves was recorded by a British ship 222 km. south of Ujung Kulon on that day:

"Encountered carcasses of animals including even those of tigers and about 150 human corpses besides enormous trunks of trees borne along by the current."

However, the regrowth was rapid and created lush new vegetation on which the browsing wildlife thrived. The first steps toward the region becoming a national park began at the end of the 19th century when the Ujung Kulon peninsula was establishing a reputation as a big game hunting area. During the following decade there was no other region in all of Java with as much game and so the trophy shooters came and animals were killed without limitations.

A group of conservationists and game hunters became concerned about the declining animal numbers and that some species were nearing extermination. This led in 1910 to the government's first decree protecting some of the fauna, however the hunting continued.

Two years later came the formation of the Netherlands Indies Society for the Protection of Nature. Their efforts had very little effect until 1921 when the Society was granted 300 sq. kilometres of the Ujung Kulon Peninsula as a nature reserve. Panaitan Island was also protected as a separate reserve.

There was however no supervision and during the 1930's hunting parties shot numerous animals.

In 1937 the status of the reserves was changed to the Ujung Kulon and Panaitan Game Sanctuaries and a small tract of land to the east of the Peninsula's isthmus, together with Peucang and Handeuleum Islands, were included. All 42,120 hectares were then under the man-



agement of the Director of the Botanical Gardens in Bogor.

Over the following few years the Ujung Kulon Game Reserve was closed to the public, a guard system was introduced and it appeared that Ujung Kulon and its wildlife had a promising future.

Then came the Second World War followed by Indonesia's struggle to establish independence. The situation in the Ujung Kulon Game Reserve deteriorated as management became difficult and many rhinos and other animals were once again being killed.

After the formation of the Republic of Indonesia, the Ujung Kulon - Panaitan Island Game Reserve was again declared a Nature Reserve in 1958 and the coastal boundaries were extended 500 metres seaward. To the east of the Ujung Kulon Peninsula 20,000 hectares of the Gunung Honje Range also became nature reserves and guarding was re-introduced to the region.

Ujung Kulon officially became a national park in 1992. In the same year, along with the Krakatau Islands, the park shared the distinction of becoming Indonesia's first World Heritage (Natural) Site along with the Komodo Islands. As with all national parks in Indonesia, Ujung Kulon is managed by the Republic of Indonesia's Department of Forestry under the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation.

Above: A hunting group in 1901 when Ujung Kulon was Java's leading game shooting regions.





Wildlife

Ujung Kulon has a vast array of wildlife, quite a number of which are endangered or rare. Some of the animals are so unafraid that they freely wander in and around the tourist lodges, others are sighted almost every day, many are heard rather than seen, and some are rarely seen.

ANIMAL

Rhinoceros - The most precious of all the animals in the park is the Javan one-horned rhinoceros, the rarest large animal on earth. Once found across much of south east Asia, the first accounts of the Javan rhino date back to China's T'ang dynasty (A.D. 618-906) when Java was noted as a source for rhino horns. In Java during the 1700's rhinos were so numerous and damaging to the agricultural plantations that the government paid a bounty for every rhino killed, bagging five hundred within two years.

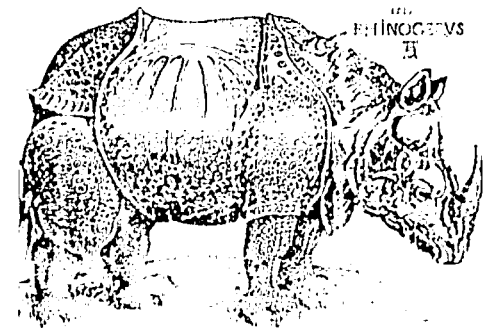
Ujung Kulon's rhino population is now estimated at around fifty individuals and they were believed to be the last remaining Javan rhino in the world until a small population was recently discovered in Vietnam. However, these are so few in numbers that their viability is unlikely and so Ujung Kulon remains the last home of this magnificent pachyderm.

