

**Surat 7 Juni 2017 pada 12.43 AM**

Dear Author,

Your paper entitled "Analysis of the uniqueness of physical form of the Teluk Kelumpang Nature Reserve which Have high potential of biodiversity based on the satellite imagery" has been accepted to Journal of Biodiversity and Environmental Sciences (JBES) and payment for further processing of the paper is requested. Thanks for your contribution.

Berkaitan dengan manuscript JBES-2211 yang telah diterima oleh Jurnal of Biodiversity and Environmental Sciences (JBES), selanjutnya saya akan menindak lanjuti proses pembayarannya dan nanti kalau sudah terkirim uangnya, saya akan memberitahu dan menirinkan bukti pembayaran kepada JBES.

Saya merasa senang mendapat perhatian dan tanggapan yang cepat dari Editor in Chief, karena itu saya mengucapkan banyak terimakasih.

Makalah Anda berjudul "Analisis keunikan bentuk fisik Cagar Alam Teluk Kelumpang yang Memiliki potensi keanekaragaman hayati tinggi berdasarkan citra satelit" telah diterima Jurnal of Biodiversity and Environmental Sciences (JBES) dan pembayaran untuk pemrosesan lebih lanjut dari makalah ini. Diminta. Terima kasih atas kontribusi anda

In connection with the JBES-2211 manuscript accepted by Journal of Biodiversity and Environmental Sciences (JBES), I will follow up the payment process and when I send the money, I will notify and send the proof of payment to JBES.

I am pleased to receive the attention and prompt response from Editor in Chief, so I say many thanks.

**Surat 6 Juni pada 6:25 PM.**

Dear Author,

I extend my thanks for submitting your manuscript for our consideration. The manuscript has been reviewed and based on reviewer's comments it has been decided that the paper can be accepted if revision is made point-by-point according to the reviewer's comments. Please mark the changes in RED.

We are always keen to publish your paper as soon as possible. However, due to a large number of submissions, we cordially request you to send the revised version within 7 days. This will give us sufficient time for processing of paper and other formalities for the coming issue.

Note: Always mention the manuscript number email.

Sincerely,  
Editor in Chief  
Journal of Biodiversity and Environmental Sciences (JBES)  
web: <http://innspub.net>  
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Penulis yang terhormat,  
Saya mengucapkan terima kasih karena telah mengirimkan manuskrip Anda untuk pertimbangan kami. Naskah tersebut telah ditinjau dan berdasarkan pada komentar reviewer telah diputuskan bahwa makalah tersebut dapat diterima jika revisi dilakukan secara langsung sesuai dengan komentar reviewer. Harap tandai perubahan RED.

Kami selalu ingin menerbitkan makalah Anda sesegera mungkin. Namun, karena sejumlah besar pengajuan, kami dengan hormat meminta Anda untuk mengirimkan versi revisi dalam waktu 7 hari. Ini akan memberi kita waktu yang cukup untuk memproses kertas dan formalitas lainnya untuk edisi mendatang.

Catatan: Selalu sebutkan nomor email manuskrip.

Hormat kami,  
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**International Network for Natural Sciences (INNSPUB)**

E- 929, Kadirgonj, G.P.O. 6000, Boalia,  
Rajshahi, Bangladesh

E-mail: [info@innspub.net](mailto:info@innspub.net)  
Website: [www.innspub.net](http://www.innspub.net)

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Manuscript No.	Title of the paper	Author(s)	Processing fee
JBES-2211	Analysis of the uniqueness of physical form of the Teluk Kelumpang Nature Reserve which Have high potential of biodiversity based on the satellite imagery	Suyanto et al.	\$125
Total			\$25

**Details for Western Union/Moneygram:**

Name: Md Alvi Robbani Zihan

Address: E-929 (Holding-B-280), Kadirgonj, P/S: GPO, P/S: Boalia, City: Rajshahi, Bangladesh

**N.B.** Please send the money control number or scan copy of receipt in e-mail ([jbbs@innspub.net](mailto:jbbs@innspub.net)) along with the full name and address of sender.

Best Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Razaf", written in a cursive style.

Managing Director

International Network for Natural Sciences (INNSPUB)

# Send Form / Slip Kirim

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  - in response to an internet offer, letter or phone call that asks you to send money for a "job offer" or "mystery shopping" or a "charity"?
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  - to buy goods and services from someone who specifically recommends money transfer through MoneyGram as the preferred mode of payment?
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  - untuk mengklaim kemenangan lotere atau hadiah, warisan, kartu kredit "bergaransi", penawaran pinjaman, pengembalian biaya bank atau investasi yang menarik?
  - sebagai respons terhadap penawaran di internet, surat atau panggilan telepon yang meminta Anda untuk mengirimkan uang atas suatu "tawaran kerja" atau "belanja misteri" atau "amal"?
  - kepada seseorang di negara asal atau di luar negeri yang mengaku sebagai saudara Anda dan ia memerlukan uang tunai dalam keadaan "darurat" dan Anda tidak dapat memastikan apakah pihak pemanggil dan klaim tersebut benar?
  - kepada seseorang yang memerlukan bantuan finansial yang Anda temui dalam ruang obrolan online atau situs web perjodohan? Contoh: tiket pesawat, tagihan kesehatan, membantu saudara, menguangkan cek, berinvestasi dalam perjanjian bisnis, dsb.
  - untuk membeli barang dan jasa dan seseorang yang khususnya menyarankan transfer uang melalui MoneyGram sebagai cara pembayarannya?
- JIKA ada jawaban YA untuk salah satu pertanyaan di atas, JANGAN MENGIKIRKAN transfer uang - seseorang mungkin sedang berusaha MENCIURI UANG ANDA.** Ingat, MoneyGram atau agennya tidak bertanggung jawab apabila Anda mengabaikan peringatan penipuan di atas dan masih tetap mengirimkan uang meskipun telah mengetahui alasan yang dicantumkan di atas.

