

A scenic landscape of West Bali National Park. In the foreground, a deer stands in a shallow, reflective pool of water within a mangrove forest. The water is calm, mirroring the surrounding trees and the sky. The mangrove trees have dense, green foliage and complex root systems. In the background, a wide expanse of water stretches towards a range of hazy, green mountains under a soft, overcast sky. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and natural.

Nataran

L'Harmonie

WEST BALI NATIONAL PARK

NATURE CONSERVATION PROGRAMME



God's Secret Courtyard

Discover a world of incredible natural wonders at Plataran L'Harmonie – West Bali National Park, spread across 382 hectares in the Buleleng Regency at the northwest tip of Bali.

The west bali national park was established in 1941 to protect the area's rich flora and fauna, most notably the endangered Bali Starling bird and the last remaining wild banteng. Its dense biodiversity encompasses many distinct ecosystems – from primary monsoon, mangrove and lowland rain forests, to savanna and seagrass landscapes, as well as shallow and deep-sea waters with sandy beaches and coral reefs.

With a vision to be the premier nature-oriented destination in Bali and a sustainable tourism benchmark, Plataran L'Harmonie - west bali national park offers an unparalleled experience of West Bali's wild side through its beautiful resorts and retreats, unique dining experiences, Plataran cruises and leisure activities. An experience that will leave you awed.



Social Responsibility

Plataran L'Harmonie works with the local community to drive community development: the three layer system programme supports local farmers by introducing a sustainable and productive agricultural system and promotion a long-lasting partnership; the Bokashi Fertilizer Production programme produces an organic fertilizer from horse manure and provides it freely to local farmers; and the Love Nature Education Programme provides environment education in seven elementary schools around the west bali national park.

Visitors are welcome to learn about and participate in Plataran L'Harmonie's conservation efforts: the Scientific Education and Research Centre (SERC), a unique learning environment to share knowledge about the preservation of biodiversity, community development sustainability, and cultural diversity Plataran Bali Starling Sanctuary, a conservation facility for the critically endangered Bali Starling; and an Endemic Tree Planting Programme that nurtures the native ecosystem that is fast disappearing in other parts of the island.





Awards

With the United Nations declaring 2017 as the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development, Plataran L'Harmonie - West Bali National Park is proud to be at the forefront of Indonesia's commitment to world-class ecotourism, fostering greater awareness of our rich natural and cultural heritage.

In recognition of its uniqueness and comprehensive vision for the sustainability of nature, international tourism, education and culture, Plataran L'Harmonie - West Bali National Park was:

- Designated as a National Centre for Ecotourism by Indonesia's Ministry of Tourism in October 2016
- Named one of the Top 100 Sustainable Destinations in the World by Green Destination Organisation in 2016, 2017 and 2018
- Awarded Best National Park Operator by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in 2015
- "Green Silver" award in the Good Governance Category at the Indonesia Sustainable Tourism Award 2017
- Best Green Destination Asia 2018 at ITB Berlin





Nature

Flora

The majority of the national park consists of monsoon forest filled with dense evergreen diadem and wild grasses. Moreover, the west bali national park has over 175 species of flora, of which 14 varieties are endangered.

Fauna

With its unique topography, of the park is home to a diverse array of fauna. There are over 167 species of birds, including the endangered Bali Starling. Other protected fauna in the area include: the scaly anteater or Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*), the black giant squirrel (*Ratufa bicolour*), the Malayan Porcupine (*Hystrix brachyura*), the marbled cat (*Felis marmorata*), the Javan rusa or 'menjangan' (*Cervus timorensis*), the banteng or wild cattle (*Bos javanicus*), the mouse deer or kancil (*Trangulus javanicus*), the water monitor (*Varanus salvator*), and the Olive ridley sea turtle (*Lepidochelys olivaceae*).

