



The capital city of Indonesia is *Jakarta*.

The population of Indonesia is 276,361,783

The language of Indonesia is

Bahasa Indonesia.

CURRENCY :

RUPIAH (IDR/INDONESIAN RUPIAH)

The countries that border Indonesia are Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste, India Palau, philippine, Australia, Singapore, Vietnam, and the Nicobar Islands

Indonesia consists of 17,506 Islands of which about 6000 island are inhabited. Indonesia is situated on diverse island groups.

HOLIDAY AND TRADITIONS :

THERE ARE FOUR TYPES OF HOLIDAYS IN INDONESIA:RELIGIOUS,NATIONAL,INTERNATIONAL AND COMMEMORATIVE. ONES THAT ARE DESIGNATED TANGGAL MERAH (LITERALLY RED DATE, OR A DATE THAT IS DESIGNATED IN RED ON A CALENDAR) SIGNIFY NATIONAL HOLIDAYS WHEN GOVERNMENT OFFICES, SCHOOLS, BANKS, AND MOST BUSINESSES ARE CLOSED. MANY OF THE DATES OF RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS VARY FROM YEAR TO YEAR, AS THEY ARE BASED ON OTHER CALENDARS. FOR EXAMPLE, THE MUSLIM HOLIDAYS ARE BASED ON THE ISLAMIC OR HIJRIAH CALENDAR, WHICH IS 10 TO 11 DAYS SHORTER THAN THE ROMAN CALENDAR EVERY YEAR.

1 January	<u>New Year's</u> <u>Day</u>	Tahun Baru Masehi	New Year of Gregorian calendar	
January/February	Lunar New Year for Buddhism	Tahun Baru Imlek	Public holiday since 2003.	
March/April	<u>Day of</u> <u>Silence</u> for Hinduism	Hari Raya Nyepi	Public holiday since 1983.	
March/April	Good Friday	Wafat Yesus Kristus	the Friday before <u>Easter Sunday</u> (the first Sunday after the first Paschal Full Moon following the vernal equinox)	
1 May	Labour Day	Hari Buruh Internasional	Public Holiday between 1953 and 1968, reinforced since 2014.	
May/June	Ascension Day	Kenaikan Yesus Kristus		
May/June	<u>Buddha's</u> <u>Birthday</u>	Hari Raya Waisak	Public holiday since 1983.	
1 June	<u>Pancasila</u> Day	Hari Lahir Pancasila	Public holiday since 2017, marks the date of Sukarno's 1945 address on <u>Pancasila</u> upon the members of the <u>Investigating</u> <u>Committee for Preparatory Work for Independence</u>	
17 August	Independence Day	Hari Kemerdekaan Republik Indonesia	Anniversary of the <u>proclamation of independence</u> read by <u>Sukarno</u> in 1945	

25 December	<u>Christmas</u> <u>Day</u>	Hari Raya Natal		
1st <u>Muharram</u>	<u>Islamic New</u> <u>Year</u>	Tahun Baru Islam	1st day of the <u>Muharram</u> , the beginning of the New Islamic year	
12th <u>Rabi' al-</u> <u>awwal</u>	Birthday of the Prophet	Maulid Nabi Muhammad	Birthday of the Islamic prophet <u>Muhammad</u> (Date varies according to the Islamic calendar)	
27th <u>Rajab</u>	Ascension of the Prophet	Isra Mi'raj Nabi Muhammad	Date varies according to the Islamic calendar	
1st and 2nd <u>Shawwal</u>	<u>Eid al-Fitr</u>		Hari Raya Idul Fitri	Date varies according to the Islamic calendar
			Normally people in Indonesia visit each other families in Eid Al Fitr	
10th <u>Dhu al-Hijjah</u>	<u>Eid al-Adha</u>	Hari Raya Idul Adha	Date varies according to the Islamic calendar	

TRADITIONS IN INDONESIA :

TRADITIONS OF INDONESIA ARE TRADITIONS, BELIEFS, VALUES, AND CUSTOMS THAT BELONG WITHIN THE CULTURE OF INDONESIAN PEOPLE. INDONESIA IS A VAST COUNTRY OF SPRAWLING ARCHIPELAGO WITH A DIVERSE DEMOGRAPHIC RANGE OF OVER 1,300 ETHNIC GROUPS, AND SPEAKING MORE THAN 700 LIVING LANGUAGES.

WITH 202.9 MILLION MUSLIM S (93.2% OF THE TOTAL POPULATION AS OF 2009), INDONESIA HAS THE LARGEST MUSLIM POPULATION IN THE WORLD. INDONESIA ALSO HAS SIGNIFICANT NUMBERS OF CHRISTIANS. PROTESTANT AND CATHOLICS POPULATION ARE THE MAJORITY, WITH OTHER CHRISTIAN GROUPS EXISTING AS WELL. THE MAJORITY OF HINDU DEMOGRAPHICS IN INDONESIA LIVE IN THE ISLAND OF BALI. BUDDHIST

INDONESIAN ARE LOCATED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, AND ARE ETHNICALLY IDENTIFIED AS CHINESE INDONESIANS. INDONESIAN BELIEVE IN UNITY IN DIVERSITY (BHINNEKA TUNGGAL IKA).

HERE ARE SOME TRADITIONS IN INDONESIA :

STONE JUMPING



Hombo batu or stone jumping is from Bawo Mataluo Nias, a village in South Nias. The village is rich of megalithic sites or large stone carved and they also have Omo Hada, a Nias' traditional housing. This tradition is a special rite for Nias' young men.

This tradition marks a manhood of the young man which affects to whether they are already able to get married or not. They will have to jump over a 2meters stone and use a smaller stone as their foothold. They will have to wear traditional clothes to keep their spirit up.

SIGALE-GALE DANCE



Sigale-gale is a wooden doll which looks like a human and they usually can be found in Batak Desa Tomok, a traditional house. It is in North Sumatera. The dolls will be moved by humans standing behind it.

According to the local legend, Sigale-gale was the only son of King Rahat who died after an illness. The King was mourning then a wooden doll which looked like Sigale-gale was made. They then held a rite to summon the spirit of Sigale-gale and the doll danced.

KENDURI LAUT/SEA CEREMONY



The tradition from Central Tapanuli, North Sumatera is every October. Kenduri laut will be held in a beach from night to afternoon. This ceremony involves representatives from 11 subdistricts in Central Tapanuli.

All representatives from each subdistrict bring agricultural products and livestock then display them on a stage alternately. During the ceremony, there will be also various competitions such as perahu naga (dragon boats), kites, and so on. Art shows by local artists can also be found here. This tradition is to show gratitude to God for abundant marine and agricultural products.

TEPUNG TAWAR





Tepung Tawar ceremony was one of traditional folklore of Malay community in North Sumatra and Riau Indonesia. It was carried out at many traditional ceremonies or occasions, wedding ceremony hajj pilgrimage departure, completion of the Quran recitation, opening a new land, house warming, children going down to the ground, & so on. As a part of North Sumatran Malay's culture and identity, Tepung Tawar was believed to be able to strengthen their kinship. Javaneses who have assimilasted with the Malay in Medan also participated in Tepung Tawar ceremony. Tepung Tawar ceremony was loaded with moral values such as peace, sincerity, and gratitude to God. It consists of raw yellow rice, raw rice, chopped pandan leaves with some fragrant flowers, Bertih (Young Rice Seeds), and fragrant fresh lime & Flower water that is sparkled by using Sedingin (Cold) leave.

TABUIK



Tabuik is the local manifestation of the Remembrance of Muharram among the Minangkabau people in the coastal regions of West Sumatra, Indonesia, particularly in the city of Pariaman. The festival includes reenactments of the Battle of Karbala, where The grand Son of Prophet Muhammad, Hussein bin Ali died in 10 Muharram and the playing of tassa and dhol drums. Although originally a Shi'a festival, nowadays most inhabitants of Pariaman and other southeastern Asia areas hold similar festivals which are even celebrated by non-Muslims. The Government conduct this festoveal more to tradition and Tourism event.

MITONI/JAVANESE RITUAL BABY SHOWER



When a would-be mother is 7th month pregnant, carrying her first baby in her womb, a ritual ceremony called Mitoni is performed. (Mitoni is from the word pitu means seven). This traditional ceremony aims to request God's blessings for the safety of the would be parents and the baby. Hopefully, the whole family shall live safely, happily and the child should bring a good life to the family. The child should have a noble life.

The whole ceremony consist of several steps of ritual, such as:

Siraman (holy bathing)

Dressing-up of the would be mother

Angkreman : Eggs-hatching etc.

Offering. the mom selling Rujak (slices fruit with sweet spicy dip & dawet s sweet drink made of Cococnut Milk, brown sugar and cendol/dawet from rice flour

TEDAK SINTEN/RITUAL OF STEPPING FOOT ON EARTH



Tedak means to step foot, Siten from Siti means soil, earth, Tedak Siten means to step foot on earth. This ritual depicts someone readiness to face a successful life in the future, with the God's blessings, with the guidance from the parent, since her/his childhood.

The kid is guided to walk on 7 different color of delicacy (red, white, orange, yellow, green, blue, and violet) made from glutinous rice. The kid in the future should be able to overcome all obstacles in life.

The kid is guided to step on a ladder made of "Arjuna" sugar cane and then step down. Sugar cane in Javanese is Tebu, abbreviation of Antebing Kalbu with all heart's determination. The sugar cane "Arjuna" – the kid should behave like Arjuna – a true fighter and warrior. Passing the sugarcane Arjuna ladder is depicting, he/she should walk in life with determination and full of confidence like the heroic Arjuna.

Stepping down from the ladder, the kid is guided two walk on a pile of sand. He should Ceker-Ceker (to play the sands with both feet) in Javanese means to work and to earn something to fulfill his/her need.

The kid is guided to enter a decorated cock's cage. Inside the cage, there are several items, such as writing-books, jeweleries, golden accessories- ring, necklace, bracelet, rice, cotton and other useful items. Let's the kid chooses, if the kid plays with the writing-book, probably he/she should be working in an office or be a professor. If the kid chooses jeweleries, probably the kid should be a rich person etc. The cage means entering the life, he/she should be guarded by good things.

