Indonesia
Sumatra & Java
30th May to 13th June 2019 (15 days)
We start our tour on the island of Java, one of the most densely populated places on our planet. This is a land of great beauty, dominated by towering volcanos whose forests support important watersheds for the fertile rice fields, which cover almost every square inch of the lowlands. Nevertheless, Java still supports some wonderful forests and we will explore the best of these. From our hotel we will make a short excursion to a tiny swamp on the very edge of the teeming metropolis of Jakarta for Sunda Coucal and Cerulean Kingfisher. Next we take in the famous Gunung Gede - Pangrang National Park, better known to birders as Cibodas. Here we will wander enchanting pathways and trails through some of Java’s least disturbed montane forests in our search for a long, long list of endemics and specialties such Javan Fulvetta endemic Spotted Crocias – a fantastic vocalist, Sunda Warbler, Indigo Flycatcher, endemic Mees’s White-eye and the exquisite endemic White-flanked (or Kuhl’s) Sunbird.

A short hop from Jakarta takes us to the island of Sumatra, a vast, wild island that is surprisingly poorly explored and yet supports a fabulous range of habitats. We will range from the bird and mammal rich lowlands of Way Kambas National Park to the volcanic slopes of Gunung (Mt) Kerinci, Sumatra’s highest mountain. The lowland forests harbour a mouth-watering list of species including several very little known and/or endangered species such as the globally endangered White-winged Duck and Crested Fireback – quite common here. Way Kambas is arguably THE best place in all of SE Asia to seek out nocturnal birds and mammals; and we hope to find Large, Gould’s and Sunda Frogmouths, Malaysian Eared and Bonaparte’s Nightjars, (the latter is currently only known from this site) in addition to a remarkable suite of owls. From Way Kambas we will make our way to the enormous Kerinci National Park, which occupies a vast chunk of Sumatra’s Barisan Ranges. We will bird the slopes of Gunung Kerinci in the midst of some of THE most exquisite forests on our planet. To be sure, the birding is not easy, however, the rewards are fabulous and include such rare endemics as Bronze-tailed Peacock-Pheasant, Salvadori’s Pheasant, Red-billed Partridge, the incomparable Schneider’s Pitta, Sumatran Trogon, Brown-winged and Shiny Whistling Thrush, and if we are incredibly fortunate, Sumatran Cochoa. All of the locations we visit in Sumatra afford superb opportunities to see some very special mammals and reptiles including Tiger, Sunda Clouded Leopard, Leopard Cat, Sun Bear, Asian Elephant, Siamang and a host of other wonderful primates.

THE TOUR AT A GLANCE…

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Day 1: Arrival in Jakarta. Upon arriving in the city of Jakarta, you will be transferred to a comfortable hotel in the city convenient to our birding destinations in this region. Here you will be met for a welcome dinner by your tour leader from Rockjumper Birding Tours with time to talk through some of the exciting adventures to come!

Day 2: Muara Angke. We kick off proceedings with an early morning visit to Maura Angke. This small and slowly diminishing wetland holds a number of interesting species, but we shall prioritise the key targets of Javan (Sunda) Coucal and Cerulean Kingfisher.

The open water, marsh areas and scrub generally produce Oriental Darter, Little Black Cormorant, Javan Pond Heron, Sunda Teal, the recently split Black-backed Swamphen, Ruddy-breasted Crake, Pink-necked Green Pigeon, Sunda Woodpecker, Yellow-vented Bulbul, Racket-tailed Treepie, Pied Fantail, Bar-winged Prinia, Plain-throated Sunbird and Javan Munia.
Depending on our success at Maure Angke, we may head to Pamanukan in the afternoon to find Javan White-eye, Javan Plover, White-capped Munia, Golden-bellied Gerygone and Olive-backed Tailorbird. After an action packed start to the tour, we head back to our accommodation in Jakarta for the night.

