



LORENTZ & ARAK ANOTHER WORLD NEW GUINEA TRIP REPORT 2026

Dendrobium decockii

viranatura
tours

Day 1 2 July – Arrival in Wamena*

I was fortunate that I was flew in from the Indian Himalayas, hopefully retaining the altitude acclimatisation from there as well as not experiencing a huge time shift (with only a two-and-a-half-hour change). In all I had five flights to get me from Guwahati to Wamena and except for a thirty-minute delay for the first flight, everything ticked along perfectly, bags turning up when they needed to. I met up with my Papuan guide, Michael at Jakarta and we flew first to Jayapura, flying across the spectacular forested highlands as dawn broke, with a blanket of trees below (a heartening sight in today's world of rapacious logging). Then onto Wamena nestled in the Baleim Valley where we were met and taken to our comfortable hotel in the town.

To arrange logistics there was a meeting with the friendly Lorentz National Park staff. The de°cision was to go high tomorrow which was fine by me!

*The tour would overnight in Jayapura, visiting a *Nepenthes neoguineensis* site in the afternoon. We would fly to Wamena the next morning and visit White Sands Hill in the afternoon.

Day 2 3 July – Batus Batu

To get the most out of the day as well as the fact it would take some time to reach, we set off at 6.30 just as the clouds were lifting from the dramatic cliffs above the town and were very disciplined with regards to stopping. This was hard for as we rumbled of town and began to gain height the vegetation grew lush and more interesting with various colourful rhododendrons, orchids and exotic tree ferns lining the way. Reaching over 3000 metres we entered forest of *Nothofagus papuana* and then onto the placid waters of Lake Habema, where we couldn't resist a stop to photograph the reflecting surface. The landscape was surreal and magnificent with extensive marshy flatlands between the ridges of grey limestone. Passing through the flatlands there were extensive stands of architectural *Cyathea atrox* and then once we started to climb on the rough road towards the limestone ridge via dramatic pinnacles of rock the trees reappeared with mossy trunks, among which were flashes of rhododendron colour and a fantastic array of ferns and other flora. Dipping down from the limestone we crossed to a sandstone ridge



Rhododendron versteegii

with a fine waterfall plunging over several steps and then we reached our furthest point (the road looking decidedly dicey beyond). Now the flora started properly, and our first stop produced six species of *Rhododendron* and a pretty red-pink *Vaccinium amblyandrum*. Of the rhodos the most striking was *Rhododendron versteegii* with large red-and-yellow trumpets, which grew close to the somewhat similar *R. brassii*. More dainty delights on the rocks and moss mounds were *R. gaultherifolium*, the similar *R. pulleanum*, the pretty bells covered in glistening scales and there was a shriek of delight from Michael when he found the dazzling scarlet *R. saxifragoidea* bursting from a tight mound of *Astelia* sp. Close to this was the fiery *R. detznerianum* and another larger beauty was *R. nubicola*, with long-tubed downward facing red flowers. There were various stops as we made our way slowly back, first for the waterfall and then for a patch of trees festooned in dozens of vivid orange *Dendrobium decockii* alongside the red beads of *Vaccinium wollastonii* climbing in the moss. This was a magical congregation of stunning orchids each small plant bursting with showy sharply angled tangerine flowers that shone from the dense mosses they grew among.

Reaching the limestone pass once again we enjoyed the fabulous riven rockscape, the rock heavily eroded into razor sharp edges dissected with deep grikes. *Wahlenbergia papuana* grew here and there as did *Epilobium keysseri* and *Hypericum papuana* (which was common in many areas) and after a brief heavy shower forced us to take lunch in the car, we emerged to find the stunning trumpets of *Rhododendron ultimum* on a cliff, the flowers far too large for the modest leaves. The rain then returned to spoil the party, though I managed to dive out a photograph an especially large *Myrmecodia lamii*. This is one of the most characteristic and remarkable plants in the area, the swollen stems host to ant, with tufts of leaves on top, looking like an outrageous succulent. Crossing over the marshlands the rain abated, and I photographed some of the impressive tree fern stands and then further up was the orchid; *Styloglossum versteegii*. Descending from the lake there were short stops for more *Rhododendron*, with; *oreites* var. *chlorops* and the large downward facing pink flowers of *rhodocroum* as well as the large trumpets of *Tectomanthe dendrophila*, arching branches of *Dimorphanthera alpina* with long creamy to pink tubular bells, a tiger parrot feeding in the grasses next to *Pterostylis papuana* and a yellow *Calanthe* sp. with a final stop for the brilliantly coloured *Dendrobium subclausum*. I could have stopped many times more, but it was getting dark!



