



coral wonder
raja ampat



TRAVELING ETIQUETTE IN RAJA AMPAT



Traveling Etiquette in Raja Ampat

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Preface



Praise and gratitude to the presence of God Almighty for His guidance and blessing that the book of “Traveling Etiquette in Raja Ampat” can be put together well. Since its early development in Raja Ampat until now, we have committed to implementing sustainable tourism because we are aware of the natural resources that became the main asset of tourism in Raja Ampat. This is also supported by the fact that tourism must be able to provide economic benefits to the local community and through tourism the culture of the Raja Ampat community is better known, appreciated, and strengthened. The existence of this book is one of our attempts to ensure that tourism activity in Raja Ampat implements sustainability principles.



Many *Codes of Conduct (CoC)* of Tourism in this book are expected to accommodate tourism industrial needs to acquire clear, firm, and straightforward information regarding etiquette and rules of traveling in Raja Ampat. It is expected that this book can be a guide for tourists and travel guides and even managers of tourist attractions in carrying out tourism activities in Raja Ampat so that they can continue to preserve the environment, respect the culture of the local community, and provide economic improvement for the community.

This CoC was arranged by a collaboration of various tourism stakeholders in Raja Ampat. Therefore, the Regional Government of Raja Ampat Regency expresses its highest gratitude and appreciation for the support, attention, cooperation and efforts to preserve Raja Ampat's nature which is the capital/asset of sustainable tourism in Raja Ampat. Without collaboration and cooperation, we cannot realize our shared commitment to implementing quality tourism through implementing sustainable tourism.

Waisai, October 10, 2024

Head of the Raja Ampat Regency Tourism Office

Ellen Risamasu

Preface



Praise and gratitude to the presence of God Almighty for His guidance and blessing that the book of “Traveling Etiquette in Raja Ampat” can be put together. This book is prepared as a guide for traveling in Raja Ampat, one of which is in marine conservation areas so that tourism activities still pay attention to nature conservation, respect the culture of the local community, and provide sustainable economic improvement for the community.

This book, which provides ethical guidelines for traveling in Raja Ampat in general and at several Tourism Attractions (TA), is expected to provide information to maintain the behavior of tourists, tour operators, and managers of Tourism Attraction Objects (TAO) so that the compliance of traveling rules can be increasing. Thus, it is hoped that the risk of violations of travel ethics, activities that are unfriendly to natural resources, and local socio-cultural values of Raja Ampat will not occur.

This book was arranged jointly, and initiated by the Raja Ampat Regency Government along with Conservation Area Managers and various stakeholders in the tourism sector in Raja Ampat. Therefore, we appreciate and support the Regional Government of Raja Ampat Regency

in protecting Raja Ampat's nature as a conservation area, especially in waters, which are capital/assets for sustainable tourism in Raja Ampat.

Kupang, October 10, 2024

Head of the Kupang National Marine Conservation Area

Imam Fauzi



Preface



Praise and gratitude to the Almighty God for His guidance and grace, the collaboration between the Raja Ampat Regency Government and the Conservation Area Management in Raja Ampat released the book "Tourism Ethics in Raja Ampat." This book aims to provide information and serve as a guide for tourism activities in Raja Ampat to participate in preserving ecosystems and natural resources which have been protected for a long time as conservation areas.

One of the purposes of conservation areas is to protect natural resources which are the basis of tourism and community livelihoods so that they can provide benefits to all parties, especially local communities in a sustainable or long-term manner. That's why organizing tourism activities in conservation areas must be carried out carefully by paying attention to/following the zoning rules that are permitted for tourism activities through the implementation of sustainable tourism.

The presence of this book is very helpful in providing direction on the traveling etiquette in Raja Ampat both in general and specifically in several Tourist Attractions (TA) to educate conservation area users from the tourism sector so that they can comply with conservation area regulations. In this way, the limited use of tourism in conservation areas can optimally provide benefits to local communities while minimizing negative

impacts on natural resources, especially coral reef ecosystems and marine biota.

By collaborating on writing this book between the Raja Ampat Regency Government, the Raja Ampat Area Manager, and various tourism stakeholders in Raja Ampat, it is expected that there will be a sustainable collaboration in protecting Raja Ampat. Therefore, we truly appreciate and support the Regional Government of Raja Ampat Regency in protecting the nature of Raja Ampat as a conservation area which becomes the community's dinner plate and capital/asset for sustainable tourism in Raja Ampat.

