



Geopark
Meratus



Indonesian
Geoparks
Network

GUIDE BOOK

To Explore

Meratus Geopark

The Soul of Borneo



MERATUS GEOPARK MANAGEMENT BOARD

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Geopark Meratus

The Soul of Borneo



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GEOPARK

What is a Geopark...?



Geopark merupakan kawasan yang memiliki unsur-unsur geologi dimana masyarakat setempat diajak berperan serta untuk melindungi dan meningkatkan fungsi warisan alam, termasuk nilai arkeologi, ekologi dan budaya yang ada didalamnya (UNESCO 2004)

Geopark merupakan sebuah wilayah geografi tunggal atau gabungan, yang memiliki Situs Geologi dan Bentangalam yang bernilai, terkait aspek: Warisan Geologi (Geoheritage), Keragaman Geologi (Geodiversity), Keragaman Hayati (Biodiversity) dan Keragaman Budaya (Cultural Diversity).

Serta dikelola untuk keperluan konservasi, edukasi dan pembangunan perekonomian masyarakat secara berkelanjutan dengan keterlibatan aktif dari masyarakat dan Pemerintah Daerah, sehingga dapat digunakan untuk menumbuhkan pemahaman dan kepedulian masyarakat terhadap bumi dan lingkungan sekitarnya.

Geopark is an area that has Geological Elements where the local community participates in protecting and enhancing the functions of the natural heritage, including the archaeological, ecological, and cultural values inside (UNESCO 2004).

Geopark is a single or combined geographic area, which has a valuable Geological Site and Landscape, related to the aspects of: Geological Heritage (Geoheritage), Geological Diversity, Biodiversity and Cultural Diversity.

It is also managed for the purposes of conservation, education and sustainable community economic development with the active involvement of the community and local government, so that it can be used to foster public understanding and concern for the earth and the surrounding environment.

GEOPARK GLOBAL UNESCO

UNESCO Global Geopark

Diinisiasi pada tahun 2001-2004, konsep Geopark yang menjadi model untuk membangun kawasan secara berkelanjutan adalah untuk memastikan bahwa sumberdaya bumi yang ada tetap lestari, sementara hidup dan kehidupan masyarakat setempat yang tinggal di dalam kawasan terus berlanjut. Sejak September 2015 Geopark menjadi bagian dari UNESCO dan hingga saat ini (April 2024) ada 213 Geopark Global UNESCO yang tersebar di 48 negara.

Pada tahun 2023 Indonesia sendiri telah mempunyai 10 Geopark Global UNESCO yaitu Batur UGGp (Bali), Gunung Sewu UGGp (Jawa Tengah, Yogyakarta, Jawa Timur), Rinjani-Lombok UGGp (Lombok NTT), Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu UGGp (Jawa Barat), Caldera-Toba UGGp (Sumatera Utara), Belitong UGGp (Pulau Belitong), Merangin-Jambi UGGp (Jambi), Ijen UGGp (Jawa Timur), Raja Ampat UGGp (Papua Barat), dan Maros-Pangkep UGGp (Sulawesi Selatan). Dimana pada tahun 2024 ini ada 2 Geopark Nasional yang saat ini tengah dinilai sebagai aspirung UNESCO Global Geopark, yaitu Meratus aspirung UGGp dan Kebumen aUGGp, serta 2 Geopark Global UNESCO yang akan direvalidasi yaitu Belitong UGGp dan Batur UGGp.



unesco

Global Geopark

Initiated in 2001-2004, the Geopark concept which becomes a model for developing the area in a sustainable manner is to ensure that the existing earth resources are preserved, while the lives and livelihoods of local people living in the area continue. Since September 2015 Geoparks have become part of UNESCO and to date (April 2024) there are 213 UNESCO Global Geoparks spread across 48 countries.

In 2023, Indonesia itself will have 10 UNESCO Global Geoparks, namely Batur UGGp (Bali), Gunung Sewu UGGp (Central Java, Yogyakarta, East Java), Rinjani-Lombok UGGp (Lombok NTT), Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu UGGp (West Java), Caldera-Toba UGGp (North Sumatra), Belitong UGGp (Belitung Island), Merangin-Jambi UGGp (Jambi), Ijen UGGp (East Java), Raja Ampat UGGp (West Papua), and Maros-Pangkep UGGp (South Sulawesi). Where in In 2024, there are 2 National Geoparks which are currently being assessed as aspiring UNESCO Global Geoparks, namely Meratus aspirung UGGp and Kebumen aUGGp, as well as 2 UNESCO Global Geoparks which will be revalidated, namely Belitong UGGp and Batur UGGp.

INFORMASI UMUM

General Information

Geopark Meratus adalah sebuah kawasan yang menggambarkan keanekaragaman kejadian bumi yang terdiri atas keragaman geologi, hayati, dan budaya. Perpaduan tersebut dapat juga dilihat dari keragaman hayati seperti anggrek meratus yang sangat mempesona serta bentang alam hutan hujan tropis khas Pegunungan Meratus, serta keragaman budaya yang dimiliki, dimana perpaduan serasi yang menciptakan hubungan harmonis antara Suku Banjar dan Suku Dayak Meratus memberikan warna tersendiri yang sangat unik.

Kawasan Geopark Meratus tidak terlepas dari proses pembentukan batuan seri ofiolit, sebagai batuan dasar kawasan ini yang sejak Paleogen telah terletak disebuah wilayah yang jauh dari tepi-tepi konvergensi lempeng. Pegunungan Meratus tersusun oleh Kelompok Batuan Ultramafik, Malihan, Melange dan terobosan yang berumur 197.8 + 8.1 jtl. atau pada Jura Awal (Coggon *et al.*, 2011).

Keragaman Geopark Meratus tergambar dan terwakili oleh kehadiran 54 situs yang tersebar di 6 wilayah, yaitu Kota Banjarbaru, Kota Banjarmasin, Kabupaten Barito Kuala, Kabupaten Banjar, Kabupaten Tapin, dan Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Selatan, dengan luas wilayah sekitar 3.645 km².

Meratus Geopark is an area that depicts the diversity of earth's events consisting of geological diversity, biological diversity and cultural diversity. This combination can also be seen from biological diversity such as the very enchanting Meratus orchid and the tropical rainforest landscape typical of the Meratus Mountains, as well as the cultural diversity, where the harmonious combination creates a harmonious relationship between the Banjar Tribe and the Meratus Dayak Tribe, giving it its own very unique color.

*The Meratus Geopark area is inseparable from the process of formation of ophiolite series rocks, as the base rock of this area has been located since the Paleogene in an area far from the edges of plate convergence. The Meratus Mountains are composed of Ultramafic, Metamorphic, Melange and breakthrough rock groups that are 197.8 + 8.1 Ma. or in the Lower Jurassic (Coggon *et al.*, 2011).*

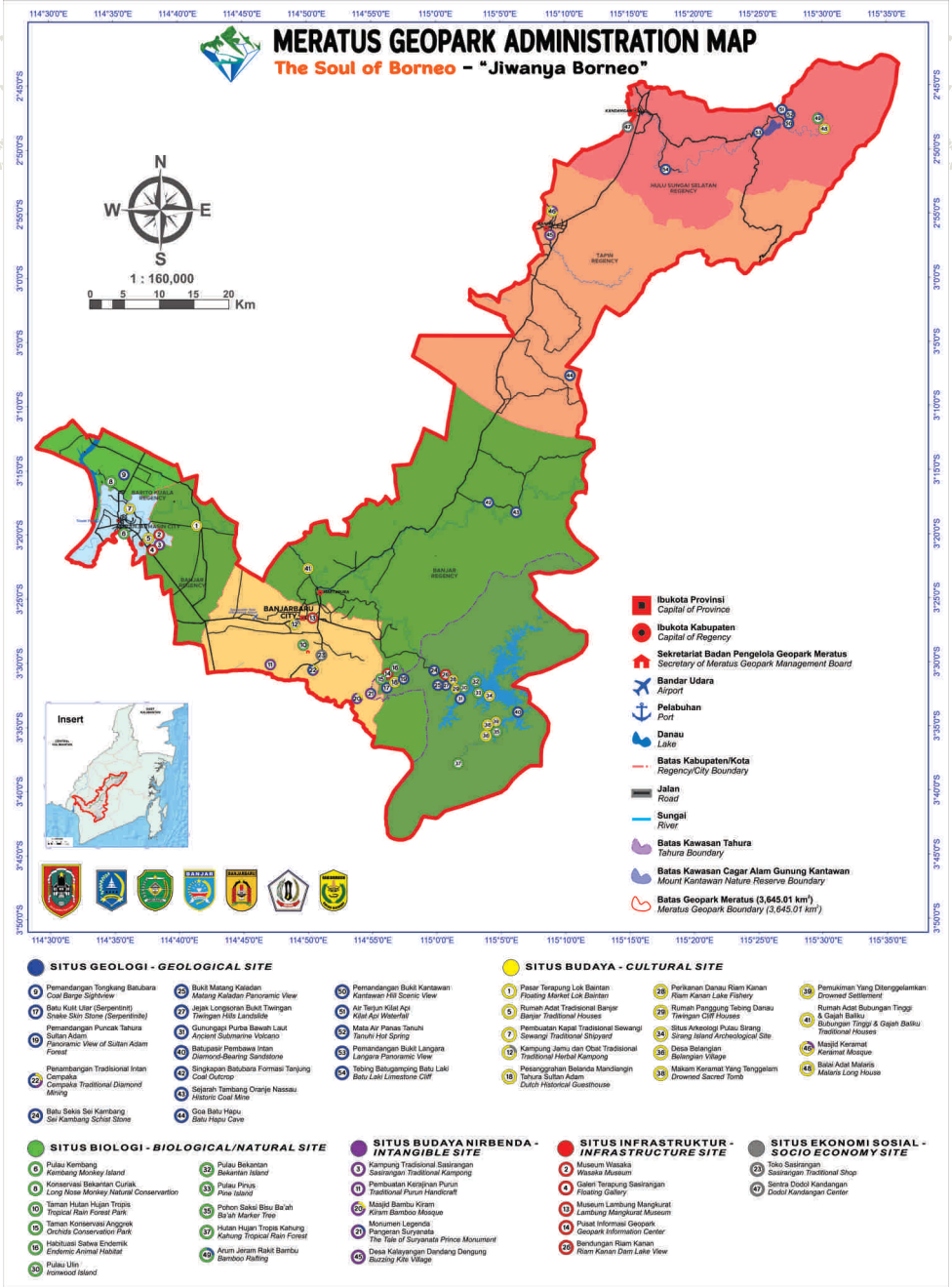
The diversity of the Meratus Geopark is illustrated and represented by the presence of 54 sites spread across 6 regions, namely Banjarbaru City, Banjarmasin City, Barito Kuala Regency, Banjar Regency, Tapin Regency, and Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency, with an area of around 3,645 km².

LOKASI GEOPARK MERATUS

Location of Meratus Geopark

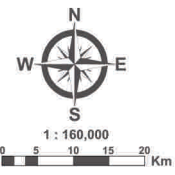
Geopark Meratus terletak di Provinsi Kalimantan Selatan, Indonesia, dengan luas sekitar 3.645 km². Secara topografis, geopark ini terbentang dari dataran rendah hingga dataran tinggi, dengan puncak tertinggi mencapai ~1.900 meter di atas permukaan laut. Bentang alamnya juga banyak mengandung lembah, air terjun, sungai, danau, dan bentang alam karst. Dengan iklim tropikal, wilayah ini mengalami musim kemarau dan hujan, serta rentan terhadap angin puting beliung, kebakaran, tanah longsor, dan banjir. Kawasan Geopark Meratus terdiri enam kota/kabupaten (Kota Banjarbaru, Kota Banjarmasin, Kabupaten Barito Kuala, Kabupaten Banjar, Kabupaten Tapin, dan Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Selatan), dengan jumlah penduduk kurang lebih 1,76 juta jiwa; sekitar 74% penduduknya merupakan suku Banjar dan sebagian kecil lagi suku Dayak. Wilayah ini memiliki potensi sumber daya alam yang signifikan, khususnya energi (minyak bumi dan batu bara), logam (bijih besi dan emas), dan industri (berlian, kromit, marmer, dll.) Akses ke wilayah ini disediakan oleh beberapa bandara domestik/internasional, jaringan jalan raya, dan jalur sungai/feri.

The Meratus Geopark is located entirely within the South Kalimantan Province of Indonesia, covering approximately 3,645 km². Topographically, the geopark spans from lowlands to highlands, with the highest summit reaching ~1,900 meters above sea level. The landscape also contains many valleys, waterfalls, rivers, lakes, and karst landforms. With a tropical climate, the area experiences dry and rainy seasons, and is vulnerable to tornadoes, fires, landslides, and floods. The Meratus Geopark area contains six cities/regencies (Banjarbaru City, Banjarmasin City, Barito Kuala Regency, Banjar Regency, Tapin Regency, and Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency), with a total population of approximately 1.76 million people; approximately 74% of the population belong to the Banjar tribe and a lesser amount to the Dayak tribe. The region has significant natural resource potential, particularly for energy (petroleum and coal), metals (iron ore and gold), and industry (diamonds, chromite, marble, etc.) Access to the region is provided by several Domestic/international airports, road networks, and waterways/ferries.



