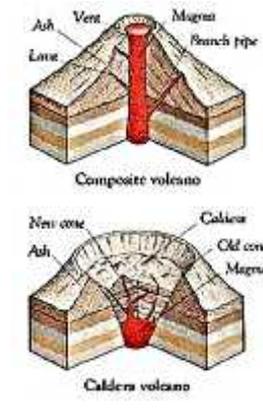
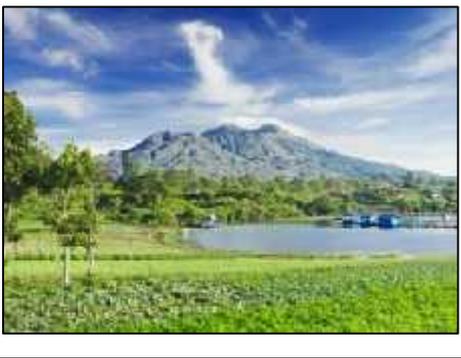
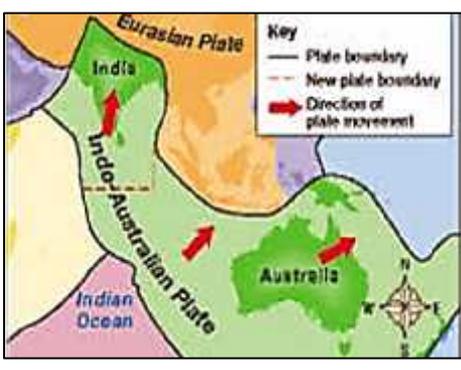


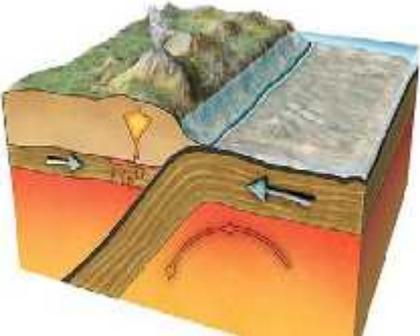
THE BALI BATUR GLOBAL GEOPARK & FAQ'S (frequently asked questions)

<p>→ Where is Indonesia's only Geopark?</p>		<p>The Bali Batur Geopark, comprising the active volcano Mt. Batur and its picturesque caldera, is located on the island of Bali, 50km north of Denpasar and 30km north of Ubud.</p> <p>Mt. Batur, an active stratovolcano, is one of five (5) volcanoes in Bali and one of 150 active across Indonesia's chain of islands. Stratovolcanoes are amongst the most picturesque of volcanoes, but when they erupt, they are also the most deadly.</p>
<p>→ Mt Batur Caldera – Bali's unique Geopark</p>		<p>The Batur Geopark features the Mt. Batur volcano, growing and brooding inside one of the world's most scenic and culturally important calderas. Recent lava flows are evident in the caldera floor. Lake Batur with its fish farms and hot springs has formed in the eastern floor of the caldera.</p> <p>The town of Kintamani is perched on the western rim of the caldera. Bangli villagers work the rich volcanic soils of the caldera and the fish farms of Lake Batur.</p>
<p>→ What is a Geopark?</p>	<p>A Geopark is a unified area with geological heritage of international significance. Membership of the Global Geopark Network is awarded by UNESCO. Geoparks showcase and celebrate the abiotic or geodiversity on earth, including rocks, landforms and processes on which the biota (living things like plants and animals), and human culture depends. In 2014, there are 110 Geoparks globally.</p> <p>Geoparks also inform us about living with geological hazards (like earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunamis), climate change and the need for and sustainable use of natural resources.</p> <p>Geotourism, a growing form of nature-based tourism, supports Geoparks and their goals of stimulating sustainable tourism that benefits the environment, culture and the well-being of local communities.</p>	
<p>→ What is a 'caldera'</p>		<p>Calderas are some of the most spectacular geological features on earth.</p> <p>A caldera forms when extreme pressure builds up in a volcano's magma chamber and violently erupts emptying its contents into the atmosphere. The volcanic cone partially collapses into the resulting void.</p> <p>Calderas consist of large 'cauldron' shaped depressions, with steep sides. Their formation is amongst the most violent and devastating of geological events. Famous calderas in the USA include Crater Lake and Yellowstone. The largest known explosive eruption in the past 25 million years is Indonesia's Toba volcano. It's eruption 74,000 years ago ejected an estimated 2880km³ of material and is thought by some scientists to have brought on a 'volcanic' winter, decimating the human race.</p>
<p>→ How and when did the Batur caldera form?</p>	<p>The Batur caldera actually comprises two concentric crater-type calderas. The outer caldera formed from a massive eruption some 29,000 years ago ejecting roughly 84km³ of volcanic material. The inner caldera formed about 20,000 years ago from another giant explosion.</p> <p>The present volcanic cone (1717m above sea level) has since risen from within the crater of the inner caldera. Mt. Batur's larger sister volcano, Mt Agung towers above to the east and is Bali's highest mountain at 3142 m.</p> <p>The outer Batur caldera is roughly circular and about 14 km x 10km in area. The Mt. Batur volcano consists of a main cone rising 700m above the inner caldera floor, with three summit craters flanked by a small parasitic cone on its south west slope.</p> <p>Lake Batur occupies the eastern portion of the outer caldera and its hot springs derive from the volcanic activity of Mt. Batur.</p>	



