ASOSIASI PENGELOLAAN RAJUNGAN INDONESIA

APRI

Integrating Survey and SIDAKO Data to Assess Fishing Gear Distribution and Marine Mammal Occurrence in Indonesia's Blue Swimming Crab Fishery

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Asosiasi Pengelolaan Rajungan Indonesia (APRI)
Indonesian Blue Swimming Crab Association

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Summary

This report presents the results of a survey and spatial analysis integrating field survey data and information from the Conservation Data Information System (SIDAKO) to assess fishing gear distribution and marine mammal occurrence in Indonesia's blue swimming crab (BSC) fishery. The study aims to improve understanding of the spatial relationship between fishing activities and marine mammals, particularly cetaceans, to support evidence-based management and bycatch risk mitigation. Field surveys were conducted across selected blue swimming crab fishing locations to document fishing gear types, spatial distribution of fishing activities, and reported interactions with marine mammals. These primary data were complemented with secondary information retrieved from SIDAKO, including records of marine mammal occurrence and conservation-related information. A spatial overlay analysis was then applied to examine potential overlap between fishing grounds and areas where marine mammals have been recorded.

Blue swimming crab fishing activities in Indonesia are primarily concentrated in coastal and nearshore waters, with Fisheries Management Area (FMA) 712 contributing the largest share of national production, accounting for approximately 64%. Across major fishing regions, traps represent the dominant fishing gear used by blue swimming crab fishers nationwide, while gillnets are more localized and primarily concentrated in certain districts in Sumatera and Java.

Based on survey data, interactions between blue swimming crab fisheries and marine mammals are extremely rare. The vast majority of respondents (99%) reported no interactions, and only a small proportion (1%) reported non-operational interactions in the form of sightings, with no evidence of entanglement or bycatch recorded during the monitoring period. Data from the Conservation Data Information System (SIDAKO) indicate that Indonesian waters host approximately 34 cetacean species, with occurrences predominantly recorded in eastern Indonesia, particularly in the Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, and Papua regions. The spatial distribution of BSC fishing activities and cetacean occurrences demonstrates a clear separation, reflecting fundamental differences in habitat use. As a result, potential interactions between blue swimming crab fisheries and marine mammals are likely to be incidental and localized rather than widespread at the national scale.

Indonesia has established an extensive network of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) as a key instrument for marine biodiversity conservation and sustainable ocean management. The spatial designation of MPAs closely aligns with the distribution of cetaceans in eastern Indonesian waters, including the Savu Sea, Banda Sea, Alor–Flores waters, the Lesser Sunda Seascape, and the Birds Head Seascape. This alignment highlights the Government of Indonesia's commitment to marine mammal conservation through the proactive protection of critical habitats, while simultaneously supporting the sustainability of the national blue swimming crab fishery.

List of Content

List of Tables

List of Figures

A. Blue Swimming Crab Production

Indonesia is one of the world's leading producers of blue swimming crab (*Portunus pelagicus*), with the fishery playing a significant role in coastal livelihoods and national export earnings. Blue swimming crab (*Portunus pelagicus*) in Indonesia is mainly distributed across shallow coastal waters, estuaries, and sandy-muddy habitats throughout the archipelago. Blue swimming crab production in Indonesia is predominantly supported by small-scale fisheries operating in coastal and nearshore waters across multiple provinces. The fishery relies mainly on passive fishing gears, such as crab traps and gillnets, and provides employment for hundreds of thousands of fishers, collectors, and processing workers along the supply chain. Indonesian blue swimming crab products, particularly pasteurized crab meat, are primarily exported to international markets, particularly the United States, making the sustainability of the fishery a critical concern from both economic and environmental perspectives.

Figure 1A illustrates blue swimming crab production across Indonesia provinces from 2021-2024. The average annual production of blue swimming crab during 2021–2024 was approximately 59,724 tons raw materials. Based on BSC volumes, provinces can be divided into three major production groups, high-production (>6,000 tons per year), medium-production (1,500-6,000 tons per year), and low production (<1,500 tons per year). The high-production group consisted of West Java, East Java, North Sumatera, and Central Java. West Java recorded the highest average annual production at 11,077 tons, followed closely by East Java with 10,251 tons. Meanwhile, North Sumatera and Central Java produced 7,680 and 6,922 tons per year, respectively. The medium-production group included Lampung, South Sulawesi, Jakarta, Southeast Sulawesi, Bangka Belitung Islands, North Sulawesi, West Sumatra, Banten, and South Kalimantan. The remaining provinces formed the low-production group, included West Borneo, Riau Islands, Central Kalimantan, West Nusa Tenggara, East Kalimantan, North Maluku, Papua, West Papua, Gorontalo, East Nusa Tenggara, and Maluku (Figure 1A).

Based on Fisheries Management Area (FMA), the highest proportion of national production originated from FMA712 (64%), followed by FMA571 (12.9%), FMA713 (6.5%), and FMA 711 (6.2%) (Figure 1B). Other FMAs, namely FMA 572, 714, 715, and 717 each contributed less than 5% of annual production. FMA 712 which covers the Java Sea, is characterized by shallow, productive coastal waters, extensive continental shelf areas, and high primary productivity, which provide suitable habitats for blue swimming crab throughout its life cycle. The area includes major crab-producing provinces along the northern coast of Java and parts of Sumatra and Kalimantan, where dense coastal fishing communities operate predominantly small-scale fisheries. Fishing activities in FMA 712 are largely conducted using passive fishing gears, such as crab traps and bottom gillnets, which are well suited to the environmental conditions of the Java Sea. In addition, FMA 712 benefits from well-established landing sites, processing facilities, and supply chains, supporting consistent harvesting and distribution of blue swimming crab products. These ecological, social, and infrastructural characteristics collectively explain the dominant contribution of FMA 712 to Indonesia's blue swimming crab production. These patterns also highlight the strong concentration of blue swimming crab fisheries in western and central Indonesia, with markedly lower outputs in the eastern regions.

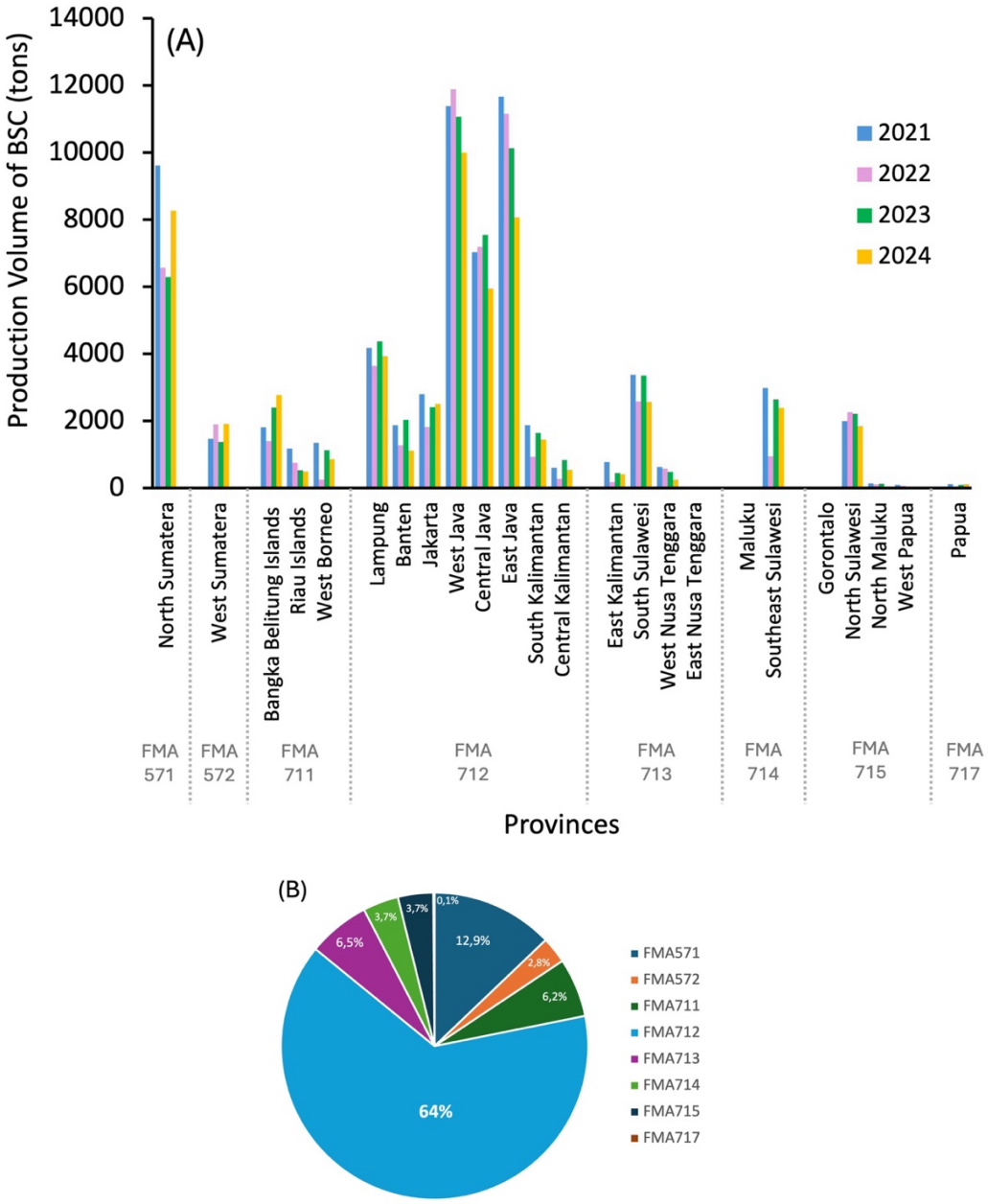


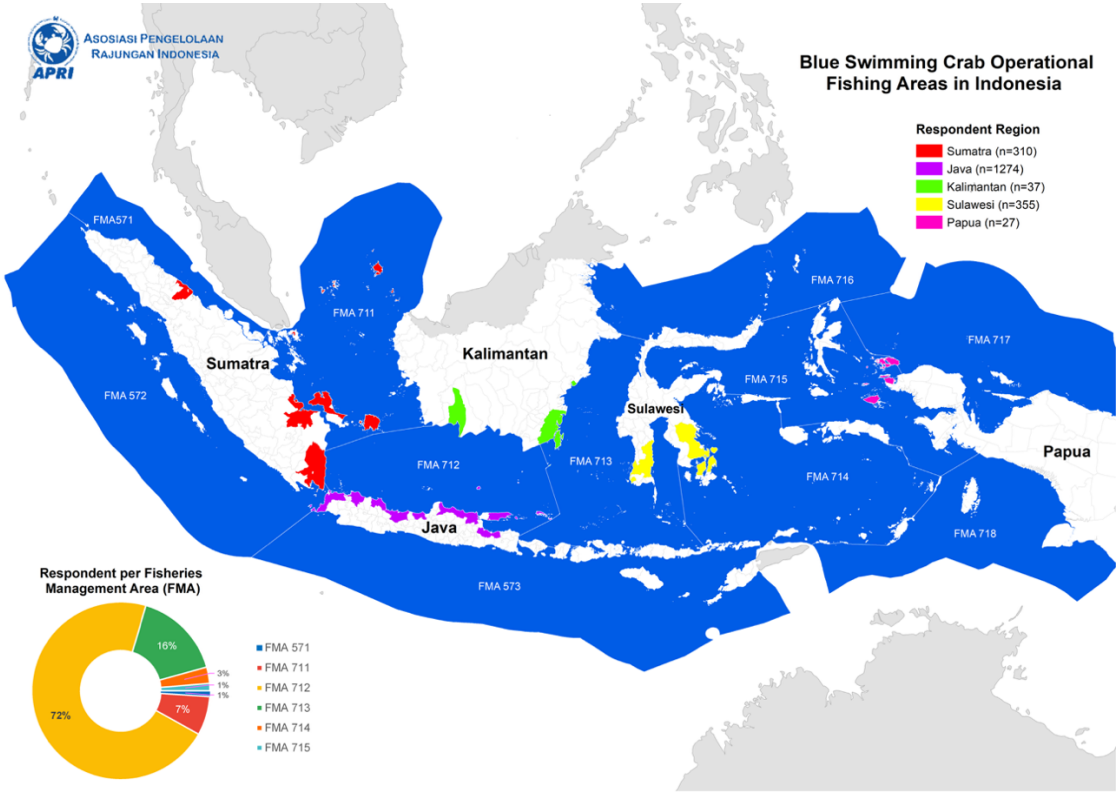
Figure 1. Production volume of blue swimming crab across Indonesian provinces during 2021–2024 (A), and the percentage contribution of each Fisheries Management Area (FMA) to the national production (B).