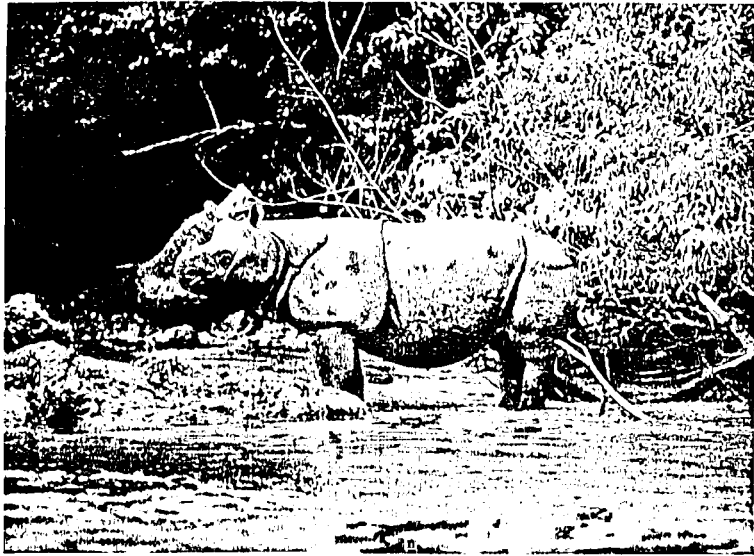
In appearance the Javan rhino is closest to the Indian rhino, both having a single horn and skin folds or plates but there are distinct differences between their neck plates and skin textures. The Javan rhino also has a long prehensile upper lip which



Opposite: Banteng are frequently seen on the grazing grounds.

Below: An early impression of the Javan one-horned rhinoceros.





Above: Javan rhinoceros, the most endangered of the earth's large animals.

Below: The prehensile lip of the female rhinoceros.



extends below the lower allowing it to grasp foliage.

The body shape of the Javan rhino is designed to push aside the undergrowth and only the male Javan rhino has a prominent horn while the female has a lump similar to a halved coconut.

Earlier this century Javan rhinos were measured as being over 170 cm. at the shoulders, more than 3 metres in length and 2,200 kg. in body weight but a recent photographic survey indicates that the largest rhino in Ujung Kulon may be around 150 cm. in height.

Rhinos range over a maximum distance of 15 to 20 kilometres a day in the densely forested lowlands of the Ujung Kulon Peninsula and to the east of its isthmus. They are most mobile at nights, like wallowing in mud pools and sometimes venture onto beaches and grazing grounds.

Although actual sightings of rhinos are rare, their prints and droppings are often found on the trails, sometimes unnervingly fresh. Javan rhinos are believed to be capable of running as fast as a person and so advice to visitors, should they happen to come across one, is to climb the nearest tree and take a photo - in that order.

Deer - Far more obvious animals in the park are the Javan rusa deer that freely graze around the tourist lodges. These are the largest of the three deer species in Ujung Kulon. The rusa stags are at their most magnificent in the mating season around August to September when the antlers have shed their velvet and territorial battles between the stags begin.

The smaller Barking deer has a long, sleek head and measures around 60 - 70 cm. at the shoulders. The stags have short, two-pointed antlers and tusk-like canine teeth. Their favourite habitat is the outer edges of the forest where vegetation is low to the ground and when fleeing their white under-tail catches the eye.

The smallest is the Mouse deer which measures only 20 - 25 cm. in height and has a reddish-brown coat with white underparts. The stag does not have antlers but instead has long curving canine teeth that extend outside the mouth. In the early years visitors to Ujung Kulon witnessed a Mouse deer ripping open the stomach of a rival during a mating fight. Their habitat is within the forest and they rarely venture onto beaches and clearings.

Banteng - Since pre-historic times these wild cattle have lived throughout Java and in the 17th century were used to carry loads but now the herds roam wild and are found in just a few locations throughout the island.

The males have black coats while the females are usually a golden brown and both have white buttocks and stockings. A mature bull can measure over 170 cm. at the shoulders and although both sexes have horns, only the males are large and curved. Banteng favour open grassy clearings for grazing particularly early and late in the day but also feed on the forest's young secondary growth and are found throughout the Peninsula and southern Gunung Honje regions.