**Day 3: Pulau Rambat and surrounds.** This morning we head over to the island of Pulau Rambut. Located just a 30 minute boat ride north west of Jakarta, the island supports a number of species that are otherwise tough on the mainland. During the boat ride across, we shall make a close pass of the fish traps and their associated wooden poles that frequently support large flocks of Christmas Island Frigatebird, smaller numbers of Lesser Frigatebird, Lesser Crested Tern and White-bellied Sea Eagle. If we are very lucky, we may even find the odd Aleutian Tern which have been found in Jakarta Bay in the past.

The island itself supports a large heronry, which we will view from an observation tower. The key target for us are the few pairs of breeding Milky Stork. Typically, we can also expect to see Glossy Ibis and occasionally Black-headed Ibis near the heronry, while the island itself is one of the better locations for Javan Myna; a species becoming rare on the mainland. We may even see Nicobar Pigeon, recently seen near the tour vicinity! We shall keep our options open this afternoon and bird any areas where we still require new species.

**Day 4: Jakarta to Gunung Gede.** This morning we shall make our way south of Jakarta and into the hills around Gunung Gede-Pangrango National Park. Our first birding stop of the day will be at the Bogor Botanical Gardens. Aside from being a well-timed stope en route to Gunung Gede, the beautifully landscaped gardens allow us fairly easy viewing opportunities for two otherwise tricky species; Black-naped Fruit Dove and Grey-cheeked Green Pigeon. This is also a good backup site for Javan Munia and our first chance for Scarlet-headed Flowerpecker.

After arriving at our lodgings in Gunung Gede, we shall begin our birding in the early afternoon, possibly seeing the first of many regional endemics, including White-flanked Sunbird and Trilling Shrike-Babbler. Birding after dark may also bag the rarely seen Salvadori’s Nightjar.

**Days 5 & 6: Cibodas and Gunung Gede National Park.** Home to the vast majority of Java’s endemic bird species, Gunung Gede-Pangrango National Park (named after the two impressive volcanoes that dominate the park’s
landscape) will be our primary focus for birding over the next two days. Here, amidst lush forest, countless waterfalls and high peaks, we will search for such desirable species as Brown-throated and Flame-fronted Barbets, Pygmy Bushtit, Mees’s White-eye, Javan Hawk-Eagle, Javan Trogon, White-flanked Sunbird, Volcano Swiftlet, Yellow-throated Hanging Parrot, Blue Nuthatch, Crescent-chested Babbler, Orange-spotted Bulbul, Rufous-tailed Fantail, Chestnut-bellied Partridge, Javan Scops Owl and Javan Owlet. We will also spend time in the very bird-rich surrounds of the Cibodas Botanical Gardens where Sunda Minivet, Spotted Crocias and Rufous-fronted Laughingthrush may be among the regular flocks that we hope to encounter.

The reserve has a good number of mammals, and we may find a number of squirrels, treeshrews, the endemic Javan Surili (Grizzled Leaf Monkey), Javan Lutung (Langur), Javan Ferret Badger and Sunda Stink-badger.

Day 7: Cibodas to Way Kambas National Park via Jakarta and Bandar Lampung. This morning we depart Cibodas and drive to Jakarta Airport for our short flight to Bandar Lampung. Leaving Java behind, we make our way by road to Way Kambas National Park where we shall be based for the next three nights. Our journey passes through farmlands and small rural villages before we arrive at the secondary forest at the edge of the national park and finally the forest proper. We should arrive in time to have some of the afternoon to begin exploring the rich lowland forest of Way Kambas National Park.

Way Kambas is famous for regularly producing what could arguably be classified as the best nocturnal birding in the whole of south-east Asia. The possibilities are mouth-watering to say the least and include such tantalising species as the bizarre Oriental Bay Owl, Sunda and Collared Scops Owls, the minute and difficult to see Reddish Scops Owl, Brown Hawk-Owl, Buffy Fish Owl, and Brown Wood Owl as well...
as Gould’s, Sunda, Blyth’s and the rare and impressive Large Frogmouth.

The forest edge may yield the harrier-like Malaysian Nightjar and more common and widespread Large-tailed Nightjar and we even stand a reasonable chance of seeing the very rare and seldom-recorded Bonaparte’s Nightjar, a Greater Sunda endemic, which has recently been recorded from the area.