B. Fishing Gear Use and Fisher Experiences with Marine Mammals

Fishers from major crab producing regions were the primary targets of the survey. By focusing on these areas, the survey effectively captured the primary geographic range of blue swimming crab fisheries and the fishing communities most likely to interact with marine mammals. The survey was conducted from September to December 2025 by distributing structured questionnaires across the blue swimming crab supply chain. The questionnaire was designed to be concise to facilitate independent completion by fishers and to minimize respondent burden. It consist of four questions regarding fishing locations, the types of fishing gears used, fisher's experiences with marine mammal bycatch (whether such events had occurred for the past two years 2024-2025), and additional details when interactions had occurred (i.e., time, species involved, and the condition of

the animal when captured). All collected questionnaire responses (n=2380) were compiled, cleaned, and analyzed to describe patterns of fishing activities and interactions with marine mammals across major blue swimming crab production regions in Indonesia. Data were first screened for completeness, internal consistency, and duplication. Responses with missing essential variables (location, gear type, or bycatch information) were removed from the analysis.

A total of 2,380 responses were obtained from fishers and supply chain actors across 16 provinces in Indonesia. Among the respondents, there were fishers (2003), supplier (138), mini-plants (79), and processing plants (13). In addition, 147 duplicated entries were identified and subsequently removed from the analysis. By region, the operational fishing areas of fishers were predominantly concentrated in Java Island (63.3%), followed by Sulawesi (17.6%), Sumatra (15.9%), Kalimantan (1.8%), and Papua (1.3%). By Fisheries Management Area, fishers were mainly distributed in FMA 712 (72%), followed by FMA 713 (16%) and FMA 711 (7%). Respondents from FMAs 714, 717, and 571 each contributed less than 5%. The geographic distribution of respondents is depicted in the Figure 2.



Note: The survey covers 16 provinces and their associated districts, including **North Sumatera** (Batu Bara); **Riau Islands** (Natuna, Tanjungpinang); **Bangka Belitung Islands** (Bangka, West Bangka, Central Bangka, Belitung, East Belitung); **South Sumatera** (Banyuasin); **Lampung** (Bandar Lampung, South Lampung, Central Lampung, East Lampung, Tulang Bawang, Pesawaran); **Banten** (Pandeglang, Serang, Tangerang); **Jakarta** (North Jakarta); **West Java** (Bekasi, Karawang, Indramayu, Cirebon); **Central Java** (Batang, Brebes, Kendal, Pati, Pelamang, Rembang, Tegal); **East Java** (Gresik, Lamongan; Pasuruan, Probolinggo, Tuban, Sampang, Pamekasan, Sumenep); **Central Kalimantan** (West Kotawaringin); **South Kalimantan** (Kotabaru, Tanah Bumbu); **East Kalimantan** (Balikpapan); **South Sulawesi** (Bone, Pangkajene Island, Makassar, Maros, Sinjai, Takalar, Wajo); **Southeast Sulawesi** (Kendari, South Konawe, Muna, West Muna); and **Southwest Papua** (Raja Ampat).

Figure 2. Spatial distribution of respondents participating in the survey on interactions between blue swimming crab fishers and marine mammals. Map displays the operational fishing areas categorized by region and Fisheries Management Area (FMA).

B.1. Fishing gears

Figure 3 illustrates the distribution of fishing gears used by blue swimming crab fishers across major regions in Indonesia. The use of traps and gillnets varied across regions. Traps were the most widely used gear type in Indonesia, such as Sumatra (65%), Java (71%), and Sulawesi and Papua (99%). Kalimantan had the smallest respondent group (n=3) and showed a relatively balanced use of traps and gillnets. We identified that gillnet use was more concentrated in certain districts, particularly in Sumatera and Java. The districts with the highest number of gillnet users were Cirebon (210), East Lampung (77), Gresik (59), Rembang (32), Tanah Bumbu (16), and Batubara (15).

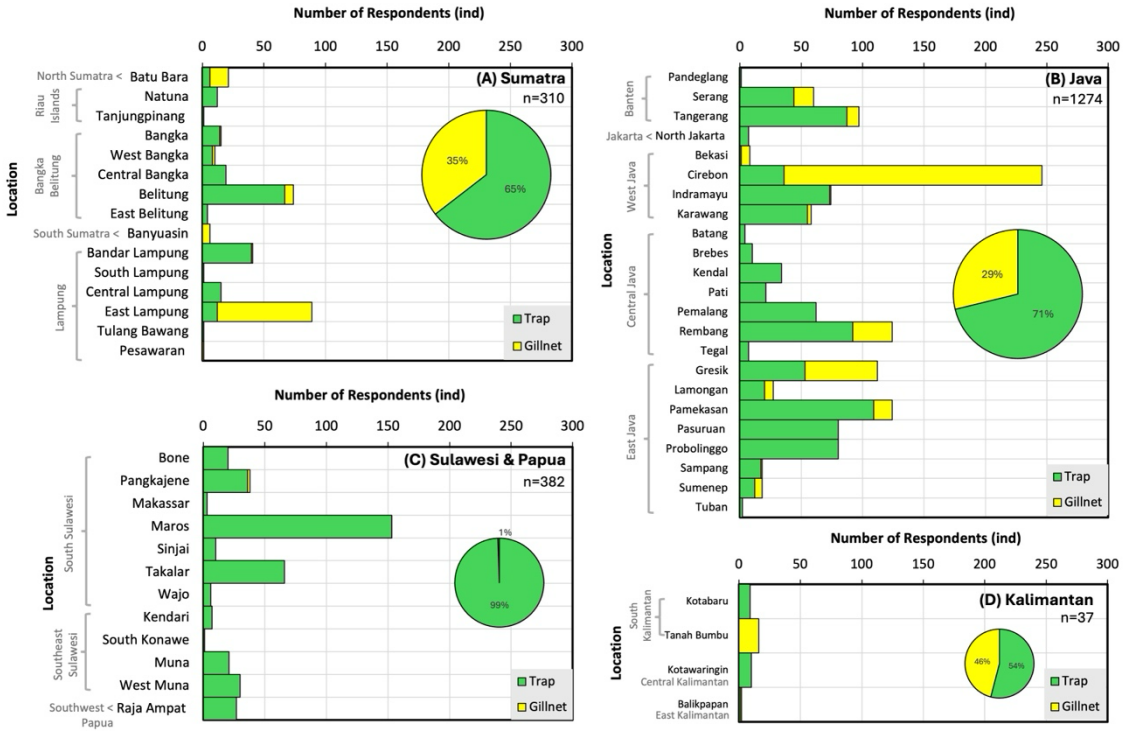


Figure 3. Fishing gear used by blue swimming crab fishers across regions in Indonesia. The bar chart compares the number of respondents using traps and gillnets within each region: Sumatra (n=310) (A), Java (n=1274) (B), Sulawesi and Papua (n=382) (C), and Kalimantan (n=37) (D).

B.2. Fisher's experiences with marine mammal

Across all surveyed fishers (n = 2,003), marine mammal interactions were exceedingly rare, with 99% reporting no interaction and only 1% reporting non-operational interaction (sightings) without any evidence of entanglement or bycatch (Figure 4). This indicates minimal overlap between blue swimming crab fishing activities and marine mammal presence in the fishing grounds. A closer look at the respondents who did report sightings (n = 15) shows that these sighting were limited to a few locations, with East Lampung and Rembang accounting for most observations, particularly in 2024. Sightings in Cirebon and Bekasi were infrequent, and overall reports decreased in 2025, suggesting natural variation or limited marine mammal occurrence in these areas. Collectively, the results demonstrate that marine mammal encounters in this fishery are uncommon, geographically restricted, and involve sightings only, reflecting a low level of interaction risk.

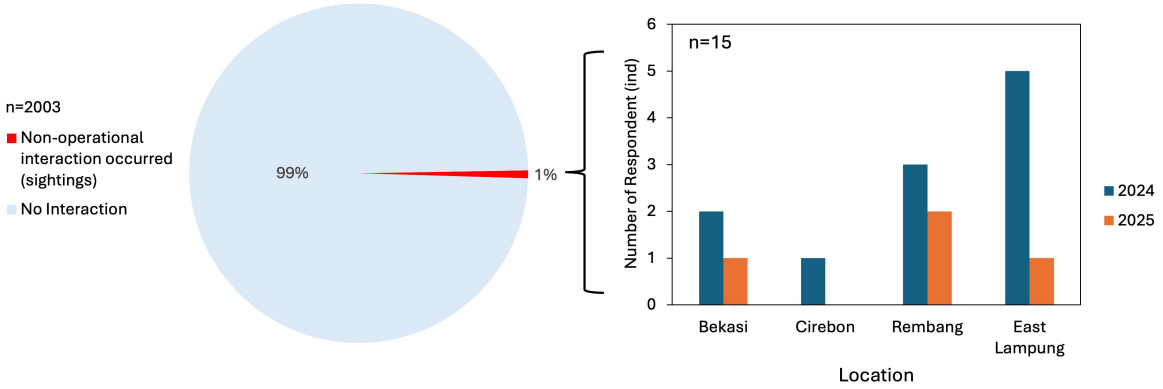


Figure 4. Marine mammal interactions reported by blue swimming crab fishers in Indonesia per gear type (2024-2025).