MERATUS GEOPARK ADMINISTRATION MAP

The Soul of Borneo – "Jiwanya Borneo"



- Ibukota Provinsi
Capital of Province
- Ibukota Kabupaten
Capital of Regency
- Sekretariat Badan Pengelola Geopark Meratus
Secretary of Meratus Geopark Management Board
- ✈ Bandar Udara
Airport
- ⚓ Pelabuhan
Port
- Danau
Lake
- Batas Kabupaten/Kota
Regency/City Boundary
- Jalan
Road
- Sungai
River
- Batas Kawasan Tuhara
Tuhara Boundary
- Batas Kawasan Cagar Alam Gunung Kantawan
Mount Kantawan Nature Reserve Boundary
- Batas Geopark Meratus (3,645.01 km²)
Meratus Geopark Boundary (3,645.01 km²)

SITUS GEOLOGI - GEOLOGICAL SITE

- 17 Pemandangan Tongkang Baubara Coal Bore Sightway
- 18 Batu Kuli Luter (Berapentini) Shale Silin Stone (Berapentini)
- 19 Pemandangan Gunung Tuhara Sulfur Adam Panoramic View of Sulfur Adam Forest
- 22 Pemandangan Tradisional Intan Campaka Traditional Diamond Mining
- 24 Batu Sako Sei Kembang Sei Kembang Sphat Stone
- 25 Bukit Matang Keladan Matang Keladan Panoramic View
- 26 Hutan Longororan Bukit Trewang Hutan Hills Landslide
- 27 Sununggal Puteh Bawah Laut Ancient Submarine Volcano
- 28 Gendang Perimawe Intan Diamond-Bearing Sandstone
- 29 Singorapan Butabara Formasi Tanjung Coal Outcrop
- 30 Sejarah Tambang Oranj Nassau Histaro: Coal Mine
- 31 Sisa Batu Higu Batu Higu Cave

SITUS BIOLOGI - BIOLOGICAL/NATURAL SITE

- 4 Pulau Kembang Kembang Moskey Island
- 8 Konservasi Bekantan Cutrak Long Nasse Moskey Natural Conservation
- 10 Taman Hutan Hujan Tropis Tropical Rain Forest Park
- 11 Taman Konservasi Angkap Orchids Conservation Park
- 16 Habitasi Sawa Endemik Endemic Animal Habitat
- 19 Pulau Ulu Inwood Island
- 23 Pulau Bekantan Bekantan Island
- 23 Pulau Pruput Pine Island
- 25 Petron Bakai Batu Barah Bakaik Marber Tree
- 27 Hutan Hujan Tropis Katung Katung Tropical Rain Forest
- 28 Anom Jaram Radd Bambu Bamboo Rattling

SITUS BUDAYA - CULTURAL SITE

- 11 Pasar Terapung Lok Barant Floating Market Lok Barant
- 12 Rumah Adat Tradisional Bangar Bangar Traditional Houses
- 13 Pembuatan Kapas Tradisional Sewangi Sewangi Traditional Shyred
- 14 Kampung Jema dan Dab Tradisional Traditional Herak Kampung
- 15 Pelempangan Balanda Mandangin Dutch Sulfur Adam Dutch Historical Guesthouse
- 20 Pemandangan Bukit Kantawan Kantawan Hill Scenic View
- 21 Air Terjun Klati Aji Klati Aji Waterfall
- 22 Mata Air Panas Tanuh Tanuh Hot Spring
- 23 Pemandangan Bukit Langira Langira Panoramic View
- 24 Tabung Batu Langir Batu Langir Limestone Cliff

SITUS BUDAYA NIRBENDA - INTANGIBLE SITE

- 31 Kampung Tradisional Sastrangan Sastrangan Traditional Kampung
- 32 Pembuatan Kapayan Paruh Traditional Paruh Handcraft
- 33 Masjid Bambu Kiram Kiram Bamboo Mosque
- 34 Monumen Legenda The Tale of Suryanata Prince Monument
- 35 Desa Kalayangan Dandang Dandang Buzung Aka Village

SITUS INFRASTRUKTUR - INFRASTRUCTURE SITE

- 1 Museum Wasaka Wasaka Museum
- 2 Galeri Terapung Sastrangan Floating Gallery
- 3 Museum Lumbung Mangkulat Lumbung Mangkulat Museum
- 4 Pusat Informasi Geopark Geopark Information Center
- 5 Berundangan Riam Kanan Riam Kanan Dam Lake View

SITUS EKONOMI SOSIAL - SOCIO ECONOMY SITE

- 16 Pemukiman Yang Ditinggalkan Drowned Settlement
- 17 Rumah Adat Tradisional Tinggi Tinggi Cliff Houses
- 18 Suburgung Tinggi & Gajah Batu Suburgung Tinggi & Gajah Batu Traditional Houses
- 19 Masjid Keramat Keramat Mosque
- 20 Balai Apat Melayu Melayu Long House
- 26 Perikanan Danau Riam Kanan Riam Kanan Lake Fishery
- 27 Rumah Panggung Tebing Danau Tebing Cliff Houses
- 28 Situs Arkeologi Pulau Strang Pulau Strang Island Archeological Site
- 29 Desa Belangan Belangan Village
- 30 Makam Keramat Yang Tenggaman Drowned Sacred Tomb
- 32 Toko Sastrangan Sastrangan Traditional Shop
- 33 Sema Dada Kandangan Dada Kandangan Center

FITUR GEOLOGI DAN GEOLOGI YANG BERNILAI INTERNASIONAL

Geological Features and Geology of International Significance

Ciri-ciri geologi Geopark Meratus terutama disebabkan oleh serangkaian peristiwa tektonik kompleks yang berkaitan dengan tumbukan dan subduksi lempeng tektonik. Pegunungan Meratus yang membentuk sebagian besar geopark ini terdiri dari ofiolit, batuan yang terbentuk di dasar laut sekitar 198 juta tahun yang lalu, namun terdorong ke daratan selama tumbukan antara 137 hingga 110 juta tahun yang lalu. Ofiolit tergolong langka secara global, dan meskipun ditemukan di tempat lain di Indonesia, Pegunungan Meratus menyimpan rangkaian ofiolit terlengkap dan tertua di negara ini. Dengan demikian, mereka mewakili situs penting untuk memahami proses tektonik yang tidak biasa di balik pembentukannya. Batu kapur disimpan di bawah air dari 36 hingga 16 juta tahun yang lalu dan akhirnya terangkat ke daratan karena aktivitas tektonik lebih lanjut. Pelarutan sebagian batuan kapur ini mengakibatkan lanskap karst yang dramatis dan pembentukan struktur gua besar. Terakhir, sedimen aluvial yang terbentuk selama ~1 juta tahun terakhir mengandung berlian dalam konsentrasi yang cukup untuk mendukung penambangan rakyat. Sumber berlian ini masih misterius dan menjadi target penelitian yang sedang berlangsung.

The geological features of Meratus Geopark are primarily due to a series of complex tectonic events related to tectonic plate collision and subduction. The Meratus Mountains that make up much of the geopark are composed of ophiolite, rocks that formed on the seafloor approximately 198 million years ago, but were thrust on to land during collision from 137 to 110 million years ago. Ophiolites are globally rare, and although they are found elsewhere in Indonesia, the Meratus Mountains preserve the most complete ophiolite sequence in the country, as well as the oldest. They thus represent an important site for understanding the unusual tectonic processes behind their formation. Limestone was deposited underwater from 36 to 16 million years ago and eventually uplifted onto land because of further tectonic activity. The subsequent partial dissolution of these limestone rocks resulted in dramatic karst landscapes and the formation of large cave structures. Finally, alluvial sediments that formed during the past ~1 million years contain diamonds in concentrations sufficient to sustain artisanal mining. The source of these diamonds remains enigmatic and is a target of on going research.

Beberapa makalah lain yang diterbitkan secara internasional tentang Geopark Meratus, atau artikel, diantaranya:
Some other internationally published papers about Meratus Geopark, or related articles, among them are:

1. Platinum Group Minerals in Ophiolite Chromites and Alluvial Placer Deposits, Meratus-Bobaris Area, South-East Kalimantan (K.P. Burgath, 1988);
2. Cretaceous Subduction Complex along the Southeastern Margin of Sundaland (Wakita et al., 1997);
3. Tectonic Implications of New Age Data for The Meratus Complex off South Kalimantan (Wakita et al., 1998);
4. An Overview and Tectonic Synthesis of the PreTertiary Very-High-Pressure Metamorphic and Associated Rocks of Java, Sulawesi and Kalimantan, Indonesia (Parkinson et al., 1998);
5. Cenozoic Paleogeographic Evolution of Sulawesi and Borneo (Wilson & Moss, 1999);
6. Extensional to Compressive Mesozoic Magmatism at the SE Eurasia Margin as Recorded from the Meratus Ophiolite (SE Borneo, Indonesia) (Monier, et., al., 1999)
7. Cretaceous Accretionary - Collision Complexes in Central Indonesia (Wakita, 2000);
8. Accretion and Dispersion of Southeast Sundaland : the Growing and Livering of a Continent (Satyana, 2003)
9. Application of the 190Pt-186Os Isotope System to Dating Platinum Mineralization and Ophiolite Formation: An Example from the Meratus, Borneo (Coggon et al., 2011);
10. The Mesozoic Tectonic Setting of SE Sundaland Based on Methamorphic Evolution (Joko Soesilo et al., 2015);
11. Metamorphic Evolution of Garnet-Bearing Epidote-Barrosite Schist from the Meratus Complex in South Kalimantan, Indonesia (Imam et al., 2015);
12. Reconstruction of Meratus by Subduction Modeling Around Java, Borneo (Joko Soesilo, et al., 2015);
13. Tracing the Depositional History of Kalimantan Diamonds by Zircon Provenance and Diamond Morphology Studies (Nico Kurter et al., 2016);
14. The provenance of Borneo's enigmatic alluvial diamonds: A Case Study from Cempaka, SE Kalimantan (White et al., 2016);
15. Kalimantan Diamonds from Landak : Gemmological Characteristics, FTIR and Photoluminescence Spectroscopy (Shen et al., 2017);



IDENTITAS GEOPARK MERATUS

Identity of Meratus Geopark

Logo Geopark Meratus merefleksikan permata dari berlian intan meratus yang bernilai sangat tinggi, didalamnya tergambar budaya Suku Banjar yang berdagang pada alur Sungai Martapura, dimana hulu sungainya dari Pegunungan Meratus yang dihuni Suku Dayak Meratus dengan berbagai budayanya dalam menjaga kelestarian flora dan fauna, menjadikan kawasan Pegunungan Meratus menjadi bagian dari paru-paru dunia dan sebagai atap Kalimantan Selatan, serta sebagai sumber kehidupan seluruh masyarakat Kalimantan Selatan dan sekitarnya. Interaksi sosial antar masyarakat Suku Banjar dan Suku Dayak Meratus serta suku masyarakat lainnya menggambarkan jiwa kesetaraan yang tinggi sebagaimana jiwanya borneo.

Makna atas Filosofi dan Warna :

1. Bentuk utama logo berbentuk intan yang merupakan produk dari aktivitas pembentukan Pegunungan Meratus, dimana intan digambarkan dengan warna biru yang bermakna rasa damai dan tenang;
2. Pada bagian atas intan terdapat gambaran Pegunungan Meratus yang diwakili oleh warna hijau yang bermakna kesuburan dan kemakmuran dari alam semesta, serta terdapat bayangan ornamen Suku Dayak berupa Stilisasi dari citra tumbuhan yang bermakna sebagai Jubata (Tuhan) yang memberikan keselamatan dan perlindungan;
3. Pada bagian tengah terdapat siluet orang mengayuh jukung di sungai, yang mencerminkan sebagai Media transportasi tradisional dan budaya Suku Banjar. Aliran sungai mengalir dari Hulu Meratus ke Hilir, tergambar dengan warna biru kehijauan yang bermakna rasa damai,
4. Pada bagian bawah bertuliskan Geopark Meratus yang mempunyai semboyan Memuliakan Warisan Bumi Mensejahterakan Masyarakat Setempat. Warna kuning pada tulisan tersebut merupakan identitas masyarakat Suku Banjar yang bermakna Kesuburan dan kemakmuran.

The Meratus Geopark logo reflects the high value gem of Meratus diamond, that depicted the culture of Banjar tribe trading at Martapura River channel, the upstream of this river is from Meratus Mountains inhabited by the Meratus Dayak Tribe with local wisdom in preserving flora and fauna, making Meratus Mountains as a part of world lungs and as the roof of South Kalimantan, as well as a resources for all the people of South Kalimantan and its surroundings. The social interaction between the people of the Banjar and Meratus Dayak tribes as well as other ethnic groups illustrates a high spirit of equality of the soul of Borneo.

Meaning of philosophy and color :

1. *The main shape of the logo is in the form of a diamond which is a product of the formation activity of the Meratus Mountains, where the diamond is depicted in blue which means a sense of peace and serenity;*
2. *At the top of the diamond there is a picture of Meratus Mountains represented by green color Which means fertility and prosperity of the universe, and there are shadows of Dayak ornaments in the form of Stylization of plant images which mean Jubata (God) who provides safety and protection;*
3. *In the center there are silhouettes of people paddling the jukung on the river, which reflects the traditional transportation and culture of the Banjar people. The river flows from Meratus upstream to downstream depicted in a turquoise color which means a sense of peace.*
4. *At the bottom written Meratus Geopark motto which is Glorifying Earth's Heritage Prospering Local Communities. The yellow color in the writing is the identity of the Banjar people which means fertility and prosperity.*



Geopark Meratus

SEJARAH GEOLOGI GUNUNG MERATUS

The Geological History of The Meratus Mountains

Pegunungan Meratus merupakan Pegunungan Ofolit, dimana sejak Paleogen telah terletak disebuah wilayah yang jauh dari tepi-tepi konvergensi lempeng. Pegunungan Meratus tersusun oleh Kelompok Batuan Ultramafik, Malihan, Melange dan terobosan yang berumur 197.8+8.1jtl. atau pada Jura Awal.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, Pegunungan Meratus tidak seharusnya dihubungkan dengan kejadian ofolit yang ada di Ciletuh dan Luk Ulo (Karangsambung), dimana ofolit yang ada di Ciletuh dan Luk Ulo seharusnya dihubungkan dengan kompleks ofolit yang ada di Bantimala (Sulawesi Selatan). Berdasarkan umur batuan metamorfisme dan fosil radiolaria, Ofolit Bantimala berumur Late Albian-Early Cenomanian (Kapur Tengah) dan Luk Ulo berumur sekitar Kapur Awal-Akhir, sedangkan ofolit meratus berumur lebih tua yaitu Jura Awal - Kapur Awal. Menurut Joko Soesilo, *et. al.* (2015), aktivitas tektonik didalam pembentukan Pegunungan Meratus (Kalimantan Selatan), keterdapatan batuan penyusun seri ofolit meratus dan cekungan sedimen, terbagi dalam 8 tahapan proses tektonostratigrafi.