Waisai, October 10, 2024
Head of Management of Conservation Area in Raja Ampat Waters

Syafri



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Why is It Important to Protect Raja Ampat?

The waters of the Raja Ampat Islands are the heart of the world's coral reef triangle with 75% of hard coral species found here. The high biodiversity in Raja Ampat includes 5 types of turtles, 16 types of marine mammals, 553 types of coral, 699 types of mollusks, and more than 1,628 types of reef fish which makes it a marine tourism asset.

Apart from coral reefs, Raja Ampat also has an ecosystem of seagrass beds, mangrove forests, sandy beaches and rocky cliffs. Various endangered and protected species can be found in this island district, from sea turtles, walking sharks, manta rays, to canary crabs and several types of paradise birds.

Of the 258 types of bird species recorded, 10 of them are endemic to Papua, and six of the 10 species are endemic to Raja Ampat, namely: red bird of paradise (*Paradisaea rubra*), bald bird of paradise (*Diphyllodes respublica*), Waigeo maleo (*Aepypodius bruijnii*), Kofiau's ribbon kingfisher (*Tanysiptera ellioti*), Kofiau's kingfisher (*Symposiachrus julianae*), and Raja Ampat pitohui (*Pitohui cerviniventris*).

Raja Ampat also has various social and cultural tourism destinations such as Keramat Cave (Tomolol), Tengkorak Cave (Sunmalelen), Puteri Termenung Cave (Lenmakana), Tiang Masjid Cave (Langkisil), various regional dances, languages and local cultural wisdom typical of the people of various tribes that inhabit the Raja Ampat Islands.

The people of Raja Ampat depend heavily on natural biological resources for their livelihoods. Damage to natural resources will result in the loss of people's sources of livelihood. This is reflected in the philosophy of the Papuan people who interpret that the sea as "Father", the forest as "Mama" and the group of islands as "Children."

The richness of marine natural resources has made Raja Ampat a marine conservation area through the Decree of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2021, while most of the land has the status of a Nature Reserve. Raja Ampat has also been designated as a World Heritage Site through the designation of UNESCO Global Geopark status in 2023.

The Indonesian government designated Raja Ampat as one of the 10 Priority Tourism Destinations (DPP) through Presidential Regulation no. 18 of 2020 concerning the National Medium Term Development Plan for 2020-2024.

The explanation above is the reasons why Raja Ampat must be protected, and one of the efforts is to implement sustainable tourism that balances environmental, economic and socio-cultural benefits. That's why Raja Ampat needs your contribution too!



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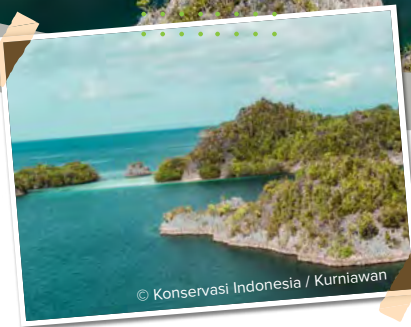
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Traveling Etiquette in Raja Ampat

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Raja Ampat has high biodiversity so it is used as a conservation area both in the waters and on land. Tourism takes advantage of the beauty of Raja Ampat which is maintained through conservation, **so travel wisely and do not damage the nature** which is the source of livelihood for the Indigenous People of Raja Ampat.



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Tourism Management in Raja Ampat

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Traveling Instructions



Must register online before visiting Raja Ampat or register offline at the Tourist Information Center (Fallaya, Waisai City)



Have Raja Ampat Marine Park fee in Regional Conservation Areas



Register online on the sea park website before visiting the National Conservation Area



Study and understand the applicable travel rules



Comply with zoning regulations in marine conservation areas (Check in bit.ly/ENmapr4)



Support the community's local economy and Raja Ampat conservation efforts



It is prohibited to carry out transactions in any form regarding all Wild Plants and Animals (WPA) which are protected under applicable laws and regulations such as, and not limited to, canary crabs, napoleon fish, manta rays, all types of sharks, birds of paradise, king parrots, various types of orchids, and others



Shooting and/or hunting activities are prohibited for any reason or purpose



Touching and/or chasing or other methods that could disturb wildlife, including coral, are prohibited



It is prohibited to throw rubbish and it is **MANDATORY** to take all rubbish brought home in any form from the tourist location back to Waisai town or Sorong town