In the meantime, the father and the grand father spread over udik-udik (coin and flowers). It is hoped, that he/she should have an easy way to earn a living and should be generous by helping others.

The kid should be bathed or cleaned with Sritaman flowers, consists of rose, yasmin, magnolia and cananga. It is hoped, the kid in the future could give a good name to the family.

At the end, the kid is dressed neatly with beautiful and new dresses. It depicts that he/she should always have a good and prosperous life and can make the parents to live happily.

SUNGKEMAN



The meaning of the word sungkem is a sign of devotion and respect that is carried out by the bride and groom in front of the parents and the older family of both parties, showing a sign of devotion and gratitude for the guidance from birth to marriage. In addition, the bride and groom ask for blessings in building a new household life, so that they will always receive God's blessings and grace.

A woman bows down on her mother.

Sungkem can also be done during Eid Al-Fitr , to be precise after Eid prayer , the procession of Sungkeman aims to forgive each other between father and mother to their children, which implies hope and prayer that in the future it will be better by forgiving each other good for mistakes. on purpose or not.

SEREN TAUN/THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL OF CIGUGUR-WEST



Seren Taun is a traditional Sundanese rice harvest ceremony conducted every year. The ceremony was very crowded and attended by thousands of surrounding communities in various villages in the Sunda region. Not only from the surrounding areas, but also people from various regions and foreign tourists come to witness the ceremony. Seren Taun traditional ceremony is said to have been done in descending since the days of ancient Sunda Kingdom such as Pajajaran kingdom. When Seren Taun opened, Cigugur peoples prepare to celebrate new year with cheerful, and close the old year with grateful

THE MAKING OF BATIK TULIS IN WUKIR SARI VILLAGE, IMOGIRI, YOGYAKARTA.



Yogyakarta is well-known for her batik tulis (batik made using melt hot wax painted using a pen-like apparatus called canting) and therefore, it is not difficult to find in Jogja. There are numerous batik galleries and shops in every corner of Jogja, like in Malioboro, for example. But have you ever thought of its origin and how it is made? If you are curious, just come to Wukirsari Village, Imogiri, Bantul. The local villagers inherited their batik-making skills from their parents. Wukirsari is the place where Jogja's typical motifs, such as Sida Mukti, Sida Luhur, Sida Asih, Wahyu Tumurun, Sekar Jagad, etc., are made according to the standards. Each of the motifs has certain special meanings, such as representing a prayer for the one wearing it. Furthermore, in this MURI recordbreaking village, tourists can directly observe how batik tulis is made in a gallery, or visit the house of one of its residences and watch as they create batik pieces.

NADRAN SEA FEAST IN WEST JAVA



Nadran is a traditional fishing ceremony held on the north coast of the island of Java, such as Subang, Indramayu and Cirebon. This ceremony aims to be grateful for the blessings of the abundant catch of fish, to hope for an increase in yields in the coming year and to pray so that you do not get in the way of making a living at sea. This is the main purpose of the Nadran Traditional Ceremony which is held regularly every year. Apart from traditional ritual ceremonies, traditional arts and night markets are also held for a week. In Indramayu Regency, generally the Nadran Traditional Ceremony is held between October and December at the beach Eretan Kulon, Eretan Wetan, Dadap, Limbangan and Karangsong. Meanwhile, in Subang Regency, one of them is on Blanakan Beach.

The word Nadran itself, according to some people, comes from the word nazar which has a meaning in Islam : fulfillment of promises.

PACU JAWI IN TANAH DATAR- WEST SUMATERA & KARAPAN SAPI IN MADURA – EAST JAVA





Bulls Race with involves one very brave rider, two raging bulls, lots of mud and heaps of high adrenaline. With only rudimentary ploughing equipment harnessed to each bull, the rider stands behind the bulls and "surfs" while holding on to just their tails. The excitement really picks up when the bulls decide to go different ways causing much strife for the rider. in West Sumatera If you don't mind being splattered with a bit of mud as the bulls thunder through the paddy fields, it is truly a spectacle to behold because it is behold in a muddy field. In an area called Tanah Datar these Pacu Jawi events are held over eleven months of the year, each time in a different district within Tanah Datar. Races sometimes goes on for a period of four weeks before moving on to the next district. The race track is a flooded paddy field in between the planting season. Karapan sapi in Madura Every year from about July through October,

ONDEL-ONDEL



Ondel-ondel is a large puppet figure featured in Betawi folk performance of Jakarta, Indonesia. Ondel-ondel is an icon of Jakarta. Ondel-ondel are utilized for livening up festivals or for welcoming guests of honor, usually in pairs. Ondel-ondel is one of a few Indonesian folk performances that has survived modernization and is still being regularly performed.

PENCAK SILAT/INDONESIA MARTIAL ART





The people of the Minang Kabau of West Sumatra are said to be one of the founding groups of the martial art of Pencak Silat. According to their history, Pencak means artistic movements of the body for self defence, Silat stands for the real fighting. Characteristic for Pencak Silat is the integration of regional concepts. A style coming from a coastal region is using different, larger postures than a mountain style. It is said, that each region, even each village has its own style, kept secret from foreigners.

SAMAN DANCE/RATOH JAROE FROM ACEH



Remember a fantastic performance from Openning of Asian Games in 2018 in Jakarta and Palembang? Ratoh Jaroe with 1.600 dancers hits the stage. Saman Dance & Ratoh Jaroe are traditional welcome dance from Aceh. The dancers are able to move simultaneously to the rhythm of a harmonious music with dynamics movement of hands, heads also body.

WAYANG/PUPPET



A TRADITIONAL FORM OF PUPPET THEATRE PLAY ORIGINATED IN JAVA ISLAND. THERE ARE 5 TYPES OF WAYANG. WAYANG BEBER, GOLEK, KLITIK, KULIT & WONG. WAYANG REFERS TO THE ENTIRE DRAMATIC SHOW. PERFORMANCES OF WAYANG PUPPET THEATRE ARE ACCOMPANIED BY A GAMELAN ORCHESTRA. THE DRAMATIC STORIES DEPICT MYTHOLOGIES, SUCH AS EPISODES FROM THE HINDU EPICS THE RAMAYANA AND THE MAHABHARATA, AS WELL AS LOCAL ADAPTATIONS OF CULTURAL LEGENDS.TRADITIONALLY, A WAYANG IS PLAYED OUT IN A RITUALIZED MIDNIGHT-TO-DAWN SHOW BY A DALANG, AN ARTIST AND SPIRITUAL LEADER; PEOPLE WATCH THE SHOW FROM BOTH SIDES OF THE SCREEN. WAYANG WONG IS PERFORMED BY LIVING ACTOR.

FLAG OF INDONESIA



The Flag of Indonesia is a simple bicolor with two equal horizontal bands, in the Indonesian flag. One opinion is that the red stands for courage, while red at the top and white at the bottom with an overall ratio of 2:3

Indonesia's flag was officially adopted on August 17, 1945, three days after the conclusion of World War II. It remained the national flag when Indonesia won recognition of its independence from the Netherlands in 1949.

As Soekarno (The first President of Indonesia) said: *Red is the symbol of courage*, *White is the symbol of purity*.

Several opinions have been expressed on the meaning of the red and white the white stands for purity. Another is that red represents the human body or physical life, while white represents the soul or spiritual life, together they stand for a complete human being.

NATIONAL EMBLEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA



The National Emblem of The Republic of Indonesia is called <u>Garuda Pancasila</u>. The main part of the coat of arms is the golden mythical bird Garuda with a shield on its chest and a scroll gripped by its leg bears the national motto: "Bhinneka Tunggal Ika", roughly means "Unity in Diversity". The shield's five emblems represent Pancasila, the five principles of Indonesia's national philosophy. The numbers of feathers was meant to symbolize the date of Indonesian Proclamation of Independence; 17 feathers on each wings, 8 tail feathers, 19 upper tail feathers (under the shield, above the tail), and 45 neck feathers; all symbolize 17-8-1945; 17th August 1945.

FAMOUS LAND MARKS OF INDONESIA :

BOROBUDUR



Borobudur is the world's largest Buddhist temple in Magelang Regency, not far from the town of Muntilan, in Central Java, Indonesia. The temple consists of nine stacked platforms, six square and three circular, topped by a central dome. It is decorated with 2,672 relief panels and 504 Buddha statues. The central dome is surrounded by 72 Buddha statues, each seated inside a perforated stupa. Built in the 9th century during the reign of the Sailendra Dynasty, the temple design follows Javanese Buddhist architecture, which blends the Indonesian indigenous cult of ancestor worship and the Buddhist concept of attaining Nirvana.

BEACHES IN BALI



Uluwatu is a place on the southwestern tip of the Bukit Peninsula of Bali, Indonesia. It is home to the Pura Luhur Uluwatu Temple. tu was "discovered" as a surfing destination in 1972, due to the making of Morning of the Earth, a 1971 classic surf film.

Kuta beach is also known as Sunset Beach, as opposed to the Sunrise Beach, another name for Sanur Beach.

Nusa Dua The beaches here are glorious - white sand, deep, long and safe for swimming





Nusa Penida is the biggest of the three Nusa Islands just off from mainland Bali. Nusa Lembongan and Nusa Ceningan make up the trio of islands, each with uniquely breath-taking landscapes.

Beaches in Gili, Lombok – West Nusa Tenggara





The Gili Islands (Indonesian: Tiga Gili [Three Gilis], Kepulauan Gili [Gili Islands]) are an archipelago of three small islands or Gili island triplets — Gili Trawangan, Gili Meno and Gili Air — just off the northwest coast of Lombok, Indonesia.

The islands are a tourist destination. Each island has several resorts, usually consisting of a collection of huts for tourists, a small pool and restaurant. Most local inhabitants live on Trawangan, in a township stretching along its east side just inland (which is also where most recent development is taking place). Automobiles and motorized traffic are prohibited on the islands by local ordinance, so the preferred method of transportation is by foot and bicycle or the horsedrawn carriage called a cidomo. Scuba diving and free diving in and around the Gilis is also common due to the abundance of marine life and coral formations. Most famous diving spots are Shark point, Manta point and Simon's reef



PRAMBANAN TEMPLE IN YOGYAKARTA



The legend tells a story about a Javanese princess named Loro Jonggrang, whose father was defeated in battle and forced to marry the victor, Prince Bandung Bondowoso. She agreed to the marriage on the condition that the prince builds 1000 statues before sunrise. The princess panicked when she saw Prince Bandung almost completing the task with the help of the spirits, so she set fire to the east of the temple, tricking the roosters into thinking it was dawn. As the roosters crowed, the spirits fled, and the prince, furious by the princess' trick, turned her into stone. There is statue of Loro Jonggrang in Prambanan temple.

