



20 Facts About the Indonesian Rainforest

Fact Cards



Size and Location:

The Indonesian Rainforest is one of the largest tropical rainforests in the world, covering around 1.3 million square kilometers.

Biodiversity:

It is one of the most biodiverse regions on Earth, home to thousands of species of plants, animals, and microorganisms.

Endemic Species:

Many species found in the Indonesian Rainforest are endemic, meaning they are found nowhere else on the planet.



Orangutans:

The rainforest is famous for its orangutan populations, primarily in Borneo and Sumatra.

Tigers:



The critically endangered Sumatran tiger is native to the Indonesian Rainforest.



Rainfall:

The region receives heavy rainfall, averaging between 2,000 and 4,000 millimeters annually.

Climate Change:



Deforestation and forest fires in Indonesia contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, exacerbating climate change.

Palm Oil:



Indonesia is the world's largest producer of palm oil, and its cultivation is a major driver of rainforest destruction.



Indigenous Communities:

Numerous indigenous communities depend on the rainforest for their livelihoods, culture, and traditions.

Biodiversity Hotspot:

The region is part of the Sundaland biodiversity hotspot, one of the Earth's richest areas of biodiversity.



National Parks:

Indonesia has established many national parks, like Gunung Leuser, Bromo Tengger Semeru, and Tanjung Puting, to protect its rainforests.





Timber:

Indonesia is a major exporter of timber, much of it harvested from its rainforests, both legally and illegally.



Medicinal Plants:

The rainforest is a source of numerous medicinal plants used in traditional and modern medicine.



Ecotourism:

Ecotourism is growing in Indonesia, with people visiting to see the unique wildlife and natural beauty of the rainforests.

Conservation Efforts:



Various international and local organizations are working to protect and conserve the Indonesian Rainforest through sustainable practices and reforestation

Flora Diversity:



It hosts over 25,000 species of flowering plants, including the world's largest flower, the *Rafflesia arnoldii*.



Mangroves:

Indonesia has the largest area of mangrove forests in the world, crucial for coastal protection and biodiversity.

Peatlands:



Significant portions of the forest are peatlands, which store vast amounts of carbon and are important for climate regulation.

Deforestation:



The Indonesian Rainforest faces significant threats from deforestation due to logging, palm oil plantations, and agricultural expansion.

Coral Reefs:



The Coral Triangle, an area with the highest diversity of marine life, overlaps with Indonesia's rainforests, showing the interconnectedness of ecosystems.