The Meratus Mountains are Ophiolite Mountains, which since the Paleogene have been located in area far from the edges of plate convergence. The Meratus Mountains are composed of Ultramafic, Metamorphic, Melange and intrusive rock that have an age of 197.8+8.1 Ma. or Lower Jurassic

*Based on the results of the study, the Meratus Mountains should not be associated with the occurrence of ophiolites in Ciletuh and Luk Ulo (Karangsambung), where is the ophiolite in Ciletuh and Luk Ulo (Karangsambung) should have been connected to the ophiolite complex outcrop at Bantimala (South Sulawesi). Based on metamorphism and radiolarian age occurred around Late Albian-Early Cenomanian (Middle Cretaceous) and Luk Ulo (Karangsambung) around the Lower to Upper Cretaceous, Meratus Ophiolite is older, Lower Jurassic to Early Cretaceous. According to Joko Soesilo *et., al.* (2015), tectonic activity in the formation of the Meratus Mountains (South Kalimantan), the presence of rocks that make up the meratus ophiolite series and sedimentary basins, is divided into 8 processes of tectonostratigraphic stage.*

PETA GEOLOGI GEOPARK MERATUS
GEOLOGICAL MAP OF MERATUS GEOPARK
 PROVINSI KALIMANTAN SELATAN
 SOUTH KALIMANTAN PROVINCE



KORONGSALUKAN PETA
COMPARISON OF MAP SHEETS

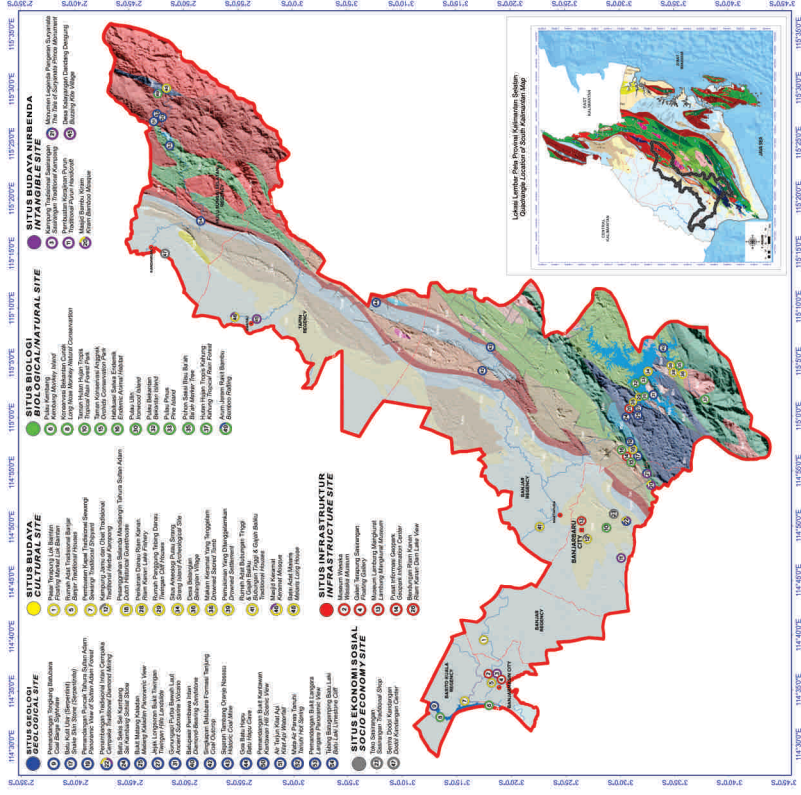
Scale	Projection	Map Sheet	Scale	Projection	Map Sheet
1:100,000	UTM	50S	1:50,000	UTM	10S, 11S, 12S
1:50,000	UTM	10S, 11S, 12S	1:25,000	UTM	20S, 21S, 22S, 23S, 24S, 25S, 26S, 27S, 28S, 29S, 30S, 31S, 32S, 33S, 34S, 35S, 36S, 37S, 38S, 39S, 40S, 41S, 42S, 43S, 44S, 45S, 46S, 47S, 48S, 49S, 50S

Strata	Formation	Age	Color
CEANOZOIC	NEOGENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green
	PLIOCENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green
	PLIOCENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green
	PLIOCENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green
	PLIOCENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green
	PLIOCENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green
	PLIOCENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green
	PLIOCENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green
	PLIOCENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green
	PLIOCENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green
MESOZOIC	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue
	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue
	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue
	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue
	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue
	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue
	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue
	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue
	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue
	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue
TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow
	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow
	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow
	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow
	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow
	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow
	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow
	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow
	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow
	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow

KETERANGAN
EXPLANATION

Symbol	Description
Red line	Boundary of Geopark
Blue line	Water
Black line	Highway
Green line	Forest
Yellow line	Settlement
Black dot	Point
Black circle	Circle
Black square	Square
Black triangle	Triangle
Black diamond	Diamond
Black star	Star
Black cross	Cross
Black plus	Plus
Black minus	Minus
Black asterisk	Asterisk
Black hash	Hash
Black at	At
Black percent	Percent
Black dollar	Dollar
Black pound	Pound
Black yen	Yen
Black euro	Euro
Black dollar sign	Dollar sign
Black pound sign	Pound sign
Black yen sign	Yen sign
Black euro sign	Euro sign
Black dollar sign with slash	Dollar sign with slash
Black pound sign with slash	Pound sign with slash
Black yen sign with slash	Yen sign with slash
Black euro sign with slash	Euro sign with slash
Black dollar sign with percent	Dollar sign with percent
Black pound sign with percent	Pound sign with percent
Black yen sign with percent	Yen sign with percent
Black euro sign with percent	Euro sign with percent
Black dollar sign with hash	Dollar sign with hash
Black pound sign with hash	Pound sign with hash
Black yen sign with hash	Yen sign with hash
Black euro sign with hash	Euro sign with hash
Black dollar sign with asterisk	Dollar sign with asterisk
Black pound sign with asterisk	Pound sign with asterisk
Black yen sign with asterisk	Yen sign with asterisk
Black euro sign with asterisk	Euro sign with asterisk
Black dollar sign with plus	Dollar sign with plus
Black pound sign with plus	Pound sign with plus
Black yen sign with plus	Yen sign with plus
Black euro sign with plus	Euro sign with plus
Black dollar sign with minus	Dollar sign with minus
Black pound sign with minus	Pound sign with minus
Black yen sign with minus	Yen sign with minus
Black euro sign with minus	Euro sign with minus
Black dollar sign with asterisk and plus	Dollar sign with asterisk and plus
Black pound sign with asterisk and plus	Pound sign with asterisk and plus
Black yen sign with asterisk and plus	Yen sign with asterisk and plus
Black euro sign with asterisk and plus	Euro sign with asterisk and plus
Black dollar sign with asterisk and minus	Dollar sign with asterisk and minus
Black pound sign with asterisk and minus	Pound sign with asterisk and minus
Black yen sign with asterisk and minus	Yen sign with asterisk and minus
Black euro sign with asterisk and minus	Euro sign with asterisk and minus
Black dollar sign with asterisk and hash	Dollar sign with asterisk and hash
Black pound sign with asterisk and hash	Pound sign with asterisk and hash
Black yen sign with asterisk and hash	Yen sign with asterisk and hash
Black euro sign with asterisk and hash	Euro sign with asterisk and hash
Black dollar sign with asterisk and percent	Dollar sign with asterisk and percent
Black pound sign with asterisk and percent	Pound sign with asterisk and percent
Black yen sign with asterisk and percent	Yen sign with asterisk and percent
Black euro sign with asterisk and percent	Euro sign with asterisk and percent

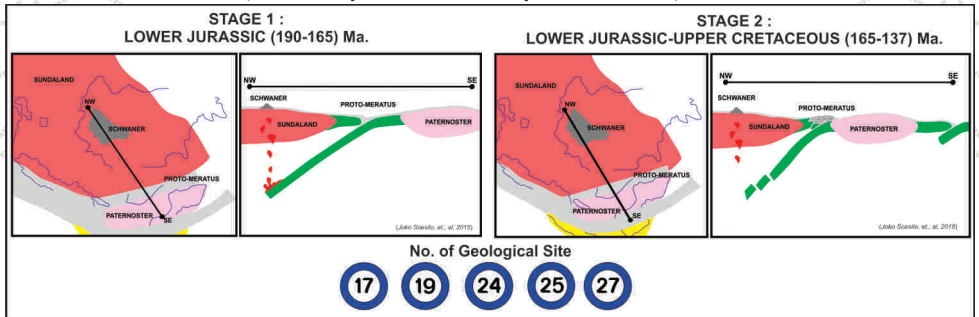
Strata	Formation	Age	Color	No. of Geopark Site
CEANOZOIC	NEOGENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green	22
	PLIOCENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green	22
	PLIOCENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green	22
	PLIOCENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green	22
	PLIOCENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green	22
	PLIOCENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green	22
	PLIOCENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green	22
	PLIOCENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green	22
	PLIOCENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green	22
	PLIOCENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green	22
MESOZOIC	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue	23
	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue	23
	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue	23
	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue	23
	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue	23
	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue	23
	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue	23
	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue	23
	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue	23
	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue	23
TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow	24
	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow	24
	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow	24
	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow	24
	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow	24
	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow	24
	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow	24
	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow	24
	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow	24
	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow	24



Strata	Formation	Age	Color	No. of Geopark Site
CEANOZOIC	NEOGENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green	22
	PLIOCENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green	22
	PLIOCENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green	22
	PLIOCENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green	22
	PLIOCENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green	22
	PLIOCENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green	22
	PLIOCENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green	22
	PLIOCENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green	22
	PLIOCENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green	22
	PLIOCENE	PLIOCENE	Light Green	22
MESOZOIC	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue	23
	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue	23
	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue	23
	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue	23
	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue	23
	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue	23
	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue	23
	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue	23
	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue	23
	CRETACEOUS	CRETACEOUS	Light Blue	23
TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow	24
	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow	24
	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow	24
	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow	24
	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow	24
	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow	24
	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow	24
	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow	24
	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow	24
	TRIASSIC PERIOD	TRIASSIC PERIOD	Light Yellow	24

Geological Map of Meratus Geopark, South Kalimantan, Indonesia

Formation of Bedrock (Metamorphic Rock and Ophiolite Series)



Stage 1 : Mesozoic, Lower Jurassic (190-165) Ma

Mikrokontinen Paternoster mulai bergerak kearah Tenggara dan mengalami proses subduksi terhadap Sundaland yang mengakibatkan terjadinya proses vulkanisme dan membentuk Pegunungan Schwaner akibat leburnya kerak samudera yang menunjam kebawah.

The Paternoster microcontinent began to move towards the Southeast and underwent a process of subduction towards Sundaland which resulted in a process of volcanism and the formation of the Schwaner Mountains due to the melting of the oceanic crust which plunged downwards.

Pada periode ini awal mula terbentuknya batuan alas (mantel) di Kalimantan Selatan yang berupa Batuan Malihan. Kehadiran batuan malihan ini seperti Sekis biru, Sekis Hijau, dan Gneiss. Batuan-batuan tersebut tersebar di Pegunungan Meratus bagian Selatan.

During this period, the formation of the bedrock (mantle) in South Kalimantan was formed in the form of Metamorphic Rock. The presence of these metamorphic rocks such as Schists and Gneiss. These rocks are spread Across Southern Part of Meratus Mountain.

Stage 2 : Mesozoic, Lower Jurassic-Upper Cretaceous (165-137) Ma

Menunjamnya Kerak Benua Paternoster terhadap Sundaland dan mendekatnya kedua kerak benua tersebut, terjadilah proses Pre-Kolisi terhadap Mikrokontinen Paternoster oleh Blok Sulawesi Selatan yang menyebabkan mulai berhentinya kegiatan vulkanisme Pegunungan Schwaner.

Subduction of the Paternoster Continental Crust towards Sundaland and the approach of the two continental crust, the Pre-Collision process occurred on the Paternoster-Microcontinent by the South Sulawesi Block which caused the cessation of volcanic activity mechanism of the Schwaner Mountains.

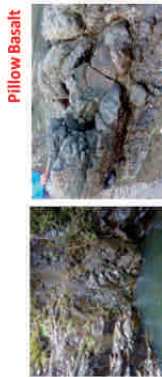
Pada periode ini, batuan-batuan berupa sikuen ofiolit yang terdiri dari batuan ultramafik peridotit, harzburgit, dan piroksenit yang terserpentinisasi, berasosiasi dengan gabro dan intrusi plagiogranit, rijang, serta lava bantal basal (disebut dengan Bobaris dan Meratus Ofiolit), yang kemudian terjadi akibat proses kolisi dan malihan yang sudah terbentuk sebelumnya terangkat menjadi tinggi.

In this period, the rocks are in the form of an ophiolite sequence consisting of ultramafic, peridotite, harzburgite, and serpentinized pyroxenite, associated with gabbro and intrusions of plagiogranite, chert, and basalt pillow lava (called Bobaris and Meratus Ophiolite), which then occurs due to the Process of collision and metamorphosis previously formed was raised to highland.

Sedimen Laut Dalam (Rijang)



Rijang
Desa Srimasti, Kec. Pulau Laut Tengah, Kab. Kotabaru

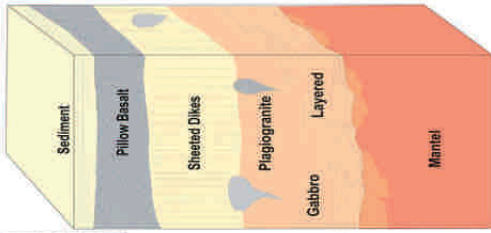


Basalt
Desa Belangit, Kec. Pongkor, Kab. Banjar, Desa Simali, Kec. Pulau Laut Tengah, Kab. Kotabaru

Sheeted Dike



Dolerite Dike
Desa Srimasti, Kec. Pulau Laut Tengah, Kab. Kotabaru



Plagiogranit



Plagiogranit
Desa Gunung Bujur, Kec. Siringang Empat, Kab. Tanah Bumbu

Gabbro



Gabbro
Desa Tempong, Kec. Puhuhun, Kab. Tanah Laut



Gabbro
Desa Sungai Bui, Kec. Sebakun, Kab. Arifanane

Mantel



Dunit
Desa Gunung Bujur, Kec. Siringang Empat, Kab. Tanah Bumbu



Peridotit
Pulau Duta, Desa Berraman, Kec. Pongkoran, Kab. Tanah Laut

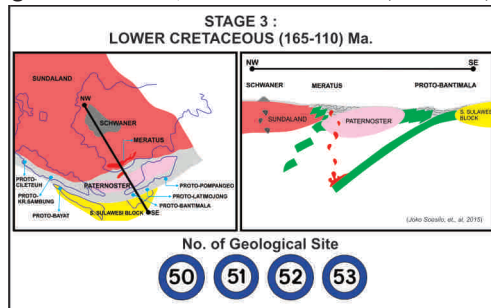


Piroksenit
Desa Campaka, Kec. Campaka, Kab. Banjarbaru

The Rock that make up the Meratus Ophiolitic sequence

Cretaceous Age Rock (Product of Volcanic Activity) And Limestone Syn-Sediment of the Batununggal Formation

Stage 3 : Mesozoic, Lower Cretaceous (137-110) Ma



Semakin dekatnya Mikrokontinen Paternoster terhadap Sundaland, mengakibatkan terjadinya proses atau detached oceanic crust atau slab break-off yang putus dari kerak samudera di depan Mikrokontinen Paternoster dan dilanjutkan dengan proses kolisi yang akhirnya membentuk Ophiolit Meratus. Seiring terbentuknya Ophiolit Meratus, kerak samudera yang berada di depan Blok Sulawesi Selatan terus menunjam Mikrokontinen Paternoster dan mengakibatkan terjadinya proses vulkanisme di Tinggian Meratus.

Pada periode ini terbentuknya batuan beku vulkanik dan plutonik (Intrusi Diorit) yang bersifat asam dan intermediet yang merupakan bagian dari kelompok Granit Batanglai/ Belawayan, yang diinterpretasikan menjadi sumber air panas yang ada di kawasan Pegunungan Meratus.

Pada periode ini juga terdapat batugamping Formasi Batununggal yang merupakan produk dari syn-drifting sediments, yang terbentuk pada depan teran Paternoster saat hanyut pada zaman Kapur Awal sebelumnya pada membentur teran lain yang sudah ada terlebih dahulu (SW Borneo), kemudian proses kolisi membuat batugamping terdeformasi, teralihtempatkan lalu kontak dengan batuan seri ofiolit dan selanjutnya Terangkat kepermukaan setelah benturan.

The closer the Paternoster Microcontinent to Sundaland, the resulting process or detached oceanic crust or slab break-off that breaks off oceanic crust in front of the Paternoster Microcontinent and continued with the process collision which eventually forms the Meratus Ophiolite. As the Meratus Ophiolite forms, the oceanic crust in front of the South Sulawesi Block continues to subside Paternoster Microcontinent and resulted in a process of volcanism in Meratus highland.