Marine Protected Area

The marine area is a place of high bio diversity with over 110 species of coral belonging to 18 families, including 22 species of the mushroom coral family, and 27 species of *Acropora* coral.



Bali Myna
Leucopsar rotchschildi

CONSERVATION STATUS



CRITICALLY ENDANGERED

SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION

KINGDOM	: ANIMALIA
PHYLUM	: CHORDATA
CLASS	: AVES
ORDER	: PASSERIFORMES
FAMILY	: STURNIDAE
GENUS	: LEUCOPSAR
	Stresemann,1912

BINOMIAL NAME

LEUCOPSAR ROTHSCHILDI
Stresemann,1912

The Bali myna (*Leucopsar rothschildi*), also known as Rothschild’s mynah, Bali starling, or Bali myna(h), locally known as Jalak Bali, is a medium-sized (up to 25 cm long), stocky myna, almost wholly white with a long, drooping crest, and black tips on the wings and tail.

The bird has blue bare skin around the eyes, greyish legs and a yellow bill.
Both sexes are similar.

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1. Taxonomy and systematics

Placed in the monotypic genus *Leucopsar*, it appears to be most closely related to *Sturnia* and the brahminy starling which is currently placed in *Sturnus* but will probably soon be split therefrom as *Sturnus* as presently delimited is highly paraphyletic. The specific epithet commemorates the British ornithologist Lord Rothschild.

2. Description

The Bali myna is a medium-large bird of 25 cm. It is almost wholly white with a long, drooping crest, black wing-tips and tail tip. It has a yellow bill with blue bare skin around the eyes and legs. The black-winged starling (*Sturnus melanopterus*), a similar species, has a shorter crest and a much larger area of black on wings and tail, plus a yellow eye-ring (without feathers) and legs.

3. Distribution and habitat

The Bali myna is restricted to the island of Bali in Indonesia, where it is the island's only endemic vertebrate species. (An endemic subspecies, the Bali tiger, has been extinct since 1937) The bird was discovered in 1910, and in 1991 was designated the faunal emblem of Bali. Featured on the Indonesian 200 rupiah coin, its local name is "Jalak Bali".

4. Behaviour and ecology

In its natural habitat it is inconspicuous, using tree tops for cover and—unlike other starlings – usually coming to the ground only to drink or to find nesting materials; this would seem to be an adaptation to its noticeability to predators when out in the open. The Bali mynah often gathers in groups when it is young to better locate food and watch out for predators. The vocalizations are a variety of sharp chattering calls and an emphatic twat.

The Bali myna's diet includes fruit, seeds, worms and insects.

4.1 Breeding

During the breeding season (the rainy season of Bali), males attract females by calling loudly and bobbing up and down. The birds nest in tree cavities, with the female laying and incubating two or three eggs. Both males and females bring food to the nest for chicks after hatching.



Two juveniles

5. Status and Conservation

The Bali myna, Bali's regional mascot, is critically endangered, hovering immediately above extinction in the wild for several years now (BirdLife International 2006). The Bali myna is listed in Appendix I of CITES. Trade even in captive-bred specimens is strictly regulated and the species is not generally available legally to private individuals.

However, experienced aviculturalists may become affiliated with captive-breeding programs, allowing them to legally keep this species. The exact number of birds remaining in the wild is unknown, with estimates in 2012 of 24 adults in West Bali National Park and over 100 on the Balinese island of Nusa Penida. At least 1,000 birds are believed to be held in captivity legally. The number of captive birds bought on the black market is estimated to be twice the number of legally acquired individuals in the captive breeding programs.

There are currently three locations on Bali where the birds exist in the wild: the West Bali National Park; Bali's small island of Nusa Penida and Begawan Foundation's breeding site at Sibang adjacent to Green School.

5.1 Bali myna breeding program

A "breeding loan" involves 12 breeders who each received 15 male and 15 female from the Association of Starling Conservationists from Bogor, West Java. As collateral every breeder should put up a cow in case all the birds died. The breeders are obliged to release 10 percent of the brood into the national park and the rest can be sold off privately.