Day 3 4 July – Lake Habema

Setting off early doors again the skies were clearer than yesterday, with the last clouds slipping from the impressive ramparts of the highlands as we gained altitude, passing the immense ruffs of *Pandanus julianettii* poised on naked trunks combining with the constant architecture of wide tree ferns and soon reaching 3000 metres, enjoying a brief clear view of Mount Trikora peak, whose limestone triangle sat atop dramatic layered strata. Orchids proved to be the mainstay today and as we explored the roadside habitat carefully more species appeared. More obvious was fiery *Dendrobium subclausum* with a good colony found, whilst *Calanthe* sp. was common, but nearly as common as the rich magenta of *Spathoglottis papuana*. Among the mossy tangles we found delicate green *Liparis insectifera*, a *Dendrobium* sp. and a dainty white



Lake Habema

Glomera sp. The rich diversity of rhododendrons continued alongside all of this with the large downward-facing pink trumpets of *Rhododendron rhodocroum*, paler *R. beyerinckianum* and the lovely *R. roseiflorum* with long-tubed pink infused white flowers, the latter growing near a big clump of the wonderful orchid *Stickorchis gibbosa*. There were superb views across the forested hills as we wandered along the road finding more orchids such as the dense white heads of an *Agrostophyllum* sp. Time was moving on, and it would have been easy to keep exploring the access road, but the plan has been to visit Lake Habema so we drove on and took a side road almost immediately seeing the first lovely *Dendrobium crenatifolium* hanging from a bank with maybe a dozen flowering heads. The road was rough in parts in by Papuan standards but our sturdy 4x4 and unflappable driver got through everything. There were some fine stands of *Cyathea atrox* and many *Rhododendron brassii* as well as its doppelganger *R. versteegii*. This was all set amidst a magnificent landscape with tracts of open *Papuacedrus papuana* forest sweeping down and around the placid lake. A second, broader leaved species of tree fern; *Alsophila versteegii* lined the upper slopes, sending up gangly young fronds and framing the lake and there were myriad other ferns and carpets of sphagnum mosses. Diving into the moss-wrapped trees we found another treasure trove of orchids with a delicate maroon *Dendrobium* sp, the blue-flushed *D. vexillaris*, yellow-tipped scarlet *Mediocalcar arfakensis* and up on a trunk the remarkable *Bulbophyllum* sp. with long curved purple sepals.

I walked further on as the team ate lunch finding several of the amazing succulent-like *Myrmecodia lamii*, the red bells of *Rhododendron subrenulatum* and good clumps of *Dendrobium subclausum*, whilst *Styloglossum versteegii* was common throughout. Stately tree ferns provided more great foregrounds to the views as the deep rumble of thunder threatened to cut things short. The rain never arrived and after we had driven a bit further, we stopped beside a the striking *Rhododendron haematophthalmum* and explored the slope down towards the lake finding the diminutive *R. wrightianum*, *Dendrobium crenatofolium* and *Rhododendron microphyllum* another of the small red species. A paler form of *Dendrobium vexillaris* was backlit on a mossy branch and looked quite wonderful. After this I walked a bit beyond the vehicle to another superb view of the silvered lake and its moody mountain background before it was time to start back. Stopping for a final walk there was *Rhododendron taxoides* more fascinating ferneries and moss gardens together with large specimens of *Phyllocladus hypophyllus* before reaching a stand of *Cyathea atrox* just as the softer afternoon light was illuminating the trunks. Going down to the trunks we looked at them closely and found the tiny pink flowers epiphytic *Rhododendron caespitosum*, the world's smallest species rhododendron. After more photos of the tree architecture, we climbed back up to the road and drove the rough track back to the not so rough track. There was just time for two stops, the first for a dramatic view then the next for a thriving flowering plant of *Rhododendron microphyllum* sprawled across a mossy tree bole. In just two visits to the amazing Lorentz, we had seen twenty-three species of rhododendron in flower!