During this period, volcanic and plutonic igneous rocks (Diorite intrusion) were formed acidic and intermediate which is part of the Batanglai/ Belawayan Group, which is interpreted to be a hot spring in Meratus Mountains.

During this period there were also limestones of the Batununggal Formation which were product of syn-drifting sediments, which formed at the front of the Paternoster Terran when it was washed away in the Lower Cretaceous before it hit another terran that was there first (SW Borneo), then the colliding process made limestone deformed, displaced and then in contact with rocks of the ophiolite series and so on lifted to the surface after Impact.



Granite Rocks of the Kilat Api Waterfall Site

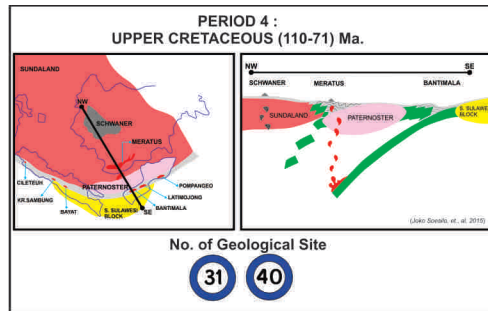


Hot Spring of the Tanuhi Hot Spring View Site



Cretaceous Limestone of the Langara Panoramic View Site

Stage 4 : Mesozoic, Upper Cretaceous (110-71) Ma



Bergerakannya kerak samudera yang berada di depan Blok Sulawesi Selatan terhadap Paternoster, terjadi proses vulkanisme yang lebih intens. Proses vulkanisme yang intens juga dibuktikan oleh adanya lava andesit dan breksi gunungapi yang ditengarai menjadi sumber dari air panas yang berada di kawasan Pegunungan Meratus.

The movement of oceanic crust in front of the South Sulawesi Block towards Paternoster, a more intense volcanism process occurred. The process of volcanism that intense is also evidenced by the presence of suspected andesitic lava and volcanic breccias. It is a source of hot water in the Meratus Mountains area.

Pada periode ini terbentuknya Formasi Haruyan dengan penciri berupa batuan produk kegiatan vulkanik, Kelompok Pitanak (Formasi Paau dan Pitanak) dengan penciri berupa endapan sedimen flysch pada forearc basin, dan Kelompok Alino (Formasi Pudak, Keramaian, dan Manunggul).

During this period, the Haruyan Formation was formed with volcanic activity product, Pitanak Group (Paau and Pitanak Formation) with characteristics in the form of flysch sedimentary deposits in the forearc basin, and the Alino Group (Pudak, Keramaian, and Manunggul Formation).



Manunggul Formation of the Diamond-Beraing Sandstone Site



Paau Formation of the Diamond-Beraing Sandstone Site

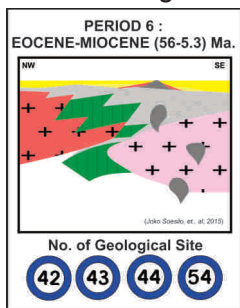
Formation of Basin-Filling Sedimentary Rocks

Stage 5 : Cenozoic, Paleogene-Neogen, Paleocene (71-56) Ma

Subduksi Blok Sulawesi Selatan terhadap Benua Paternoster terus berjalan dan hampir semua daerah merupakan daratan sehingga mengalami proses erosional dan gliptogenesis.

The subduction of the South Sulawesi Block to the Paternoster Continent continues and almost all the area is land, so it experiences erosional and gliptogenetic Processes.

Stage 6 : Cenozoic, Paleogene-Neogen, Eocene-Miocene (56-5.3) Ma



Menurunnya intensitas subduksi pada Mikrokontinen Paternoster sehingga mengalami extensional rift yang menyebabkan terbentuknya Block faulting dan menjadi wadah/tempat untuk sedimentasi berbagai macam formasi.

Pada periode ini terbentuklah Cekungan Barito dan Asem Asem, dimana kedua cekungan ini diindikasikan sebagai satu kesatuan depocenter pada Eosen yang memiliki kecenderungan unit penciri litologi yang Sama.

Pada periode ini terbentuknya Formasi Tanjung (Eosen) sebagai formasi penghasil batubara dan hidrokarbon, Formasi Berai (Oligosen-Miosen Awal) sebagai penanda naiknya muka air laut yang dicirikan dengan kehadiran batugamping yang melampar luas, dan Formasi Warukin (Miosen Tengah-Akhir).

The subduction intensity decreased on the Paternoster Microcontinent so that it experienced extensional rift that causes it to form block faulting and became a place for the sedimentation of various kinds of formations.

In this period the Barito and Asem Asem Basins were formed, where these two basins are indicated as a single depocenter in the Eocene which has a tendency for the same lithological characteristic units.

In this period the Tanjung Formation (Eocene) was formed as a formation that producing coal and hydrocarbons, the Berai Formation (Oligocene- Early Miocene) as a marker of sea level rise which is characterized by the presence of widespread limestone, and the Warukin Formation (Middle-Late Miocene).

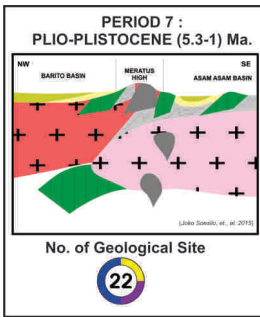


Tanjung Formation of the Coal Outcrop Site



Berai Formation of the Batu Hapu Cave Site

Stage 7 : Cenozoic, Paleogene-Neogen-Quarternary, Pliocene-Pleistocene (5.3-1) Ma



Pada periode ini terjadi kegiatan struktur geologi yang cukup intens, ditandai dengan pensesaran naik dan geser yang diikuti sesar turun, sehingga membentuk suatu jalur/pathway bagi source rock untuk menginjeksi minyak bumi kepada batuan yang memiliki karakteristik reservoir yang baik, serta menjadi perangkap pada reservoir yang telah terbentuk.

Pada periode ini juga diendapkan Formasi Dahor yang memiliki unit litologi penciri berupa batulempung sampai batulempung pasiran dan Batupasir.

In this period there was quite intense geological structural activity, marked by reverse faulting and strike-slip fault followed by normal faults, thus forming a path or pathways for source rock to inject petroleum into rocks that have good reservoir characteristics, as well as to become a trap in the reservoir that has been formed.

During this period, the Dahor Formation was also deposited, which has identifying lithological units ranging from claystone until shalestone, and Sandstone.

Stage 8 : Recent (1 Ma - Present)

Pada periode ini hanya terjadi pengendapan material sedimen lepas, berupa endapan aluvial yang berasal dari proses pelapukan formasi-formasi batuan penyusun Pegunungan Meratus.

During this period only loose sedimentary material was deposited, in the form of alluvial deposits originating from the weathering process of the rock formations that compose the Meratus Mountains.

Endapan aluvial yang berada di Kecamatan Cempaka, Kota Banjarbaru, mengandung mineral intan yang berasal dari rangkaian produk aktivitas tektonik Pegunungan Meratus.

Alluvial deposits located in Cempaka District, Banjarbaru City, contain diamond minerals derived from a series of activity tectonics products of the Meratus Mountains, which is characterized by the presence of widespread limestone, and the Warukin Formation (Middle-Late Miocene).



Cempaka Traditional Diamond Mining Site

JIWANYA BORNEO

The Soul of Borneo

Pertembungan dua benua memunculkannya dari dasar lautan purba 200 juta tahun silam, menciptakan kehidupan baru yang sangat berwarna. Hijau pegunungan menjadi rumah bagi beragam flora dan fauna. Hamparan bebatuan tua menceritakan sejarah bentala, diiringi nyanyian serangga serta desau daun, menjadi sebuah drama musikal semesta.

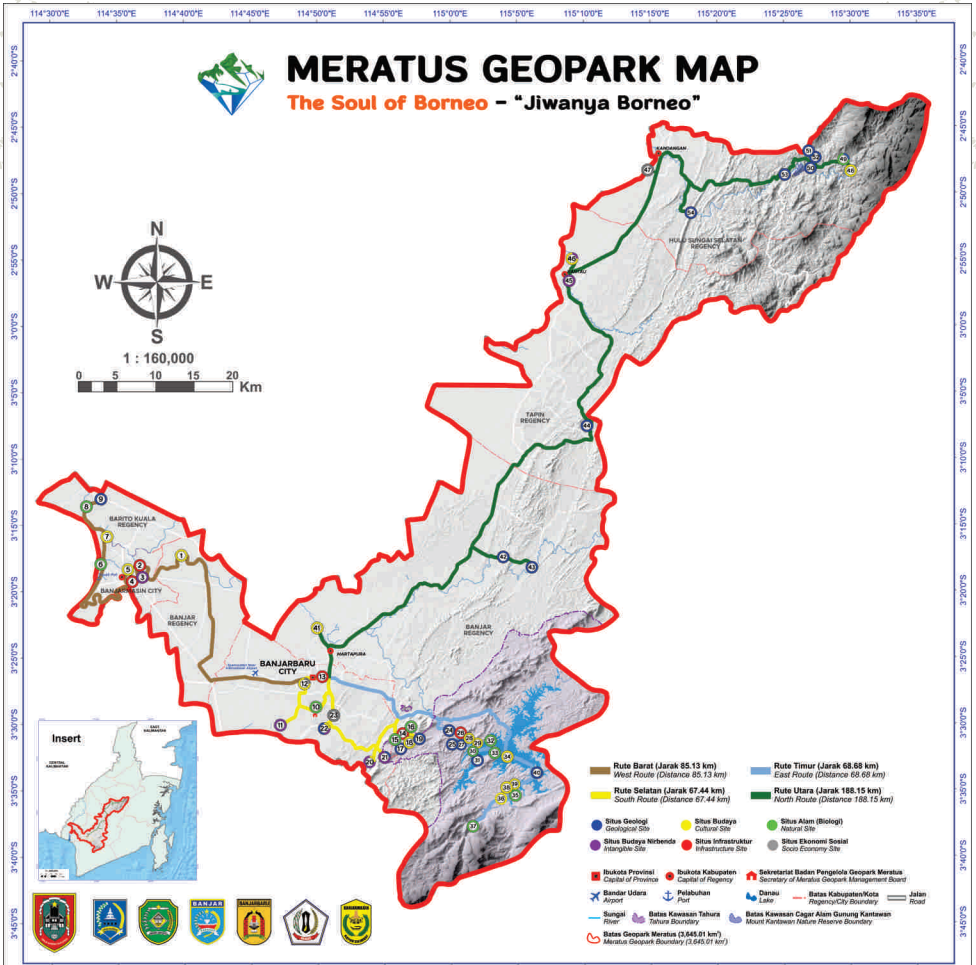
Suku Banjar dan Dayak, dua bersaudara yang bernaung di bawahnya, membaaur dalam simfoni. Menciptakan budaya dan tradisi, buah dari bentang alam pegunungan bersama sungai-sungai yang mengular dan menari. Tradisi yang teguh mereka jaga hingga kini.

Meratus menjamin kehidupan manusia dengan segenap kekayaan yang ia miliki, baik yang terlihat dipermukaan maupun diperut bumi. Keragaman alam dan budaya, hubungan timbal balik antara alam dan manusia, membentuk sebuah harmoni tanah Borneo yang memiliki jiwa Meratus adalah jiwa Borneo.

It emerged from the ancient ocean floor 200 million years ago as two microcontinents crashed, created new life that full of colors. Greeny mountains provide habitat for colorful flora and diverse fauna. The expanse of old rocks telling the story of the earth, accompanied by the insects singing and the leaves rustling, performing a musical theater of nature.

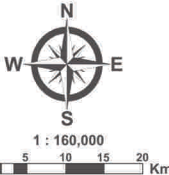
The Banjar and Dayak tribes, two brothers who live in it, mingle in the symphony. Creating tradition and culture, that based on the mountainous landscape twisted by snaking rivers. The traditions that they keep practicing until today.

Meratus supports man's life with all the resources it has, both visible on the surface and inside the earth. The diversity of nature and culture, the reciprocal relationship between nature and mankind, forms a harmony of the Borneo land. This has made Meratus as the Soul of Borneo.



MERATUS GEOPARK MAP

The Soul of Borneo - "Jiwanya Borneo"



- Rute Barat (Jarak 85.13 km)**
West Route (Distance 85.13 km)
- Rute Selatan (Jarak 67.44 km)**
South Route (Distance 67.44 km)
- Rute Timur (Jarak 68.68 km)**
East Route (Distance 68.68 km)
- Rute Utara (Jarak 188.15 km)**
North Route (Distance 188.15 km)
- Situs Geologi**
Geological Site
- Situs Budaya**
Cultural Site
- Situs Alam (Biologi)**
Natural Site
- Situs Infrastruktur**
Infrastructure Site
- Situs Ekonomi Sosial**
Socio-Economy Site
- Provinsi**
Province
- Kabupaten**
District
- Regency City Boundary**
- Bandar Udara**
Airport
- Perahu**
Boat
- Sungai**
River
- Batas Kawasan Tuhura**
Tuhura Conservation Area Boundary
- Batas Kawasan Cagar Alam Gunung Kentawau**
Mount Kentawau Nature Reserve Boundary
- Batas Geopark Meratus (2,645.01 km²)**
Meratus Geopark Boundary (2,645.01 km²)
- Jalan**
Road

RUTE BARAT - WEST ROUTE

Pesona Suku Sungai Orang Banjar
Amazing Journey on Thousand Rivers of Banjar People

- 1 Pasar Terapung Lok Baintan
Floating Market Lok Baintan
- 2 Museum Wasaka
Wasaka Museum
- 3 Kampung Tradisional Sasirangan
Sasirangan Traditional Kampung
- 4 Galeri Teropong Sasirangan
Sasirangan Telescope Gallery
- 5 Rumah Adat Tradisional Banjar
Banjar Traditional House
- 6 Pulau Kembang
Kembang Monkey Island
- 7 Pembuatan Kapal Tradisional Sewangli
Sewangli Traditional Shipyard
- 8 Konservasi Bekantan Curiak
Long Nose Monkey Natural Conservation
- 9 Pemandangan Tongking Batubara
Coal Barge Sightview
- 10 Taman Hutan Hujan Tropis
Tropical Rain Forest Park
- 11 Pembuatan Kerajinan Purun
Traditional Purun Handicraft
- 12 Kampung Jamu dan Obat Tradisional
Traditional Herbal Kampung
- 13 Museum Lambung Mangkurat
Lambung Mangkurat Museum
- 14 Pusat Informasi Geopark
Geopark Information Center
- 15 Taman Konservasi Agropark
Ochidids Conservation Park
- 16 Habbitasi Satwa Endemik
Endemic Animal Habitat
- 17 Batu Kuli Ular (Serpentine)
Snake Stone (Serpentine)
- 18 Peninggalan Belanda Mandarjin
Tuhura Sultan Adam Dutch Historical Gasatorium
- 19 Pemandangan Puncak Tuhura
Sultan Adam Panoramic View of Sultan Adam Forest
- 20 Masjid Bambu Kram
Kram Bamboo Mosque
- 21 Monumen Legenda
Pangeran Suryanata
The Tale of Suryanata Prince Monument
- 22 Pembangunan Tradisional Intan
Cempaka
Cempaka Traditional Diamond Mining
- 23 Toko Sasirangan
Sasirangan Traditional Shop