Days 8 & 9: Way Kambas National Park. Way Kambas offers some of the best lowland forest birding in the whole of Sumatra and harbors an array of South-east Asia’s most difficult and sought-after species. We have two full days to explore the tracks and trails of the area that bisect this amazing forest and we will no doubt turn up an incredible suite of rare and delectable avian specialties over the next few days! The forest edge can be especially birdy and from here we can expect sightings of the tiny Blue-crowned Hanging Parrot as well as Blue-rumped Parrots, dashing overhead and sometimes perching in the open atop bare trees, Crested Serpent Eagle, Changeable Hawk-Eagle, the diminutive Black-thighed Falconet, Greater Coucal, spectacular Red-bearded Bee-eater, Slender-billed Crow, Common Hill Myna, Oriental Dollarbird, Ashy and Rufous-tailed Tailorbirds, Yellow-bellied Prinia, Banded Bay, Rusty-breasted, Plaintive, Violet and Asian Drongo Cuckoos, the handsome White-throated Kingfisher, musical Oriental Magpie-Robin and furtive White-rumped Shama. White-breasted Woodswallow, Asian Palm Swift and Whiskered Treeswift circle above the forest and in grassy areas, the rare White-bellied Munia and, with some luck the near-endemic Javan Munia.

Lesser Adjutant and the rare and endangered Storm’s Stork may put in an appearance and we should also witness fair numbers of hornbills flopping overhead and through the tall forest canopy with species including Black, Bushy-crested and Wreathed, as well as the rare Wrinkled Hornbill and the shy, understory-dwelling White-crowned Hornbill.

If we are lucky enough to encounter fruiting trees we may be entertained by a number of gorgeous barbets and a feast of doves that could include the superb Coppersmith, minute Blue-eared, dashing Red-crowned and subdued Brown Barbets as well as Little, Pink-necked and Thick-billed Green Pigeons, the usually rare and elusive Cinnamon-headed Green Pigeon and the large Green Imperial Pigeon. Flowering trees could exhibit a variety of nectar and insect feeders like Purple-naped, Ruby-cheeked, Plain and exquisite Crimson Sunbirds,
splendid Orange-bellied, Crimson-breasted and Yellow-breasted Flowerpeckers and the flighty Little Spiderhunter.

We will spend a lot of time in the forest interior searching for the many skulking understory species that inhabit the gloomy interior of Way Kambas. Here we can expect a different suite of birds that include some of Asia’s most spectacular species. Specialties we shall be on the lookout for include the marvelous Hooded and Malayan Banded Pittas and the strange Mesite-like Rail-babbler, which is placed in its own unique, monotypic family and is without a doubt one of the toughest of the world’s bird families to catch up with! Other delightful forest-floor species could include Crested Fireback (a brilliant pheasant), the outrageous Crested Partridge, a cacophony of relatively nondescript babblers including Black-capped, Short-tailed, Chestnut-winged, Ferruginous, Rufous-crowned, Moustached, Sooty-capped, Scaly-crowned, White-chested and Chestnut-rumped Babblers, as well as Fluffy-backed and Pin-striped Tit-Babblers, Banded and Oriental Dwarf Kingfishers, Common Emerald Dove, White-crowned Forktail and Rufous-tailed Shama.

We should also encounter fairly regular mixed species flocks and we shall sift through these ‘bird waves’ for species like Black-winged Flycatcher-Shrike, Green Iora, Rufous-winged Philentoma, Greater Green, Lesser Green and Blue-winged Leafbirds, Bronzed and Greater Racket-tailed Drongos, Dark-throated Oriole, Asian Fairy Bluebird, Banded, Black-and-yellow, Black-and-red, scarce Dusky and mind-blowing Green Broadbills, Red-billed, Chestnut-breasted, Black-bellied, Raffles’s Malkohas and the rare Chestnut-bellied Malkohas, gaudy Red-naped, Scarlet-rumped and Diard’s Trogons, Fiery and Scarlet Minivets, a multitude of bulbuls such as Red-eyed, Spectacled, Cream-vented, Olive-winged, Hairy-backed, Buff-vented Bulbuls and Yellow-bellied Bulbuls, Black-naped Monarch, Pied Fantail, Asian Paradise, Grey-chested Jungle and Malaysian Blue Flycatchers, Black Magpie, Velvet-fronted Nuthatch and the unobtrusive Chestnut-backed Scimitar Babbler.