At Topeka Zoo, Kansas, United States



At Milwaukee County Zoological Gardens, United States

5.2 West Bali National Park

There were an estimated 350 birds in the West Bali National Park in the 1980s. During the 1990s over 400 cage-bred birds were released into the park to increase their numbers. But by 2005, the park authorities estimated the number to have fallen to less than 10. This decline was caused primarily by poachers responding to the lucrative demand for rare birds in the caged bird market.

5.3 Nusa Penida island

A population of Bali mynas Bali starlings now exists on the island of Nusa Penida and its sister islands of Nusa Ceningan, Nusa Lembongan, which are 14 km off the south east coast of Bali. The islands have been transformed into an “unofficial” bird sanctuary by (Friends of National Parks Foundation) (FNPF), an Indonesian NGO based in Bali. This was achieved by FNPF working for many years with the 40+ villages on the islands and persuading every village to pass a traditional Balinese village regulation to protect birds, and effectively removing the threat of poachers. Since then, FNPF has rehabilitated and released several endangered birds onto the island of Nusa Penida, including many Bali mynas supplied from multiple breeders.

Begawan Foundation (BF) began its Bali Starling Breeding Program in 1999. From two pairs imported by the founders, Bradley and Debbie Gardner, by 2005, there were 97 birds, thus it was time to look at the release program. In 2005 Begawan Foundation moved its population of captive Bali starlings from Begawan Giri Estate to Nusa Penida, where in 2006 and 2007, BF released 64 cage-bred Bali starlings. Monitoring of the released birds suggests that their numbers had increased to +100 by 2009, and had spread across Penida, with small numbers also breeding on Ceningan and Lembongan. Begawan Foundation field staff have monitored the released birds on a daily basis since their release and have a dedicated Field Officer since 2010. Findings are regularly reported their findings to the Forestry Department, with photos and films taken of the birds’ activities.

On April 28, 2007, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono of the Republic of Indonesia and First Lady Kristiani Herawati accepted an invitation from FNPF’s founder, Drh I. G. N. Bayu Wirayudha, to release a further 12 birds, also bred by Begawan Foundation, when they visited Nusa Penida to celebrate the launch of a ferry service to mainland Bali.

Further official recognition came during a visit to Nusa Penida on August 25 by the Indonesian Forestry Minister M. S. Kaban and Dr Ir Tonny Suhartono, the Director General for Forestry Preservation and Nature Conservation. These two dignitaries officially announced that the island was a suitable site for further releases of Bali starlings.

In November 2011, FNPF released 10 Bali mynas donated by US Fish and Wildlife Service. The Governor of Bali, I. Made Mangku Pastika visited the FNPF bird centre on Nusa Penida and officially attended the release released 10 Bali starlings.

In December 2012, FNPF released 6 Bali starlings onto the smaller island of Nusa Lembongan. A small number of the growing Nusa Penida population had spread to Nusa Ceningan and Lembongan so FNPF released these 6 birds to help boost their population and to increase the genetic diversity of this small group.

The Bali starlings released by FNPF in 2011 and 2012 were bred and supplied by Indonesia’s most experienced Bali starling breeder, Mr Soehana Otojoe, who has bred over 850 Bali starlings since the 1980s in his centre in Badung, West Java.

FNPF expects to release approximately 10 Bali mynas each year. The birds will continue to be sourced from different breeders to increase the genetic diversity of the growing wild population on Nusa Penida.

The unique success of the project on Nusa Penida to create a wild population on Nusa Penida is primarily due to the threat of poachers being removed, combined with a successful breeding, rehabilitation and release program. The removal of the threat from poachers was achieved by Drh I. Gede Nyoman Bayu Wirayudha (veterinarian) and his Indonesian NGO, Friends of the National Parks Foundation (FNPF) by persuading all Penida communities to protect birds. FNPF spent 2 years counseling all of the key people of influence on the Penida islands on the benefits of protecting birds and conservation.