Table 1 summarizes fisher-reported marine mammal interaction associated with blue swimming crab fishing activities across Indonesia. All reported sightings involved gillnets, while no interactions were reported from trap-based fishing operations. Fishers reported two types of marine mammals using local terminology, namely dolphins (n=12) and porpoises (n=3). Most sightings occurred outside the fishing ground. The species could not be identified due to the considerable distance from the fishing vessel. Table 1 indicated no bycatch events were reported. Animals were observed passing through the area while fishers were onboard waiting during the gillnet soaking period without interacting with fishing gear.

Table 1. Records of marine mammal interactions as reported by blue swimming crab gillnet fishers in Indonesia during 2024-2025

No	Year	Location	Number of Fishers (ind)		Gear Type	Marine Mammal Species
			Sightings	Bycatch		
1	2024	Muara Bendera, Bekasi, West Java	1	0	Gillnet	Unspecified dolphin
2	2024	Muara Gembong, Bekasi, West Java	1	0	Gillnet	Unspecified dolphin
3	2024	Mundu, Cirebon, West Java	1	0	Gillnet	Unspecified porpoises
4	2024	Lasem, Rembang, Central Java	3	0	Gillnet	Unspecified dolphin
5	2024	Labuhan Maringgai, East Lampung, Lampung	5	0	Gillnet	Unspecified dolphin and porpoises
6	2025	Muara Gembong, Bekasi, West Java	1	0	Gillnet	Unspecified dolphin
7	2025	Lasem, Rembang, Central Java	2	0	Gillnet	Unspecified dolphin
8	2025	Labuhan Maringgai, East Lampung, Lampung	1	0	Gillnet	Unspecified dolphin

C. Marine Mammal Information from SIDAKO

The Conservation Data Information System (SIDAKO) is a national platform developed by the Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries to compile, manage, and monitor marine and fisheries conservation data in an integrated manner. SIDAKO is publicly accessible via an online platform (https://sidako.kkp.go.id/sidako/jenisawal) and its web interface is presented in Figure 5. In the context of cetacean management, as cetaceans are protected marine mammals, SIDAKO serves as a primary database for documenting protection status, existing threats, and management performance.

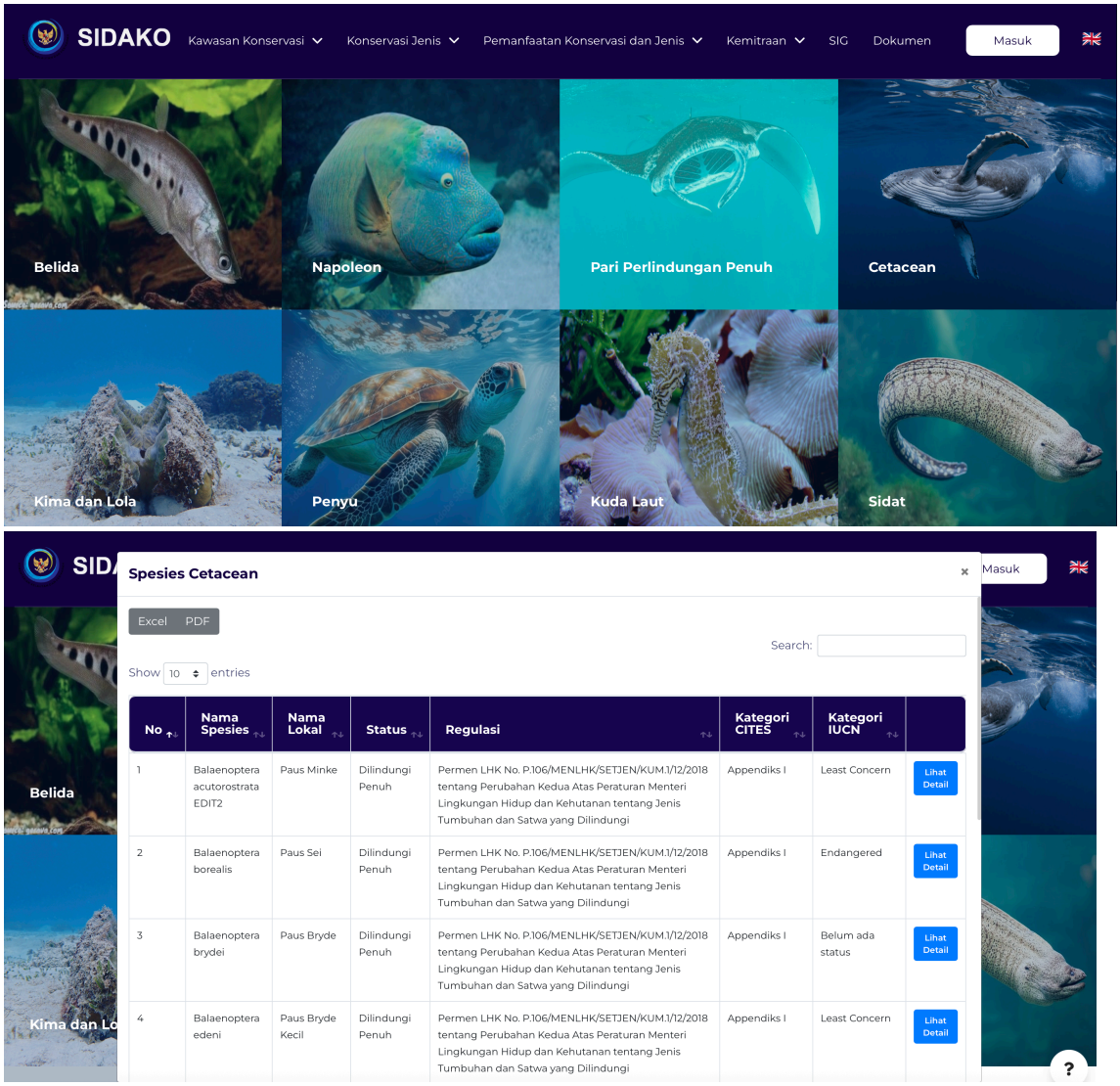


Figure 5. Interface of the Conservation Data Information System (SIDAKO)

The information contained in SIDAKO is derived from official reports submitted by technical implementing units of the Ministry, local governments, monitoring and patrol activities, as well as contributions from research institutions and conservation organizations that have undergone verification processes. The integrated data within SIDAKO are subsequently used to support decision-making and adaptive management aimed at strengthening cetacean conservation efforts and ensuring the long-term sustainability of cetacean populations and their marine habitats.

C.1. Marine mammals species in indonesia

Based on records documented in the Conservation Data Information System (SIDAKO), Indonesia hosts about 34 species of cetaceans (whales and dolphins). SIDAKO data indicate that cetacean occurrences are most frequently recorded in eastern Indonesia, particularly in the Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, and Papua regions, which are recognized as important migratory corridors and habitats characterized by deep waters and high marine productivity. In addition, cetacean occurrences are also commonly reported in the southern waters of Java and Sumatra, especially for oceanic cetacean species. In contrast, coastal and shallow waters, including the Java Sea, tend to record fewer cetacean occurrences and are mainly associated with coastal cetacean species. This SIDAKO-based distribution pattern provides an important foundation for spatially informed cetacean management and conservation planning in Indonesia. Detailed profiles of 34 marine mammal species are provided in Appendix 1.

All marine mammal species in Indonesia are fully protected under national legislation, specifically the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018, which constitutes the Second Amendment to the Regulation on Protected Species of Plants and Animals. Based on the IUCN Red List, marine mammals recorded in Indonesia fall into five conservation status categories: Least Concern, Near Threatened, Vulnerable, Endangered, and Data Deficient. The majority of species are classified as Least Concern (62%), followed by Vulnerable (14%), Endangered (9%), Data Deficient (9%), and Near Threatened (6%) (Figure 6).

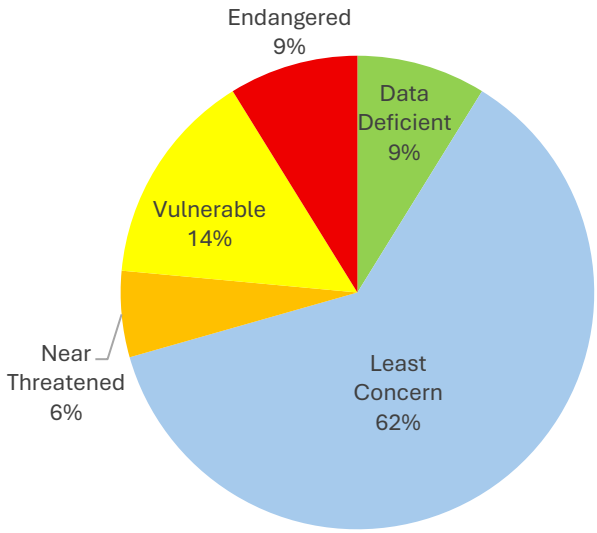


Figure 6. Conservation status of marine mammals in Indonesia based on the IUCN Red List

Figure 6 showed the majority of recorded species fall under the Least Concern category, suggesting relatively stable global populations. This category comprise of various baleen whales, dolphins, and beaked whales, such as *Balaenoptera acutorostrata, B. brydei, B. edeni, Delphinus capensis, D. delphis, Feresa attenuata, Globicephala macrorhynchus, Grampus griseus, Hyperoodon planifrons, Kogia breviceps, K. sima, Lagenodelphis hosei, Megaptera novaeangliae, Mesoplodon densirostris, Peponocephala electra, Stenella coeruleoalba, S. longirostris, S. attenuate, Steno bredanensis, Tursiops truncatus,* and *Ziphius cavirostris.* Endangered species recorded include *Balaenoptera borealis*, *Balaenoptera musculus*, and *Orcaella brevirostris*, reflecting a high

risk of extinction and the need for strengthened conservation measures. A smaller number of species are classified as Near Threatened, including *Pseudorca crassidens* and *Tursiops aduncus*. Several coastal and large whale species, such as *Balaenoptera physalus*, *Physeter macrocephalus*, Neo*phocaena phocaenoides*, *Sousa chinensis*, and *Sousa sahulensis*, are categorized as Vulnerable. Several species are classified as Data Deficient, including *Balaenoptera omurai*, *Mesoplodon ginkgodens,* and *Orcinus orca*, indicating limited information on their population status and trends in Indonesian waters.

C.2. Evaluation of management effectiveness for Cetaceans in indonesia

SIDAKO also functions as a reporting platform for the results of the Evaluation of Management Effectiveness (EPANJI) for cetacean conservation, enabling periodic and data-driven assessments of management effectiveness. EPANJI is a nationally adopted assessment tool in Indonesia used to evaluate the effectiveness of management for marine conservation areas and conservation objects, including cetaceans as protected marine mammals. EPANJI assesses management performance across six key components, namely context, planning, inputs, processes, outputs, and outcomes, hence providing a comprehensive overview of how conservation measures are designed, implemented, and translated into conservation impacts. In the context of cetacean management, EPANJI is particularly important for evaluating the effectiveness of protection measures, mitigation of key threats such as interactions with fisheries and vessel traffic, and the coordination among relevant stakeholders. The results of EPANJI serve as a basis for adaptive management to ensure the long-term conservation of cetacean populations and the sustainability of marine ecosystems (Table 2).

