

C O M M O N

# Birds of MALAYSIA

*A Pocket Field Guide Book*



PLUS  
**32**  
ENDEMIC  
SPECIES

cuti-cuti  
MALAYSIA®



Malaysia  
*Truly Asia*



Yellow-vented Bulbul (*Pycnonotus goiavier*) is one of the most common birds that can be found in Malaysia. It is often classified as a community friendly bird as the species is easily spotted in the residential area.



**NEST First Official Publication**

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# Introduction

Malaysia is among the 12 megadiverse countries in the world. Located in the Southeast Asian region, it covers an area of 329,613 km<sup>2</sup>, of which about 40% is Peninsular Malaysia and 60% is Sabah and Sarawak. Malaysia's tropical environment supports a diverse range of flora and fauna, and approximately 4,800 km of coastline support a diverse range of habitats and ecosystems due to major variations in altitude and topography, which induce modest seasonal fluctuations in species distribution.

They encompass a diverse spectrum of ecozones such as tropical forests, highlands, mountains, wetlands, riverine habitats, and island archipelagos. Malaysia has several bird-watching sites, including Peninsular Malaysia's National Park, Fraser's Hill, Kenyir Geopark, Langkawi Island, Kuala Selangor Nature Park, Sabah's Kinabalu Park and Sepilok Forest Reserve, and Sarawak's Bako National Park.

The book of Common Birds of Malaysia serves as a comprehensive guide to the various bird species found in Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak. It is beneficial to birdwatchers and environmental enthusiasts to identify different species of birds and learn about their characteristics, habitats and distribution as well as behaviours.

The book provides a photographic guide and description of each species of bird, their ecological roles and also their conservation status based on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Having a comprehensive guide to the common bird species in Malaysia could educate people about the variety of birds in the country and the importance of protecting their habitats. This can help to promote bird conservation efforts, especially for species that are endangered or threatened.

Additionally, Malaysia has a large and diverse ecosystem that attracts a significant number of tourists. A comprehensive guide on common birds in Malaysia could be useful for tourists, especially those who are interested in bird watching and ecotourism. Subsequently, it could increase interest in bird watching and bird photography, both of which have become increasingly popular recreational activities.

Overall, this book covers up to 133 common bird species. It features the Malay Peninsula 5 out of 7 endemic species while 27 out of 48 endemic species in Sabah and Sarawak. The Common Birds of Malaysia is a valuable resource for anyone interested in birds and their conservation in Malaysia. It is hoped to develop awareness and appreciation for Malaysia's avian biodiversity by promoting habitat conservation, reducing the anthropogenic impact and responsible bird watching.

## How to use this book

### QR Code

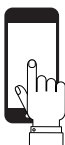
To access additional information about species and locations in the Malaysia Biodiversity Information System (MyBIS), follow these steps:



1. Download a QR code reader app.  
Android users - Google Play Store.  
iPhone users - Apple App Store.



2. Open the QR code reader app and scan the QR code provided on this page.



3. You will be directed to the Malaysia Biodiversity Information System (MyBIS) website at [www.mybis.gov.my](http://www.mybis.gov.my).

**Note:** Please ensure you have a QR code reader app installed on your device before scanning the QR code.

#### **About Malaysia Biodiversity Information System (MyBIS):**

- MyBIS is a national biodiversity database that serves as a comprehensive reference centre for Malaysia.
- The system was established as part of Malaysia's commitment under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

#### **Checkboxes (☐) feature**

- This book includes checkboxes alongside each species description.
- These checkboxes are intended for bird enthusiasts to mark the birds they have observed.
- This feature helps enthusiasts track their personal life lists and observations.

# Birdwatching Essentials

## Binocular

- Binoculars are a popular optical device used for birdwatching, providing a lightweight and portable option for observing birds in the field.
- Birdwatching binoculars typically have a wide field of view and high magnification, allowing the user to observe birds from a distance with great detail and clarity.
- They are designed to be comfortable and easy to use for extended periods, with features such as adjustable eyecups and durable, waterproof construction.
- Binoculars are an essential tool for birdwatchers of all levels, allowing them to identify birds based on their physical characteristics and behaviour, and providing a more immersive and rewarding birdwatching experience.



## Scope

- A scope, also known as a spotting scope, is a specialized optical device designed for birdwatching, allowing the user to observe birds from a distance with greater detail and clarity.
- Scopes for birdwatching typically have a long, narrow tube with a high-quality objective lens and an eyepiece that provides magnification and a wider field of view than binoculars.
- They are designed to be mounted on a tripod for stability and comfort during extended use, and some models may have additional features such as waterproofing, fog-proofing, or angled eyepieces for versatility.
- Scopes are particularly useful for observing birds at long distances or in difficult lighting conditions, such as early morning or late evening, and can enhance the birdwatching experience for both novice and experienced birders.

## Bird Photography

- Bird photography is a specialised form of wildlife photography that focuses on capturing images of birds in their natural habitat.
- It requires specialised equipment, such as a camera with a long telephoto lens, to capture high-quality images from a safe distance without disturbing the birds or their environment.



# Birdwatching Essentials

- Bird photography also requires knowledge of the birds' behaviour and habitats to anticipate their movements and capture unique and compelling images.
- It is a popular hobby among nature enthusiasts and wildlife photographers, and it can be done in various settings, such as national parks, nature reserves, or even urban areas.

## Field notes

- Field notes are a record of observations and information gathered while birdwatching, often recorded in a notebook or on a mobile app.
- They typically include the date, time, and location of the observation, as well as a description of the bird's appearance, behaviour, and vocalizations.
- Field notes may also include sketches or diagrams of the bird, habitat, or other relevant features to aid in identification or documentation.
- They are helpful for personal reference, scientific research, or citizen science projects, and can contribute to a better understanding of bird populations, distributions, and conservation needs.



## Avifauna of Malaysia

The bird species found in a specific location or environment are known as avifauna. Malaysia, located in Southeast Asia, has a diversified avifauna due to its unique topography and climate. The tropical environment of Malaysia is ideal for birds that thrive in warm, humid conditions. Bird communities are drawn to the country due to the abundance of food supplies such as insects, fruits and seeds. Furthermore, urbanisation in Malaysia has resulted in the increase of human settlements and the establishment of parks and gardens, providing birds with extra nesting and foraging possibilities. These factors contribute to the wide range of bird species present in Malaysia.

The country is home to approximately 814 bird species, including both resident and migratory species. These birds live in a variety of habitats, including rainforests, wetlands, mangroves and mountain ranges. The Rhinoceros Hornbill (*Buceros rhinoceros*) is a common bird species in Malaysia. This enormous bird is recognisable by its casque, which has a shape like a rhinoceros horn. It can be found in lowland and highland rainforests throughout Borneo, Peninsular Malaysia and other parts of Southeast Asia. In addition, the Rhinoceros Hornbill is considered an important cultural symbol and represents the State's emblem of Sarawak. Other interesting common bird species present in the area are the Asian Glossy Starling (*Aplonis panayensis*), Oriental Magpie Robin (*Copsychus saularis*), Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), Pacific Swallow (*Hirundo tahitica*) and White-throated Kingfisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*).

Generally, the variation of the Malaysian environment provides great habitats for a diversity of bird species, making it an outstanding birdwatching destination. The tropical climate of Malaysia, with its high temperatures and precipitation, provides optimal conditions for a diverse range of plant and animal species. Malaysia's abundant rainfall sustains lush forests and plants, providing a varied range of food sources for many bird species. In addition to their food sources, Malaysia's forests also provide important nesting sites. These forests provide essential nesting sites exclusively in primary and secondary old-growth forests that are often inaccessible to predators and provide the necessary protection and shelter for the survival of these birds.

Diversified geography, from deep rainforests to clean beaches and towering mountains, provides a few biodiversity hotspots such as the Danum Valley, Mount Kinabalu, Imbak Canyon and Maliau Basin in Sabah; Mount Murud, Bako National Park, Mount Mulu and Lanjak-Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary in Sarawak; Royal Belum State Park, Perak, Kenyir Geopark, Terengganu, Langkawi Island, Kedah and Malaysia National Parks that bordering three states (Pahang, Terengganu and Kelantan).

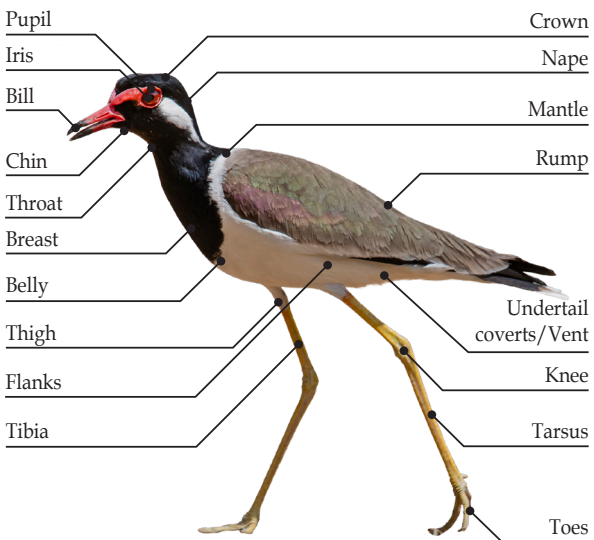
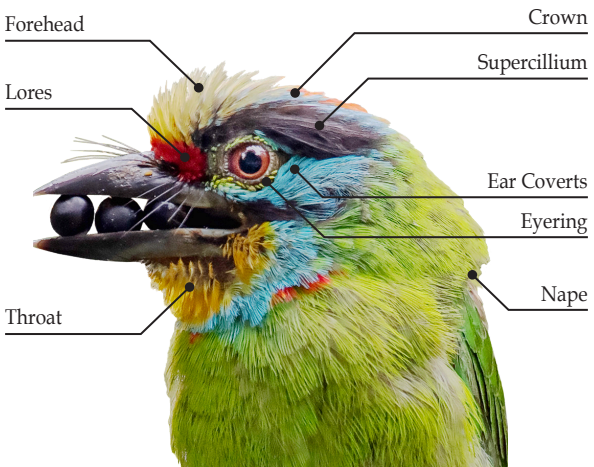
## Avifauna of Malaysia

Malaysia's location in Southeast Asia places it along significant migratory bird flyways, making it an important stopover destination for many bird species throughout their annual journeys. The East Asian-Australasian Flyway, for example, connects breeding areas in Siberia and Alaska to wintering grounds in Southeast Asia and Australia via Malaysia. Many shorebird species, including sandpipers, plovers and stints, use this flyway to rest and feed on their long trips through Malaysia's wetlands and coastal areas. The Central Asian Flyway, which connects breeding areas in temperate Asia with wintering grounds in South and Southeast Asia, is another flyway that goes through Malaysia. Many bird species, including raptors like eagles and falcons, as well as certain ducks, use this flyway. Migratory birds passing through Malaysia add to the country's already diverse bird populations, making it an even more appealing destination for birdwatchers. It is critical to safeguard and conserve the ecosystems on which these migratory species rely to ensure their survival.

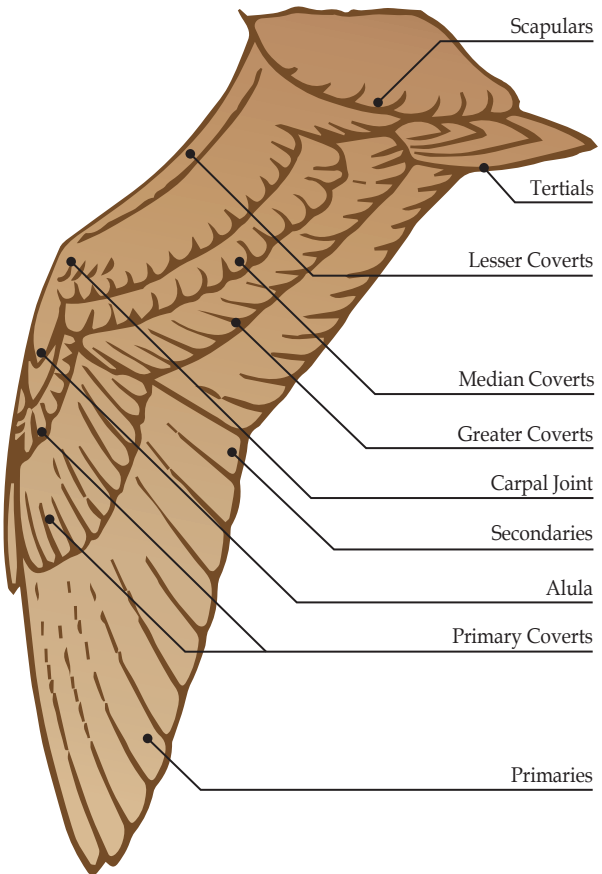
Human population growth and development have not only resulted in the loss of natural bird habitats, but have also resulted in the creation of new habitats in urban areas. A variety of bird species find shelter and food in urban parks, gardens and other green spaces. Birds such as Common Mynas (*A. tristis*), Baya Weaver (*Ploceus philippinus*), Eurasian Tree Sparrow (*Passer montanus*) and House Crows (*Corvus splendens*) have effectively adapted to urban environments and can be seen in Malaysian cities. Some feral species that have successfully adapted to urban environments include the Javan Myna (*Acridotheres javanicus*) and Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*). Furthermore, some metropolitan buildings serve as nesting sites for birds such as the Oriental Magpie Robin (*C. saularis*), which has been observed nesting in cracks and holes in buildings. This demonstrates a different way in which urban areas can provide critical habitat for bird species.

Overall, the abundance of Malaysia's rainfall supports lush forests and flora, which in turn provide essential food sources, nesting locations, and habitats for a wide range of bird species. To maintain the survival of Malaysia's bird populations, it is critical to safeguard and conserve these ecosystems. Urbanisation and human development have posed enormous obstacles to bird conservation, but they have also provided possibilities for some bird species to adapt and prosper in new urban surroundings. To ensure the future survival of these bird species, it is critical to strike a balance between urban growth and conservation efforts.