<u>MONAS – MONUMEN NASIONAL IN JAKARTA</u>



a 132 m (433 ft) obelisk in the centre of Merdeka Square, Central Jakarta, symbolizing the fight for Indonesia. It is the national monument of the Republic of Indonesia, built to commemorate the struggle for Indonesian independence.

Construction began in 1961 under the direction of President Sukarno. Monas was opened to the public in 1975. It is topped by a flame covered with gold foil.

After the Indonesian government returned to Jakarta from Yogyakarta in 1950 following the Dutch recognition of Indonesian independence, President Sukarno began to contemplate the construction of a national monument comparable to the Eiffel Tower on the square in front of the Presidential Palace.

On 17 August 1954, a National Monument Committee was established and a design competition was held in 1955.

KRAKATAU (KRAKATOA) ISLAND



This island is famous for being the site of one of the largest volcanic eruptions in modern history and also for earning a shout-out in the B-52's song, "Lava." Krakatau's historic volcanic eruption spanned two days, from August 26 to 27 in 1883, and was so violent that it destroyed approximately 165 villages and towns. Today, the island is a popular day trip from Jakarta. You can also camp overnight on this island if you have more time.

Hiking is a popular activity, and the marine park surrounding Krakatau is teeming with sea life and is considered one of the best destinations in Indonesia for diving and snorkeling.

Labuan Bajo in East Nusa Tenggara



Labuan Bajo is the gateway for trips across the nearby Komodo National Park to Komodo Island and Rinca Island, both home to the famous Komodo dragons. It is a fishing town located at the western end of the large island of Flores.

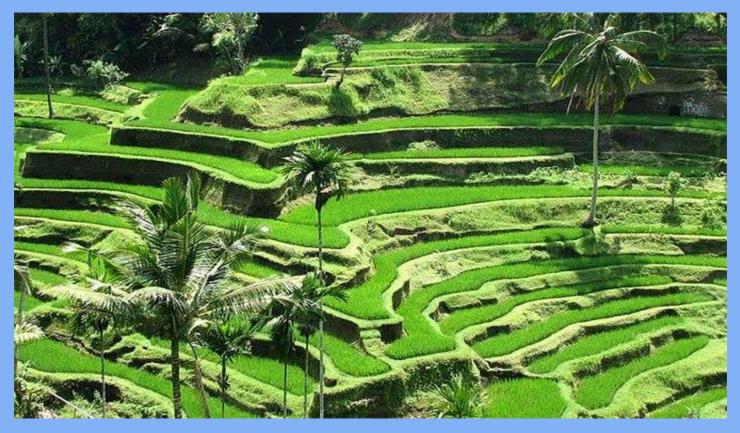
Other features nearby to Labuan Bajo include several waterfalls, trekking facilities, and many diverse beaches. There are numerous snorkling points in the islands close to Labuan Bajo. Kanawa and Seraya Islands, for example, offer good diving and snorkeling sites.

SIPISO-PISO WATERFALL IN NORTH SUMATERA



of tallest One the waterfalls in Indonesia, Sipiso-Piso located in northern Sumatra stands at 120 metres tall and is one of regions most remarkable natural landmarks. Formed by a small underground river in the Karo Plateau, the Sipiso-Piso Falls eventually flows out to world's the largest volcanic lake, Lake Toba. The viewpoint overlooking Sipiso-Piso is superb and visitors can

TEGALALANG RICE TERRACE IN BALI



Famed for its sweeping beaches and idyllic island lifestyle, Bali is also renowned for the famous lush green rice terraces that span across the island. One of Bali's most noted rice terraces with Subak as the irrigation system for rice plantationa is Tegalalang located just north of Ubud. Visitors may wish to spend a few hours wandering down the winding paths through the beautiful terraced rice fields framed by swaying palms and blue skies. Sunrise is a great time to visit Tegalalang as the light rays break through the trees and light up the terraces.

MOUNT AND LAKE KELIMUTU IN FLORES, EAST NUSA TENGGARA



Kerinci Seblat National Park, Sumatra

Situated in central Flores, Mount Kelimutu is a volcano that features three striking volcanic crater lakes at the summit. The lakes are famous for differing in colour from blue to green and red to black, as well as changing colour all the time which is thought to be triggered by the continued volcanic activity combined with the gases beneath the water. This natural phenomenon can be seen by hiking to the summit where many visitors choose to camp near the volcano to witness a spectacular sunrise over the crater lakes as they change colour.



Sprawling from the coastal plains of western Sumatra to the valleys and gorges of the Barisan Mountains, Kerinci Seblat National Park covers and area more than twice the size of Bali. Deemed one of the country's finest national parks to view wildlife, the scenic eight-hour drive from the closest city, Sungai Penuh, is well worth the trip. Home to a number of species including the critically endangered and majestic Sumatran tiger, the rare Sumatran rhino, Sunda clouded leopard and Sumatran elephant as well as bears, tapirs and gibbons, visitors are able to take safaris through the national park in hope of viewing the excellent range of rare wildlife.

ORANGUTAN IN SUMATERA & KALIMANTAN (BORNEO)





No trip to Indonesia would be complete without seeing some orangutans in Borneo & The Bohorok Orangutan Centre in Bukit Lawang, North Sumatera are great places to visit these beautiful and endangered creatures.

Though orangutans still live in the wild, several sanctuaries rescue and protect orangutans as land development infringes on their natural habitat. Tanjung Puting National Park in Kalimantan, Borneo, is home to the largest orangutan population in the world, as well as other primates, birds, and reptiles.

Orang Utan words are from Malay that used in Bahasa Indonesia too. Orang means person & *hutan*, means forest. **Orangutans** are great apes native to Indonesia and Malaysia. They are found in the rainforest of Borneo and Sumatra.

ELEPHANT CONSERVATION IN TANGKAHAN , NORTH SUMATERA, WAY KAMBAS- LAMPUNG, & SEBLAT IN BENGKULU.







The Sumatran elephant is found only on the island of Sumatra in Indonesia. The population is decreasing with approximately 2000 elephants left in the wild. All of those pictures are in Tangkahan, north sumatera. We can give shower to the elephants with Mahout as the instructor & enjoy the natures because it is in the jungle with very clear and clean river.

KOMODO NATIONAL PARK





Who hasn't dreamed of seeing a dragon at least once in their life? The komodos of Indonesia are no mythical creatures, however they are fierce and deadly animals.

Komodo National Park, a UNESCO World Heritage site, encompasses five main islands and a number of smaller ones, as well as the surrounding marine areas. The waters off these islands are some of the richest and most diverse in the world.

The komodo dragons are the stars of the show on any visit to the park, but visitors can also hike, snorkel, go canoeing, or visit small villages on the islands. Another highlight is Pink Beach on Komodo Island. This stretch of pink sand is one of the famous beaches in Indonesia.

Sacred Monkey Forest in Ubud, Bali





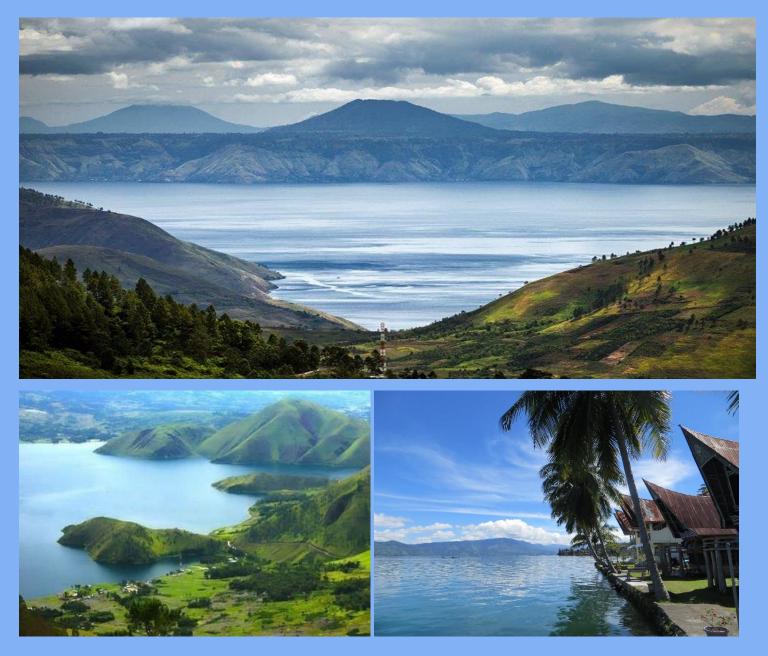
Ubud is the cultural heart of Bali, and it's here you'll find the Sacred Monkey Forest, a serene space where you can feel the ancient majesty of the island.

At this Hindu temple, you'll see many long-tailed macaques, a species of monkey commonly seen throughout Southeast Asia. The temple also makes an interesting visit because Balinese Hinduism combines aspects of several different religions, making it unique among other types of Hinduism practiced today.

The forest is near Padangtegal, a small village that has drawn artists of all varieties for many years, and the temple, artistry, and stunning natural backdrop make a trip to the forest and village a must-do in Bali.

http://monkeyforestubud.com/

LAKE TOBA IN NORTH SUMATERA



Another of Indonesia's natural wonders, Lake Toba is both a body of water and super volcano. The lake, which sits in a crater, was formed about 77,000 years ago and is believed to have been the result of a catastrophic eruption.

The lake is 1,145 square kilometers and 450 meters deep. Volcanic activity is still regularly recorded here and has pushed some islands above the water's surface. Lake Toba has a small island in the middle. It is called Samosir Island. There are society here also, tourist attraction like The Dance of Sigale-gale doll. We can dance with Sigale-Gale doll as well.