It is prohibited to perform acts of vandalism (writing and/or crossing out and/or painting and so on) in any form or manner



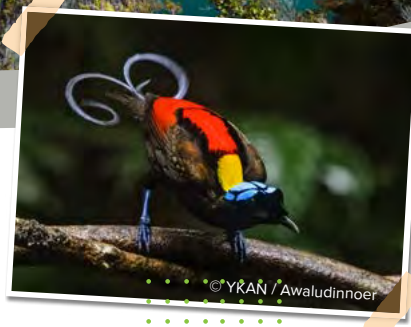
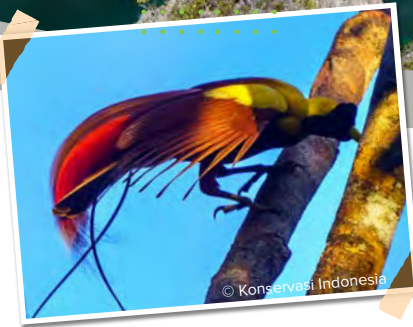
It is prohibited to uproot and/or cut and/or move, or other actions that could damage and/or change the natural conditions in Raja Ampat



Always comply with applicable laws and regulations; including local customary rules

Bird-watching Etiquette in Raja Ampat

© Konservasi Indonesia / Kumtawan



In bird-watching tourism in Raja Ampat, apart from other types of birds, there are two types of birds of paradise that tourists can see in several locations in Raja Ampat, namely the red bird of paradise (*Paradisaea rubra*) and the Wilson's bird of paradise (*Cicinnurus respublica*).

Searching for bird of paradise is quite a challenging activity. Apart from having to travel through wilderness terrain that has steep contours with dense vegetation, tourists also have to pay attention to several things that have the potential to disturb animals.



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Traveling Instructions



The maximum visitor limit is 8 visitors with 2 tour guides, especially the red bird of paradise (*Paradisaea rubra*) and Wilson's bird of paradise (*Cicinnurus respublica*)



When entering the bird watching spot area, visitors: Make no sound in any form



Only allowed to use sign language and/or body language



It is strictly forbidden to smoke and/or use cosmetics that produce fragrance



It is prohibited to use camera flash devices



It is recommended to use binoculars



Must use local guide services



It is recommended to wear clothes that are comfortable and not flashy in color



Do not walk separately from the group

Etiquette in Educational Tours for Canary Crab

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The canary crab (*Birgus Latro*) is the largest land arthropod in the world, which is actually a very advanced type of hermit crab in terms of evolution. Canary crabs are now very rare because they continue to be hunted for sale.

Canary crabs are protected in Indonesia based on Government Regulation no. 7 of 1999 concerning Conservation of Flora and Fauna Types, Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 106 of 2018 concerning Protected Plant and Animal Types.

The Fam Islands are one of the places where the community combines conservation efforts and alternative economics with edutourism attractions. The tourist locations for observing canary crabs are spread across three locations, namely: Meos Ambower, Yen Mankankan and Korwo Besar.

Please remember that canary crabs are wild animals, so their appearance cannot be guaranteed. Be patient and carry out activities according to the guide's directions.



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Traveling Instructions



You are required to report first to the FFG (Forest Farmers Group) representative before carrying out activities



Follow your guide's directions



Make sure you are in good health



The best time to observe small-medium sized canary crabs is 19.00-22.00 WIT, and large size is 23.00-04.00 WIT



The best time to observe canary crabs is when the moon is out or when the sea water is high and low at night



The maximum number allowed is 7 individuals, namely 5 visitors and 2 guides



Visitors are advised to wear *outdoor* clothing



Visitors are advised to use *outdoor* footwear



Visitors are advised to bring anti-mosquito/anti-insect spray



Visitors are advised to bring a flashlight



Don't make a fuss. Adjust your footsteps when you walk so as not to make noise



When using a flashlight, pay attention to how to use it so that the flashlight light does not disturb the canary crab, namely by first directing the light to the ground and then rising slowly before shining the light directly on the canary crab



Do not touch and/or move canary crabs



It is forbidden to bring or feed canary crabs



Do not litter, take your trash back with you

Traveling Etiquette for Exploring Waterfalls and Tropical Rainforest

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Raja Ampat consists of thousands of islands, most of which consist of tropical forest and mangrove/ mangrove ecosystems, as well as seagrass beds and coral reefs in its waters, spread over an area of around 59,820 square km (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2022). The Raja Ampat islands offer a diverse natural panorama with one of the highlights being its waterfalls and tropical forests.