Woodpeckers are also feature prominently and we can expect a range striking representatives of this favorite family, ranging from the miniature Rufous Piculet to the giant White-bellied Woodpecker, as well as Checker-throated, Crimson-winged, Rufous, Buff-necked, Grey-and-buff, Maroon and Sunda Woodpeckers and the smart Common Flameback.

We will also spend time exploring the swamps and forest along the Way Kanan river. Our main target species here is the rare and endangered White-winged Duck, which still survives here small numbers. Way
Kambas is one of the few “strongholds” for this elusive and now extremely localized species and we stand an excellent chance of seeing this mega duck! Other species we are likely to encounter along the river include dazzling Blue-eared and gigantic Stork-billed Kingfishers, bullet-like Silver-rumped Spinetail, Lesser and Grey-headed Fish Eagles, White-bellied Sea Eagle, the uncommon Jerdon’s Baza and the snake-like Oriental Darter.

Mammals are also well represented at Way Kambas and we may be fortunate enough to have encounters with Agile Gibbon and the impressive Siamang (another kind of gibbon). Many species of tree-shrew and squirrel frequent the forest as do troops of Long-tailed and Pig-tailed Macaque, the endangered and endemic Sumatran Surili, the riverine dwelling Silvery Lutung, Greater and Lesser Mouse Deer and Wild Boar. Way Kambas also harbors some very rarely seen mammals, most of them nocturnal, such as Sunda Clouded Leopard, Asiatic Golden Cat, Marbled, Fishing and Flat-headed Cats, Binturong, Sunda Colugo, Malayan Porcupine and Sunda Slow Loris, extremely endangered and mythical Sumatran Rhinoceros, Sun Bear, Malayan Tapir, Otter Civet and Banded Linsang as well as Tiger and Asian Elephant but we would be very lucky to see any of these species.

Species that is just as sought-after but are more likely to be seen include Leopard Cat, Banded, Masked and Small-toothed Palm Civets, Malay Civet, Red Giant Flying Squirrel and Yellow-throated Marten. We will embark on many more pre-dawn and post-dinner nocturnal excursions in search of the thrilling nocturnal species already mentioned and we hope to come away with an impressive night-bird list by the end of our stay.

Day 10: Way Kambas NP to Kerinci Seblat NP via Bandar Lampung and Padang. Today is mostly a travel day as we drive back to Bandar Lampung from where we catch our internal flight to Padang on the west coast of Sumatra. We will most likely have to fly via Jakarta which will mean two domestic flights and we can expect to arrive in Padang in the early afternoon before continuing onwards to Kerinci Seblat NP.

Days 11 & 12: Kerinci Seblat National Park. Gunung Kerinci, an awe-inspiring volcano surrounded by Kerinci Seblat National Park offers some of South-East Asia’s most exciting birding and the list is specialties is truly staggering! We shall have some of the afternoon to begin exploring the bird-rich forests of this fabulous birding site and we have two full days to try and see as many of the amazing birds on offer as
possible. Lying in an extremely remote region of Sumatra, most of the area remains unexplored. This is an extremely exciting part of the trip and we will be searching hard for some of Asia’s rarest, most elusive and sought-after species!

There are even reports of a new species of terrestrial ape inhabiting the surrounding forest adding to the excitement and fascination of this beautiful part of the island. Even the critically endangered Sumatran Rhinoceros still hangs on in these forests as does reasonable populations of Tiger. Four true megas inhabit the lush, moss-draped forests of the park and these include the recently rediscovered Schneider’s Pitta, Salvadori’s Pheasant, Bronze-tailed Peacock-Pheasant and the incredibly rare Sumatran Cochoa. We will put in considerable time and effort to try and find all three of these much-desired species. Many other target species remain and include a number of Sumatran and Sundaic endemics that include Sumatran Treepie, the stunning Sunda Minivet, Indigo Flycatcher, skulking Rusty-breasted and Sumatran Wren-Babblers, the shy Red-billed Partridge, Sunda Robin, Shiny and elusive Sumatran Whistling Thrushes, Sumatran Trogon, Black-capped White-eye, Sunda Laughingthrush, Sunda Cuckoo-shrike, Sunda Warbler, Sumatran Owlet (a possible split from Collared Owlet), Orange-spotted Bulbul,