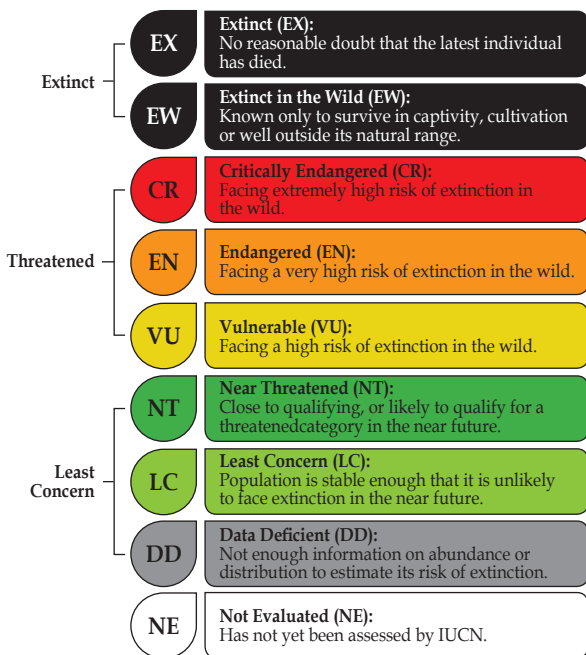
# Anatomy







The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is a comprehensive record of the conservation status of various biological species globally. It employs specific sets of relevant and practical criteria to assess the extinction risks for thousands of species. The list is widely recognised as the most authoritative guide to biodiversity status because it focuses on evidence-based data through population assessments. Its main objective is to raise awareness of the magnitude of extinction threats facing different species, emphasising the need for conservation efforts among policymakers and the public. The IUCN Red List is constantly updated due to rapid anthropogenic destructions and technological advancements that lead to changes in taxonomical classification. The latest assessment of the IUCN Red List varies by species, and this field guide follows the latest assessment. If the scientific name used in the Clements Checklist differs from the species' current population status, this guide will use the closest species, sister species, or parent species' scientific names to obtain the species' current population status.



# COMMON BIRDS



## Phasianidae



LC



### Red Junglefowl

*Gallus gallus*

Ayam Hutan

**Description:** **Male:** Striking, with long pointed golden-brown neck feathers, red bare facial skin face and comb below throat distinctive. Black underparts and a sickle-shaped and iridescent greenish tinge tail with white patch at base. Conspicuous white 'ear-patch'. **Female:** Brown or darker, with a lighter face and a darker tail. **Size:** 45-75 cm. **Ecology:** Frequent in forest edges, rubber plantations, scrub, open grassland and oil palm plantations. Junglefowl primarily forage on the ground for seeds, fruits and nuts. Occasionally they will forage for fruit and seeds in trees. They will eat insects and small reptiles.

## Ardeidae



LC



### Black-crowned Night Heron

*Nycticorax nycticorax*

Pucung Kuak

**Description:** Largely nocturnal. **Adult:** Stocky and short-necked. Crown, mantle and scapulars are grey and black with greenish tinge. Bill black, legs pinkish, wings and tail pale grey. Underwing including underparts are white and iris red. **Size:** 56-65 cm.

**Ecology:** Frequent in mangroves, ricefields, inland freshwater swamps, reservoirs, prawn ponds and marshes. Locally common to uncommon residents along the mangrove fringed west coast. Diets are mostly in fresh-water habitats and also on mudflats at low tide.

## Ardeidae

LC



Cattle Egret  
*Bubulcus ibis*  
Bangau Kendi



**Description: Adult:** Smallish, short yellow bill, comparatively shorter neck, rounder head and shortish yellowish dark legs. Throat more puffed out, giving a 'jowled' appearance. **Breeding:** Rufous-buff on head, back and breast during breeding season. **Non-breeding:** All white plumage. **Size:** 48-53 cm.

**Ecology:** Frequent in ricefields, pasture land, reedbeds and sewage oxidation ponds. The distribution spans from temperate and tropical latitudes worldwide. Diets are insects disturbed by the animals' trampling hooves.

LC



Great Egret  
*Ardea alba*  
Bangau Besar



**Description: Adult:** Large size and long snake like kinked neck diagnostic. Gape extends beyond eye. **Breeding:** Bill black, facial skin blue, tarsi reddish and long fine plumes on lower back. **Non-breeding:** Bill and facial skin yellow and legs black. **Size:** 85-102 cm. **Ecology:** Frequent mangroves, mudflats, flooded ricefields and inland freshwater swamps. The distribution spans from temperate and tropical latitudes worldwide. Locally common residents along the mangrove fringed west coast. Diet are in shallows, strides slowly with neck sometimes fully outstretched, surveying the water below. Makes quick strikes on prey below.

## Ardeidae



**Intermediate Egret**  
*Mesophoyx intermedia*  
Bangau Kerbau

**Description: Adult:** Shorter and blunter bill than Great Egret in winter with gape extending to eye, shorter legs, looks somewhat rounder-crowned and heavier-jawed and proportionately shorter neck without the kink. Legs and feet black. **Breeding:** Bill black on tip and ridge of upper mandible with varying amounts of yellow at base. Plumes on the breast and lower back. **Non-breeding:** Bill yellow with dark tip. **Size:** 65-72 cm. **Ecology:** Frequent in mudflats, inland freshwater swamps, flooded ricefields, disused mining pools, sewage oxidation ponds and coastal power station ashponds. Locally common passage migrant and winter visitor. It eats fish, frogs, crustaceans and insects.



**Little Egret**  
*Egretta garzetta*  
Bangau Kecil

**Description: Male:** From other egrets by small size and thin black bill. Legs black with yellow feet. **Breeding:** Two long nuchal plumes, back and breast plumes, with toes becoming orange and bare facial skin from bill-base to eye turning bright violet magenta. Reddish facial skin and yellowish to redder feet. **Size:** 55-65 cm.

**Ecology:** Frequent in various open freshwater, coastal wetlands, mangroves, mudflats, flooded ricefields, disused mining pools, sewage oxidation ponds and oil palm factory sludge ponds. Uncommon resident to common and widespread passage migrant and winter visitor. Diet are insects from the surface of sewage oxidation ponds.

## Ardeidae



**Purple Heron**  
*Ardea purpurea*  
Pucung Serandau



**Description: Adult:** Throat whitish, sides of rufous-chestnut neck, throat and breast-streaked black chestnut-maroon, black crown and nuchal nape plumes black. Wings grey. Bill and legs are yellowish. **Juvenile:** Brownish upperparts and upperwing-coverts. Side of head and hindneck duller. **Size:** 78-90 cm.

**Ecology:** Frequent in mangroves, freshwater swamps, settled mining pools and sewage oxidation ponds. Diet is mostly in freshwater, slowly and silently stalking prey in shallow water with neck cocked before rapidly spearing its victim.



**Striated Heron**  
*Butorides striatus*  
Pucung Keladi



**Description: Adult:** Small and stocky greyish-blue heron. Whitish, buffish-white streaks above. Crown, nuchal plumes and narrow malar stripe black. Bill blackish with yellower base to lower mandible. Wing coverts dark brown with greenish gloss marked with yellowish white streaks. Throat and ear coverts whitish. Lores and legs yellow. **Size:** 40-48 cm.

**Ecology:** Frequent in mangroves, mudflats, riverbanks, large drains and sewage oxidation ponds. Locally common resident and winter visitor from low elevations up to 240 m. Diet are small aquatic animals and discarded fish thrown into the water in fishing villages.

## Ardeidae

LC



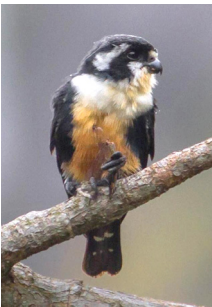
**Yellow Bittern**  
*Ixobrychus sinensis*  
Pucung Merah



**Description: Male:** Crown, tail and flight feathers coverts black. Darker brown mantle. Pale yellowish buff coverts underparts and wings. **Female:** Like male but crown reddish brown with underparts lightly streaked brown, warm brown lines down foreneck and no vinous wash. **Size:** 36-38 cm.

**Ecology:** Frequent in reedbeds, flooded rice fields, settled mining pools and inland freshwater swamps. Locally common resident, passage migrant, and winter visitor at low elevations. Diets are commonly in open amongst floating aquatic vegetation.

## Falconidae



LC



**Black-thighed Falconet**  
*Microhierax fringillarius*  
Falko Rajawali

**Description: Adult:** Tiny size with small hooked dark greyish bill, blackish upperparts, broad blackish patch on ear coverts separated from mantle by narrow white stripe which is joined to narrow down-curving supercilium diagnostic. Underparts white with rufous undertail coverts and inner thighs as well as buff suffusion on lower breast and flanks. Black lower flanks to thighs. **Size:** 15-17 cm.

**Ecology:** Frequent in forests, the forest edge, partly wooded cultivation, plantations, parkland, sparsely wooded open country, wooded gardens. Frequently darts out rapidly from a perch to capture flying insects and small birds.



## Accipitridae



**Black Baza**  
*Aviceda leuphotes*  
Lang Baza Berjambul



**Description: Adult:** Small black and white raptor with long erectile crest diagnostic mostly black above. When perched shows maroon patch on secondaries; perceivable at close range. Wings broad and rounded. In underwing flight pattern, shows black wing coverts, wingtips and undertail coverts which contrast with grey flight feathers and tail together with white breast band and whitish underparts, marked with narrow rufous bars. **Size:** 31-35 cm.

**Ecology:** Frequent forests, the forest edge, plantations, broadleaved forests and heavily wooded areas. Locally common passage migrant and winter visitor at low elevations. Common in large numbers during migration. It feeds primarily on large insects such as grasshoppers, beetles, mantids and moths.



**Black-winged Kite**  
*Elanus caeruleus*  
Lang Bahu Hitam

**Description: Adult:** Medium sized pale and long-winged raptor. Pale grey crown with black lesser/median coverts, mantle and wings with black shoulder patch together with white underparts and blackish wingtips with grey central feathers. Iris red and legs yellow. Wings raised when gliding. **Size:** 31-35 cm.

**Ecology:** Frequent in open country, ricefields, the mangrove edge and inland freshwater swamps. Locally common resident at low elevations. Diets are largely on rodents by hovers while hunting. Utilizes electricity posts and cables as vantage points to spot for prey.

## Accipitridae



LC



### Brahminy Kite

*Haliastur indus*

Lang Merah

**Description: Adult:** White head, neck and breast, streaked blackish brown contrasting with bright cinnamon-rufous upperparts diagnostic. Wings held forward and angled at carpals in flight. In

underwing flight pattern, black wingtips, and chestnut wing coverts contrast with rufous flight feathers. **Size:** 44-52 cm.

**Ecology:** Frequent in mostly lowlands, mangroves, beach scrub, ricefields, freshwater swamps and reservoirs in coastal districts. Locally common and widespread resident at low elevations in coastal districts and offshore islands. Very common at harbours and fishing villages. Diets are live prey during flying with rather slow and floppy wing beats.

LC



### Crested Serpent-eagle

*Spilornis cheela*

Lang Berjambul



**Description: Adult:** Stocky, short-tailed, and short-necked dark eagle with marked blackish nuchal crest, marked with white spots. Paler warm tinged below with small white spots on lower breast and belly. Tail marked with alternate black and white bands with broad white central tail band and very narrow white tip. **Size:** 56-74 cm.

**Ecology:** Frequent in mangroves, scrub, forests and the forest edge. Locally common and widespread resident from low elevations up to 1900 m. Diets are principally on snakes and other vertebrates but will also take poultry in rural settlements.

## Accipitridae



### Oriental Honey-buzzard

*Pernis ptilorhynchus*

Lang Lebah



**Description:** Longish tail and neck with small pigeon-like head distinctive in all subspecies and plumage types. Long and broad wings, when soaring or slightly down-curved with upturned tips when gliding. Yellow

legs and feet. **Male:** Grey head with dark malar stripe and broad pale throat with dark mesial stripe. Underparts vary from dark brown to white (dark and pale morphs) but marked with dark or rufous bars on breast, belly, greater wing coverts with dark trailing edge of wings and wingtips. Dark brown or orange iris. Bill and cere dark grey. **Female:** Brown head with iris pale yellow and tail shows narrower alternate dark and pale bands. **Size:** 55-65 cm.

**Ecology:** Frequent in forests, heavily wooded areas and open country. Temperate populations are migratory, wintering south to tropical latitudes. Locally common in migratory season. Diets are on the larvae of honey bees, wasps, and hornets which it obtains by breaking up their nests with its bill.



### White-bellied Sea-eagle

*Haliaeetus leucogaster*

Lang Siput



**Description: Adult:** Large pale eagle with long, broad wings (narrower at tips) and short, diamond-shaped white tail with blackish base. White head, neck and underparts contrasting with grey upperparts diagnostic. Also shows a narrow black band at the base of white tail. **Size:** 70-85 cm.

**Ecology:** Frequent in sea coasts, large rivers, inland freshwater swamps, settled mining pools, reservoirs, larger inland water bodies and open country. Locally common resident at low elevations in coastal districts, including most offshore islands. Diets are largely on fish, plucked from just below the water surface. Sometimes scavenges on refuse near fishing villages.

## Rallidae

LC



**Common Moorhen**  
*Gallinula chloropus*  
Tiong Air



**Description: Adult:** Blackish plumage with white along flank line and white lateral sides of undertail coverts together with bright yellow tipped red bill and red frontal shield. Yellow green leg. **Size:** 30-35 cm.