<p>→ Why are the Batur caldera and Bali's volcanoes special?</p>		<p>Without its volcanoes, there is no Bali!</p> <p>The Batur caldera is one of the most scenic on earth. It has important religious and cultural significance for the people of Bali and for people from the Bangli and Gianyar Regencies who have lived on and farmed its rich volcanic soils and fished from Lake Batur from at least the 9th century AD. Its mountainous volcanic region also increases the amount of rainfall the island of Bali receives.</p>
<p>→ Why are Bali's volcanic soils special ?</p>		<p>Volcanism, rainfall and subsequent weathering of lava and ash to soil has formed Bali's steep river valleys, lush rainforests, and rich agricultural soils. Bali's rice fields and their complex wet irrigation system, subak, originates from the 9th century.</p> <p>The fertile volcanic soils and highly productive subak system enabled the development of rich (dominantly Hindu) religious and cultural traditions, still practised in Bali today.</p>
<p>→ Why are Bali's volcanic rocks special?</p>		<p>In addition to its rich volcanic soils, Bali's volcanic rocks provide the island's construction materials, and the stone for its famous Hindu temples and artisan carvings.</p> <p>Different volcanic rocks are used for different purposes depending on ease of access, size, hardness, strength, durability and colour.</p> <p>A type of widely-used hardened volcanic ash called 'paras' is easily carved and 'weathers' quickly to produce the sense of an ancient carving.</p>
<p>→ What else are Bali's volcanic rocks used for?</p>		<p>Harder rock from pyroclastic explosions along with volcanic sands are quarried by villagers and used as stone for buildings and aggregates.</p> <p>Hundred of small family businesses and thousands of people are engaged in small-scale quarrying and processing of the various volcanic rocks, stones and sands, often sorting by hand. Quarrying has ceased in the Geopark but remains a crucial local industry to provide employment, shelter, roads and infrastructure for an improved quality of life for the local people.</p>
<p>→ Why are Bali's volcanoes forming?</p>		<p>The Indo-Australia tectonic plate, a fragment from the break up of the supercontinent Gondwana, is drifting north at 70mm per year (about the rate that fingernails grow). North of Australia, in a deep-sea trench, oceanic crust is being subducted (driven under) the Eurasian Plate as the two plates collide.</p> <p>The oceanic crust is driven down below a depth of 100km and melts under tremendous heat and pressure. Molten rock (magma) forms from the melting of oceanic crust at depth.</p>