Coin with Bali starling

In 2006 all 35 villages (now 41 villages) unanimously agreed to make bird protection part of their traditional regulations (“awig-awig”), making it a social and spiritual obligation for all Penida residents to protect birds. Bali starlings and other endangered birds that are released onto Nusa Penida are now protected by the local communities. Monitoring of the birds by FNPF indicate that none of the released Bali starlings or their subsequent offspring have been stolen.

FNPF retains the ongoing commitment of the Penida communities to protect birds through a variety of community development and community education projects ... all of which bring social and economic benefits to the local residents.

However, there is evidence that has been reported to both village chiefs and government authorities of trapping implements being found in areas where Bali starlings are nesting.

An external audit undertaken by Begawan Foundation along with Wildlife Reserves Singapore and Bali Bird Park in 2011 recorded 52 Bali starlings sighted, including a flock of 22 birds.

The last audit undertaken by BKSDA (Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Bali) on Nusa Penida was held during the first week of July 2014, with government staff accompanied by three members of Begawan Foundation. A further audit by BKSDA was held in July 2014 with an unofficial total of 20 birds sighted.

According to a recent audit undertaken by Begawan Foundation on both Nusa Penida and Nusa Lembangan in February and March 2015, less than 15 birds were seen to be flying in the wild.

Calculations undertaken suggest that by 2015, even taking natural predation and death of older birds into account, there should be at least 200 birds flying on Nusa Penida today. It would seem that the illegal wildlife trade will bring about the demise of the Bali Starling.

5.4 Sibang, Central Bali

In 2010, Begawan Foundation made a decision to move all its captive breeding Bali starlings from Nusa Penida to a new site at Sibang, near Ubud. The breeding program then recommenced with the aim to research new release sites close by. During 2011, a total of 23 Bali starlings were donated to BF's breeding program. Three birds were donated by Jurong Bird Park, and 20 came from a variety of zoos across Europe, members of the European Endangered Species Program, whose contributions of birds meant that new genetic lines would be introduced when the imported birds were paired with the local birds held at the breeding centre in Bali.

In November 2012, Begawan Foundation released four pairs of Bali starlings at its breeding site in Sibang. These birds were observed and their daily habits recorded by staff of the Foundation and students of the adjacent Green School. A program of conservation was undertaken with the local villages prior to the release and has the full support of the King of Sibang. Each bird has been ringed in order to identify it as it adapts to life in the wild. As this was a soft release, the birds often take the opportunity to return to the breeding site to find food and water. However, it is evident that new sources of fruit and a variety of insects are available in the immediate vicinity that provide a full and healthy diet for these birds and their offspring.

In 2014, there were three releases by Begawan Foundation at their site in Sibang. Three male birds and one female were released in April, with support from the local community. In June, Dr. Jane Goodall, during her visit to Bali, assisted in the release of two Bali starlings.

In September, during a visit to the Green School, adjacent to Begawan Foundation's Breeding and Release site, Ban Ki Moon and his wife released a further two birds. Several birds

are known to be breeding in both natural and manmade nest boxes, and daily monitoring shows that since the first release in 2012, and the reduction of predators, such as cats, the number of other species of birds returning to the site has increased dramatically.

Begawan Foundation has in place three foster parent schemes, where pairs are cared for offsite are in place, one in Sibang, one in Ubud and the third at Amankila, where it is hoped that a future release may be possible in the surrounding forested area.

The birds continue to be monitored in the wild, tracking where the birds nest and breed, ensuring that each bird released or born is followed throughout its life. This important role ensures that any future releases will be made with planned knowledge of how the bird survives in the wild, what food is required, and how it breeds, as well as noting possible threats, both natural and human. Begawan Foundation is committed to continued monitoring and reporting any activities that are seen to be detrimental to the success of the program started in 1999.