Some of these species are however shy, scarce, forest interior birds that will prove challenging to find and observe and we will need to be patient and stealthy to obtain views of these difficult endemics. Bird parties will also be a feature of the birding here over the next few days and can hope to encounter flock associated birds such as the eye-catching Blue Nuthatch, Mountain White-eye, Rufous-vented Niltava, Grey-chinned Minivet, the beautiful Long-tailed Broadbill, Long-tailed Sibia, Bar-winged Flycatcher-Shrike, Chestnut-capped Laughingthrush, Mountain Leaf Warbler, Lesser Racket-tailed and Ashy Drongos, White-throated Fantail, Grey-throated and Golden Babblers, Sooty-headed Bulbul, Blyth’s Shrike-Babbler, Little Pied Flycatcher and Fire-breasted Flowerpecker.

Other species that we hope to see during our forays along the forest trail up the forested volcano include Barred Cuckoo-Dove, Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon, Mountain Imperial Pigeon and Oriental Cuckoo, Greater Yellownape, furtive White-browed and Lesser Shortwings and the magnificent Fire-tufted Barbet.

At the forest edge and in the tea plantations between our accommodation and he forest we can expect to encounter more common and widespread species like Black-winged Kite, Spotted Dove, Long-tailed Shrike, Yellow-vented Bulbul, the secretive Lesser
Coucal and intricately patterned Scaly-breasted Munia. On one afternoon we will visit a nearby area of degraded forest, streams and waterfalls where we will search for Sunda Forktail (also endemic to Sumatra and Java) and we will also stand a chance of seeing the very rare and elusive Giant Swiftlet.

We will also offer night excursions to the forest during our time here and this will provide us with the opportunity of finding some very special and seldom-seen nocturnal species such as the little-known Rajah Scops Owl (a Greater Sunda endemic), Salvador’s Nightjar (endemic to Sumatra and Java) and the incredible and endemic Short-tailed (Sumatran) Frogmouth. We may have to put in considerable effort though to see these difficult species. Mammals are represented by several species of squirrel and tree-shrew and there have even been recent reports of Sunda Clouded Leopard!

**Day 13: Kerinci Seblat NP to Sungai Penuh.** We have a few more hours to bird the lower sections of Kerinci Seblat before a fairly short drive to Sungai Penuh. After lunch we shall head out for some initial exploration of our surrounds.

**Day 14: Tapan Road.** We have a very early start to the day, which will take us along the Tapan Road and a host of lowland species not easily found at Kerinci Seblat. Our primary targets include Sumatran Drongo, Cream-striped, Sumatran and Spot-necked Bulbul. Our day will certainly not consist of only four species though, as we have good chances of finding other desirable species such as White-crowned Hornbill, the cracking endemic Graceful Pitta, Marbled Wren-Babbler, Rufous-chested and Rufous-browed Flycatcher, the scarce and elusive White-tailed Flycatcher, another chance for Bronze-tailed Peacock-Pheasant and even a very outside chance of Sumatran Ground Cuckoo. We can also expect to find Blyth’s Hawk-Eagle, Rufous-bellied Eagle, Giant Swiftlet, Rhinoceros Hornbill, Gold-whiskered Barbet, Black Laughingthrush, Grey-headed Flycatcher, Black-and-crimson Oriole and Temminck’s Sunbird.

Time dependant, we shall move to even lower elevations in search of Banded Kingfisher, the recently spit Ruby-throated Bulbul, Bar-winged Prinia Wreathed Hornbill, Red-throated Barbet, Black-headed, Scaly-breasted, Grey-bellied and Streaked Bulbul, Crested Jay, Spectacled Spiderhunter and Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker. After what promises to be an action packed day, we shall enjoy a final, celebratory dinner together before the tour draws to a close tomorrow morning.