Table 2. Evaluation of Management Effectiveness for Cetaceans in Indonesia

Final Score	Year	Management Level
71.24	2024	Sustainable
68.82	2023	Optimum
80.35	2022	Sustainable

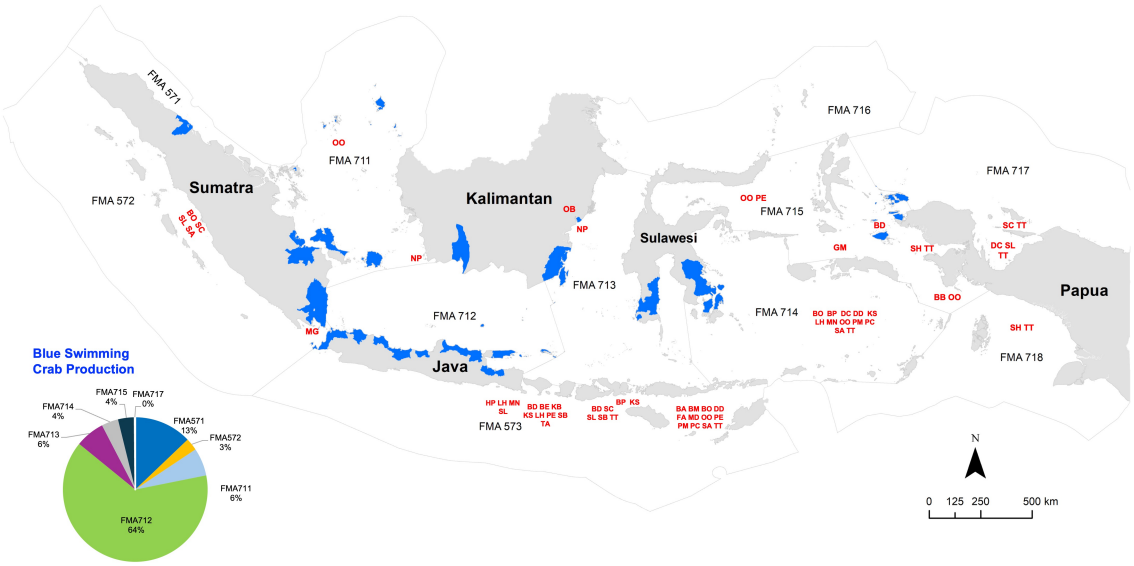
Table 2 show EPANJI assessment results for cetacean management show variations in management effectiveness over the 2022–2024 period (Table 2). In 2022, the final EPANJI score reached 80.35, corresponding to a Sustainable management level, indicating that management systems were functioning effectively with relatively strong planning, implementation, and outcomes. In 2023, the EPANJI score declined to 68.82, placing cetacean management at the Optimum level. This decrease suggests the presence of constraints in certain management components, such as inputs or consistency of implementation, although core management functions remained operational. In 2024, the EPANJI score increased to 71.24, returning to the Sustainable management level.

Indonesia has established a National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation, which provides a strategic framework for the protection and management of cetacean species and their habitats. Under this framework, a range of conservation activities has been implemented, including systematic monitoring, data collection, capacity-building and training programs, as well as coordination among relevant stakeholders. These efforts aim to improve knowledge of cetacean distribution and threats, strengthen management effectiveness, and support the long-term conservation of cetaceans in Indonesian waters. Improvement in EPANJI score reflects progress in

management performance compared to the previous year and indicates that adaptive management measures and corrective actions have begun to yield positive results. Overall, the EPANJI results indicate that cetacean management remained within the Optimum to Sustainable range during the assessment period, with signs of recovery in management effectiveness in the most recent year. These findings highlight the importance of strengthening adaptive management, maintaining consistent implementation, and addressing identified gaps to further enhance the effectiveness of cetacean conservation efforts.

D. Spatial Overlap Between Blue Swimming Crab Fishing Areas And Marine Mammal Distribution

The spatial distribution depicted in Figure 7 indicates a clear separation between blue swimming crab fishing areas and marine mammal occurrences in Indonesian waters. Blue swimming crab fishing activities are predominantly concentrated in FMA 712, characterized by shallow coastal and neritic waters, reflecting the benthic habitat preference of the species and the characteristics of small-scale trap fisheries. In contrast, marine mammal occurrences are more frequently recorded in eastern Indonesian waters (FMA 714-718) and along the southern Java region (FMA 573), areas that are generally characterized by deep waters, oceanic environments, complex bathymetry, dynamic oceanographic processes, and high productivity.



Note: BA=*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*, **BB**=*Balaenoptera borealis*, **BD**=*Balaenoptera brydei*, **BE**=*Balaenoptera edeni,* **BM**=*Balaenoptera musculus*, **BO**=*Baleanoptera omurai*, **BP**=*Balaenoptera physalus*, **DC**=*Delphinus capensis*, **DD**=*Delphinus delphis*, **FA**=*Feresa attenuata*, **GM**=*Globicephala macrorhynchus*, **GG**=*Grampus griseus*, **HP**=*Hyperoodon planifrons*, **KB**=*Kogia breviceps*, **KS**=*Kogia sima*, **LH**=*Lagenodelphis hosei*, **MN**=*Megaptera novaeangliae*, **MD**=*Mesoplodon densirostris*, **MG**=*Mesoplodon ginkgodens*, **NP**=*Neophocaena phocaenoides*, **OB**=*Orcaella brevirostris*, **OO**=*Orcinus orca*, **PE**=*Peponocephala electra*, **PM**=*Physeter macrocephalus*, **PC**=*Pseudorca crassidens*, **SC**=*Sousa chinensis*, **SS**=*Sousa sahulensis*, **SC**=*Stenella coeruleoalba*, **SL**=*Stenella longirostris*, **SA**=*Stenella attenuata*, **SB**=*Steno bredanensis*, **TA**=*Tursiops aduncus*, **TT**=*Tursiops truncatus*, **ZC**=*Ziphius cavirostris*.

Figure 7. Spatial overlap between blue swimming crab fishing areas and marine mammal distribution in Indonesia. Blue swimming crab fishing areas were indicated in blue, and the distribution of marine mammal species indicated by red labels.

This spatial pattern highlights fundamental differences in habitat use between blue swimming crab and marine mammals, resulting in limited overlap between their core habitats. Consequently, potential interactions between blue swimming crab fisheries and marine mammals are likely to be localized and incidental, rather than widespread or systematic at the national scale.

E. Marine Protected Area

Indonesia has established an extensive network of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) as a key instrument for conserving marine biodiversity and supporting sustainable ocean management. These MPAs are designed to protect critical habitats, maintain ecosystem functions, and safeguard threatened and protected species across Indonesia's vast archipelagic waters. The management authority for conservation areas in Indonesia is exercised by the Central Government, through the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and the Ministry of Forestry, as well as by provincial governments for marine waters extending up to 12 miles from the coastline (https://sidako.kkp.go.id/sidako/kewenangan). Table 3 showed that there are 554 MPAs, covering a total area of more than 30 million Ha. Distribution of MPAs is presented in Figure 8.

Table 3. Number and area of marine protected areas in Indonesia

Management Authority	Number of MPAs	Area (Ha)	Percentage (%)
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Affairs	17	6.390.439,83	20,63
Ministry of Forestry	30	4.557.443,30	14,72
Provincial Government	507	20.023.501,90	64,65
Total	554	30.971.385,03	100

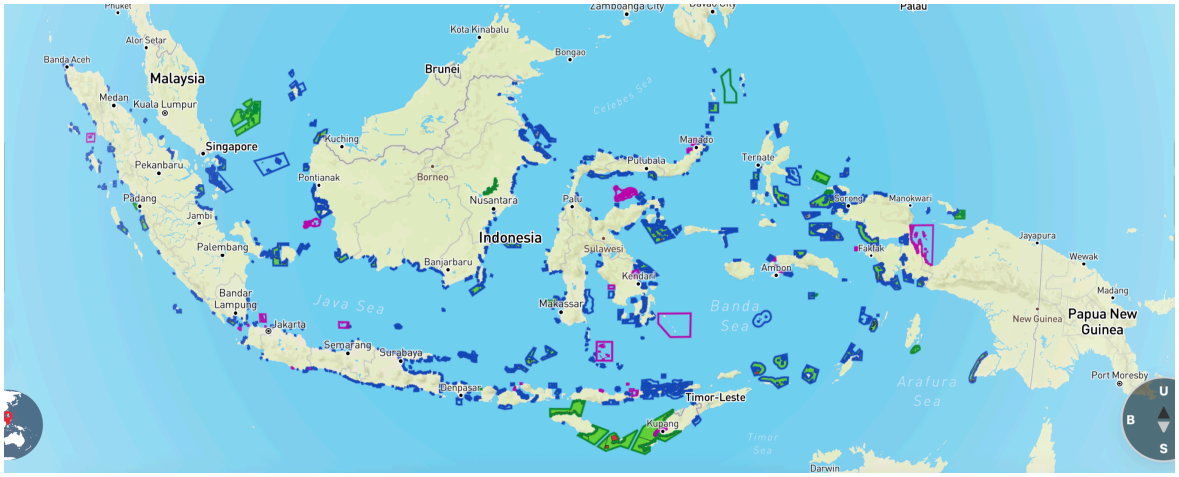


Figure 8. Distribution of Marine Protected Area in Indonesia. Green areas indicate MPAs managed by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, purple areas represent MPAs managed by Ministry of Forestry, while blue areas denote MPAs managed by Provincial Governments.

For marine mammals, particularly cetaceans, Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) play a critical role in conserving key habitats, including migration corridors, feeding grounds, and breeding areas, while reducing anthropogenic pressures such as fishing interactions, vessel traffic, and noise. MPAs also provide a spatial framework to support monitoring, data collection, and enforcement in line with national regulations and Indonesia's National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation. The designation of MPAs in Indonesia closely reflects the spatial distribution of cetaceans, which are predominantly concentrated in eastern Indonesian waters, including the Savu Sea, Banda Sea, Alor–Flores waters, the Lesser Sunda Seascape, and Birds Head Seascape. This alignment demonstrates the Indonesian Government's awareness of, and commitment to, marine mammal conservation, as evidenced by the proactive establishment of MPAs in areas that encompass critical cetacean habitats.

Appendix 1. Profiles of 34 Protected Marine Mammal Species in Indonesian Waters

1. *Balaenoptera acutorostrata* (Common Minke Whale)

The common minke whale, has a cosmopolitan habitat, found in all oceans from tropical to polar waters, preferring cooler, productive areas for feeding in summer near ice edges and migrating to warmer, lower latitudes for winter breeding. They favor coastal, inshore areas, bays, and estuaries but can venture far offshore, often using specific depths (9-70 m) and seabed types, with some populations being resident.