<p>→ What is the Wallace line?</p> 	<p>The Wallace line separates Bali from its eastern neighbour Lombok and in an ecological sense defines the southern edge of Asia. It was first identified by the young naturalist Alfred Wallace who along with Charles Darwin, was the co-discoverer and co-publisher of the first theory of evolution by natural selection in 1858. Wallace had visited Bali in the 1850's and found the island's flora and fauna represented its southernmost advance in Asia. Just 35km to the east on the island of Lombok, Wallace observed that Australasian flora and fauna was introduced to the ecology.</p> <p>This line, we now know, corresponds with the meeting point of two major tectonic plates which have only recently (geologically speaking) moved together. Though these two regions now lie very close, the plants and animals differ hugely from one another because they evolved on different continental plates in biogeographical isolation.</p>
<p>→ How are Bali's volcanoes forming?</p>	 <p>Water squeezed from the magma lowers the melting point of overlying mantle material, allowing the the less dense magma 'plumes' to rise.</p> <p>They erupt in a volcanic arc about 300km to the north of where the two plates collide to form Bali and Indonesia's Sunda chain of volcanic islands. Bali's Mt. Batur, is one of Indonesia's 150 active volcanoes in this chain - one of the most volcanically and seismically active regions in the world and host to some of the world's most dangerous volcanoes.</p>
<p>→ What is a Stratovolcano?</p>	 <p>Mt Batur is a stratovolcano (also known as a 'composite' volcano). Stratovolcanoes consist of large, steep sided volcanic cones built up from alternating layers of lava, ash, cinder and pyroclastic materials deposited during eruptions.</p> <p>The largest eruption in recorded history occurred on the Indonesian volcano of Mt Tambora in 1815. Ash was thrown 50 km into the air reducing global temperatures by of 3°C . In the higher latitudes 1815 became known as the year without a summer.</p>
<p>→ When did Bali's Mt. Batur last erupt?</p>	 <p>Mt. Batur has erupted 24 times since year 1804 and like Mt Agung is considered armed and dangerous. In 1963 Mt Agung erupted violently after more than a century of dormancy killing about 1600 people.</p> <p>Mt. Batur's last eruption was in the year 2000 when ash rose 300m above the summit. Old villages are known to be entombed beneath its lava fields. Fresh lava flows from a 1968 eruption and their unique lava landforms are visible today in the caldera floor.</p>
<p>→ Do people live beside the volcano and in its caldera?</p> 	 <p>Yes. And they have done since ancient times which is why the lands that form the Bakur Geopark are so steeped in human culture and tradition.</p> <p>Kintamani, Lake Batur and the caldera are home to the local Bangli and Gianyar people, who farm its fertile caldera floor, its rim and along the shores of Lake Batur, with its fish farms and hot springs.</p> <p>Some locals live within the lava fields tending nearby crops, acting as guides or harvesting volcanic rock for local building materials.</p>





Bali Geopark

LANDCRUISER Tour

Address: JL. Ir Sukarno Br. Sandang, Tampaksiring, Gianyar
 Phone (0361) 202 1935 / 082 1454 91 272 / 087 861 474 777
 Website www.baligeoparklandcruiser.com

BALI'S UNIQUE 4WD ADVENTURE EXPLORING THE FAMOUS BATUR GEOPARK*

* Batur Global Geopark ... Indonesia's only Geopark
 Awarded by UNESCO in 2012 for its cultural significance and natural scenery

DAY TOUR (All Inclusive) **PICK UP TIME** (All areas) | 07.30 am |
 eg From Nusa Dua, Kuta, Seminyak, Sanur, Ubud etc