**Day 15: Tapan Road to Padang and final departure.** We depart Sungai Penuh and drive
northwards to Padang this morning. En route we should be able to make a few more birding stops before arriving at Padang International Airport where the tour will conclude.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS:
Tour dates, prices, single supplement rates, approximate flight costs and spaces available for this tour are displayed on our website. Please see under IMPORTANT NOTES below.

This includes:
- All meals from dinner on day 1 to breakfast on day 15;
- Bottled drinking water;
- All lodgings;
- Ground transportation;
- Reserve entrance fees;
- Extra activities as mentioned in the itinerary; and
- All guiding services (including tips for local guides and services).

The tour fee does not include:
- Visa fees;
- ANY flights;
- Any beverages;
- Special gratuities;
- Telephone calls and
- Laundry and other items of a personal nature.

Single Supplement:
The single supplement cost for this tour will be charged if you wish to have single accommodation. If RBL cannot provide you with a rooming partner for these nights although you choose to share, the single supplement will become applicable. We will make all reasonable efforts to ensure that a rooming partner is found if you do wish to share.

IMPORTANT NOTES:
a) Due to constantly fluctuating exchange rates, we quote our tours in 4 currencies. The tour price is however fixed only in the currency printed in bold, and the actual cost in the other currencies listed will be adjusted according to prevailing exchange rates at the time of final invoicing (usually 4 months before the tour.) The same applies to approximate flight and single supplement rates, which are also quoted in the respective fixed currency.
b) Rates are based upon group tariffs; if the tour does not have sufficient registration a small party supplement will have to be charged.
c) Furthermore, these costs are subject to unforeseen increases in tour related costs and may have to be adjusted as a result.
d) Lastly, we may be forced to change or alter the itinerary and / or the designated Rockjumper leader/s at short or no notice due to unforeseen circumstances; please be aware that we will attempt to adhere as close to the original program as possible.

Tipping:
As noted above, gratuities (drivers, hotel staff, restaurants etc.) are included on this tour. However, this does NOT include your Rockjumper leader/s. If, therefore, you feel that he/they have given you excellent service, it is entirely appropriate to tip them.
Special Notes:
- This tour involves some moderate walking with a couple strenuous treks (especially up and down Mount Kerinci). You should be in good health and of reasonable fitness to undertake this tour. If you have any physical limitations or medical conditions of any sort please do let the Rockjumper office know in advance.
- We will be birding in some remote areas well away from modern medical facilities.
- Many of the hotels are of reasonable standard during the tour, although in some areas where we will be staying the only accommodations available are basic guesthouses with no hot water and shared facilities.
- Transport is in comfortable vehicles, each person having a window seat, and 4x4 vehicles where required. The roads are mostly in fair condition, although we will encounter some curvy roadways with potholes, while in a few areas we have rougher unpaved roads to traverse. Due to the nature of the topography, there is the possibility of landslides interfering with our trip, though we have minimized this risk by undertaking the tour during the drier season.
- Most days in the lowlands will be hot, dry and sunny, but overcast conditions are fairly frequent and some rain, heavy at times, can be expected. In montane areas it will range from very cool to warm. The humidity is often rather high.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE DETAILS:
This tour does not include ANY airfares. The tour will depart from Soekarno–Hatta International Airport, Jakarta (IATA: CGK) on day 1, and as this is an arrival day, you are free to arrive at any time. The tour will conclude at Minangkabau International Airport, Padang (IATA: PDG) in the mid-morning of day 15.

The above information in respect of arrivals and departures is a guide only. Precise arrival and departure information will be sent to you in your Tour Confirmation package once the tour has been officially confirmed. If you wish to arrive early and/or depart late and would like assistance in this regard, kindly contact the Rockjumper office.

FLIGHTS:
Soekarno–Hatta International Airport, Jakarta (IATA: CGK) and Minangkabau International Airport, Padang (IATA: PDG) are the main port of entry and exit for this tour and are well serviced by all major airlines. Please DO NOT book any flights until you have consulted the Rockjumper office for confirmation on the status of the tour.