

Indonesia

Komodo



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Declaration date: 6th March 1980

Surface area: 1,733 km square

Administrative division: located East of Wallace line, between the islands of Sumbawa and Flores at the border of the Nusa, Tenggara Timur (NTT) and Nusa, Tenggara Barat (NTB) provinces, and at the heart of Coral Triangle Centre.

Human activities:

Fishing (liftnets, dragnets, fishing rods, fishing traps,
Mariculture (seaweed farming)
Reef gleaning
Handicraft
Naturalist guide

Protection classifications:

At national level:

Law No. 5/1990 Conservation of Biodiversity and Their Ecosystem, Law No. 41/1999 Forestry Management



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Ecological characteristics:

The Park is situated in a transition zone between Australian and Asian flora and fauna. Terrestrial ecosystems include open grass-woodland savanna, tropical deciduous (monsoon) forest, and quasi cloud forest. The marine



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area constitutes 67% of the Park. The combination of strong currents, coral reefs and islets make navigation around the islands in Komodo National Park difficult and dangerous. Komodo National Park includes one of the world's richest marine environments. It includes over 260 species of reef building coral, sponges (70 species), ascidians, marine worms, mollusks, echinoderms, crustaceans, cartilaginous and bony fishes (over 1,000 species), marine reptiles (green turtle and hawksbill turtle), and marine mammals (dolphins, whales, and dugongs). Some notable species with high commercial value include sea cucumbers, Napoleon wrasse (*Cheilinus undulatus*), and groupers. The number of terrestrial animal species is important from a conservation perspective as some species are endemic. Many of the mammals are Asiatic in origin (e.g., deer, pig, macaques, civet). Several of the reptiles and birds are Australian in origin. These include the orange-footed scrubfowl, the lesser sulphur-crested cockatoo and friar-bird. Terrestrial plants found in Komodo National Park include grasses, shrubs, orchids, and trees. The most famous of Komodo National Park's reptiles is the Komodo Dragon (*Varanus komodoensis*). It is among the world's largest reptiles and can reach 3,6 meters or more in length and weigh over 90 kg.

