W-JAVA & C-SUMATRA
and some notes on Borneo

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One month before the start of my previous birding trip (to Vietnam, see trip report here), I lost my job as a landscape architect. In the month(s) before and after I couldn’t find myself another job and the dream of birding abroad soon slowly faded away. However, last spring I applied for several jobs as a tour leader for the summer and surprisingly managed to get the job though I’m pretty sure I said I am a birder couple of times. Anyway, I ended up on a three-and-a-half week trip to Borneo with a group of 18 non-birders last summer. Only shortly before, I started to think of doing an (short) extension tour to Java and/or Sumatra and ended up visiting Gunung Gede-Pangrango NP on Java and Kerinci-Seblat NP on Sumatra.

Being back now for several months, I have found myself a new job as a landscape architect. This being a good thing of course, it means little time for editing pictures and working on the trip report - especially as I’m still suffering from CANS. However, I still hope to finish this report within the half a year or so (note: I did not). In the end, it has been just two weeks and basically involves just two well-known birding spots. In addition, I have visited the Klias Peat Swamp Forest Reserve (KBSFR) on Borneo and the Bogor Botanical Gardens on Java. Despite all except the one on Borneo are regularly visited by birders and some good trip reports already exist, I still hope this trip report will be useful for those having plans visiting one or more islands in the Greater Sundas.

Unlike all my previous birding trips, I have travelled also by myself during this trip. On Borneo I was of course accompanied by ‘my’ group of 18 pax (not KBSFR), but on Java I birded all the birding sites by myself - a totally new experience. Kind of liked it at times, but I was very happy to bump into a Dutch birder near the hot springs on Gunung Gede: JanJaap Brinkman. I truly enjoyed his company that day. Furthermore, I would of course like to thank my travel companions Garry Bakker and Lucas Kaaij for their pleasant company and excellent birding during those six amazing days of birding on Sumatra!
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Visa

During my stay on Borneo, at the end of my trip, I intended to exchange some MYR or EUR for USD as to pay for my visa on arrival in Indonesia ($35). However, by accident I came across some websites telling me that as of July 1st 2015 some nationalities - among them The Netherlands - didn’t have to pay for their visa any more as long as they arrive at one of the following 5 airports: Jakarta (Java), Surabaya (Java), Medan (Sumatra), Batam (Sumatra) and Denpasar (Bali). It involves a 30-days single entry tourist-only visa. Nevertheless, after my arrival at Jakarta I was told I had to pay for a visa anyway as I intended to leave the country via Padang; not one of the 5 aforementioned airports. At the time, you had to fly in and out the country via one of these 5 airports. At the time of writing, things changed a bit and though you only can obtain a free visa-on-arrival on these airports, you can now fly out of Indonesia via one of the following airports: Jakarta (Soekarno-Hatta and Halim), Bandung, (Adisucipto) Yogyakarta, Solo, Semarang, Surabaya, Denpasar Bali, Kupang, Aceh, Batam, Pekanbaru, Palembang, Padang, Medan (KNO and Polonia), Makassar (Hasanuddin), Manado (Sam Ratulangi) and Balikpapan.

Logistics

As always, I mainly made use of public transport. On Borneo, getting to KLIAS by public transport and hiking proved to be a bit more difficult than expected and I ended up arriving mid-morning. Not even that bad, but still. On Java I travelled directly from the airport to Gunung Gede-Pangrango NP. Several trip reports warn for traffic jams in Greater Jakarta, but I only ended up in one in Bogor. In case you have to catch a flight, just make sure you take enough time. I only used busses and vans on Jakarta and this worked out perfectly, though it involves several transfers (mostly in Bogor, see details later). However, things were quite a bit different on Sumatra as our trip was well-organised and included pick-ups to and from the airport. As a consequence, I only travelled to and from the international airport Minangkabau and the city of Padang - roughly a 30k south. Nothing special, just take a cab (metered, that is). Didn’t wrote down the prices nor the travelling time, but it’s rather easy and relatively well-priced.

Money / credit cards

The national currency of Indonesia is the Indonesian Rupiah (IDR). At the time of writing, 1 EUR is ~15188 IDR and 1 USD is 13475 USD. On Jakarta Soekarno-Hatta International Airport, there are plenty of opportunities to exchange money though I did not see any (nearby) ATM. I exchanged most of my tips from my guiding on Borneo to IDR. Please note it’s not possible to withdraw money at Cibodas, it’s only possible at the junction in Cipanas lower down. In most cases (if not all), only MasterCard worked and I found myself on the back of the hotel managers motorbike one evening in Padang checking several ATMs. Also make sure you have money on you in Kersik Tua, so it’s best to withdraw money at the airport of Padang.
Language

I had little trouble with the language barrier this time, as most people do happen to know some basic English. Travelling by public transport is always a challenge, but - as said - in most cases at least a few people speak ok-ish English. In Gunung Gede-Pangrango NP western people are a rare sight and lots of people will ask you ‘Mister, how are you doing?’ and ‘Where are you from?’, but that’s basically it. And they want to make the usual selfie (of course), but starting a conversation usually ends up in them only smiling and laughing. Learn some Bahasa Indonesia and they will smile and laugh even more. However, during my stay on Java I spoke Dutch most of the time as Freddy - the owner of Freddy’s Homestay - can speak Dutch too. His Dutch is quite good and he seems to understand most of it. His wife only speaks Bahasa Indonesia. On Sumatra, the staff of my accommodation in Padang (Wisma Mutiara) could speak no English at all and even the most simplest questions could not be aswered and the hotel manager had to be called to come by. Quite a shame. The English of both Subandi and son-in-law Dwi - owner and bird guide of Subandi’s Homestay - is perfect, so most people will not encounter any languistic problems as long as you don’t go into Padang.

Climate

It’s rather simple: Sumatra and Java can best be visited during the summer months. The most popular month for both islands is July. Second most popular is August (Java) and June (Sumatra). The dry season runs from May to September and temperatures range between 22-29 °C throughout the year. Rainy season on Java starts in November and runs to March, while on Sumatra the one in the north starts in October and holds till January. In the south of Sumatra it only runs two months: January and February. Most rain typically falls for a couple of hours during late afternoon and causing little if any disruption. As always, high up in the mountains weather conditions can always suddently turn bad and fog can roll in anytime anyday. However, only one afternoon at Mt. Kerinci we found ourselves birding in foggy conditions and a slight drizzle (and some distant thunder).
Sumatra and Java have since long attracted many birders due to their relative high number of endemics. While Sumatra holds 31 true endemics (including 6 island endemics, excluding Sumatran Collared Owlet), Java holds 30 including the extinct Javan Lapwing (excluding Javan Yellownape). Four more are also found on Bali. Another two more - starling and tailorbird - are also found on Lombok. Another 10 are to be found on both islands, 4 more are also found on nearby Bali (including 1 on Lombok too). Add to this 50 range-restricted species and another 100+ species endemic to the Greater Sundas (Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java and Borneo) and it’s not difficult to see why these islands have gained much attraction ever since. Moreover, more species are candidate splits and the number of endemics is ever growing. In this respect, the islands southwest of Sumatra are by far the most interesting: Simeuleu, Mentawai en Enganno. Enganno currently already has 4 endemics (scop owl, thrush, hill myna and white-eye) and the other two have - of course - their own scops owls, but what to think of Simeulue Parrot, Mentawai Serpent-Eagle or Babi Monarch - just to name a few possible future splits.

Also on ‘mainland’ Syumatra and Java splits are foreseen in the near-future, like the two endemic subspecies of Sunda Bulbul, Sunda Blue Robin or Sumatran (Collared) Owlet. While some endemics can only be found at lower levels, most good birds are to be found in the highlands: Gunung Gede-Pangrango NP and Gunung Halimun NP on W-Java and Gunung Kerinci (part of the Kerinci Sablat NP) on Sumatra. While they do share some endemics like Salvadori’s Nightjar, Pink-headed Fruit-Dove and Orange-spotted Bulbul, they also have their own fair share of endemics. Interestingly, while both Java and Sumatra hold, for example, their own trogon, whistling-thrush(es) and cochoa, why is it that W-Java holds four (!) endemic barbets, three stycthyris babblers, two fantails and Sumatra holds two more endemic bulbuls, two wren babblers and two leafbirds?! Let alone an endemic tesia, kingfisher, crocias, pheasant, ground-cuckoo et cetera...
As much has been written on birding in Java and Sumatra already (see for example Collaerts, 2015; Grundsten, 2013 & De Temmerman, 2013), for now I just shortly discuss the previously mentioned sites of which I have visited only Gunung Gede-Pangrango NP and Kerinci-Seblat NP. I opted for Gunung Gede-Pangrango NP above Gunung Halimun for the simple reason it is easier to reach by public transport. In direct comparison, the latter is supposedly better for mid-elevation species like Javan Sunbird, Dark-backed Imperial Pigeon and White-breasted Babbler - all not found in the former park. Since long, it’s also the only place where people see White-bellied Fantail but I surprisingly found one in Gunung-Gede Pangrango NP. This national park also holds three endemic species on its own (almost) not found elsewhere, that is Javan Scops’ Owl, Volcano Swiftlet and Rufous-fronted Laughingthrush. In general, birding is supposedly ‘better’ in Gunung Halimun (‘packed with birds’), but I truly enjoyed my time in Gunung Gede-Pangrango NP and adjacent Cibodas Gardens.

If we zoom in on the Sumatra a bit more, it’s fairly simple: almost all endemics can be found in the Kerinci-Seblat NP. A few more endemics can be found up northwest in Gunung Leuser NP, most notably Sumatran Laughingthrush, Roll’s Partridge and Sumatran Babbler. Also, the extremely rare Hoogerwerf’s Pheasant is supposed to live in the rainforest here - although it has hardly even been seen in the wild. Even so, it is considered not even a full species by some as ‘the recent first description of the male indicated it is indistinguishable in the field from male infornata (Salvadori’s Pheasant)’ (Sözer, R. et al, 2006). Back to Sumatra: at the other end of the island, the southwestern end, there is the Barisan Selatan NP. Here, the rare, elusive and shy Sumatran Ground-Cuckoo can be found in Way Titias. Nearby, in the mountains around lake Danau Ranau, most specialties of Mt. Kerinci can be found though some are tough (in particular the cochoa with few sightings). However, for sure it’s less spoiled than Mt. Kerinci and Schneider’s Pitta is supposedly more common here. It also holds Sumatran Partridge, Javan Woodcock and - if lucky - even Sumatran Laughingthrush; all not found in the Kerinci-Seblat NP. Summing up, birds are far from guaranteed (that is target birds, birds are probably around) but if you have some extra time and are in for some expedition-style birding off the beaten track this might be a better option than the Kerinci-Seblat NP. Furthermore, if you are into waterfowl and night birding (just if, I can’t imagine someone really is), Way Kambas is close-by and the place to catch up with the - among others - endangered White-winged Duck. As said, we (at least I) visited only Kerinci-Seblat NP due to money and time constraints, but birding here can already still be really tough as is why this mountain is often referred to as ‘Mount Doom’ by others. Just don’t expect anything...
As said in the introduction I have been a tour leader last summer for a Dutch tour company called Sawadee. Having been to Borneo before back in 2013, I was appointed guiding a group of 18 pax for about three-and-a-half week in both Malaysian states Sarawak and Sabah. Starting in Kuching (Sarawak), we visited two Iban longhouses near Batangai Lake, Bako NP and Mulu NP, before flying into Sepilok (Sabah) and visit Kinabatangan, Sepilok (Rainforest Discovery Centre) and Mantanani Island. Due to safety issues as a result of an earlier earthquake this year, our trip up Mt. Kinabalu was cancelled. Though it was not a bird tour, I managed to do some birdwatching and even spent a few hours birding the Klias Peat Swamp Forest Reserve (see 5). Below a short general summary of the birding and birds per site is given. Kuching and Lake Batangai are not included here, as there ain’t much to see in terms of good birds.