## DESTINATION / TUJUAN

Country / Negara **BANGLADES**  
City / Kota **RAJSHAHI**  
Is there a suitable receive agent at the above destination? If not please ask staff to confirm / Bila anda belum tahu kantor MoneyGram yang terdekat di tempat Penerima, untuk pengambilan uang, harap tanyakan petugas, untuk kemudian diberitahukan kepada Penerima.

## SENDER / PENGIRIM

First Name / Nama Depan Pengirim **SUYANTO**  
Surname / Nama Keluarga Pengirim  
Alias / Alias  
Date of Birth / Tanggal Lahir **09 01 1959** Gender (please tick) Male  Female  
Place of Birth / Tempat lahir **SLEMAN**  
Nationality / Kewarganegaraan **INDONESIA**  
Address / Alamat **JL. TARUNAPRAJARAYA NO.32**  
Town/City / Kota **BANJARBARU**  
Postcode / Kode Pos  
Country / Negara **INDONESIA**  
Contact Tel No. (Please include area code) No. Telepon (Masukkan kode area) **081340678795**  
Purpose of transaction / Tujuan Transaksi **PENERBITAN JOURNAL**

Are you a Political Exposed Person (PEP)? / Apakah Anda Orang Politically Exposed (PEP)?: (Please tick) / (Tandailah)

## RECEIVER / PENERIMA

Title (please tick) / Sebutan (tandailah) Mr.  Mrs. Ms. Miss. Other (please state)  
First and Middle Name (As shown on ID/ Nama Depan dan Tengah (Sesuai KTP) **MD ALYI ROBBANI ZIHAN**  
Surname/Family Name (As shown on ID/ Nama Keluarga (Sesuai KTP)

## TRANSACTION / TRANSAKSI

How much are you sending? (Excluding fee) (In words and figures) / Berapa banyak yang Anda kirimkan? (Tidak termasuk ongkos) (Dalam angka dan terbilang)

In figures / Dalam angka **\$125**

**DO NOT** provide a test question and answer unless you have been asked to do so by our agent. Please remember that we will only ask you to provide a test question and answer in countries where it is mandatory by law or for transfers below a certain amount, when you tell us that the receiver will be unable to provide valid identification. Unless the test question is mandatory by law, a receiver will be able to collect the transferred amount with valid identification without providing the answer to the test question. Test questions and answers should never be considered as a guarantee of additional security for the money transfer. / **JANGAN** menyebutkan pertanyaan tes dan jawabannya kecuali Anda diminta memberikannya oleh agen. Harap diingat, kami hanya akan meminta Anda menyebutkan pertanyaan tes dan jawabannya di negara yang diwajibkan oleh hukum atau untuk transfer kurang dari jumlah tertentu, apabila Anda menyatakan bahwa pihak penerima tidak dapat memberikan identifikasi yang valid. Kecuali pertanyaan tes diwajibkan oleh hukum, penerima akan dapat mengambil jumlah yang ditransfer dengan identifikasi yang valid tanpa harus menjawab pertanyaan tes. Pertanyaan tes dan jawabannya jangan dianggap sebagai jaminan keamanan tambahan untuk transfer uang.

Test Question/ Pertanyaan Uji

Answer/Jawaban

Message (max 10 words) / Pesan (maks, 10 kata)

This is our standard form client agreement upon which we intend to rely. For your own benefit and protection, you should read the terms and conditions which apply to your transaction on the reverse of the form carefully before signing below. If you do not understand any point please ask for further information. By signing below, you confirm that you have read and understood the Fraud Warnings at the top of this form, that you are NOT sending this Money Transfer for any of the purposes listed in the Fraud Warnings on this form and that you are not doing anything which you are warned not to do at the top of this form. / Ini adalah perjanjian klien formulir standar yang harus kita patuhi. Demi kepentingan dan keamanan Anda, Anda harus membaca syarat dan ketentuan yang berlaku untuk transaksi Anda di balik formulir ini dengan saksama sebelum menandatangani formulir ini. Apabila Anda tidak memahami salah satu butir, mintalah informasi selengkapannya. Dengan menandatangani formulir ini, Anda mengkonfirmasi bahwa Anda telah membaca dan memahami Peringatan Penipuan di bagian atas formulir ini, bahwa Anda TIDAK mengirim Transfer Uang untuk tujuan selain yang dicantumkan dalam Peringatan Penipuan di formulir ini dan Anda tidak melakukan tindakan apa pun yang telah diperingatkan di bagian atas formulir ini.

Sender's signature/ Tanda Tangan Pengirim

Date/ Tanggal **8/6-2017**

## AGENT USE ONLY / DIISI OLEH AGEN

Office Name/Stamp (either/or) / Nama/Cap Perusahaan (salah satu/atau)

Date/Tanggal  
MoneyGram Operator ID Number (For voice transactions only) / Nomor ID Operator MoneyGram (Hanya transaksi melalui telepon)  
Amount Sent / Jumlah Kirim  
Consumer Fee/Biaya  
Total to be Collected/ Jumlah yang harus dibayar  
For transactions requiring ID - Untuk transaksi yang membutuhkan tanda pengenal -  
Sender's ID / Identitas Pengirim:

Type of ID and number / Tipe dan nomor identitas  
Expired / Bertaku s/d  
Issuing Jurisdiction, State/Country / Tempat pengeluaran, provinsi/negara:

For transactions requiring additional information - Untuk transaksi yang membutuhkan informasi tambahan -  
Sender's date of birth / Tanggal Lahir Pengirim

Sender's Occupation / Pekerjaan Pengirim  
Source of fund / Asal sumber dana

Receive Information / Informasi Penerimaan  
Only complete this once the transaction has been sent. / Hanya lengkapi ini setelah transaksi telah dikirim.