Lake Toba is a study in beauty and the powerful forces at work on the planet. Here, you can go swimming, water skiing, canoeing, or fishing, or stick to wandering the surrounding area on foot or bike.

RAJA AMPAT IN PAPUA



The fairlyland of lush, cone-shaped islands set against blue and turquoise waters is one of Indonesia's most spectacular sights. Hundreds of islands and cays make up this tropical paradise, but the beauty extends beneath the surface as well.

Colorful fish and a diverse variety of marine life thrive in the warm, clear waters. In fact, the coral reefs here are some of the most biodiverse on the planet, making it a popular area for diving in Indonesia.

MOUNT BROMO





Indonesia sits on the Ring of Fire, an area with some of the most active volcanoes in the world. Many of the country's volcanoes, such as Mount Merapi, are famous for their violent eruptions and their stunning, but dangerous beauty.

Mount Bromo (Indonesian: Gunung Bromo), is an active volcano and part of the Tengger mountains, In East Java. At 2,329 meters (7,641 feet) it is not the highest peak of the massif, but the most famous. The area is one of the most visited tourist destinations in East Java, and the volcano is included in the Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park. The name Bromo comes from the Javanese pronunciation of Brahma, the Hindu god of creation. Mount Bromo is located in the middle of a plain called "Sea of Sand" (Javanese: Segara Wedi or Indonesian: Lautan Pasir), a nature reserve that has been protected since 1919.

TANA TORAJA

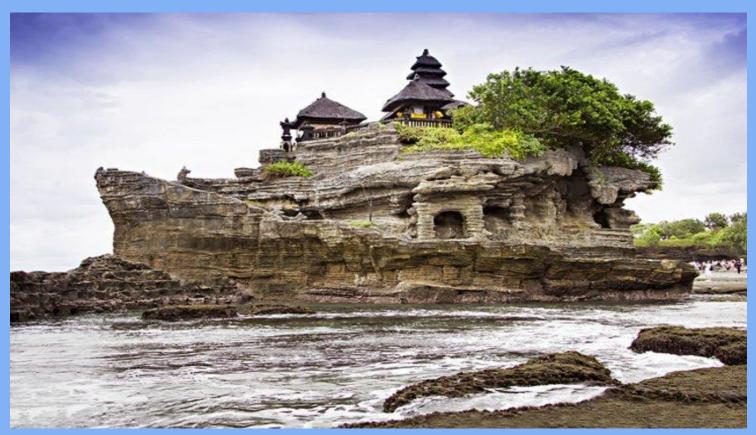


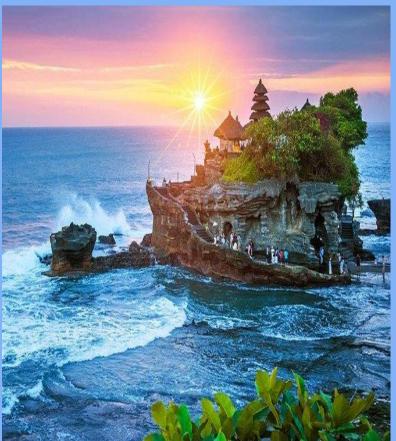


Tana Toraja, literally means land of Toraja, is a highland situated in the region of Southern Sulawesi. It is well known as the Land of Heavenly Kings. A place almost lost in time, it spans with green lush rice terraces, tall limestone and bamboo graves with misty blue mountains as backdrop.

The Toraja people still practice many ancient rites, despite many adopting Christians beliefs after the Dutch colony, and many say that they are obsessed with the idea of death, not in a morbid way but as something significant to them. You may find cave graves, hanging graves, tau tau (life-sized wooden effigies), baby tree graves and even mass slaughter of buffaloes, all these bringing you a sense of strangeness yet captivating.

Pura (TEMPLE)Tanah Lot in Bali





Tanah Lot is a rock formation off the Indonesian island of Bali. It is home to the ancient Hindu pilgrimage. Temple (Pura) Tanah Lot (literally "Tanah Lot temple"), a popular tourist and cultural icon for photography.

To reach the temple, visitors must walk through a set of Balinese market-format souvenir shops which cover each side of the path down to the sea. On the mainland clifftops, restaurants have also been provided for tourists.

This is one of Bali's most popular temples, built on a rock formation in the sea. The original formation began to deteriorate at one point, so a portion of the rock is now artificial. Still, Pura Tanah Lot draws people in droves, particularly in time to catch the sunset.

This temple compound is found on the southern coast of Beraban village, and you can walk out to the temple at low tide. Once the sun goes down, browse the stalls at Tanah Lot market to purchase unique Balinese souvenirs.

MOUNT RINJANI IN LOMBOK – WEST NUSA TENGGARA



Mount Rinjani (Indonesian: Gunung Rinjani) is an active volcano in Indonesia on the island of Lombok. It rises to 3,726 metres (12,224 ft), making it the second highest volcano in Indonesia after Mount Kerinci.

Adjacent to the volcano is a 6-by-8.5-kilometre (3.7 by 5.3 mi) caldera, which is filled partially by the crater lake known as **Segara Anak** or **Anak Laut (Child of the Sea**), due to the color of its water, as blue as the sea (laut). This lake is approximately 2,000 metres (6,600 ft) above sea level and estimated to be about 200 metres (660 ft) deep. The caldera also contains hot springs. Sasak tribe and Hindu people assume the lake and the mount are sacred and some religious activities are occasionally done in the two areas.UNESCO has made Mount Rinjani Caldera a part of the Global Geoparks Network in April 2018.

An eruption at Rinjani that lasted two months, between 25 October and 24 December 2015 included ash plumes rising to 6 km altitude and lava flows from the Barujari cone that reached the Segara Anak lake within the caldera. Many tourist do Trekking & camping in Area of Mount Rinjani.

ACEH IN SUMATERA

INCLUDING SABANG, RUBIAH ISLAND, IBOIH, TSUNAMI MUSEUM, BAITUR RAHMAN GRAND MOSQUE, MONUMEN OF ZERO KILOMETER, ULEE LHEU BEACH, AND LAKE ANEUK LAOT





Aceh was the closest point of land to the epicenter of the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami, which devastated much of the western coast of the province. Approximately 170,000 Indonesians were killed or went missing in the disaster. Aceh is the westernmost province of Indonesia. It is located on the northern end of Sumatera, with Banda Aceh being its capital and largest city. Granted a special autonomous status, Aceh is a religiously conservative territory and the only Indonesian province practicing Sharia officially. There are ten indigenous ethnic groups in this region, the largest being the Acehnese, accounting for approximately 80% to 90% of the region's population. Aceh is the place where the spread of Islam in Indonesia began, and was a key factor of the Spread of Islam in Southeast Asia.

Picture 1 is in Rubiah Island. Rubiah Island is in Sabang.we have to use a ship to go to Sabang from Banda Aceh. Snorkling is very famous activity here.

Picture 2 is Baitur Rahman Grand Mosque. Baiturrahman Grand Mosque is a Mosque located in the center of Banda Aceh city, Aceh Province, Indonesia. The Baiturrahman Grand Mosque is a symbol of religion, culture, spirit, strength, struggle and nationalism of the Acehnese. The mosque is a landmark of Banda Aceh and has survived the 2004 Indian Ocean big tsunami and People gathered in this mosque to escape from the big wave of the Tsunami.

Picture 3 is The Monument of 0 kilometer of Indonesia. The location of this place is approximately 30 kilometers from the center town of Sabang, or about 1 hour drive by road which is passing the protected tress. It would make a great place to hang out for sunset because the view of sunset in Malacca strait & Indian Ocean.

Picture 4 is in Iboih Island. Iboih is one of main attraction in Sabang, Weh Island. A lot of water sports activities offered here, from snorkeling, diving and watching dolphin trip.

Picture 5 is Lake Aneuk Laot. Aneuk laot means The kid of the sea. Aneuk Laot comes from the former crater of a volcano that has died and gradually filled with water. For about 15 years lakes have decreased Lake water level, allegedly caused by earthquake and tsunami on 26 desembar 2004.

Picture 6 is Aceh Tsunami Museum. The Aceh Tsunami Museum, located in Banda Aceh. A museum designed as a symbolic reminder of the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami disaster, as well as an educational center and an emergency disaster shelter in case the area is ever hit by a tsunami again.

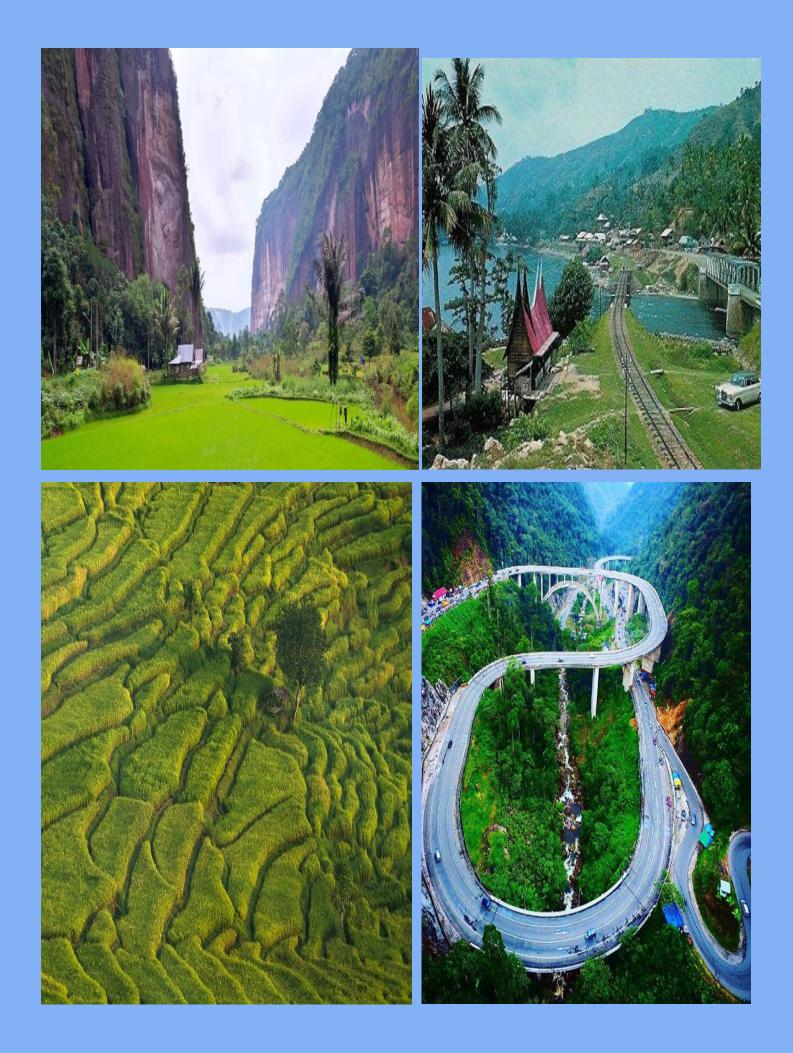
WEST SUMATERA

(Anai Valley Waterfall, Bukit Tinggi, Pagaruyung Palace, Ngarai Sianok, Japanese Tunnel/Lubang Jepang, Big Clock Tower/Jam Gadang, Lake Maninjau, Malin Kundang Stone, Harau Valley, Lake Singkarak, Rice Field in Solok, Kelok 9, Kelok 44 & Pasumpahan Island)