ITINERARY- PHOTO SUMMARY

<p>→ Depart Sandang, near Ubud</p>		<p>We pick you up by air-conditioned minivan from your accommodation at 0730am. After a rest stop, drink and tour briefing at our Sandang offices, we depart for Kintamani and the amazing Bali Bakur Geopark.</p> <p>En-route, we stop for a breakfast of exotic coffees, teas & fruit tasting at a local farm, which works the rich volcanic soils from Bali's weathered volcanic rocks. You can try Bali's famous Luwak coffee here.</p>
<p>→ Arrive Kintamani</p>		<p>The volcanic cone of the 1717m high Mt Bakur volcano from Kintamani Village, on the western rim of the giant Batur caldera forms the centrepiece of the Bali Geopark.</p> <p>The weather is a cool average of 18°C but bring sunscreen, sunglasses and a hat. Recent lava flows cover the floor of the caldera. We descend into the caldera and drive through the amazing and unique geodiversity and biodiversity of the lava and ash fields from recent eruptions.</p>
<p>→ Tour the Lava Lands</p>		<p>Your private 4WD Land Cruiser with driver is escorted through the maze of the lava fields by a local Bangli guide.</p> <p>Inspect close-up the unique lava formations and the amazing Geopark setting inside the caldera with its small surrounding farms and its steep and lush vegetated walls. We stop whenever you'd like to take photos.</p> <p>Small Hindu shrines adorn some of the special lava formations.</p>



<p>→ Tour the Lava Maze</p>		<p>We carefully navigate the maze of the lava fields.</p> <p>We drive over lava which entombs an old village from an earlier eruption. Mt. Batur last erupted in 2000 sending an ash cloud 300m into the air. When nearby Mt Agung erupted in 1963 after being dormant for 120 years, 1600 people were killed.</p> <p>The lava fields we explore date from a 1968 eruption of Mt. Batur. Above us looms Mt. Batur, with smoking fumeroles visible on the side of the volcanic cone.</p>
<p>→ Climb the Desert-like Volcanic Sand Hills</p>		<p>You can climb a small volcanic sand and ash hill (cinder hill) in 10 minutes for extraordinary views over the recent lava flows and the caldera.</p> <p>Walk bare footed if you like (the ash doesn't hurt) to experience the curative properties of the minerals in the volcanic ash. Gaze over the 'Secret Forest', a remnant piece of rainforest with its Hindu temple that survived the last lava eruption. If you're keen, you can try your hand at four-wheeling driving in volcanic sand in the caldera of an active volcano!</p>
<p>→ Arrive at Lake Batur</p>		<p>We emerge from the lava maze and drive along the verdant cultivated edge of the caldera and the shoreline of Lake Batur - famous for its fishing traditions, and natural (geothermal) hot springs with healing powers.</p> <p>The 'horns' that guard the rim of Mt Batur's largest crater are visible to our west and the imposing, often cloud covered, volcanic cone of Mt Agung rises to the east.</p>
<p>→ Batur Natural Hot Springs and Lunch</p>		<p>You bathe in the mineral-rich geothermal spa pools of the Batur Natural Hot Springs, which are steeped in healing tradition and a fantastic way to relax and rejuvenate after your 'volcanic' 4WD adventure.</p> <p>After a swim, an afternoon lunch is served in the Hot Springs restaurant overlooking the lake. Relax and take your time to savour one of Bali's most extraordinary natural settings.</p>
<p>→ Return to Kintamani & Sandang & your accommodation</p>		<p>We drive from Lake Batur up the caldera rim back to Kintamani Village. We stop for yet another amazing photo opportunity near local fruit, vegetable and craft markets overlooking the caldera.</p> <p>It's a 30 minute drive (all downhill) back to Sandang. We arrive at around 0400-0430 pm when after a short refreshment break, we drive you back to your accommodation.</p>
 	<p><i>The all inclusive tour fee funds a small, local business specialising in geo-tourism and nature-based adventure. Our friendly guides, drivers and employees live locally and the income they receive helps them support their families and improve their small farms.</i></p> <p><i>Your tour price also helps support the local Bangli and Gianyar people who live within the caldera and its lava fields. We pay them a modest royalty for the privilege of traveling through their amazing volcanic lands, for guiding our drivers through the lava maze and serving us morning tea in the volcanic sand fields.</i></p>	



DETAILED ITINERARY (All Inclusive, unless noted)