**Ecology:** Frequent in disused mining pools, flooded ricefields, freshwater lakes, overgrown drains and ditches. Usually in small loose groups, dabbling largely on water surface vegetation. Sometimes feeds on land near water edge. Diets consists of earthworms, crustaceans, molluscs, adult and larval insects.

LC



**Grey-headed Swamphean**  
*Porphyrio poliocephalus*  
Pangling



**Description: Adult:** Large size, dark purplish-blue plumage with bright big red bill and frontal shield. Head pale grey and silvery washed face. Dark turquoise throat, legs red and undertail coverts white. **Juvenile:** Paler with duller frontal shield. **Size:** 38-50 cm.

**Ecology:** Frequent in disused mining pools, flooded ricefields, freshwater marshes and overgrown irrigation ditches. Locally common resident at low elevations. Often feeds in the open. Walks on floating vegetation, picking up food material.

## Rallidae



**White-breasted Waterhen**  
*Amaurornis phoenicurus*  
Ruak-ruak



**Description: Adult:** White face to belly and underparts contrasting with dark slaty grey upperparts together with yellow bill with red at base. Undertail coverts cinnamon and green legs. **Size:** 28-33 cm.

**Ecology:** Frequent in inland freshwater swamps, flooded ricefields, swampy vegetation, reedbeds fringing settled mining pools, banks of forested streams, gardens, short and wet grassy areas. Skulks in thick vegetation but often feeds on short grassy lawns.

## Recurvirostidae



**Black-winged Stilt**  
*Himantopus himantopus*  
Stilt Kepak Hitam

**Description:** Head, neck and entire underparts typically all white. **Male:** Mantle, scapulars and tertials black. **Female:** Black parts replaced with dark brown with whitehead and neck suffused with pale grey. Legs pink in both sexes. **Size:** 35-40 cm.

**Ecology:** Frequent in flooded ricefields, saltpans, mudflats, coastal pools and fringes of freshwater ponds. Locally common resident, passage migrant, and winter visitor at low elevations. Diets are feeding by gleaning small insects off the surface of mud, water and vegetation in small groups.

## Charadriidae



**Greater Sand-plover**  
*Charadrius leschenaultii*  
Rapang Besar

**Description:** **Breeding:** White face patch in black mask and orange breast band doesn't extend as much. **Non-breeding:** Similar to Lesser Sand-plover in both breeding and non-breeding plumages but is larger size and appearance with squarer head, longer and thicker bill with more tapered tip. **Size:** 22-25 cm.

**Ecology:** Frequent in mudflats, sandy shores, brackish ponds, salt pans and coastal power station ashponds. Locally common passage migrant and winter visitor at low elevations. Usually in small loose groups. Associates with other feeding shorebirds, especially Lesser Sand-plover but generally less common.



**Lesser Sand-plover**  
*Charadrius mongolus*  
Rapang Mongolia



**Description:** **Breeding:** White throat sharply demarcated from orange rufous breast which extends to nape and flanks with prominent black eyeline and white supercilium. Underparts white. **Non-breeding:** Upperparts brownish-grey with whitish forehead and supercilium and underparts whitish with brownish breast band. Has distinct dark brown and white facial pattern. Greyish-brown crown mantle and wings. Legs dark grey to greenish-grey in all seasons. **Size:** 19-21 cm.

**Ecology:** Frequent in mudflats, sandy shores, the fringes of settled mining pools, brackish ponds, inland wetlands and coastal power-station ash-ponds. Locally common and widespread passage migrant and winter visitor at low elevations. Usually congregates in flocks of several hundred at low tide feeding grounds or at high tide roosts.

## Charadriidae



**Little-ringed Plover**  
*Charadrius dubius*  
Rapang Biji Nangka



**Description:** **Breeding:** Long leg with conspicuous thin yellow orbital skin, long white patch above eye, narrow breast band, pinkish legs and darkbrown mantle and blackish flight feathers without white wingbars. **Non-breeding:** Lacks broad black eyeline. Breast band indistinct and usually broken in the middle or reduced to dark smudges on sides of breast. **Size:** 14-17 cm.

**Ecology:** Frequent in open grassland, marshes, sandy shores, fringes of freshwater ponds, brackish ponds, coastal powerstation ashponds. Fairly common and widespread winter visitor at low elevations. Flies in small compact flocks from one feeding ground to another, often calling in flight.



**Red-wattled Lapwing**  
*Vanellus indicus*  
Rapang Duit

**Description:** **Adult:** Black head and upper breast, white ear coverts, bronze-brown upper parts, narrow white-collar band across upper mantle, white underparts, yellow legs, red bill with dark tip and small red wattle in front of eye diagnostic. Tail broad black subterminal band with white corners. **Size:** 31-35 cm.

**Ecology:** Frequent in pastureland, flooded rice fields, sandbars in rivers, marshes and newly planted oil palm fields. Locally common residents at low elevations. Making short runs and tilting to pick up food material.



## Rostratulidae



LC



**Greater Painted-snipe**  
*Rostratula benghalensis*  
Meragi

**Description:** Slightly drooping pale yellow bill. Yellowish buffy central crown stripe and scapular V together with broad white stripe curving along shoulder from white underparts diagnostic. **Male:** Yellowish white eyering and stripe behind eye with brownish upperparts marked with buff spots. **Female:** White eyering and stripe behind eye. Sides of neck rich chestnut. Upperparts dark brown with faint buff streaks. **Size:** 23-28 cm.

**Ecology:** Frequent in open freshwater marshes, flooded ricefields. Locally common resident at low elevations. Emerging at clearings only to feed in thick cover. Prey taken includes annelid worms, snails, aquatic and marsh insects, and crustaceans. The seeds of grasses such as millet and rice are also consumed.

## Scolopacidae

LC



**Common Redshank**  
*Tringa totanus*  
Kedidi Kaki Merah



**Description:** Medium size shorebirds, upperparts have dark brown with irrigated white. Underparts white base with irregular grey-brown and dark brown spots. Light ring around the eyes. Straight medium-length bill with red from the base to the middle and black from the middle to the tip. Long red leg. **Breeding:** Red colour on the leg and bill becomes more noticeable. **Non-breeding:** The plumage becomes paler, with greyish-brown upperparts and whitish underparts, leg lightly coloured red. **Size:** 27-29 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in mudflats, estuaries, mangroves, sandy beaches, brackish ponds, and coastal areas. It feeds on a variety of invertebrates, including insects, crustaceans, and molluscs.



## Scolopacidae



**Common Sandpiper**  
*Actitis hypoleucos*  
Kedidi Pasir



**Description:** Small sandpiper, olive-brown upperparts to the neck with pale white patches, white underparts from the breast, bellied, and to the underparts of the tail. Dark narrow bill, a noticeable black narrow strip across the eye with two light brown strips in between. Leg yellow. **Breeding:** Thin olive-brown streak on the side of the neck and breast becomes more visible, forming a broken breast band. **Non-breeding:** Paler colour plumage, no visible thin olive-brown streak on the side of the neck and breast. **Size:** 19-21 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in coastal areas, mudflats, estuaries, sandy shores, freshwater ponds, wet grasslands, and brackish ponds. It feeds on small food items such as insects, crustaceans, and other invertebrates and consumes isopods, polychaete worms, amphipods, and other prey during migration.



**Terek Sandpiper**  
*Xenus cinereus*  
Kedidi Sereng



**Description:** Small slender body shorebird. Brownish-grey upperparts with darker on the wing to the tail. Streak brownish-grey from the crown to the neck. White underparts from the breast to the tail. Neck has pale brownish. Thin light brown stripes across the eye. Long, dark, upcurved bill with a yellow base. Short yellow leg. **Breeding:** Plumage colour more prominent, head and neck show dark streaks. **Non-breeding:** Plumage colour less intensified, lighter colour. **Size:** 22-25 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in mudflats, estuaries, coastal areas, brackish ponds, and sandy shores. Diets are consisting of variety of food items, including crustaceans such as crabs, insects such as flies and beetles, molluscs, arachnids such as spiders, and seeds.

## Scolopacidae



### Whimbrel

*Numenius phaeopus*  
Kedidi Pisau Raut



**Description: Adult:** Relatively large build shorebirds, brown-white stripe all over the body, darker on the upperparts, paler from breast to the underparts. Long bill with a curved tip. Distinct head pattern with alternating brown and white stripes. A dark strip across the eye. Dark leg. **Size:** 40-46 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found across coastal areas, on exposed reefs, rocky and sandy beaches, estuaries, and exclusively on mudflats. It feeds on molluscs, shrimps, fish, crabs, and other marine invertebrates. On their breeding grounds, they feed on ground insects, snails, and slugs, and switch to crustaceans, shrimps, and molluscs when migrating.



### Wood Sandpiper

*Tringa glareola*  
Kedidi Kayu



**Description: Adult:** Yellow legs, distinct white supercilium and densely white spotted brownish grey upperparts. **Breeding:** White breast buff with darkish streaks and barrings on flanks. **Non-breeding:** More grey upperparts, breast darker with faint brown streaks, lacking the barrings on flanks. **Size:** 19-23 cm.

**Ecology:** Frequent in fringes of freshwater ponds, flooded ricefields and grasslands, rarely mudflats. Locally common passage migrant and winter visitor at low elevations in coastal districts. Casually in small loose groups, feeding exclusively on its own or in association with other shorebirds.

## Glareolidae



**Oriental Pratincole**  
*Glareola maldivarum*  
Lelayang Padang



**Description: Adult:** Large shorebirds with swallow-like body build, dark brown to light brown plumage all over the body. Darker upperparts and lighter underparts. Black necklace-like plumage from both eyes across the neck. Light ring around the eye. Short beak black tip and red base. Forktail with a white and black band. Short dark leg. **Breeding:** Olive-brown upperparts, white rump, and covert uppertail. **Non-breeding:** Pale streak on crown and breastband. **Juvenile:** Brownish with whitish upperparts, pale underparts. **Size:** 23-25 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in open grassy areas, open fields, and harvested ricefields. It feed mostly on flying insects such as grasshoppers, crickets, beetles, moths, dragon flies, bees, and wasps.

## Laridae



**Common Tern**  
*Sterna hirundo*  
Camar Siput

**Description: Adult:** Medium build seabird, slender body with long greyish wings, upperparts and underparts cover with grey to light grey plumage, lighter complexion underparts. Black nape extended to the eye, starting from the base of the beak through the head to the base of the neck. Bright red beak with black tip. Reddish orange leg. **Breeding:** Black-naped, greyish back and wing, underparts white with pale grey. **Non-breeding:** Black-naped reduce, the forehead becomes whiter. **Juvenile:** Scaly upperparts, brownish-grey plumage with white edge, no black nape, pale forehead, white underparts. **Size:** 32-39 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found at the sea coast, mudflats, and coastal areas. It mainly feeds on small fish, but also consumes shrimps, other crustaceans, small squid, marine worms, and leeches.

## Laridae



**Little Tern**  
*Sterna albifrons*  
Camar Kecil

**Description: Adult:** Small seabird, slender body with short fork tail. Black-napped, black eye strip with a white forehead. Very light grey upperparts with white underparts. **Breeding:** Distinctive head pattern, black-naped white triangle white forehead. Yellow beak with black tip, tiny yellow-orange leg. **Non-breeding:** Black-naped reduce, the white forehead becomes paler. **Juvenile:** Scaly upperparts, brownish-grey plumage with white edge, no black nape, pale forehead, white underparts. **Size:** 22-25 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found at the sea coast, mudflats, estuaries, and large rivers. Primarily feeds on small fish but may also consume crustaceans and insects opportunistically.



**Whiskered Tern**  
*Chlidonias hybrida*  
Camar Batu Berumbai



**Description: Adult:** Medium small tern with swallow-like appearance. Short fork tail with rounded wings, upperparts and underparts have dark grey plumage, from the base of the neck to the tail and from the breast to the tail. Deep red beak and leg. **Breeding:** Black-naped, red beak and leg, dark grey body plumage with distinctive white cheek. **Non-breeding:** White crown with dark streak, uniform grey upperside and dark legs. **Size:** 23-29 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found sea coast, mudflats, wetlands, flooded ricefields, and freshwater ponds. It feeds mainly on fish and sometimes consumes crustaceans, such as shrimps and other small aquatic invertebrates.

## Columbidae



### Pink-necked Green Pigeon

*Treron vernans*

Punai Gading

**Description:** **Male:** Medium size pigeon. Plumage all over body predominantly green. Pinkish neck with orange breast. Light grey-blue head and light-coloured beak. Green wing with yellow and black tip. Undertail dark chestnut. Deep red-coloured eyes. Leg red. **Female:** Duller colour plumage than male. Lacks pink neck and orange on breast. **Juvenile:** Similar to adult females with greyer green above and breast. **Size:** 23-30 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in mangroves, forest edge, plantations, wooded gardens, and low elevations. It feeds on a variety of fruits, including figs, berries, other soft fruits, may also consume leaves and flowers.



### Rock Pigeon

*Columba livia*

Pergam Batu



**Description:** **Adult:** Medium size build, plump body with rounded tail and pointed wing, variety of colour plumage, ranging from bluish-grey, pure white, brown, and mixed colour. Round eye with ring skin, a small beak with fleshy covering (cere) on the upper beak. **Size:** 31-34 cm.

**Ecology:** Worldwide populations, very adaptable birds can be found in various habitats, including urban, and suburban areas, farmlands, and limestone cliffs, due to domestication and introduction. Varied diet that includes a wide variety of seeds, such as those from plants and fruits but also consume human-provided food like breadcrumbs, popcorn, peanuts, and cake.