RUTE TIMUR - EAST ROUTE

Pelayaran Mengesankan Menembus Sejarah Bumi dan Manusia
Inspiring Cruise Through Earth and People History

- 1 Batu Sekis Sei Kambang
Sei Kambang Silted Shore
- 2 Bukit Matang Kalantan
Matang Karstland Panoramic View
- 3 Bendungan Riam Kanan
Riam Kanan Dam Lake View
- 4 Hekim Longoson Bukit Tiwang
Tiwang Hills Landslide
- 5 Perkarau Danau Riam Kanan
Riam Kanan Lake Fairy
- 6 Rumah Panggung Tebing Danau
Tiwang Cliff Houses
- 7 Pulau Ulin
Ironwood Island
- 8 Gununggapi Purba Bawah Laut
Ancient Submarine Volcano
- 9 Pulau Bekantan
Bekantan Island
- 10 Pulau Pirus
Pirus Island
- 11 Situs Arkeologi Pulau Sirang
Sirang Island Archeological Site
- 12 Pohon Sakai Bisu Bah
Bisu Marker Tree
- 13 Desa Belangan
Belangan Village
- 14 Hutan Hujan Tropis Kahung
Kahung Tropical Rain Forest
- 15 Makam Keramat Yang Tenggelam
Drowned Sacred Tomb
- 16 Pemukiman Yang Ditenggelamkan
Drowned Settlement
- 17 Batupener Pembawa Intan
Diamond-bearing Sandstone
- 18 Rumah Adat Bubungan Tinggi & Gajah Baliku
Bubungan Tinggi & Gajah Baliku Traditional Houses
- 19 Singgapan Batu-bara Fermalis Tenang
Coal Outcrops
- 20 Sejarah Tambang Oranye Nassau
History Coal Mine
- 21 Gou Batu Hapu
Batu Hapu Cave
- 22 Desa Kalayangan Dandang Dengung
Buzung Kile Village
- 23 Masjid Keramat
Keramat Mosque
- 24 Sentra Doddul Handangan
Doddul Handangan Center
- 25 Balai Adat Malana
Malana Long House
- 26 Anum Jeram Rakli Barubu
Bambou Bathing
- 27 Air Terjun Klat Agi
Klat Agi Waterfall
- 28 Mata Air Panas Timuhli
Timuhli Hot Spring
- 29 Pemandangan Bukit Langara
Langara Panoramic View
- 30 Tebing Tabalumpang Batu Laki
Batu Laki Limestone Cliff

RUTE SELATAN - SOUTH ROUTE

Sebuah Kilau Perjalanan Dari Hutan Tropis Menuju Intan
A Glistening Travel from Tropical Forest to Diamonds

- 1 Taman Hutan Hujan Tropis
Tropical Rain Forest Park
- 2 Pembuatan Kerajinan Purun
Traditional Purun Handicraft
- 3 Kampung Jamu dan Obat Tradisional
Traditional Herbal Kampung
- 4 Museum Lambung Mangkurat
Lambung Mangkurat Museum
- 5 Pusat Informasi Geopark
Geopark Information Center
- 6 Taman Konservasi Agropark
Ochidids Conservation Park
- 7 Habbitasi Satwa Endemik
Endemic Animal Habitat
- 8 Batu Kuli Ular (Serpentine)
Snake Stone (Serpentine)
- 9 Peninggalan Belanda Mandarjin
Tuhura Sultan Adam Dutch Historical Gasatorium
- 10 Pemandangan Puncak Tuhura
Sultan Adam Panoramic View of Sultan Adam Forest
- 11 Masjid Keramat
Keramat Mosque
- 12 Sentra Doddul Handangan
Doddul Handangan Center
- 13 Balai Adat Malana
Malana Long House
- 14 Anum Jeram Rakli Barubu
Bambou Bathing
- 15 Air Terjun Klat Agi
Klat Agi Waterfall
- 16 Mata Air Panas Timuhli
Timuhli Hot Spring
- 17 Pemandangan Bukit Langara
Langara Panoramic View
- 18 Tebing Tabalumpang Batu Laki
Batu Laki Limestone Cliff

RUTE UTARA - NORTH ROUTE

Mengikuti Suara Angin Menuju Kejayaan Dayak Meratus
Following The Sound of The Wind Toward Magic Dayak Meratus

- 1 Rumah Adat Bubungan Tinggi & Gajah Baliku
Bubungan Tinggi & Gajah Baliku Traditional Houses
- 2 Singgapan Batu-bara Fermalis Tenang
Coal Outcrops
- 3 Sejarah Tambang Oranye Nassau
History Coal Mine
- 4 Gou Batu Hapu
Batu Hapu Cave
- 5 Desa Kalayangan Dandang Dengung
Buzung Kile Village
- 6 Masjid Keramat
Keramat Mosque
- 7 Sentra Doddul Handangan
Doddul Handangan Center
- 8 Balai Adat Malana
Malana Long House
- 9 Anum Jeram Rakli Barubu
Bambou Bathing
- 10 Pemandangan Bukit Kerawan
Kerawan Hill Scenic View

RUTE PERJALANAN KAWASAN GEOPARK MERATUS

The Four Route of Meratus Geopark Tour

Rute Barat *West Route*

Pesona Susur Sungai Orang Banjar
Amazing Journey on Thousand Rivers of Banjar People



Rute Selatan *South Route*

Sebuah Kilau Perjalanan Dari
Hutan Tropis Menuju Intan

A Glittering Travel from Tropical Forest to Diamonds

Rute Timur *East Route*

Pelayaran Mengesankan Menembus
Sejarah Bumi dan Manusia

Inspiring Cruise Through Earth and People History



Rute Utara *North Route*

Mengikuti Suara Angin Menuju
Keajaiban Dayak Meratus

Following The Sound of The Wind Toward Magic Dayak Meratus

114°30'0"E 114°35'0"E 114°40'0"E 114°45'0"E 114°50'0"E 114°55'0"E



MERATUS GEOPARK MAP

WEST ROUTE

Amazing Journey on Thousand Rivers of Banjar People



114°30'0"E 114°35'0"E 114°40'0"E 114°45'0"E 114°50'0"E 114°55'0"E

- Situs Geologi Geological Site
- Situs Budaya Cultural Site
- Situs Alam (Biologi) Natural Site
- Situs Budaya Nibenda Intangible Site
- Situs Infrastruktur Infrastructure Site
- Situs Ekonomi Sosial Socio Economy Site
- Ibukota Provinsi Capital of Province
- Ibukota Kabupaten Capital of Regency
- Sekretaris Badan Pengelola Geopark Meratus Secretary of Meratus Geopark Management Board
- ✈ Bandar Udara Airport
- ⚓ Pelabuhan Port
- 🌊 Danau Lake
- Batas Kabupaten/Kota Regency/City Boundary
- Jalan Road
- Sungai River
- 📏 Batas Geopark Meratus (3.645.01 km²) Meratus Geopark Boundary (3.645.01 km²)
- 📏 Rute Barat (Jarak 85.13 km) West Route (Distance 85.13 km)
- 🏠 Pasar Terapung Lok Baintan Floating Market Lok Baintan
- 🏠 Kampung Tradisional Sasirangan Sasirangan Traditional Kampong
- 🏠 Rumah Adat Tradisional Banjar Banjar Traditional Houses
- 🏠 Pembuatan Kapal Tradisional Sewangi Sewangi Traditional Shipyard
- 🏠 Pemandangan Tongkang Batubara Coal Barge Sightview
- 🏠 Museum Wasaka Wasaka Museum
- 🏠 Galeri Terapung Sasirangan Floating Gallery
- 🏠 Pulau Kembang Kembang Monkey Island
- 🏠 Konservasi Bekantan Curiak Long Nose Monkey Natural Conservation

Rute Barat West Route

Pesona Susur Sungai Orang Banjar
Amazing Journey on Thousand Rivers of Banjar People



Jumlah Situs : 9 Situs
Number of Sites : 9 Sites



LEGEND



Situs Geologi
Geological Site



Situs Budaya
Cultural Site



Situs Budaya Nirlaba
Intangible Site



Situs Alam (Biologi)
Natural Site



Situs Infrastruktur
Infrastructure Site



Situs Ekonomi Sosial
Socio Economy Site



Jalur Sungai (Klotok/Perahu)
River Route (Klotok/Boat)



Jalur Darat (Mobil/Motor)
Land Route (Car/Motorcycle)

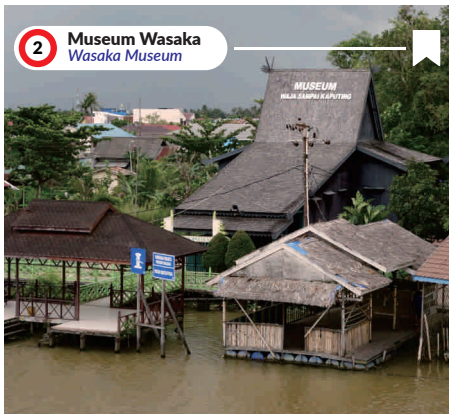
Hiruk pikuk Pasar Terapung Lok baintan menyapa pagi. Saat matahari meninggi, arus sungai mengantar kita menelusuri keagungan budaya Banjar. Keindahan Batik Sasirangan, kemegahan Rumah Adat yang penuh makna, tradisi membuat Jukung Kayu. Satwa langka Monyet Hidung Panjang di Pulau Curiak turut memberi warna, dalam perjalanan yang mempesona.

The bustling Lok Baintan Floating Market starts the day. As the sun rises, the river flow takes us into a journey to admire the greatness of Banjarese culture. The beauty of Sasirangan, the grandeur of Traditional House, the tradition to assemble wooden boats. The endanger Long Nose Monkey in Curiak Island puts more colour in this amazing river journey.

1 Pasar Terapung Lok Baintan
Floating Market Lok Baintan



2 Museum Wasaka
Wasaka Museum



3 Kampung Tradisional Sasirangan
Sasirangan Traditional Kampung



4 Galeri Terapung Sasirangan
Floating Gallery



5

Rumah Adat Tradisional Banjar
Banjar Traditional Houses



6

Pulau Kembang
Kembang Monkey Island



7

Pembuatan Kapal Tradisional Sewangi
Sewangi Traditional Shipyard



8

Konservasi Bekantan Curiak

Long Nose Monkey Natural Conservation



9

Pemandangan Tongkang Batubara

Coal Barge Sightview



Rute Selatan

South Route

Sebuah Kilau Perjalanan Dari Hutan Tropis Menuju Intan

A Glittering Travel from Tropical Forest to Diamonds



Jumlah Situs : 14 Situs
Number of Sites : 14 Sites



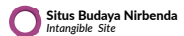
LEGEND



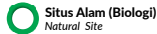
Situs Geologi
Geological Site



Situs Budaya
Cultural Site



Situs Budaya Nibenda
Intangible Site



Situs Alam (Biologi)
Natural Site



Situs Infrastruktur
Infrastructure Site



Situs Ekonomi Sosial
Socio Economy Site



Jalur Darat (Mobil/Motor)
Land Route (Car/Motorcycle)

Hutan tropis memberi nyawa pada Meratus. Dari Kampung Purun ia berbagi karya seni, menawarkan pengobatan di Kampung Herbal, menjadi rumah bagi satwa liar dan Anggrek yang menawan. Pesanggrahan Belanda menjadi saksi bisu sejarah kolonial, dikelilingi pepohonan yang tumbuh di atas Batu Kulit Ular, dengan hamparan pemandangan bak lukisan. Dari sini kita melihat bagaimana sejarah bumi menciptakan Kemilau Intan, yang tak lekang dimakan zaman.

Tropical forests brings life to Meratus. From Purun Village it shares arts, offers medication in Herbal Village, a home for wildlife and the enchanting orchids. A Dutch Guest House stands firm, a silent witness to the history of colonialism, surrounded by trees that grow on the Snake Skin Stone with the picturesque view as its background. Here, we can see how the earth history creates the forever sparkling Diamond.

114°50'0"E

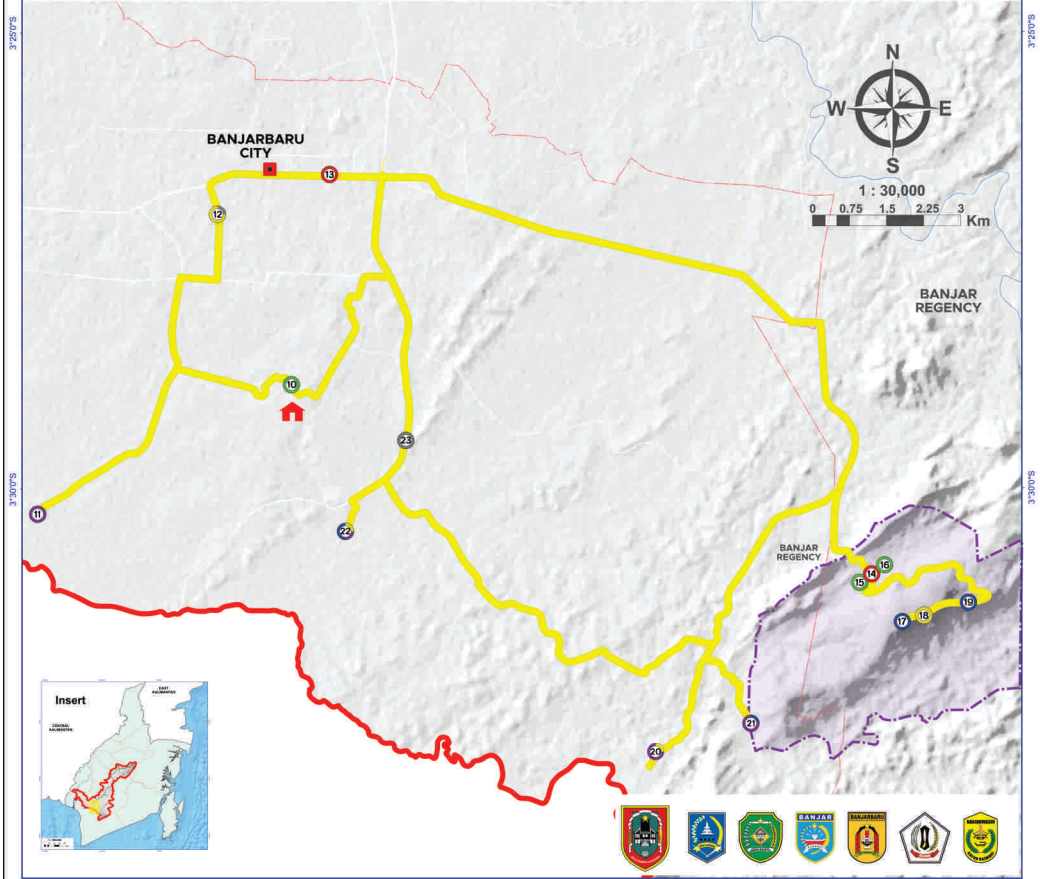
114°50'0"E



MERATUS GEOPARK MAP

SOUTH ROUTE

A Glittering Travel From Tropical Forest to Diamonds



114°50'0"E

114°50'0"E

- Situs Geologi Geological Site
- Situs Budaya Cultural Site
- Situs Alam (Biologi) Natural Site
- Situs Budaya Nirbenda Intangible Site
- Situs Infrastruktur Infrastructure Site
- Situs Ekonomi Sosial Socio Economy Site
- Ibukota Provinsi Capital of Province
- Ibukota Kabupaten Capital of Regency
- Sekretariat Badan Pengelola Geopark Meratus Secretary of Meratus Geopark Management Board
- Danau Lake
- Batas Kabupaten/Kota Regency/City Boundary
- Jalan Road
- Sungai River
- Batas Kawasan Tahura Tahura Boundary
- Batas Geopark Meratus (3,645.01 km²) Meratus Geopark Boundary (3,645.01 km²)
- Rute Selatan (Jarak 67.44 km) South Route (Distance 67.44 km)
- 11 Taman Hutan Hujan Tropis Tropical Rain Forest Park
- 12 Museum Lambung Mangkurat Lambung Mangkurat Museum
- 13 Habitulasi Satwa Endemik Endemic Animal Habitat
- 14 Pemandangan Puncak Tahura Sultan Adam Panoramic View of Sultan Adam Forest
- 15 Pembuatan Kerajinan Purun Traditional Purun Handicraft
- 16 Pusat Informasi Geopark Geopark Information Center
- 17 Batu Kulit Ular (Serpentinit) Snake Skin Stone (Serpentine)
- 18 Masjid Bambu Kiram Kiram Bamboo Mosque
- 19 Kampung Jamu dan Obat Tradisional Traditional Herbal Kampong
- 20 Taman Konservasi Anggrek Orchids Conservation Park
- 21 Pesanggrahan Belanda Mandiangin Tahura Sultan Adam Dutch Historical Guesthouse
- 22 Penambangan Tradisional Intan Campaka Cempaka Traditional Diamond Mining
- 23 Toko Sasirangan Sasirangan Traditional Shop
- 24 Monumen Legenda Pangeran Suryanata The Tale of Suryanata Prince Monument