Dr Jane Goodall releases a Bali starling born and bred at Begawan Foundation's Breeding & Release Centre at Sibang, Bali.

"Adapted from Creative Commons Attribution"



Menjangan Deer

Cervus timorensis

1. Description

Rusa deer are distinguished by their large ears, the light tufts of hair above the eyebrows, and antlers that appear large relative to the body size. The antlers are lyre-shaped and three-tined. Males are bigger than females; head-to-body length varies from 142 to 185 cm (4.66 to 6.07 ft), with a 20 cm (7.9 in) tail. Males weight 152–160 kg, female about 74 kg. The pelage is grayish-brown and often appears coarse. Unlike most other deer species, newborn fawns do not bear spots.

2. Distribution and habitat

The Javan rusa natively occurs on the islands of Java, Bali, and Timor in Indonesia. It has been introduced to Irian Jaya, Borneo (Kalimantan), the Lesser Sunda Islands, Maluku, Sulawesi, Pohnpei, Mauritius, Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Vanuatu, the Solomon Islands, the Christmas Islands, the Cocos Islands, Nauru, Australia, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, New Britain, and New Ireland.

Its habitat preferences are similar to that of the chital of India: open dry and mixed deciduous forests, parklands, and savannas. Rusa deer have established populations in remote islands, probably brought there by Indonesian fishermen. They adapt well, living as comfortably in the dry Australian bush as they do in their tropical homelands. This trait is shown well in the more frequent encounters on the fringes of Wollongong and Sydney, and in particular in the Royal National Park, indicating steadily growing numbers and strong herds.

4. Behaviour and ecology

Rusa deer are active mostly in the early morning and late afternoon. They are rarely seen in the open and are very difficult to approach due to their keen senses and cautious instincts.

The species is very sociable, and individuals are rarely found alone. When alarmed, a rusa stag lets out an extremely loud honk. This is an alarm call and alerts any other deer in the vicinity.

As with other deer species, Javan rusa mainly feed on grass, leaves, and fallen fruit. They do not drink water, deriving all required fluid from their food.

The main predators of the species include the Javan leopard, the dhole, crocodiles, pythons, and the Komodo dragon.





Endemic Tree Planting Program

Endemic Tree Species

Sandalwood (*Santalum album*) Local name **Cendana** | Family **Santalaceae**

This tree is highly prized for both its fragrant essential oil and its wood used in carvings. It has been heavily exploited and there are only a few naturally grown sandalwood trees left in our area. This tree is unique in that it is a root parasite, meaning that it requires host plant to feed on. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species classifies this species as Vulnerable.



Neem Tree (*Azadirachta indica*) Local name **Intaran** | Family **Meliaceae**

This fast-growing tree is very tolerant of a dry climate and remains evergreen. It therefore provides an invaluable resource to wildlife during the long dry season of west Bali. All parts of this tree have a variety of medicinal uses. Though not threatened like other species, this tree is planted for ecological value.



Golden Shower Tree (*Cassia fistula*) Local name **Trengguli** Family **Fabaceae (Leguminosae)**

This fast-growing tree bears abundant and beautiful bright yellow flowers. Many parts of the plant have medicinal uses. Rare.

Crocodile Wood (*Zanthoxylum rhetsa*) Local name **Panggal Buaya** Family **Rutaceae**

This species has a characteristic straight trunk with conical spines. It has been over-exploited for its fine-textured wood that is ideal for traditional Balinese wood carving.