Top: Rusa deer stag during the mating season.

Above: Mouse deer.



Above: Crab-eating macaque.

Below: Javan silvered leaf monkey.



Primates - Ujung Kulon has five species of primates with the brown, long-tailed, Crab-eating macaques being the most commonly seen especially on beaches and reefs at low tide. Peucang Island supports four separate groups numbering over two hundred individuals.

The macaques' strongly hierarchical society is based on a matriline system - daughters stay with the mother as long as they live while juvenile males usually leave the group to join another group or become solitary.

Within the group structure there can be several adult males with one being the dominant but tolerant leader. Female macaques usually rank just below their mothers and, interestingly, above older sisters so that even babies from highly ranked mothers can control adult males and females.

Primarily fruit eaters, the macaques' diet includes a wide variety of food and their cheek pouches can hold the equivalent of a stomach load of food which allows for hasty food gathering to be eaten later. Each group has its own territory and although they sleep in trees they do not build nests and unlike the park's other primates they are equally at home on the ground or in trees.

Another primate, only found in Java, is the glossy blackish-brown Javan silvered leaf monkey which has long, slender limbs and tail. They frequent most regions of the park particularly the Gunung Honje Range but unlike the macaques their groups are small and usually contain one adult male, several females and their young.

The rarely seen Grizzled leaf monkey is slightly heavier than the Javan silvered leaf monkey and has a grey coat, long tail and head crest. Very small populations of this extremely rare and endangered monkey live in the Gunung Payung and Honje Ranges.

Also endangered is the Javan or Moloch gibbon which is unique to West Java and its habitat in Ujung Kulon is the primary forests of the Gunung Honje Range. These tail-less primates have grey fluffy coats and black faces and make a distinctive hooting call resembling their Indonesian name *Owa*. Gibbons are monogamous, mate for life and live in small family groups consisting of

a male, female and one or more young. The young adults leave the group to roam the forest searching for a mate and new territory.

The park's fifth primate is the Slow loris and being nocturnal, sightings are uncommon. Around 25 to 30 cm. in size, it has an ash-grey coat and large round eyes for night vision. The notable characteristic is its slow, smooth, perfectly co-ordinated movements which allow it to freeze in mid-movement for self protection if disturbed.

Wild Pigs - Ujung Kulon has two types of wild pig, the Eurasian wild pig and the Javan warty pig. Similar in size and weight, the Eurasian wild pig sometimes has a light greyish-white stripe from the head to the chest while the male Javan warty pig has three pairs of lumps or warts on the face which can give an old male a monstrous appearance. The coat of the young Eurasian piglet has long yellowish-brown stripes and when disturbed they often make short loud grunts while warty pigs have a high pitched cry.

Wild pigs are surprisingly good swimmers and have been known to cross the 700 metres channel between the Peninsula and Peucang Island.

Cats - The cat family was represented by five species although the last positive sighting of a Javan tiger in Ujung Kulon was in the 1950's and it is believed that they are now part of the long list of the world's extinct animals.

However, leopards measuring over half a metre at the shoulder and over 1.5 metres in length, number as many as sixty in Ujung Kulon and their tracks are sometimes seen on beaches and stream beds. The black rosettes on their coat have background colours that can vary from a light strawyellow to orange-yellow and it is not uncommon for the leopards to have completely black coats.

Fishing cats, named for their ability to scoop fish out of water, are considerably smaller than leopards but larger than domestic and the jungle or leopard cats, which tend to frequent the boundary regions of the park near settlements.

Civets - Between a fox and ferret in size with short legs, long muzzle and a tail the same length as its body, the



Top: Javan gibbon.

Above: Slow loris.

Below: Leopard.





Top: Javan civet.

Above: Asian wild dog.

most often seen of these predators is the Common palm civet which is found throughout the park including Panaitan Island.