10

Taman Hujan Tropika
Tropical Rain Forest Park



11

Pembuatan Kerajinan Purun
Traditional Purun Handicraft



12

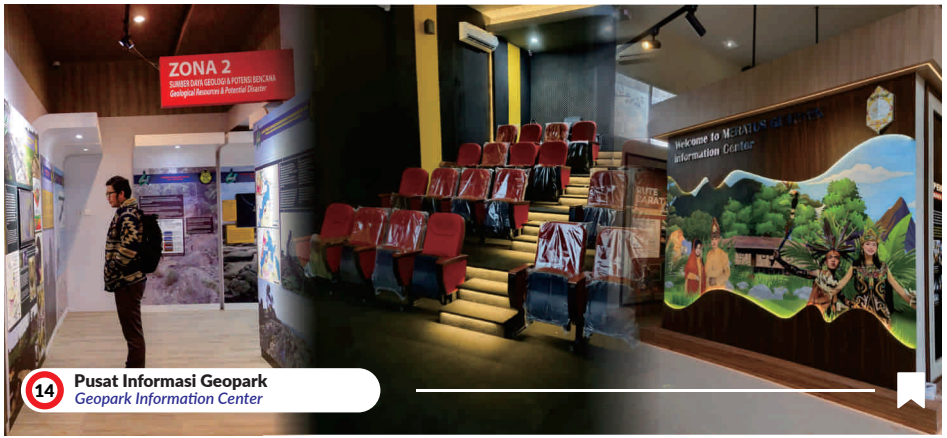
Kampung Jamu dan Obat Tradisional
Traditional Herbal Kampong



13

Museum Lambung Mangkurat
Lambung Mangkurat Museum





14 Pusat Informasi Geopark
Geopark Information Center



15 Rumah Konservasi Anggrek
Orchids Conservation House



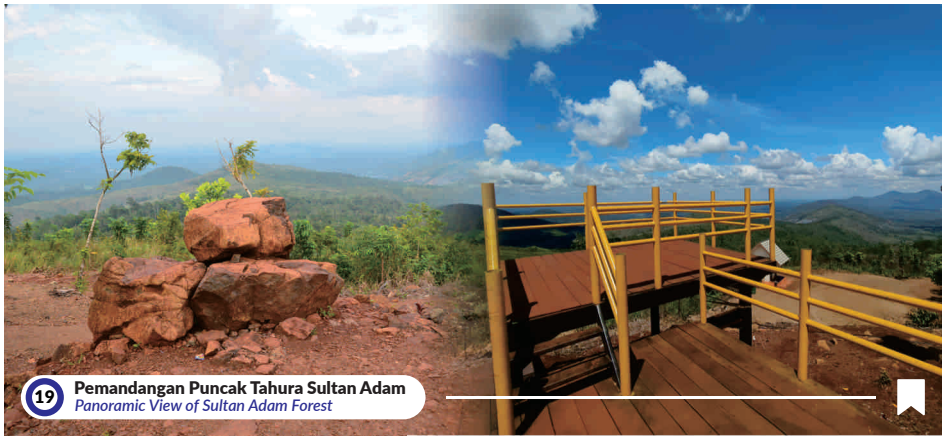
16 Habitasi Binatang Endemik
Endemic Animal Habitat



17 Batu Kulit Ular (Serpentinit)
Snake Skin Stone (Serpentinite)



18 Pesanggrahan Belanda Mandiangin Tahura Sultan Adam
Dutch Historical Guesthouse



19 Pemandangan Puncak Tahura Sultan Adam
Panoramic View of Sultan Adam Forest

20

Masjid Bambu Kiram
Kiram Bamboo Mosque



21

Monumen Legenda Pangeran Suryanata
The Tale of Suryanata Prince Monument



23

Toko Sasirangan
Sasirangan Traditional Shop



22

Penambangan Tradisional Intan Cempaka
Cempaka Traditional Diamond Mining



Rute Timur

East Route

Pelayaran Mengesankan Menembus
Sejarah Bumi dan Manusia

Inspiring Cruise Through Earth and People History



Jumlah Situs : 17 Situs

Number of Sites : 17 Sites



LEGEND



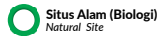
Situs Geologi
Geological Site



Situs Budaya
Cultural Site



Situs Budaya Nirbenda
Intangible Site



Situs Alam (Biologi)
Natural Site



Situs Infrastruktur
Infrastructure Site



Situs Ekonomi Sosial
Socio Economy Site



Jalur Darat (Mobil/Motor)
Land Route (Car/Motorcycle)



Jalur Sungai (Klotok/Perahu)
River Route (Klotok/Boat)



Jalan Kaki
Walk

Bukit Matang Kaladan ibarat menara pandang untuk menikmati hamparan danau buatan. Danau yang menyimpan sejarah Desa yang Ditenggelamkan dengan segala cerita. Danau yang menyimpan sejarah bumi dengan Gunung Berapi Dasar Laut, petilasan Kapak Batu, hingga Berlian. Danau yang juga memberi masa depan bagi mereka yang tetap bertahan.

Matang Keladan Hill serves as the viewing tower to enjoy the expanse of man-made lake. A lake that hold the stories of the Drowned Villages. A lake that hold the history of earth with its Submarine Volcano, archaeological site of Stone Axe, and Diamond. The lake also offers a future for those who survive.

114°50'0"E

115°0'0"E

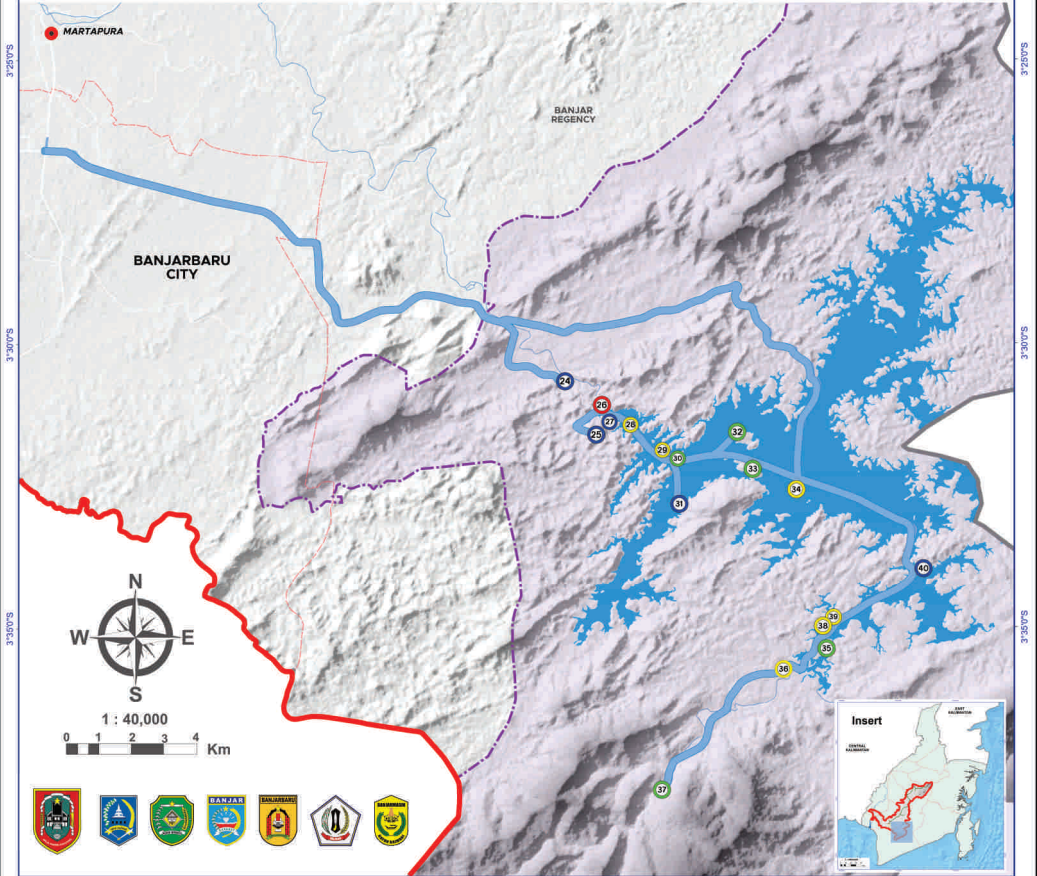
115°5'0"E



MERATUS GEOPARK MAP

EAST ROUTE

Inspiring Cruise Through Earth And People History



- Situs Geologi / Geological Site
- Situs Budaya / Cultural Site
- Situs Alam (Biologi) / Natural Site
- Situs Budaya Nirenda / Intangible Site
- Situs Infrastruktur / Infrastructure Site
- Ekonomi Sosial / Socio Economy
- Ibukota Provinsi / Capital of Province
- Ibukota Kabupaten / Capital of Regency
- Batas Kabupaten/Kota / Regency/City Boundary
- = Jalan / Road
- Sungai / River
- ~ Danau / Lake
- Batas Kawasan Tadura / Tadura Boundary
- Batas Geopark Meratus (3,645.01 km²) / Meratus Geopark Boundary (3,645.01 km²)
- Rute Timur (Jarak 68.68 km) / East Route (Distance 68.68 km)

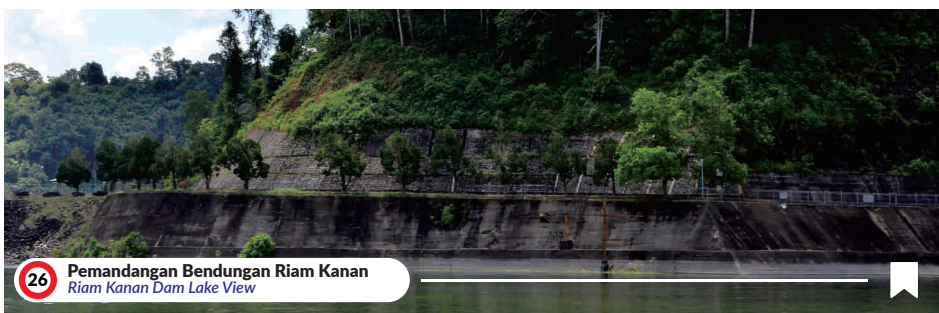
- 24 Batu Sekis Sei Kambang / Sei Kambang Schist Stone
- 25 Bukit Melang Kaladan / Matang Kaladan Panoramic View
- 26 Bendungan Riam Kanau / Riam Kanau Dam Lake View
- 27 Jejak Lonsaran Bukit Tiwangan / Tiwangan Hills Landslide
- 28 Peternakan Ikan Danau Riam Kanau / Fish Farm
- 29 Rumah Panggung Tebing Danau / Tiwangan Cliff Houses
- 30 Pulau Ulin / Ironwood Island
- 31 Gununggapi Purba Bawah Laut / Ancient Submarine Volcano
- 32 Pulau Bekantan / Bekantan Island
- 33 Pulau Pinus / Pine Island
- 34 Situs Arkeologi Pulau Sirang / Sirang Island Archeological Site
- 35 Pohon Sakai Biau Ba'ah / Biau'ah Marker Tree
- 36 Desa Belangian / Belangian Village
- 37 Hutan Hujan Tropis Kahung / Kahung Tropical Rain Forest
- 38 Makam Keramat Yang Tenggelam / Drowned Sacred Tombs
- 39 Perukiman Yang Ditenggelamkan / Drowned Settlement
- 40 Batupasir Pembawa Intan / Diamond-Bearing Sandstone