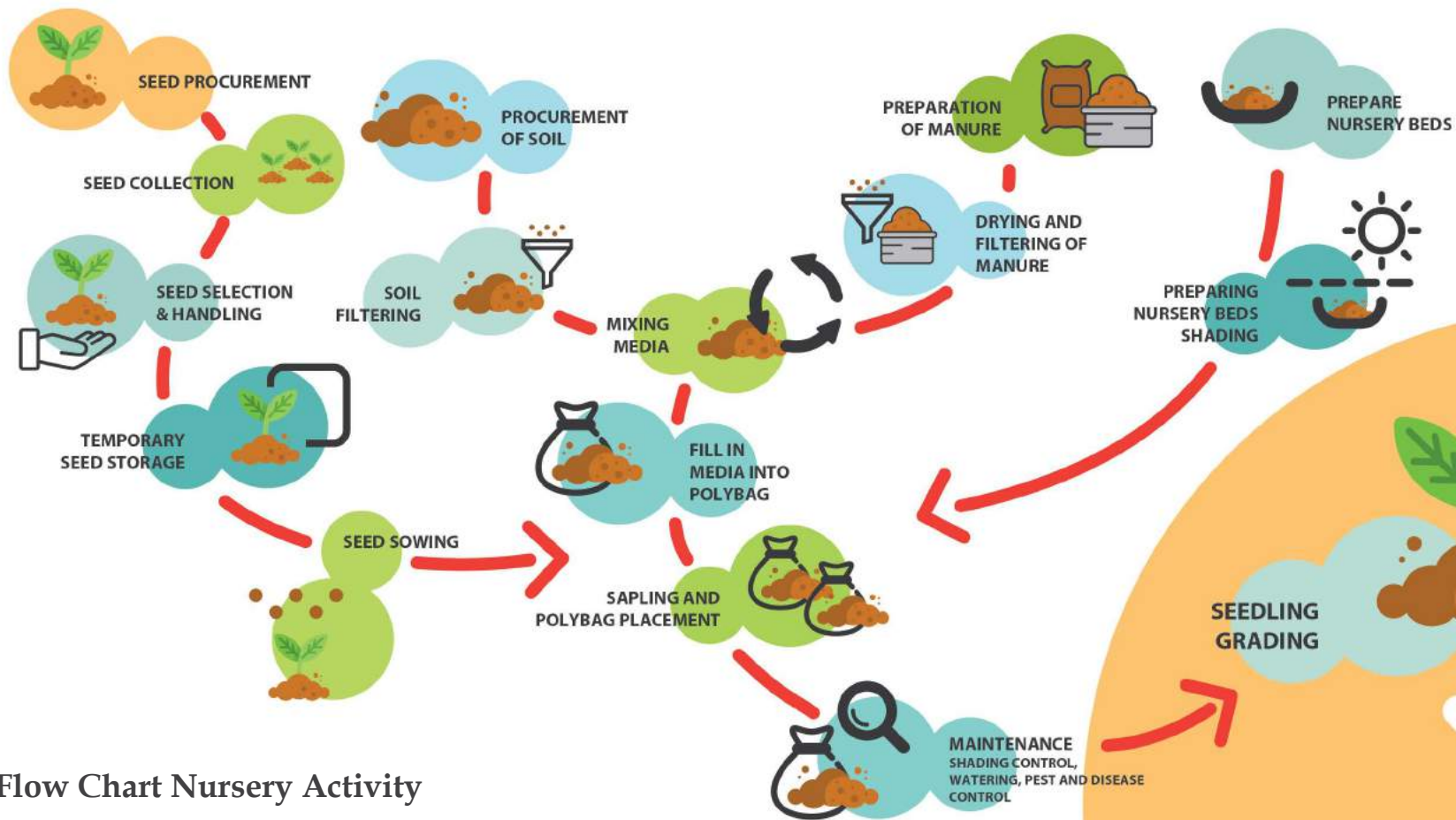


Wild Sapodilla Tree (*Manilkara kauki*) Local name: **Sawo Kecik** | Family: **Sapotaceae**

The reddish-brown wood of this slow-growing tree is highly valued as a material for local handicrafts. As a result, this tree has been overexploited and has become rare. Protected by Indonesian Law.







