

**UJUNG KULON NATIONAL PARK** THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE is one of conservation area in Indonesia that has an important role in preserving nature resources an ecosystem as fit to the function of protection, preservation and use in effort to support public prosperiti and bater living. well known as the last bome for **Javan Rhinoceros** (*Rhinoceros Sondaicus*), Ujung Kulon National Park also has high biodiversity, chnsisting of three ecosystems, they are marine, coastal and terrestrial containing 30 kinds of mammals, 21 kinds of reptiles, 17 kinds of amphibia, 270 kinds of aves, 63 kinds of reefs, 175 kinds of fishes, and beautiful nature panorama. those great potentials that Ujung Kulon National Park has are nature diversity assets for ecoturism, research and culture.

**General View**

**A. Location and Cover Area**  
Ujung Kulon National Park cover area of 122,956 ha, consisting of terrestrial: 78,214 ha, Marine: 44,337 ha. Ujung Kulon National Park is administratively located in sumur and cimanggu subdistrict pandeglang region, banten province, that geografically is between East Longitude 102d 02'32"-105d 37'37" and South Lattude 06d 30'43"-06d 30'43".

**B. History**  
In 1846, ujung Kulon Flora and Fauna is well known by Junghun, botanical expert from germany. In 1921, Ujung Kulon and Panaitan Island was Nomonater as Nature Park by the Netherland Government's Decision Letter No.60 on 16 November 1921. IN 1937, Decision of NetherLand Goverment No.17 on 14 june 1937 is to change Ujung Kulon into Animal Park by including peucang and Panaitan Island. In 1958, based on Decision Letter of Ministry of Arigculture No.48/Um/1958 on 17 April 1958 is to change to Ujung Kulon into Nature Park by includin marine area of 500 meter form the lowest tidal wave. In 1967, Decision Letter of Ministry of Agriculre No.16/kpts/Um/1967 on marct 1967, Gunung Honje is Part of The Ujung Kulon Nature Park. In 1976, Nort Gunung Honje is Part of Ujung Kulon b Decision Letter of Ministri of Agriculture No.39/kpts/Um/1979, convering area of 9,498 ha, by Decision Letter of Ministri of Forestry No.96/kpts/II/1984, the area consisting of: Ujung Kulon Peninsula, Gunung Honje, Peucang and Panaitan Island, Krakarau Island and Carita Receration Park. In 1980, on 15 March, Through Ministry of Agriculture statement, Ujung Kulon is maaged by National Park Management System. In 1984, Ujung Kulon National Park is formed. In 1990, based on Decision Latter of Director General Forest Protection and Nature Convertation No.44/kpts/DJ/1990 on 8 May 1990, Ujung Kulon National Park relasing Krakatau Island to Management of Nature Conversation II Tanjung Karang, and Carita Receration Park to Perum Perhutani Unit III West Java. In 1992, Ujung Kulon Was offically declare on a National Park with the decree No.284/kpts-II/1992 Dated February 26, 1992. The area consisting Ujung Kulon Peninsula, Panaitan Island, Peucang Island, Handeuleum Islad and Gunung Honje with encompasses approximately 76,214 ha land and 44.337 ha marine areas. In 1992, UKNP and The Krakatau Isaland Nature Reserve declared as World Heritage Site By United Nation Education, Sosial and Cultur Organization (UNESCO) With the decree No.SC/Eco/5867.2.409, on 1992.

**C. Zonation**  
Ujung Kulon National Park is Managec by Zonation sisytem, based on Decision Letter of Director General of Forest Protection and Nature

Written by Administrator

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Convertation No: 115/kpts/DJ-VI/1997 on 7 Agustus 1997, about Zonation in Ujung Kulon National Park consisting of:  
 a. Core zone covers area of 37,150 ha  
 b. Forestzone covers area of 77,295 ha  
 c. Intensive used zone covers area of 1,096 ha  
 d. Traditional used zone covers area of 1,810 ha  
 e. Rehabilitation zone covers area of 3,200 ha

Zonation of Ujung Kulon National Park could be seen on the figure below.  
**FLORA**  
 Ujung Kulon National Park is one history facts of the ruins of Krakatau Mt. explosion in 1883, which has known for its great explosion that continued to succession of the glowing of plants and wild animals. Ujung Kulon National Park is also well known as home for Javan Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros Sondaicus*).  
 Through survey that was done by experts, it was found 700 kinds of flora and 57 kinds among them are rare and endemic species, and up to present the flora and fauna potential are spreaded into these vegetation:

a. Coastal Forest, formation is consisting of pes caprae (*Ipomoea pescaprae* (katang-katang)), spinifex littoreus (jukut kiara), pandanus tectorius (pandan), and barringtonia (*butun* (*Barringtonia asiatica*)), Api-api (*Avicena* spp).  
 b. Mangrove, general kinds which founded are padi-padi (*Lumnitzeraracemosa*), api-api (*Avicena* spp).  
 c. Fresh Water Swamp, is known by the Types of Typha (*Thypa Angustifolia*), teki (*Cyperus* spp).  
 d. Lowland Tropical Forest is known by palma.

**FAUNA**  
 Ujung Kulon National Park is one of the oldest national park in Indonesia. Many kind of Animal live and reproduce in this park. Numbers of kinds of fauna which are known to the present are shown as in table 1.

Table 1. Flora and Fauna potentials in Ujung Kulon National Park

No	Kinds	Number of kinds	Fauna
1	Mammals	35	Primates
2	Birds	240	Reptiles
3	Amphibia	22	Pisces
4	Coral Reefs	33	

Numbers of Species above Mentioed, compare to total nuber of species on java, 26, 32% of mammals, 66, 3% of Birds and 34, 10% of reptiles live in Ujung Kulon National. The comparation is shown in table 2.

Table 2. Comparation of Faua in Java with Ujung Kulon National Park

No	Kind	Java Island	Ujug Kulo NP	%
1	Mammals	133	35	26,32
2	Birds	362	240	66,30
3	Reptils	173	59	34,10