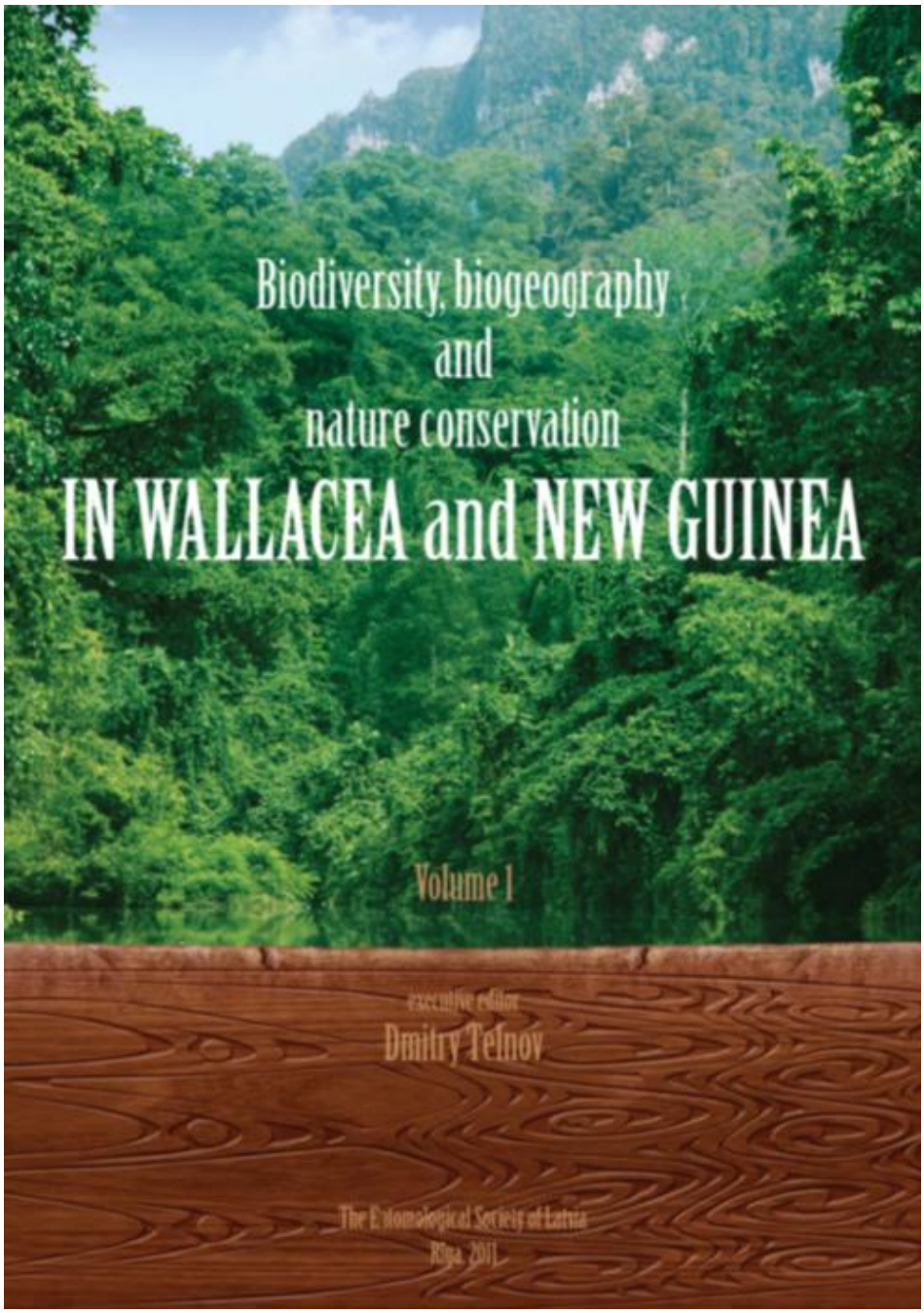
Book Review

Biodiversity, Biogeography and Nature Conservation in Wallacea and New Guinea (Volume 1)

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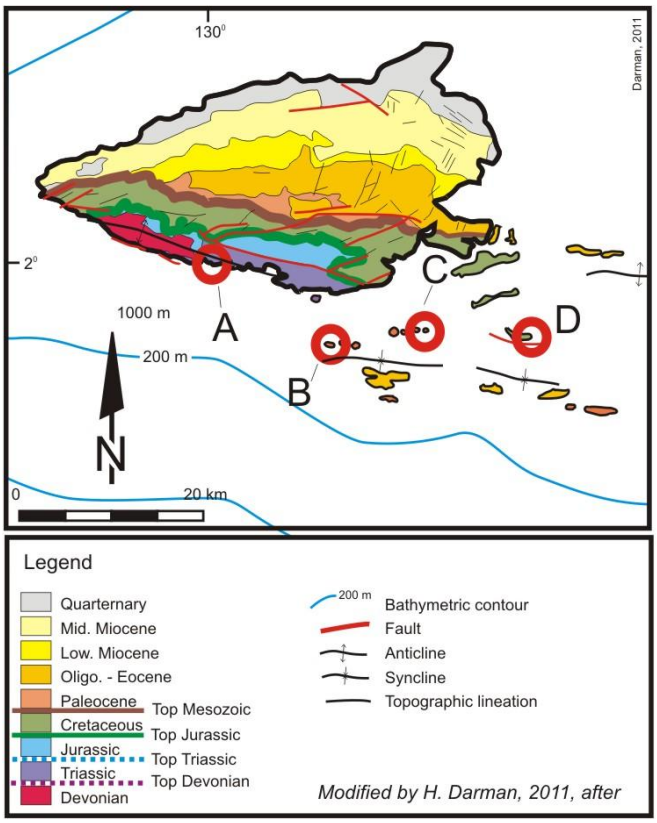
Outcrop Photos of Misool-Onin Ridge