Receive currency/Mata uang Kirim  
Exchange rate/Nilai tukar  
Received amount/Jumlah yang diterima

If sender is a US Citizen, social security no: / Bila pengirim seorang Warga Negara US, social security no:

Reference No. / Nomor Referensi

DISTRIBUTION : Top Copy - Agent Bottom Copy - Customer  
DISTRIBUSI : Asli - Agen Copy - Konsumen

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CUSTOMER COPY

MoneyGram Payment Systems, Inc.

Banjarmasin - A. Yani km 01 - A YANI BAN  
104391319601  
JL. JEND A. YANI NO. 6 RUKO MITRAMAS KM.  
KECAMATAN  
01, KELURAHAN: SUNGAI BARU  
BANJARMASIN, 70233  
Phone: 05113262963  
Date: 6/8/2017 Time: 8:18 AM

Sender Information:  
SUYANTO SUYANTO  
JL TARUNA PRAJARAYA  
Banjarbaru, 70700  
Phone: 081340678795

Recipient Name:  
MD ALVI ROBBANI ZIHAN  
Expected Destination: BGD  
10 Minute Service - BDT  
Date Available in Receive Country:  
6/8/2017

Reference Number

20980632

Transfer Amount: 1714677.50 IDR  
Transfer Fee: 135000.00 IDR  
Transfer Taxes: 0.00 IDR

---

Total: 1849677.50 IDR  
Exchange Rate: 1 IDR = 0.005822 BDT

Transfer Amount: 9982.94 BDT  
Other Fees: -0.00 BDT  
Other Taxes: -0.00 BDT

---

Total to Recipient: 9982.94 BDT

Please visit [www.moneygram.com](http://www.moneygram.com) to view  
your MoneyGram Plus information.

CURRENCY EXCHANGE: In addition to  
applicable Fees, MoneyGram also makes  
money when it changes your dollars to  
foreign currency. Currency is converted  
at an exchange rate set by MoneyGram or  
its Agents. Please see the terms and  
conditions or call MoneyGram at 1 (800)  
926-9400 for more information regarding  
currency exchange.

MoneyGram Payment Systems, Inc.

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MALANG - MERDEKA - MALANG MERDEKA

JL. MERDEKA TIMUR NO.4  
KEL. KIDULDALAM  
KEC. KLOJEN  
MALANG, 65119  
62341365914

MONEYGRAM(R) SEND

This transaction is subject to MoneyGram terms and conditions.

014362676801  
Date: 5/26/15 Time: 11:04 AM  
Intended Destination:BGD  
10 Minute Service - BDT  
Earliest Estimated Delivery Date:5/26/15

Sender Information

suyanto suyanto  
FAK PERTANIAN UNIBRAW PASCA  
MALANG, 999  
Phone: 081340678795  
Photo ID: GOV 6372050901590001 IDN  
Legal ID:TAX 637205090  
DOB: 1/9/59  
Occupation: DOSEN

Receiver Information

MD ALVI ROBBANI ZIHAN  
BGD

Reference#

34649559

Amount Transferred	1675000.00 IDR
Fee	135000.00 IDR
Total	1810000.00 IDR
Collect	1810000.00 IDR

Exchange Rate 0.005665

Amount to be Received 9490.40 BDT

CURRENCY EXCHANGE: In addition to the Consumer Fee, MoneyGram also makes money when it exchanges currencies. In addition to the Consumer Fee applicable to this transaction, a currency exchange rate will be applied. Currencies are converted to local currency at an exchange rate set by MoneyGram or its Agents. Any difference between the rate given to customers and the rate received by MoneyGram or its Agents will be kept by MoneyGram or its Agents in addition to the Consumer Fee. Please ask the clerk for information concerning the currency exchange rate applicable to



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MoneyGram Payment Systems, Inc.

Banjarmasin - A. Yani km 01 - A YANI BAN  
104391319601  
JL. JEND A. YANI NO. 6 RUKO MITRAMAS KM.  
KECAMATAN  
01, KELURAHAN: SUNGAI BARU  
BANJARMASIN, 70233  
Phone: 05113262963  
Date: 6/8/2017 Time: 8:18 AM

Sender Information:  
SUYANTO SUYANTO  
JL TARUNA PRAJARAYA  
Banjarbaru, 70700  
Phone: 081340678795

Recipient Name:  
MD ALVI ROBBANI ZIHAN  
Expected Destination: BGD  
10 Minute Service - BDT  
Date Available in Receive Country:  
6/8/2017

Reference Number

20980632

Transfer Amount:	1714677.50 IDR
Transfer Fee:	135000.00 IDR
Transfer Taxes:	0.00 IDR

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Total:	1849677.50 IDR
Exchange Rate:	1 IDR = 0.005822 BDT

Transfer Amount:	9982.94 BDT
Other Fees:	-0.00 BDT
Other Taxes:	-0.00 BDT

---

Total to Recipient: 9982.94 BDT

Please visit [www.moneygram.com](http://www.moneygram.com) to view  
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MoneyGram Payment Systems, Inc.

AGENT COPY

MALANG - MERDEKA - MALANG MERDEKA

JL. MERDEKA TIMUR NO.4  
KEL. KIDULDALAM  
KEC. KLOJEN  
MALANG, 65119  
62341365914

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terms and conditions.