Species Name	: *Balaenoptera acutorostrata*
Local Name	: Paus Minke
Status	: Fully Protected
Regulations	: LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan	: National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category	: Appendix I
IUCN Category	: Least Concern
Potential Emergence	: Lamalera, East Nusa Tenggara (FMA 573)
Stranding Event	: -
Activities	: Monitoring of population

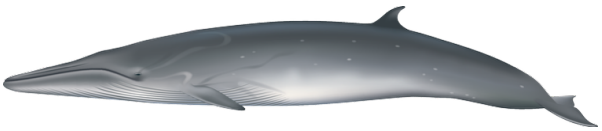
2. *Balaenoptera borealis* (Sei Whale)

Sei whales inhabit all major oceans in deep, offshore, temperate to subpolar waters, migrating seasonally from cooler summer feeding grounds (mid-latitudes) to warmer subtropical wintering areas, favoring pelagic zones far from coastlines, often around continental shelf edges, generally avoiding polar extremes and enclosed seas like the Mediterranean.

Species Name	: *Balaenoptera borealis*
Local Name	: Paus Sei
Status	: Fully Protected
Regulations	: LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan	: National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category	: Appendix I
IUCN Category	: Endangered

Potential Area : Kaimana, West Papua (FMA 715)
Stranding Event : -

3. *Balaenoptera brydei* (Bryde's whale)



Bryde's whale lives in warm, tropical, and temperate waters (above 16°C/61°F) globally, from 40°N to 40°S. It Can be found in both coastal (neritic) and deep-ocean (pelagic) environments, often in areas of high food concentration like upwelling zones. It feed on fish and crustaceans, with some populations resident and others making smaller seasonal migrations, unlike other baleen whales.

Species Name : *Balaenoptera brydei*
Local Name : Paus Bryde
Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Least Concern
Potential Area : Bali and West Nusa Tenggara (FMA 573), West Papua (FMA 715)
Stranding Event :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Kondisi	Penanganan
1	Cetacean	Paus Bryde	Balaenoptera brydei	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Nusa Tenggara Barat	2022	1	Tidak Diketahui	Dikubur
2	Cetacean	Paus Bryde	Balaenoptera brydei	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Bali	2022	1	Pembusukan Tingkat Lanjut	Dikubur

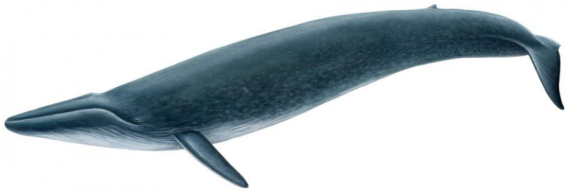
4. *Balaenoptera edeni* (Bryde's whale)

Bryde's whales have a wide distribution and occur in tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate waters (61° to 72°F) around the world. They live in all oceans from 40° south to 40° north. Some populations of Bryde's whales migrate with the seasons, moving away from the equator during the summer and towards the equator during the winter. Other populations of Bryde's whales are residents, meaning that they do not migrate.

Species Name : *Balaenoptera edeni*
Local Name : Paus Bryde Kecil
Status : Fully Protected

Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Least Concern
Potential Area : Bali (FMA 573)
Stranding Event : -

5. *Balaenoptera musculus* (Blue Whale)



The Blue Whale, inhabits all the world's oceans except the Arctic, migrating seasonally between cold, polar feeding grounds rich in krill and warmer, tropical waters for breeding and calving, typically found in the open sea but also along continental shelves and near seamounts, with specific populations in the North Atlantic, North Pacific, and Southern Hemisphere.

Species Name : *Balaenoptera musculus*
Local Name : Paus Biru
Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Endangered
Potential Area : Savu Sea, East Nusa Tenggara (FMA 573)
Stranding Event :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Kondisi	Penanganan
1	Cetacean	Paus Biru	Balaenoptera musculus	Selat Karimata	Sumatera Selatan	2021	1	Hidup	Dilepasliarkan
2	Cetacean	Paus Biru	Balaenoptera musculus	Samudera Hindia	Sumatera Selatan	2021	1	Hidup	Dilepasliarkan

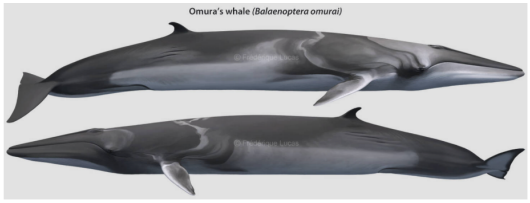
Activities :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Pengelolaan
1	Cetacean	Paus Biru	Balaenoptera musculus		Nusa Tenggara Timur	2021	2	Tagging
2	Cetacean	Paus Biru	Balaenoptera musculus		Nusa Tenggara Timur	2021	1	Pelatihan

Population :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	T0	Jumlah	Satuan	Lokasi	Referensi
1	Cetacean	Paus Biru	Balaenoptera musculus	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Nusa Tenggara Timur	2019	0.1	ind/jam	Laut Sawu	BKKPN Kupang

6. *Baleanoptera omurai* (Omura's whale)



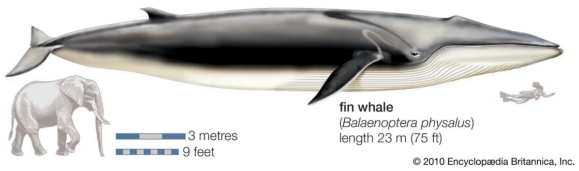
Omura's whales inhabit tropical and warm-temperate waters across the Indo-Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, primarily in nearshore areas over continental shelves (neritic zone). Unlike most large baleen whales, they are non-migratory, living year-round in these productive, warm seas, feeding on krill and other zooplankton. Their known range includes East Asia (Japan, South China Sea), Southeast Asia, Indonesia, Australia, Madagascar, and parts of the Atlantic like Brazil and Mauritania, though the central/eastern Pacific seems largely absent.

Species Name : *Baleanoptera omurai*
Local Name : Paus Omura
Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Data Deficient
Potential Area : Pieh Island, West Sumatera (FMA 572), Banda Sea (FMA 714), East Nusa Tenggara (FMA 573)
Stranding Event : -
Activities : Monitoring of population
Population :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	T0	Jumlah	Satuan	Lokasi	Referensi
1	Cetacean	Paus Biru	Balaenoptera musculus	Teluk Tolo dan Laut Banda	Maluku	2018	0.17	ind/jam	Laut Banda	BKKPN Kupang

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	T0	Jumlah	Satuan	Lokasi	Referensi
1	Cetacean	Paus Biru	Balaenoptera musculus	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Nusa Tenggara Timur	2019	0.1	ind/jam	Laut Sawu	BKKPN Kupang

7. *Balaenoptera physalus* (Fin Whale)



Fin whales inhabit deep, offshore waters in temperate to polar regions of all major oceans, migrating seasonally between rich polar feeding grounds in summer (rich in krill, small fish) and warmer, low-latitude waters for breeding in winter, often favoring areas near continental shelf edges, although they can be found in both coastal and open seas.

Species Name : *Balaenoptera physalus*
Local Name : Paus Sirip
Status : Fully Protected

Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Vulnerable
Potential Area : Banda Sea (FMA 714), Komodo Island (FMA 572)
Stranding Event :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Kondisi	Penanganan
1	Cetacean	Paus Sirip	Balaenoptera physalus	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Jawa Timur	2021	1	Hidup	Dilepasliarkan

8. *Delphinus capensis* (Long-beaked Common Dolphin)

The Long-beaked Common Dolphin, lives in warm temperate and tropical coastal waters of the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans, preferring shallower areas over the continental shelf, often within 90-180 km of shore, unlike its offshore short-beaked cousin. Its habitat includes the coasts of North and South America, Africa, Asia, and Australia, where it hunts small fish and squid in large, social pods.

Species Name : *Delphinus capensis*
Local Name : Lumba-lumba Moncong Panjang
Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Least Concern
Potential Area : North Maluku (FMA 715), South Kalimantan (FMA 712), Cendrawasih Bay (FMA 717)
Stranding Event :

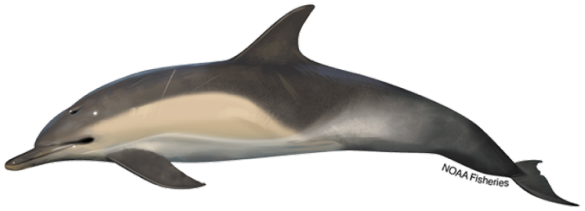
No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Kondisi	Penanganan
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Moncong Panjang	Delphinus capensis	Teluk Tomini, laut maluku, Lat Halmahera, laut seram, Teluk Berau	Maluku Utara	2021	2	Baru Mati	Dikubur

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Kondisi	Penanganan
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Moncong Panjang	Delphinus capensis	Laut Jawa	Kalimantan Selatan	2022	1	Hidup	Dilepasliarkan
2	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Moncong Panjang	Delphinus capensis	Laut Jawa	Kalimantan Selatan	2022	1	Hidup	Dilepasliarkan

Population:

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	T0	Jumlah	Satuan	Lokasi	Referensi
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Moncong Panjang	Delphinus capensis	Teluk Cendrawasih, Samudera Pacific	Papua	2019	1.42	ind/jam	Kep. Padaido	BKKPN Kupang

9. *Delphinus delphis* (Short-beaked Common Dolphin)



The common dolphin, inhabits warm temperate to tropical waters globally, preferring areas over continental shelves, shelf edges, and seamounts where upwelling brings nutrients, supporting their diet of small fish and squid; they live in large pods in both coastal and deep ocean environments, from the North Atlantic(e.g., Celtic Sea, Scotian Shelf) to the Pacific (California Current) and Indian Oceans, including enclosed seas like the Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea.

Species Name : Delphinus delphis
Local Name : Lumba-lumba Moncong Pendek
Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Least Concern
Potential Area : Tolo Bay and Banda Sea (FMA 714), East Nusa Tenggara (FMA 573)
Stranding Event : -
Population :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	T0	Jumlah	Satuan	Lokasi	Referensi
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Moncong Pendek	Delphinus delphis	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Nusa Tenggara Timur	2022	0.58	ind/jam	Laut Sawu	BKKPN Kupang

10. *Feresa attenuata* (Pygmy Killer Whale)

Pygmy Killer Whale, lives in deep, offshore tropical and subtropical waters globally, across the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans, generally between 40°N and 35°S, preferring depths from 200 to over 1,200 m and warm waters (above 18°C). They are a pelagic species, rarely seen near coasts, though they can appear around oceanic islands, and are most active at night, hunting in deeper waters for prey.

Species Name : *Feresa attenuata*
Local Name : Paus Pembeunuh Kerdil
Status : Fully Protected

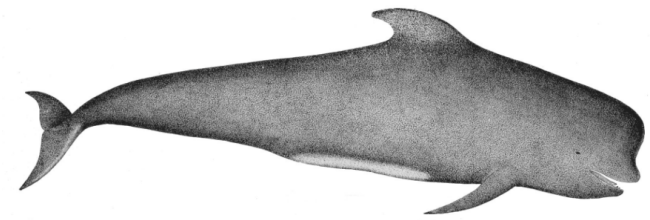
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Least Concern
Potential Area : East Nusa Tenggara (FMA 573)
Stranding Event :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Kondisi	Penanganan
1	Cetacean	Paus Pembeunuh Kerdil	Feresa attenuata	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Nusa Tenggara Timur	2021	1	Baru Mati	Dikubur
2	Cetacean	Paus Pembeunuh Kerdil	Feresa attenuata	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Nusa Tenggara Timur	2021	2	Baru Mati	Dikubur

Population:

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	T0	Jumlah	Satuan	Lokasi	Referensi
1	Cetacean	Paus Pembeunuh Kerdil	Feresa attenuata	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Nusa Tenggara Timur	2019	0.67	ind/jam	Laut Sawu	BKKPN Kupang

11. *Globicephala macrorhynchus* (Short-finned Pilot Whale)



The Short-finned Pilot Whale, lives in warm tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters globally, preferring deep, offshore areas near continental shelves where its primary prey, squid, are abundant, but can also be found near coasts in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans, generally avoiding extreme latitudes.