It was getting late now and as we made the final descent there was a dramatic monochrome sky to complete the day, the sun having set a while ago!

Day 4 5 July – White Sand Hill

A half day to day (church is strictly observed in Wamena) and we set off at 12.30 driving a short distance towards terraced sandstone hills clothed in trees. A local recreation area, White Sands Hill is a slope with sandstone outcrops and boulders ripe for exploration and it didn't take long to find the first *Rhododendron unindatum*, a bushy white carrot and then the first orchids with clumps of *Dendrochilum longifolium* bearing graceful spikes of greenish flowers. As we progressed there were regular additions including a delicate yellow *Xyris*



Nepenthes maxima

sp, a blue *Dianella caerulea*, various *Gaultheria* spp, *Rhododendron lindeanum* and then a slender red-pink *Dendrobium* sp. the canes of some plants lined with many pink flowers. A pristine crisp white *Rhododendron inundatum* came next and there were fine views out across the landscape, the riven outcrops set well against a mackerel sky. Walking back down we dodged a nest of big wasps and then visited a small marsh which had small forms if the highly polymorphic *Nepenthes maxima* as well as a superb flowering cane of *Dendrobium pleianthum* with hundreds of small creamy flowers. There was time for another area, and we took a different road that reached an area with scattered *Araucaria cunninghamii* var. *papua* (wild?) among which grew *Rhododendron superbum* with huge white flowers and we managed to find a couple of good ones, though the flowers of this species seem to spoil almost instantly. Its cousin *R. inundatum* was common here with several excellent specimens as well as a creamy yellow hybrid with *R. macgregoriae*. There was plenty more *Nepenthes maxima* with an array of different sized and shaped pitchers and more of the statuesque *Dendrobium pleianthum* grew here to alongside a smaller pink species. A dainty *Plectranthus* grew among the grasses and shrubs too.

The afternoon light and sky were perfect as we drove back to town, encountering an unexpected parade of World Cup flags as we reached town. Football fever even reaches this remote outpost!

Day 5 6 July – Kobakma Road

A change of direction today as we headed towards the limestone hills that faced the Sudirman Range. The route took us through rural Papua, past the fields and tidy houses surrounded by distinctive rustic fences topped with a broad cap of dried vegetation (which then became home to other plants) as well as the many immaculate churches. Most houses were painted blue. Along the route were many more *Araucaria cunninghamii* var. *papua*, some strung with beards of lichen others fresh and green. The road had been decent asphalt but once we had turned the asphalt was regularly broken by ruts and holes and its fair say the route deteriorated into mainly ruts and holes with rickety bridges spanning the many streams. However, what makes this whole area so special is its remoteness and that comes at a price. The road paralleled a deep canyon with forest clad limestone slopes rising above, now capped in cloud. Other



Dimorphandera kempteriana

than good specimens of araucarias, we didn't stop much until we had gained some height, first finding a vigorous *Phauis tankervilliae* with four spikes of well-coloured flowers and then we spent a while at an area of scrub that also contained *Rhododendron superbum*. Delving deeper there were a good number of *Nepenthes maxima* with both upper and lower pitchers, as well as two species of *Dendrobium* and tucked in the depths of the shrubs the glistening flowers of a *Mediocalcar* sp. A fourth species of *Dendrobium* was common further along, as was *Rhododendron macgregoriae* in various colour forms. High on a bank was red *R. wrightiana* and another area had a few long-tubed white *R. hertzogii*. The forests of *Nothofagus brassii* were punctuated by many architectural *Pandanus julianettii* and the banks and damp edges were filled with *Gunnera macrophylla*, a far cry from its illustrious cousins in South America, but retaining the familiar inflorescence design. Finally bouncing our way to the pass at 2820 metres we had lunch and then looked around the nearby area finding scarlet *Rhododendron subcrenulatum* and delving into the woods my Papuan guides found a superb area with logs swathed in orchids, in fact it was impossible to walk without standing on some. One special log had a several floriferous clumps of *Mediocalcar bifolium* lined along it. Another foray into the woods on the other side entered a moss extravaganza nestled among which was the showy *Rhododendron christii*.