Flow Chart Nursery Activity



Endemic Tree Planting Activities



WEST BALI NATIONAL PARK

Save Our Planet from Global Warming.

Participate in our **Endemic Tree Planting Program (ETPP)**
by planting a tree together with your name engraved into a wooden plate.

Join the movement among others:

Dr. Ir. Arief Yahya, M.Sc. - Minister of Tourism, **I Made Mangku Pastika** - Governor of Bali,
R. H. Malem Sambat Kaban S.E. M.Si - Minister of Forestry,
Paulina Vega - Miss Universe 2014 and **Becky Tumewu** - Indonesian Celebrity
in God's Secret Courtyard.

Please contact our staff for further information.



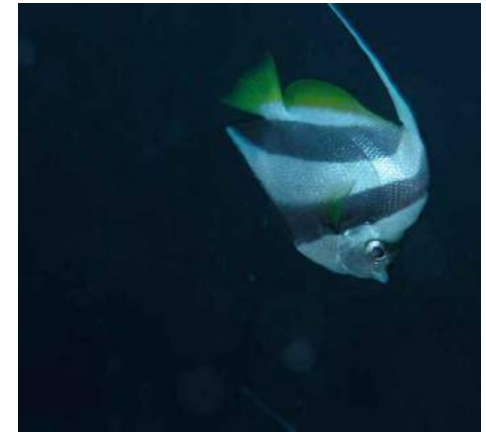
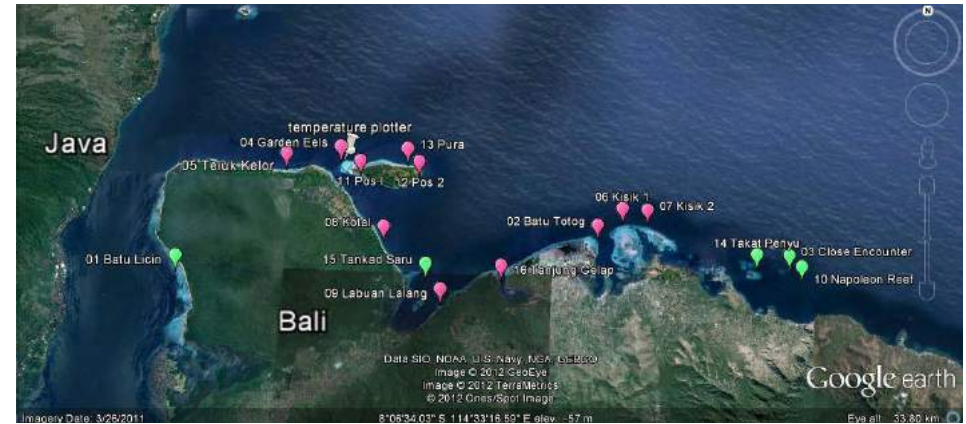


Marine Protected Area

Menjangan Island lies 0.8 km off the northwest coast of Bali and is sacred to the Hindus of Bali and Eastern Java. It has no permanent inhabitants, but contains four temples (Taman Kelenting Sari, Pesraman Kebo Iwa, Pendopo Agung Dalem Patih Gajah Mada and Segara Giri), to which the Balinese take boats from the mainland to pray and make offerings. It is also part of Taman Nasional Bali Barat (Bali Barat National Park, BBNP), which evolved from the Suaka Margasatwa Bali Barat (Bali Barat Wildlife Reserve) established in 1947. Menjangan Island was added to this reserve in 1978 and in 1984 became one of Indonesia's first Marine Protected Area.