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Traveling Instructions



1 Park your vehicles appropriately according to the location manager's arrangements



2 Must report to waterfall and tropical rainforest location managers



3 Make sure to use the services of a local tour guide and obey the guide's instructions



4 It is strictly forbidden to climb cliffs at the waterfall location



5 For swimming activities, it is recommended to maintain a safe distance from the point where the water falls



Traveling Instructions in Raja Ampat Conservation Region: SCUBA Diving

SCUBA Diving activities, if not carried out in the right way, not only can harm yourself but also cause damage to fragile marine ecosystems, including: habitat damage due to physical contact, use of anchors, injury to marine biota, crowding of visitors, and utilization conflicts.



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bit.ly/ENmapr4-diving

Traveling Instructions



Every travel agent, tour operator, and/or tour/diving guide is responsible for guest compliance with SOPs or regulations in carrying out utilization activities in the Raja Ampat conservation waters area



Every travel agent, tour operator and tour/diving guide is recommended to make a waiver and liability consent document, medical statement and diving insurance for the guests they bring when carrying out utilization activities in the Raja Ampat conservation waters area



Every travel agent, tour operator and tour/diving guide is required to provide information regarding conservation areas and zoning including the regulations that apply therein





FOR DIVERS: PRE-DIVING

- 1  Diving can only be carried out by divers who have been certified through competent institutions, both national and international. Divers who do not have a diving certificate may not dive, unless accompanied by an instructor with the appropriate competency and level
- 2  Make sure you are in good health and able to dive
- 3  If you haven't dived for a while, ask your dive operator to refresh
- 4  Make sure you have obtained information regarding weather, climate, water conditions including currents from your guide, and understand the diving safety procedures and emergency protocols from your dive operator
- 5  Make sure you have information regarding the dive site
- 6  Ask for information about rare and protected species and those that may be dangerous
- 7  Make sure all your diving equipment is installed properly



FOR DIVERS: DIVING

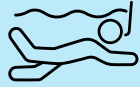
- 1  Diving must be accompanied by a companion/buddy
- 2  Stepping on, handling, and/or walking on coral reefs is strictly prohibited
- 3  Make sure you dive within the limits of your training, experience, and abilities



FOR BOAT OPERATORS AND OTHER DIVING TOURISM TRANSPORTATION

- 1  Make sure you know the diving code of conduct, the rules for dropping anchor, and using the *mooring buoy* facilities
- 2  Make sure that your boat or sea transportation has communication devices that function properly
- 3  Make sure that your boat or sea transportation has first aid kits (P3K) and safety equipment
- 4  Make sure you know information about boat traffic routes or other sea transportation around the dive site
- 5  Pay attention to the speed of boats around and at the dive site, especially when passing marine life
- 6  Must communicate for certain dive sites with the Dive Site Monitoring Post to arrange diving schedules





Traveling Instructions in Raja Ampat Conservation Region: **Snorkeling**

Snorkeling activities, if not carried out in the right way, can cause damage to fragile marine ecosystems, including but not limited to habitat damage due to physical contact, injury to marine biota, crowding of visitors, and utilization conflicts.



Scan Me

bit.ly/ENmapr4-diving

Traveling Instructions



Every travel agent, tour operator, and/or tour/diving guide is responsible for guest compliance with SOPs or regulations in carrying out utilization activities in the Raja Ampat conservation waters area



Every travel agent, tour operator and tour/diving guide is recommended to make a waiver and liability consent document, medical statement and diving insurance for the guests they bring when carrying out utilization activities in the Raja Ampat conservation waters area



Every travel agent, tour operator and tour/diving guide is required to provide information regarding conservation areas and zoning including the regulations that apply therein





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FOR TOURISTS: PRE-SNORKELING

- 1  Make sure you are able and in good health
- 2  Make sure the snorkeling equipment is comfortable for you to wear
- 3  Ask the guide/operator for help/lifebuoy if you need help
- 4  If necessary, ask the guide to provide refresher snorkeling materials
- 5  Make sure you have information regarding weather and climate as well as current conditions
- 6  Look for information regarding snorkeling sites



FOR TOURISTS: SNORKELING

- 1  Stepping on, handling, and/or walking on coral reefs is strictly prohibited
- 2  It is recommended that you carry out snorkeling activities with a companion or within the supervision radius of the operator/guide
- 3  Do snorkeling activities within the limits of your experience and abilities