014362676801

Date: 5/26/15 Time: 11:04 AM

Intended Destination:BGD

10 Minute Service - BDT

Earliest Estimated Delivery Date:5/26/15

Sender Information

suyanto suyanto

FAK PERTANIAN UNIBRAW PASCA

MALANG, 999

Phone: 081340678795

Photo ID: GOV 6372050901590001 IDN

Legal ID:TAX 637205090

DOB: 1/9/59

Occupation: DOSEN

Receiver Information

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BGD

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TELAN ALBAYAR



<http://www.innspub.net/current-issue-jbes/page/2/>

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[http://www.innspub.net/2017/06/page/2/?post\\_type=jbes](http://www.innspub.net/2017/06/page/2/?post_type=jbes)

atau

<http://www.innspub.net/download/?target=wp-content/uploads/2017/06/JBES-Vol10No6-p177-185.pdf> 17921

DOI: 10.12692

The screenshot shows the INNspub website interface. The main content area displays a list of research papers. The paper titled "Analysis of the uniqueness of physical form of the teluk kelumpang nature reserve which have high potential of biodiversity based on the satellite imagery" is circled in red. A red arrow points from the left sidebar towards this article. The sidebar contains a social media post from "INNspub Journal" with a photo of a pinkish organism. The top navigation bar includes links for "FOR AUTHORS", "ARCHIVES", "E-TRACKING", "EXCELLENCE", "TUTORIALS", and "FAQ". The bottom of the page shows a Windows taskbar with several open browser windows.

The screenshot shows the homepage of the International Network for Natural Sciences (INNspub). The header features the INNspub logo and the tagline "QUALITY SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING". Below the header is a navigation menu with links for "FOR AUTHORS", "ARCHIVES", "E-TRACKING", "EXCELLENCE", "TUTORIALS", and "FAQ". The main content area is divided into several sections. On the left, there is a "Menu" section with links for "Publications Category", "Book Publication", "Call for Reviewers", and "ANNOUNCEMENT". In the center, there is a section for "Journal of Biodiversity and Environmental Sciences - Paper track" which includes a cover image of the "JBES" journal and a list of "Current Issue" and "JBES Archive" links for the years 2010 through 2017. On the right, there is a "Call for Research Article" section with a "Bangla Journal" link and a "Submit" button. The bottom of the page features a footer with "Home | Terms & Conditions | Privacy & Policy" and a Windows taskbar with several open browser windows.



## RESEARCH PAPER

## OPEN ACCESS

## Analysis of the uniqueness of physical form of the teluk kelumpang nature reserve which have high potential of biodiversity based on the satellite imagery

Suyanto\*<sup>1</sup>, Lukito Andi Widyarto<sup>2</sup>, Nikmat Hakim Passaribu<sup>3</sup>, Ujang Acep<sup>3</sup>, Suriansyah<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Faculty of Forestry, University of Lambung Mangkurat (ULM), Banjarbaru city, South Kalimantan, Indonesia.*

<sup>2</sup>*Head of Natural Resource Conservation Center, Banjarbaru, Indonesia*

<sup>3</sup>*Expert Staffs of Natural Resource Conservation Center, Banjarbaru, Indonesia*

Article published on June 23, 2017

**Key words:** Nature reserve, Physical form, Wildlife habitat

### Abstract

Indonesia has established natural reserve areas, one of which is the Teluk Kelumpang Nature Reserve (TKNR) located in Kotabaru Regency, South Kalimantan with an area of about 28,437,612 ha. TKNR region in which there is a potential biodiversity of biotic natural resources that is high, while the authenticity of its habitat in the form of mangrove plants are still well preserved. The potential for biodiversity is the pride of the people of South Kalimantan and a national and international responsibility. The purpose of this study is to analyze the uniqueness of the physical form of TKNR region, to cause the area of this nature reserve for 37 years the authenticity of the condition of its habitat is still well preserved regardless of the excellent management conducted by the authority of Natural Resource Conservation Center of South Kalimantan. The method used is to examine secondary data, field surveys and integrated with remote sensing satellite imagery. The results show that The uniqueness of its physical form is composed of tidal plains, many natural river tributaries encircle Kelumpang Gulf, growing mangrove vegetation, its compact formation grows along the coast of Kelumpang Gulf forming a green belt, access road to this area is very limited, far from human activity, Its tributaries are rarely used by local populations, the water conditions are calm, isolated, mud deposits formed overgrown by mangrove vegetation in groups resembling small islands add to the uniqueness, become a heaven for the endemic variety of Kalimantan animals.

\*Corresponding Author: Suyanto ✉ [suyanto\\_mp@yahoo.com](mailto:suyanto_mp@yahoo.com)

## Introduction

In the framework of sustainable management of forest resources, Indonesia has made the arrangement of forest areas by determining forest areas in accordance with its function (Muladi, 1999). The area is one of them is a conservation forest area, in addition to protected forest areas, and production forest areas. The conservation area is an area in which there is a variety of wildlife, then the ecosystem acts as a buffer of life with the potential of biodiversity is invaluable. The potential of biodiversity is a national pride as a wealth that must be preserved existence and sustainability as national responsibility for all people of Indonesia as well as international responsibility.

In Law no. 5 of 1990 on the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Ecosystems states that Nature Reserve is part of conservation area which because of its natural condition has peculiarity of plants, animal, and ecosystem or certain ecosystem which need to be protected and its development take place naturally. In nature reserves can be carried out activities for the benefit of research and development, science, education and other activities that support cultivation. In other words, the area of the nature reserve is the location of flora and fauna reserves that are not intended for commercial or tourism places, but must be protected the existence of flora, fauna, and ecosystems in order to develop naturally and is expected to be utilized for the benefit in the future.