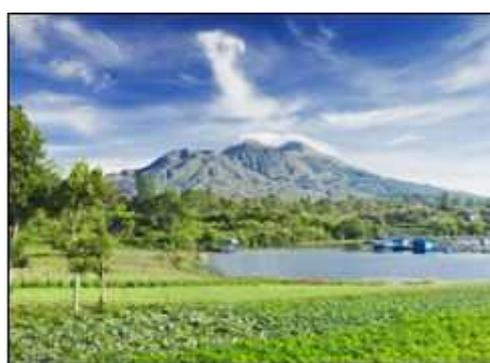
	DETAILED ITINERARY	DESCRIPTION	NOTES
1	Pickup & return transfer	From all areas (eg Nusa Dua, Kuta, Seminyak, Sanur, Ubud)	Approx. 1 hr by air conditioned mini-van from the Coast to our base at Sandang Village near Ubud.
2	Welcome drink & tour briefing	On arrival at our Sandang base	15- 20 minutes; Briefing includes safety requirements; Toilets and washrooms available.
3	Private Land Cruiser, Driver and Tour Guide	We introduce our drivers and guides for the <i>Bali Geopark Land Cruiser Tour</i>	Our guides are local Balinese, extremely friendly, speak good English and possess a sound geological knowledge of the Batur Volcano, its eruptions, and its caldera including Lake Bakur. They also have a profound understanding of the local culture, customs and agricultural practices of the region. Bottled mineral water is available in the Land Cruiser.
4	Visit to a local coffee, spice and fruit farm for tasting	Just 15 minutes en-route to Kintamani village we stop for an exotic coffee & fruit tasting experience at a local farm working the rich volcanic soils derived from the Mt. Batur volcano.	30 min. break – Includes guided tour, free exotic coffee and Balinese fruit tasting (Note for approx. US \$4, try Bali’s famous Luwak coffee – please pay farmer directly); Visit coffee and spice shop at the farm.
5	4WD guided tour of Bakur Geopark	We drive to Kintamani village (20 minutes) perched on the western rim of the Mt Batur caldera, and descend onto the floor of the caldera; We drive through the Geopark’s famous lava lands, lava maze and ash fields.	Our local guide joins us in the caldera (riding in front on motorcycle) and leads us through the recent lava flows, lava maze and ash fields of the caldera. <i>Your tour fee also provides an income for the local people, who live within the lava lands, and who charge a transit fee for the privilege of traveling through their amazing lands.</i>
6	Coffee/ morning tea and traditional snack	Under a rural Balinese shade shelter, our hosts are a local Bangli family who live within the lava lands of the caldera.	20 min. break to rest and take in the views and solitude of the caldera landscape, under the brooding gaze of its active volcano and fumeroles.
7	Tour of the volcanic sand and ash fields	A desert-like landscape with hills and dunes formed from the eruptions of ash and cinder of the Mt Bakur volcano	Mt. Bakur is a stratovolcano which is composed of different types of volcanic materials. The ash fields are an example of the extraordinary geodiversity within the Bali Geopark.
8	Climb the volcanic sand hill	A 100m high volcanic sand hill, 10 minutes climb; Try walking in barefeet – the minerals in the volcanic ash have curative powers	Amazing views over the lava fields towards the verdant rim of the caldera; To the south-east a Hindu temple lies nestled between the lava and the foot of the remote ‘Secret Forest’, an elevated rainforest remnant, that survived the last volcanic eruption.
9	Self drive in the volcanic sand hills	If you have your licence & under instruction from our drivers	Go for a short 4WD in the sand hills of the caldera of an active volcano - but you must drive cautiously and abide by our driver’s instructions.