## Columbidae

LC



**Spotted Dove**  
*Streptopelia chinensis*  
Merbok Balam



**Description: Adult:** Medium size bird, stocky body with long square-tipped tail, upperparts are pale greyish brown with buff streaks. The underparts has lighter greyish brown. Back of the neck have black base with small white spotted plumage. Light grey face with a short black beak. A thin dark line from the beak to the eye. Light pinkish breast. Pale red leg. **Juvenile:** Scaly upperparts with brownish grey with white edge, have pale colour plumage compared to adult. **Size:** 27-30 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in open areas, scrub, cleared banks of large rivers, plantations, and gardens. It feeds on grains, seeds, fallen seeds and may also consume buds, cereals, herbs, berries, fruits, and scraps.



LC



**Zebra Dove**  
*Geopelia striata*  
Merbok Aman

**Description: Adult:** Small and slender size birds with long tails, upperparts are brownish-grey plumage with dark striped barring on the back to the side of the body. Light brown and pinkish underparts from the neck to the tail. Blueish ring around the eye connected to the beak. Short beak with light colour. Leg dark red. **Juvenile:** Duller and paler plumage. Brownish plumage. **Size:** 21-22 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found abundant at low elevations, open areas, plantations, and gardens. It primarily feeds on small grass and weed seeds but may also consume insects and other small invertebrates.

## Psittacidae



LC



### Blue-crowned Hanging Parrot

*Loriculus galgulus*

Bayan Serindit

**Description: Male:** Very small parrot. Predominantly green plumage all over the body. Brilliant blue crowned with red breast plumage. Orange/yellow mantle wash and short red upper tail with red rump. Black beak. Dark brown leg. **Female:** Smudge blue crown, green neck. **Juvenile:** Resemble adult female, wholly green mantle, green rump margined with red. **Size:** 12-15 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in mangroves, forests, forest edges, plantations, wooded gardens, and in low elevation areas. It feeds on flowers, buds, fruits, nuts, seeds, and consumes commercial parrot food, fresh fruits, green vegetables, and seeds in captivity.



NT



### Blue-naped Parrot

*Tanygnathus lucionensis*

Nuri-Kelapa Tengkok Biru

**Description: Adult:** Medium-size parrot. Upperparts and underparts plumage is primarily greenish-yellow. Light blue naped to the upper neck. Colourful turquoise blue wing, green base with scally yellow turquoise blue in middle. Bright red beak. **Size:** 30-33 cm.

**Ecology:** Introduced in Sabah. Can be found in various habitats including forests, woodlands, and gardens. Diets are mainly of fruits, including mangoes, berries, and seeds, as well as nuts and grains. In captivity, their diet can consist of commercial parrot food, fresh fruits, green vegetables, and seeds.



## Psittacidae



### Blue-rumped Parrot

*Psittinus cyanurus*

Bayan Puling

**Description:** **Male:** Small and stocky parrot. Short tail. Brownish-green with blue hint upper and underpart of plumage. Wing vibrant green with scally yellow edge. Blueish head with a red-orange beak. Blue rump with a grey mantle. Dark leg. **Female:** Grey-brown head, green plumage. **Size:** 18-20 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in mangroves, forests, forest edges, and oil palm plantations. It feeds mainly seeds, fruit, and blossoms. Consume commercial parrot food, fresh fruits, green vegetables, and seeds in captivity.



### Long-tailed Parakeet

*Psittacula longicauda*

Bayan Nuri



**Description:** **Male:** Medium size parakeet, with a long blue tail about two-thirds of total body length. Greenish-yellow upperparts and underparts plumage. Green wing with a blueish-green edge. Red face that covers the eyes to the back of the head. Dark at the eye area. Black neck resembles a collar. Red upper and black lower mandible, pale turquoise back. **Female:** Greenhead and face, shorter tail, and dull brown bill. **Size:** 40-42 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in mangroves, forests, forest edge, open areas, wooded areas, and oil palm plantations. Diets are mainly of fruits, including berries, figs, papaya, and other cultivated and wild fruits.



## Cuculidae

LC



### Asian Koel

*Eudynamys scolopaceus*  
Sewah Tahu



**Description:** Large cuckoo with long tail red eye, light beak, and grey leg. **Male:** Glossy bluish-black plumage all over the body, from the head to the tail. **Female:** Brown with white small irregular spots on upperparts. Underparts white base with brown uneven spots. Tail banded with brown and white. **Size:** 39-46 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in mangroves, scrub, plantations, and wooded gardens in town and urban areas. It consuming a variety of insects, caterpillars, eggs, and small vertebrates. Adults mainly feed on fruits where they also consume small vertebrates, such as lizards and frogs, as well as eggs.



LC



### Greater Coucal

*Centropus sinensis*  
But-but Carik Anak

**Description: Adult:** Large bird, long tail, and black stout decurved bill. All glossy black plumage except for the wing and back with brown plumage. Red eye and black leg. **Juvenile:** Similar to adult with black plumage and brown wings. Duller and have tiny spot and bar all over the body. **Size:** 47-52 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in the forest edge, scrub, riverine vegetation, and plantation. Common and widespread in low elevations. Diets are mainly of insects, including caterpillars, snails, and other small invertebrates such as lizards, snakes, and frogs, as well as bird eggs, nestlings.

## Cuculidae



**Lesser Coucal**  
*Centropus bengalensis*  
But-but Kecil

**Description: Adult:** Medium size bird. Colouration is very similar to greater coucal but paler without gloss. Sometimes white vertical streak may appear. Small in size compared to greater coucal. Dark eye. **Juvenile:** Browns upperpart with dark bars, whitish-streaked head and back. A light-coloured beak. **Size:** 31-38 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in wet and dry grassland, scrub, and reedbeds. Diets are mainly of insects, including caterpillars, insect larvae, grasshoppers, cicadas, crickets, locusts, spiders, and lizards.



**Plaintive Cuckoo**  
*Cacomantis merulinus*  
Sewah Mati Anak

**Description: Male:** Small cuckoo, upperparts and wings with dark greyish-brown plumage. Golden brown underparts from the base of neck to tail. Grey head to the neck, the beak has a black tip with a yellow base and deep red eye. Tail with a horizontal black and white band. Light brown leg. **Female:** Similar to male but usually occurs in hepatic morph which may resemble reddish-brown above with dark bars. **Size:** 18-24 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found at forest edges, scrub, plantations, near rural settlements, and wooded areas. It feeds on insects, including caterpillars, beetles, moths, bugs, termites, and other soft-bodied species. Known to feed primarily on hairy caterpillars.

## Cuculidae



LC



**Raffles's Malkoha**  
*Phaenicophaeus chlorophaeus*  
Cenok Kerak

**Description: Male:** Small malkoha. Chestnut brown plumage overall. Bluish skin around the eye. Black tail with thin white band and white tip. **Female:** Grey head to the base of the neck, chestnut brown tail with black and white tip. **Size:** 30-33 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in forests, forest edge, plantations, and wooded gardens. Diets are mainly of insects, including beetles, caterpillars, grasshoppers and fruits, seeds, and small vertebrates.

## Tytonidae

LC



**Barn Owl**  
*Tyto alba*  
Jampok Kubur



**Description: Adult:** Medium size owl. Golden-brown upperparts with whitish underparts, some with irregular golden smudge. Dark specks on both upperparts and underparts. Some may have irregular grey patches. Heart shape white face with a ring of brown feathers around. Short tail and long legs. **Size:** 34-36 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in open areas, inland freshwater swamps, rice fields, plantations, wooded areas, and urban areas. It feeds on mainly small mammals, such as rodents, shrews, and bats.

## Tytonidae



### Barred Eagle-owl

*Bubo sumatranus*

Hantu Bubu

**Description: Adult:** Large owl. Barred charcoal-grey and black upperparts. White underparts with finely brownish-grey barred line. Long, outward-slanting ear-tufts. Large head with dark eyes. Yellowish beak and legs. **Size:** 40-46 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in forests including peat swamps. It feeds on large insects, small mammals (especially rodents), snakes, and small birds.

## Strigidae



### Buffy Fish-owl

*Ketupa ketupu*

Hantu Kuning

**Description: Adult:** Brown plumage all over the body, darker upperparts. Dark irregularly spotted upperparts. Banded dark and light brown. Underparts is light brown with thin dark brown vertical streak.

Dark brown ear-tufts. Yellow eye, dark beak, and leg. **Juvenile:** Less spotted upperparts, tail with 5-6 whitish bars. **Size:** 38-44 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in mangroves, forested waterways, freshwater swamps, flooded rice fields, plantations, and wooded suburban gardens. It feeds on crustaceans, reptiles, frogs, toads, insects, rats, mice, large beetles, and occasionally bats and carrion.

## Strigidae



### Spotted Wood-owl

*Strix seloputo*

Hantu Carik Kafan

**Description: Adult:** Medium to large owl. Chocolate brown head, an orangish-buff disk around each eye. Upperparts are coffee-coloured with white bars and spots edge with black. Underparts are off-white with thin discontinued dark brown horizontal line. Eyes deep dark brown, with dark beak and light leg. **Size:** 45-47 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in forests, forest edges, plantations, and wooded suburban gardens. Diets are mainly on small rodents, small birds, and large insects. Occasionally catch snakes and bats.

## Caprimulgidae



### Large-tailed Nightjar

*Caprimulgus macrurus*

Tukang Kubur

**Description: Adult:** Cryptic colouration with intricate patterns of brown, black, and buff upperparts. Underparts with light brown and off-white band. Plumage covers the base of the beak. Blacktip beak. A dark broad line from the beak to the top of the neck. Thin white on the neck. Dark eye. **Juvenile:** Resemble female, with paler and buffer plumage, dusky, and less intricate marking. **Size:** 25-29 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in forest edge, mangroves, open areas, plantations, and wooded gardens. Diets are mainly on large flying insects, such as moths, crickets, grasshoppers, cicadas, and wasps.

## Caprimulgidae



LC



Savanna Nightjar  
*Caprimulgus affinis*  
Tukang Savanna

**Description: Male:** Medium size bird. Intricately patterned grey-brown plumage with less white or bright colour compares to other nightjars. Tiny white/light brown patches all over the body. Plumage covers the base of the beak; the beak is black. Dark colour eye. **Female:** Lack of white patches on wings compared to male. **Size:** 20-26 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in scrub, open areas, and grassland with open stoney patches. Diets are moths, mantises, beetles, termites, and flying ants.

## Hemiprocnidae



LC



Grey-rumped Treeswift  
*Hemiprocne longipennis*  
Layang-layang Jambul Kelabu

**Description: Male:** A small bird with a sleek and streamlined appearance with a predominantly dark grey plumage. Distinctive rufous ear coverts, pale grey colour rump and paler body. Features long wings, a forked tail, and a short bill. **Female:** Similar but with black ear-coverts. **Size:** 21-25 cm.

**Ecology:** Known to inhabit lowland forests, often near rivers and streams. These birds are often seen in open habitats, including forest clearings and edges. They are adept at aerial feeding, capturing insects mid-flight. Their diet primarily consists of flying insects, which they catch using their wide mouths and strong flight capabilities.

## Hemiprocniidae

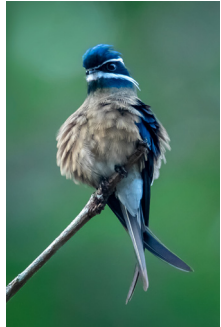
LC



### Whiskered Treeswift

*Hemiprocne comata*

Layang-layang Jambul Kecil



**Description: Male:** A small bronzy bird with dark blue head and wings. It has long wings and a forked tail. White tertials and vent and long white supercilium and moustachial stripe. It has rufous ear-coverts. Prominent facial 'whiskers' or bristles that extend from the base of the bill is the most striking feature. **Female:** Similar but with black ear-coverts. **Size:** 15-17 cm.

**Ecology:** Frequently observed in forested areas, including both primary and secondary forests. They have a preference for lowland habitats and are known for their swift and agile flight. These birds feed on flying insects, particularly those found in forest clearings and along water bodies. Also notable for their distinctive white facial whiskers, which give them their name.

## Trogonidae



LC



### Red-headed Trogon

*Harpactes erythrocephalus*

Kesumba Gunung

**Description: Male:** A large-sized bird with a striking appearance with a deep red head and breast. It has purplish orbital skin and blue bill. Tail is long and displays a black-and-white pattern. **Female:** Brown head and breast. **Juvenile:** Like female but buffish white

on belly, lower breast and flanks. **Size:** 31-35 cm.

**Ecology:** Inhabits the understorey and mid-levels of primary and secondary forests in montane and submontane regions. They feed primarily on insects, particularly beetles, as well as small vertebrates, fruits, and occasionally nectar.



## Trogonidae



### Scarlet-rumped Trogon

*Harpactes duvaucelii*

Kesumba Puteri

**Description: Adult:** A small-sized of Trogon, features a brilliant combination of colours. **Male:** Black head with scarlet-red rump with brownish back. It has blue bill and short blue supercilium. **Female:** Brownish head, pale red belly, pale brown breast and pinkish rump. **Juvenile:** Less vibrant. **Size:** 23-24 cm.

**Ecology:** Its is typically found in the dense understorey of primary and secondary forests, as well as bamboo thickets. Their diet primarily consists of insects, which they hunt by perching patiently and then sallying out to catch their prey. Additionally, they consume small fruits and berries, contributing to the dispersal of seeds within their habitat.

## Coraciidae



### Dollarbird

*Eurystomus orientalis*

Tiong Batu

**Description: Adult:** Brown head and mantle, upperparts is greenish brown. It has bluish purple throat with blue streaks. Breast is greenish brown and underparts is dark turquoise. Red bill and legs. In flight, round white patch is visible on primaries. **Juvenile:** Overall brown. **Size:** 27-32 cm.

**Ecology:** Typically found in open woodlands, forest edges, and clearings. It's known for its acrobatic flight and aerial foraging. Their diet mainly consists of insects, especially large flying insects like grasshoppers and beetles, but they also consume fruits and berries.