**Bako NP**

During my stay on Borneo I have visited this oldest national park of Sarawak twice. I used public transport to get there: take bus 1 (RM 3.50) to Bako Market from Kuching. It will take you about 45 min to 1 hour to get there. Once you arrive, you should buy yourself two tickets at two counters: an entrance ticket (20RM) and a boat ticket (20RM, one way). Small boats will take you to the entrance of the park in about 30 minutes. The national park is famous amongst tourists for Probiscus Monkeys, but is rarely visited by birders. Supposedly it is known for Long-billed Partridge, but I didn’t find any. However, birding the parks headquarters resulted in a pair of Mangrove Blue Flycatchers, few sightings of Red-crowned Barbets and - best of all - the very scarce and nomadic Jambu Fruit-Dove on the camping ground [GPS: 1.7149, 110.4438]. Walking the trails I enjoyed amongst others Chestnut-bellied Malkoha, White-chested Babbler and Black Magpie. At the beach at the far end of the Tajor Waterfall trail I found a single Malaysian Plover [GPS: 1.724, 110.474].
Mulu NP

This park lies in ‘the heart of Borneo’ (accessible by plane only) and is famous mostly because of its large limestone caves and accompanying bats. Many good birds can be found here - at all levels. During the four days we spent here, we visited the caves (but no bats...) and walked the less famous Headhunters trail. The latter involves a two day trekking through mostly primary tropical rainforest. On the first day you’ll about 9 kilometer, on the second day 11,3 km. Most birding was done only by ear, except the Bat Hawk seen near the Deer Cave. Being not too familiar (yet) with all the bird sounds, I unfortunately only managed to identify some - mostly barbets and Black-and-Yellow Broadbill. Interestingly, I heard up to 4 Garnet Pitta’s here but never saw any.

Kinabatangan

While the Kinabatangan Wildlife Sanctuary is most famous for it Orangutans, Probiscus Monkeys and Bornean Pygmy Elephants, it is also home to some good birds like Wallace’s Hawk-Eagle, Storm’s Stork, White-fronted Falconet and - of course - the holy grail: Bornean Ground-Cuckoo. Your best bet for the latter might be to take one of the side-tribuaries of the Sungai Kinabatangan, but for sure it won’t be easy! During one-and-a-half day we found - of course - not a sniff of ground-cuckoo, but we still enjoyed our boat safaris. Next to the specialties mentioned above, we also saw Lesser Adjutant, both Lesser and Grey-headed Fish-Eagle and Jerdon’s Baza. Behind our accommodation (Bilit Adventure Lodge), I was surprised to bump into some Hooded Pitta’s. They appeared to be very tape-responsive and I enjoyed amazing views.

Sepilok (Rainforest Discovery Centre)

Spending a full day extra here due to the cancelling of Mt. Kinabalu, I was hoping to finally connect with Bornean Bristehead. Though I knew they were getting harder here, my hopes dropped down to almost zero when a local guide told me they left their nesting tree already two years ago since a Crested Serpent-Eagle(?) started to breed in the very same tree! Since then, they were extremely hard and could turn up just everywhere - also in the nearby Sepilok Orang Utan Rehabilitation Centre (SOURC) and Bornean Sun Bear Conservation Centre (BSBCC). And indeed, I didn’t see any in almost two days. Anyway, I did see other ‘good’ birds like a nice fly-by Rhinoceros Hornbill, a splendid male Wreathed Hornbill and scarce Spectacled and Yellow-eared Spiderhunters. In the flowers just outside the RDC, I found Copper-throated Sunbird - apparently a good stake-out for this not so common sunbird. A scarce White-crowned Forktail was present in the SOURC.
Mantanani Island

Mantanani island, located northwest of Kota Belud (a one-hour drive from Kota Kinabalu), has more to offer than what most tourists come for: diving and snorkeling. From a birders’ perspective there are a few goodies and they are all, usually, an easy find. Most notably are the frigatebirds which stay here, despite what the book will tell you, year-round. At least the younger birds do, as adults (particular males) seem to be very scarce during the summer. Most of them are Lesser, but with not too much trouble one should soon be able to pick out a Christmas Frigatebird. Occasional a Greater Frigatebird joins in. Usually they gather around at dusk above the northern tip of the island. So far for the frigatebirds. Another good birds here is Grey Imperial Pigeon, but you’ll hear them more often than you’ll see them. Other good pigeons here are Pied Imperial Pigeon, Metallic Pigeon and Nicobar Pigeon though I’ve never seen the latter during my two visits. Philippine Megapode also does occur on the island, but they are hard to see (though you’ll hear them ‘screaming’). Last but not least there is the very common Mantanani Scops Owl. For sure you’ll hear quite a few of them, and with just a bit of luck you’ll tape one in quite easy.
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The Klias Peat Swamp Forest Reserve just recently received some attention from the birders community. This peatswamp forest lies just about a 2h drive south from Kota Kinabalu, southwest of Beaufort. Its rare habitat (poor soils) equally holds some of the rarest birds of Southeast-Asia. In theory KPSFR holds no endemics but in practical it does. That is, some of the targets are supposed to also occur outside of Borneo but are simply never seen elsewhere. In 2015, Grundsten et al. visited this birding spot and found all the the targets within one morning session. Targets here include Hook-billed Bulbul, Grey-breasted Babbler, Scarlet-breasted Flowerpecker and Brown-backed Flowerpecker. I believe they can be picked up anywhere along the 2,7k boardway. For more information on the site and accommodation in Beaufort, see their trip report.

**Logistics**

From Kota Kinabalu take a Sipitang Express bus to Beaufort (12 RM). The company runs 8 buses daily, the first leaving between 07.00, 07.30 or 08.00. It's best to check with them before, I didn't but guess I was just lucky. Buses leave from the Jesselton Express bus station, just a few blocks from where the 'normal' buses leave. The bus drive is supposed to take 1h40m, but took me a bit longer. However, the real fun starts in Beaufort. That is, in my particular case. With few people speaking English here, I hooked up with another bus passenger having a friend with a car who could bring me to the KPSFR for less money than the taxi drivers. Always on the budget, I agreed and the friend arrived shortly after. He could not speak any English, but my new friend from the bus told him where to bring me. However, as soon we were out of town he started to drive in the opposite direction. Apparently, there is a town called Klias and he was told me to bring me there. I insisted turning the car, pointing to my GPS on my phone and in the next half an hour or so I kept on saying ‘happy, nice, good’ etc. though he kept on asking other drivers where the heck he was going (I assume). But we made it...
Birding

Birding KPSFR is rather simple. From the reception, there is a boardwalk going straight into the ‘forest’. Please note there is a gate and they are closed on weekends, but if you call the Center Manager Christopher Matunju (+60 17-8101070) the day before somebody will be around to open the gate for me. During weekdays, they open at 09.00, but I believe somebody will always be around to open the gate (if not open). See for more information www.mysabah.com/wordpress/klias-peat-swamp-field-center.

Key species

- **GREY-BREASTED BABBLER** - Two birds seen near the Bird Watch Tower (their spelling); in low scrub along the boardwalk - walking counter clockwise [GPS: 5.320, 115.662].
- **SCARLET-BREASTED FLOWERPECKER** - A male was surprisingly taped-in and seen for a few seconds perched some meters above the boardwalk. This was a very productive spot, also holding Chestnut-rumped Babbler and Orange-backed Woodpecker [GPS: 5.322, 115.661].

+ other birds of interest seen: Crimson-winged Woodpecker, Chestnut-rumped Babbler, Orange-backed Woodpecker

**Chestnut-rumped Babbler** (*Stachyris maculata*)
En route to Gunung Gede-Pangrango NP lies Bogor. From here, it’s only a short distance to the Bogor Botanical Gardens. Though the gardens hold no avian rarities, it’s nice birding and one for sure will add some goodies to the list. For example, the gardens are famous (amongst birders, that is) for holding both Black-naped Fruit Pigeon and Grey-cheeked Green Pigeon. Both are relatively easy to find on Sulawesi, but not on Java. Furthermore, it offers a nice introduction to birding Java.

**Logistics**

From the bus station (‘Damri Bogor’ in Google Maps) take green-blue mini-van #6 to the Bogor Botanical Gardens (3000 IDR / 5-10min). This mini-van takes you all around the botanical gardens first before dropping you off at the Pintu Utama Kebun Raya Bogor, along the southern border of the botanical gardens. From the bus station, it’s only a 900m walk so if you’ve almost no luggage it’s only a 5 min walk. From the entrance, all the hotspots are close. Pay 25.000 IDR entrance fee and go to start. On the way out, tell the driver to go to Botanic Square (‘Botani Botani!’).

**Birding**

During my short stay of only a few hours I focused - at first - on the Mexican Garden (Taman Mexico) as this is where both pigeons are usually found. It’s also close to the entrance of the Botanical Gardens. I found none here, but did find my only Red-headed Flowerpecker of the trip - only to be found in lowland Java, southwest Sumatra and southern Borneo. After all, both the pigeons were found along the Jl. Kebun Raya Bogor. In the southwest corner of the gardens I found another Grey-cheeked Green Pigeon and my only Bar-winged Prinia’s of the trip. In retrospect, I do believe the pigeons can turn up everywhere and shouldn’t be too much of a problem.
Key species

- **BLACK-NAPE FRUIT DOVE** - Two males seen foraging in a single tree along the Jl. Kebun Raya Bogor [GPS: -6.600, 106.800].

- **GREY-CHEEKED GREEN PIGEON** - Two single females were recorded. One along the Jl. Kebun Raya Bogor [GPS: -6.599, 106.800] and another female one in the southwest corner of the BG [GPS: -6.601, 106.797].

- **BAR-WINGED PRINIA** - Two birds were heard/seen in small bushes and bamboo paths next to the lawn in the southwest of the BG [GPS: -6.600, 106.796].

- **SCARLET-HEADED FLOWERPECKER** - One male seen perched in the Mexican Garden [GPS: -6.602, 106.802]
TRILLING SHRIKE-BABBLER

(Pteruthius aenobarbus)

On your way from Cibodas to Gunung-Pangrango NP, you'll pass Cibodas Botanical Gardens. It holds some of the specialties of the National Park, but also holds some on its own. Most famously, it is known for Pygmy Tit but it's also the place to connect with perched views of Yellow-throated Hanging-Parrot, Blood-breasted Flowerpecker and Javan Munia. In the past, Javan Kingfisher has also seen here frequently but this species is best to be found at the golf course (if lucky). For the rest, it's mostly relaxed birding though it can be very busy at times!