Wild Dogs - These are quite different from the domesticated village dogs seen throughout Indonesia as they are smaller, squatter, have a red-brown coat and a fox-like appearance. They live and hunt in packs and in 1846 there was an account of hundreds of large turtles, some of which were well over a metre in length, being overturned and killed by a dog pack on Ujung Kulon's south coast. Then unaccountably their numbers decreased to the point where they were never seen in Ujung Kulon until earlier this century when they again re-appeared, possibly partly due to the dwindling tiger population.

Squirrels - Of the thirteen species of squirrels in Java the two most often seen in the park are the Malay giant squirrel and the Common Malay or Coconut squirrel.

The Giant squirrel has a shiny black, reddish, cream and fawn coat and its favourite habitat is amongst the tall trees. At the slightest suspicion of danger they make a loud rattling call accompanied by jerking movements with their long lush tails.

The small and very mobile Coconut squirrel is medium brown in colour, makes a loud cackling noise and although it can sometimes be found on the forest floor it usually is seen scampering up trunks or exploring branches.

Lemur - The remarkable Malay flying lemur does not actually fly but glides through the forest canopy with the aid of a membrane that stretches from the neck to the tips of its body. When air-borne this membrane becomes kite-like and allows the lemur to travel for distances of 70 metres.

Bats - Of the seventy or more types of bats found in Java, the two most often seen in Ujung Kulon are the Large flying fox and the Horsfield's roundleaf bat. Flying foxes hang in groups high-up in large trees during the day and leisurely wing their way across the early morning and late afternoon skies, often being mistaken for large

birds. The small Horsfield bats however, spend their days in caves often shared with nesting swiftlets. A small colony of these bats are found at Karang Copong on Peucang Island.

BIRDS

Although over 250 species have been recorded in Ujung Kulon the birds are not always easily seen as many live high in the forest canopy or are vigilant inhabitants of the dense undergrowth. However it is the constant bird calls of Ujung Kulon that contribute to the atmosphere of the forest, for seldom is the park silent.

The most conspicuous of the birds are the hornbills as the park resounds with their wing beats and raucous calls. Of the three species in the park, the biggest is the black and white Rhinoceros hornbill with a broad black band across its white tail, a large upward curving orange-red casque above the bill, and makes a loud, harsh "kronnk". The Asian pied hornbill, of the same colouring, has white-tipped wings and a yellow and white casque. It is the smallest and the noisiest making incessant "yak yak" calls. Normally found in pairs, the hornbills nesting habits are especially interesting. At the beginning of the nesting period, the male hornbill cements the female inside a high cavity in a tree. He then feeds her through a small hole in the clay during incubation period and continues until the young are half grown. The female then breaks out and the nest entrance is re-sealed until the young decide to leave.

The largest eagle in the park, the White-bellied sea-eagle has a wedge shaped tail and is often seen soaring along the shores preying on fish and sea snakes. The smaller Crested serpent-eagle with whitish tail bars and wing bands is frequently seen in pairs wheeling in circles over the forest in search of snakes.

The Green peafowl, often referred to as a peacock regardless of sex, frequents the grazing grounds and clearings. Java has the world's largest wild population of these magnificent birds and a great proportion are found in



Above: Flying foxes at roost.

Below: Rhinoceros hornbill.





Information

ACCOMMODATION AND SERVICES

TAMANJAYA

Accommodation - Tamanjaya Guesthouse - four economy/budget cottages. Each cottage has two or three bedrooms with a shared living area and bathroom. They are situated opposite the park office and managed by P.T. Wanawisata Alamhayati.

Sundajaya Homestay - two budget rooms. A Sundanese home with two bedrooms available and shared living-room and bathroom is located on the road between the park office and the jetty. The homestay is operated by local people with a portion of the income going towards community development.

Services and Facilities - Ujung Kulon National Park Office, where park entry tickets and information are obtained, is located 200 metres to the right off the main road in the centre of Tamanjaya.

Local boat hire, guides and porters can be arranged at the office or through the guest-house and homestay.

Several small shops providing basic supplies but there is no *warning* and meals can be provided at the accommodation places.

PEUCANG ISLAND

Accommodation - Flora A Lodge - six superior units. Double or twin bedded units with bathroom, air conditioning, refrigerator, private terraces and a spacious communal lounge area.

