

Ramsar Convention Asia Regional Meeting Field Excursion to Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve

16 November 2011

Welcome to Pulau Rambut – The Paradise of the Birds!



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Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve at a Glance

Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve is an important natural sanctuary. Its 90 ha area is the habitat for mangrove and birds, particularly water bird species. This wildlife Reserve is categorized as wetland ecosystem, and currently in the process of becoming one of the Ramsar sites in Indonesia. It is included in the Essential Ecosystem Management in accordance with Presidential Instruction Number 3/2010 on Sustainable Development.



This small coral island located in the Jakarta Bay, North of Jakarta and geographically Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve is located on 106.5° 41' 30" East Longitude and 5,5° 58' 30" South Latitude. Administratively, Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve is part of Untung Jawa Village, Kepulauan Seribu Selatan Sub District, Kepulauan Seribu District.

Literally, 'rambut' means hair and 'pulau' means island. Why does it called "Hair Island"? There are four stories that go around in the community; the **funny** version, the **mystique** version, the **silly** version, and the **scientific** version. Which one is which, please ask your guide and interpreter during the excursion!

Pulau Rambut has long been acknowledged for its importance as bird habitat. It was officially established as a nature reserve by Dutch East Indies Governor General Decree on May 1937 with a total area of 20 ha. Along with the development in the mainland, Pulau Rambut Nature Reserve suffered damage caused by organic and inorganic waste, and there are indications of reduced species of birds and flying fox (*Pteropus vampyrus*). The need for intervention to protect the area has made the government change the status in 1999 from nature reserve to wildlife Reserve. There are three types of forest ecosystem in Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve, which are coastal forest, secondary mixed forest and mangrove forest. Below are the common trees that can be found in Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve. Try to see if you can found them yourself during your trip! You can bring this info pack and give tick (✓) in the table at the end of this info pack.



As its status indicates, Pulau Rambut is rich in fauna. The reason why the island is set as protected area is thousands of local birds permanently breeds in the island, while some stopover on the site during their migration journey. 24,000 birds of 54 species could be encountered during the breeding season, and therefore it is called the "Island of Birds' Paradise".



Pulau Rambut is the home for the Critically Endangered (CR) Milky Stork (*Mycteria cinerea*). There are only 6,000 birds left on the planet, and 42 nests have been recorded in the island. Other species that commonly found in Pulau Rambut are the Grey Heron (*Ardea cinerea*), Oriental Darter (*Anhinga melanogaster*), Black-crowned night-heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), Purple Heron (*Ardea purpurea*), Great Egret (*Casmerodius albus*), Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*), Intermediate Egret (*Mesophoyx intermedia*), Pacific Reef-egret (*Egretta sacra*), Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*), Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*), and Black-headed Ibis (*Threskiornis melanocephalus*).

How to Get There

The closest port to Pulau Rambut is Tanjung Pasir in Tangerang City. It is 4 Km away and takes around 30 minutes by wooden boat. From Muara Angke port in Jakarta, it is 18 km away and takes around 90 minutes by wooden boat. From Marina, where we are departing, it is 26 Km away and takes around 45 minutes by speedboat.

An entry permit is required to visit Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve. Visitor must apply for a Conservation Area Entrance Permit (SIMAKSI) at the DKI Jakarta Natural Resources Conservation Agency. SIMAKSI can be applied online through the Agency's website www.bksdadkijakarta.com.

Since the only transportation to Pulau Rambut is by boat, please prepare yourself for a boat trip. If you usually have seasick or if you are not sure, please take medicine to prevent seasickness **before** going into the boat. It won't help much if you take the medicine after you feel sick.



Excursion Agenda (16th November 2011)

06.30-07.00	Gather and passenger check in to boat. Please have your breakfast at the hotel prior to departure
07.00-08.00	Trip to Pulau Rambut
08.00-08.20	Arrive at Pulau Rambut and divide participants to groups
08.20-08.30	Welcome remarks from Head of DKI Jakarta Natural Resources Conservation Agency (of the Ministry of Forestry)
08.30-12.00	Trekking, bird watching, mangrove planting, games
12.00-13.00	Lunch
13.00-14.00	Trip back to Marina
14.00-	Free time



Weather

The maximum temperature in Pulau Rambut is ranging between 31.1 – 36.8^o C while the minimum temperature ranging from 22.8 – 23.7^o C.

During our excursion it is expected to be sunny but small rain might happen.

What to Bring






- This info pack and pencil/pen (you might want to challenge yourself with the quiz below)
- Light clothes
- Comfortable shoes/sandals
- Umbrella or light rain coat
- Binocular, if any
- Camera
- Sun block
- Mosquito/insect repellent
- Sun glasses
- Personal medicines











If you have a particular medical condition that the committee needs to know, please inform head of Field Excursion Committee, Irawan Asaad before the excursion through email at irawan.asaad@gmail.com or mobile phone at +62 812 42222 47 or speak directly in between the meeting.

Guess That Plant and Bird!

Challenge yourself with the quiz below! Mark the column on the right if you found the most common vegetation and birds in Pulau Rambut. Don't cheat! See the plant's identification tag or ask your guide only if you have given up! 😊 Bird species with (C) breeds in colony, (T) is globally threatened species and (P) is Protected by Indonesian Law

No.	Common name	Latin name	Picture	Did you see it?
1	Casuarina	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>		
2	Java Olive	<i>Sterculia foetida</i>		
3	Beach Almond	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>		
4	Portia tree	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>		
5	Pemphis	<i>Pemphis acidula</i>		

6	Kesambi	<i>Schleichera oleosa</i>	
7	Malaysian persimmon	<i>Diospyros maritima</i>	
8	Java Noni	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	
9	Ixora	<i>Ixora timorensis</i>	
10	Ceriops tagal	<i>Ceriops tagal</i>	
11	Mangrove	<i>Rhizophora mucronata</i>	
12	Cannonball mangrove	<i>Xylocarpus granatum</i>	
13	Milky Stork ^{CTP}	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i> ^{CTP}	

14	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	
15	Oriental Darter ^P	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i> ^P	
16	Black-crowned night-heron ^C	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> ^C	
17	Purple Heron ^C	<i>Ardea purpurea</i> ^C	
18	Great Egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i> Syn. <i>Egretta alba</i>	
19	Little Egret ^P	<i>Egretta garzetta</i> ^P	
20	Intermediate Egret	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i> Syn. <i>Egretta intermedia</i>	
21	Pacific Reef-egret ^P	<i>Egretta sacra</i> ^P	

22	Cattle Egret ^{CP}	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> ^{CP}	
23	Glossy Ibis ^{CP}	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> ^{CP}	
24	Black-headed Ibis ^{CP}	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i> ^{CP}	

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Ady Kristanto

Galuh Sekar Arum

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