

Responsible mining and sustainable development

WHY IS BIODIVERSITY IMPORTANT FOR INDONESIA?

As one of the mega biodiversity countries in the world and a member of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Indonesia is committed to conserving biodiversity because it sees biodiversity as the key to a healthy and sustainable ecosystem. Biodiversity provides functioning ecosystems that supply oxygen, clean air and water, pollination of plants, pest control, wastewater treatment and many ecosystem services.

A STRONG AND HEALTHY ECOSYSTEM SUPPORTS:

1. Good quality of water, soil, and clean air.
2. Better flexibility and adaptation when climate change arises.
3. Provides a lot of benefits for farms and agriculture.
4. Pest and disease control.

Biodiversity provides a lot of benefits and makes all those points above happen. That's why preserving biodiversity is so important for the future of humans and other life on earth.

PTAR'S RESPONSIBILITY REALIZATION:



36,771

Number of seedlings have been planted on ex-mining land. Formed as a small forest now and become a home to many species such as frogs, birds, reptiles, mammals and insects.



5,828

Amount of seedlings of 45 species that have been sown in the nursery facility.



35,5ha

Areas within the mine that have been stabilized with cover crops.



US\$28,3million

Guaranteed ex-mining rehabilitation funds deposited to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Republic Indonesia.

SEED BALL TRIAL APPLICATION Reforestation Area (Henny Dump)

1. A trial was applied on a revegetation area with an angle of 20 degrees, throwing away seed balls at the 5 meters and 10 meters distance, and the seeds stick well to the ground at both distances.
2. Seeds that were dried and aerated less than 2 hours stick well to the soil compared to seeds that were aerated for more than 5 hours and 24 hours; these seeds are tended to be harder and did not stick to the soil. 3 seeds hit the rock layer and broke during the experiment.

OPEN AREA NEXT TO INDIGENOUS REVEGETATION

3. In an experiment on a revegetation area with an angle of 28 degrees, throwing away seeds at the 5 meters and 10 meters distance, and the seeds stick well to the ground at both distances.

4. The result is similar to the Henny Dump area. Seeds that were dried and aerated for less than 2 hours stick well to the soil compared to seeds that were aerated for more than 5 hours and 24 hours; these seeds are tended to be harder and did not stick to the soil.

48 HOURS AFTER

5. The experimental seeds tend to stick to the soil and stay intact undamaged in open and revegetation areas with 29 mm of heavy rainfall on the previous day.
6. The picture shows the seeds have significant germination because the seeds had germinated in the nursery before being thrown. Generally, local durian seeds (*Durio* sp) will germinate in 10 days at the nursery facility.