Species Name : *Globicephala macrorhynchus*
Local Name : Paus Pemandu Sirip Pendek
Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Least Concern
Potential Area : Tolo Bay and Banda Sea (FMA 714), East Nusa Tenggara (FMA 573), North Maluku (FMA 715)
Stranding Event :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Kondisi	Penanganan
1	Cetacean	Paus Pemandu Sirip Pendek	Globicephala macrorhynchus	Teluk Tomini, laut maluku, Lat Halmahera, laut seram, Teluk Berau	Maluku Utara	2022	2	Pembusukan Tingkat Lanjut	Dikubur
2	Cetacean	Paus Pemandu Sirip Pendek	Globicephala macrorhynchus	Teluk Tomini, laut maluku, Lat Halmahera, laut seram, Teluk Berau	Maluku Utara	2022	2	Hidup	Dilepasliarkan

Activities :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Pengelolaan
1	Cetacean	Paus Pemandu Sirip Pendek	Globicephala macrorhynchus	WPP714	Maluku	2022	1	Pendataan

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Pengelolaan
1	Cetacean	Paus Pemandu Sirip Pendek	Globicephala macrorhynchus	WPP573	Nusa Tenggara Timur	2023	1	Pendataan

Population:

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	T0	Jumlah	Satuan	Lokasi	Referensi
1	Cetacean	Paus Pemandu Sirip Pendek	Globicephala macrorhynchus	Teluk Tolo dan Laut Banda	Maluku	2020	0.33	ind/jam	Laut Banda	BKKPN Kupang

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	T0	Jumlah	Satuan	Lokasi	Referensi
1	Cetacean	Paus Pemandu Sirip Pendek	Globicephala macrorhynchus	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Nusa Tenggara Timur	2022	0.83	ind/jam	Laut Sawu	BKKPN Kupang

12. *Grampus griseus* (Risso's Dolphin)

Grampus griseus, or Risso's dolphin, inhabits temperate to tropical oceans worldwide, favoring deep, offshore waters near continental shelves, slopes, seamounts, and canyons where they hunt squid. They are found globally, from about 64°N to 46°S, preferring waters between 15-25°C but can be found near coasts with steep drop-offs.

Species Name : *Grampus griseus*
Local Name : Lumba-lumba Rinso
Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Least Concern
Potential Area : Arafura Sea (FMA 718), East Nusa Tenggara (FMA 573)
Stranding Event :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Kondisi	Penanganan
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Rinso	Grampus griseus	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Nusa Tenggara Timur	2022	1	Baru Mati	Dikubur

Activities :

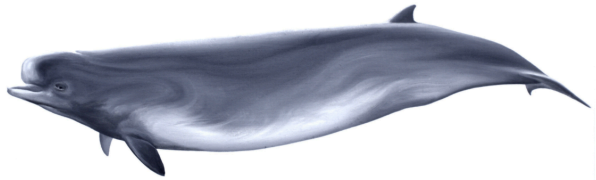
No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Pengelolaan
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Rinso	Grampus griseus		Nusa Tenggara Timur	2021	1	Monitoring Populasi
2	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Rinso	Grampus griseus		Nusa Tenggara Timur	2021	1	Monitoring Populasi

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Pengelolaan
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Rinso	Grampus griseus	WPP572	Sumatera Barat	2022	1	Pemantauan/Monitoring

Population :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	T0	Jumlah	Satuan	Lokasi	Referensi
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Rinso	Grampus griseus	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Nusa Tenggara Timur	2022	0.5	ind/jam	Laut Sawu	BKKPN Kupang

13. *Hyperoodon planifrons* (Southern Bottlenose Whale)



The Southern Bottlenose Whale inhabits the cold, deep waters of the Southern Hemisphere, circling from Antarctic ice edges to about 30°S latitude, preferring depths over 1000m, far offshore near submarine canyons, and is found in the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific sectors of the Southern Ocean, including areas near Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and South America, migrating towards warmer waters in winter.

Species Name : *Hyperoodon planifrons*
Local Name : Paus Hidung Botol Selatan
Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Least Concern
Potential Area : Jember, East Java (FMA 573)
Stranding Event : -

14. *Kogia breviceps* (Pygmy Sperm Whale)

The Pygmy Sperm Whale, inhabits deep, offshore tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters globally, preferring areas near the continental shelf break where prey like squid are abundant, often found in depths of 400 to 1,000 m, though rarely seen due to their elusive, pelagic nature

Species Name : *Kogia breviceps*
Local Name : Paus Sperma Palsu
Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Least Concern
Potential Area : Bali (FMA 572)
Stranding Event : -

15. *Kogia sima* (Dwarf Sperm Whale)

The Dwarf Sperm Whale, lives in warm, deep, pelagic waters (beyond the continental shelf) worldwide, favoring tropical to temperate seas, often near the edge of the continental shelf and slope, feeding on squid and crustaceans in deep water (around 300 m) using echolocation, and is known for its elusive, slow surface behavior.

Species Name : *Kogia sima*
Local Name : Paus Sperma Kerdil
Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Least Concern
Potential Emergence : Bali and East Nusa Tenggara (FMA 573), West Kalimantan (711), Maluku (FMA 714)

Stranding Event:

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Kondisi	Penanganan
1	Cetacean	Paus Sperma Kerdil	Kogia sima	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Bali	2020	1	Mulai Membusuk	Dikubur

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Kondisi	Penanganan
1	Cetacean	Paus Sperma Kerdil	Kogia sima	Selat Karimata	Kalimantan Barat	2021	1	Hidup	Dilepasliarkan
2	Cetacean	Paus Sperma Kerdil	Kogia sima	Selat Karimata	Kalimantan Barat	2021	1	Hidup	Dilepasliarkan

Population:

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	T0	Jumlah	Satuan	Lokasi	Referensi
1	Cetacean	Paus Sperma Kerdil	Kogia sima	Teluk Tolo dan Laut Banda	Maluku	2016	0.17	ind/jam	Laut Banda	BKKPN Kupang

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	T0	Jumlah	Satuan	Lokasi	Referensi
1	Cetacean	Paus Sperma Kerdil	Kogia sima	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Nusa Tenggara Timur	2016	0.02	ind/km2	Mamboro. Sumba Tegah	Mujiyanto under project National Budget (APBN) 2016

16. *Lagenodelphis hosei* (Fraser's Dolphin)

Fraser's dolphins inhabit deep, offshore tropical and subtropical waters globally in the Pacific, Indian, and Atlantic Oceans, preferring areas with deep water (over 1,000m) near narrow continental shelves or island coasts, often associated with nutrient-rich upwelling zones where they hunt fish, squid, and crustaceans.

Species Name : *Lagenodelphis hosei*
Local Name : Lumba-lumba Fraser

Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Least Concern
Potential Emergence : West Nusa Tenggara, Bali, southern East Java (FMA 573), Banda Sea (FMA 714)
Stranding Event :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Kondisi	Penanganan
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Fraser	Lagenodelphis hosei	Laut Flores	Bali	2022	1	Baru Mati	Ditenggelamkan
2	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Fraser	Lagenodelphis hosei	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Jawa Timur	2022	1	Baru Mati	Dikubur

Activities :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Pengelolaan
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Fraser	Lagenodelphis hosei		Maluku	2020	1	Monitoring Populasi

Population :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	T0	Jumlah	Satuan	Lokasi	Referensi
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Fraser	Lagenodelphis hosei	Teluk Tolo dan Laut Banda	Maluku	2022	12.67	ind/jam	Laut Banda	BKKPN Kupang

17. *Megaptera novaeangliae* (Humpback Whale)

The Humpback Whale, inhabits all major oceans, migrating between cold, productive high-latitude feeding grounds (summer) and warm, tropical low-latitude waters (winter) for breeding and calving, preferring coastal areas near reefs and shelves for giving birth, and using both coastal and deep offshore waters for migration. They are found near polar ice edges in summer and equatorial waters in winter, a cycle that defines their cosmopolitan habitat.

Species Name : *Megaptera novaeangliae*
Local Name : Paus Bungkuk
Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Least Concern
Potential Emergence : Tomini Bay (FMA 715), Tolo Bay Banda Sea (FMA 714)

Stranding Event :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Kondisi	Penanganan
1	Cetacean	Paus Bungkuk	Megaptera novaeangliae	Laut Jawa	Jawa Timur	2022	1	Pembusukan Tingkat Lanjut	Ditenggelamkan

Population :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	T0	Jumlah	Satuan	Lokasi	Referensi
1	Cetacean	Paus Bungkuk	Megaptera novaeangliae	Teluk Tolo dan Laut Banda	Maluku	2022	0.17	ind/jam	Laut Banda	BKKPN Kupang

18. *Mesoplodon densirostris* (Blainville's Beaked Whales)

Blainville's beaked whales inhabit tropical to warm temperate, deep offshore waters worldwide, favoring areas near continental shelves, underwater canyons, seamounts, and slopes. They are elusive, deep-diving marine mammals, often found alone or in small pods (3-7) in depths from 700 to over 1,000 m, feeding on squid and deep-sea fish.

Species Name : *Mesoplodon densirostris*
Local Name : Paus Paruh Blainville
Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Least Concern
Potential Emergence : East Nusa Tenggara (FMA 573)
Stranding Event : -

19. *Mesoplodon ginkgodens* (Ginkgo-toothed Beaked Whale)

The Ginkgo-toothed Beaked Whale lives in the deep, open waters of the tropical and temperate Indo-Pacific oceans, ranging from Japan, across to North America, and down to New Zealand and Australia, though its habitat is poorly understood due to its rarity. These elusive whales prefer deep waters (over 200m) and are rarely seen alive, with most information coming from stranded individuals, suggesting a preference for nutrient-rich upwelling zones within their vast range.

Species Name : *Mesoplodon ginkgodens*
Local Name : Paus Berparuh Bergigi Ginkgo
Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of

Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals

National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Data Deficient
Potential Emergence : Southern Lampung (FMA 572)
Stranding Event :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Kondisi	Penanganan
1	Cetacean	Paus Berparuh Bergigi Ginkgo	Mesoplodon ginkgodens	Samudera Hindia	Lampung	2021	1	Tidak Diketahui	Dikubur

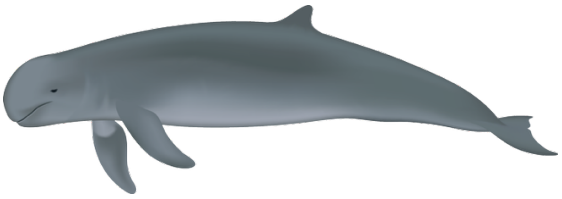
20. *Neophocaena phocaenoides* (Indo-Pacific Finless Porpoise)

Neophocaena phocaenoides, commonly known as the Indo-Pacific finless porpoise, inhabits shallow, warm temperate to tropical coastal waters, including bays, estuaries, mangrove swamps, and large rivers across South and East Asia. They generally remain in shallow waters, often less than 50 m deep, staying close to the shore.