Indonesia already has a high supply of biodiversity resources, because it has many areas of Nature Reserve. Based on the records until 2008, Indonesia has a reserve area of 237 locations with a total area of about 4.7 million ha. Nevertheless, the potential for biodiversity of natural resources in general tends to decrease, both from the number of species and the number of individuals. This depends on the supply of food sources, water sources, and changes in habitat as a shelter, and breeding grounds.

The main factors considered to affect the changes in food sources, water sources and habitats, namely: human activities in addition to natural disasters.

Human activities are the highest contributing factor to the destruction and loss of wildlife habitat such as: illegal logging, mining, plantation, agriculture and land fires and forest fires that threaten the authenticity of wildlife habitats.

The Teluk Kelumpang Nature Reserve area (TKNR) is one of 237 locations of nature reserves in Indonesia. Based on the results of the map digitization Appendix to the Decree of the Minister of Forestry Number: 435/Menhut-II/2009 dated July 23, 2009 on the Appointment of South Kalimantan Province Forest Area and the boundary (Director of Inauguration and Stewardship of Forest Areas Number: S.467/Kuh-2/2014 dated 19 June 2014, TKNR area is ± 28,437,612 ha.

Based on the result of research (BKSDA, 2016) that the potency of diversity of flora and fauna is still high enough, while the authenticity of its habitat in the form of mangrove plant is still well preserved, from the existing area only about 20% has been disturbed, especially in land for plantation and dry land farms and very little (3%) mangrove plants that turned into swamp bushes due to fish farming activities.

Based on the description there is something of interest to be analyzed, that since the TKNR area was appointed in 1979 and designated as a nature reserve area until now for 37 years the authenticity of the condition of the habitat is still well preserved, on the case of the nature reserve in other places have experienced degradation. There are several approaches for the purpose of the analysis, including a secondary data approach, a field survey that is integrated with a remote sensing approach to satellite imagery.

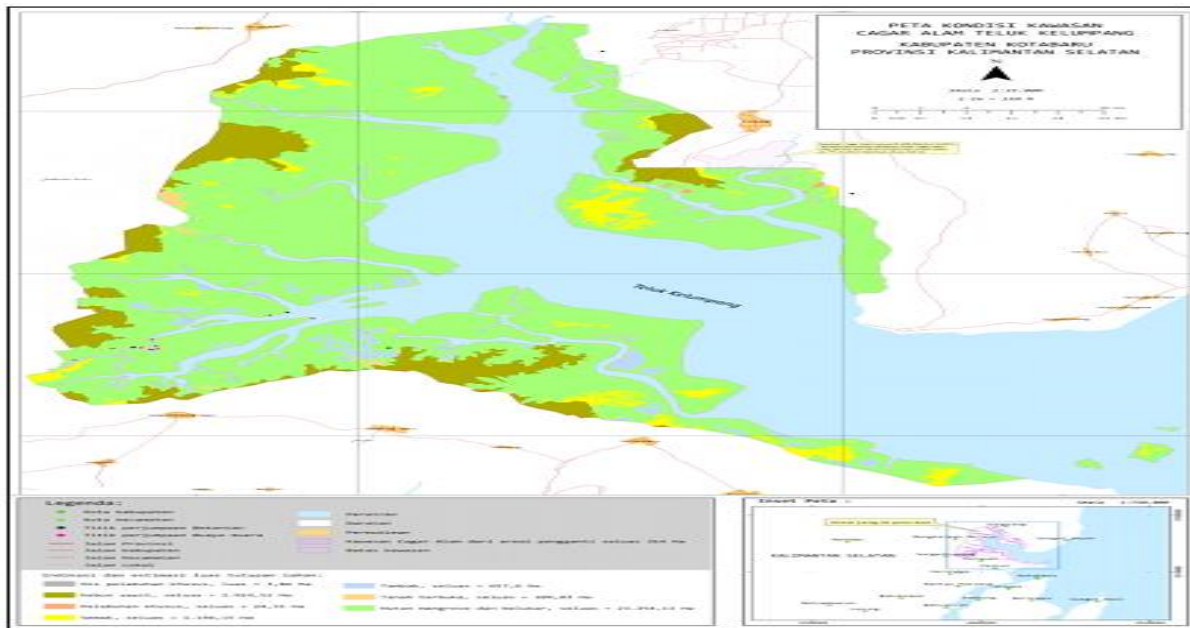
## Material and methods

### Study Site

The Teluk Kelumpang Nature Reserve Area (TKNR) astronomically located at 2°50'15"- 3°39'54" S and 116°06'03"- 116°09'35" E, or geographically TKNR is in the coastal region Kelumpang Gulf and a number of islands in it, namely: Pulau Suren, Tanah Merah Island and Kaluang Island.

Administrative TKNR is located in 4 sub-districts, namely Kelumpang Hulu, Kelumpang Tengah,

Kelumpang Selatan, and Kelumpang Barat, Kotabaru Regency of South Kalimantan Province.



**Fig. 1.** Map of Teluk Kelumpang Nature Reserve (TKNR)

Based on the technical area of conservation area management, TKNR region located in the management area of Resort TKNR Area, Conservation Section Area III Natural Resource Conservation Center of South Kalimantan which is located in Geronggang Village, Kelumpang Tengah District, Kotabaru Regency. The total area of TKNR is approximately 28,437,612 ha. This research was conducted in March 2017.

#### *Materials*

The materials needed in the study include land cover map of TKNR and Topographic map/Rupa Bumi Indonesia (RBI of 1: 50,000 scale) as the base map. ALOS Satellite Imagery of South Kalimantan with a spatial resolution of 2.5 m, which is obtained from the Provincial Forestry Office of South Kalimantan. We also used land satellite imagery TM 7 (2015).

