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Meru Betiri National Park area geographically located in the 113058'38 "- 113058'30" BT and 8020'48 "- 8033'48" LS while administratively located in the district two Jember regency and Banyuwangi regency.

Meru Betiri National Park (TNMB), which is known as the lowland tropical forest in the province of East Java, South high biodiversity, among others, is the wealth of flora with various types of plants are useful as a drug, fauna habitat and as objects of tourism and natural. The wide spread in the area of 58,000 ha, with a land area of 57,155 ha and 845 ha waters.

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Forestry Tax P.03/Menhut-V/2007 on 1 February 2007 on Organization and Administration of Work National Park, that have TNMB principal task of implementing the ecosystem of the area in order TNMB conservation of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystem based on laws, applicable legislation. The values contained in the important national parks perkonservasian functions such as hydrology, flora fauna potential, and the potential of objects and natural tourist attraction, is very beneficial for the welfare of the community.

Forest area Meru Betiri initially as protected forest which is set based on Besluit van den Directur van Landbouw Neverheiden Handel, namely on 29 July 1931 number: 7347 / B and Besluit Directur van Economische Zaken dated April 28, 1938 Tax: 5751, and then in 1967 the area is designated as a Candidate Natural Reserve in the period and the next area of forest is defined as the Wildlife Administration, 50,000 ha by the Minister of Agriculture Decree No. 276/Kpts/Um / 6 / 1972 dated 6 June 1972 with the main purpose of protection of tiger Java (*Panthera Tigris sondaica*).

Then in 1982 based on the Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture Tax: 529/Kpts/Um/6/1982 on 21 June 1982 the Wildlife Meru Betiri expanded into a 58,000 ha. This includes the expansion of plantation areas Bandalit New Sukamade wide and 2,155 ha of forest protected areas and the north and the sea area along the South Coast of 845 ha wide.

In the development of the next statement issued by the Ministry of Agriculture Tax: 736/Mentan/X/1982 dated 14 October 1982 Wildlife Meru Metiri expressed as a candidate National Park, this statement is issued simultaneously by the Congress of the World III National Park in Denpasar, Bali. The appointment Meru Betiri National Park (TNMB) based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry Tax: 277/Kpts-VI/1997 dated 23 May 1997 Administration, 58,000 ha, is located in two areas, namely District District Administration, 37,585 Ha of Jember regency and Banyuwangi 20,415 ha wide.

Meru Betiri National Park have three different ecosystems, namely mangrove swamp forest and lowland rain forest.

This national park is the habitat of rare plants, namely the interest *Rafflesia* (*Rafflesia zollingeriana*), and several other types of plants such as mangroves (*Rhizophora* sp.), Fire-fire (*Avicennia* sp.) Waru (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*), nyamplung (*Calophyllum inophyllum*), rengas (*Gluta rengas*), bungur (*Lagerstroemia speciosa*), Pulai (*Alstonia scholaris*), bendo (*Artocarpus elasticus*), and several species of plant medicines.

In addition, the Meru Betiri National Park have the potential to protected wildlife which consists of 29 species of mammals, and 180 species of birds. They are neat animals (*Bos javanicus javanicus*), long-tailed monkey (*Macaca fascicularis*), spotted tiger (*Panthera pardus weld*), ajag (*Cuon alpinus javanicus*), wildcat (*Prionailurus bengalensis javanensis*), deer (*Cervus timorensis russa*), flying squirrel red-tail (*Iomys horsfieldii*), peacock (*Pavo muticus*), starfruit turtles (*Dermodochelys coriacea*), turtle shell (*Eretmodochelys imbricata*), the green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), and turtle ridel / fission (*Lepidochelys olivacea*).

Meru Betiri National Park known as a habitat for tigers last loreng Java (*Panthera Tigris sondaica*) a rare

and protected. Until now, these animals never be found again and is estimated to have been extinct. Extinction of tigers loreng Java means extinction of three species of tigers from eight species in the world (in Iran's Caspian tiger, Bali tiger and Javan tiger in Indonesia).

This national park has a distinctive characteristic that is the habitat starfruit turtle, turtle shell, the green turtle, turtle and ridel / cracked at the Beach Sukamade. In the coastal built some facilities for simple pengembangbiakan turtle that is not extinct.

Some interesting locations to be visited in TNMB among other Rajegwesi Beach. At the beach, you can do nautical tourism, swimming, observation of plants or animals and cultural tourism (traditional fishermen). In the meadow Summersari, can be seen various animals such as sambar, deer, deer. Sukamade beaches suitable for camping activities, wind surfing, and observation of flora and fauna, particularly the activities that are laying turtles. The forest exploration, nautical tourism, and swimming can be done in Green Bay.

Best season visits: February's July each year.