FOR BOAT OPERATORS AND OTHER SNORKELING TOURISM TRANSPORTATION

- 1  Make sure you know the snorkeling code of conduct, the rules for dropping anchor, and using the *mooring buoy* facilities
- 2  Make sure that your boat or sea transportation has communication devices that function properly
- 3  Make sure that your boat or sea transportation has first aid kits (P3K) and safety equipment
- 4  Make sure you know information about boat traffic routes or other sea transportation around the dive site
- 5  Pay attention to the speed of boats around and at the snorkeling location, especially when passing marine life
- 6  Must communicate for certain snorkeling locations with the Dive Site Monitoring Post to arrange diving schedules



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Traveling Instructions in Raja Ampat Conservation Region: **Interacting with Manta Rays for SCUBA Divers**

Manta rays are one of the largest ray species in the world. The body width, from one fin tip to the other, can reach 6 to 8 meters. Manta rays are also considered more intelligent than other types of rays because they have a larger brain size.

At certain times manta rays will swim up to the surface of the sea and open their mouths wide to eat plankton. Apart from that, sometimes manta rays also swim on the seabed, gathering in one of the *bumis* (coral formations that resemble small hills). The behavior of manta rays that is no less unique is that when they clean themselves, they will stay with small fish that clean their bodies for 10 to 30 minutes.

Interacting with manta rays while diving needs to be done by following all the rules that have been set to maintain and protect the existence of manta rays.



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bit.ly/ENmapr4-diving



Traveling Instructions



1
If manta rays approach, remain calm



2
Do not use a camera *flash* in front of manta rays



3
Do not use any type of rope in the water that could interfere with the movement of manta rays except for using hooks at dive sites with strong current conditions



4
Do not touch manta rays



5
Try to stay as close to the seabed as possible



6
Do not disturb the manta ray's movement path



7
Do not chase manta rays



Traveling Instructions in Raja Ampat Conservation Region: Interacting with Manta Rays for *Snorkelers*

Manta rays are one of the largest ray species in the world. The body width, from one fin tip to the other, can reach 6 to 8 meters. Manta rays are also considered more intelligent than other types of rays because they have a larger brain size.

At certain times manta rays will swim up to the surface of the sea and open their mouths wide to eat plankton. Apart from that, sometimes they also swim on the seabed, gathering in one of the *bumis* (coral formations that resemble small hills). The behavior of manta rays that is no less unique is when cleaning themselves, when they stay with small fish that clean their bodies for 10 to 30 minutes.

Interacting with manta rays while snorkeling needs to be done by following all the rules that have been set in order to maintain and protect the existence of manta rays.



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Traveling Instructions



1 Enter the water calmly from a distance of at least 10 meters from the manta ray.



2 Don't chase manta rays



3 Don't block the manta ray's movement path



4 Keep as close as possible a radius of 3 meters from manta rays



5 If manta rays approach, remain calm



6 Do not touch manta rays



7 Freediving above the cleaning station is prohibited



8 Be a good photographer by not using camera flash

Traveling Etiquette / Utilization in Manta Sandy

© Konservasi Indonesia / Nikka Gunadharna



Manta Sandy is one of the important habitats, namely the *cleaning station* area, so it is included in the use of important coral manta ray habitat in Raja Ampat. The presence of Manta Rays in Manta Sandy makes this location one of the popular water tourism locations. To protect this important habitat and the coral manta ray biota in Manta Sandy, tourism activities are regulated by area managers to maintain comfort and safety for coral manta rays and tourists.



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Traveling Instructions



Maximum of 20 SCUBA divers



A maximum of 4 speedboats can dock at the *mooring buoy* and monitoring post



Maximum speed on the channel to the post is 5 knots



Maximum speed of 3 knots at a radius of 30 m from the manta zone



Do not throw anchor

Tourism Management Utilization at Manta Sandy

Standard Operational Procedure in Manta Sandy



SPEEDBOAT

- 1 Reserve via the WhatsApp Group "Booking Manta Sandy" at least three days before arrival
- 2 The speedboat uses the route determined by the Officer to the Manta Sandy Post with a maximum speed of 5 knots
- 3 When you arrive, you must report and dock at the Manta Sandy Post
- 4 Must show the Environmental Services Maintenance Fare (ESMF)
- 5 Must receive a briefing from the Officer
- 6 The speedboat goes to dropping point A or B with a maximum speed of 3 knots and ties up at the *mooring buoy* provided by turning off the ship's engine while waiting for the divers to move
- 7 After completing the dive, the speedboat picks up passengers at dropping point A or B and returns to the Manta Sandy Post to provide information to officers regarding the number of manta rays encountered and take back the ESMF card
- 8 Exit the Manta Sandy area using the route determined by the Officer