Picture 1 : The best allure in Anai Valley (Lembah Anai) Waterfall is none other than the location itself. This exotic waterfall resides by the roadside! Tourists can simply park their vehicle there and watch the beauty right away. As for tourist activities, sightseeing and relaxation become two major things to do and of course bath and swiming. It is because the location is at the foot of Singgalang Mountain, featuring tall cliffs and refreshing ambiance. The waterfall has a height of about 35 meters.

Picture 2 : Bukit Tinggi. Bukittinggi used to be known as Fort de Kock and was once dubbed "Paris van Sumatera", also known as a leading tourist city in West Sumatra. The city is the birthplace of Mohammad Hatta, Indonesian co-proclamator. A historical city where Dutch and Japan Colonials had ever battled and occupied in.

Picture 3: Pagaruyung Palace or Istano Basa Pagaruyuang. The original Pagaruyung palace was built on Batu Patah Hill and was burned down during a riot in Padri War in 1804. The palace was rebuilt but was destroyed again by a fire in 1966. The building was then rebuilt in 1976 as a replica of the original Pagaruyung palace. It was built after the suppression of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Indonesia (PRRI) movement in 1958, which was based in West Sumatra. The palace has three stories with 72 pillars and the typical Rumah gadang gonjong, a horn-like curved roof made from 26 tons of black ijuk aren palm fibers. The palace is also furnished with over 100 replicas of Minang antique furniture and artifacts, aiming the palace to be revived as Minangkabau cultural center as well as a tourism attraction in West Sumatra.

Picture 4 : Ngarai Sianok. located about 4 km from Bukittingi. It's a very fine valley with a river meandering and 100 meters high cliffs, with Singgalang volcano in the background. Here, We can do Hiking and enjoy the green and fresh nature. Some Adventures jeep groups also have ever done river crossing here.

Picture 5 : Japanese Tunnel/Lubang Jepang The tunnel was made by the instructions of Lieutenant General Moritake Tanabe, Commander in Chief of the 25th Army of the Japanese Army. The purpose of building this tunnel was to use as a place for storing supplies and equipment for Japanese army warfare. this tunnel, including the reconnaissance room, ambush room, prison, and arsenal. In addition to its strategic location in a city that was once the center of Sumatra's government, the land that became the wall of this tunnel is a type of land which if mixed with water will be more robust. Even the earthquake that shook West Sumatra in 2009 did not damage the structure of the tunnel. It is estimated that

tens of thousands of forced labor or romusha were mobilized from the islands of Java, Sulawesi and Kalimantan to dig this tunnel. The selection of labor from outside this area is a Japanese colonial strategy to maintain the secrecy of this mega project. Workers from Bukittinggi themselves were deployed including working on defense tunnels in Bandung and Biak Island. Thousands of workers died to build this tunnel.

Picture 6: Big Clock Tower (Jam gadang) is located in central Bukittinggi, a city in the Minangkabau Highlands of West Sumatra. It sits in the middle of the Sabai Nan Aluih Park, near the Ateh(above) Market and palace of Mohammad Hatta. The structure was built in 1926, during the Dutch colonial era, as a gift from Queen Wilhelmina to the city's controleur. It was designed by architects Yazid Abidin and Sutan Gigi Ameh, reportedly at a cost of 3,000 guilder. Originally a rooster figure was placed on the apex, but it was changed into a Shinto shrine-like ornament during the Japanese occupation (1942–1945). Following Indonesian independence, the tower's top was reshaped to its present form, which resembles traditional Minang roofs (Rumah Gadang).

Picture 7 : Lake Maninjau meaning "overlook" or "observation" in the Minangkabau language, is a caldera lake in West Sumatra, Indonesia. It is located 36 kilometres (22 mi) to the west of Bukittinggi. It is the only lake in Sumatra which has a natural outlet to the west coast. Since 1983, this water has been used to generate hydroelectric power for West Sumatra, generated around 68 MW at maximum load.

Picture 8 : Malin Kundang Stone. Malin Kundang is a Southeast Asian folktale about retribution on an ungrateful son. A sailor from a poor family, the protagonist sneaks onto a trading ship, eventually becoming rich, marrying a princess, and acquiring his own galleon. On his return to his home village, he is ashamed of his humble origins and refuses to recognise his elderly mother. She curses him, and when he sets sail, he and his ship are turned to stone. In Indonesia, the story is called Malin Kundang, and the legend is based in West Sumatra. Air Manis, a beach near Padang, has a rock formation called Batu Malin Kundang that is said to be the remains of his ship.

Picture 9: Harau Valley is in West Sumatra in Indonesia. It is one of the most beautiful natural scenery in West Sumatra. Located on the road between Pekanbaru and Bukittinggi. It is an area of canyons and rock formations with forest and rice fields in between.

Picture 10 : Lake Singkarak is a lake in West Sumatra, Indonesia. It is located between the regencies of Tanah Datar and Solok Regency. It has an area of 107.8 km², being approximately 21 km long and 7 km wide. The natural outlet for excess water is the Ombilin river which flows eastward to the Strait of Malacca. A hydroelectric project, however, has diverted most of the lake outflow to the Anai river which flows westward into the Indian Ocean near Padang. This Singkarak power station uses this water to generate power for the West Sumatra and Riau provinces. A species of fish called ikan bilih (Mystacoleucus padangensis) is endemic to the lake, and is harvested for human consumption. A railway line, which connects Padang and Sawahlunto-Sijunjung, skirts the length of the lake on the eastern side.

Picture 11 : Rice Field in Solok. AgroTourism in solok which combine Agriculture and Tourism are well wellcomed by many people especially the students and teacher also parents.

Picture 12 : Kelok Sembilan or Kelok Nine is a winding road segment located about 30 km east of Payakumbuh, West Sumatera to Riau province of Indonesia. Kelok Sembilan means 9 sharp turns. The road has a sharp bend, bordering on a ravine, and flanked by two hills between two nature reserves: the White Water Reservation and the Harau Nature Reserve. The new overpass/flyover/bridge was officially inaugurated by then President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in October 2013.

Picture 13 : Kelok 44 (Ampek puluh Ampek in Minang Languange) multiple curves look extreme and beautiful! As the name suggests, there are 44 curves there. During the high traffic, the trip becomes more challenging. It is because all vehicles should run slowly due to the narrow and steep street. It surrounds the hillside and resides on about 1500 meters above the sea level.

Picture 14: Pasumpahan Island is an island in the sub-district of Bungus, West Sumatra Province, Indonesia. Located 200 m from Sikuai Island, tourism sites in Pasumpahan include white sand beaches and coral reefs.

Food in Indonesia

Food is one of the reasons we should travel

BAKSO (INDONESIAN MEAT BALLS)



One of the most widely available street food dishes (and in restaurants as well) and loved by nearly everyone, including President Barack Obama who grew up for some time in Jakarta, is bakso (or also known as baso), Indonesian meatballs.

There are two main versions of bakso available, one is the Chinese style and the other is the more local Indonesian style – both are delicious. The recipe for bakso typically includes minced meat mixed with some tapioca starch – and it is the tapioca starch which gives the meatballs their serious bouncy and addictive texture. You can typically choose your choice of noodles, from thin white rice noodles, and yellow egg noodles & the bakso are then either served with the noodles and soup, or dry with soup on the side. This is a non spicy Indonesian dish, but there are always chilies and seasonings for you to add to your own bowl.

<u>SATAY (CHICKEN, BEEF and GOAT SATAY) / SATE AYAM, SATE DAGING SAPI & SATE</u> KAMBING



In Indonesia people call it Sate. In Indonesia you'll find many different types and varieties of sate, but two of the common versions in Jakarta at sate ayam (chicken sate) and sate kambing (goat sate).One of the common recipes includes the meat marinated in sweet kecap manis sweet soy sauce, before being skewered. The main reason why Indonesian sate is so good, is because the skewers of meat are typically grilled on an extremely hot charcoal fire, so the meat cooks quickly, while leaving it smoky and juicy. For the sauce, we can choose peanut sauce. It is mixed with brown sugar, onion and garlic. or sweet soy sauce.

PADANG SATAY (SATE PADANG)



Sate Padang is such a unique (and delicious) type of Indonesian sate that Originally from Padang, Capital City of West Sumatera. The skewers of meat, which often include beef pieces, beef tongue, and offal, also chicken & goat are first marinated in a mixture of spices, then grilled over hot flaming charcoal, and finally they are often served over sliced up compressed rice cake, called ketupat, and then covered in a thick brown colored sauce, the taste a little bit similar to curry but not a curry and sprinkled with crispy shallots. The result of Sate Padang is not the prettiest dish you'll ever see, but the taste is incredible.

<u>RENDANG</u>



When CNN took a survey to come up with the world's best foods, Indonesian rendang is the dish that took the number 1 spot. Rendang is truly an outstandingly delicious Indonesian food. There are two main variations of rendang, one that's quite dry (this is supposedly the original authentic version), with all the spices coated onto the meat, and another that has a more of a curry gravy sauce to it. Both are fantastic, depending on your preference.