## Alcedinidae



LC



### Collared Kingfisher

*Todiramphus chloris*

Pekaka Sungai

**Description: Adult:** A medium-sized bird with vibrant appearance with a turquoise-blue upper body and wings. White throat and breast, bordered by a distinct black line. White underparts with a sturdy bill, black legs, and a distinct white collar on the back of its neck. **Juvenile:** Less vibrant colours compared to adults. **Size:** 22-29 cm.

**Ecology:** Commonly found in coastal habitats, including mangroves, seashores, and estuaries. Their diets primarily on small fish, crustaceans, and insects. Their distinctive call is often heard near their habitats.



LC



### Stork-billed Kingfisher

*Pelargopsis capensis*

Pekaka Paruh Besar

**Description: Adult:** A large kingfisher with a striking appearance with huge red bill, dull brownish crown and greenish mantle, wings and tail. It has warm buffish collar and underparts. **Juvenile:** Duller colours compared to adults. **Size:** 35-38 cm.

**Ecology:** Inhabits a variety of wetland habitats, including mangroves, estuaries, and freshwater swamps. Primarily feed on fish, amphibians, and crustaceans, and they often perch near water bodies waiting for their prey. They have a distinctive loud call that is a characteristic sound of many tropical wetlands.

## Alcedinidae



### White-throated Kingfisher

*Halcyon smyrnensis*

Pekaka Belukar



**Description: Adult:** A medium-sized bird with a distinctive appearance, bright blue upper body, and wings. White throat and breast, warm chestnut belly and underparts. A sturdy bill, black legs, and a white patch on the side of its neck. **Juvenile:** Less vibrant colours and markings. **Size:** 25-29 cm.

**Also known as:** White-breasted Kingfisher.

**Ecology:** Versatile birds that inhabit a wide range of habitats, including open woodlands, cultivated areas, and urban environments. They are skilled hunters, diving from perches to catch a variety of prey such as insects, small vertebrates, and even small reptiles. They're also known for their loud calls.

## Meropidae



### Blue-tailed Bee-eater

*Merops philippinus*

Berek-berek Carik Dada



**Description: Adult:** A small to medium-sized bird, a predominantly green upper body. Boasts a vibrant and eye-catching appearance with green plumage on its upperparts and wings. Underparts are lighter in colour, with a mix of blue, turquoise, and green on the throat and breast. A distinct blue tail with elongated central tail feathers. **Juvenile:** Might have less vibrant colours compared to adults. **Size:** 23-26 cm.

**Ecology:** Commonly found in open habitats such as grasslands, agricultural areas, and wetlands. They are known for their remarkable aerial acrobatics as they catch flying insects, including bees, wasps, and dragonflies. They are often seen perched on wires or branches, where they watch for passing insects to feed on.

## Meropidae

LC



### Blue-throated Bee-eater

*Merops viridis*

Berek-berek Tadah Hujan



**Description: Adult:** A medium-sized bird with a striking appearance with predominantly green plumage on its upperparts and wings. throat and breast feature a beautiful blue. **Juvenile:** Less vibrant colours compared to adults. **Size:** 25-29 cm.

**Ecology:** Inhabit open habitats like grasslands, clearings, and cultivated areas. They are highly specialized in catching flying insects, particularly bees and wasps, which they skillfully capture during their aerial pursuits. Nectar and fruits also make up a part of their diet.



LC



### Red-bearded Bee-eater

*Nyctyornis amictus*

Berek-berek Janggut Merah

**Description: Male:** A large-sized bird with vibrant green upper body and wings, a striking purplish-pink crown, red patch extends from chin to breast. **Female:** Crown patch reduced and the red patch not purplish. **Juvenile:** Lacks of purplish and red facial patterns of adults. **Size:** 28-33 cm.

**Ecology:** They inhabit various forest types, including primary and secondary forests. Their diet mainly consists of flying insects, including bees and wasps, which they catch in flight. They're also known to eat larger insects and occasionally fruits.

## Bucerotidae



LC



### Oriental Pied Hornbill

*Anthracoceros albirostris*

Enggang Kelingking

**Description: Adult:** A medium-sized bird that features a striking appearance with a black body, white underparts, and a large, down-curved bill that is ivory-white in colour. White tail with a black band, and patch of blue

skin surrounding eyes. **Juvenile:** Less well-defined colours compared to adults. **Size:** 55-60 cm.

**Ecology:** Commonly found in forested and urban areas across their range. They have a varied diet that includes fruits, small vertebrates, and insects. They often fly between trees in small groups and are known for their distinctive calls.

VU



### Rhinoceros Hornbill

*Buceros rhinoceros*

Enggang Badak



**Description: Male:** A large bird with black plumage with red upturned casque. It has red and yellow casque, white tail with black band. Iris is red. **Female:** Smaller than male with small casque and white iris. **Juvenile:** Like adult but blue iris and small bill without casque. **Size:** 80-90 cm.

**Ecology:** Inhabit rainforests and are often associated with mature forests. They feed on a variety of fruits, insects, and small animals. These hornbills play an important ecological role in seed dispersal.

## Megalaimidae

LC



**Coppersmith Barbet**  
*Psilopogon haemacephalus*  
Takor Tembaga



**Description:** A small barbet has a yellow face and a bright red patch on its forehead. **Adult:** Small size, red band on the chest, yellow on the sides of the head and throat, black stripes around the eyes and on the sides of its face, and greenish undersides with dark green streaks. **Juvenile:** Less colourful, without the red patch on their head or chest. **Size:** 15-17 cm.

**Ecology:** A tree hole nest on tree branch in forest edges, secondary forests and woodland, scrub, mangroves, cultivation, parks and gardens up to 900 m. Consumes fruits, drupes, and berries, insects and flower parts.



LC



**Fire-tufted Barbet**  
*Psilopogon pyrolophus*  
Takor Api

**Description: Adult:** A medium-sized barbets with a predominantly green plumage. It has pale yellowish-green bill with vertical black central band, black and yellow breast-band and short green supercilium. Have red tipped crown feathers. **Juvenile:** Duller. **Size:** 28-30 cm.

**Ecology:** Inhabit montane and submontane forests. They feed on a variety of fruits, insects, and small vertebrates. Their vibrant colours and distinctive calls make them a highlight of many forested areas.

## Megalaimidae

LC



**Lineated Barbet**  
*Psilopogon lineatus*  
Takor Kukup



**Description: Adult:** A medium sized bird with a predominantly green body with dark brown head and breast. It has whitish streaks, yellow orbital skin and pale-yellow bill. **Juvenile:** As adult but duller. **Size:** 25-30 cm.

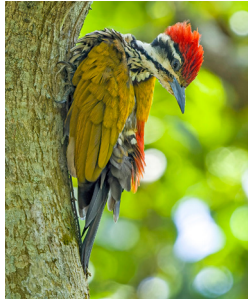
**Ecology:** Often found in forest edges, coastal scrub, plantations, gardens and parks. They feed on fruits and insects.

## Picidae

LC



**Common Flameback**  
*Dinopium javanense*  
Belatok Pinang Muda



**Description:** Medium-sized, golden woodpecker with three toes. **Male:** Red crown and crest, single black moustachial stripe, all-black hindneck and lack of black lores. **Female:** Black crown and crest with white streaks. **Juvenile:** Darker breast with white spots. **Size:** 28-30 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in a variety of habitats including secondary forests, woodlands, forest edges, plantations, mangroves, as well as parks and gardens up to 1,000 m. Feeds on invertebrates such as small scorpions, cockroaches, insects and larvae.

## Picidae



**Sunda Pygmy Woodpecker**  
*Yungipicus moluccensis*  
Belatok Belacan Kecil



**Description:** A small woodpecker with no crest and has a brownish crown. **Male:** Brown upperparts, a less vibrant brownish crown, a wide dark greyish-brown band on the ear-coverts, a darker moustachial stripe, and a less defined streaking pattern on buffy underparts. A red speck on hindcrown. **Female:** Lack the red speck on the hindcrown. **Juvenile:** Duller with less distinct streaks on their underparts. **Size:** 13-15 cm.

**Ecology:** Habitat Mangroves, coastal scrub, cultivation, parks and gardens in lowlands. Diets on insects, particularly ants and other hymenopterans, beetles and their larvae, caterpillars; fruits, berries and flower nectar.

## Eurylaimidae



**Black-and-red Broadbill**  
*Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchos*  
Takau Rakit

**Description:** A medium-sized broadbill with striking black-and-red plumage. **Adult:** A black head, black upperparts, and a black breast-band. Maroon-red throat and underparts with broad white scapulars. Upper mandible is bluish, while the lower mandible is yellowish. **Juvenile:** Browner above, which distinguishes from vividly coloured adults. **Size:** 21-24 cm.

**Ecology:** Typically be found in logged and secondary forests, areas of second growth, and mangroves. They tend to prefer locations near water, such as small rivers. It feeds on a variety of insects such as beetles, crickets, grasshoppers, and caterpillars. It also feeds on a variety of riverine creatures, such as snails, mollusks, crustaceans, and small fish.



## Eurylaimidae



### Black-and-yellow Broadbill

*Eurylaimus ochromalus*

Takau Hitam Kuning



**Description:** Small broadbill featuring a distinctive black head and a white collar. **Male:** Small and exhibit a black head and breast-band, a yellow eye-ring, a narrow white collar, and pinkish-white underparts. **Female:** Similar to male, but breast-band is broken in the center, creating a gap in the black band across chest. **Juvenile:** Paler plumage with streaked underparts. **Size:** 14-15 cm.

**Ecology:** Inhabits primary, logged and secondary forests from lowlands to 1,200 m; occasionally in second growth and tree plantations. Diet primarily insects, including grasshoppers, crickets, katydids, mantises, various beetles, flies, alate termites, and caterpillars.

## Pittidae



### Blue-winged Pitta

*Pitta moluccensis*

Pacat Sayap Biru

**Description:** Small, green-and-buff pitta characterized by a distinctive black crown-stripe. **Adult:** A blackish head with brown sides of the crown, a thin buff supercilium, a white throat, green upperparts, bright blue upperwing-coverts, and plain buff underparts with a red center on the belly extending to the vent. **Juvenile:** Duller head and upperparts, with a scaled dark crown. **Size:** 18-20 cm.

**Ecology:** Inhabits primary, logged and secondary forests, second growth, scrub, plantations, parks and gardens up to 1,800 m. Feeds on worms and insects.



## Aegithinidae



LC



**Common Iora**  
*Aegithina tiphia*  
Kunyit Kacat

**Description:** Small bird species displays distinct variations in its appearance based on gender and season. **Male breeding:** Bright yellow head sides and underparts, mostly black wings with two white wing-bars, and black tail. **Male non-breeding:** Lack black on upperparts, less vivid yellow on head sides and underparts, and olive flanks. **Female breeding:** Resemble non-breeding males by having less black on upperparts. Paler green upperparts and olive-green uppertail, grey wings with less obvious white bars, and pale-yellow underparts. **Female non-breeding:** Paler yellow underparts. **Juvenile:** Resemble adults but duller and less prominent flanks. **Size:** 12-15 cm. **Ecology:** Inhabits open woodland, mangroves, second growth, plantations, parks and gardens up to 1,000 m. Feeds on insects, larva and their eggs.

## Campephagidae



LC



**Pied Triller**  
*Lalage nigra*  
Sewah Kapas

**Description:** A small cuckooshrike bird with distinctive black-and-white plumage. **Male:** Black upperparts and tail, a whitish supercilium, black eye-stripe, and large white markings on wings. Grey back to uppertail-coverts, and white underparts with grey wash on breast. **Female:** Greyish-brown upperparts and underparts tinged with buff, along with indistinct dark scales. Less white wings compared to males. **Juvenile:** Similar to female but paler and browner crowns and upperparts, scaled in buff colouration. **Size:** 17-18 cm. **Ecology:** Can be found in coastal scrub, mangroves, plantations, gardens and parks mostly in lowlands, but up to 1,000 m. Consumes arthropods, mainly caterpillars and 'hard insects'; some fruit, mostly small berries.

## Laniidae



LC



**Brown Shrike**  
*Lanius cristatus*  
Tirjup Tanah

**Description: Adult:** Distinguished from other shrikes by brown upperparts combined with pale rufous underparts. Note white supercilium separating black mask from grey (sometimes brown) crown. It has slender black mask and rufous-brown rump and tail. **Size:** 19-20 cm.

**Ecology:** An open country bird found around cleared land and cultivation; also, in parks and gardens. Solitary, but during peak migration is locally abundant. Perches low, dropping down into grass to catch small prey. It feed mainly on insects, such as butterflies and moths. Sometimes, it also eats small birds and lizards.



LC



**Tiger Shrike**  
*Lanius tigrinus*  
Tirjup Rimau

**Description: Male:** Small, short-tailed shrike with a heavy-headed appearance. In all plumages look for strong, sharp at the tip bill, short tail, and some black barring across back. Breeding adult has black mask and grey crown. It has an ash-grey head, an inky black mask, white underparts, and scaly chestnut wings. **Female:** Less contrasting, with a patchy brown-and-grey crown, a smaller black mask, and black barring on the flanks and wings. **Juvenile:** Have brown heads and backs, and a brown-scaled belly; due to their lack of a mask, they have a large-eyed appearance with white eye-ring. **Size:** 17-18 cm. **Ecology:** Found in lowland and secondary forest. It feeds mainly on insects, arthropods, small birds, and lizards. It typically hunts from a perch at the forest edge.

## Oriolidae



### Black-naped Oriole

*Oriolus chinensis*

Dendang Selayang

**Description: Adult:** Has bright yellow plumage with broad black eyeline and nape. Wings and tail black with lower half of outer tail feathers yellow.