Logistics

From Freddy's Homestay it's just a 5-10 minutes' walk to the entrance of CBG. It officially opens at 8 o'clock, but usually one can get in anytime. The entrance fee is 95.000 IDR, only to be paid when you enter after 8 o'clock. Otherwise, just walk past the entrance gate (last time there was nobody around...). For further details on logistics, also see the next section.

Birding

In trip reports, the Pygmy Tits can be found anywhere in the CBG, while Yellow-throated Hanging Parrots are sometimes said to hang around the entrance. In my opinion, I do think they can turn up anywhere. For the Pygmy Tit just hit a flock with the usual Blue Nuthatches, Meess's White-eyes, Javan Fulvetta and alike. For the hanging-parrots your best bet might be to look for flowering trees. I found the tit on both visits, the hanging-parrots only on my second visit. Olive-backed Sunbird is everywhere, though no prinia's for me. Some people record Sunda Forktail here, but the Cibereum Waterfalls are a much easier place to see them. Also, some record White-flanked Sunbird here though others only record them at higher elevations in the National Park (so did I). Some lower elevation species were only recorded here like Black-winged Flycatcher-Shrike, Ashy Drongo and Chestnut-breasted Malkoha.
Key species

- **PYGMY TIT** - Seen on both visits. Two flocks on 15/8 (up to 8) and only one individual on 18/8. Usually in mixed flocks.
- **YELLOW-THROATED HANGING-PARROT** - Not seen on my afternoon visit on 15/8, but up to 10-15 seen on my early morning visit on 18/8. Only seen perched high up in the canopy. Listen for their distinctive high-pitched calls.
- **BLOOD-BREASTED FLOWERPECKER** - Two males and one female seen on 15/8 and two single males seen on 18/8.
- **JAVAN MUNIA** - Up to 10 seen together late afternoon in a pine tree on 15/8. First foraging, but later sleeping [GPS: -6.740, 107.006]
- **OLIVE-BACKED TAILORBIRD** - Few seen/heard on both visits. Please note Ashy tailorbird is only to be found in mangrove on Java.

+ other birds of interest seen: Flame-fronted Barbet, Blue Nuthatch, Javan Fulvetta, Trilling Shrike-Babbler, Pied Shrike-Babbler, Meess's White-eye, Mountain White-eye, Indigo Flycatcher, Chestnut-breasted Malkoha

* Key species also seen in Gunung Gede-Pangrango NP are not included here.
This park virtually holds all montane endemics of Java except White-faced Partridge. It holds three species not to be found on nearby Gunung Halimun NP (Javan Scops Owl, Volcano Swiftlet and Rufous-fronted Laughingthrush), though the latter is supposedly better for lower montane species. See for more details also the introduction on page 6.

**Logistics & facilities**

If you’ll come in from Jakarta (and you probably do), take a Damri bus to Bogor (55,000 IDR). Depending on the traffic, it takes up 2 to 4 hours. From the Botanic Square in Bogor, take a mini-van to Ciawi (10,000 IDR / max 30 min) and from here take another mini-van to Cibodas or take a bus to Cianjur / Bandung and get out at the Cibodas Junction (15,000 IDR / 2h). From this junction, take one of the frequent yellow minivans to Fredddy’s Homestay (10,000 IDR / 10 min) - a 3km uphill. On my way to Jakarta I paid 20,000 IDR for a big bus to Ciawi (1h45m), 5000 IDR to Botani (30min) and 75,000 IDR for the Damri Royal bus to Jakarta (1h45m). As for Freddy’s Homestay: one pays 200,000 IDR per night (a bit overpriced) and 30,000 IDR for dinner. Freddy is a nice Dutch guy, though he can be a bit overworried. He will tell you you won’t get in the park early morning, but for sure you can. Rooms are rather small, but ok. Hot shower is available.

**Birding**

Much has been written already on birding Gunung Gede-Pangrango NP and several trip reports holds good maps of the area. In general, the National Park can be divided in three sections: [1] entrance gate to intersection including the boardwalk, Blue Lake and Cibereum Waterfalls, [2] intersection to Kandung Banduk camp including Air Panas (hot springs) and -finally- [3] Kandung Banduk camp to Gede Summit. I have never reached the 3rd section due to cleaning activities.
The 1st section is only 300m uphill (1500-1800) and takes you 30 minutes (no birding) to 75 minutes (birding) to the boardwalk. It's very good birding at times and mixed flocks usually include many Meess's White-eyes and Javan Fulvetta's and always just a few Sunda Warblers, Blue Nuthatches and Rufous-tailed Fantails. Some but not all flocks include few Trilling Shrike-Babblers, Crescent-chested Babbler (only low), Mountain Tailorbirds (mostly heard), Sunda Bulbuls, Cinereous Tits, Mountain Leaf-Warblers and both Little Pied and Indigo Flycatcher. Commonly heard here are Flame-fronted Barbet, Rusty-breasted Cuckoo, Pygmy Wren-Babbler and Lesser Shortwing. Early morning Sunda Blue Robin (only low) is on the trail. Horsfield Babbler is fairly common here too, both by sound and sight. Finally, one should look for White-bibbed Babbler here (only low; seen twice) - I was surprised to find a flock in the reed next to the boardwalk. From the boardwalk look for barbets, pigeons and raptors in the open. I enjoyed birding the boardwalk, adding unexpected species like White-bellied Fantail and Rufous-fronted Laughingthrush. I also saw Sunda Minivet and Orange-spotted Bulbul here. Look out for Javan Kingfisher near the Blue Lake. At night, Javan Frogmouth can be found near the HQ (also Sunda Scops Owl). The Cibereum Waterfalls can be very busy at times so if you wanna have a shot for the forktail: be early! Not much to see here, but the cliffs along the boardwalk (another one) hold Spotted Kestrel.

The 2nd section is quite steep and ultimately takes you up to 2500m (Kandung Banduk), but here is were the better species of the mountain can usually be found. These include Javan Cochoa, Javan Trogon, Spotted Crocias and Rufous-fronted Laughingthrush. I don't believe there are particular spots where to see them, though the trogon usually hangs around shelter Rawa Denok 2. Unlike other trip reports, there seems to be four (not three) of these shelters: Rawa Denok 1 & 2 and Batu Kukus 1 & 2. Javan Tesia is common here and can be easily taped-in (if necessary at all). The shortwing here is White-browed instead of Lesser. In flocks the abundant species here is Mountain Leaf-Warbler (the fulvetta and white-eye being less common) and it's regularly heard singing too (very long song). Next to the more regularly found mixed flock species, I found Pied Shrike-Babbler, Brown-throated Barbet and Chestnut-backed Scimitar-Babbler here. The latter species is said to be accompanied by the laughingthrush at times (but not in my case). Fire-tufted Barbet is also found here. Though Javan Whistling-Thrush can also to be found lower down, it's more common here; especially early morning. Air Panas might be a good spot to look for raptors and I found a nice male White-flanked Sunbird here too. Just before and after Air Panas I found a few Chestnut-bellied Partridges walking the trail (you'll hear them more frequently though).
Key species

- **RUFIOUS-FRONTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH** - A total of 6 birds seen very well next to boardwalk, just before the famous open area, on 18/8. Quietly foraging at eye-level [GPS: -6.749, 106.991]. Usually to be found between the intersection and Air Panas, rarely reported lower.
- **JAVAN FROGMOUTH** - A female heard and seen at the start of the main trail, just 50-100m past the entrance, early morning on 16/8. Responded to tape, found perched just below the canopy twice.
- **JAVAN TROGON** - Two birds taped in randomly just past the last shelter Batu Kukus 2 on 16/8 and a total of 3 in the more open forest next to shelter Rawa Denok 2 on 17/8.
- **JAVAN COCHOA** - Heard-only at the start of the trail to Air Panas on 16/8 and one more heard far away (I thought at least) close to Kandung Banduk on 17/8. Tried to tape them in, but had no luck. However, based on my experience on Sumatra I now assume they could have been much closer as the direction of their song is extremely hard to pin. Also, in retrospect, I should maybe have trying to tape them in a bit longer.
- **SPOTTED CROCIAS** - One group heard-only and 16/8 and another three more heard-only on 17/8. On this latter date, a group was also seen foraging and calling high up in some trees halfway between the intersection and Air Panas (as all groups). [GPS: -6.766, 106.983]. Just always make sure you have good view of the forest canopy!
- **CHESTNUT-BELLIED PARTRIDGE** - Up to 3-4 heard almost daily. At all elevations, but mostly higher up. Sometimes really close, but hard to tape in. Seen two times on the trail, once 2 below Air Panas and 5+ just below Kampung Banduk on 17/7.
- **JAVAN TESIA** - Commonly heard at all elevations, but most common between the intersection and Air Panas. Learn their song, they’re common! Calls include a rattle and a loud tick. No real need to tape them in, they forage just next to the trail early morning.
- **WHITE-FLANKED SUNBIRD** - Only 1-2 seen daily, surprisingly mostly females. One (splendid!) male seen in the bamboo-like vegetation at Air Panas. Seen at all elevations, but mostly higher up. Sometimes also in flocks.
- **CRESCENT-CHESTED BABBLER** - Few seen almost daily, all below the intersection. Always accompanied by Javan Fulvetta. Listen for rattling calls + descending song.
- **WHITE-BIBBED BABBLER** - Two flocks seen of 5+ birds on both 15/8 and 16/8. One flock before the Blue Lake and another one from the boardwalk. Usually stays low and skulky. Surprised to found them in the reed along the boardwalk. Listen for their rattling calls. Some show bluish around the eye, not illustrated in the book.
• **RUFIOUS-TAILED FANTAIL** - Seen daily, appears to be in all flocks but in low numbers (1-2). Maximum of 4 seen in one flock. Seen at all elevations. Easily identified by constant spreading and flocking of rufous tail. Song is a combination of bright whistles and nasal chattering.

• **WHITE-BELLED FANTAIL** - One seen in a mixed flock next to the boardwalk on 15/8. A rare sight with few recent sightings in Gunung Gede-Pangrango NP, but common in Gunung Halimun NP.

• **TRILLING SHRIKE-BABBLER** - Seen daily, usually 1-2 in flocks. Up to 4 seen together. At all elevations. Not in every flock though, but more common than Pied. Female reminiscent of vireo.

• **PIED SHRIKE BABBLE** - Two and another 3 seen on the trail to Air Panas. All in flocks. Usually high up in trees and alike, but if lower down look for the black lower mantle of the male. Smaller than White-browed / Blyth’s?

• **JAVAN WHISTLING THRUSH** - Seen almost daily, mostly early morning on the trail to Air Panas. Always alone, but one time accompanied by a female Siberian Thrush (in summer, escape?).

• **JAVAN OWLET** - Few heard daily, both during day and night. Tried to tape one in several times, but had no luck. Playing their song can result in a curious flock coming in.