In order to make rendang, spices like cinnamon, star anise, cardamom, lemon grass and dry chilies, garlic, and shallots are cooked with the meat a lot of coconut milk (1 kg meat with 2 whole of cococut then squeezed to get coconut milk). Where the recipes differs from other curries is that one of the key ingredients is desiccated coconut, which gives the rendang curry a grainy texture of the dry coconut, mixed with all the incredible spice flavors. Cook Rendang takes a long time, that is why the meats absorbs all the ingredients and become rich.

NASI GORENG/FRIED RICE



If you read any Indonesian food guide or guidebook, likely one of the most famous foods they will mention is Indonesian fried rice, known better as nasi goreng. Although just wok fried rice with a host of salty seasonings, this simple hot and fresh cooked single plate meal is a popular street food throughout Indonesia. The rice is stir fried, often in a little margarine and oil, seasoned with crushed chili sambal and garlic and the ingredients, then mixed with kecap manis (Sweet soy Sauce) which gives the fried rice its unique Indonesian touch.

MIE GORENG/FRIED NOODLE



Mie Goreng is an Indonesian style of often spicy fried noodle dish, common in Indonesia. It is made with thin yellow noodles stir fried in cooking oil with garlic, onion or shallots, fried prawn, chicken, beef, or sliced bakso (meatballs), chili, Chinese cabbage, bean sprout, carrots, cabbages, tomatoes, egg, and other vegetables.

INDOMIE

Yess .. Indomie. Easy and delicious. Indomie is a brand of instant noodle produced by the Indonesian company Indofood with variant flavours.



BAKWAN/INDONESIA VEGETABLE FRITTER



Bakwan is an Indonesia vegetable fritters, made from beansprout, shredded carrot and cabage, corn, scallions, and seasoned with garlic, salt and pepper, mixed with flour and water. It is simple enough. There are other variety of bakwan such as shrimp ba wan that use shrimp too and corn bakwan. When it cooked and ready to eat, normally with Green bird chilli as the side.

<u>Soto</u>

Soto (also known as sroto, tauto, saoto, or coto) is a traditional Indonesian soup mainly composed of broth, meat (Chicken or Beef), and vegetables (bean sprouts or cabbage) & Rice vermicelli. Many traditional soups are called soto, whereas foreign and Western influenced soups are called sop.

There are some variants of Soto in Indonesia. Soto Betawi in Jakarta, Soto Medan in North Sumatera, Soto Madura in East Java, Coto Makassar in South Sulawesi.



GADO-GADO



Gado Gado – fun to say, delicious to eat, this traditional Indonesian salad is probably the only recipe where you can put the words "blanched vegetables" and "tasty" in the same sentence and really mean it. Gado-Gado is A vegetable Salad with Peanut Sauce as the dressing.

<u>Tempe</u>



Tempeh is a plant-based protein source that originated in Indonesia. It's made from fermented soybeans that have been formed into a block, though store bought tempeh often includes additional beans and grains. Though it's known for its high protein content, it offers a host of different health benefits. For example, it's loaded with vitamins and minerals like calcium, manganese, phosphorus, and iron.

témpé, is a traditional Javanese soy product that is made from fermented soybeans. It is made by a natural culturing and controlled fermentation process that binds soybeans into a cake form.A fungus, Rhizopus oligosporus, is used in the fermentation process and is also known as tempeh starter. Tempe is wrapped with Banana Leaves or Plastic. People cook Tempe by frying or sauteed with Sambal (blended Chili, onion, garlic & tomato)

Nasi Kuning/Yellow Rice/Tumpeng



Nasi kuning or yellow rice or nasi kunyit or "turmeric rice" is an Indonesian fragrant rice dish cooked with coconut milk and turmeric.

In Indonesian culture, nasi kuning has favourable symbolic meanings. The yellow-coloured rice is perceived to look like a pile of gold, so it is often served in festive occasions; including parties, housewarmings, welcoming guests and opening ceremonies – as a symbol of good fortune, prosperity, wealth and dignity known as Tumpeng.

Turmeric and coconut milk, sometimes also includes pandan and lemongrass during the rice cooking and steaming process, has contributed to a tempting colour, pleasant fragrance, soft texture and a flavourful taste of the yellow rice. Certain spices such as cinnamon, cardamom, cloves and bay leaves, might be added to enhance this aromatic fragrant rice dish.

Nasi kuning is usually served with a variety of side dishes such as shredded omelette, serundeng (relish of grated coconut and spices), urap (vegetable in shredded coconut dressing), teri kacang (fried anchovy and peanuts), sambal goreng (fried tempeh and potato caramelised in spicy sauce), ayam goreng (Javanese-style fried chicken), balado udang (shrimp in chilli), or perkedel (potato fritters). It is common to serve nasi kuning with kerupuk udang (shrimp cracker) or emping chips and a decoratively cut cucumber and tomato.

Nasi Padang /Padang Rice



Nasi padang, more commonly referred to as Padang rice, is a Minangkabau steamed rice served with various choices of pre-cooked dishes originating from West Sumatra, Indonesia. It is named after the city Padang, capital of West Sumatra province. A miniature banquet of meats, fish, vegetables, and spicy sambals eaten with plain white rice, it is Sumatra's most famous export and the Minangkabau people's primary contribution to Indonesian cuisine.

A Padang restaurant is usually easily distinguishable with its Rumah Gadang style facade and typical window display. Such displays usually consist of stages and rows of carefully arranged stacked bowls and plates filled with various dishes. To take away order, it will be wrapped with banana leaves. When we opened all the blended foods will smell so good.



It is rice congee with shredded chicken meat served with some condiments, such as chopped scallion, crispy fried shallot, celery, tongcay (preserved salted vegetables), fried soybean, Chinese crullers (youtiao, known as cakwe in Indonesia), and both salty and sweet soy sauce, and sometimes topped with yellow chicken broth and kerupuk (Indonesian-style crackers). Unlike many other Indonesian dishes, it is not spicy; sambal or chili paste is served separately. It is a favourite breakfast food, served by humble travelling vendors, warung (small local shops), fast food establishments, and fivestar hotel restaurants. Travelling bubur ayam vendors frequently pass through residential streets in the morning selling the dish.

Bubur Ayam/ Chicken Congee

ALTITUDE (HIGHEST POINT) OF INDONESIA

PUNCAK JAYA ON JAYAWIJAYA MOUNTAIN –PAPUA PROVINCE. 4.884 m (16.024 ft)



Puncak Jaya which means Glorious Peak or Carstensz Pyramid, Mount Jayawijaya or Mount Carstensz is the highest mountain in Indonesia, on the island of New Guinea, with an elevation of 4,884 m (16,024 ft). It is the highest peak of an island on Earth, and the highest peak in Oceania. Located in the Sudirman Range of the western central highlands of Papua Province, Indonesia, in the southwest of Puncak Jaya Regency. The massive, open cut Grasberg gold and copper mine, the world's largest gold mine, is 4 km (2.5 mi) west of Puncak Jaya that operated by PT. Freeport Indonesia.



CLIMATE IN INDONESIA :

The climate of Indonesia is almost entirely tropical. Being a tropical country, Indonesia does not have spring, summer, autumn, or winter, instead of just the two seasons of <u>Rainy and Dry</u>, both of which are relative. While there is significant regional variation, in most of the area (including Java and Bali) the <u>dry season is April to October</u>, while the <u>wet</u> <u>season is November to March</u>. However, global warming has made the seasons less predictable.

The main variable of Indonesia's climate is not temperature or air pressure, but rainfall. The area's relative humidity ranges between 70% and 90%. Although air temperature changes little from season to season or from one region to the next, cooler temperatures prevail at higher elevations. In general, temperatures drop approximately 1°C per 90meter increase in elevation from sea level with some high-altitude interior mountain regions experiencing night frosts.

The climate of Indonesia is almost entirely tropical. The uniformly warm waters that make up 81% of Indonesia's area ensures that temperatures on land remain fairly constant, with the coastal plains averaging 28 °C, the inland and mountain areas averaging 26 °C, and the higher mountain regions, 23 °C. Temperature varies little from season to season, and Indonesia experiences relatively little change in the length of daylight hours from one season to the next.

NATURAL RESOURCES OF INDONESIA

Fossil fuels, including *petroleum*, *natural gas*, and *coal*, constitute a major source of revenue. They are produced primarily in Sumatra and Kalimantan and from offshore sites in the Java and South China seas. Although *refinery* production since 1968 has been in the hands of the government-owned petroleum company Pertamina, foreign oil companies operate under a production-sharing formula. Under this arrangement, the ownership of oil resources remains with the government of Indonesia, and the foreign companies act as contractors, supplying the necessary capital. Since the last decades of the 20th century, Indonesia has greatly expanded its production of coal, to become one of the world's leading exporters. The sale of liquefied natural gas is also increasingly important.

In addition to its hydrocarbon reserves, Indonesia's mineral resources contribute significantly to the economy. <u>The country is one of the world's</u> <u>largest producers of tin</u>, deposits of which are found on the islands of Bangka, Singkep, and Belitung and off the southwestern shore of Kalimantan. <u>Bauxite</u> is mined mostly on the Riau Islands and in western Kalimantan and is processed at an <u>aluminum smelter</u>—the first in Southeast Asia—at Kualatanjung in northern Sumatra. Celebes, Halmahera and other islands of the Moluccas, and Papua are sources of <u>nickel</u>. <u>Manganese</u> is present in central Java and on Sumatra, Kalimantan, Celebes, and Timor. <u>Major copper</u> deposits are mined in the Jayawijaya Mountains of Papua; smaller deposits have been found in Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, and Celebes. Most of Indonesia's <u>gold</u> comes from Papua.