Species Name : *Neophocaena phocaenoides*
Local Name : Lumba-lumba Tanpa Sirip
Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Vulnerable
Potential Emergence : North Maluku (FMA 715), West Kalimantan (FMA 711), East Kalimantan (FMA 713)
Stranding Event :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Kondisi	Penanganan
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Tanpa Sirip	Neophocaena phocaenoides	Laut Flores	Kalimantan Timur	2021	2	Pembusukan Tingkat Lanjut	Dikubur
2	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Tanpa Sirip	Neophocaena phocaenoides	Laut Flores	Kalimantan Timur	2021	1	Mulai Membusuk	Dikubur
3	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Tanpa Sirip	Neophocaena phocaenoides	Laut Flores	Kalimantan Timur	2021	1	Mulai Membusuk	Dikubur
4	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Tanpa Sirip	Neophocaena phocaenoides	Selat Karimata	Kalimantan Barat	2021	2	Mulai Membusuk	Dikubur
5	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Tanpa Sirip	Neophocaena phocaenoides	Selat Karimata	Kalimantan Barat	2021	2	Mulai Membusuk	Dikubur
6	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Tanpa Sirip	Neophocaena phocaenoides	Selat Malaka	Riau	2021	2	Mulai Membusuk	Dikubur
7	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Tanpa Sirip	Neophocaena phocaenoides	Selat Karimata	Kalimantan Barat	2021	1	Baru Mati	Dikubur
8	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Tanpa Sirip	Neophocaena phocaenoides	Selat Karimata	Kalimantan Barat	2021	1	Baru Mati	Dikubur

21. *Orcaella brevirostris* (Irrawaddy Dolphin)



Orcaella brevirostris, the Irrawaddy dolphin, lives in tropical/subtropical Indo-Pacific coastal, brackish, and freshwater habitats, preferring muddy river mouths, estuaries, and lakes, from India's Bay of Bengal to Southeast Asia, including the Mekong & Irrawaddy rivers. They are found near coasts but also in large rivers and lakes, like Chilika Lake (India) and Songkhla Lake (Thailand), Mahakam River (Indonesia), rarely venturing far offshore.

Species Name : *Orcaella brevirostris*
Local Name : Pesut Mahakam
Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Endangered
Potential Emergence : East Kalimantan (FMA 713)
Stranding Event :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Kondisi	Penanganan
1	Cetacean	Pesut Mahakam	Orcaella brevirostris	Laut Flores	Kalimantan Timur	2021	1	Pembusukan Tingkat Lanjut	Dikubur
2	Cetacean	Pesut Mahakam	Orcaella brevirostris	Laut Flores	Kalimantan Timur	2021	6	Mulai Membusuk	Dikubur
3	Cetacean	Pesut Mahakam	Orcaella brevirostris	Laut Flores	Kalimantan Timur	2021	1	Baru Mati	Dikubur

22. *Orcinus orca* (Killer Whale)

Killer whales have a cosmopolitan habitat, found in all oceans globally, from polar waters (Antarctic, Arctic) to the equator, though they prefer cooler, nutrient-rich temperate and subpolar areas, frequenting both coastal and deep ocean (pelagic) zones, sometimes even entering rivers. They are highly adaptable, inhabiting diverse marine environments but often staying within continental shelf areas less than 200 m deep.

Species Name : *Orcinus orca*
Local Name : Paus Pembunuh
Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Data Deficient
Potential Emergence : Tolo Bay, Banda Sea (FMA 714), East Nusa Tenggara (FMA 573), Raja Ampat (FMA 718), Anambas Island (FMA 711)

Stranding Event :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Kondisi	Penanganan
1	Cetacean	Paus Pembunuh	Orcinus orca	Teluk Tolo dan Laut Banda	Nusa Tenggara Timur	2020	3	Hidup	Dilepasliarkan

23. *Peponocephala electra* (Melon-headed Whale)

The Melon-headed Whale lives in warm, deep, tropical, and subtropical oceanic waters globally, favouring offshore areas but found nearshore around oceanic islands like Hawaii and the Philippines, usually where the continental shelf drops steeply; they are pelagic, seeking deep, productive waters for feeding on fish and squid, often associated with equatorial upwelling zones.

Species Name : *Peponocephala electra*
Local Name : Paus Kepala Melon
Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Least Concern
Potential Emergence : Bali and Alor, East Nusa Tenggara (FMA 573), Gulf of Tomini (FMA 715)
Stranding Event :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Kondisi	Penanganan
1	Cetacean	Paus Kepala Melon	Peponocephala electra	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Bali	2022	1	Baru Mati	Dikubur
2	Cetacean	Paus Kepala Melon	Peponocephala electra	Laut Flores	Kalimantan Timur	2022	1	Hidup	Dilepasliarkan

24. *Physeter macrocephalus* (Sperm Whale)

Sperm Whale inhabits all deep oceans globally, preferring offshore, pelagic waters over submarine canyons, continental shelf edges, and banks where their prey (squid, fish, sharks) is abundant, with females and young staying in warmer waters and males venturing to colder, higher latitudes. They are found from the equator to polar ice edges, often in waters deeper than 1,000 m (3,000 ft), rarely near coasts unless over deep underwater features

Species Name : *Physeter macrocephalus*
Local Name : Paus Spermaseti
Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals

National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Vulnerable
Potential Emergence : Tolo and Banda Sea (FMA 714), southern East Java and East Nusa Tenggara (FMA 573)
Stranding Event :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Kondisi	Penanganan
1	Cetacean	Paus Spermaseti	Physeter macrocephalus	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Nusa Tenggara Timur	2022	2	Pembusukan Tingkat Lanjut	Dikubur
2	Cetacean	Paus Spermaseti	Physeter macrocephalus	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Nusa Tenggara Timur	2022	1	Pembusukan Tingkat Lanjut	Dibakar
3	Cetacean	Paus Spermaseti	Physeter macrocephalus	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Nusa Tenggara Timur	2022	1	Pembusukan Tingkat Lanjut	Dibakar
4	Cetacean	Paus Spermaseti	Physeter macrocephalus	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Nusa Tenggara Timur	2022	3	Mulai Membusuk	Dikubur
5	Cetacean	Paus Spermaseti	Physeter macrocephalus	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Nusa Tenggara Barat	2022	1	Mulai Membusuk	Dikubur
6	Cetacean	Paus Spermaseti	Physeter macrocephalus	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Nusa Tenggara Timur	2022	1	Baru Mati	Tidak Diketahui
7	Cetacean	Paus Spermaseti	Physeter macrocephalus	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Jawa Timur	2022	1	Hidup	Dikubur

Activities : Tagging and training

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Pengelolaan
1	Cetacean	Paus Spermaseti	Physeter macrocephalus		Nusa Tenggara Timur	2021	1	Tagging
2	Cetacean	Paus Spermaseti	Physeter macrocephalus		Nusa Tenggara Timur	2021	1	Pelatihan

Population :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	T0	Jumlah	Satuan	Lokasi	Referensi
1	Cetacean	Paus Spermaseti	Physeter macrocephalus	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Nusa Tenggara Timur	2017	0.08	ind/jam	Laut Sawu	BKKPN Kupang

25. *Pseudorca crassidens* (False Killer Whales)

False killer whales live in deep, offshore tropical, subtropical, and warm-temperate waters globally, preferring open ocean but sometimes visiting areas near oceanic islands or continental shelves, avoiding colder polar regions, and are known for deep dives and wide distribution across all major ocean basins.

Species Name : *Pseudorca crassidens*
Local Name : Paus Pembunuh Palsu
Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Vulnerable
Potential Emergence : Tolo Bay, Banda (FMA 714), East Nusa Tenggara (FMA 573)
Stranding Event : -

Population :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	T0	Jumlah	Satuan	Lokasi	Referensi
1	Cetacean	Paus Pembunuh Palsu	Pseudorca crassidens	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Nusa Tenggara Timur	2018	0.83	ind/jam	Laut Sawu	BKKPN Kupang

26. *Sousa chinensis* (Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin)

The Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin or Chinese white dolphin, inhabits shallow, warm coastal waters, primarily in estuaries, bays, and mangrove areas, across the eastern Indian and western Pacific oceans. They primarily live in waters less than 20-30 m deep and typically stay within a few km of the shore.

Species Name : *Sousa chinensis*
Local Name : Lumba-lumba Bungkuk Indo-Pasifik
Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Vulnerable
Potential Emergence : West Sumatera (FMA 572), West Nusa Tenggara (FMA 573)
Stranding Event :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Kondisi	Penanganan
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Bungkuk Indo-Pasifik	Sousa chinensis	Samudera Hindia	Sumatera Barat	2022	1	Mulai Membusuk	Dikubur
2	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Bungkuk Indo-Pasifik	Sousa chinensis	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Nusa Tenggara Barat	2022	1	Hidup	Dilepasliarkan

27. *Sousa sahulensis* (Australian Humpback Dolphin)

Australian humpback dolphin, lives in shallow, tropical, coastal waters of northern Australia and southern Papua New Guinea, preferring estuaries, mangrove areas, sheltered bays, deep channels, and reefs, typically staying within 20 km of the shore. They are coastal dwellers, found in small groups, often near river mouths and mangrove systems, rarely venturing into deep ocean waters.

Species Name : *Sousa sahulensis*
Local Name : Lumba-lumba Bungkuk Asutralia
Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Vulnerable

Potential Emergence : Bintuni Bay (FMA 715), Kepulauan Aru (FMA 718)
Stranding Event : -
Activities : Monitoring of population

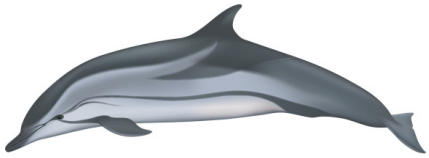
No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Pengelolaan
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Bungkuk Asutralia	Sousa sahulensis		Maluku	2022	1	Monitoring Populasi

Population :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	T0	Jumlah	Satuan	Lokasi	Referensi
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Bungkuk Asutralia	Sousa sahulensis	Laut Aru, Laut Arafuru, laut timur bagian timur	Maluku	2022	0.28	ind/jam	Kep. Aru Bagian Tenggara	BKKPN Kupang

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	T0	Jumlah	Satuan	Lokasi	Referensi
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Bungkuk Asutralia	Sousa sahulensis	Teluk Tomini, laut maluku, Lat Halmahera, laut seram, Teluk Berau	Papua Barat	2021	0.54	ind/jam	Kaimana	Konservasi Indonesia

28. *Stenella coeruleoalba* (Stripped Dolphin)



Striped dolphin, primarily inhabits deep, offshore oceanic waters in tropical to warm-temperate regions worldwide. Found in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans, as well as adjacent seas like the Mediterranean and Black Seas. Their general range is between approximately 50° N and 40° S latitudes. They are an oceanic (pelagic) species, generally staying well beyond the continental shelf in depths often > 1000 m.