• **FLAME-FRONTED BARBET** - Very common, but mostly heard-only. 1-2 seen almost daily, mostly high up in trees. On one occasion seen fairly low.

• **BROWN-THROATED BARBET** - Only seen once (shortly) on 16/8 at the start of the trail to Air Panas. None heard. If not singing, can be easily missed!

• **JAVAN KINGFISHER** - Only one seen (shortly) perched high up near the Blue Lake on 16/8 [GPS: -6.748, 106.994]. Not seen during visits at the CBG or the golf course, though timing wasn’t ideal. Supposedly getting more rare here.

• **MEESS’S WHITE-EYE** - Seen almost daily, up to 10 seen together in one flock. Sometimes alone or in pairs. More common at lower elevations.

• **JAVAN FULVETTA** - Seen daily, mostly in flocks; up to 10 individuals. Mostly at lower elevations, higher up Mountain Leaf Warbler becomes the dominant flock species.

• **SUNDA FORKTAIL** - Few seen at the Cibereum Waterfalls at around 6 o’clock at 17/8. Make sure you’ll be here early, before the mass of daily tourists arrive.

• **SUNDA BLUE ROBIN** - Seen almost daily, all before the waterfalls. Mostly seen early morning foraging on the trail. On 18/8 a nice pair was present just before the Blue Lake; male started singing after some taping. Was surprised by their long tail, sometimes raised (like Bluethroat).

• **SUNDA WARBLER** - Seen daily and even more common by sound. In every flock, at all elevations, but usually just 1-2. Not shy, usually comes in very close.
• **SUNDA BULBUL** - Seen almost daily, just 1-2, at all elevations. Sometimes joins mixed flocks.

• **SUNDA MINIVET** - Seen on 16/8 and 17/8. Only 3 from the boardwalk, but the rest in small parties of up to 10 along the trail to Air Panas. Joins mixed flocks in the canopy, listen for their calls.

• **ORANGE-SPOTTED BULBUL** - Two seen from the boardwalk on 16/8.

+ other birds of interest seen: Blue Nuthatch, Indigo Flycatcher, Mountain Leaf-Warbler, Sunda Cuckoo, Horsfield’s Babbler, Fire-tufted Barbet, Checker-throated Woodpecker (see comment in trip list!), Rusty-breasted Cuckoo, Sunda Scops Owl, Spotted Kestrel
On Sumatra, Kerinci-Seblat NP holds almost all montane endemics of this Indonesian island except Sumatran Babbler, Sumatran Laughingthrush, Hoogerwerf’s Pheasant and both Roll’s Partridge and Sumatran Patridge. Also, Javan Woodcock is rare here. However, there’s still much to see though birding can be tough at times. Gunung Kerinci has even been referred to as ‘Mount Doom’ many times, but we did extremely well.

Logistics & facilities

Though I’m 100% of an independent birder, you’re not allowed to enter this forested mountain alone by yourself and you’ll need to have a local guide. Also to get to and from the nearest village, Kersik Tua, public transport isn’t helpful. By car, it’s still a 7 hour drive from Padang. Therefore, one can better make use of the services as provided by the famous Subandi. He own a homestay (Subandi Homestay) only a 10 minutes drive to the forest edge and his package include all drives, guiding (either by his son-in-law Dwi or himself) and food. Coffee and tea are available for free and lunch boxes are provided on a daily basis. Hot water in a bucket is available on request. No WiFi and/or internet, though there was said to be internet a few blocks away. Subandi can be contacted via cell phone (+62 812 7411 4273) and e-mail (subandihomestay@gmail.com) and both he and Dwi have Facebook (‘subandi kerinci’). In total, we paid ~ 19000000 IDR for the three of us.

Birding

Also here, much has been written about this national park in terms of birding, see for example van der Laan (2014). Even more, birding here is rather simple as there is just one trail going all the way up to Gunung Kerinci’s summit. Subandi and his team will drive you to the drop-off point in 10 minutes and another 10 minutes’ walk from here to the forest edge. To start walking around 06.00 or 06.15 is probably the best.
Along the summit trail there are several ‘camps’ at different heights. In chronological order these include:

- Base Camp / Bangku Panjang (1889m)
- Air Minum / Baku Lumut (2020m)
- Camp Cochoa / Pandok Panorama (2225m)
- First Shelter (2504m)

From the entrance of the forest to Air Minum will roughly take you about 1 hour if you focus on pheasants/pitta’s on the trail (slow walk). To Base Camp it’s fairly flat, hereafter it’s still a gentle walk uphill to Air Minum. From there, it gets pretty steep and it will take you around 45 minutes to reach Camp Cochoa. It will get quite steep from here up to the First Shelter and will probably take you at max 1 hour. There is no real need to go to beyond the First Shelter unless you like collecting all the subspecies of Island Thrush (like I do). To reach their prime habitat - low bushes - it’s another 2 hours walk uphill. Some parts are extremely steep so you’d better be in good shape. From here, walking back to Base Camp takes you at least 3 hours (no birding, running...). Early morning or late afternoon one can visit a nearby dry river bed for Red-billed Partridge or Bronze-tailed Peacock-Pheasant.

Typical target species found along the lower sections of the trail include Sunda (Sumatran) Robin, Rusty-breasted Wren-Babbler, Bronze-tailed Peacock-Pheasant, Salvadori’s Pheasant and Schneider’s Pitta. As on Java, Lesser Shortwing and Pygmy Wren-Babbler are frequently heard here, though the latter is also heard higher up. Also note the familiar song of Black-browed Barbet (near-endemic) here. Both the pitta, the pheasant and peacock-pheasant are extremely hard to get and the best tactic is probably to walk the trail slowly early morning in the hope they feed on the trail. The pitta is notoriously known for never responding to taping, this making it one of the worlds hardest pittas to get. The peacock-pheasant is regularly heard, but does only responds to taping sometimes. For the pheasant one has to be lucky and your best bet might be one of the lower two camps where they feed on thrash. Also, all night targets (owl, frogmouth and nightjar) are usually present below Base Camp. If lucky, Dwi knows some stake-outs for the frogmouth. The nightjar can be taped-in, for the owl one has to be a bit lucky. Heigher up targets include Sumatran Cochoa, Orange-Spotted Bulbul and Rufous-vented Niltava. The latter two are rarely seen below the First Shelter (and are common onwards), the cochoa is mostly seen around - how surprising - Camp Cochoa but has also been seen a bit heigher up and as low as Base Camp (only once). Other good species that usually are not seen below Camp Cochoa are Black-capped White-eye, Sunda Bush-Warbler and (beyond the First Shelter) Mountain White-eye. The First Shelter is said to be a good spot to look for a fly-by Pink-headed Fruit Dove though they are rather nomadic and thus not always present.
Some Sumatran endemics have a wider altitudinal range like Sumatran Trogon, Sumatran Wren-Babbler, (Sumatran) Collared Owlet and both whistling-thrushes. The latter two species, Shiny and Brown-winged, seem to usually hang around one or more of the camps - mostly Base Camp. Sumatran Green Pigeon was only seen several times between Base Camp and Air Minum (in some fruiting trees, see GPS), but it’s more easy at Tapan Road. As on Java, flocks include Blue Nuthatch, Mountain Leaf-warbler and Sunda Warbler, but here also most often include Golden Babbler, Grey-throated Babbler and White-throated Fantail. Other birds sometimes present in flocks include Blyth’s Shrike-Babbler, Lesser Yellownape and Temmincks Sunbird.

**Key species**

- **SCHNEIDER'S PITTA** - A juvenile bird seen on both 21/8 and 25/8 at the very start of the trail (first 100m). Probably a male was silhouetted at the side-trail to the left from Base Camp by Garry and Lucas on 20/8.

- **SUMATRAN COCHOA** - One heard-only 2/3 up from Air Minum to Camp Cochoa on 21/8. Came into tape, but never seen (obstructed view). On 23/8, a male was heard singing just below Camp Cochoa and subsequently taped in from here. Flew in and started singing right above us. In both cases, the birds were taped-in randomly. Please note the direction of the song is very hard hard to pin and although at times the song seems far away, it can still be really close!

- **RED-BILLED PARTRIDGE** - Heard on all days and the same individual, a young male, seen in the dry riverbed on both 20/8 and 21/8. The bird was easily whistled in by Dwi and appeared to be extremely tame, calling and foraging within 50 cm or less!

- **BRONZE-TAILED PEACOCK PHEASANT** - Heard almost daily, mostly at low elevations. Up to 4 heard on 21/8. On one occasion heard extremely close-by along the first part of the trail, but it never came into view. Also heard a couple of times early morning / late afternoon in the dry streambed, but despite taping we had no luck on these birds either. (Seen at Tapan Road, see below)

- **SALVADORI’S PHEASANT** - A pair and one juvenile male were seen late afternoon foraging at Air Minum on 23/8.

- **SHORT-TAILED FROGMOUTH** - Two singles seen during daylight on 21/8. One in some low tangles at about 100m from the forest edge - near a trunk on the trail [GPS: -1.745, 101.259] and one more along the small side-trail left of Base Camp [-1.741, 101.260].

- **RAJAH SCOPS OWL** - A tape-responsive male seen on 19/8 around the first clearing after the start of the trail (+/- 150m) [GPS: -1.745, 101.259]
SUMATRAN WREN-BABBLER - Typically heard on all days, but always just 1-2. On 20/8 heard one singing at close distance at Air Minum and the next day, 21/8, one was seen just before Base Camp; together with two Rusty-breasted WB. Also heard here 25/8. Try taping here, birds are tape-responsive [GPS: -1.741, 101.260].

RUSTY-BREASTED WREN BABBLE - Heard daily along the trail, at all elevations though less common higher up. Two birds seen just below Base Camp on 21/8 and two singles on 21/8 and 25/8. Learn their two songs: ‘hot-wet-tea’ and a 5-note whistle (first four short, last longer and lower) - easy to whistle and call it in.

SUMATRAN TROGON - Seen almost daily, up to 4 seen on 20/8. Twice seen around Base Camp, once a pair (taped-in). Also a juvenile seen at the start of the trail on 21/8.

SHINY WHISTLING THRUSH - Commonly seen daily, both on the trails and at the camps. Usually just 1-2. A total of 9 birds seen and/or heard on 25/8.

BROWN-WINGED WHISTLING THRUSH - Few seen daily, but less common than Shiny WT. Mostly a bird hangs around near Base Camp and/or Air Minum.

SUMATRAN GREEN PIGEON - Heard-only on almost all days, usually between Base Camp and Air Minum; where the trail is flat for about a 100m and forks. Seperately seen here perched by both Sjoerd and Garry.

SALVADORI’S NIGHTJAR - Heard and seen flying around above the 3rd clearing to Base Camp on 20/8. Came in after quite a long period of taping (as advised by Dwi), but never sat down and only seen ‘hovering’ just above us. One more heard near Base Camp on 25/8.

PINK-HEADED FRUIT DOVE - One male seen at about 150m+ at Air Minum on 23/8 and one more heard-only near the second shelter on 25/8. A nomadic pigeon and (thus) sometimes more/less common.