Driving back there were just a few short stops for bundles of a reddish mistletoe, then the *Phauis tankervilliae* in between lighting followed by a gorgeous pink *Dimorphanthera kempteriana* hanging from a bank. Roadworks delayed things a short while but the landscape was clear and the views wonderful as we drove the last stretch, with the high tops clear and inviting a return tomorrow.

Day 6 7 July – Lake Habema II

And once the early mists had dispersed it was a fine day with high clouds and a clear view of Mount Trikora for most it. After I had taken some photos of the peak, I stopped a small pool with many tiny *Gentiana macgregoryi* studding the marshy ground. Then on to the limestone area below Batus Batu, this time in sunshine, stopping where stands of tree ferns grew on the slopes and on the cliffs. Searching the forest pocket below there was the showy *Rhododendron cyrtophyllum*, red *Vaccinium densifolium* and *Epilobium keyseri*. Starting back,



Tecomanthe dendrophila

we made stops for *Rhododendron phaeochitum* with long tubed pink flowers and a mauve *Dendrobium vexillaris* perfectly poised on a tree fern trunk before spending time in a forest patch where the understory was basically orchids and it was impossible not to stand on some. Among the mossy trees we found an abundance of *Mediocalcar arfaensis* and a lovely *Bulbophyllum* sp, whilst the boughs of *Papuacedrus* and *Dasycarpus compactus* held diminutive orange *Dendrobium decockii*.

Driving back towards the lake we stopped part way and walked the rest of the distance, exploring the roadside and accessible slopes. The first area was very good with *Rhododendron subrenulatum*, *Dendrobium crenatifolium*, a fine specimen of scarlet *Rhododendron haematophthalmum* and many outsized bells of *Tecomanthe dendrophila*. Another area had a few *Dendrobium vexillaris* (lilac form). The road followed a ridge that gave views both towards Trikora and Lake Habema, with architectural *Schefflera lorentzii* on either side. The afternoon was moving on, and the lake was now glistening silver in the low light. There was a stop for orange-belled *Rhododendron rubrobracteatum* and then for the yellow of *R. glabripphyllum* and the downward-facing trumpets of *R. rhodocroum* to complete my exploration of Lorentz.

A fine sunset put the icing on the cake.

Day 7 8 July – Chill

New Guinea being New Guinea road problems meant I couldn't visit another 'nearby' area and instead relaxed and had a second meeting with the park staff. If I had known I would have flown today and visited the *Nepenthes neoguineensis* site near Jayapura. Another time.

Day 8 9 July - Towards Arfak

The next part of the New Guinea experience began with a flight back to Jayapura passing over large tracts of unspoiled forest, before landing at the coast with the Cyclops Mountains rising behind the airport. The connecting flight took us to Manokwari, where we attempted to change some money. Pretty much anywhere else in the world this is a five-minute process, not so in most towns in Papua.



Dendrobium vexillaris on *Cyathea atrox*

Instead, Michael had to open a new bank account so the rupiah from the euros could be paid into this before we could withdraw the cash. It took two hours! Luckily, we were only driving on an hour and a half to a small birding lodge where I was to indulge my interest in Birds of Paradise. It seemed as though a plant less day was looming, when we stopped first for a couple of rather distant *Rhododendron zoelleri* and then next at a steep terraced bank with an abundance of good forms of *Nepenthes maxima*, together with pink *Rhododendron brenteli*, a scarlet-pink belled form of *Dimorphanthera kempteriana* and the rather hefty orchid *Coelogyne veitchii*, with large creamy flowers with chocolate stained lips. It wasn't much further to the lodge and its pleasant gardens filled with more rhodos, orchids and a few giant bananas; *Musa ingens* that towered over most things. The latter is the largest herbaceous plant in the world, reaching twenty metres or more in height and with leaves of up to five metres long. It was not known to science until 1960 and only occurs in the Arfak mountains.

Tomorrow, the performance of the western parotia.