DIVERS

Obey the diving rules that apply in general and obey the diving rules at Manta Sandy as follows:

- 1 SCUBA diver level must be at least advanced (*Advanced Diver*) or at least have completed a minimum of 30 dives
- 2 Maximum number of SCUBA divers is 20 people
- 3 Every SCUBA diver is prohibited from using and carrying gloves, sticks, spear guns and knives
- 4 Every camera must use a *flash* protector
- 5 Every diver is prohibited from actively interacting with mantas such as chasing, touching, and blocking manta passage areas
- 6 Every diver must be in a predetermined position (stone marking the *cleaning station* boundary)

Link to the SOP for Manta Interaction in Raja Ampat
» bit.ly/SOPMantaR4

Traveling Etiquette in Lenmakana Jellyfish Lake, South Misool

© YKAN / Awaludinnoer

Lenmakana is a saltwater lake which is the habitat of stingless jellyfish; This is due to the absence of predators. The lives of these jellyfish are very fragile, so touching foreign objects (human hands and/or frog legs/fins) and/or using cosmetic products (such as sunscreen) can threaten their lives.

The location of Lake Lenmakana is quite remote and requires *trekking* through relatively steep and steep karst hills. The best time to visit Lake Lenmakana is October to February.

With a climbing route that is 80 meters long (39 meters climbing to a height of 25 MDPL, and 41 meters descending), and a relatively narrow trail width, visitors are expected to minimize the possibility of vegetation damage.



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Tourism Management at Jellyfish Lake Lenmakana, South Misool



GENERAL RULES OF LENMAKANA JELLYFISH LAKE

- 1 For smokers, please ensure that cigarette butts are disposed of in the proper place and that your lighter is extinguished
- 2 Make sure your body is fit. When climbing the hill to Jellyfish Lake, the path is very difficult, require special preparation and caution



DURING HIKING LENMAKANA HILL

- 1 Use the available rest area if needed to rest
- 2 Do not leave anything in the Jellyfish Lake tourist area
- 3 Do not take anything in the Jellyfish Lake tourist area
- 4 Creating new climbing routes is prohibited



BEFORE HIKING LENMAKANA HILL

- 1 You must meet the officer at the Tourist Area Management Post
- 2 Ask for permission and also a tour guide who will guide you on the climb
- 3 The maximum limit for each visit session is 12 people guided by 3 local guides
- 4 Prepare appropriate/comfortable shoes or sandals, and it is also recommended to use gloves for climbing sharp rocky terrain



SNORKELING IN JELLYFISH LAKE

- 1 It is strictly forbidden to use sunscreen (*suncream* and/or *sunblock*)
- 2 Fishing or cultivation activities are prohibited at the jellyfish lake location
- 3 Do not touch jellyfish while swimming/*snorkeling*
- 4 Sterilize your body and *snorkeling* equipment with fresh water or sea water
- 5 Only use a mask and *snorke*l without the fins
- 6 Enter the water slowly to minimize splashes and waves
- 7 Swim slowly in a horizontal position
- 8 It is strictly forbidden to damage the boundaries of Jellyfish Lake
- 9 Vertical diving and/or swimming is prohibited
- 10 Throwing stones and/or other foreign objects into Jellyfish Lake is strictly prohibited

Traveling Etiquette in Pyainemo Region

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Pyainemo is an archipelagic area located in the Fam Islands, not too far from the Dampier Strait, consisting of a group of small islands that resemble the Wayag archipelago so it is often referred to as a miniature of Wayag or “Little Wayag.”

The extraordinary beauty of Pyainemo Peak makes it one of the main tourist destinations in Raja Ampat, with the climbing route to the peak having been made of wood.



