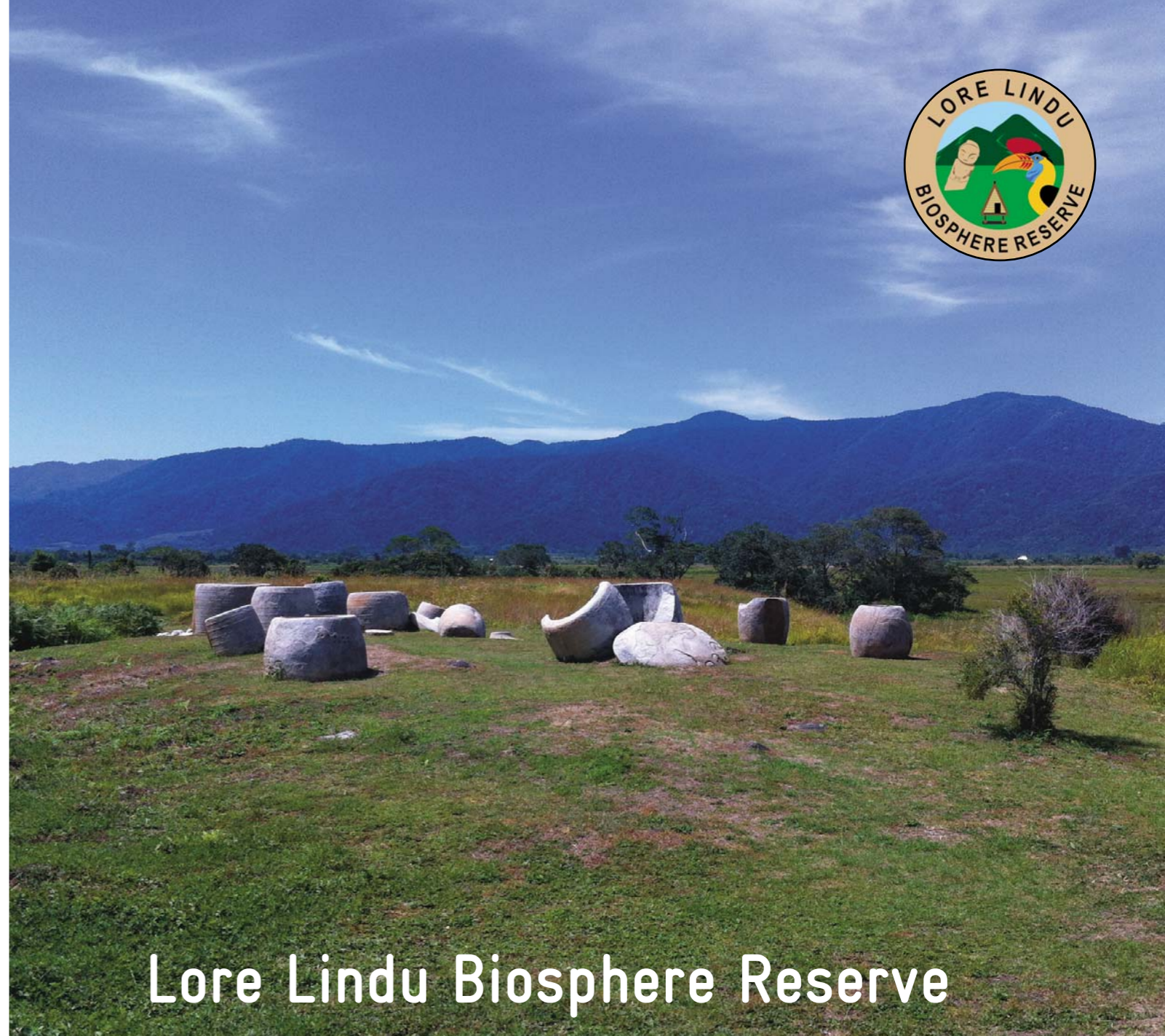




Photo by Donny Kristianto



# Lore Lindu Biosphere Reserve

“A Biosphere Reserve is a living laboratory for sustainable development - terrestrial and coastal marine systems - for promoting and demonstrating a balanced relationship between humans and nature”. Biosphere reserves are a platform for integration of regional management based on a bioregion approach to sustainable economic development.