Coelogyne veitchii

Day 9 10 July – Parotia

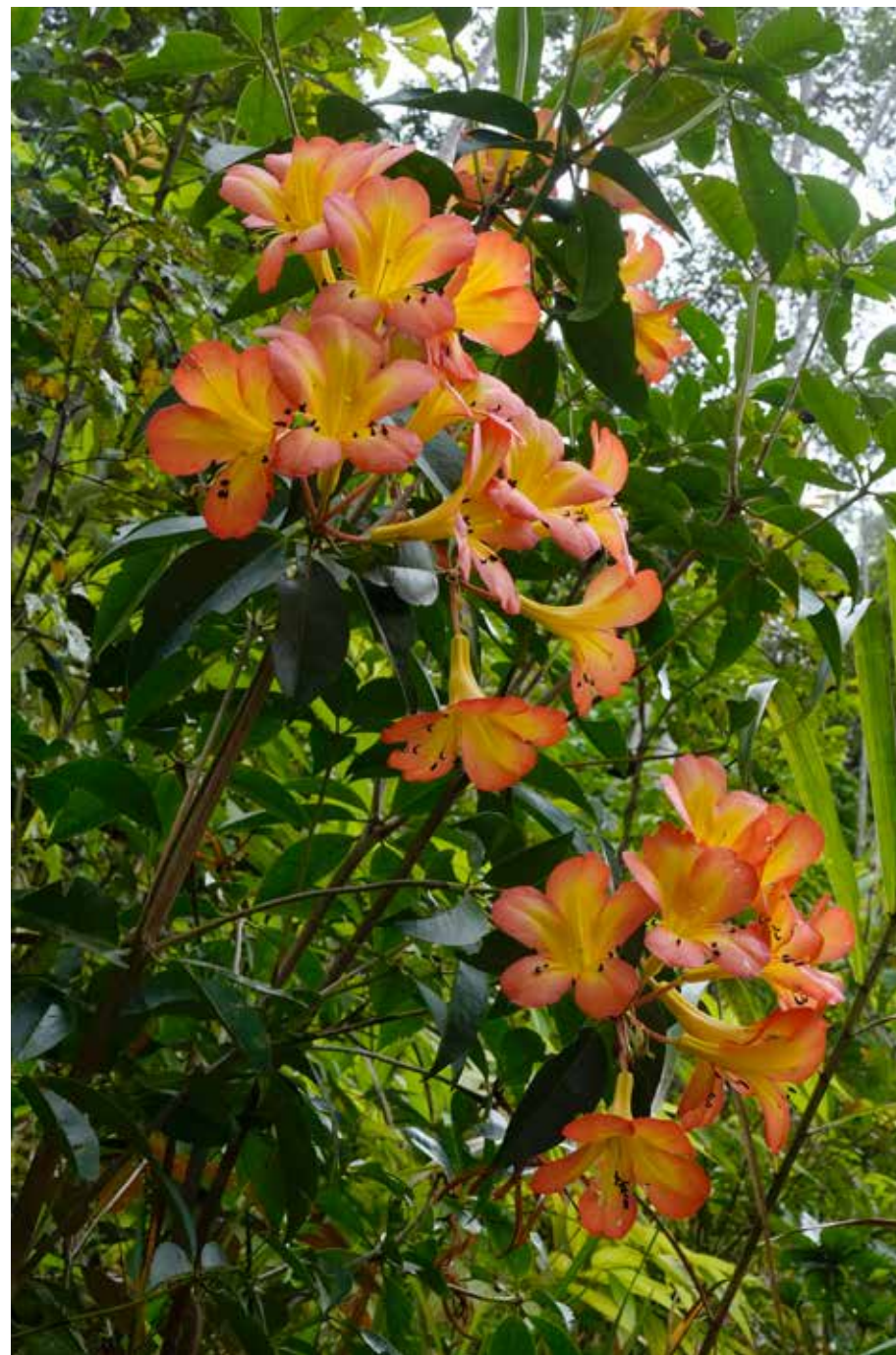
New Guinea curve balls always arrive at some point, that is just the complex nature of the place. I was up very early and hiking up to the bird hide before dawn. The only problem was we were taken to the wrong hide. No bird, not happy. I was advised to return in the afternoon so in between we drove some of the route to Arfak to look for plants, but then found out because of social friction between the owner of the bird hides (who had shown initiative and was now earning an income from tourism) and the jealous locals who owned the next area of land (which can go for some way in New Guinea) we couldn't stop to take photos or we might be fined (a lot). You really couldn't make it up. Once I found this out, we returned to base, finding a stunning *Rhododendron zoelleri* with huge flowers near the birding lodge. A enormous female Queen Alexandra's birdwing was also feeding on the flowers of the same species planted in the garden and this is the largest butterfly in the world, so there was some compensation here and it's remarkable that both the world's largest butterflies and bananas both live here in Arfak.