	DETAILED ITINERARY	DESCRIPTION	NOTES
10	Arrive at Lake Bakur	We exit the lava lands near the lush agricultural lands at the shore of Lake Bakur and say goodbye to lava lands guide.	Bali's largest lake, Lake Bakur (x km ² and 75m deep) has formed within the Mt Bakur caldera – it lies nestled between the two active volcanoes of Mt Bakur and Mt Agung (Bali's highest mountain) and is steeped in cultural tradition and significance. The lake supports sustainable fish farms, small villages and rich agricultural lands around the lake. It is an important source of fresh water.
11	Bakur Natural Hot Spring Pools	Relax and rejuvenate in the only natural healing spa in Bali, its mineral rich hot spring pools warmed by the heat of the volcano and revered for centuries in Balinese culture for their healing and restorative powers.	Towel, locker, change rooms, toilets, soap and showers provided by the Bakur hot springs spa resort. Remember to bring your swimming costume!
12	Lunch at the Bakur Hot Springs restaurant	Lunch in the restaurant, overlooking the hot spring pools, Lake Batur and with Mt Agung as the stupendous backdrop.	Note the fish farms for which lake Batur is famous. Select from the menu which includes local Balinese specialities and western food choices. Alcohol is available from the restaurant (please purchase directly from the restaurant).
13	Drive up the caldera rim to Kintamani Village	Stop for yet another amazing photo opportunity at Kintamani Village on the rim of the volcano's caldera.	Optional stop at local fruit and craft markets on the rim of the caldera.
14	Drive back to Sandang	Near Ubud (and all downhill!)	30 min. drive back to our base at Sandang Village (near Ubud); Arrive at Sandang at around 0430pm; Say goodbyes and transfer (via air conditioned mini-van) back to your hotel, villa, or other accommodation.

STOP FOR NUMEROUS PHOTO OPPORTUNITIES

We stop regularly along the tour route for unique photo opportunities – in the Geopark, just signal the driver at any time and we can stop for that unique photo or close-up examination of lava formations, other amazing geological features and the unique biodiversity of the caldera.



SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Our tour is suited to families, adventurers and geo and nature-based tourists. Your safety and satisfaction are our priorities. Please abide by our safety rules below.

SAFETY RULES

1. From our office to the location of the adventure, our staff drives the Land Cruiser
2. In the Geopark and particularly in the desert-like sandy wasteland of the ash fields, you can try your hand at four wheel driving in a Caldera as long as you have a current driver's licence, can drive a 4WD vehicle and agree to operate the vehicle according to the instructions of our staff
3. You must obey all staff directions for your safety – for dangerous safety breaches, we reserve the right to cancel the adventure (without refund) though this has never happened
4. Remember to keep your head and hands inside the vehicle when we're driving in the lava fields as the vegetation and lava formations can be sharp

WHAT TO BRING

1. Bring your own sturdy footwear, hat, sunglasses, sunscreen and jacket to cover all weather conditions and of course your camera or other photographic equipment
2. Spending money for additional purchases (eg luwak coffee, sales of exotic coffees and teas, arts and crafts, alcohol at our lunch venue at Batur Springs restaurant)
3. We supply bottled mineral water –our hosts along the way provide light traditional snacks, or if you prefer bring your own snacks
4. Remember to bring your swimming costume for the Hot Springs pools (spa fees, lockers, towels, change rooms, showers, soap provided by the spa and included in the tour price)
5. Lunch (choice of several dishes) is served at the Batur Springs restaurant after your spa (included in the tour price)
6. Alcohol is available at the Batur Natural Hot Springs pools and restaurant (please pay the hot springs resort directly)



Other tour highlights

- **Breakfast tasting of exotic local coffees and fruits at a local farm** en-route from Sandang village to Kintamani – see a Luwak (a civet or possum-like animal) and try Bali’s famous Luwak coffee direct from the farm and rumoured to be the world’s most expensive coffee (additional cost – payment to farmer of approx. US\$4 per cup)
- **Morning coffee and tea in the lava fields**, with our hosts a local Bangli family that live within the caldera
- Along the way, see small **Hindu shrines and meet the friendly local people** who live and work in the lava fields and farm the rich volcanic soil of its fringes – we pay them a royalty to pass through their amazing lands
- Try your hand at **four wheel driving in the volcanic sand hills** (under our drivers’ instructions)
- **Extraordinary photo and video opportunities** of one of the world’s most scenic calderas
- On the way home, **browse if you wish at a small fruit and craft market at Kintamani Village** perched on the rim of the caldera and take in one more breath-taking view of Mt Batur, Lake Batur and the Batur Global Geopark.