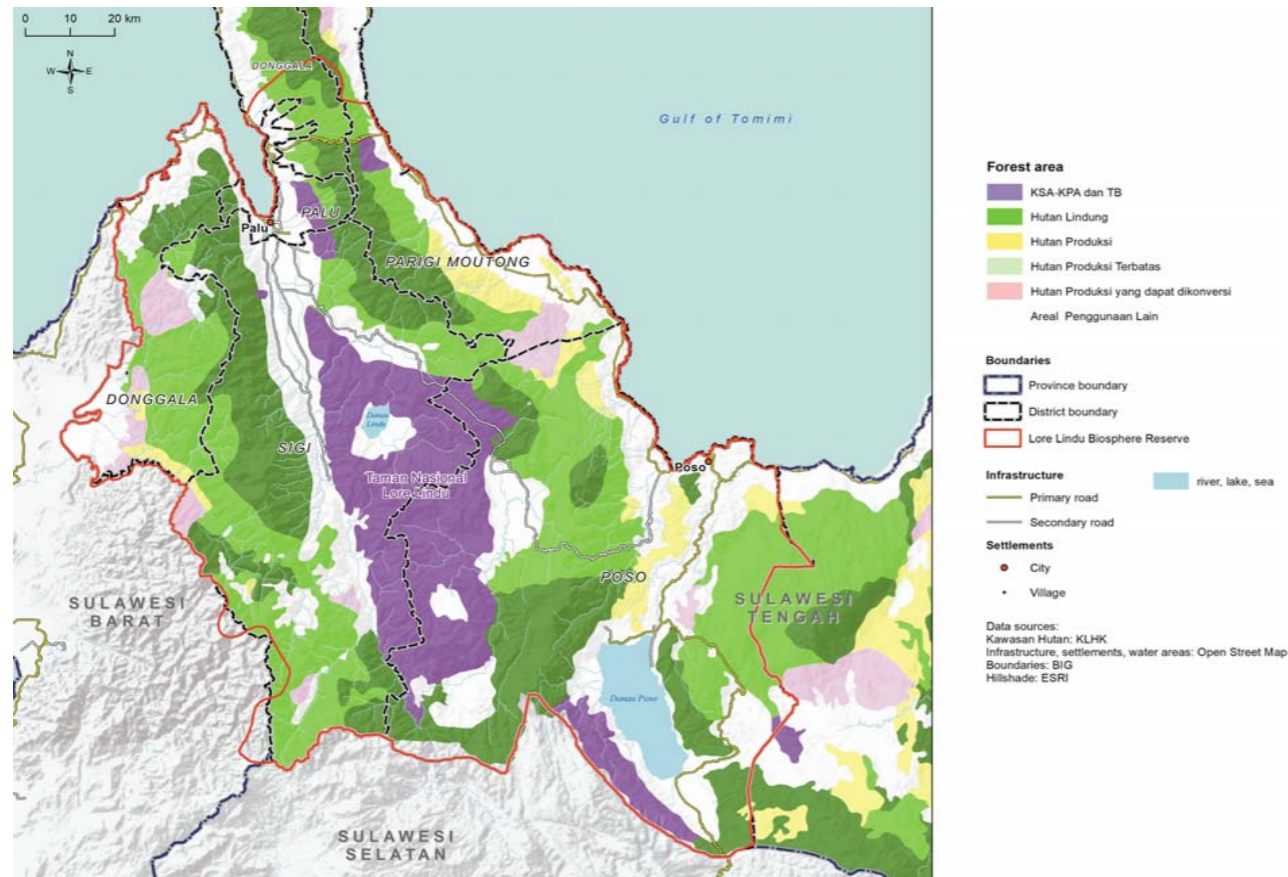
The Lore Lindu Biosphere Reserve (Lore Lindu BR) was launched by the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) in 1977. UNESCO’s MAB is an Intergovernmental Scientific Programme that combines natural and social sciences, economics and education to improve human livelihoods and safeguard natural and managed ecosystems, thus promoting innovative approaches to environmentally sustainable, economic development. Lore Lindu BR is located in four districts (Poso, Sigi, Donggala, Parigi Moutong) and Palu municipality.



implemented by:



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The Lore Lindu BR is divided into three zones:

- Core Area:** An area that is conserved permanently or long term. Lore Lindu BR's core area is the Lore Lindu National Park covering 215,687.40 ha, which is located in Sigi and Poso districts.
- Buffer Zone:** an area adjacent to the core area, where socially sustainable development and production approaches are conducted. The buffer zone of 503,738 ha is located in Sigi, Poso and Parigi Moutong district.
- Transitional Area:** An area adjacent to or surrounding the buffer zone, in which sustainable economic development is promoted. The transitional zone lies in Palu municipality.

