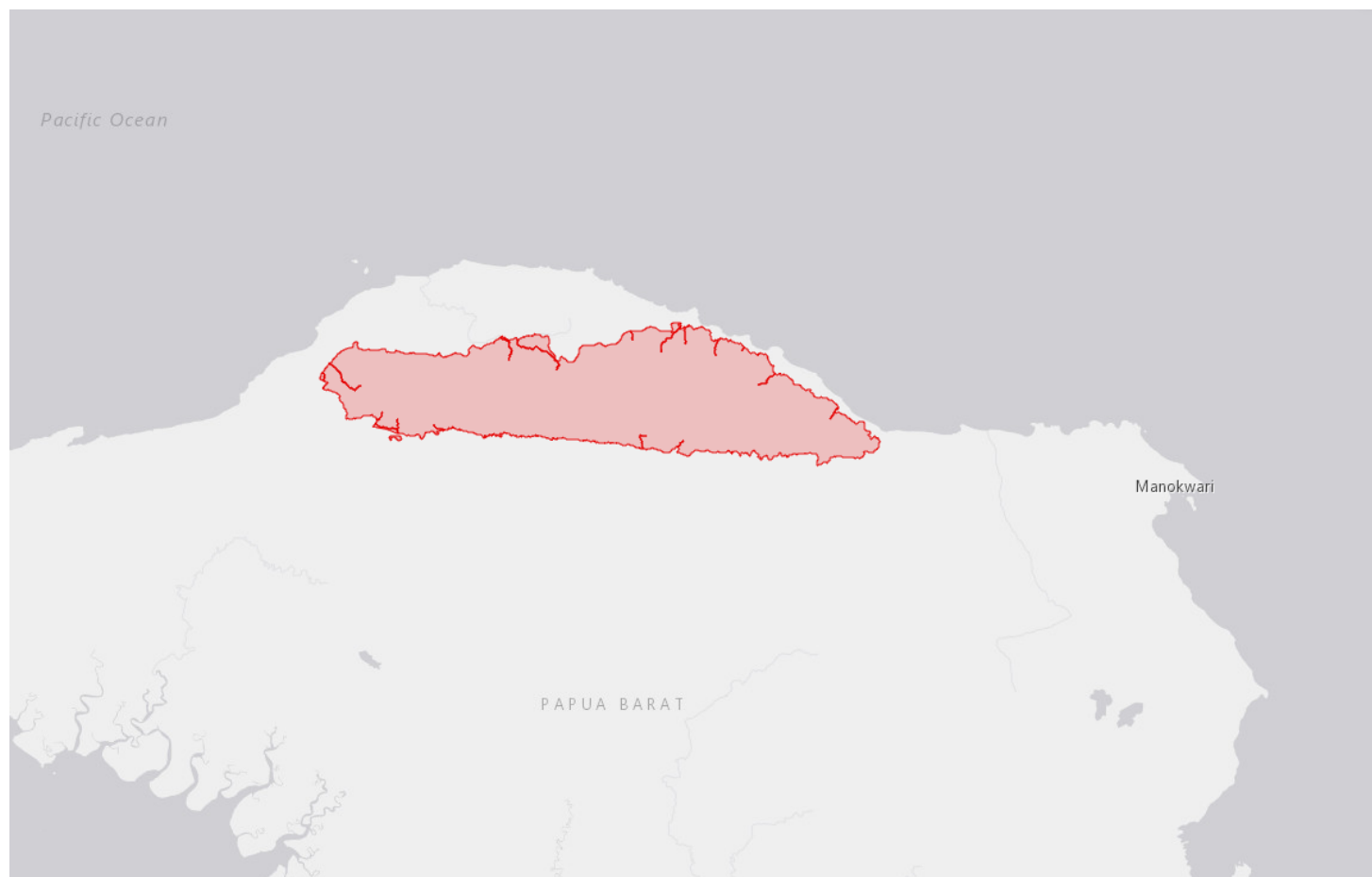


Tambrau Utara

NGUTIPA014



Country: **New Guinea**

Administrative region: **Papua (Province)**

Central co-ordinates: **-0.72928 N, 133.03329 E**

Qualifying IPA criteria

A(i)

IPA assessment rationale

Nine species are single site endemics to Mount Nettoti in the North Tambrau range: *Calamus kebariensis* (LC), *Agalmyla dentatisepala*, *Agalmyla wekariensis*, *Kania nettotensis*, *Falcatifolium sleumeri* (NT), *Grenacheria royenii*, *Leichhardtia kebarensis* (DD), *Vaccinium xerampelinum* and *Acronychia similis*.

There are also several other records of Bird's Head endemic plants from this area, some of which are assessed as threatened, for example *Hydnophytum kebarensis* (from North Tambrau and Ayawasi), and *Tetractomia kostermansii* (EN).

Site description

Tambrau Utara comprises a large part of the Tambrau Regency in the administrative area of Southwest Papua Province. The area, which is already allocated as a Nature Reserve (Cagar Alam Pegunungan Tambrau Utara), lies to the north of the Trans Papua Highway, which runs approximately east to west in between the mountain ranges of Tambrau Utara and Tambrau Selatan. This site adjoins the Kebar Selatan TIPA on its southern boundary.