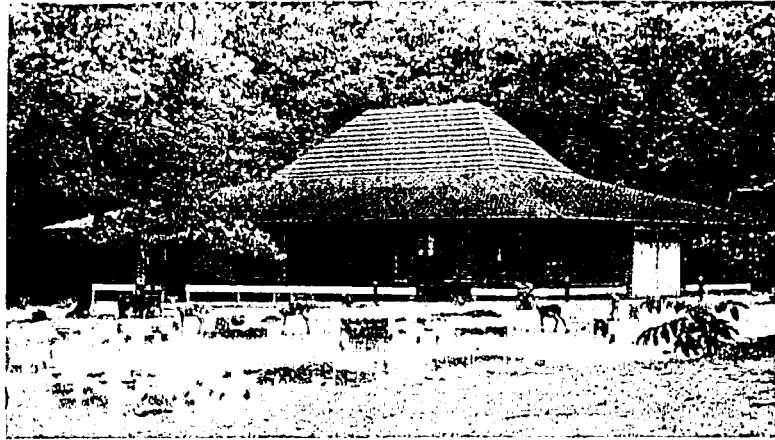
Flora B Lodge - ten standard units. Double or twin beds with bathroom, air conditioning, re-



Opposite: Jamang fishing ground.

Below: Tamanjaya homestay accommodation.





Top: Flora Lodge.

Above: Room in Flora A.

Below: Fauna Lodge.

frigerator, private terrace and a communal lounge area. *Fauna Lodge* - six economy rooms. Double or twin beds with ceiling fans, shared bathrooms, toilets and a communal lounge area.

Services and Facilities - The Ujung Kulon National Park office provides information, entry tickets, guides and boats. An adjacent restaurant serves both Indonesian and European meals and basic supplies and souvenirs can be bought on the Island.

The lodges and restaurant are managed by the P.T. Wanawisata Alamhayati with a reception office next to the park office.

HANDEULEUM ISLAND

Accommodation - *Handeuleum Guesthouse* four economy / budget rooms.

A rustic two-storied guest-house with three upstairs bedrooms and shared bathrooms and a communal living/dining area is managed by P.T. Wanawisata Alamhayati.

Services and Facilities - Meals are not provided at Handeuleum Guesthouse and all food, water and supplies must be taken to the island where the staff will arrange cooking.

The national park and guest-house staff provide information, guides and boats to the peninsula.

PANAITAN ISLAND

Accommodation - There are no lodges or guest-house on Panaitan Island although camping site adjacent to guard posts and along the shores are plentiful.

Services and Facilities - Visitors to Panaitan Island must be completely self-sufficient and all food, water and supplies must be carried to the island. Prior to departure from Labuan, guides and boat transport must be arranged through the park office.

GUNUNG HONJE

Area Accommodation - In the northern regions of the Gunung Honje Range are many small towns and villages such as Sumur where some local accommodation is available. There are two homestays managed by local people at the coastal villages of Cegog and Rancecet on the south-eastern boundary of the Park.

Services and Facilities - Eight guard-posts are situated around the Gunung Honje Range where information may be obtained but entry permits and guides must be arranged through Labuan or Tamanjaya.

ACCESS AND TRANSPORT

The two main ways of reaching Ujung Kulon National Park from the Labuan region are by boat to Peucang and Handeuleum Islands, or by road via Panimbang to Sumur and Tamanjaya. An alternative route off this road travels down the far eastern boundary of the park.

Sea Access - From the Labuan and the Carita coast, boat transport can be arranged through Ujung Kulon National Park Headquarters, the tourist company P.T. Wanawisata Alamhayati in Labuan, or by independently chartering boats or launches from Labuan and Carita tourist offices.

Travelling times by boat depends upon the type of boat used and sea conditions. The average times shown below are by standard tourist boats of timber construction i.e. not launches, which could reduce the times shown by as much as 50 %.



Above: Handeuleum Guesthouse.