Species Name : *Stenella coeruleoalba*
Local Name : Lumba-lumba Garis
Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Least Concern
Potential Emergence : Padaido, Biak Numfor (FMA 717)
Stranding Event : -
Activities : Monitoring of population

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Pengelolaan
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Garis	Stenella coeruleoalba		Papua	2021	1	Monitoring Populasi
2	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Garis	Stenella coeruleoalba		Papua	2021	1	Monitoring Populasi

Population :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	T0	Jumlah	Satuan	Lokasi	Referensi
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Garis	Stenella coeruleoalba	Teluk Cendrawasih, Samudera Pacific	Papua	2022	3.02	ind/jam	Kep. Padaido	BKKPN Kupang

29. *Stenella longirostris* (Spinner Dolphin)

Spinner dolphins are found in the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans, as well as the Persian Gulf and Red Sea. They are generally limited to latitudes between 40°S and 40°N. They are mostly found in deep offshore waters, although they can be observed around oceanic islands or other coastlines where there is deep water near to the coast (such as Central America and Mexico, the Hawaiian Islands, Taiwan and the Philippines).

Species Name : *Sousa longirostris*
Local Name : Lumba-lumba Pemintal Kerdil
Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Least Concern
Potential Emergence : West Sumatera (FMA 572), West Nusa Tenggara and southern East Java (FMA 573), Cendrawasih Bay (FMA 717)
Stranding Event :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Kondisi	Penanganan
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Pemintal Kerdil	Stenella longirostris	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Nusa Tenggara Barat	2022	1	Mulai Membusuk	Dikubur
2	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Pemintal Kerdil	Stenella longirostris	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Jawa Timur	2022	1	Mulai Membusuk	Dikubur

Activities : Data collection, monitoring

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Pengelolaan
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Pemintal Kerdil	Stenella longirostris	WPP573	Nusa Tenggara Timur	2023	1	Pendataan
2	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Pemintal Kerdil	Stenella longirostris	WPP572	Sumatera Barat	2023	1	Pemantauan/Monitoring

Population :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	T0	Jumlah	Satuan	Lokasi	Referensi
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Pemintal Kerdil	Stenella longirostris	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Nusa Tenggara Timur	2022	1.03	ind/jam	Laut Sawu	BKKPN Kupang

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	T0	Jumlah	Satuan	Lokasi	Referensi
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Pemintal Kerdil	Stenella longirostris	Teluk Cendrawasih, Samudera Pacific	Papua	2022	2.54	ind/jam	Kep. Padaido	BKKPN Kupang

30. *Stenella attenuata* (Pantropical Spotted Dolphin)

The Pantropical Spotted Dolphin, lives in tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate waters across the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans, preferring offshore, deep-water areas but also found near coasts, often in large groups and known for its spots that appear with age. They inhabit warm seas between 40°N and 40°S, from the Gulf of Mexico to

	the Pacific, with specific coastal subspecies in Mexico/Central America, and are one of the most common cetaceans globally, though historically impacted by tuna fishing

Species Name : *Stenella attenuata*
Local Name : Lumba-lumba Bercak
Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Least Concern
Potential Emergence : West Sumatera (FMA 572), Savu Island (FMA 573), Banda Sea (FMA 714)
Stranding Event :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Kondisi	Penanganan
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Bercak	Stenella attenuata	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Nusa Tenggara Timur	2021	1	Baru Mati	Dikubur

Activities : Monitoring

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Pengelolaan
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Bercak	Stenella attenuata	WPP572	Sumatera Barat	2023	1	Pemantauan/Monitoring

Population :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	T0	Jumlah	Satuan	Lokasi	Referensi
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Bercak	Stenella attenuata	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Nusa Tenggara Timur	2022	2.92	ind/jam	Laut Sawu	BKKPN Kupang

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	T0	Jumlah	Satuan	Lokasi	Referensi
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Bercak	Stenella attenuata	Teluk Tolo dan Laut Banda	Maluku	2022	7.7	ind/jam	Laut Banda	BKKPN Kupang

31. *Steno bredanensis* (Rough-toothed Dolphin)

The Rough-toothed Dolphin, lives in deep, warm oceanic waters (tropical to temperate) worldwide, preferring areas beyond the continental shelf but occasionally seen closer to shore, especially near oceanic islands, and is found in the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian Oceans, and the Mediterranean Sea. They follow nutrient-rich waters, diving to significant depths for food (squid, fish) and are known to associate with other dolphin species.

Species Name : *Steno bredanensis*
Local Name : Lumba-lumba Gigi Kasar
Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of

Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals

National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Least Concern
Potential Emergence : southern Bali and East Nusa Tenggara (FMA 573)
Stranding Event :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Kondisi	Penanganan
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Gigi Kasar	Steno bredanensis	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Bali	2022	1	Mulai Membusuk	Dikubur

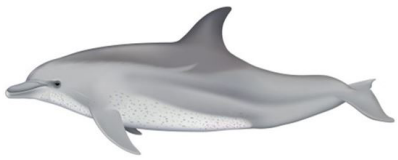
Activities : Monitoring of population

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Pengelolaan
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Garis	Stenella coeruleoalba		Papua	2021	1	Monitoring Populasi
2	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Garis	Stenella coeruleoalba		Papua	2021	1	Monitoring Populasi

Population :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	T0	Jumlah	Satuan	Lokasi	Referensi
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Gigi Kasar	Steno bredanensis	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Nusa Tenggara Timur	2016	0.13	ind/km2	Sulamu. Kupang	Mujiyanto. M.. Riswanto. R.. Dharmadi. D.. & Ghiffary. W. (2017). Composition and distribution of dolphin in Savu Sea National Marine Park. East Nusa Tenggara. Ind.Fish.Res.J. 23(2): 55-67.

32. *Tursiops aduncus* (Indo Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin)

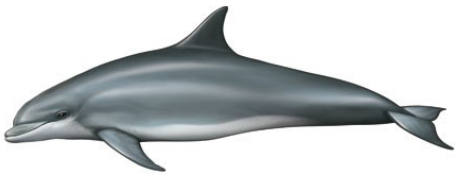


Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin, primarily inhabits shallow, coastal, and inshore waters of the Indo-Pacific region. It prefers specific types of environments that differ from the more cosmopolitan common bottlenose dolphin which generally prefers deeper or more offshore waters when the two species overlap in range. They are most abundant in waters less than 100 m deep and generally prefer areas less than 300 m deep. They are often found in areas with sandy or rocky bottoms, coral reefs, or seagrass beds, where they forage for prey.

Species Name : *Tursiops aduncus*
Local Name : Lumba-lumba Hidung Botol Indo-Pasifik
Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Near Threatened
Potential Emergence : West Sumatera (FMA 572), Bali (FMA 573)
Stranding Event :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Kondisi	Penanganan
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Hidung Botol Indo-Pasifik	Tursiops aduncus	Selat Karimata	Kalimantan Barat	2021	1	Pembusukan Tingkat Lanjut	Dikubur
2	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Hidung Botol Indo-Pasifik	Tursiops aduncus	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Bali	2021	1	Mulai Membusuk	Dikubur

33. *Tursiops truncatus* (Common Bottlenose Dolphin)



The common bottlenose dolphin, inhabits a wide range of marine environments in tropical and temperate waters worldwide. They are highly adaptable and are generally absent only from polar regions. They are commonly found in coastal waters and along main shipping routes. The population density appears to be higher inshore and dolphins may be found from deep coastal waters into the shallow water off river entrances, but not in freshwater.

Species Name : *Tursiops truncatus*
Local Name : Lumba-lumba Hidung Botol
Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Least Concern
Potential Emergence : Tolo Bay, Banda Sea (FMA 714), West Nusa Tenggara (FMA 573), Savu Island (FMA 573), Padaido (FMA 717)
Stranding Event :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Kondisi	Penanganan
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Hidung Botol	Tursiops truncatus	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Nusa Tenggara Barat	2022	1	Baru Mati	Dikubur
2	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Hidung Botol	Tursiops truncatus	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Nusa Tenggara Timur	2022	1	Hidup	Dikubur

Activities : Monitoring of population, data collection

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Pengelolaan
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Hidung Botol	Tursiops truncatus		Papua Barat	2023	4	Monitoring Populasi

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	Tahun	Jumlah	Pengelolaan
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Hidung Botol	Tursiops truncatus		Papua Barat	2022	1	Monitoring Populasi
2	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Hidung Botol	Tursiops truncatus		Papua Barat	2022	5	Monitoring Populasi
3	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Hidung Botol	Tursiops truncatus	WPP714	Maluku	2022	1	Pendataan
4	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Hidung Botol	Tursiops truncatus		Nusa Tenggara Timur	2022	1	Monitoring Populasi
5	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Hidung Botol	Tursiops truncatus		Nusa Tenggara Timur	2022	1	Monitoring Populasi
6	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Hidung Botol	Tursiops truncatus		Nusa Tenggara Timur	2022	1	Monitoring Populasi
7	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Hidung Botol	Tursiops truncatus		Nusa Tenggara Timur	2022	1	Monitoring Populasi

Population :

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	T0	Jumlah	Satuan	Lokasi	Referensi
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Hidung Botol	Tursiops truncatus	Samudera Hindia Selatan Jawa	Nusa Tenggara Timur	2022	0.77	ind/jam	Laut Sawu	BKKPN Kupang

No	Type	Local Name	Species	Wpp	Provinsi	T0	Jumlah	Satuan	Lokasi	Referensi
1	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Hidung Botol	Tursiops truncatus	Laut Aru, Laut Arafuru, laut timur bagian timur	Papua	2022	0.06	ind/km2	Perairan Amamapare	Mujiyanto under PT Green Corp consultant project
2	Cetacean	Lumba-lumba Hidung Botol	Tursiops truncatus	Teluk Cendrawasih, Samudera Pacific	Papua	2022	1.04	ind/jam	Kep. Padaido	BKKPN Kupang

34. *Ziphius cavirostris* (Cuvier's beaked whale)

Cuvier's beaked whale, inhabits deep, offshore waters globally, preferring pelagic zones with depths over 300-500 m (1,000-1,600 ft), especially near continental slopes, seamounts, and canyons, ranging from tropical to cold-temperate zones but avoiding polar regions. They are known for making some of the deepest, longest dives of any mammal, foraging for cephalopods and fish in these extreme depths, and exhibit cosmopolitan distribution, found in most oceans worldwide.

Species Name : *Ziphius cavirostris*
Local Name : Paus Moncong Cuvier
Status : Fully Protected
Regulations : LHK Ministerial Regulation No. P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Protected Types of Plants and Animals
National Action Plan : National Action Plan for Cetacean Conservation
CITES Category : Appendix I
IUCN Category : Least Concern
Potential Emergence : Cenderawasih Bay (FMA 717), Tanakeke Island (FMA 713)
Stranding Event : -

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