Indonesia is a <u>rich archipelago</u> with an abundance of natural resources. At the same time, the country is the world's sixth-largest emitter of greenhouse gases, mainly due conversion of its forestsand carbon-rich peat lands to agricultural fields. These shifts in land use also have ecological and social consequences. *Indonesia's rainforests*—the world's third largest—are home to more than 3,000 known species of animals, and 29,000 species of plants, and the livelihoods of 50-60 million people depend directly on these ecosystems. Indonesia is a Agriculture country too which is also one of the *world's largest producers and exporters of tree crops such as rubber, copra, palm kernels, palm oil, coffee, cocoa and spices.*



Oil Off shore in Natuna sea, Riau



Arun National Gas Liquefaction in Aceh



Coal Mining in Kutai, East Kalimantan



Pertamina Refinery in Cilacap, Central Java





PERTAMINA IS A STATE OIL AND NATURAL GAS MINING COMPANY IN INDONESIA



<u>Tin Mining in Bangka Island</u>



Bauxite mostly found in Bintan Island, Riau



Aluminium Smelter in PT. Inalum, North Sumatera



Nickel Mining in Sorowako, South Sulawesi



Manganese Mining in East Nusa Tenggara



Copper from Marokwari in Sulawesi



Gold Smelter in Papua by Freeport Indonesia



Latex from Rubber Tree, Perlabian estate-North Sumatera



Palm Crude Tree in Perlabian, North Sumatera



Crude Refinery in Perlabian, North Sumatera



Coffee Tree in Tanah Gayo, Centre of Aceh



Cocoa Farm in Tri Tunggal Mulya Village, lampung

UNIQUE FLOWERS AND ANIMALS OF INDONESIA

RAFLESIA ARNOLDI



Raflesia is a mandatory parasite plant that grows inside the liana trunk (a kind of vines). When the bloom can reach a diameter of 70 - 110 cm with a height of 50 cm and weight of 11 kilograms.

There are 30 species of Rafflesia arnoldi in the world, 15 species of which exist in Indonesia. Plants that have been discovered since 1818 can be found in Rain forest like Bengkulu, a land known as the land of Rafflesia by the world.

Rafflesia arnoldi is the most popular flower in Indonesia, its existence even being acknowledged by the international citizens.

Rafflesia flower have bad odor, The main feature that distinguishes rafflesia with layered carrion flower is the form of rafflesia which is widened (not high) and it has red color. Rafflesia flowers have no roots, stems, or leaves. The flowers have 5 crowns. Rafflesia has stamens or pistils on its bottom part. The only part of the Rafflesia plant that can be seen outside its host plant which is a five-crowned flower.

Nepenthes maxima/Kantung Semar/Semar Pocket



More familiar with the name of Semar Pocket to mention this rare and unique plant on this one. Of course it is because the organ of this plant is very clear shaped like a pouch. Semar is a character inJavanese mythology who frequently appears in wayang (puppet). Semar is unique with his bump tummy.

Semar Pocket have proteolase enzymes or acidic fluids that function to digest insect bodies that are entangled. In the world there are 129 species of this plant and 64 of them are in Indonesia.

Perhaps of all the plants you have ever known, this is the only plant that is very strange because it is considered as a carnivorous plant. Spread across Sulawesi, Maluku and Papua. Semar Pocket has a bad odor too same like Raflesia.

Anaphalis javanica/EDELWEIS



It is famous as the eternal flower. It is very durable and not being damaged easily. Javanese edelweiss included in the category of threatened or plant under threatened conditions since due to the fact that this flower is available in the mountain climbing route so its existence is disrupted by the human's activity when climbing mountain.

Edelweiss flowers commonly known in Indonesia is a growing in the mountainous plains of Java.

The characteristic feature of this flower is a bushy shrub with white fur, has many branches, gray-white colored twig, the flower shaped like small hump, and this flower attracts various insects.

In contrast to rafflesia, the titan arum flower has cream color on the outside and it grows tall vertically. The crown has purplish red color, trumpet-like shape, and it grows soaring to the sky.

Titan arum flower is very tall and its height can reach 4m with diameter for about 1.5 m. This flower is considered as the biggest compound plant in the world. It is the largest compound plant in the world.

Due to its odor, like that of a rotting corpse, the titan arum is characterized as a carrion flower, and is also known as the corpse flower or corpse plant (Indonesian: bunga bangkai—bunga means flower, while bangkai can be translated as corpse, cadaver, or carrion.

Unlike rafflesia that can not grow in other areas, titan arum can be cultivated. Rafflesia is a parasite for vines meanwhile titan arum is not parasite. This flower undergoes two phases in life that goes repetitively which is vegetative and generative phases.

In the vegetative phase, a single stem and a papaya tree-like leaf appears. The new flower can grow when the tuber has a weight of at least 4 kg. If the food reserve in the tubers is less or has not reached 4 kg weight, then the wilted tree will be replaced by a new tree.

Bunga Bangkai (Corpse Flower/Titan Arum/ Amorphophallus)



Myrmecodia tuberosa/Ant plants/Sarang Semut



These plants include epiphytic plants that live on other plants (such as orchids). Plant cavity becomes a place to live and nesting ants. Epiphytic plants are sometimes called "air plants"

Myrmecophytes, or ant plants, live in a mutualistic association with a colony of ants. These plants possess structural adaptations that provide ants with food and/or shelter.

Moon Orchid/Anggrek Bulan



Moon Orchid is one of Indonesian national flowers. It is nominated as Puspa Pesona Indonesia because it character and beauty which represents Indonesia's beauty. Puspa means flower, Pesona means wondeful.

The moon orchid is firstly discovered in Maluku and it has different names according to the pace where it grows.

The moon orchid is a type of orchid (Orchidaceae) which has distinctive characteristic, its petals are wide and white-colored. This flower is included in monopodial orchid plants because it likes less sunlight as a life support. The leaves are green with elongated shape, the root is fleshy, and it is fragrant when it is blooming. More moon orchid variety is emerged as the result of orchid crossing.

Anggrek Tebu (Sugar Cane Orchid)



his orchid is the largest and the heaviest orchid ever! When it gets older, this flower weigh approximately 1 ton and its panicle can reach 3 meters long. This orchid is being called as a giant orchid or tiger orchid because its motive resembles tiger. This orchid is named after sugar cane because it has stem which resembles sugar cane.

The panicle has hundreds of flower which has diameter up to 10 cm. Sugar cane orchid grows in lowlands area in the places with tropical climate. Sugar cane orchid needs sunlight to grow up well. This flower is protected by the local government due to its uniqueness and scarcity.

Black Orchid/Anggrek Hitam



One of Indonesian orchids which is popular in the world is black orchid (Coelogyne pandurata). Black orchid can be found only in Kalimantan and Papua regions.

Those two orchids have a slight difference which is Kalimantan black orchid has a flower blossom decorated with a beautiful green color meanwhile Papua black orchid has a bright pistil.

This orchid usually grown in trees or on rocks. Named the black orchid because this orchid has a black tongue (labellum) with a few lines of green and hairy. The sepal and petal are light green colored (for Kalimantan black orchid). The flowers are quite fragrant and usually bloom in March to June.

Pencil Orchid (Papilionanthe Hookeriana)



Orchid pencils have beautiful and charming colors, this flower is even more special because it has durable freshness up to 22 days. This flower is one of the Indonesian flowers which can attract the British people. It was nominated as The Queen of Orchid and got the First Class Certificate.

Discovered in Labuan Kalimantan, this flower is named after a famous botanical expert Papillionanthe hookeriana. The root of the pencil orchid has the air, round-shaped roots extending out of the stem book as much as one or more and it is colored dull white and light green.

Larat Orchid



This is a rare orchid flower comes from Maluku. This orchid is named as Larat Orchid because it was found in Larat island in Maluku. The international world known this flower under the name of cooktown orchid. Cooktown orchid represents the identity of Maluku province, it has a stem with small base and the center is enlarged and the tip is smaller.

This orchid grows well in hot areas, at an altitude between 0 - 150 m above sea level. The population of this orchid is getting rare therefore the local government is making many efforts to conservate and protect this flower.

Tien Soeharto Orchid/Cymbidium Hartiahianum/Anggrek Tien Soeharto



Anggrek Hartinah atau Anggrek Tien Soeharto (Cymbidium hartinahianum) is Indonesian endemic flower which only grows in several regions such as Noth Sumatera, Indonesia. This orchid type was discovered in 176 in Samosir District, North Sumatera.

Tien Soeharto was Indonesia's first lady in the past and this orchid is named after her to commemorate her effort to develop orchid in Indonesia.

Anggrek Hartinah is one of the soil orchids which grows in a group. This orchid likes an open space to grow between grasses and other plants such as fern plants, kantong semar, etc, at the altitude of 1700 meters above sea level. The leaves have tapered shapes with a length of 50-60 cm.

YLANG-YLANG/BUNGA KENANGA/CANANGA ODORATA



Cananga odorata is a fast-growing tree of the custard apple family Annonaceae. Its growth exceeds 5 m (16 ft) per year, and it attains an average height of 12 m (39 ft) in an ideal climate. The evergreen leaves are smooth and glossy, oval, pointed and with wavy margins, and 13–21 cm (5–8.5 in) long. The flower is drooping, long-stalked, with six narrow, greenish-yellow (rarely pink) petals, rather like a sea star in appearance, and yields a highly fragrant essential oil. Its pollen is shed as permanent tetrads.

Cananga odorata var. fruticosa, dwarf ylangylang, grows as small tree or compact shrub with highly scented flowers. Cananga essential oil (Cananga Odorata Flower Oil) is closely related to Ylang Ylang and has aphrodesiac, antiseptic and stimulating properties and is particularly useful as a tonic for the cirulatory system and to help with the stresses and strains of everyday life.

Unique Animals

Komodo Dragons



Stealthy hunters and the largest lizards to be found, Komodo Dragons are the modern banner holders of Indonesian tourism. They are seen mostly in the islands of Komodo in East Nusa Tenggara and Rinca. It is however strictly advised to visit these islands with a guide for your safety as these dragons are powerful and venomous.

Orangutan



The islands of Sumatra and Borneo are possibly the only homes to the critically endangered species of the Sumatran Orangutan. Male Orang Utans are larger than females. Adult males can weight up to 300 pounds. Female weight less than half of that weight. Orang Utans has been living in Borneo for 35-45 years.

Weight/Height of Sumatera Orang Utans : 45 kg/1.4-1.8m & Borneo Orangutans : 50-100 kg/1.2-1.4m

Tanjung Putting National Park in Kalimantan, Borneo and Gunung Leuseur Ecopark in Bukit Lawang, North Sumatera are the ideal destination if you want to spot an orangutan.