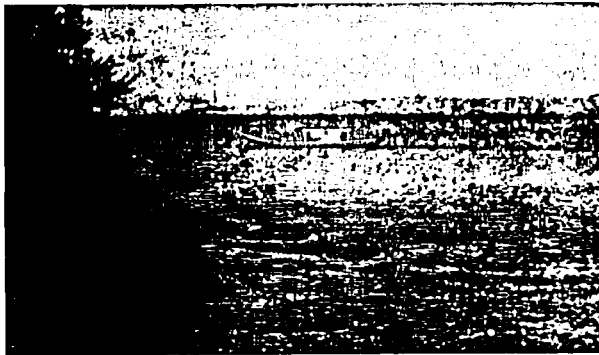
Below: The Gunung Honje area offers insight into traditional village life



	Travel times	Distance
Labuan - Peucang Island	4.5 - 5 hrs.	77 km.
Labuan - Handeuleum Island	3.5 - 4 hrs.	63 km.
Labuan - Tamanjaya	3.5 - 4 hrs.	62 km.

Local fishing boats may be hired for the following routes:

Sumur - Handeuleum	1.5 - 2 hrs.	20 km.
Sumur - Peucang	3 - 4 hrs.	40 km.
Tamanjaya - Handeuleum	50 mins.	9 km.
Tamanjaya - Peucang	2.5 - 3 hrs.	35 km.



Right: Small boats can be hired from Tamanjaya for trips to the park.

Road Access - The road leading to the eastern areas of Ujung Kulon National Park via Panimbang begins 3 km. east of central Labuan at the Tarogong junction on the Labuan to Pandeglang / Bogor road.

Private vans and cars can normally travel the route from Labuan to Tamanjaya or Cibadak but the roads can be rough.

	Travel times	Distance
Labuan - Sumur	2.5 - 3.5 hrs.	73 km.
Sumur - Tamanjaya	40 mins.	19 km.
Labuan - Padali	2 - 2.5 hrs.	61 km.
Padali - Cibadak	1 hr.	12 km.

Public Transport - The mini-bus terminal to Sumur is located opposite the Labuan Police Station. For visitors travelling by public bus to Tamanjaya their bus route ends at Sumur, while visitors to Cegog get off at the village of Padali before reaching Sumur. The remaining journeys onto Tamanjaya or Cibadak are done as a pillion passenger on local motor bikes *ojek*.

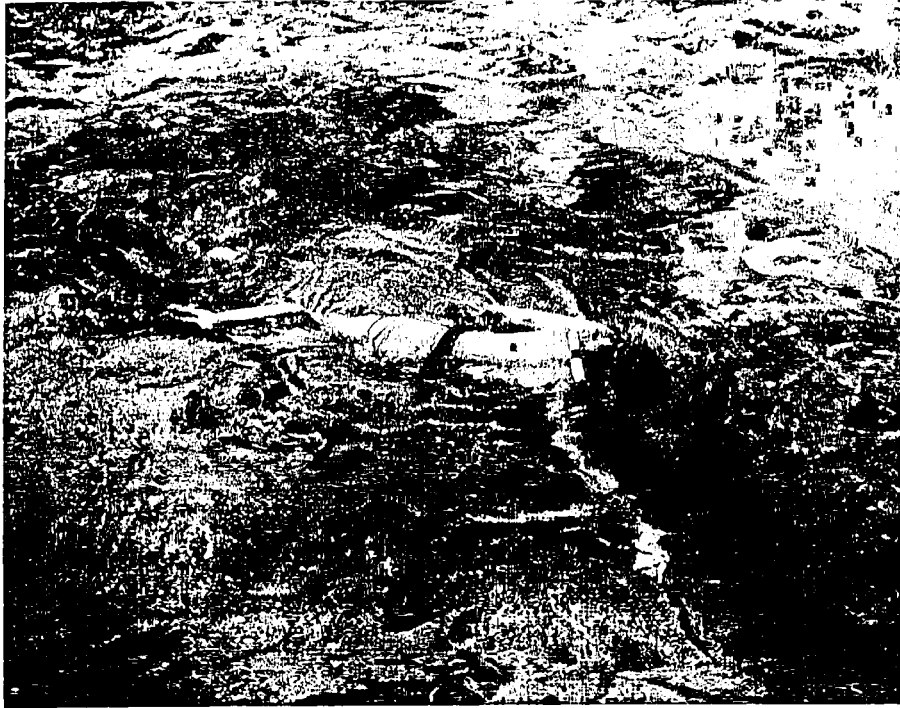
Beyond Tamanjaya and Cibadak the driveable roads become tracks serviced by motor bikes:

Travel	Times	Distance
Tamanjaya - Legon Pakis	30 mins.	7 km.
Cibadak - Cegog	30 mins.	6 km.



Above: The road to Cibadak.

Below: Scenery from the road to Tamanjaya.



Above: Look and enjoy but don't take.

PARK CONSERVATION BY VISITORS

PROTECTING NATURE - All features such as wildlife, trees, plants, fishes, shells, corals and rocks are protected and to kill, injure, deface or remove them from the park is an offence.

FEEDING ANIMALS - Visitors are requested not to give food or objects to the park's animals, particularly the monkeys living near the Lodges.

SNORKELLING AND DIVING - Avoid touching the marine life or reefs. This not only may damage the corals but is also for visitor's safety.

RUBBISH - If possible carry out of the park all unburnable rubbish.

ANCHORING BOATS - Ensure that you are not anchoring over coral reefs as this will destroy the reefs. Where provided use the fixed mooring buoys.

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Ujung Kulon National Park collection, pgs. 8a, 18a, 19t, 46t, 59a.

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Iwan Gunawan



COMMON OR NOTABLE WILDLIFE OF THE PARK

* = species that are endangered, vulnerable, rare or threatened

LAND ANIMALS:

Latin	English	Indonesian
Rhinoceros sondaicus*	Javan rhinoceros ✓	Balak Jawa
Bos javanicus*	Wild cattle ✓	Banteng
Cervus timorensis*	Rusa deer ✓	Rusa
Muntiacus muntjak*	Barking deer ✓	Muncak
Tragulus javanicus	Mouse Deer/Lesser Malay chevrotain ✓	Kancil
Sus scrofa-vitana	Eurasian wild pig ✓	Babi alang2
Sus verrucosus*	Javan warty pig ✓	Babi hutan
Panthera pardus*	Leopard/panther ✓	Macan tutul
Felis viverrina	Fishing cat ✓	Kucing bakau
Felis bengalensis*	Leopard cat ✓	Kucing batu
Cuon alpinus javanicus*	Asian wild dog ✓	Ajak
Macaca fascicularis	Crab-eating macaque/Long-tailed macaque ✓	Kera
Hylobates moloch*	Javan silvery gibbon/Grey gibbon ✓	Owa/Wau-wau
Presbytis comata*	Grizzled leaf monkey ✓	Surili
Trachypithecus aurata	Silver leaf monkey/Javan leaf monkey ✓	Lutung Jawa
Nycticebus coucang*	Slow loris ✓	Kukang
Viverricula indica	Javan civet ✓	Rasse
Paradoxurus hermaphroditus	Common palm civet ✓	Musang/tuwak
Ratufa bicolor*	Malay giant squirrel/Black giant squirrel ✓	Jelarang
Callosciurus notatus	Common malay squirrel/Coconut squirrel ✓	Bajing kelapa
Cynocephalus variegatus	Malayan flying lemur/Malay colugos ✓	Walang kopo
Pteropus vampyrus	Large flying fox ✓	Kalong budi
Hipposideros larvatus	Leaf-nosed bat/Horsfield's roundleaf bat ✓	Kampré/Kelelawar/Barong
Tupaia glis	Common treeshrew ✓	Tupai tanah/Tupai moncong

BIRDS:

Buceros rhinoceros	Rhinoceros hornbill ✓	Rangkong
Antraoceros albirostris	Asian pied hornbill ✓	Kangkareng
Haliaeetus leucogaster	White-bellied sea-eagle ✓	Elang siput
Spilornis cheela	Crested serpent-eagle ✓	Elang bido
Gallus varius	Green jungle-fowl ✓	Ayam hutan hijau
Pavo muticus*	Green peafowl ✓	Merak hijau
Esacus magnirostris	Beach thick-knee ✓	Willi-willi besar
Chalophaps indica	Emerald dove ✓	Dehmukan zamrud
Sterna sumatrana	Black-naped tern ✓	Dara-laut tengkuk hitam
Aerodramus luciphagus	Edible-nest swiftlet ✓	Walet sarang-putih
Merops viridis*	Blue-throated bee-eater ✓	Kirik2 cadah hujan
Halcyon cyanoventris	Javan kingfisher ✓	Cekakak Jawa
Alcedo caeruleascens	Small blue kingfisher ✓	Raja-sulang biru
Strix seloputo	Spotted wood-owl ✓	Kukuk seloputo
Dryocopus javensis	White-bellied woodpecker ✓	Pelauk ayam
Dicrurus paradiseus	Greater racket-tailed drongo ✓	Srigunting batu
Copsychus malabaricus	White-rumped shama ✓	Kucica hutan
Arachnothera longirostra	Little spiderhunter ✓	Pijantung kecil

REPTILES:

Varanus salvator	Water monitor lizard
Gecko	Large gecko
Python reticulatus	Reticulated python
Ahaetulla prasina	Oriental whip-snake
Boiga dendrophila	Mangrove snake
Masticora intestinalis	Banded Malayan coral snake
Pelamis platurus	Yellow-bellied sea snake
Naja naja sputatrix	Spitting cobra

MARINE & FRESH WATER LIFE:-

Crocodylus porosus*	Estuarine crocodile
Tomistoma schlegelii*	False Gharial
Chelonia mydas*	Green turtle
Eretmochelys imbricata*	Hawksbill turtle
Zandrus cornutus	Moorish idols
Chaetodontidae	Butterflyfish
Amphiprion clarkii	Clown fish/Clark's anemonefish
Pomacanthus imperator	Emperor Angelfish
Pterois volitans	Common lionfish
Lutjanus bolah	Red snapper
Balistapus undulatus	Orange-striped triggerfish
Dugong dugong	Dugong/sea cow
Stenella coeruleoalba	Spinner dolphin
Toxotes jaculator	Archerfish

PLANT LIFE:

Neesia altissima	Bengang
Syzygium polyanthum	Salam
Pterospermum javanicum	Bayur
Bischofia javanica	Gadog
Planchonella vahida	Putat
Lagerstroemia flos-reginae	Bungur
Terminalia catappa	Ketapang
Calophyllum inophyllum	Nyamplung
Barringtonia asiatica	Butun
Diospyros cauliflora	Kigentel/Kilunung
Aglaia latifolia	Tokbrai
Ficus variegata	Kondang
Pandanus bidur	Pandan bidur
Crimum asiaticum	Bakung
Hibiscus tiliaceus	Waru laut
Corypha utan	Gebang
Arenga obtusifolia	Langkap
Bambusa blumeana	Bambu haur
Schizostachyum zollingeri	Bambu cangketeuk
Imperata cylindrica	Alang alang
Asplenium nidus	Kadaka
Phalaenopsis amabilis	Aggrek bulan
Dendrobium crumenatum	Aggrek merpati
Aerides odorata	Squirrel tail orchid

Biawak
Tokay
Ular sanca kembang
Ular pucuk
Ular sanca mantuk
Ular cabe
Ular laut
Ular sendok

Buaya muara

Penyu hijau
Penyu

Ikan kupu-kupu
Ikan klon
Ikan kaiser/belustan
Lepu ayam
Kakap merah
Kauk
Dugong
Lumba lumba

Bengang
Salam

Bayur
Gadog
Putat
Bungur
Ketapang
Nyamplung
Butun

Kigentel/Kilunung
Tokbrai
Kondang

Pandan bidur
Bakung

Waru laut
Gebang

Langkap
Bambu haur

Bambu cangketeuk
Alang alang

Kadaka
Aggrek bulan
Aggrek merpati
Aggrek ekor tupai