

Teminabuan

Country: New Guinea

Administrative region: Papua (Province) Central co-ordinates: -1.44281 N, 132.02200 E

Qualifying IPA criteria

A(iii)

IPA assessment rationale

Two plant species endemic to the Teminabuan TIPA. The palm Areca mandacanii and ginger Alpinia porphyrea.

Site description

The varied topography and geology of the area means that there are a range of habitat types present from mangroves and swamp forests to limestone karst and sandstone ridge forest. Rivers flow from ridges to the sea ensuring the area also supports a riverine flora. This TIPA encompasses the small town of Teminabuan with a population size of 19,491 at the 2020 census. This is the administrative capital of South Sorong regency. This area includes the Nature Recreation Park of Beriat that has protected status and is monitored by BKSDA, the government conservation agency. The protected area covers little swamp forest habitat and no mangroves.

Botanical significance

Two plant species are endemic to the Teminabuan TIPA: Areca mandacanii (Arecaceae) and Alpinia porphyrea (Zingiberaceae). The site has an endemic weevil Pachyrhychus faisali (Bollino 2023), two freshwater crayfish Cherax woworae (Pakota et al. 2023) and Cherax pulcher (Widyasari et al. 2021) and the rainbowfish Melanotaenia sembrae (10.26028/cybium/2015-392-003). Also, likely (and confirmed to be) home to populations of species first described around Sorong, these Sorong populations highly threatened by city expansion, oil palm, logging etc.

Habitat and geology

Mangroves, swamp, limestone karst and sandstone ridge forest. Mainly two ecoregions; Southern New Guinea lowland swamp forest and New Guinea mangroves but borders Vogelkop-Aru lowland rainforest.

Underlying geology marl, siltstone, limestone and grewacke to

marine sedimentary further inland (https://portal.onegeology.org/OnegeologyGlobal/).

Conservation issues

Oil palm plantations have been established to the east and west, and forest loss due to logging is visible along roads (Global Forest Watch 2024).

The Southern New Guinea swamp forest ecoregion is predicted to lose species due to climate change irrespective of increased deforestation (Cámara-Leret et al. 2019).

Site assessor(s)

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IPA criterion A species

		PULATION NA	ATIONAL		POPULATION	SOCIO- ECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT	ABUNDANCE AT SITE
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IPA criterion C qualifying habitats

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

General site habitats

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

Land use types

LAND USE TYPE	PERCENT COVERAGE	IMPORTANCE

Threats

THREAT SEVERITY TIMING

Bibliography

Cámara-Leret, R., Raes, N., Roehrdanz, P., De Fretes, Y., Heatubun, C.D., Roeble, L., Schuiteman, A., Van Welzen, P.C & Hannah, L. 2019. **Climate Change Threatens New Guinea's Biocultural Heritage..** Science Advances, Vol 5

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Pakota, J., Akmal, S.G., Blaha, M. and Kouba, A. 2023. Cherax woworae, a new freshwater crayfish (Decapoda: Parastacidae) from Southwest Papua Province, Indonesia. Zootaxa, Vol 5325, page(s) 582-592

Widyasari, F., Sayuti, M. and Salampessy, R.B.S. 2021. Production, distribution and conservation analysis of Cherax crayfish endemic

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