The Lore Lindu Biosphere Reserve is located at an altitude between 200-2610 meters above sea level. Most of the core area of Lore Lindu BR - the Lore Lindu National Park - is located at more than 1,000 meters above sea level.

### Lore Lindu National Park

The Lore Lindu National Park has a high diversity of flora species, ± 263 species, of which some are endemic species such as Leda (*Eucalyptus deglupta*), a species of eucalyptus or Wanga (*Figafeta ellata*), a species of palm tree.

Additionally, the Lore Lindu NP is rich in fauna and species diversity, such as mamalia (117 species), birds (88 species), reptilians (29 species) and amphibia (19 species). More than 50 % of the fauna in the core area are endemic species, such as the mountain anoa (*Anoa quarlesi*), the lowland anoa (*Anoa depressicornis*), the hairy babirusa (*Babyrousa babyrussa*), the tarsier (*Tarsius spektrum*), the Sulawesi palm civet (*Macrogalidia musschenbrockii*), the Celebes rat (*Rattus celebensis*), the maleo (*Macrocephalon maleo*), the reddish rat snake (*Elaphe erythrura*), the Sulawesi toad (*Bufo celebensis*), the little Celebes cuscus (*Strigocuscus celebensis*), the reddish rat snake (*Elaphe erythrura*), the Celebes Black-tailed rat snake (*Elaphe janseni*), the climbing bass (*Anabas Testudines*).



The socio-cultural potential of Lore Lindu National Park includes relics of Megalith and customary traditions of Central Sulawesi tribe communities, such as bamboo music or the traditional dance called Dero. Most of the tribes living around the park are Kaili Ledo, Kaili Ija, Kaili Ado, Kaili Moma, Kaili Tohulu, Kaili Da'a, Kulawi, Behoa, Pekurehua and Bada. Each tribe has a very special artistic culture and dance, which is referred to as Rego.

#### Tourism objects at the core area of Lore Lindu BR:

- Danau Kalimpa'a Tambing:** camping, bird watching and visiting breeding stations for wild orchids.
- Danau Lindu:** boat trips, wildlife watching (birds, slow lorry, macaques) and cultural attractions
- Lembah Saluki:** selective breeding Maleo bird
- Kulawi dan Gimpu:** camping, wildlife watching, cultural attractions
- Lembah Napu, Besoa dan Bada:** megalith stones, cultural attractions, wildlife watching (birds, tarsier).
- Gunung Nokilalaki, Gunung Rorekatimbu:** Climbing, Tourist attractions and sport events at the Lore Lindu BR transition area:
  - Annual international bike cycle competition *Tour de Central Celebes* (TDCC) in November
  - Lake Poso Festival in August

- Lindu Festival in July
- Paragliding at Mount Matantimali, Sigi
- Wild orchid breeding in Palolo, Sigi
- The House of Chocolate of Central Sulawesi, Palu
- Central Sulawesi Grand Park
- Pine forest in Kulawi Forest Management Unit
- Mangrove forest at Banawa Lalundu Forest Management Unit
- Snorkelling and Diving at Tanjung Karang

#### How to get there

- By car: Palu-Kamarora (50 km, 1.5 hrs drive), Palu-Wuasa (100 km, 3 hrs drive) and Wuasa-Besoa (50 km, 1 hrs drive) or Palu-Kulawi (80 km, 2.5 hrs drive).
- By motorbike: Gimpu-Besoa-Bada (4 hrs) and Sadaunta - Danau Lindu (50 minutes).

The Forest Management Units (FMU) that are located within the buffer zone and transition area of the Lore Lindu biosphere reserve are:

- FMU Sintuwu Maroso
- FMU Kulawi
- FMU Banawa Lalundu
- FMU Dolago Tanggunung
- Central Sulawesi Grand Forest