We used a set of computers for assisting spatial analysis and mapping using Geographical Information System (GIS), Hand Compass, Global Positioning System (GPS), Shuunto Clinometer, Altimeter and field notes.

#### *Data collection and analysis*

Spatial analysis method used is to examine the protection block area, then make the process of matching, which is comparing the field condition data presented in maps with the criteria of the protected area reserve blocks. Field condition data is known by doing field inspection activity directly. Adjustment process is done in stages starting from specific criteria to general criteria. Preparation of area management blocks is based on the suitability of area potential and criteria of protection blocks.

The data collected consist of primary data and secondary data. Secondary data is data collected by literature search, library, either in the form of activity report result and research result related to potency of TKNR area, while primary data is data and information collected in field by direct observation in TKNR area. Preparation of protection blocks under Article 7 and Article 11 of the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number: P.76/Menlhk-Sekretariat/2015 on Criteria of Nature Reserve Blocks. Spatial data collected based on criteria on protection blocks such as Table. 1

**Results and discussion**

*Regional Status*

The status of the Teluk Kelumpang Nature Reserve area (TKNR) was initiated in 1979 by the Sub-Center for Protection and Nature Conservation by

designating the Teluk Kelumpang, Selat Laut and Selat sebuku as the Nature Reserve area and received approval from the Head of the Provincial Forestry Service of South Kalimantan and Brigade Planology III of Forestry, Banjarbaru.

**Table 1.** Spatial Data Collected Under Criterion of Protection Block.

Criterion P.76	Data Collected	Explanation
The Original Ecosystem	Land cover map of the relevant area	Land cover conditions of primary and secondary mangrove forests with true mangrove vegetation
Concentrations of major plants/animals	Coordinate of wildlife encounter (distribution) and tree density	The coordinates of wildlife encounter represent the concentration of the existence of the main plant/animal with high phn density
Natural phenomenon/geology	Coordinate or delineation area of natural phenomena/geology unique	There is a unique natural/geological phenomenon
Migrant wildlife stop area	Coordinate or delineation of migrant animal shelter area	Migrant animal shelter area is an area that must be protected
Human Threats	Road network maps, river networks for transportation infrastructure, and residential maps around the area	The higher the accessibility, the higher the threat to the region

In 1980, the Sub-Directorate of Protected Forest and Nature Reserve conducted a potential survey on the forest groups of Teluk Kelumpang, Selat Laut and Selat Sebuku. In 1981, the ideas and proposals of Teluk Kelumpang, Selat Laut and Selat Sebuku as Nature Reserves gained support from the Government of the First Level Region of South Kalimantan through the Governor's Recommendation Letter No. 522/780/EK dated May 7, 1981. In 1981, The Decree of the Minister of Agriculture No. 827/Kpts/Um /9/1981 on the Appointment of Mangrove Groups Teluk Kelumpang, Selat Laut and Selat Sebuku covering ± 66,650 ha as forest area with Nature Reserve function.

The period of 1982/1983 and 1983/1984 carried out the boundary arrangement of the Mangrove Forest Group of Teluk Kelumpang, Selat Laut, and Selat Sebuku of 66,650 ha as forest area with Nature Reserve function as stated in the boundaries News on December 2, 1983 and 16 June 1984 passed by the Minister of Forestry dated October 12, 1987.

Based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry Number: 329/Kpts-II/1987 dated October 14, 1987 concerning determination of Mangrove Forest Group

of Teluk Kelumpang, Selat Laut, and Selat Sebuku of 66, 650 ha as a Nature Reserve. In 2009, the Minister of Forestry Decree No. 435/Menhut-II/2009 dated July 23, 2009 on Appointment of Forest Area of South Kalimantan Province. Based on the result of map digitization of Appendix to the Minister of Forestry Decree, the area of Teluk Kelumpang Nature Reserve (TKNR) is ± 28,437,612 ha. Then the year 2014 has been done outside boundaries of forest areas and in 2015 has been made the boundaries news of Function Area Forest of TKNR.

*Ecosystem Type*

The area of Teluk Kelumpang Nature Reserve (TKNR) is a presentation of mangrove forest ecosystem type in South Kalimantan Province. Mangrove plants have a combination of characteristics of plants that live on land and in the sea. Mangroves generally have a root system that appears on the surface to form the root of the breath. Such rooting systems become a way of adaptation of mangrove plants to less or no oxygenated soil conditions. Mangroves grow and flourish along the coast from the sides of the island which is protected by wind, or behind coral reefs on sheltered island beaches.

Various types of mangroves grown on the shoreline and sprouted in the sea water region, is a typical ecosystem because it survives in two transition regions between land and sea, while other plants are not able to survive. Mangrove area is a specific ecosystem, located in coastal areas that are protected from the waves or waves are relatively small, influenced by tidal sea water and freshwater input

from the mainland. Mangrove area as a system, this area is influenced by the energy of sunlight, rain, river flow along with sedimentation and cations from the mainland and removing inorganic or organic materials through various ways, so that mangrove conducts internal activities in the ecosystem to maintain and develop themselves (Marsono and Setyono, 1993).

**Table 2.** Land Cover Condition of Teluk Kelumpang Nature Reserve.

No.	Land cover	Area (ha)	Percentage (%)
1	Bushes swamp	938.013	3.33
2	Water bodies	299.320	1.06
3	Bushes	1,450.913	5.15
4	Palm plantations	2,927.975	10.38
5	Settlements	190.315	0.67
6	Fishery ponds	407.742	1.45
7	Dryland farming	147.809	0.52
8	Mining	170.757	0.61
9	Open ground	7.595	0.03
10	Dry land farms with shrubs	1,008.257	3.58
11	Primary mangrove forest	8,407.565	29.81
12	Secondary mangrove forest	12,243.622	43.42
Total		28,199.883	100.00

Source: result of image interpretation using land satellite imagery TM 7 of 2015.