Has pinkish-orange bill. Male entirely golden-yellow apart from black wings and tail and a broad black band through the eyes. **Size:** 24-28 cm.

**Ecology:** A common and conspicuous garden bird throughout much of its distribution. Frequents treetops, usually in pairs. In towns and cities, often gathers to feed in low fruiting ornamental palms. Sometimes, it raid the nests of other birds. Their diet consists of a wide variety of fruit and insects.

## Dicruridae



### Greater Racket-tailed Drongo

*Dicrurus paradiseus*

Cecawi Anting-anting

**Description: Adult:** A large black drongo, with a notched tail and long, obvious crest that curves backwards. Tail slightly forked with twirled rackets. Distinguished from the Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo by its larger size and wider 'rackets' in its elongated tail feathers. Red eyes. An excellent mimic of the calls of other birds but always has a metallic sound to each call. In

midstory and canopy, often with mixed-species flocks. They have short legs; hence they sit upright. **Size:** 44-48 cm.

**Ecology:** An adaptable forest bird found in lowland forest, deciduous woodlands as well as forest edges and nearby scrub. Also joins bird waves. They are often perched on high and exposed branches. They are aggressive and will sometimes mob larger birds especially when nesting. They feed mainly on insects but also eat fruit and visit flowering trees for nectar.

## Dicruridae



**Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo**  
*Dicrurus remifer*  
Cecawi Hamba Kera



**Description: Adult:** Medium-sized drongo with two extravagantly long tail feathers tipped with plumes. Short crest, square tail, smaller size compared to Greater Racket-tailed Drongo, distinctive Black Drongo. Lesser is crestless and oddly flat-headed, with a more square-ended tail compared to Greater Racket-tailed Drongos are mostly black or dark grey, short-legged birds, with an upright stance when perched. **Size:** 25-28 cm.

**Ecology:** Inhabits mid-to high-altitude tropical forests, where it forages primarily under closed canopies. Frequents at the canopy and middle storey. They feed on insects which they catch in flight or on the ground.

## Rhipiduridae



**Malaysian Pied Fantail**  
*Rhipidura javanica*  
Sambar Murai Gila

**Description: Adult:** Dark above and white below; note slender white eyebrows, black chest band, and white-tipped black tail. Combination of all-white belly and plain back separates this species from similar

dark fantails within its range. **Size:** 17-20 cm.

**Ecology:** Mainly a mangrove bird, but throughout its range is also numerous in nearby secondary forest, coastal woodlands, scrub and even gardens. Jumps restlessly through the lower storey of vegetation, calling and fanning its tail. It is very active, moving restlessly in pursuit of insects. It feeds insects with items brought to nestlings including caterpillars, flies, and moths.

## Rhipiduridae



**White-throated Fantail**  
*Rhipidura albicollis*  
Sambar Gila Gunung

**Description: Adult:** A distinctive fantail, all dark except for a white throat and a short white eyebrow. The tail often fanned. Overall slaty grey with throat, supercilium and tip of tail white. **Size:** 17-21 cm.

**Ecology:** Frequents mostly the lower storey either singly or in pairs, attracting attention with its harsh squeaks. A restless, vocal bird that flutters through the middle storey, never staying long in one spot. Their diet mainly consists of insects such as moths, beetles, flying termites, ants, wasps and bees as their primary source of food.

## Corvidae



**House Crow**  
*Corvus splendens*  
Gagak Rumah



**Description: Adult:** A slender, blackish medium-sized crow with a long bill. Paler, more contrasting brownish-grey collar, Distinguished from other crows by its grey back and chest. **Size:** 40-43 cm.

**Ecology:** Introduced. Habitat fields with scattered trees, cultivated areas, seacoasts, and villages, even in busy cities. Feeding largely on food scraps obtained from rubbish tips, eating stalls and wet markets. They are omnivorous. They eat rubbish, leftovers, debris, and sewage. Others diet is lizards, fish, frogs, crabs, insects, nectar, fruits, the seeds of cereal, eggs, chicks, and small mammals.

## Corvidae

LC



**Large-billed Crow**  
*Corvus macrorhynchos*  
Gagak Paruh Besar



**Description: Adult:** Large size, massive bill with arched culmen and entirely black with a variable amount of glossiness with steep forehead. **Size:** 47-50 cm.

**Ecology:** Inhabits logged, secondary forests, forest edges, scrub, mangroves, and cultivation. It displays remarkable adaptability in its feeding habits, readily foraging on both the ground and in trees. It consumes a diverse array of food items and exhibits a willingness to explore anything that seems edible, whether living or deceased.

## Hirundinidae

LC



**Barn Swallow**  
*Hirundo rustica*  
Sualo Api



**Description: Adult:** Distinguished from the Pacific Swallow by black band across chest, dark rump, contrasting with white belly and longer, very forked tail and greatly elongated outer tail feathers. Has rich rufous-chestnut throat and forehead. **Size:** 17-19 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in open areas near water, cultivation, scrub, and human habitation. It often roosts in urban areas in huge numbers. It is a migratory bird. It consumes a variety of flying insects such as beetles, wasps, wild bees, winged ants, and true bugs.

## Hirundinidae



**Pacific Swallow**  
*Hirundo tahitica*  
Sualo Batu



**Description: Adult:** Rufous-chestnut of forehead more extensive, no blue-black band. Centres to undertail-coverts dark brown. The tail less forked and no streamers. It looks like Barn Swallow. **Size:** 13-14 cm.

**Also known as:** House Swallow.

**Ecology:** Usually can be found open and urban areas, clearings, and cultivation, over forests up to 2000 m. It is a fast flyer and feeds on insects, especially flies, while airborne.

## Cisticolidae



**Common Tailorbird**  
*Orthotomus sutorius*  
Perenjak Pisang

**Description: Adult:** A common warbler like bird with a green back, a reddish crown, and a long bill has rufous coloured forecrown, narrow whitish supercilium and olive-green upperparts, lack of a rufous hind-crown, and yellow vent compared to dark-necked tailorbird. **Size:** 10-14 cm.

**Ecology:** Inhabit parks, gardens, and wooded areas, frequents in the understorey solitarily or in pairs. They feed mainly on insects and have been known to eat beetles and bugs.



## Cisticolidae



LC



### Dark-necked Tailorbird

*Orthotomus atrogularis*

Perenjak Belukar

**Description:** **Male:** Rufous crown, greyish underparts, black streaks on upper breast, olive upperparts. Told apart from Common Tailorbird by presence of yellow vent. Differentiate from other tailorbird by the presence of dark neck patch, has long billed with olive upperparts, pale underparts, and a rufous crown. **Female:** Lacks blackish throat with rufous on head reduced on forecrown. Common Tailorbird is similar but has a less extensive rufous crown and lacks yellow vent and black neck patch. **Size:** 11-12 cm.

**Ecology:** Common in forest edges from lowland to nearly 1,400 m; also, peat swamps, scrubs, and cultivation. Food almost entirely insects and other tiny invertebrates. Typically, in pairs, foraging within dense cover.

LC



### Rufescent Prinia

*Prinia rufescens*

Perenjak Sampah



**Description:** **Adult:** Grey head, warm brown upperparts, and white underparts, has white eyebrow and graduated tail with pale tips to the outer tail feathers, with brown tones and lack of strongly 'vested' appearance. **Size:** 11-12 cm.

**Ecology:** Favors bushy or open areas, including agricultural fields and gardens. Forages low in the vegetation. Mainly prey on insects and their larvae, gleaned from leaves and on the ground.



## Cisticolidae



### Yellow-bellied Prinia

*Prinia flaviventris*

Perenjak Padi

**Description: Adult:** A bright coloured. Head slate grey with short narrow white supercilium in front of eye. Greenish-olive mantle and bright yellow belly and undertail-coverts. Forages low in vegetation, flicking its long tail constantly. **Size:** 12-14 cm.

**Ecology:** Favors lowland fields, wetlands, and meadows. They eat insects and their larvae, small flies, grasshoppers, crickets, ants, small beetles, caterpillars, small spiders and small butterflies.

## Pycnonotidae



### Black-headed Bulbul

*Brachypodius melanocephalus*

Merbah Siam

**Description: Adult:** An olive-yellow bulbul with a black head and unsettling sapphire eyes. Broad black band across the tail is especially noticeable when seen

from below. Mantle and breast olive-yellow; upper tail coverts and rest of underparts bright yellow. **Size:** 16-18 cm.

**Ecology:** Inhabits broadleaf and mixed forests as well as edges, often in areas close to water. Usually seen in pairs or small flocks in the upper layers of lowland and foothill forest. It feeds mainly on small fruit and berries but will also take insects.

## Pycnonotidae

LC



**Mountain Bulbul**  
*Ixos mcclellandii*  
Merbah Lorek Gunung



**Description: Adult:** Stocky, short crest, white streaks on crown, throat, and breast, yellowish undertail coverts. Olive-green overall, with lighter orange-buff to greyish underparts (and a streaky grey, puffy throat. Mantle, wings and tail rich olive-yellow. **Size:** 21-24 cm. **Ecology:** Fairly common resident above 1000 m, tends to be found in the upper reaches of forested hills and mountains. They eat fruit and insects and nectar.



LC



**Red-eyed Bulbul**  
*Pycnonotus brunneus*  
Merbah Mata Merah

**Description: Adult:** A plain brown bulbul with dull red eyes. Upperparts dark brown; underparts lighter brown with deep buff on the abdomen; The buffy brown vent distinguishes it from the similar red-eyed form of Cream-vented Bulbul. **Size:** 18-20 cm.

**Ecology:** A forest bird found in lowland primary and mature secondary forest, and along forest edges. Forages primarily in the middle and upper levels of forest, often with other species in mixed flocks. They eat fruit, including berries, figs, seeds, and also invertebrates.

## Pycnonotidae

LC



**Yellow-vented Bulbul**  
*Pycnonotus goiavier*  
Merbah Kapur



**Description: Adult:** The most common urban bulbul. Has brown crown and whitish below with a bright yellow vent and a thick black line between the bill and the eye. Front edge of the weak, slightly peaked crest is also dark. **Size:** 19-20 cm.

**Ecology:** Common sight in cities, parks, and plantations, as well as in open forests, edges, and secondary growth. They eat berries and small fruits. They also sip nectar, nibble on young shoots, and consume some insects.

## Timaliidae

LC



**Pin-striped Tit-babbler**  
*Mixornis gularis*  
Rimba Berjalur



**Description: Adult:** Small yellowish-brown babbler with fine brownish streak on throat and upper breast and a rufous forehead and wings. Yellow supercilium and underparts. **Size:** 12-14 cm.

**Ecology:** Rustles about in the undergrowth and middle levels of forested habitats, often joining mixed-species foraging flocks. They are known to feed mostly on insects.

## Timaliidae



**Chestnut-winged Babbler**  
*Cyanoderma erythropterus*  
Rimba Merbah Sampah

**Description: Adult:** Reddish-brown upperparts with a pale grey face and chest, becoming whitish on the belly. Bare, blue skin around the eye, with vocalizing birds also showing blue skin on the neck. **Size:** 12-14 cm.

**Ecology:** Typically encountered in pairs or small flocks, foraging in the midstory. A lowland rainforest bird found in primary and mature secondary forest and edges. It feeds on small beetles, stick insects and ants.

## Pellorneidae



**Abbott's Babbler**  
*Turdinus abbotti*  
Rimba Rieng

**Description: Adult:** Plain, sandy-brown babbler with distinct orange-tan tones to the sides. Note greyish tones to the face and the large heavy bill with a hooked tip. Plump appearance with robust bill and moderately short tail. throat whitish; belly and centre of breast buff, merging into bright rufescent flanks and undertail coverts. **Size:** 15-17 cm.

**Ecology:** Prefers degraded and secondary forest, where it forages quite slowly and methodically on or near the ground, without the frenetic energy of some other babblers. Solitary or in pairs, on or near ground. They usually feed on insects and small invertebrates. Forages with deliberate slow movements among leaf litter, investigating niches in low tangled vegetation.

## Leiothrichidae



**Chestnut-capped Laughingthrush**  
*Lanthocincla mitrata*  
Rimba Genting

**Description:** **Male:** Chestnut-brown cap on its head, greyish-white throat and underparts, and rufous-brown back. Darker mask around its eyes. **Female:** Similar plumage to the male but slightly duller. **Juvenile:** More muted and less distinct cap. Less vibrant overall plumage. **Size:** 23-27 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be easily found in montane forests and dense undergrowth in hilly or mountainous areas. These birds are social and forage in groups. Their diet includes insects, small invertebrates, and fruits.



**Long-tailed Sibia**  
*Heterophasia picaoides*  
Sibia Ekor Panjang



**Description:** **Adult:** Overall grey plumage with dark red eyes, a distinctive long tail with white tip and broad white wing patch. **Juvenile:** Similar features but duller plumage. **Size:** 24-28 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in montane forests and wooded areas. They are highly social birds and commonly observed in flocks of varying sizes, typically ranging from small to medium groups. They feed on insects, fruits, and nectar.

## Leiothrichidae



LC



### Mountain Fulvetta

*Alcippe peracensis*

Rimba Murai Gunung

**Description: Adult:** Small fulvetta with a brownish-grey overall plumage with a slightly paler throat and chest. It has distinctive white eye rings and a generally compact and rounded appearance. **Juvenile:** Slightly duller plumage and less defined markings. **Size:** 12-14 cm.

**Ecology:** Primarily resides in montane and submontane forests with dense vegetation, shrubs, and bamboo undergrowth at cooler altitudes. Foraging for insects, spiders, and fruits.

LC



### Silver-eared Mesia

*Leiothrix argentea*

Rimba Telinga Perak



**Description: Male:** Black crown, a distinct silver patch behind the eyes, bright yellow-orange throat and breast, and olive-green upperparts. **Female:** Similar features but slightly duller and less vibrant plumage. **Juvenile:** Less vibrant colours and lack the full development of the silver patch on the ear. **Size:** 15-17 cm.