Botanical significance

The Tambrau Utara region is mountainous, with the lowest elevation at around 100m, and the majority of the area between 500 and 2200m. The vegetation comprises mainly lower- to mid-montane forest, which is relatively undisturbed and lacking any major urban developments although small scale settlements are present throughout. Many plant species endemic (or subendemic) to the Bird's Head are known to occur in Tambrau Utara. Of these, seven have a threatened status according to IUCN Criteria: one is CR, four have a status of EN, and two are VU. Additionally, eight

species of Bird's Head endemics with a conservation status of Near Threatened (NT) are known to occur in Tamberau Utara.

Date of first assessment:
3rd Nov 2025

Habitat and geology

The majority of this area comprises montane forest, but the range of elevations present mean that there are diverse types of forest present, from lower montane forest with *Lithocarpus* and *Elaeocarpus*, to mossy montane forests with numerous epiphytes, and high elevation dwarf forests. The vegetation of the Tamberau Utara area is classified as Vogelkop montane rainforest in the WWF Ecoregions scheme.

Conservation issues

Although the whole area is designated as a Nature Reserve, which affords some protection, it is still impacted by the resident human population. Small-scale forest clearance in proximity to human settlements is widespread, and subsistence hunting impacts local populations of birds and mammals.

The percentage of forest cover in the Tamberau Lifescape region as a whole has decreased from 95% in 1994 to 89% in 2019 (Tetuka et al. 2020). Whilst the forest cover remains high, the rate of decrease has accelerated since 2010 (Tetuka et al. 2020), and this trend should be monitored.

The forests of Tamberau are indicated to be part of a government initiative to return to a model of community-based forest management in some areas (Fatem 2019). This is seen as a potential way to sustainably manage forest resources. However, social forestry can be complex to implement and maintain, and may if improperly done represent a threat to the conservation of the forests (Parsch et al. 2022).

Furthermore, although Tanah Papua has the largest area of forest resources in Indonesia, research on and about the region is severely lacking (Fatem 2019). A significant risk to the forest of Tamberau Utara is a lack of baseline data concerning which species occur there and their distributions. This applies to all groups of organisms including plants, birds, invertebrates, fish and mammals.

The entire area of Tamberau Utara falls within the designated 'Crown Jewel of Tanah Papua' initiative area, which is expected to confer some level of protection from future deforestation.

Site assessor(s)

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Jimmy Wanma, State University of Papua

Charlie D. Heatubun, The Provincial Government of West Papua and Universitas Papua

IPA criterion A species

SPECIES	QUALIFYING SUB-CRITERION	≥ 1% OF GLOBAL POPULATION	≥ 5% OF NATIONAL POPULATION	1 OF 5 BEST SITES NATIONALLY	ENTIRE GLOBAL POPULATION	SOCIO-ECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT	ABUNDANCE AT SITE
<i>Calamus kebariensis</i> <i>Maturb., J.Dransf. & W.J.Baker</i>	A(iii)	✓	✓	—	✓	—	Unknown
<i>Agalmyla dentatisejala</i> <i>Hilliard & B.L.Burt</i>	A(iii)	✓	✓	—	✓	—	Unknown
<i>Agalmyla wekariensis</i> <i>Hilliard & B.L.Burt</i>	A(iii)	✓	✓	—	✓	—	Unknown
<i>Falcatifolium sleumeri</i> <i>de Laub. & Silba</i>	A(iii)	✓	✓	—	✓	—	Unknown
<i>Leichhardtia kebarensis</i> <i>(P.I.Forst.) P.I.Forst.</i>	A(iii)	✓	✓	—	✓	—	Unknown
<i>Vaccinium xerampelinum</i> <i>Sleumer</i>	A(iii)	✓	✓	—	✓	—	Unknown
<i>Acronychia similaris</i> <i>T.G.Hartley</i>	A(iii)	✓	✓	—	✓	—	Unknown

IPA criterion C qualifying habitats

HABITAT	QUALIFYING SUB-CRITERION	≥ 5% OF NATIONAL RESOURCE	≥ 10% OF NATIONAL RESOURCE	1 OF 5 BEST SITES NATIONALLY	AREAL COVERAGE AT SITE
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General site habitats

GENERAL SITE HABITAT	PERCENT COVERAGE	IMPORTANCE
Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Montane Forest	—	Major

Land use types

LAND USE TYPE	PERCENT COVERAGE	IMPORTANCE
Nature conservation	—	Major

Threats

THREAT	SEVERITY	TIMING
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Protected areas

PROTECTED AREA NAME	PROTECTED AREA TYPE	RELATIONSHIP WITH IPA	AREAL OVERLAP
Cagar Alam Pegunungan Tamberau Utara	National Nature Reserve	protected/conservation area overlaps with IPA	—

Conservation designation

DESIGNATION NAME	PROTECTED AREA	RELATIONSHIP WITH IPA	AREAL OVERLAP
Tamrau Utara	Key Biodiversity Area	protected/conservation area overlaps with IPA	—