24 Batu Sekis Sei Kambang
Sei Kambang Schist Stone



25 Bukit Matang Kaladan
Matang Kaladan Panoramic View



26 Pemandangan Bendungan Riam Kanan
Riam Kanan Dam Lake View



27 Jejak Longsoran Bukit Tiwingan
Tiwingan Hills Landslide



28 Perikanan Danau Riam Kanan
Riam Kanan Lake Fishery

29

Rumah Pangung Tebing Danau
Tiwingan Cliff Houses



30

Pulau Ulin
Ironwood Island



31

Gunungapi Purba Bawah Laut
Ancient Submarine Volcano



32

Pulau Bekantan
Bekantan Island



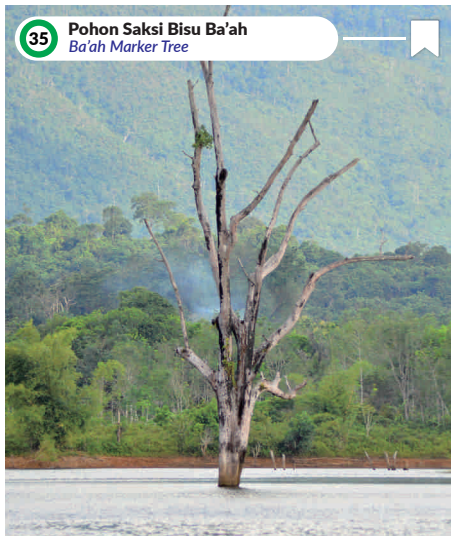
33 Pulau Pinus
Pine Island



34 Situs Arkeologi Pulau Sirang
Sirang Island Archeological Site



35 Pohon Saksi Bisu Ba'ah
Ba'ah Marker Tree



36 Desa Belangian
Belangian Village



37

Hutan Hujan Tropis Kahung
Kahung Tropical Rain Forest



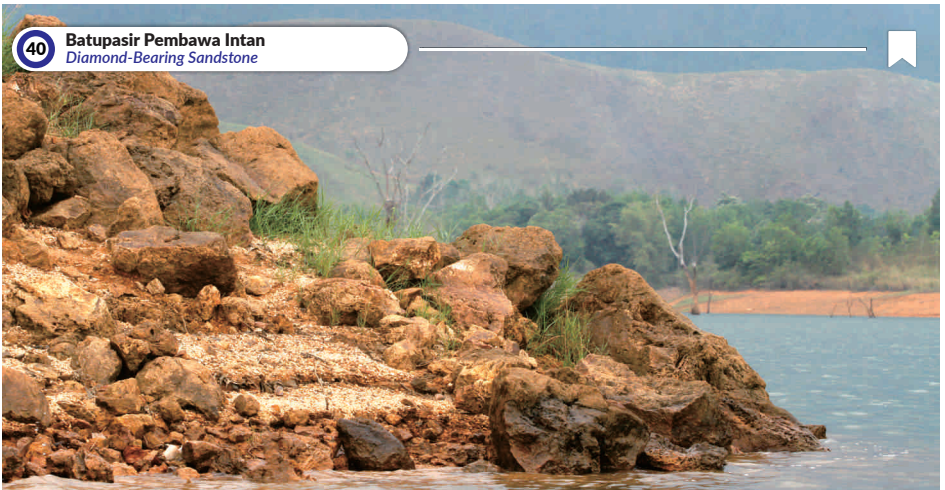
38

Makam Keramat Yang Tenggelam
Drowned Sacred Tomb



39

Pemukiman Yang Ditenggelamkan
Drowned Settlement



40

Batupasir Pembawa Intan
Diamond-Bearing Sandstone



Rute Utara

North Route

Mengikuti Suara Angin Menuju Keajaiban Dayak Meratus

Following The Sound of The Wind Toward Magic Dayak Meratus



Jumlah Situs : 14 Situs
Number of Sites : 14 Sites

LEGEND



Jalur Darat (Mobil/Motor)
Land Route (Car/Motorcycle)



Jalur Sungai (Klotok/Perahu)
River Route (Klotok/Boat)



Jalan Kaki Menanjak
Walk Uphill



Situs Geologi
Geological Site



Situs Budaya
Cultural Site



Situs Budaya Nirbenda
Intangible Site



Situs Alam (Biologi)
Natural Site



Situs Infrastruktur
Infrastructure Site



Situs Ekonomi Sosial
Socio Economy Site

Ikutilah kemana arah daun bergoyang tertiu angin. Di Oranje Nassau angin menembus masuk terowongan batubara yang lama ditinggalkan. Menjerit saat tertangkap Layang-Layang Dandang. Desir angin terus mengiring, menuju Kampung Dayak Meratus yang teguh memegang tradisi, Balai Adat Malaris, Rakit Bambu. Air Panas Tanuhi, Air Terjun Kilat Api jadi penanda sejarah bumi. Begitu juga Bukit Langara, dimana angin makin lantang bersuara

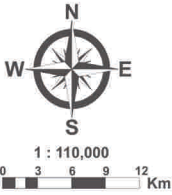
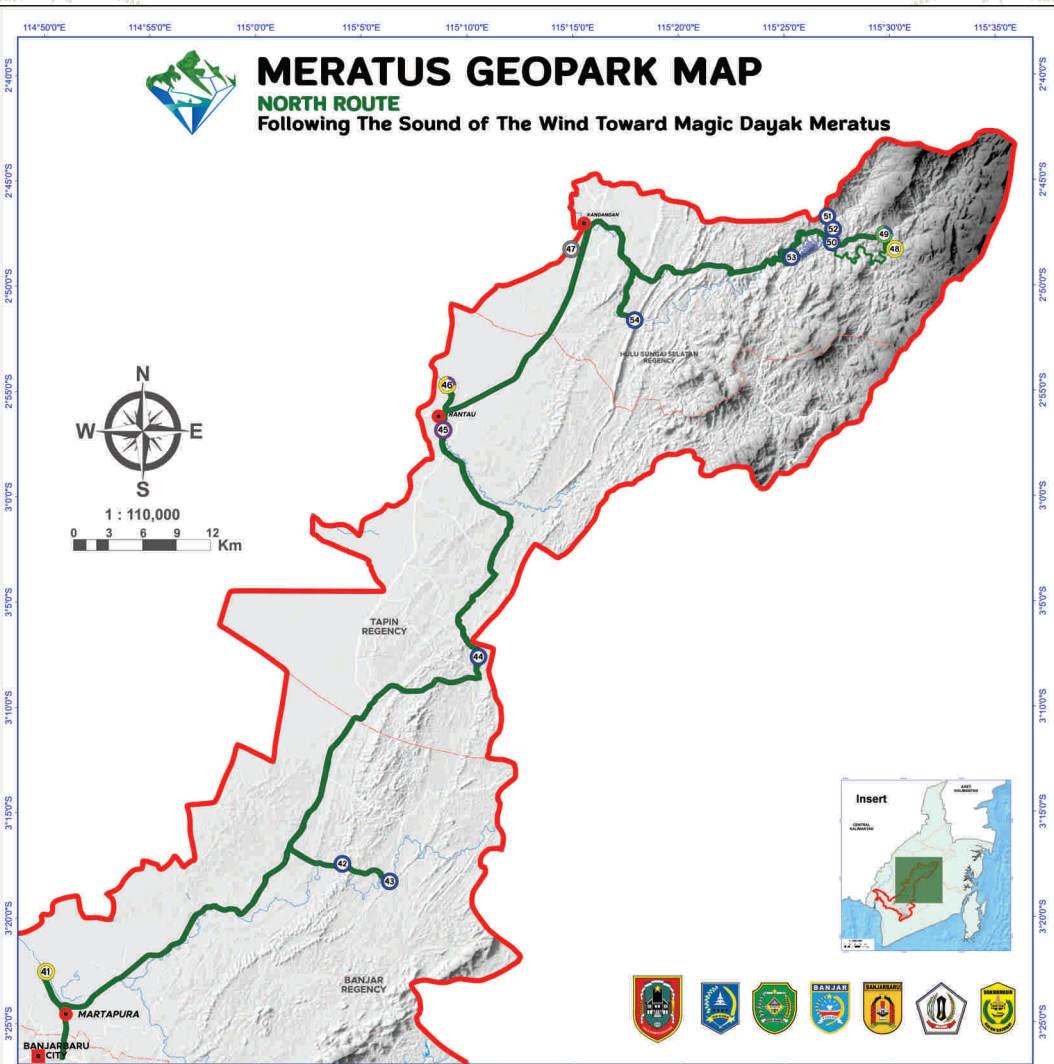
The tree leaves sway, singing the tune of the blowing winds. In Oranje Nassau, the wind break through the long-deserted coal tunnel, whistling when caught by the Dandang Kites. The whispering wind blows to the Village of Dayak Meratus who hold firm their ancient ways, Malaris Long House, the Bamboo Rafting. Tanuhi Hot Spring, Kilat Api Waterfall are markers of the earth history. In Langara Hill, the wind can shout out loud.



MERATUS GEOPARK MAP

NORTH ROUTE

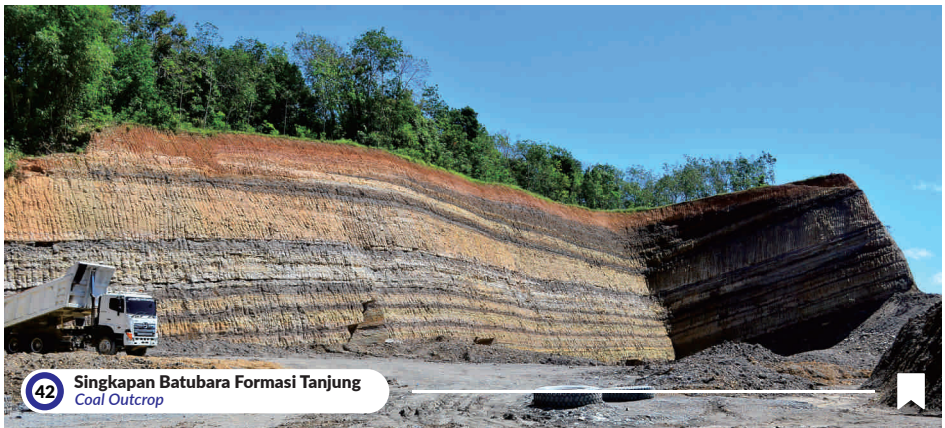
Following The Sound of The Wind Toward Magic Dayak Meratus



- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Situs Geologi / Geological Site ● Situs Budaya / Cultural Site ● Situs Alam (Biologi) / Natural Site ● Situs Budaya Nibenda / Intangible Site ● Situs Infrastruktur / Infrastructure Site ● Ekonomi Sosial / Socio Economy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ibukota Provinsi / Capital of Province ● Ibukota Kabupaten / Capital of Regency — Batas Kabupaten/Kota / Regency/City Boundary — Jalan / Road — Sungai / River ■ Danau / Lake ■ Batas Kawasan Cagar Alam Gunung Kantawan / Mount Kantawan Nature Reserve Boundary — Batas Geopark Meratus (3,645.01 km²) / Meratus Geopark Boundary (3,645.01 km²) — Rute Utara (Jarak 188.15 km) / North Route (Distance 188.15 km) |
|---|---|
-
- | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 41 Rumah Adat Bubungan Tinggi & Gajah Baliku / Bubungan Tinggi & Gajah Baliku Traditional Houses 42 Singkapan Batubara Formasi Tanjung / Coal Outcrop 43 Sejarah Tambang Oranje Nassau / Historic Coal Mine | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 44 Goa Batu Hapu / Batu Hapu Cave 45 Desa Kalayangan Dandang Dengung / Buzzing Kite Village 46 Masjid Karamat / Karamat Mosque | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 47 Sentra Dodol Kandangan / Dodol Kandangan Center 48 Balai Adat Malaris / Malans Long House 49 Arum Jeram Rakit / Bambu / Bamboo Rafting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 Pemandangan Bukit Kantawan / Kantawan Hill Scenic View 51 Air Terjun Kilat Api / Waterfall 52 Mata Air Panas Tanuhi / Tanuhi Hot Spring | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 53 Pemandangan Bukit Langers / Langers Panoramic View 54 Tebing Batugamping Batu Laki / Batu Laki Limestone Cliff |
|---|--|---|--|--|



41 Rumah Adat Bubungan Tinggi & Gajah Baliku
Bubungan Tinggi & Gajah Baliku Traditional Houses



42 Singkapan Batubara Formasi Tanjung
Coal Outcrop



43 Sejarah Tambang Oranje Nassau
Historic Coal Mine



44 Goa Batu Hapu
Batu Hapu Cave



45 Desa Kalayangan Dandang Dengung
Buzzing Kite Village



46 Masjid Keramat
Keramat Mosque



47 **Sentra Dodol Kandangan**
Dodol Kandangan Center



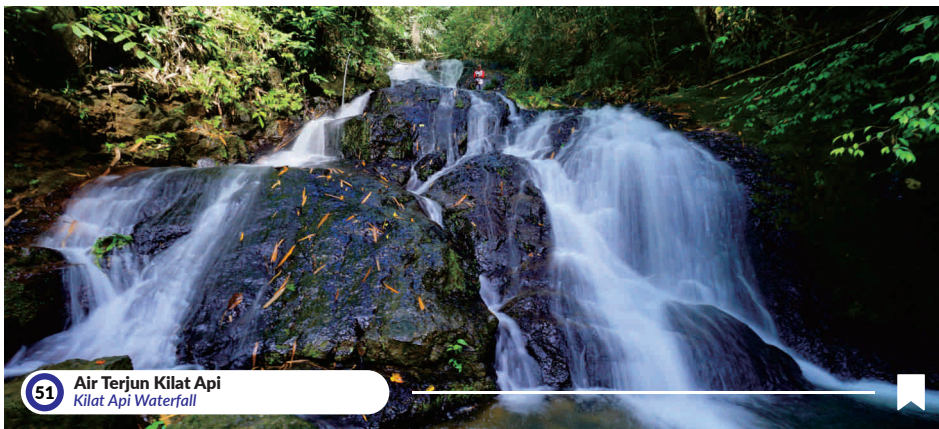
48 **Balai Adat Malaris**
Malaris Long House



49 **Arum Jeram Rakit Bambu**
Bamboo Rafting



50 Pemandangan Bukit Kantawan
Kantawan Hill Scenic View



51 Air Terjun Kilat Api
Kilat Api Waterfall



52 Mata Air Panas Tanuhi
Tanuhi Hot Spring



53 Pemandangan Bukit Langara
Langara Panoramic View



54 Tebing Batugamping Batu Laki
Batu Laki Limestone Cliff



KERAGAMAN WARISAN BUDAYA

Diversity of Cultural Heritage



41 Rumah Adat Bubungan Tinggi & Gajah Baliku
Bubungan Tinggi & Gajah Baliku Traditional Houses

Peran atau faktor kondisi geologi baik berupa keragaman batuan, morfologi / bentangalam sangat berpengaruh terhadap perkembangan budaya yang diciptakan oleh komunitas masyarakat / suku, hal tersebut sangat terlihat dikawasan Geopark Meratus baik warisan budaya benda maupun warisan budaya nirbenda / nirwujud. Pengaruh antara keduanya dapat terlihat sampai sekarang seperti beragamnya arsitektur bangunan, aktivitas budaya dan pakaian adat.

Rumah adat Kalimantan Selatan salah satu sumber budaya yang memiliki nilai penting bagi sejarah perkembangan arsitektur, seni dan sejarah budaya lokal. Cerminan dari rumah/bangunan adat Suku Banjar dan Suku Dayak mempunyai konsep yang berbeda, merupakan perpaduan antara kearifan lokal yang didasarkan pada kondisi alam/geologi (morfologi dan bentangalam) serta perkembangan sosial yang ada.

Secara umum masyarakat hunian Suku Banjar mempunyai konsep rumah panggung, hal tersebut didasarkan pada budaya serta lokasi tempat tinggal berada dikawasan daratan / sungai. Sedangkan Suku Dayak mendominasi tinggal diwilayah tinggian/Perbukitan Meratus serta memiliki konsep rumah yang panjang dan dapat dihuni oleh beberapa keluarga dan rumah / balai tersebut juga berfungsi untuk melakukan upacara adat.

The role or factors of geological conditions in the form of rock diversity, morphology /landscape are very influential on the development of culture created by the community/ tribe, it shown in Meratus Geopark area. The influence between the two can be seen until now between the variety of building architecture, cultural activities and traditional clothing.

The traditional house of South Kalimantan is one of the cultural resources that has important value for the history of the development of architecture, art and the history of local culture. Banjar and Dayak tribes has a different concept on reflected their traditional houses/buildings, which is a combination of local wisdom based on natural/geological conditions (morphology and landscape) as well as existing social developments.

