Responsible Mining, Sustainable Development and You

WHY IS BIODIVERSITY IMPORTANT FOR INDONESIA?

Indonesia's membership of the Convention on Biological Diversity is a commitment to conserving biodiversity because biodiversity is a key to a healthy and sustainable ecosystem. Biodiversity provides a self-sustaining resilience to ecosystems, also serving as a natural laboratory to generate the bases for medicines and proven organic structures that have been and will be copied into manufacturing processes, once they are discovered. They cannot be discovered if they are lost.

A STRONG AND HEALTHY ECOSYSTEM SUPPORTS:

1. Good quality of water, soil, and clean air.
2. Better flexibility and adaptation to climate and weather events.
3. Provides benefits for farms and agriculture including pollination, soil retention, regulation of soil fertility, and nutrient and water cycling.
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 planted on ex-mining land. A small new-growth forest now, this land has already become a home to many species such as frogs, birds, reptiles, mammals and insects.

5,828

Number of seedlings of 45 species that are growing in the PTAR nursery facility.

35.5ha

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

US$28.3million

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

SEED BALL TRIAL APPLICATION
Reforestation Area (Henny Dump)

1. A trial was applied on a revegetation area with an angle of 20 degrees, sowing seeds at the 5 meter and 10 meter distances, with the seeds stick ingwell 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 tended to be harder and did not stick to the soil. Only 3 seeds hit rocks 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, sowing seeds at the 5 meter and 10 meter distances, here the seeds stuck 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 stuck well to the soil compared to seeds that were aerated for more than 5 hours and 24 hours; these seeds tended to be harder and did not stick to the soil.

48 HOURS AFTER

5. The experimental seeds tended 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.