Maleo



The maleo (Macrocephalon maleo) is a bird a large megapode and the only member of the monotypic genus Macrocephalon. The maleo is endemic to Sulawesi and the nearby smaller island of Buton in Indonesia. It is found in the tropical lowland and hill forests, but nests in the open sandy areas, volcanic soils, or beaches that are heated by the sun or geothermal energy for incubation.

The maleo ranges from 55–60 cm (22–24 in) long with blackish plumage, bare yellow facial skin, reddish-brown iris, reddish-orange beak, and rosy salmon underparts.The crown is ornamented with a prominent, bony, dark casque.

Pygmy Tarsier



Pygmy tarsiers are furry, mouse sized creatures who happen to be the world's smallest primates. To spot one on the Sulawesi Island would require a great eyesight and some luck, as these are creatures which do not like to be found. They are around four inches tall with large eyes and ears and are nocturnal in nature. If you want to catch a glimpse of the pygmy tarsier, the Tangkoko National Park is a good place to visit.

Javan Rhinoceros



The smallest among the Rhinos, the Javan rhinoceros is a critically endangered species found on the islands of Indonesia. The Ujung Kulon National Park is the only place where these rhinoceros can be sighted and therefore the place you should put up on your list if you want to see the rhinos.

Sumatran Tiger



Sumatran tigers are the smallest surviving species to be found in the island of Sumatra and are listed as one of the endangered species. Kerinci Seblat National Park is the place for you if you want to catch a glimpse of this species

Borneo Elephant



If you want to witness animals which are miniature in size, Indonesia is definitely the place for you! After pygmy tarsiers, Javan rhinos and Sumatran tigers, the Borneo Elephant is the smallest Asian elephant subspecies to be found. They are also known as the pygmy elephants because of their short stature and oversized ears.

Black Macaque



The Sulawesi Black Macaque found is another critically endangered species to be found in the island of Indonesia. These monkeys are spotted in the Tangkoko reserve in Sulawesi and got the 'selfie' tag when one macaque clicked its own picture and later, this image became the subject of copyright issues.

FUN FACTS ABOUT INDONESIA

1. It covers a lot of ground.

This vast place extends 5,120 kilometres from east to west. That's longer than the distance (as the crow flies) from London to Tehran (4,403km).



- 2. And is made up of 18,307 islands That's according to a 2002 survey by the National Institute of Aeronautics and Space.
- 3. It's heaven for animal lovers According to Conservation International, just 17 countries are considered "megadiverse". Each possesses a vast number of different species – many found nowhere else. And Indonesia is one.
- 4. And home to the world's largest lizard, Komodo.

The Komodo dragon lives on just five Indonesian islands – Komodo, Rinca, Flores, Gili Motang, and Padar. They are truly fearsome, weighing up to 150lbs and possessing toxic bites, allowing them to hunt and kill far bigger animals – even humans.



5. Indonesia is home to over 100 endangered animals Known as the Lost World of Asia, Indonesia is the playing ground of increasingly rare, exotic and absolutely beautiful animals that are slowly reaching critically dangerous levels of endangerment. These animals include, the Sumatran Tiger, Sumatran Rhinoceros, the Komodo Dragon, Orangutans, the anoa (the smallest buffalo in the world), the beautiful Merak or Peafowl, sea turtles and the Tarsius Tarsier (a small, adorable, big-eyed primate not unlike Dobby the house elf in Harry Potter). Astoundingly, despite Indonesia only making up 1% of the Earth's land area, its rainforests are home to 10% of the entire world's known plant species, 12% of all mammal species and 17% of all known bird species.

6. There are eight Indonesian World Heritage Sites Komodo National Park we've touched on, but others include the rainforests of Sumatra, home to scores of orangutans.



7. It has around 400 volcanoes with 100 of those are active.

Indonesia has the third most volcanoes in the world, behind the US and Russia, according to the National Museum of Natural History's Global Volcanism Program. The volcanic island of Krakatoa, between Java and Sumatra, is perhaps the most famous. It was responsible for one of the world's biggest modern eruptions; when it blew in 1883, it unleashed two huge tsunamis that killed more than 36,000 people and emitted what is considered to be the loudest sound ever heard. Most Indonesian islands are littered along a volcanic belt and its proximity to the Pacific Ring of Fire exposes the area to frequent earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Indonesia is mountainous, with its highest peak reaching 4000 metres above sea level.

8. Some of which you can climb A base for trips to the summit of Mount Bromo, Cemoro Lawang appears to sit on the edge of the world. The landscapes are spectacular – many say the most spectacular in Indonesia – and the region is home to the fascinating Hindu Tengger community, distinct from the predominantly Muslim lowland Javanese. Hike, admire the scenery or visit during the annual Kasada ceremony, when the Tengger climb to the crater's edge to cast offerings into the hissing, seething inner crater.

9. The world's biggest flower lives in Indonesia. The Rafflessia Arnoldia, also known as the 'corpse lily', due to its foul odour upon blooming, is the largest flower in the world. These huge flowers mostly grow in Indonesia's rainforests, are very tricky to find and after months of the bud developing, only last a short few days. The orangey, red, parasitic, five-petalled flower has no observable stem or leaves, can grow up to 3 feet and can weigh a hefty ten kilograms. The flower was discovered by the Italian botanist and explorer, Dr Oroardo Beccari in 1878 in the rainforest of central Sumatra Island.



10. Home to over 700 different languages and dialects and around 1.340 ethnics & each ethnics have their own traditional outfit, dance and tradition. Eventhough Indonesian live with respect to other ethnics as the slogan of Indonesia Bhinneka Tunggal Ika which means Unity in Diversity.

This shocking number of languages is spoken throughout the Indonesian archipelago, with Bahasa Indonesia being the official language of Indonesia. Just the Papua Province alone, boasts over 270 spoken dialects.



11. Indonesia is also the largest Muslim-majority nation in the world with Population is around 275.586.607 people.

12. Indonesia is the largest archipelago in the world.

With five major islands and thousands of smaller islands situated between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, Indonesia is the largest archipelago in the world! Officially, there are over 17,500 islands that comprise Indonesia, but only 6000 of those islands are inhabited. The island of Java is home to over half of the population but is the size of New York State. There are over ten million people living in Jakarta, the capital city of Indonesia, located on the island of Java too. Sumatra, Kalimantan (Borneo) and Sulawesi are also major islands in Indonesia.

13. Home to the tallest island peak on earth. Puncak Jaya is the tallest summit of Mount Jayawijaya in the Papua Province of Indonesia. It sits 4,884 metres above sea level and is also the highest island peak in the whole world. It is also the only place in Indonesia where you can find any snow to frolic in.

- 14. It's also home to the largest volcanic lake on earth. Lake Toba is the world's biggest natural, volcanic lake and is located inside a super-volcano in northern Sumatra in Indonesia. The lake is simply enormous and has been measured to be roughly 500 metres deep, 100 kilometres long and 30 kilometres wide. Lake Toba is thought to be the site of a monster eruption that occurred around 70,000 years ago and is thought to be the largest-known explosive eruption on earth and killed the majority of humans alive at that time.
- 15.And, it's also got the second longest coastline in the world. At 54,716 kilometers, Indonesia's coral-fringed, palm-tree edged coastline is second to Canada for being the longest coastline on earth. The dizzying number of over 17,000 islands in Indonesia is the reason that the country's coastline is considered to be this long.
- 16. Home to the biggest Buddhist temple in the world. Borobudur temple. Constructed during the 9th century, the Borobudur Temple, located in Central Java is the world's largest Buddhist Temple and has 1,460 relief panels on the walls, which is the biggest and most complete collection of Buddhist reliefs on earth. The shrine with its 504 Buddha statues, dedicated to Lord Buddha, is a place for Buddhist pilgrimage. The pilgrimage starts at the base, follows a footpath around the temple, and climbs through

levels representing Buddhist cosmology: The world of desire, the world of forms, and the world of formlessness.

17. Indonesians love social media!

Like other nascent cities in the region, social media and technology is quickly transforming the way citizens interact with each other and the world. Indonesia is one of the largest social media markets in the world, with over 80 per cent of the population accessing platforms like YouTube, Facebook, WhatsApp and Twitter.

18. Indonesia has a lot of people!

It's an understatement to say Indonesia has a lot of people. With a population of over 275 million, <u>Indonesia ranks fourth</u> as the most densely populated nation in the world following sizeable countries such as China, the United States and India.Indonesia is the most populated nation in Southeast Asia and it's likely to stay that way—the nation has 100 million more people than the Philippines, the second most populated country in the region. In comparison, Australia's population of roughly 24 million people share a large landmass (over 7 million km²). Indonesia's landmass is a lot smaller (1.9 million km²) but its population is almost 11 times larger than Australia!

19. There's an eerie abandoned hotel. The French photographer Romain Veillon recently explored the remains of the abandoned PI Bedugul Taman Rekreasi Resort in Bali to capture these images.



20. Its capital is the most Instagrammed on Earth. nstagram recently revealed that Jakarta is the city most frequently geotagged in its Stories format."10 million people call this metropolis home and another 8 million pour into the city to work every day," writes Simon Parker in his guide to Jakarta. "The traffic and vastness of Jakarta might seem daunting, but this is a melting pot of cultures and cuisines - seeking them out is part of its allure. The old town of Batavia will transport you to Indonesia's Dutch colonial past while the fashionable Menteng district is a hive of live music exclusive restaurants and hip hotels. World-renowned venues. restaurants, bars and nightclubs perch on top of towering skyscrapers, while shoppers can choose from dozens of gargantuan shopping malls."



21. The flag might catch you out Monaco, Poland and Indonesia have very similar flags. Do you know which is which?



Nope, that's Poland



This is actually Monaco's flag

This is Indonesia's flag – the same as Monaco, just a little wider

22. Best of all - it's cheap

The biennial World Economic Forum (WEF) Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report was released earlier this summer. Based on factors including safety, infrastructure, health and cultural resources, Spain is the greatest destination, it says, followed by France and Germany. But the top 20 for "price competitiveness" is very different. Indonesia is fifth best value, behind only Algeria, Malaysia, Egypt and Iran.