SUNDA BLUE ROBIN - Seen daily early morning on the trail, mostly females. At all elevations, the highest being one nice male seen just above shelter 1 on 25/8.

SUNDA WARBLER - Few seen on all days. Frequently heard singing. Mostly in flocks with Golden Babblers, Mountain Leaf Warblers and Blue Nuthatches.

SUNDA MINIVET - Seen almost daily, mostly in flocks of up to 10 birds. Usually high up in the canopy. Flocks also include Grey-chinned Minivet regularly, so look for the reddish female of SM to be sure (female GCM is yellow).

ORANGE-SPO TTED BULBUL - Six seen near Shelter 1 on 20/8 and several more seen up to Shelter 3 on 25/8. Like the next species, typically seen only from Shelter 1 onwards and commonly seen from here all the way up.

RUFOUS-VENTED NILTAVA - A pair seen at Shelter 1 on 20/8 and several male seen from here up to Shelter 3 on 25/8. Mostly alone or in pairs, sometimes in flocks.
- **ISLAND THRUSH** - Four seen at and below Shelter 3 on 25/8. Only becomes common where forest is replaced by hip-heigh bushes. Some birds surprisingly tame.

- **(SUMATRAN) COLLARED OWLET** - Few heard daily at all elevations. 5+ heard between Camp Cochoa and Shelter 1 on 25/8 and one successfully taped in just above CC. Easily found by alarming birds.

  + other birds of interest seen: Blue Nuthatch, Indigo Flycatcher, Black-browed Barbet, Mountain Leaf-Warbler, Mountain White-Eye, Long-tailed Sibia, Temminck’s Sunbird, Fire-tufted Barbet, Sunda Bush-Warbler, Black-capped White-Eye, Barred Eagle-Owl, Blyth’s Hawk-Eagle, Maroon Woodpecker

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**Short-tailed Frogmouth** (*Batrachostomus poliolophus*)
Most birders visiting Mt. Kerinci, part of the Kerinci Seblat NP, also visit Tapan Road. Here, some lowland endemics can be found not found on Mt. Kerinci though it also involves some highland birding. Most people spent just two days here and four days on the mountain, and most - though not us - find birding this place to be much more birdy than Mt. Kerinci.

**Logistics**

From Subandi’s Homestay it’s a two hour drive to this site of the national park, so you have to get up early. Some stay in the village of Sungai Penuh, at the base of the mountain range, but from here it’s still quite a drive all the way up to the highest point (birding start here). The road seems to be permanently under construction and slowly winds up the mountain. The last part, the highest, is surprisingly better and the Tapan Road itself is also in a better condition here.

**Birding**

As said, birding starts right at the top of this mountain range and it’s only here that people record Sunda Bulbul - or, as you wish, Sumatran Bulbul. Also, Sumatran Green Pigeon, can be easily seen here - at least, we saw plenty. Everywere along this road Bronze-tailed Peacock-Pheasant can be heard, mostly in gullies. There is a stake-out of this bird along a forest trail near the top, in a small forest patch. A little bit further left of this trail, one has a good overview of an open valley [GPS: -2.036, 101.330]. This might be one of the best chances to see the bird. We found one in the degraded forest patches just east of the other road on the top (see Google Maps). Lower down, birding focuses between and near three bridges, see also the map in the report of van der Laan (2014). A few kilometers before these bridges is where you’ll see the pitta. The streams hold Sunda Forktail and several gullies hold Marbled Wren-Babbler. Other targets are to be found in flocks en-route.
Key species

- **BRONZE-TAILED PEACOCK-PHEASANT** - Up to 5-10 birds heard calling here on both visits. Preferably in gullies. Male and female seen early evening foraging in the degraded forest patch just near the top (take the side road) on 24/8. [GPS: -2.036, 101.331].

- **GRACEFUL PITTA** - Two taped-in and seen extremely well at a known stake-out (feeding spot), located in a gully before the first bridge [GPS: -2.051, 101.305].

- **SUMATRAN GREEN PIGEON** - At least 10 flying by on 22/8, shortly seen perched by Lucas. All higher up Tapan Road.

- **CREAM-STRIPED BULBUL** - A total of 17 seen on 22/8 (always 2-3), but only 3 seen on 24/8. At all elevations.

- **SPOT-NECKED BULBUL** - Seen on both visits. Usually in small groups (up to 5), at all elevations.

- **BLUE-MASKED LEAFBIRD** - A pair was seen in a mixed flock just a few 100m past the first bridge on 22/8 and one female seen by Lucas and Sjoerd a bit higher up on 24/8.

- **SUNDA FORKTAIL** - A pair seen close to the second bridge on 24/8. Just before the bridge follow a small trail to the left all the way to the end [GPS: -2.065, 101.284].

- **SUMATRAN DRONGO** - Few seen on both days, all singles in flocks.

- **SUMATRAN TREEPIE** - Several seen on both days. Only seen higher up Tapan Road, up to 3 together. Not in flocks.

+ other (new) birds of interest seen: Rhinocerus Hornbill, Bushy-crested Hornbill, Scaly-breasted Bulbul, Chestnut-capped Laughingthrush, Cinereous Bulbul, Whiskered Treeswift, Grey-bellied Bulbul, Sunda Cuckooshrike, Lesser Cuckooshrike, Silver-rumped Spinetail, Black-and-crimson Oriole, Giant Swiftlet
Prenotes

During my/our stay on Java and Sumatra in August 2015 we recorded 172 species of which 52 endemic for either one or both islands. Nine of these species also occur on Bali. Of the Javan mountain endemics I dipped on Javan Scops Owl, Javan Hawk-Eagle and Volcano Swiftlet. On Sumatra I saw all possible mountain endemics except Sumatran Leafbird. Next to these endemics, we scored another 12 near-endemics. Although it is a bit arbitrary what is a near-endemic and what is not, my main selecting criteria has been its occurence on other islands (mostly Lesser Sundas & Borneo) and/or Peninsular Malaysia. If a species occurs on Java and/or Sumatra and has a limited range on one(-two) more island(s), it is regarded as a near-endemic by me. A typical example is Black-capped White-eye (restricted range species in HBW) which is only to be found on a few mountain ranges on both Sumatra and Borneo. Also Black-browed Babbler and Rufous-vented Niltava have a very limited range in Peninsular Malaysia and are also regarded as near-endemic below.

In the trip list below, endemic species are listed in **BOLD CAPITOLS**, while near-endemics are listed only **bold**. Endemic here means endemic to either Sumatra, Java and Bali or both. Species occurring on other islands, like Lesser Sundas or (parts of) Borneo are not regarded here as endemic, despite their restricted range. This means Olive-backed Tailorbird is not an endemic here as it also occurs on Lombok. Also Rajah Scops Owl is non-endemic, as there are some recent records of this species on Borneo (Kinabalu NP). Two possible future endemics, Sumatran Collared Owlet and Javan Yellownape (Checker-throated Woodpecker), are put in between brackets [ ]. A * indicates heard-only. Current IUCN Red List category is listed for all endemics and near-endemics and only for those species not being of least concern (LC). These include Near Threatened (NT), Vulnerable (V), Endangered (EN) and Critically endangered (CR). Also, if not monotypic, all subspecies - if possible - are listed below (+). In case of an (near-)endemic subspecies, also its occurrence is indicated. Any further information is mostly based on the (digital) Handbook of the Birds of the World, sometimes further complemented by information of the factsheets of Birdlife International on this species. Furthermore, though the English and scientific names follow IOC, the subdivision in families is based on ‘A Field Guide to the Birds of South-East Asia’ (Robson, 2008) - this allows for a more detailed subdivision though some groups are lumped or split in this report (for examples: doves & pigeons).

Note: all observations can be assessed via www.observado.org (> users > Sjoerd Radstaak > observations). Put from 14-08-2015 to 27-08-2015 as dates et voila.
Partridges & pheasants

1 CHESTNUT-BELLIED PARTRIDGE (Arborophila javanica)
   + javanica: mountains of W and WC Java
   [LC] Endemic to most hill and mountain forests of all but easternmost Java. Prior to 1989 only two records. Now reported to be common in some parts of its range, but population is suspected to be declining owing to loss and fragmentation of habitat as well as some trapping for food and the cagebird trade.

2 RED-BILLED PARTRIDGE (Arborophila rubrirostris)
   [LC] Endemic to mountains of Sumatra (900-2500m). Reported to be locally quite numerous and as montane habitat is relatively secure at present, numbers may be stable. Threats to habitat represent a problem only in some areas.

3 SALVADORI’S PHEASANT (Lophura inornata)
   [NT] Endemic to C & S Barisan Range of Sumatra (1000-2200m). Race hoogerwerfi (Hoogerwerf’s Pheasant of N Sumatra) treated as conspecific by HBW and Birdlife International. Rediscovered on Mt Kerinci only in 1986, where still relatively common (at the time). Main threats of hunting pressure and habitat loss from logging, agricultural encroachment and increasingly fire during droughts are suspected to be causing a moderately rapid population decline. Numbers may be stable at present above current logging areas.

4 BRONZE-TAILED PEACOCK-PHEASANT
   (Polyplectron chalcurum)
   + chalcurum: mountains of S Sumatra
   [LC] Endemic to mountains of Sumatra (800-1800m). Fairly common in many places. Habitat destruction and hunting are main threats, but only in some areas as montane forests are still widespread and fairly secure (50% protected). Seems to tolerate a certain degree of habitat disturbance.

Ducks

5 Pacific Black Duck (Anas superciliosa)

Heron & egrets

6 Javan Pond Heron (Ardeola speciosa)
   + speciosa

7 Eastern Cattle Egret (Bubulcus coromandus)

8 Purple Heron (Ardea purpurea)
   + manilensis

Kites, hawks & eagles

9 Black-winged Kite (Elanus caeruleus)
   + hypoleucus

10 Crested Goshawk (Accipiter trivirgatus)
   + javanicus: Java and Bali

11 Crested Serpent Eagle (Spilornis cheela)
   + batu(?): Batu Is and mainland S Sumatra
12 Black Eagle (*Ictinaetus malaiensis*)
   + malaiensis

13 Rufous-bellied Hawk-Eagle (*Lophotriorchis kienerii*)
   + formosus

14 Blyth’s Hawk-Eagle (*Nisaetus alboniger*)

Falcons
15 Spotted Kestrel (*Falco moluccensis*)
   + microbalius: Java to Lesser Sundas, Sulawesi and Tanimbar Is.

Rails
16 White-breasted Waterhen (*Amaurornis phoenicurus*)
   + phoenicurus

Doves & pigeons
17 Barred Cuckoo-Dove (*Macropygia unchall*)
   + unchall: Malay Pen, Sumatra, Java, Lombok and Flores

18 Little Cuckoo-Dove (*Macropygia ruficeps*)
   + sumatrana: Sumatra

19 **SUMATRAN GREEN PIGEON** (*Treron oxyurus*)
   [NT] Endemic to hills and mountains of Sumatra (350-1800m) and W Java (up to 3000m). Formerly considered locally common, now scarce on Sumatra and very rare on Java. Uncommon throughout Barisan Range. Widespread loss of forest through logging and fires suggest this species is declining at a moderate rate.