The ecosystem of mangrove forest is also specific from the aspect of the constituent vegetation type is almost uniform, flat titled and no layers and always green, due to the influence of tidal pools, the level of acidity and salinity of sea water. Large salinity changes, muddy waters and anaerobic conditions result in only certain trees capable of growing and breeding, so the number of species is small.

The mangrove forest of TKNR as an ecosystem has many ecological functions, such as: maintaining the ecosystem balance of coastal waters, protecting abrasion or coastal erosion, curbing seawater intrusion, retaining wind, holding and depositing mud and filtering marine food sources, as the habitat of various types of shrimp, fish and other marine biota, as well as the habitat of animals such as birds, mammals and reptiles.

*Land cover*

Based on satellite image interpretation and field observation, the mangrove forest condition of TKNR is still relatively good with percentage of 77.62%, the area has been mildly degraded with 5.15% shrub cover condition, the area is degraded with the condition of the cover In the form of dry land agriculture, 4.13% open land and 4.13% of open land, while the areas that have experienced severe degradation with cover conditions such as plantations, settlements, ponds and mines 13.11%, as shown in Table 2.

*Biotic Potential*

The area of TKNR is a forest region with its function as a conservation of wildlife habitat, whether protected or not yet protected by law. The mangrove forest conservation of TKNR area is intended to be utilized for the benefit of science, education and other

activities that support cultivation in accordance with the mandate of Law no. 5 of 1990 on the Conservation of Natural Resources and Its Ecosystems.

The observations of the research team (BKSDA Kalimantan Selatan, 2017) indicate that the tree-level vegetation species that dominate the TKNR area are the mangrove species, including large mangrove leaves (*Rhizophora mucronata*) and small leaf mangroves (*R. apiculata*), then Api-api (*Avicennia marina*), Langadai (*Bruguiera parviflora*), Mirih (*Xylocarpus granatum*), Tingi (*Ceriops sp.*), Nipah (*Nypa fructicans*) and Salak-salak (*Bruguiera sexagula*).

The mangrove forest of TKNR is a habitat of various wildlife species. One of the most important types is Bekantan (*Nasalis larvatus*) which is a protected endemic animal of Kalimantan, due to its endangered status, then the most important reptile species is Buaya Muara (*Crocodylus porosus*). Other protected species are Rusa (*Cervus unicolor*), Kijang (*Muntiacus muntjak*), Pelanduk (*Tragulus javanicus* or *T. napu*) and Landak (*Hystrix brachyura*). Types of mammals found in the region: Monyet Ekor Panjang (*Macaca fascicularis*), Lutung (*Presbytis pyrrhus*) and Bajing (*Callosciurus notatus*).

Birds found in the TKNR area are water bird species. Some of the most important are Bangau Tong-Tong (*Leptoptilos javanicus*) and Kuntul (*Egretta intermecha*). Other protected bird species are Elang Laut Perut Putih (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*), Elang Bondol (*Haliastur Indus*), and Raja Udang (*Pelargopsis capansis*).

#### Physical condition

Climate in the Teluk Kelumpang Nature Reserve (TKNR) area based on climate data of the last 10 years (2006-2015) obtained from Stagen Meteorology Station, including climate type A region, which is very wet tropical (Schmidt and Ferguson classification). Climatic type of A is characterized by the dominant wet months (> 100 mm) period throughout the year with dry periods (< 60 mm) only about 1-2 months.

The rainy season occurs in November-July, and the dry season occurs in August-October. Type A climates of climate can form unique forest formations and are characteristic of tropical rainforests. Arief (1994) argues that climate differences result in the formation of different forest formations. Characteristics of tropical forests include: always green throughout the year, rich in biological diversity, trees are tightly coated and titanium (Whitmore, 1984; Weidelt, 1995).

The annual rainfall in the TKNR region ranges from 1,853–3,761 mm/year, with an average annual rainfall of 2,545 mm/year. The highest monthly average rainfall in March was 297 mm, and the lowest in September was 138 mm. The highest monthly rainfall of 609 mm occurred in July 2010. The highest incidence of rainfall ever occurred at 186 mm/day on September 2013. The rainfall events > 100 mm/day included in the category of extreme precipitation ever occurred in January, February, March, July, August, September and December 2013.

The number of annual rainy days in the TKNR region ranges from 190 to 306 rd/year, with an average annual rainfall of 240 rd/year. The highest monthly rainy days are highest in January and March (24 rd/month), and the lowest is in September (11 rd/month). The period of the highest monthly rainfall of 30 rd/month occurred in October 2010.

The average monthly air temperature in the TKNR region ranges from 25.6 - 27.8° C. The highest monthly average temperature of 27.8° C occurred in November 2015. The maximum air temperature ranges from 29.4-33.7° C and the minimum air temperature ranges from 21.7 - 24.6° C. The maximum temperature of 33.7° C occurred in October 2015 and a minimum temperature of 21.7° C occurred in July 2011.

Relative air humidity in the TKNR area is relatively high and the pattern is almost the same throughout the year. Average monthly air humidity ranges from 83 to 88%. The highest humidity was 93% in July and August 2010, the lowest humidity 75% in October 2015.

The monthly wind speed in the TKNR region ranges from 2 to 4 Knots, with the most wind direction from the south for 6 months from May to October, the November to April period the wind direction varies from southwest to north. Maximum wind speed occurred at 36 Knots (65 km/h) in April 2014. The condition of gust winds with a speed of < 25 Knots over a 10-year period is most common in January and December.