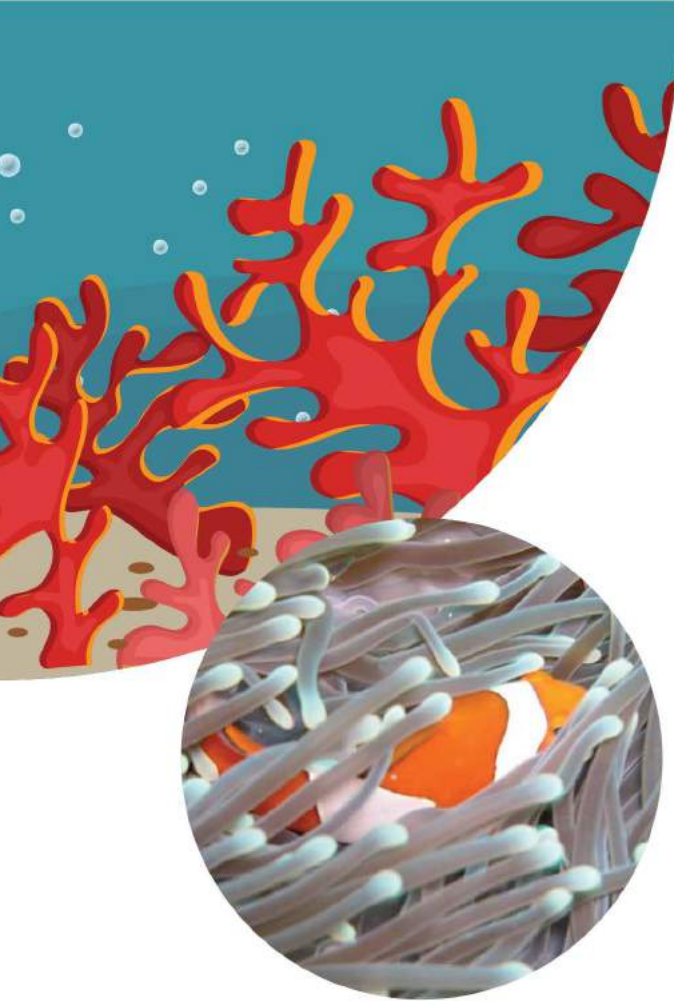
Bali Barat National Park is surrounded by six villages, which are governed by the Balinese districts of Buleleng with its capital at the city of Singaraja, and Jembrana with its capital at Negara. This National Park covers 195 km², 10% of Bali's landmass. Its terrestrial habitats include primary monsoon forest, 3.1 km² of mangrove forest, lowland rainforest, and savannah. Its marine habitats comprise 0.4 km² of seagrass habitat, 8 km² of coral reef (comprising 4.3 km² of reef flat and 3.8 km² of reef-edge), 22 km² of shallow continental shelf (<50 m depth), 2.6 km² of deep-water continental shelf (50-200 m depth), and 0.2 km² of continental slope (>200 m depth).

Since 2002, sixteen coral reef sites along the northwest of Bali (Fig. 3) have been monitored by a consortium of international groups including: Wildlife Conservation Society, Indonesia (WCS) in 2002 and 2009, Reef Check Indonesia Foundation with WCS in 2009, and the Reef Check Indonesia Foundation in 2010 and 2011. (Stuart Campbell and Jensi Sartin pers. comm.). With the exception of a team from The National Museum of Natural History (Netherlands) and WWF Netherlands.





Coral Planting Activities



Guidelines for protecting coral reefs



Never walk or stand on coral reefs.

Corals are living animals and the reef formation take decades to grow. Remember, some corals takes 10 years to grow 1 cm.



Never touch the corals.

They are covered by a delicate tissue that is damaged if touched and you might get injured by sharp or stringing corals.



Never take anything from the sea.

Help us preserve our marine life.



Never feed the fish.

This is strictly forbidden as it can change their natural behaviour and can even kill them.



Never throw rubbish into the sea.

Help us keep the sea clean and protect our marine life.



Never anchor in a reef.

Use the mooring buoys to secure your boat.



Fishing is strictly forbidden!







Plataran
True Indonesian Icon

PLATARAN L'HARMONIE

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