20 **Grey-cheeked Green Pigeon** (*Treron griseicauda*)
   + griseicauda: Java and Bali
   [LC] Confined to Java, Bali, Sulawesi and nearby islands

21 **PINK-HEADED FRUIT DOVE** (*Ptilinopus porphyreus*)
   [LC] Endemic to mountains of SW Sumatra, Java and Bali. (1400-2200m). Little-known species, tends to be rather shy and inconspicuous. Ongoing habitat destruction suggest a (probable) moderately declining population.

22 Black-naped Fruit Dove (*Ptilinopus melanospilus*)
   + melananauchen: Java, Bali and Lesser Sundas including smaller islands S of Borneo and Sulawesi.

23 Mountain Imperial Pigeon (*Ducula badia*)
   + badia

24 Spotted Dove (*Spilopelia chinensis*)
   + trigrina

Parrots
25 **YELLOW-THROATED HANGING PARROT**
   (*Loriculus pusillus*)
   [NT] Endemic to Java and Bali. Considered generally uncommon.
Due to severe habitat loss and degradation throughout its range, this species is probably undergoing a moderately rapid population reduction. The species’ ability to tolerate degraded habitats and to persist at higher elevations (1850m), where forest destruction has been less severe, means that its decline has not been rapid.

**Cuckoos, malkohas & coucals**

26 Rusty-breasted Cuckoo (*Cacomantis sepulcralis*)
   + *sepulcralis*

27 Sunda Cuckoo (*Cuculus lepidus*)

28 Chestnut-breasted Malkoha (*Phaenicophaeus curvirostris*)
   + *curvirostris*: W and C Java

29 Green-billed Malkoha (*Phaenicophaeus tristis*)
   + *tristis*

30 Lesser Coucal (*Centropus bengalensis*)
   + *javanensis*

**Owls**

31 **Rajah Scops-Owl** (*Otus brookii*)
   + *solokensis*: Sumatra

[LC] Endemic to mountains of Sumatra and N Borneo (1200-2400m). May occur throughout Barisan Range, but few sightings suggest a scattered population. Despite the population size to be unknown and described as (very) rare, the population size is suspected to be stable in the absence of evidence for any decline. Conservation status surely in need of revision!

32 Barred Eagle-Owl (*Bubo sumatranus*)
   + *sumatranus*

33 Brown Wood Owl (*Strix leptogrammica*)
   + *myrtha*: Sumatra

34 **[Collared Owlet]** (*Glaucidium brodiei*)
   + *sylvaticum*: Sumatra

[ - ] If split, endemic to mountains of Sumatra (1350-1800m). The subspecies of Sumatra is vocally distinct and (thus) have been suggested to be a distinct species: Sumatran Collared Owlet. If split its conservation status will probably be LC, but it is presumably vulnerable to effects of habitat destruction and in general this species is suspected to be in decline.

35 **Javan Owlet** (*Glaucidium castanopterum*)
[LC] Endemic to Java and Bali (to 900-2000m). Locally common in forest fragments and hills and despite habitat loss probably being the main threat, the population is suspected to be stable.

36 Sunda Scops Owl (*Otus lempiji*)
   + *lempiji*: Malay Pen, Sumatra, Java, Bali and Borneo
37 SHORT-TAILED FROGMOUTH (*Batrachostomus poliolophus*)
[NT] Endemic to (sub)mountains of Sumatra (Barisan Range: 600-1400m). Reported to be uncommon. Occurs in submontane forest and in the lower part of its altitudinal range deforestation is a threat, but since this species also ranges to higher elevations it may not be suffering more than a moderately rapid decline.

38 JAVAN FROGMOUTH (*Batrachostomus javensis*)
[-] Endemic to Java (<1700m). Treated as conspecific with Palawan and Blyth’s Frogmouth by HBW and Birdlife International. However, its occurrence from sea-level up to 1700m on W Java suggests the same pattern as other species on Sumatra and Java: as both Sumatran and Javan lowlands are severely deforested, its lowland population is rapidly declining. However, as this species also is recorded higher up - where deforestation is less severe and habitat better protected - it is probably suffering a moderately rapid decline. Consequently, conservation status will be NT.

39 SALVADORI’S NIGHTJAR (*Caprimulgus pulchellus*)
+ pulchellus
[NT] Endemic to mountains of Java (800-2100m) and Sumatra (1350-2200m). Prior to Jun 1989 only known from two specimens, with the next sighting in Jul 1993. Now suspected to be present over most of Barisan Range on Sumatra, but on Java rare and little known. In Kerinci-Seblat NP said to be getting scarcer. At lower elevations its range it encroached by agriculture and further threatened by logging.

40 Whiskered Treeswift (*Hemiprocne comata*)
+ comata

41 Giant Swiftlet (*Hydrochous gigas*)
[NT] Known from several localities on Malay Pen, Sumatra, W Java and Borneo, but supposedly rare and local. Only one population (Mt. Pangrango) appeared fairly large, but has now vanished. May be more widespread than currently known on both Sumatra and Borneo. Poorly known species. A decline or disappearance of - already small - populations in recent years, suggests a declining population owing to forest loss. Also known as Waterfall Swift(let).

42 Cave Swiftlet (*Collocalia linchi*)
+ linchi
[LC] Endemic to Sumatra, Java, Bali and Lombok. May be conspecific with both Bornean and Glossy Swiftlet. Treated as conspecific with the former by HBW and Birdlife International. Common on Java and satellite islands, rarest on Sumatra. The population is said to be in decline owing to conversion of breeding colonies into those of Edible-nest Swiftlet in order to profit from the edible-nest harvest.

43 Silver-rumped Spinetail (*Rhaphidura leucopygialis*)
44 Germain’s Swiftlet (*Aerodramus germani*)
   + germani

**Trogons**

45 **JAVAN TROGON** (*Apalharpactes reinwardtii*)
   [VU] Endemic to mountains of W Java (900-2500m). Previously treated as conspecific with Sumatran Trogon (see below): Blue-tailed Trogon. The species has a very restricted range and is only known from few localities (Halimun NP, Gunung Gede-Pangrango NP) where uncommon. Though population significantly larger than initially thought (a few 100 pairs), its population is declining at a moderate rate owing to forest loss, degradation and fragmentation due to agricultural encroachment and urban development. Possible affected by trapping.

46 **SUMATRAN TROGON** (*Apalharpactes mackloti*)
   [LC] Endemic to mountains of Sumatra (750-2200m). Unlike Javan Trogon it is said to be uncommon throughout its range and very common on Mt. Kerinci. The least rare of all trogons on Sumatra. The population is suspected to be stable and no substantial threats have been identified.

**Kingfishers**

47 White-throated Kingfisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*)
   + perpulchra

48 **JAVAN KINGFISHER** (*Halcyon cyanovenris*)
   [LC] Endemic to Java and Bali (up to 1500m). Fairly common, but disappeared from some of its former haunts for unknown reasons. Current population size has not been quantified, but suspected decline due to ongoing habitat destruction.

49 Collared Kingfisher (*Todiramphus chloris*)
   + laubmannianus: Sumatra, Borneo and nearby islands

**Hornbills**

50 Bushy-crested Hornbill (*Anorrhinus galeritus*)

51 Rhinoceros Hornbill (*Buceros rhinoceros*)
   + rhinoceros: S Malay Peninsula and Sumatra
   [NT] Despite its widespread range (Malay Pen and Greater Sundas), distribution and numbers have been greatly reduced through forest encroachment for timber and agriculture. Hunting (on Borneo) for both food, trade and bill / feathers (for ceremonial dress in local tribes) also is among its current threats.

52 Wreathed Hornbill (*Rhyticeros undulatus*)

**Barbets**

53 Fire-tufted Barbet (*Psilopogon pyrophthalmus*)

54 **BROWN-THROATED BARBET** (*Psilopogon corvinus*)
   [LC] Endemic to mountains of W Java (800-200-m). Formerly listed as NT, but locally common in its very small range. Both populations size and trend are unknown and urgent information needed.
55 *Golden-whiskered Barbet* (*Psilopogon chrysopogon*)  
+ *chrysopogon*: Sumatra

56 **Black-browed Barbet** (*Psilopogon oorti*)  
[LC] Endemic to hills and mountains of Peninsular Malaysia (750-1300, some 2400m) and Sumatra (>600m).

57 **FLAME-FRONTED BARBET** (*Psilopogon armillaris*)  
+ *armillaris*: Java (following IOC)  
[LC] Endemic to Java and Bali (to 2500m, mostly >600m). Not uncommon and the commonest barbet on both Java and Bali.

58 *Blue-eared Barbet* (*Psilopogon duvaucelii*)  
+ *duvaucelii*: W Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo and Bangka

59 Coppersmith Barbet (*Psilopogon haemacephalus*)  
+ *delicus*: Sumatra  
+ *roseus*: Java and Bali

**Woodpeckers**

60 Lesser Yellownape (*Picus chlorolophus*)  
+ *vanheysti*: Sumatra

61 Maroon Woodpecker (*Blythipicus rubiginosus*)

62 **[CHECKER-THROATED WOODPECKER]**  
(*Chrysophlegma mentale*)  
[NT] The race *mentale* by both HBW and Birdlife International split as Javan Yellownape. See differences in HBW. If split by IOC, endemic to Java. Generally considered uncommon (W Java) to rare (E Java). Very small numbers confined to montane forest fragments. Rapid and extensive deforestation of Java has resulted in only 10% remaining (mostly protected), but habitat destruction and degradation (the result of logging and agricultural expansion) are still suspected and thus driving a slow decline in this species.

**Broadbills**

63 Long-tailed Brodbill (*Psarisomus dalhousiae*)  
+ *psittacinus*: Malay Pen and Sumatra

64 *Banded Brodbill* (*Eurylaimus javanicus*)  
+ *javanicus*: Java

**Pittas**

65 **SCHNEIDER’S PITTA** (*Hydrornis schneideri*)  
[VU] Endemic to mountains of Sumatra (1700-2400m). In 1914 found (very) common on Mt. Kerinci, but after the collection of a specimen in 1936 this species was thought to be extinct for over 50 years. In 1988 a male and pair were found on Mt Kerinci. The main threats are slash-and-burn agriculture, timber concessions and a growing human population which have forced these species to retreat higher up where habitat is suboptimal. As rates of forest loss in the highlands are less severe than in the Sumatran lowlands, a moderate but ongoing population decline is suspected.
66 **GRACEFUL PITTA** (*Erythropitta venusta*)
[VU] Endemic to hills and mountains of Sumatra (400-1400m). Previously though to be rare and very local, only known from few localities. Currently known from more localities and most likely not as rare as previously thought. Forest destruction, degradation and fragmentation are the main threats. Most of its lowland habitat has already been destroyed and up to 40% of (sub)montane forest lost. Also a moderate and ongoing decline is suspected.