The geological condition of the TKNR region can be distinguished on the formation of alluvium species of the steps and the Berai formation. Alluvium formation of the steps is the main formation that forms the area, consisting of gravel, sand, silt, clay and mud. The formation consists of a grayish white limestone, lined with a thickness of 20-200 m, inserted a good gray-colored Napal dense (10-15 cm), containing Foraminifera, Plankton and Clay stone.

Soil types are alluvial in predominantly of TKNR region and podzolic areas in dry land areas. Alluvial soil is a recent soil formed from fluvial processes or a combination of alluvial and koluvial processes. According to Soemodihardjo and Soerianegara (1989), in general, the soil in mangrove forest such as in the TKNR region is classified into Halic Hydraquent category, because it is adjacent to sea water, the soil is saturated with water, bulk density is about 0.6, Acidity > 5.5 and high cation exchange capacity.

Podsolc soil is acidic mineral soil, has undergone advanced development, good drainage, has a thin organic and inorganic horizon above the brightly colored eluviation horizon. Podsolc soils are formed due to high precipitation and temperature conditions. Yellowish or reddish color, relatively low fertility status due to washing process (Hanifah, 2009).

The TKNR region consists of terrain that is still influenced by tidal sea water and forms a unique landscape. There are many river tributaries that empty into the Kelumpang Gulf.

The arrangement of creeks is evident from satellite imagery, but on the field it is sometimes difficult to tell which ones are upstream and downstream. At the time of the tide, it is not recognizable where the boundaries of its tributaries flow, because the land is very flat.

The streams present within the TKNR region are naturally formed with the river bottom of deep silt. With the existence of its tributaries, it facilitates the mobilization of tide and low tides by bringing sedimentary materials from the sea to be deposited under mangroves.

The TKNR region is unique, so it plays a very important role as wildlife protection, because its compact forms where mangroves grow along the coast of Kelumpang Gulf to the beach. Soemodihardjo and Soerianegara (1989) mentioned that the mangrove community like this is named green belt mangrove.

Access road to this area is very limited, so far from human activities, although there is river transportation, but only limited to the path along the Gulf in order to exit the vessel from a special port of coal owned by PT. Arutmin Indonesia. Its tributaries are rarely used by local people, because besides there is no settlement within the TKNR region as well as the users of the tributaries as a traffic road at risk of failing if it does not take into account the tide of sea water, this area of water is quiet because it is isolated, away from the density of the ship's traffic, so the sedimentation process slimming all the time (Fig. 1).

The formation of delta by mud deposition overgrown by mangrove vegetation groups resembling small islands is a natural process adding to the uniqueness of the TKNR region. Sooner or later these mangrove groups continue to grow and converge into a compact mangrove vegetation. This mangrove habitat is a heaven for breeding endemic Kalimantan species. In general, the spread of wildlife individuals in habitats is clumped, as each individual requires the same environmental factors (Michael, 1994, Umar, 2009).



*Economic, Social and Cultural*

The development of TKNR conditions is influenced by the surrounding socio-economic conditions. Since being appointed and designated as nature resources conservation with nature reserve function, this region can not be separated from the various obstacles, challenges, disturbances, threats and pressure in its management.

Administratively, the TKNR region is located in 3 sub districts and 11 villages around the area. The total population of the villages is 14,708 people with a density of 7-188 people/Km<sup>2</sup>. The average population growth rate of 3.2% with the highest population growth rate is in Kelumpang Hulu District. The education level of the villagers around the area is relatively low. The average percentage of under-schooled primary school 8.4%, while not attending school 91.6%.

The main source of income for the villagers around the TKNR region comes from agriculture in a broad sense that includes crops such as rice fields and cultivation, plantation and fishery of fish or shrimp ponds. Agriculture is the number one source of livelihood for villages around the region. In some other villages, the main source of livelihoods of the population is service and fishing.

Other sectors that also contribute substantially to the income of the population in a row based on the number of residents are services, trade, handicraft, government and building construction. The existence of coal mining company PT. Arutmin Indonesia Site Senakin and plantation PT. Sinar Mas Resources Tbk is also a source of livelihood for some residents by working as employees for these companies.

Communities domiciled around the TKNR region can potentially be a threat, but can also potentially be capital for the protection and security of the region. This depends on the planned area management strategy. As a regional manager, it is imperative to know the social, economic and cultural conditions of the community in and around the forest area.

In fact, these social, economic and cultural data are often considered only supporting data obtained from district and sub district statistics reports.

**Conclusion**

Based on the above description it can be concluded that the condition of Teluk Kelumpang nature reserve (TKNR) can be said is still good, biotic potential is still high awake its authenticity. The TKNR area is a unique physical form, so it is very good for wildlife protection. The uniqueness of the physical form of TKNR region is composed of tidal plains, many rivers are formed naturally and incorporated into the Gulf of Kelumpang. Much grows of mangrove vegetation that plays an important role as wildlife protection, because of its compact form where mangroves grow along the coast of Kelumpang Gulf to the shoreline forms a unique green belt around the bay of the kelumpang. Access road to this area is very limited, so far from human activity. Its tributaries are rarely used by local people, because they are risky if they do not take into account the tide of sea water. The water condition is quiet because it is isolated, away from the density of the vessel's traffic, so the sedimentation process takes place all the time. The formation of delta by the deposition of mud overgrown by groups of mangrove vegetation resembling small islands is a natural process of adding to the uniqueness of the TKNR region. This mangrove habitat is a heaven for breeding endemic Kalimantan species

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