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Altitude:
59 MDPL



Distance to Peak
122,4 m



Number of Stairs:
320



Stair Elevation:
+/- 35 derajat



Recommended Visit Time:
09.00 WIT – 17.00 WIT

Traveling Instructions



Must report at the post to pay the speedboat/tour ship entry fee, collect tourist data and get travel directions



Smoking is only permitted in the rest area and you must take the cigarette butts home after you finish smoking



You must take your rubbish back to Waisai and/or Sorong city



Must comply with all existing regulations in the Pyainemo tourist area and follow the directions of the local guide

Pyainemo Geosite Group



Zeth Sauyai



+62-852-0507-6444

Traveling Etiquette in Pyainemo Peak



Pyainemo Peak is a place where we can enjoy the beauty of the group of islands in the Fam Islands and its surroundings - if the weather is favorable, a viewing balcony is provided for visitors. However, for the sake of safety and comfort, tourists must comply with the rules that have been set as follows



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Maximum capacity of 10 visitors in peak area 1, and maximum capacity of 10 visitors in peak area 2



The time limit allowed at the top of Pyainemo is 30 minutes. You have to think about other visitors waiting

Traveling Instructions



It is prohibited to climb/sit/stand on the fence guarding the Pyainemo peak area



It is forbidden to leave the fence guarding the Pyainemo peak area



Jumping is prohibited while at the top of Pyainemo



Follow all the rules your local guide tells you



When taking pictures, it is prohibited to climb and/or climb chairs and/or trees



You must take your rubbish back to Waisai and/or Sorong



Traveling Etiquette in Wayag

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Karst hill climbing tourism in Raja Ampat Regency is a popular tourist attraction after SCUBA Diving and snorkeling. Wayag is one of the Tourist Attractions (TA) with very natural trekking routes.

In general, the sustainability of the biological natural resources of karst hills will be maintained if tourist behavior is always monitored by TA management that is disciplined and understood jointly by managers, tourists and other stakeholders.



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Altitude:
105 DPL



Distance to Peak:
129,6m



Recommended Visit Time:
07.00 WIT – 16.00 WIT

Tourism Management at Wayag

- Hotline BKKPN Kupang Raja Ampat Workforce—
National Conservation Area Manager
- +62-813-2277-4677
- bkkpn_kupang@kkp.go.id
- seapark.kpp.go.id
- Fikri
(Dinas Pariwisata Kab. Raja Ampat)
- +62-821-9816-3492
- dispar.rajaampat@gmail.com
- sipari-rajaampat.id

A. KARST HILL CLIMBING TOURISM

- Make sure you are in good health
- Must have a ticket to enter areas and activities in National Conservation Areas issued by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, as well as a spot ticket issued by the Raja Ampat Tourism Office
- Must report to officers at the Wayag post before and after going to the peak and lagoon of Wayag
- It is mandatory to use a local guide while climbing
- The best time to climb is when the weather is clear, not raining or stormy
- Pay attention and follow the guide's directions
- The maximum limit of visitors at the top of the karst hill is 12 people (10 visitors and 2 guides)
- Must bring a drinking bottle (tumbler)
- You must take your rubbish back, be it cigarette butts, drinking water bottles, etc. to Waisai and/or Sorong

B. TOURISM IN WAYAG LAGOON

- The maximum size limit for ships/speedboats is 30 GT (*Grosse Tonnage*)
- The maximum speed limit for all sea transportation is 2 knots
- Use *mooring buoy* facilities, if not available then drop anchor at the designated point
- It is strictly forbidden to use jet skis and other marine tourist attractions that use engines (such as *banana boats*) in the Wayag Lagoon
- Fishing and/or *spearfishing* activities are strictly prohibited
- Fish feeding activities in the waters around the Wayag Information Center are limited to permits and supervision from officers

References

Keputusan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan Republik Indonesia Nomor/13/KEPMEN-KP/2021 tentang *Kawasan Konservasi di Perairan Kepulauan Raja Ampat di Provinsi Papua Barat*

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Nikijuluw Victor P. H., Renoldy L. Papilaya dkk. (2021) *Edisi II Daya Dukung Pariwisata Berkelanjutan Raja Ampat - Prinsip Dasar Pembangunan Wisata Bahari di Papua Barat*. Jakarta : Conservation Internasional

Rencana Pengelolaan dan Zonasi (RPZ) Kawasan Konservasi Perairan Kepulauan Raja Ampat tahun 2019 -2038

Balai Besar Konservasi Sumberdaya Alam (BBKSDA) Papua Barat



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**Community prospers,
when nature is protected and
tourism is wisely managed**