In general, the Banjarese having house on stilts concept, it is based on the culture and location of people that live on the mainland/river area. Meanwhile, the Dayak people live in the highlands/Meratus Hills and having long house concept that can be inhabited by several families and the house/hall also serves to perform traditional ceremonies.



48 Balai Adat Malaris
Malaris Long House

Hunian Suku Dayak Meratus pada umumnya berupa balai yang dihuni oleh beberapa keluarga, selain berfungsi sebagai hunian, balai adat juga berfungsi untuk melakukan ritual Aruh Adat/acara tertentu. Seperti Balai Adat Malaris yang berada di Kab. Hulu Sungai Selatan, dimana balai tersebut mempunyai Panjang sekitar 45x40 m. Kontruksi balai untuk lantai dan tiang terbuat dari kayu keras (ulin) serta dinding yang berbahan anyaman bambu, dimana bahan-bahan tersebut terdapat disekitar kawasan tersebut, karena tanah hasil pelapukan batuan beku produk dari aktivitas vulkanisme tua menjadi media yang tepat serta ditunjang dengan kondisi iklim yang sesuai untuk tanaman tersebut.

The house of Dayak Meratus is generally in the form of a hall inhabited by several families, not just functioning as a residence, the traditional hall also use to perform Aruh Adat rituals/certain events. Like the Malaris Traditional Hall in the Loksado District Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency, where the hall has a length of about 45x40 m. The material for the floor and pillars are made of ironwood (ulin) and walls made of woven bamboo, where these materials are found around the area, igneous rock product of old volcanism activity then weathering producing soil that suitable as growing medium and also supported by climate for plant growth.





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Penambangan Tradisional Intan Cempaka
Cempaka Traditional Diamond Mining

Cempaka Traditional Diamond Mining

Hubungan antara geologi/alam dengan budaya juga tercermin didalam aktivitas Penambangan Tradisional Intan Cempaka.

Galuh adalah sebutan untuk intan yang lazim dikalangan pendulang, dimana arti galuh sendiri dalam Bahasa Banjar yang berarti Gadis. Didalam kalangan pendulang, konon intan yang didapat merupakan hasil taburan gadis alam sebelah alias alam gaib, dimana berdasarkan cerita yang berkembang dua diantara gadis penabur intan itu bernama Siti Anggani dan Putri Sahanjani.

Kriteria pendulang yang didatangi penabur intan seperti pendulang yang berlaku baik, tidak melanggar pantangan dalam mendulang. Pantangan itu antara lain tidak boleh bertolak pinggang, kedua tangan ke belakang, bersiul, menunjuk dengan telunjuk, mengibas baju, menyebut ular dengan istilah akar, berkata cabul, larangan wanita menstruasi ke pendulangan dan sebagainya. Perpaduan antara kegiatan tersebut dengan kearifan lokal menjadi daya tarik tersendiri dan peran dari kondisi geologi menciptakan budaya yang turun termurun sampai saat ini.

The relationship between geology/nature and culture is also reflected in the activities of the Cempaka Traditional Diamond Mining.

Galuh is a term for diamonds that is common among miners, where the meaning of galuh itself in Banjarese means girl. Among miners, it is said that the diamonds obtained are the result of sowing by invisible girl from supernatural dimension, based on a story that developed. There are two diamond sowing girls named Siti Anggani and Putri Sahanjani.

The criteria for the miners who are visited by diamond sower are the panners who behave well, do not violate the taboos in panning. The taboos include not being allowed to turn on the waist, both hands back, whistling, pointing with the index finger, wagging clothes, calling snakes with root terms, saying obscene words, prohibiting menstruating women from panning and so on. The combination of these activities with local wisdom is the main attraction and the role of geological conditions creates a culture that has been passed down from generation to generation until now.



Traditional Clothing

Hubungan antara geologi (alam) dengan aktifitas manusia menjadikan simbiosis mutualisme. Proses interaksi antara kedua tersebut juga tercermin dari hasil kebudayaan yang tercipta berupa pakaian adat dari kulit kayu yang digunakan oleh masyarakat Dayak dan sasirangan.

The relationship between geology (nature) and human activities is a symbiotic mutualism, the process of interaction between the two is also reflected in the cultural results created in the form of traditional clothing made of bark used by the Dayak community and sasirangan.



Bahan utama pembuatan baju kulit kayu ini adalah kulit pohon Terap Hundang (*Artocarpus odoratissimus*), yaitu pohon yang berbuah mirip nangka tapi ukurannya lebih kecil dengan aroma buah yang wanginya kuat mirip cempedak yang biasa disebut oleh masyarakat Suku Dayak Deah dengan sebutan Kulit Kayu Deluang. Pohon ini tumbuh subur di hutan-hutan Kawasan Meratus. Sedangkan untuk menyambungkannya, masyarakat Dayak pada jaman dulu menggunakan benang dari serat daun nenas.

*The main ingredient for making this bark suit is the bark of the Terap Hundang tree (*Artocarpus odoratissimus*), the fruit similar to jackfruit but is smaller in size with a strong fruit aroma that smells like cempedak which is commonly referred to by the Dayak Deah people as the Deluang Bark. This trees thrive in the forests of Meratus Region. Meanwhile, to connect it, the Dayak people in ancient times used thread from pineapple leaf fibers*



Sasirangan merupakan kain khas Kalimantan Selatan yang diwariskan secara turun temurun sejak beberapa abad silam dengan ragam motif yang berasal dari alam sekitar dan telah ditetapkan menjadi Warisan Budaya Tak Benda (WTB) oleh Kementerian Pendidikan Kebudayaan RI pada tahun 2013. Menurut sejarahnya, Sasirangan merupakan kain sakral warisan abad XII saat Lambung Mangkurat menjadi patih Negara Dipa. Awalnya sasirangan dikenal sebagai kain untuk “batatamba” atau penyembuhan orang sakit yang harus dipesan khusus terlebih dahulu (pamintaan). Oleh karena itu, Urang Banjar seringkali menyebut sasirangan kain pamintaan yang artinya permintaan. Pada zaman dahulu kala kain sasirangan diberi warna sesuai dengan tujuan pembuatannya, yakni sebagai sarana pelengkap dalam terapi pengobatan suatu jenis penyakit tertentu yang diderita oleh seseorang.

Sasirangan is a typical South Kalimantan fabric that has been passed down from generation to generation since several centuries ago with a variety of motifs originating from the surrounding environment and has been designated as an Intangible Cultural Heritage by the Indonesian Ministry of Cultural Education in 2013. According to history, Sasirangan is a sacred fabric inherited from the XII century when Lambung Mangkurat became the governor of the State of Dipa. Initially, the sasirangan was known as a fabric for “batatamba” or healing from disease which had to be specially requested (pamintaan). Therefore, Urang Banjar often mentions sasirangan fabric as pamintaan which means request. In ancient times, sasirangan fabric was colored according to the purpose of its fabrication, as a complementary tool in the treatment of a certain type of disease suffered by a person.



Proses Membuat Pola Motif Sasirangan

Proses Menjelujur Kain Sasirangan



Arti Warna Sasirangan

1. Warna kuning, berasal dari kunyit, sebagai tanda bahwa pemakainya sedang dalam proses mengobati penyakit kuning (bahasa Banjar Kana Wisa).
2. Warna merah, berasal dari gambir, mengkudu, atau cabe merah, sebagai tanda bahwa pemakainya sedang dalam proses mengobati sakit kepala, dan sulit tidur (insomnia).
3. Warna hijau, berasal dari daun pudak atau jahe, sebagai tanda bahwa pemakainya sedang dalam proses mengobati penyakit lumpuh (stroke).
4. Warna hitam, berasal dari kabuau atau uar, sebagai tanda bahwa pemakainya sedang dalam proses mengobati penyakit demam dan kulit gatal-gatal.
5. Warna ungu, berasal dari biji buah gandaria, sebagai tanda bahwa pemakainya sedang dalam proses mengobati penyakit sakit perut (diare, disentri, dan kolera).
6. Warna coklat, berasal dari uar atau kulit buah rambutan, sebagai tanda bahwa pemakainya sedang dalam proses mengobati penyakit tekanan jiwa (stress).

Meaning of Sasirangan Colors

1. *The yellow color, comes from turmeric, as a sign that the user is in the process of treating jaundice (in Banjarese is Kana Wisa).*
2. *The red color, comes from gambier, noni, or red chili, as a sign that the user is in the process of treating headaches, and difficulty sleeping (insomnia).*
3. *The green color, comes from pandanus leaves or ginger, as a sign that the user is in the process of treating paralysis (stroke).*
4. *The black color, comes from kabuau or uar, as a sign that the user is in the process of treating fever and itchy skin.*
5. *The purple color, comes from the seeds of the gandaria fruit, as a sign that the user is in the process of treating stomach ailments (diarrhea, dysentery, and cholera).*
6. *Brown color, comes from the uar or the skin of the rambutan fruit, as a sign that the user is in the process of treating mental illness (stress)*

KEANEKARAGAMAN WARISAN HAYATI

Diversity of Biological Heritage



Kawasan hutan yang ada di Pegunungan Meratus juga merupakan surga dari habitat varietas anggrek, seperti anggrek hitam, anggrek bulan, kasut kumis, tebu dan beberapa varietas anggrek lainnya, maka tidaklah berlebihan jika anggrek menjadi ikon dari Pegunungan Meratus.

Jenis anggrek di Kalimantan Selatan sangat dipengaruhi oleh lokasinya, dimana kawasan hutan yang berada didataran rendah maupun tinggi juga mempengaruhi jenis dan bentuk anggrek di Kalimantan, selain faktor morfologi/bentangalam juga dipengaruhi oleh mineral yang terkandung didalam batuan yang telah menjadi tanah sebagai media pohon tumbuh dan nantinya sebagai media tumbuh anggrek.

Anggrek terbaik dunia jenis anggrek bulan lokal (*Phalaenopsis amabilis*) dari kawasan hutan Kabupaten Tanah Laut Kalimantan Selatan lainnya. Kelebihan anggrek bulan Kalimantan Selatan dibanding tempat yang lain seperti negara Fillipina maupun tempat di Indoneisa lain seperti Bogor, dimana bunga anggrek di Kalimantan Selatan memiliki masa bunga cukup lama antara 3 (tiga) sampai 6 (enam) bulan sedangkan anggrek biasa tidak lebih dari satu bulan, jumlah kuntum dalam satu tangkai bisa mencapai antara 25-50 buah sedangkan anggrek biasa hanya sekitar 10-15 kuntum, dan banyak cabang dalam tangkai, sedangkan anggrek lainnya hanya satu cabang.

The forest in Meratus Mountains is also a haven for orchid variety habitats, such as black orchids, moons orchids, mustache shoes, sugar cane and several other orchid varieties, so it is not an exaggeration if orchids become an icon of the Meratus Mountains.

The types of orchids in South Kalimantan are strongly influenced by their location, where forest areas in the lowlands and highlands also affect the types and forms of orchids in Kalimantan, in addition to morphological factor/landscapes are also influenced by minerals contained in rocks that have become soil as a medium for trees grow and later as a medium for growing orchids.

*The world's best orchid species of local moon orchid (*Phalaenopsis amabilis*) from other forest areas of Tanah Laut Regency, South Kalimantan. The advantages of the South Kalimantan moon orchid compared to other places such as the Philippines and other places in Indonesia such as Bogor, is the orchid flowers in South Kalimantan have a long flower period of between three to six months while the ordinary orchid is not more than one month, the number of buds in one stalk can reach between 25-50 pieces while ordinary orchids only about 10-15 buds, and many branches in the stalk, while other orchids only one branch.*



Mangga Kasturi merupakan jenis buah manga yang hanya ditemukan di Kalimantan khususnya Kalimantan Selatan, tepatnya diwilayah Martapura, dimana pada tahun 1978 seorang peneliti Bernama Ding Hou menemukan mangga ini.

Wilayah Martapura berada pada area dataran yang didominasi oleh endapan alluvium/Martapura dengan tingkat kebasahan yang tinggi, dimana kawasan ini sangat dekat/dilalui oleh Sungai Martapura. Mangga Kasturi memiliki keunikan yaitu umurnya yang berpuluh-puluh tahun dan tumbuh dipekarangan, serta dapat berfungsi sebagai antioksidan yang baik.

Kasturi mango is a type of mango fruit that is only found in Kalimantan, especially South Kalimantan, precisely in the Martapura area, where in 1978 a researcher named Ding Hou discovered this mango

The Martapura area is located in a plain area which is dominated by alluvium/Martapura deposits with a high level of wetness, where this area is very close to/traversed by the Martapura River. Kasturi Mango is unique in that it can grow decades and even in the garden, and believe as a good antioxidant



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Konservasi Bekantan Curiak

Long Nose Monkey Natural Conservation

Bekantan merupakan salah satu hewan endemik Borneo atau Pulau Kalimantan secara keseluruhan, dimana Kalimantan khususnya Kalimantan Selatan terdiri beberapa aliran sungai besar, sehingga dapat menjadi habitat untuk hutan bakau, mangrove dan rawa, dimana kawasan tersebut merupakan tempat ideal untuk Bekantan. Selain menjadi tempat tinggal, kawasan tersebut juga tumbuh pohon buah rambai yang merupakan makanan kesukaan bekantan. Bekantan merupakan jenis hewan yang dilindungi berdasarkan Ordonansi Perlindungan Binatang Liar Tahun 1931 No. 134 dan No. 266 jo UU No. 5 Tahun 1990.

Proboscis monkeys are one of endemic animals of the island of Borneo, where Kalimantan (Borneo), especially South Kalimantan, consists of several large rivers, as suitable habitat for Rhizophora sp, mangroves and swamps, where the area is an ideal place for proboscis monkeys. In addition to being a place to live, the area also grows rambai fruit trees which are the proboscis monkey's favorite food. Proboscis monkey is a type of animal that is protected under the Wild Animal Protection Ordinance of 1931 No. 134 and No. 266 in conjunction with Law no. 5 of 1990.



Code of Conduct in the Meratus Geopark area



DO'S



Membuang sampah pada tempatnya
Put trash in its place



Buang air kecil di toilet
Please urinate in the toilet



Memotret
Can take pictures



Berkeliling
Can walk around



Berenang
Can swimming



BEWARE



Hati-hati jalan licin
Be careful the road is slippery



Hati-hati kepla
Be careful head



Hati-hati longsor batu
Be careful of falling stone



DON'TS



Dilarang membuang sampah sembarangan
Don't litter



Dilarang buang air kecil sembarangan
Don't urinate in public



Dilarang merusak situs
Don't damage in the site



Dilarang berburu hewan
Don't hunt the animals



Dilarang memetik tanaman
Don't pick the plants



Dilarang menyalakan api
Don't light the fire



Dilarang corat-coret
Don't the doodle



Dilarang minum-minuman keras
Don't drink alcohol



Dilarang memotret menggunakan flash
No flash photography please



Dilarang berenang
Don't swimming



Dilarang membuat suara keras
Don't be loud noise



Dilarang menyentuh ornamen goa
Don't touch the cave ornaments



Dilarang memanjat
Don't climb



Dilarang merokok
Don't smoking



Geopark Meratus

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