I did indeed go up in the afternoon and sat patiently (in the correct hide), seeing the amazing male western parotia several time and seeing his fabulous whirling dervish dance three times too. alas, the female only showed briefly once so we were the only ones impressed by his moves. Walking swiftly back and grabbing a photo or two of the towering giant bananas that grow in this area, we packed up and left stopping to look at a patch of heathy scrub once we felt we were far enough from jealous Ville. Here we found the first stunning trusses of *Rhododendron konori*, the huge white flowers marked with pink. With

them was an orange *Dendrobium sp.* and *Nepenthes maxima*. It was getting late by now, but as we approached Angi there were many more of these showy rhodos and to the species, so plenty to explore tomorrow. There was a stunning sunset with glowing pink over the clouds rolling down the hillsides cloaked in dense forests of *Nothofagus*.

Day 10 11 July – Arfak

A good night's sleep and we were ready to roll by 7.15am heading first along the lake shore with the upper slopes of the hills still wrapped in mist. This became quite magical as we ascended, cutting through the mist as the sun began to illuminate the lichen-draped trees and occasional very elegant palm *Heterospathes arfakiana*. The plants started at the same time with first a shrubby grove that had the first extraordinary spiny caudex of *Myrmephytum arfakianum* studded with blue flowers. A fine plant of *Rhododendron konori* as grew here alongside a pretty ginger; *Riedelia sp.* and the near ubiquitous *Nepenthes maxima*. The variation in the latter is remarkable and we were to see a superb range of forms today. There were several stops close together as we began to see the arching spikes of pink *Styloglossum sp.*, orange *Dendrobium sp.* and the odd red flash from *Rhododendron angiense* too. Delving into the mossy woods we also found *Mediocalcar sp.* and an unusual conifer with flattened leaf segments, possibly a juvenile form of *Papuacedrus papuana* which was common and the graceful weeping branches of *Baeakea frutescens* bore tiny white flowers. *Rhododendron aspera* was found as was red *R. angiense* as we searched areas of heath for the first bright yellow *R. laetum*, also finding a small shrub with dainty white bells, a *Melastoma sp.*, *Dendrobium* and *Vaccinium*. A good population of pink *Rhododendron asperum* grew with a superb view of the blue lake below, now fully revealed in the sunshine, the hills densely swathed in *Nothofagus* forests. The ferns all around were wonderful too and nestled among them was another spiny *Myrmephytum arfakianum*. As the morning wore on I found more of these amazing plants and looking closely there were always many of their symbiotic ants scrambling about the spiny surface and flowers. Taking the bumpy back road down we managed to reach an interesting area densely swathed in bracken but also to three glamorous rhododendrons and standing out of the herbage were fine trusses of yellow *Rhododendron laetum*, white *R. konori* and a couple of stunning orange-and-yellow *R. zoelleri*. Sprawling plants of a yellow goodenianaceae were also here and a big flowering *Heptapleurum arfakensis*.



Rhododendron zoelleri

The was a quick stop to buy some lunch snacks and then we drove on to a second mountain road, passing a venerable *Araucaria cunninghamii* var. *papua* on the way. At first the area seemed quite similar, but that character slowly changed as we first stopped for a superb pink form of *Rhododendron konori* with possibly a new (to science) species of red *Rhododendron* on the opposite side of the road. Climbing higher there was a good population of a pink *Dendrobium* sp (very like *D. crenulatifolium*) growing with a small tree fern; *Cyathea* sp. and both of these were at the 2692-metre summit where forest patches also held *Phyllocladus hypophyllus*, and spreading shrubs of a yellow *Xanthomyrtus* with big views across to the lakes. It was now time to start back for Manokwari and we drove straight back down and then on to a final stop in some woods where the thick mossy understorey held more fine *Nepenthes maxima* forms and a few orchids including a peculiar long-sepaed *Bulbophyllum* sp. From here we drove down and down, catching some stunning views of the forested ridges dressed in mists as the showers came and went, eventually reaching the warmer lowlands and slowly making our way to the bustling Manokwari.