**Ecology:** Usually inhabits the understorey and mid-levels of montane and submontane forests. Their diet consists of insects, fruits, and nectar.

## Sturnidae



LC



Asian Glossy Starling  
*Aplonis panayensis*  
Perling Mata Merah

**Description: Adult:** A medium-sized starling with glossy iridescent plumage. A black body with metallic greenish-purple sheen on the upperparts. It has red eyes and black legs. **Juvenile:** Brownish upperparts with white underparts is heavily streaked. **Size:** 17-20 cm. **Ecology:** Can be found in open woodlands, gardens, parks, and urban areas. They are often seen in small to large flocks. Their diets include fruits, insects and other food items.

LC



Common Myna  
*Acridotheres tristis*  
Tiong Gembala Kerbau



**Description: Adult:** A brown body with greyish-black hood, with bright yellow facial skin. It has white wing patches that are visible in flight. The bill and legs are yellow. **Juvenile:** Duller plumage with less distinct yellow markings and slightly paler. **Size:** 23-25 cm. **Ecology:** Inhabits urban areas, farmlands, gardens, and open woodlands. They are adaptable and often associate with human activities. They have a varied diet that includes insects, fruits, food scraps, and even small vertebrates.



## Sturnidae

LC



Hill Myna  
*Gracula religiosa*  
Tiong Mas



**Description: Adult:** Known for its striking appearance with glossy black plumage and bright yellow patches of bare skin behind the eyes and on the nape. Bright orange-yellow eye patches and yellow wattles. It also has white wing patches that are visible in flight.

**Juvenile:** Less distinct and paler markings. **Size:** 25-30 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in various forest habitats, including primary and secondary forests, as well as cultivated areas near human settlements. They are known for their distinctive and melodious calls. They are omnivorous and have a varied diet that includes fruits, insects and small vertebrates.



VU



Javan Myna  
*Acridotheres javanicus*  
Tiong Jawa

**Description: Adult:** Dark grey plumage with black wings and head and white undertail-coverts. It has pale yellow eyes, yellow bill and legs. Males and females share a similar appearance. **Juvenile:** Like adult but browner and without crest. **Size:** 21-25 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in a range of habitats, including urban areas, gardens, parks, and open woodlands. They are adaptable and often associate with human activities. Their diet are diverse that includes insects, fruits, food scraps, and even small vertebrates. Known for their vocalizations, they can produce a variety of calls, including whistles and squawks.



## Sturnidae



LC



**Jungle Myna**  
*Acridotheres fuscus*  
Tiong Hutan

**Description: Adult:** Similar appearance with Javan Myna but it has black base of lower mandible. It has dark brown body with a paler head and neck. It has a distinct white patch on the wings that is visible in flight. Both males and females have similar plumage. **Juvenile:** Duller and less defined markings with a lighter colouration. **Size:** 22-25 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in a variety of habitats, including forests, woodlands, gardens, and urban areas, particularly in regions with dense vegetation. They are social birds that often gather in flocks, foraging for a diverse diet that includes insects, fruits, small vertebrates, and human food scraps.

LC



**Purple-backed Starling**  
*Agropsar sturninus*  
Perling Belakang Ungu



**Description: Male:** Light grey head and underparts with purple mantle. It has small purple patch on nape, white rump, deep green wings with white scapular line. Its eyes are dark and black bill. **Female:** Looks like male but lustrous dark plumage replaced with brown. **Juvenile:** Similar to female. **Size:** 20-23 cm.

**Also known as:** Daurian Starling.

**Ecology:** Can be found in a range of habitats, including open woodlands, gardens, and urban areas. They are migratory birds which are often seen in small flocks, actively foraging for insects, fruits, and other food items. They are known for their glossy black plumage with a distinctive purple-blue sheen on their back.

## Muscicapidae



LC



### Asian Brown Flycatcher

*Muscicapa dauurica*

Sambar Asia

**Description: Adult:** Brownish-grey upperparts and underparts is off-white. It has a distinct white eye-ring and iores. The breast is pale grey with lacks of streaks. The bill displays a dark hue, while the lower mandible appears freshly coloured. **Juvenile:** Might have less defined markings and appear slightly duller. **Size:** 13-14 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in a variety of habitats, including forests, woodlands, gardens, and urban areas. They are migratory birds species. They feed primarily on insects, which they catch by making short aerial sallies from perches. Their brownish-grey plumage helps them blend into their surroundings.



LC



### Chestnut-naped Forktail

*Enicurus ruficapillus*

Murai Cegar

**Description: Male:** Chestnut-brown on the nape and mantle. It also has dark scales on breast, white forehead encircled by black iores, black throat and white underparts. **Female:** Like male but chestnut-brown is extended to back of the body. **Juvenile:** Like female but duller. **Size:** 15-16 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in various freshwater habitats, including streams, riversides, and forested watercourses. They are often seen near water, where they forage for aquatic insects, crustaceans, and other small prey items. They are agile and active foragers, frequently bobbing their tails and hopping along rocks and vegetation.

## Muscicapidae



LC



**Large Niltava**  
*Niltava grandis*  
Sambar Kumbang Padi

**Description: Male:** Showcases a mainly deep blue upper body, characterized by a dark iridescent blue-black crown, back, and wings. It has blue-black underparts with greyish vent. **Female:** The female has duller colours, dusky blue crown to nape, subtle blue patch on side of the neck, with brownish-grey upperparts and a paler underbelly.

**Juvenile:** Overall is rufous-brown plumage. **Size:** 17-18 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in montane and submontane forests, particularly in hilly and mountainous areas. They inhabit forest understory and mid-levels, often seen perched on branches to catch insects in mid-air. They feed primarily on insects and other small invertebrates.



LC



**Oriental Magpie Robin**  
*Copsychus saularis*  
Murai Kampung

**Description: Male:** The male has distinctive black and white plumage. Its upperparts are black, and it has a white belly, vent, and wing patches. It also has a long tail that it often holds upright. **Female:** The female has more subdued colours, with brownish-grey upperparts and a paler underbelly. **Juvenile:** Juveniles might have less distinct markings and appear slightly duller in colour. **Size:** 20-28 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in a variety of habitats, including gardens, parks, open woodlands, and urban areas. These species are known for their bold black and white plumage and their habit of wagging their long tails up and down. They are territorial birds and actively forage for insects, spiders, fruits, and even small vertebrates.

## Muscicapidae



**White-rumped Shama**  
*Copsychus malabaricus*  
Murai Batu



**Description: Male:** The male has glossy black plumage with a distinct white patch on the rump. It has a long tail that it often holds upright. Males are known for their melodious and complex song. **Female:** The female has similar black plumage but might be slightly duller in colouration. The white rump patch is usually less prominent. **Juvenile:** Juveniles might have less defined markings and appear slightly duller in colour. **Size:** 23-28 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in a range of habitats, including forests and woodlands. They are skilled singers, producing a melodious and complex song from elevated perches. They are territorial birds and feed primarily on insects, spiders, and small invertebrates.

## Stenostiridae



**Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher**  
*Culicicapa ceylonensis*  
Sambar Pacat



**Description: Male:** A grey head and olive-green upperparts with a distinctive bright yellow underbelly. It has a relatively small size and a slender appearance. **Female:** The female has similar plumage to the male, including the grey head and yellow underparts. **Juvenile:** Duller colours. **Size:** 11-13 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in a variety of habitats, including logged forest, secondary and primary forests. They are often seen perched on branches, sallying forth to catch flying insects in mid-air. Their diet primarily consists of insects.

## Chloropseidae



LC



**Blue-winged Leafbird**  
*Chloropsis cochinchinensis*  
Daun Sayap Biru

**Description:** **Male:** Bright green plumage with a distinctive blue outer wing, shoulder patch and tail. It has yellowish head with black mask and blue malar stripe. **Female:** Similar green plumage with blue malar stripe but less blue on wings and tail. **Juvenile:** Similar to female but greener head. **Size:** 13-14 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in a variety of habitats including forest edges, logged forest, secondary and primary forest. They actively forage for insects, especially caterpillars and other arthropods, amidst foliage. They are also known to feed on fruits and nectar, contributing to pollination.

LC



**Greater Green Leafbird**  
*Chloropsis sonnerati*  
Daun Besar



**Description:** **Male:** Vibrant green plumage overall. It has black face and throat with a distinct blue malar stripe. Bill is slightly hooked and robust. **Female:** The female has similar green plumage, but has yellow eye-ring and throat and pale blue malar stripe. **Juvenile:** Like female but broader yellow eye-ring and yellow malar stripe. **Size:** 19-21 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in a variety of habitats including forest edges, logged forest, secondary and primary but often in peat and freshwater swamp forests. They actively forage among foliage for insects, particularly caterpillars and other arthropods. They are also known to feed on fruits and nectar, making them important pollinators.

## Chloropseidae

NT



**Lesser Green Leafbird**  
*Chloropsis cyanopogon*  
Daun Kecil



**Description:** **Male:** Green plumage overall, like greater green leafbird but smaller body with thinner bill. Its forehead has yellowish hue that extends as a border to its black face and throat. **Female:** All green plumage. **Juvenile:** Like female but lacks eye-ring and blue malar-stripes. **Size:** 15-16 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in a variety of habitats including forest edges, logged forest, secondary and primary forest. They actively forage among foliage for insects and other small arthropods, using their bills to extract prey from leaves and branches. They also consume fruits and nectar, contributing to pollination.

## Dicaeidae



LC



**Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker**  
*Dicaeum cruentatum*  
Sepah Puteri Merah

**Description:** **Male:** This bird exhibits a vibrant red crown and upperparts, complemented by blackish sides of the head and white throat. Its wings shimmer in a glossy blue-black hue, and it possesses a slender black bill. **Female:** Bright red rump and uppertail coverts. **Juvenile:** Like female but duller. **Size:** 8-9 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in a variety of habitats, including secondary forests, forest edges, gardens, second growth, plantation and urban areas. They actively feed on flower nectar, fruits, and insects. As pollinators, they play a role in transferring pollen between flowers.

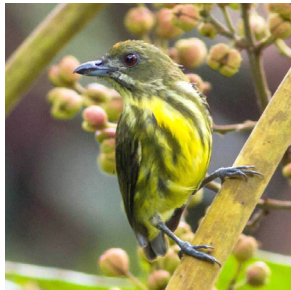
## Dicaeidae



### Yellow-breasted Flowerpecker

*Prionochilus maculatus*

Sepah Puteri Raja



**Description: Adult:** The upperparts of this bird are a rich, dark olive-green, while its underparts are yellow with prominent olive-green streaks. It sports an orange-red spot on its crown, and its bill is black in colour. **Juvenile:** This bird boasts olive-green upperparts and slightly lighter olive-green underparts, which lack streaks. Its bill is pinkish with darker culmen. **Size:** 9-10 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in various forest habitats, including primary secondary forests and forest edges. They are known for their small size and vibrant colours. They actively feed on flower nectar and fruits, making them important pollinators. They may also consume insects and other small invertebrates.

## Nectariniidae



### Black-throated Sunbird

*Aethopyga saturata*

Kelicap Gunung

**Description: Male:** Featuring an iridescent purplish-blue crown and throat, this bird presents a black facial mask, alongside a maroon mantle and side plumage. Its wings are brown in colour, while the tail displays a shimmering iridescent blue hue. **Female:** The head and throat of this bird are adorned in a shade of grey, while its wings and tail exhibit an olive-green hue. The underparts are a light grey colour with a subtle hint of yellowish tint. **Size:** 11-15 cm.

**Ecology:** Inhabits the submontane and montane forest, also gardens and planted greenery adjacent to forest in highlands. They feed nectar, pollen and also arthropods.



## Nectariniidae

LC



### Brown-throated Sunbird

*Anthreptes malacensis*

Kelicap Mayang Kelapa



**Description:** **Male:** Small-sized sunbird with colourful plumage with brownish mask and throat. The crown and upperparts exhibit a shimmering green iridescence highlighted by a purplish patch on the shoulder. The upper wing coverts display a chestnut brown coloration. The facial mask appears in a brown hue, distinct from the pinkish-brown throat by a purplish sub-moustachial stripe and the sides of the neck. **Female:** Underparts is yellow, upperparts is olive-brown and yellow eye-ring. **Juvenile:** Resembles the female but has range bill. **Size:** 14-15 cm.

**Ecology:** Often found in the mangroves, forest edges, coastal scrub and coconut plantations. It primarily feeds on nectar, but it will also take small fruits and berries. Sunbirds are also recognized for perching on conspicuous vantage points to sing, despite their reputation for emitting somewhat unpleasant chirping calls.

LC



### Grey-breasted Spiderhunter

*Arachnothera modesta*

Kelicap Jantung Bukit



**Description:** **Adult:** Distinguished by their vibrant olive-green upperparts, these birds exhibit greyish underparts marked with delicate streaks on their throat and breast. **Juvenile:** Like adults but lack streaks on underparts. **Size:** 18-19 cm.

**Ecology:** Frequently observed in forested areas, including both primary and secondary forests, second growth from lowlands to 1200 m. It has varied diet that includes spiders, insects and ants, in addition to nectar. They search for food individually or in pairs, exploring different levels of the forest, ranging from low to middle heights.



## Nectariniidae



### Little Spiderhunter

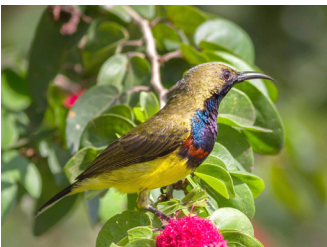
*Arachnothera longirostra*

Kelicap Jantung

**Description: Adult:** Characterized by a lengthy, gracefully curved bill, it possess a slate-grey head with whitish iores and a fragmented eye-ring. Upperparts are adorned in an olive-green shade, while throat appears whitish. They boast pale orange pectoral tufts and the remainder of their underparts is adorned in a vibrant yellow hue.