**Flycatcher-shrikes**

67 Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike (*Hemipus picatus*)
+ intermedius: Malay Pen, Sumatra and Borneo

68 Black-winged Flycatcher-shrike (*Hemipus hirundinaceus*)

**Woodswallows**

69 White-breasted Woodswallow (*Artamus leucorynchus*)
+ amydrus: w Malay Pen, Sumatra, Java, Bali and nearby islands

**Cuckooshrikes**

70 **SUNDA CUCKOO SHRIKE** (*Coracina larvata*)
+ melanocephala: Sumatra
[LC] Confined to mountains of Sumatra, Java and Borneo (850-2200m).

71 Lesser Cuckooshrike (*Coracina fimbriata*)
+ schierbrandi: Sumatra and Borneo

**Minivets**

72 Grey-chinned Minivet (*Pericrocotus solaris*)
+ montanus: W Malaysia and W Sumatra

73 **SUNDA MINIVET** (*Pericrocotus miniatius*)
[LC] Endemic to mountains of Sumatra and Java (1200-2700m). Described as quite common on Java and locally common on Sumatra in the 1980s and early 1990s, and suspected to be stable.

**Shrikes**

74 Long-tailed Shrike (*Lanius schach*)
+ bentet: Malay Pen to Lesser Sundas

**Shrike-Babblers**

75 **PIED SHRIKE-BABBLER** (*Pteruthius flaviscapris*)
[-] Endemic to mountains of Java (1000-3000m). Uncommon but widespread. Treated as conspecific with White-browed / Dalat Shrike-Babbler by both HBW and Birdlife International. The conservation status of the latter is LC, but its population is suspected to decline owing to ongoing habitat destruction and fragmentation. Most likely, the conservation status will be LC.

76 **TRILLING SHRIKE-BABBLER** (*Pteruthius aenobarbus*)
[-] Endemic to mountains of Java (1000-3000m). Considered uncommon (but locally common?). It is treated as conspecific with Chestnut-fronted Shrike-Babbler by both HBW and Birdlife International. Also the conservation status of the latter is LC, but a population decline is suspected. Again, conservations status for Trilling Shrike-Babbler is conform Chestnut-fronted Srike-Babbler.
Blyth’s Shrike-babbler (*Pteruthius aeralatus*)
+ cameranoi: Malay Pen and Sumatra

### Orioles

Black-naped Oriole (*Oriolus chinensis*)
+ maculatus

Black-and-crimson Oriole (*Oriolus cruentus*)
+ consanguineus: Sumatra

### Drongos

Black Drongo (*Dicrurus macrocercus*)
+ javanus: Java and Bali

Ashy Drongo (*Dicrurus leucophaeus*)
+ leucophaeus: Java, Bali, Lombok and SW Philippines
+ phaedrus(?): S Sumatra

Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo (*Dicrurus remifer*)
+ remifer: Sumatra and Java

**SUMATRAN DRONGO** (*Dicrurus sumatranus*)
+ sumatranus: mountains of Sumatra
[NT] Endemic to lowlands and hills (up to 1500m) of Sumatra including Mentawai Islands. Fairly widespread and locally common. Habitat degradation and extensive loss of lowland forests to agriculture and logging suggest only a moderately rapid decline, though it seems (more) tolerant to secondary and logged forests.

### Fantails

White-throated Fantail (*Rhipidura albicollis*)
+ atrata: Malay Pen and Sumatra

**WHITE-BELLED FANTAIL** (*Rhipidura euryura*)
[LC] Endemic to (sub)mountains of Java (900-2750m). Uncommon to locally common, particularly on lower slopes.

**RUFOUS-TAILED FANTAIL** (*Rhipidura phoenicura*)
[LC] Endemic to mountains of Java (1000-2500m). Locally common.

### Jays & treepies

*Common Green Magpie (*Cissa chinensis*)
+ minor: Sumatra and Borneo

**SUMATRAN TREEPIE** (*Dendrocitta occipitalis*)
[LC] Endemic to hills and mountains of Sumatra (400-2300m). Not split by Birdlife International. Seemingly generally (fairly) common and widespread throughout and tolerates secondary forest.

### Canary-flycatchers

Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher (*Culicicapa ceylonensis*)
+ antioxantha

### Tits

Cinereous Tit (*Parus cinereus*)
+ cinereous: Java and Lesser Sundas
+ ambiguus: Malay Pen and Sumatra
**Bulbuls**

91 **CREAM-STRIPED BULBUL** (*Pycnonotus leucogrammicus*)
[LC] Endemic to mountains of Sumatra (800-1900m). Fairly common in med-elevation forests, supposedly uncommon in N Sumatra.

92 **SPOT-NECKED BULBUL** (*Pycnonotus tympanistrigus*)
[NT] Endemic to hills and mountains of Sumatra (300-1400m). In the early 1990s only known from few records, but now believed to be relatively common and widespread. However, unlike Cream-striped Bulbul, it is confined to a lower altitudinal band (preferably 600-900m) and therefore more susceptible to the ongoing deforestation affecting Sumatran lowlands and lower mountain slopes.

93 Scaly-breasted Bulbul (*Pycnonotus squamatus*)
- webberi: Malay Pen and Sumatra
Confined to Malay Pen, Sumatra, Java and Borneo. Widespread and locally fairly common in foothill forest (500-1000m), but scarce and patchily distributed on Borneo. Its occurrence in lowlands is under great pressure from severe deforestation and it is not under immediate threat of extinction only due to its occurrence on submontane slopes.

94 Grey-bellied Bulbul (*Pycnonotus cyaniventris*)
- cyaniventris: Malay Pen and Sumatra
[NT] Confined to Malay Pen, Sumatra and Borneo (>400m). Locally fairly common or common in Malay Pen and Sumatra. Uncommon on Borneo. Rapid and extensive deforestation have led to drastic declines in the species’ population, but fortunately still survives on submontane slopes where forest covers remains extensive.

95 Sooty-headed Bulbul (*Pycnonotus aurigaster*)
- aurigaster: Java and Bali

96 **ORANGE-SPOTTED BULBUL** (*Pycnonotus bimaculatus*)
- bimaculatus: SW Sumatra, W and C Java
[LC] Endemic to mountains of Sumatra, Java and Bali (800-3000m). Locally common though uncommon in N Sumatra. Low risk of extinction as it prefers high altitude forests and tolerates highly degraded habitats. Trapping for the cagebird trade is a not-substantial threat.

97 Yellow-vented Bulbul (*Pycnonotus goiavier*)
- analis: Malay Pen, Sumatra, Java and Lesser Sundas

98 Asian Red-eyed Bulbul (*Pycnonotus brunneus*)
- brunneus

99 Ochraceous Bulbul (*Alophoixus ochraceus*)
- sumatranus: W Sumatra

100 Grey-cheeked Bulbul (*Alophoixus bres*)
- tephrogenys: Malay P and E Sumatra
101 Hairy-backed Bulbul (*Tricholestes criniger*)
   + criniger: Malay Pen and Sumatra

102 **RUBY-THROATED BULBUL** (*Pycnonotus dispar*)
   [LC] Endemic to Sumatra, Java and Bali (<1000m). Treated as conspecific with Black-crested Bulbul and Borneon Bulbul by Birdlife International, but split by HBW. Supposedly fairly common to common in the lowlands, despite heavy degradation. Main threat is hunting and numbers are suspected to be declining owing to ongoing hunting pressure.

103 **SUNDA BULBUL** (*Ixos virescens*)
   + virescens
   [LC] Endemic to mountains of Sumatra and Java (800-3000m). Still fairly common in highland protected areas and as its altitudinal range is not immediately threatened and its tolerance to highly degraded habitats, it's not under risk of extinction. Called Green-winged Bulbul by Birdlife International. Sometimes split into two species: Sumatran and Javan 'Sunda' Bulbul.

104 Cinereous Bulbul (*Hemixos cinereus*)
   + cinereus: Malay Pen and Sumatra

**Swallows**

105 Pacific Swallow (*Hirundo tahitica*)
   + javanica

**Abroscopus warblers, Mountain Tailorbird, Bush Warblers and tesias**

106 Yellow-bellied Warbler (*Abroscopus superciliaris*)
   + papilio: Sumatra

107 Mountain Tailorbird (*Phyllergates cuculatus*)
   + cuculatus: Sumatra, Java and Bali

108 Sunda Bush Warbler (*Horornis vulcanius*)
   + flaviventris: C and S Sumatra.

109 **JAVAN TESIA** (*Tesia superciliaris*)
   [LC] Endemic to mountains of W and C Java (1000-3000m). Locally common within its very limited range.

**Long-tailed Tits**

110 **PYGMY TIT** (*Psaltria exilis*)
   [LC] Endemic to mountains of W and C Java (>1000m). Locally common within its very limited range. Suspected to be in decline owing to potentially ongoing deforestation.

**Seicercus & Phylloscopus warblers**

111 Mountain Leaf Warbler (*Phylloscopus trivirgatus*)
   + trivirgatus: Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok and NW Borneo

112 **SUNDA WARBLER** (*Seicercus grammiceps*)
   + sumatrensis
   [LC] Endemic to mountains of Sumatra (two localities; 1400-2200m), Java and Bali (800-2500m). Considered locally common.
Cisticolas, prinias & tailorbirds

113 Zitting Cisticola (*Cisticola juncidis*)
   + malaya

114 Hill Prinia (*Prinia superciliaris*)
   + dysancrita: mountains of Sumatra

115 **BAR-WINGED PRINIA** (*Prinia familiaris*)
   [LC] Endemic E Sumatra (<900m), Java and Bali (<1500m). Very common on Java and Bali and not uncommon on E Sumatra.

116 Olive-backed Tailorbird (*Orthotomus sepium*)
   + sepium: Java, Bali and Lombok
   [LC] Endemic to Java, Bali and Lombok (<1875m). Considered relatively common at most wooded sites.

Scimitar Babblers

117 Chestnut-backed Scimitar Babbler (*Pomatorhinus montanus*)
   + occidentalis: Malay Pen and Sumatra

Stachyris babblers

118 Grey-throated Babbler (*Stachyris nigriceps*)
   + larvata: Sumatra and Lingga Arch.

119 **WHITE-BIBBED BABBLER** (*Stachyris thoracica*)
   + thoracica: W and C Java
   [LC] Endemic to Java and Bali (to 1600m). Considered uncommon. Population is suspected to be in decline owing to ongoing habitat destruction and fragmentation.

120 **CRESCENT-CHESTED BABBLER** (*Stachyris melanothorax*)
   + melanothorax: W and C Java
   [LC] Endemic to Java and Bali (to 1500m). Generally considered common, but population is suspected to be in decline owing to ongoing habitat destruction and fragmentation.