Several outcrop photos are displayed on Google Map in the Misool-Onin Ridge area. Certainly ground-truth checking is necessary for accuracy but for remote sensing purposes, these pictures give an overview of the sedimentological and lithological information of the formation. These photos were taken by non-geoscientists. One of them is Dmitry Telnov.

Dmitry Telnov, PhD, is a coleopterist, working in taxonomy, biogeography, evolution and ecology of Anthicidae, a family of small beetles. For research purposes he visits Indonesia to work on taxonomy, biogeography, ecology and evolution of particular beetle families. Dmitry is the Chairman of Coleopterology of The Entomological Society of Latvia. He also has a great scientific interest to biogeography and speciation in the Indo-Australian transition zone, including 'classic' Wallacea, New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. For his work, Dmitry is travelling in areas less disturbed by human impact and he observes & photographs nature, particularly invertebrates and discovers local cultures. As a professional biologist, he has started to collaborate with UNIPAS, Universitas Negeri Papua in Manokwari, as also with Koleksi Serangga Papua in Jayapura. Previously he has visited Maluku Utara (Ternate, Moti, Halmahera), Maluku tengah (Seram, Saparua, Ambon), Raja Ampat (Misool) and Indonesian New Guinea

(several regions, among them Bird's Neck, Bird's Head and Onin Peninsula). In February 2012 he visited Papua Barat again. Recently, he has published a new book titled **"Biodiversity, biogeography and nature conservation in Wallacea and New Guinea"**. During his journey to Eastern Indonesia, Dmitry took a number of pictures of sedimentary outcrops and published them in Google Maps by putting a coordinate of the outcrop location. These help geologists to get an initial idea about the geology of the area, prior to the field mapping. Although travelling in Eastern Indonesia is easier these days, in many cases it still takes a while to get there and it may be costly.



Several photos were taken in the area and displayed on Google Map, showing Paleocene to Jurassic outcrops in the area. Paleocene limestone formed steep cliffs and exposed as series of islands in the south of Misool Island. Cretaceous and Jurassic outcrops here have more clastic components and easier to be eroded by sea waves.



A. Small island in the south of Misool Island, composed of Triassic sediment. Photo by D. Telnov, 2009



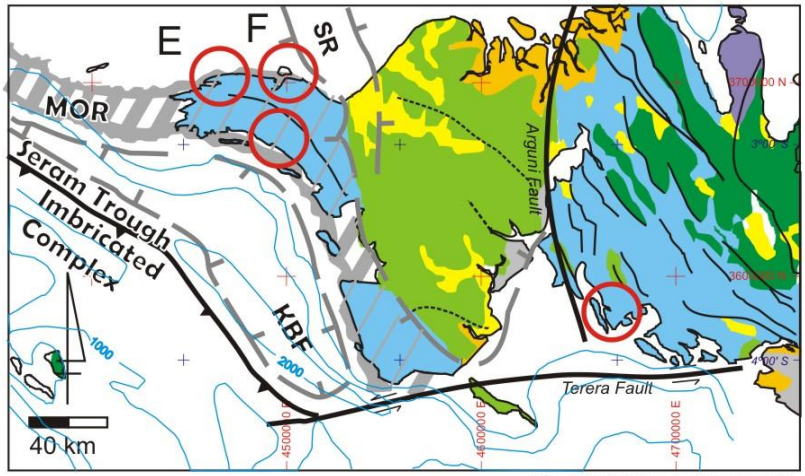
B. Paleocene limestone cliff of Pulau Polee (Yefpolee) . Photo taken by D. Telnov, 2009



D. Cretaceous outcrop in the southeast of Misool Island which has been eroded by sea waves. . Photo taken by A. Muljadi, 2010



C. A lineation of islands in the south of Misool Island formed by Paleocene limestones. Photo by D. Telnov, 2009



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Some outcrop photos were taken from the Onin Peninsula and the south of the Lengguru Fold Belt. These outcrops belongs to an areas which generally identified as the Tertiary limestone unit. The three outcrop photos in the north of the Onin Peninsulla.



E. Thin layered sediments interval exposed in the north of Onin Peninsula. Each layer is about few centimeters thick, probably deposited in rather distal setting. Photo by Zoelchan,



F. A small island in the north of Onin Peninsula, with similar characteristics as Photo E. Photo by Zoelchan (Google Map)



G. Waterfall Wanita on River Sakarteman, in the southern part of Onin Peninsula. The rubbles at the foreground shows laminated sediments up to a couple of meters thick. Layered sediments also clearly seen behind the waterfall. Photo taken by D. Telnov, 2010



H. Limestone exposures on the southern part of the Lunguru Fold Belt. The cliffs are about few hundred meters high and very steep . Photo taken by D. Telnov, 2010