Day 11 12 July – To Sorong

Myrmephytum arfakianum

Flights schedules meant not much happened today. The only flight from Manokwari to Sorong departing squarely in the middle of the day and not leaving any time for anything either side! Plenty of time to download and label photos. I rather hoped we'd be able to sneak in a quick attempt at finding *Nepenthes ampullaria* but all good locations were just a bit too far away in the time was had left. The location would be visited during a tour when we would climb to a thousand metres (high in this part of the country) and then down to a valley with four new species of rhododendrons and colonies of the aforementioned pitcher plant. If I had known about it sooner, I would have gone to see the magnificent bird of paradise display area and hour away...but I only found out from the taxi driver about this the next day

Day 12 13 July – To Raja Ampat

Basak arrived early in the morning after a lengthy flight from Bucharest via Istanbul and Jakarta! After so much needed rest we took the early afternoon ferry across to Waigeo Island and then onto our comfy resort situation on peaceful white sand beach with its own house reef ready for us to explore.

Days 13-16 14-18 July – Raja Ampat

The four days we had here were mainly intended to relax after a heavy tour schedule. The coral reefs were stunning with a mind-boggling diversity of corals and fish, a pageantry of colours, stripes, spots, sculpted fins among which were also sleek remoras and the occasional, black-tipped reef shark. If anything, the coral was more impressive with huge boulder-sized masses, stag's-horns, fans and spiny platters, some of them a lurid violet in colour. It was hard to assimilate the richness. Above the waves was interesting too with immense *Asplenium nidus* ferns attached to the coastal trees, a long spray of the robust orchid: *Grammatophytum scriptum*, the bizarre inflorescences of *Tacca leontopetaloides* with long gangly appendages hanging from clusters of flowers borne on tall stems. It is a relative of the yam and the tubers are eaten. There was also a *Myrmecodia platytyrea* attached to a tree, similar in shape to the large specimens of *M. lamii* at Lorentz, but altogether smaller. In the afternoon of our second day, we hiked up through the warm forests to a display site for the red bird of paradise, another of the stunning avians that so typify New Guinea. We also had stunning and prolonged views of the cute Waigeo Spotted Cuscus, a climbing marsupial that lives in the trees, seeing both a mother with baby (poking his head out of the pouch) and a male clambering about near our beach front cabin. A boat trip explored the superb, eroded limestone landscape, with mushroom rocks, savagely eroded by wave action, topped by elegant palms and in places stands of the hefty lithophytic orchid *Vandopsis lissochiloides* crowded the bare limestone, sending up tall lax spikes with leopard-spotted flowers that were pink on the reverse.

Checking the shallows at low tide we found a beautifully patterned carpet shark, snowflake moray eel and a giant clam that squirted water at us in displeasure.