Stachyridopsis babblers

121 Golden Babbler (*Stachyridopsis chrysaea*)
   + frigida: Sumatra

White-eyes

122 Oriental White-eye (*Zosterops palpebrosus*)
   + buxtoni: interior Sumatra and W Java

123 Mountain White-eye (*Zosterops montanus*)
   + difficilis: S Sumatra

125 **Black-capped White-eye** (*Zosterops atricapilla*)
   + atricapilla: C and S Sumatra, Borneo
   [LC] Endemic to mountains of Sumatra (700-3000m) and Borneo (900-2100m), but limited and patchy distribution. Locally very common on high mountain tops on Sumatra, but more restricted in altitudinal range and far less abundant where it meets Mountain White-eye at the upper limit. Also it is suspected the species’ populations is declining owing to ongoing habitat destruction and fragmentation.
124 **MEES’S WHITE-EYE** (*Lophozosterops javanicus*)  
+ frontalis: extreme W Java  
[LC] Endemic to mountains of Java and Bali (>900m). Reported to be (locally) common on mountains on Java and very common above 1000m on Bali. However, population is believed to be in decline owing to ongoing habitat destruction and fragmentation. Also known as Javan Grey-throated White-Eye.

**Fairy-bluebirds**  
126 **Asian Fairy-bluebird** (*Irena puella*)  
+ turcosa: Java

**Nuthatches**  
127 **Blue Nuthatch** (*Sitta azurea*)  
+ expectata: Malay Pen and Sumatra

**Trushes and cochoas**  
128 **Island Thrush** (*Turdus poliocephalus*)  
+ indrapurae: SC Sumatra

Siberian Thrush (*Geokichla sibirica*) - ESCAPE

129 **SUMATRAN COCHOA** (*Cochoa beccarii*)  
[VU] Endemic to mountains of the Barisan Range of Sumatra (5 localities; 1000-2200m). Unobtrusive and (probably) scarce, always occurring in low numbers. Considered to be declining at a moderate rate owing to habitat loss at the lower end of its altitudinal range, but the majority of the population is secure. At least a third of montane forest on Sumatra is already gone as a result of (illegal) logging and agricultural encroachment.

130 **JAVAN COCHOA** (*Cochoa azurea*)  
[VU] Endemic to mountains of W and C Java (900-3000m). As Sumatran Cochoa, this species is highly unobtrusive and (probably) scarce, but regularly heard once its song is known. Also here, the population is suspected to be in decline owing to ongoing deforestation at the lower slopes of Javan montane forests. In this way, current populations are becoming more isolated and more vulnerable to extinction. Also, possible effects of exploitation for the wild birds trade needs to further investigated.

**Whistling Thrushes**  
131 **SHINY WHISTLING THRUSH** (*Myophonus melanurus*)  
[LC] Endemic to hills and mountains of Sumatra (500-3300m). Common, but population is suspected to decline owing to ongoing habitat destruction and fragmentation.

132 **BROWN-WINGED WHISTLING THRUSH**  
(*Myophonus castaneus*)  
[VU] Endemic to hills and mountains of Sumatra (400-1500m). Considered generally scarce. Deforestation now extends deep into species’ elevational range and a moderately rapid population decline is suspected. Also known as Sumatran Whistling-Thrush, and has been lumped as Sunda Laughingthrush together with races *glaucus* (Javan WT) and *borneensis* (Bornean WT)
133 **JAVAN WHISTLING THRUSH** (*Myophonus glaucinus*)
[LC] Endemic to mountains of Java and Bali (800-2400m).
Common, but population is suspected to decline owing to ongoing
habitat destruction and fragmentation.

134 Blue Whistling Thrush (*Myophonus caeruleus*)
+ dichrorhynchus: S Malay Pen and Sumatra

Forktails

135 **SUNDA FORKTAIL** (*Enicurus velatus*)
+ velatus: Java
+ sumatranus: Sumatra
[LC] Endemic to Sumatra (600-2000m), Java and Bali (to 1800m).
Described as common on Sumatra and much rares on Java, but
frequently seen in Gunung Gede-Pangrango NP.

Flycatchers

136 Snowy-browed Flycatcher (*Ficedula hyperythra*)
+ sumatrana: Malay Pen, Sumatra and N Borneo

137 Little Pied Flycatcher (*Ficedula westermanni*)
+ hasselti: S Sumatra, Java, Bali, S Sulawesi and W and C Lesser Sundas

138 **Indigo Flycatcher** (*Eumyias indigo*)
+ ruficrissa: Sumatra
[LC] Confined to mountains of Sumatra, Java and N Borneo (900-3000m)

145 Verditer Flycatcher (*Eumyias thalassinus*)
+ thalassoides: Malay Pen, Sumatra and Borneo

144 Fulvous-chested Jungle Flycatcher (*Rhinomyias olivaceus*)
+ olivaceus: Malay Pen, Sumatra and Borneo

Niltavas

139 **Rufous-vented Niltava** (*Niltava sumatrana*)
[LC] Endemic to mountains of Niltava (Barisan Range: >1000m)
and Peninsular Malaysia (Cameron Highlands: >1500m). Described as
uncommon to locally common. Sometimes called Sumatran Niltava.

140 *Large Niltava* (*Niltava grandis*)
+ decipiens: Malayn Pen and Sumatra

Robins

141 **SUNDA (BLUE) ROBIN** (*Myiomela diana*)
+ diana: Java
+ sumatranana: Sumatra
[LC] Endemic to mountains of N & WC Sumatra (1000-1500m) and
Java (1000-2400m). Sometimes progressively split in two species:
Sumatran and Javan ‘Sunda’ Robin. Scarc but widespread on
Sumatra, uncommon and local on Java. The population is suspected
to be in decline owing to ongoing habitat destruction.

Shortwings

142 Lesser Shortwing (*Brachypteryx leucophrys*)
+ leucaphris: Sumatra, Java and lesser Sundas
143 White-browed Shortwing (*Brachypteryx montana*)
   + saturata: Sumatra

**Leafbirds**

146 Blue-winged Leafbird (*Chloropsis cochinchenensis*)
   + moluccensis: S Malay Peninsula, Sumatra and nearby islands

147 **BLUE-MASKED LEAFBIRD** (*Chloropsis venusta*)
   [NT] Endemic to hills and mountains of Sumatra (600-1500, mostly >1000m). Believed to be generally uncommon and scarce. As with other species, an ongoing deforestation of lower slopes is restricting this species to higher elevations only and therefore a moderately rapid decline is suspected.

**Flowerpeckers & sunbirds**

148 Orange-bellied Flowerpecker (*Dicaeum trigonostigma*)
   + trigonostigma: C Malay Pen, Sumatra and nearby islands

149 Fire-breasted Flowerpecker (*Dicaeum ignipectus*)
   + beccarii: Sumatra

150 **Blood-breasted Flowerpecker**
   (*Dicaeum sanguinolentum*)
   + sanguinolentum: Java and Bali.
   [LC] Confined to Java, Bali (only on mountains: 800-2400m), Sumba, Flores and Timor. Widespread on Java and Bali, common and widespread on Sumba and Flores and uncommon and only at high elevations on Timor. Possibly also on Sumatra.

151 **Scarlet-headed Flowerpecker**
   (*Dicaeum trochileum*)
   + trochileum: SE Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Bali and nearby islands
   [LC] Confined to Bangka, S Sumatra, S & E Borneo, Java, Bali and Lombok. Common on Java, Bali and nearby islands (up to 600m). Uncommon on S Sumatra and Lombok.

152 **WHITE-FLANKED SUNBIRD** (*Aethopyga eximia*)
   [LC] Endemic to mountains of Java (1200-3000m). Common, especially at higher altitudes.

153 Temminck’s Sunbird (*Aethopyga temminckii*)

154 Ruby-cheeked Sunbird (*Chalcoparia singalensis*)
   + sumatrana: Sumatra

155 Olive-backed Sunbird (*Cinnyris jugularis*)
   + ornatus: C and S Malay Pen., Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Bali and most Lesser Sundas

**Spiderhunters**

156 Grey-breasted Spiderhunter (*Arachnothera modesta*)
   + concolor: Sumatra
Sparrows

157 Eurasian Tree Sparrow (*Passer montanus*)
   + malaccensis

Munias

158 **JAVAN MUNIA** (*Lonchura leucogastroides*)
   [LC] Endemic to S Sumatra, Java, Bali (to 500m) and Lombok. Locally common in S Sumatra, very common on Bali and locally common on Lombok. Once widespread and very common in Java, now locally common. Regarded as a pest in rice crops and persecutes as a consequence. Trapped in very small numbers for wild bird trade. However, the population is suspected to be stable.

159 Scaly-breasted Munia (*Lonchura punctulata*)
   + fretensis: s Malay Pen., Sumatra and Nias I.

160 White-headed Munia (*Lonchura maja*)

Pipits & wagtails

162 Paddyfield Pipit (*Anthus rufulus*)
   + malayensis

161 Grey Wagtail (*Motacilla cinerea*)
   + cinerea

Jungle Babblers

172 Horsfield’s Babbler (*Malacocincla sepiaria*)
   + sepiaria: Java and Bali

Wren-Babblers

163 **RUSTY-BREASTED WREN-BABBLER**
   (*Napothera rufipectus*)
   [LC] Endemic to mountains of Sumatra (900-2500m). Locally common to very common (N Sumatra) throughout. However, as this is a low-density species even in good habitat it is expected to be very susceptible to ongoing habitat destruction and fragmentation and the population is suspected to be in decline.

164 **SUMATRAN WREN-BABBLER** (*Rimator albostriatus*)
   [LC] Endemic to mountains of Sumatra (1200-2850m). Previously thought to be very rare, but now considered to be relatively common at Mt. Kerinci. Also this species is suspected to be in decline owing to ongoing habitat destruction and fragmentation.

165 Eyebrowed Wren-babbler (*Napothera epilepidota*)
   + epilepidota: Java
   + diluta: Sumatra

166 Pygmy Wren-babbler (*Pnoepyga pusilla*)
   + rufa: Java
   + lepida: Sumatra

Laughingthrushes

167 **RUFIOUS-FRONTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH**
   (*Garrulax rufifrons*)
   + rufifrons: W Java
   [EN] Endemic to mountains of W & C Java (900-2500m).
Uncommon. Fairly heavily exploited as a cagebird, and as a consequence now uncommon in otherwise moderately secure habitat (lower to upper montane forest). Once common along main trail in Gunung Gede-Pangrango NP (only locality), now reported to be rare. Protected by Indonesian law, but illegal trapping still continues. The population is suspected to be in very rapid decline, given the perceived decrease in abundance and intense trapping pressure.

168 Chestnut-capped Laughingthrush (*Garrulax mitratus*)

+ *mitratus*: Sumatra

**Fulvettas**

169 **JAVAN FULVETTA** (*Alcippe pyrrhoptera*)

[LC] Endemic to mountains of W & C Java (1000-1830m). Locally common in W Java, but populations suspected to be in decline owing to ongoing destruction and fragmentation.

**Crocias and sibias**

170 **SPOTTED CROCIAS** (*Crocias albonotatus*)

[NT] Endemic to mountains of W Java (900-2400m). Only moderately common in Gunung Gede-Pangrango NP and rare on in Gunung Halimun NP. Data on trends are lacking, but the species’ population is probably in decline at lower levels owing to habitat loss and - perhaps - trapping.

171 Long-tailed Sibia (*Heterophasia picaoides*)

+ *simillima*: Sumatra

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**Rufous-fronted Laughingthrush** (*Garrulax rufifrons*)

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