Dendrobium smilliae

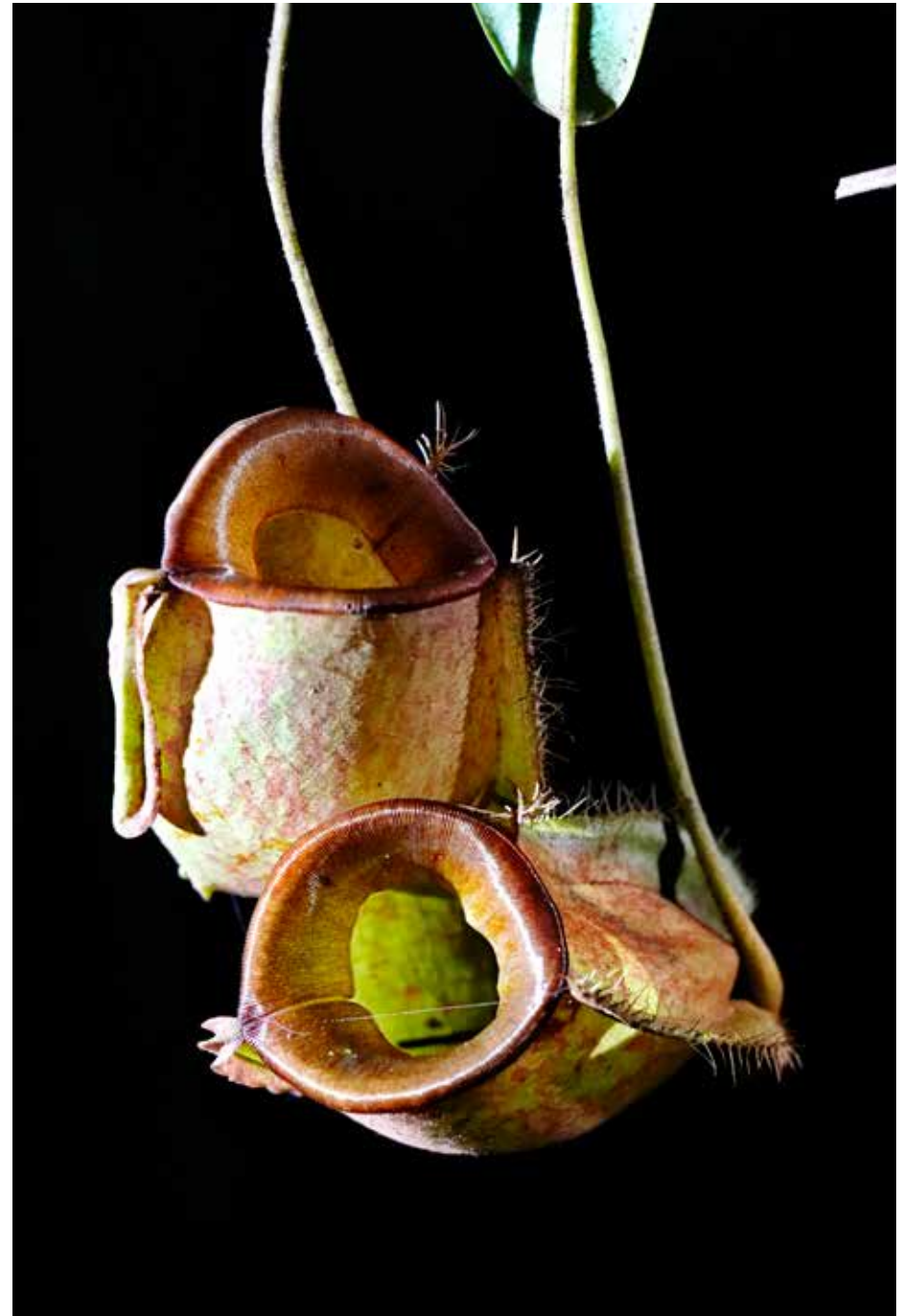
However, it was, unfortunately, the windy season (something we hadn't checked!) and while visibility underwater was excellent, getting in there was the problem unless you liked choppy snorkelling. Sadly, we only managed one session, and this impacted our birding too with a trip to the display site for the sensationally coloured Wilson's bird of paradise, a vivid combination of yellow, red and blue cancelled. We decided to up sticks and move to the main island, staying at a different resort where a huge plant of *Dendrobium smilliae* clung to a large tree with several large dense inflorescences hanging down. From here we took an afternoon trip to see, as it turned out the birds were all moulting so the male we eventually saw was rather scruffy. No matter, we had seen enough to know we'd probably return to Raja Ampat again in better weather for more underwater action and maybe another crack at the birds.

Day 17 18 July To Sorong

We relaxed in the morning, the water again too rough for snorkelling, before we returning to Sorong. Michael met us here and took us to a new location for the wonderful dumpy pitchers of *Nepenthes ampullaria*. The boat had arrived 45 minutes late so it was a rush to reach them in time, first picking up a guide in a village and then marching along a forest trail for fifteen minutes until there they were a wonderful colony of this highly distinctive pitcher plant. There was just enough light left for us to take some photos, with some very cute congregations of the squat pitchers including some suspended on low branches and dangling in the air. It was the final (and perfect) botanical cherry on the cake and we walked back by torchlight well-satisfied, heading back to Sorong and buying ripe rambutans on the way.

Day 18 19 July – Flights

The adventure was over for this time...now it was onto the first of three flights, which would take Basak and I back to Turkiye via Jakarta and then into a different world of meadows flowers with our tour of the north-eastern Kackar Mountains, which started the afternoon we arrived! It's a busy life!



Nepenthes ampullaria



Waigeo Spotted Cuscus



Western Parotia (male).



For information on our tours
please contact
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Alsophila versteegii at Lake Habema