**Juvenile:** Yellow tinged throat. **Size:** 16-17 cm.

**Ecology:** Known to inhabit forest edges, second growth, gardens, cultivations and primary, secondary and logged forest. It could potentially play a significant role as pollinators for certain plant species, particularly those with elongated tubular flowers that are adapted to their feeding behaviours. It also consumes a wide range of other small arthropod prey including crickets, caterpillars, butterflies, ants and other insects.



### Olive-backed Sunbird

*Cinnyris jugularis*

Kelicap Bukit

**Description: Male:** It showcase a metallic blue-black colouration on the forehead, throat, and upper breast, while the remaining underparts glow in a vibrant shade of yellow. Upperparts are a simple olive-green, complemented by a dark chestnut to rufous band that spans across the breast and has curved black bill. **Female:** Distinguishing itself from other sunbirds, this bird stands out with its noticeably curved black bill, entirely yellow underparts, and has narrow yellow supercilium. **Juvenile:** Like female. **Size:** 11-12 cm.

**Ecology:** Typically found in the open forests, second growth, mangroves, parks, coastal scrub, gardens and urban areas. It feed largely on nectar, although it will also take insects, especially when feeding young.

## Nectariniidae



LC



**Streaked Spiderhunter**  
*Arachnothera magna*  
Kelicap Jantung Gunung

**Description: Adult:** The upperparts of this bird display a yellowish-olive tone, while its underparts are a muted white with pronounced dark streaks all over. Its legs stand out with an orange colouration. **Juvenile:** Like adult but less distinct streaking. **Size:** 17-21 cm. **Ecology:** Typically found in submontane and montane forests. It always visit flowers in montane garden. It feeds on the nectar of flowers such as the wild banana blossom.

## Passeridae

LC



**Eurasian Tree-sparrow**  
*Passer montanus*  
Ciak Urasia



**Description: Adult:** This bird showcases a subdued chestnut crown and nape, accompanied by a modest black bib. Its bill is black, and the sides of its head are whitish, featuring a small square-shaped black patch above the ear coverts. **Juvenile:** Duller colours compared to adults. **Size:** 14-15 cm.

**Ecology:** Inhabits a variety of habitats including scrubs, human habitation, open cultivation to towns and cities. It has diverse diet that includes grains, seeds, fruits, flowers, and invertebrates. When foraging, they search for food on the ground, amidst grasses and shrubs, as well as in the lower branches of trees. Their feeding behaviour generally involves picking and gleaning.

## Ploceidae



**Baya Weaver**  
*Ploceus philippinus*  
Ciak Tempua



**Description: Male breeding:** This bird features a yellow crown and neck-sides, accompanied by smooth, unstreaked buff-brown underparts. Additionally, its face and throat exhibit a dark blackish-brown colouration. **Male non-breeding/Female:** Similar. The upperparts of this bird are predominantly brownish in colour, with streaks on the crown. It has a pale supercillium (eyebrow stripe) and throat. Its underparts are characterized by a simple, unpatterned buff colour. **Juvenile:** Like female but deeper buff underparts. **Size:** 15-16 cm.

**Ecology:** The birds inhabit scrub, marshes, reedbeds, secondary woodland and open cultivation. Baya Weavers primarily sustain themselves on a diet of seeds and grains. Although infrequently, they also include insects and frogs in their meals. These birds gather in groups and visit agricultural fields to consume harvested crops.

## Estrildidae



**Chestnut Munia**  
*Lonchura atricapilla*  
Pipit Rawa

**Description: Adult:** Distinctively marked munia featuring a black hood and chestnut-coloured body. Black head, throat, and upper breast, with a rich chestnut body. Sport a reddish rump and a grey bill. **Juvenile:** Exhibit rich brown upperparts, buff-coloured underparts and a grey bill. **Size:** 11-12 cm.

**Also known as:** Black-headed Munia

**Ecology:** Commonly found in scrublands, grasslands, and open cultivated areas such as paddy fields, reedbeds, marshes, also parks and gardens. It primarily feeds on seeds, grains, and small insects.

## Estrildidae



**Scaly-breasted Munia**  
*Lonchura punctulata*  
Pipit Pinang



**Description: Adult:** The bird showcases mid-brown upperparts marked with buffy streaks. Its face and throat are a rich rufous colour, while the underparts appear pale and buffy, adorned with dark brown scales. **Juvenile:** It features brownish-buff head and upperparts, along with buff to whitish underparts. It is characterized by a black bill. **Size:** 12-13 cm.

**Ecology:** Typically found in scrub, grassland, second growth, open cultivation, also gardens and urban areas. It feeds mainly on grass seeds, small berries and insects.



**White-rumped Munia**  
*Lonchura striata*  
Pipit Tuli

**Description: Adult:** The bird exhibits a blackish-brown plumage adorned with delicate buff streaks. Its rump is a soft off-white colour, while the breast and vent display a brown hue. The bill is pale grey in contrast to the rest of its features. **Juvenile:** Browner. **Size:** 11-12 cm.

**Ecology:** Commonly found in logged and secondary forest, forest edges, woodland, plantations and gardens. It feeds mainly on seeds, moving through the undergrowth in groups and sometimes accompanying other birds.

## Motacillidae

LC



**Grey Wagtail**  
*Motacilla cinerea*  
Pipit Batu



**Description:** **Male breeding:** All-yellow underparts and black throat and upper breast. **Male non-breeding:** Slaty-grey crown, ear-coverts, and upperparts. A white supercilium, and throat. Vibrant yellow breast, vent, and uppertail coverts. **Female:** Resembles male non-breeding. **Juvenile:** Similar to female, but with brown upperparts, buff-coloured supercilium, and dark mottling on throat. **Size:** 19-21 cm.

**Ecology:** Inhabits streams and edges of rivers and lakes in forest, open country and cultivation from lowlands to 2,600 m, forest clearings and roadsides also urban canals. Feeds on aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates, small fish and amphibians.



LC



**Paddyfield Pipit**  
*Anthus rufulus*  
Ciak pandang

**Description:** **Adult:** A medium-sized pipit featuring a short bill and legs. It has greyish-brown crown with brown streaks, whitish supercilium and a slender blackish eye-stripe. Upperparts are greyish-brown hue with black streaks, light streaking breast, with buff underparts. **Juvenile:** Resemble adults but with buffier appearance around the lores, scaly patterns upperparts, and spotted underparts. **Size:** 15-16 cm.

**Ecology:** Open scrub, grassland and open cultivation, including paddyfields from coast to 1,500 m; regular in playing fields and golf courses. Primarily feeds on small invertebrates and plant matter.

## Locustellidae



**Striated Grassbird**  
*Megalurus palustris*  
Cekup Ekor Besar Biasa

**Description: Adult:** Large warbler adorned with prominent streaks and an elongated tail. It has a buff-white supercilium, an olive-brown crown and hindneck with dark streaks, pale olive-brown upperparts with brown streaks across the mantle and back. Pale buff underparts with streaking on throat and breast. **Juvenile:** Exhibits a lighter and less streaked appearance on the underparts. **Size:** 22-28 cm.

**Ecology:** Commonly associated with wetland and grassland environments such as marshes, well-vegetated edges of lakes, wet grassland, scrub, paddyfields and grassland, including airfields. Consume small prey such as insects, larvae, and small invertebrates.

# ENDEMIC BIRDS



## Phasianidae



**Bulwer's Pheasant**  
*Lophura bulweri*  
Pegar Pial Panjang

**Description:** **Male:** Has immense fan of a snow-white tail sticks out of a rotund, coal-black body. **Female:** Is rufous brown with tail that is shorter and narrower. Both sexes have sky-blue facial skin, but the male's extends into wattles, which he erects during courting display. **Juvenile:** More subdued and cryptic plumage compared to adults. **Size:** 48-53 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in hilly areas in foothill and montane forest. Vocalizations include a variety of calls, including soft whistles and clucks used for communication within the group and during the breeding season. Diets are wild fruits, worms, and insects. Endemic to Borneo.



**Crimson-headed Partridge**  
*Haematortyx sanguiniceps*  
Seruk Kepala Merah

**Description:** **Male:** Males have a striking appearance, with a dark blackish body and crimson red necks, heads, breasts, and undertail coverts. **Female:** Have a similar pattern, but with duller brownish-black colouration, orangish-red heads and breasts, and a brownish-black bill instead of a yellowish one, with a lighter. **Size:** 24-27 cm. **Ecology:** It inhabits lower montane forest in the northern and central parts of the island. Diets are berries and insects. Endemic to Borneo.



## Phasianidae



### Malayan Peacock-pheasant

*Polyplectron malacense*

Merak Pongsu

**Description: Male:** Has brown; greenish ocelli on back, wing and tail, long crest, pale orange face-skin, dark ear-coverts. **Female:** Less distinct ocelli replace by solid dark spot, no obvious crest, indistinct paler scales above. **Juvenile:** Juvenile female look almost like smaller version of female. Juvenile male as adult but with darker ocelli, plainer breast and glossless crest. **Size:** 40-54 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in broadleaved evergreen forest; up to 305 m. Known for their secretive behaviour, they are often found foraging on the forest floor, scratching the leaf litter to uncover insects, seeds, and other food sources. Endemic to Malay Peninsula.



### Malaysian Partridge

*Arborophila campbelli*

Sang Serok Gunung



**Description: Adult:** Largely black head and neck, grey upper mantle and breast, pale rufous-and-black flank markings. **Juvenile:** More chestnut-tinged above, breast barred blackish, grey and dull rufous, flanks more heavily marked chestnut, black and buff. **Size:** 26-27 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in broadleaved evergreen forest; 1,000-1,600 m. known for their shy and secretive behavior. Often remain hidden in dense vegetation and often heard than seen. Diets are berries and insects. Endemic to Malay Peninsula.

## Phasianidae



**Mountain Peacock-pheasant**  
*Polyplectron inopinatum*  
Kuang Cermin



**Description:** **Male:** Has no crest or pale facial skin, very chestnut above, with small bluish ocelli, blackish below, whitish-speckled head and neck. **Female:** Ocelli smaller and black, tail shorter. **Juvenile:** Less vibrant and striking plumage compared to the adults. **Size:** 46-100 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in broadleaved evergreen forest; 800-1,600 m, rarely 600 m. Vocalizations include various calls, such as whistles and clucks, used for communication, particularly during the breeding season. Diets are wild fruits like berries, seeds, worm, grubs, and insects. Endemic to Malay Peninsula.



**Red-breasted Partridge**  
*Arborophila hyperythra*  
Seruk Gunung Borneo

**Description:** A medium-sized bird, with exhibiting sexual dimorphism. **Male:** A reddish-chestnut breast and belly, black crown and nape. White throat, bordered by a black band, and olive-brown upperparts. **Female:** More subdued plumage, featuring shades of brown and buff with intricate markings that provide effective camouflage. **Juvenile:** Resemble adult females, with brownish plumage and camouflaging patterns. **Size:** 25-29 cm.

**Ecology:** Found in various forested habitats, including primary and secondary forests, as well as bamboo thickets and shrublands. Forage on the forest floor, scratching at the leaf litter to uncover food sources. Diet consists of a variety of food items, including insects, seeds, fruits, and small invertebrates. Endemic to Borneo.

## Falconidae



### White-fronted Falconet

*Microhierax latifrons*

Rajawali Belalang Dahi Putih



**Description:** **Male:** White forecrown, cheeks, throat and upper breast. Slate-blue upperparts, Buff washed belly with faint barring. **Female:** Has chestnut forehead and forecrown. **Juvenile:** More subdued colours. **Size:** 15-17 cm.

**Ecology:** Found in open forests, woodlands, as well as near water sources. Preying on insects, small birds, and occasionally small rodents. They are known for their agile flight and ability to catch insects in mid-air. Endemic to Borneo.

## Trogoniidae



### Whitehead's Trogon

*Harpactes whiteheadi*

Kesumba Gunung Borneo



**Description:** **Adult:** Fairly large distinctive trogon with blue orbital skin. Have a broad silverish 'apron', orangish-brown back, dark face, and blue bill and skin around the eyes. **Male:** Predominantly bright red head, belly and cinnamon upperparts. Fine black-and-white vermiculations on wing-coverts. **Female:** Is mostly tan-orange or cinnamon. Barring on wing panel pale brown. **Size:** 29-33 cm.

**Ecology:** Known for producing soft, melodic whistles and calls that contribute to the soundscape of their montane forest environment. It feeds primarily on insects such as grasshoppers, stick insects and leaf insects. Endemic to Borneo.

## Megalaimidae



**Brown Barbet**  
*Caloramphus fuliginosus*  
Takur-Dahan Borneo

**Description:** A small brown barbet is easily recognizable by its rufous throat. **Male:** Brown upperparts and white underparts. A rufous throat, breast, grey bill, and red feet. **Female:** Resemble males but paler brown bill. **Juvenile:** Share a similar appearance to females but appear duller. **Size:** 17-18 cm.

**Ecology:** Nest in a tree hole. Inhabits primary, logged and secondary forests from lowlands to 1,500 m. Diet presumably largely fruits. Endemic to Borneo.



**Golden-naped Barbet**  
*Psilopogon pulcherrimus*  
Takur Topeng Hitam Gunung



**Description:** This medium-sized barbet is known for its blue crown and throat. **Adult:** A vibrant blue crown and throat, a golden yellow nape, and black markings around its eyes. **Juvenile:** Duller appearance and lack the golden yellow nape. **Size:** 20-22 cm.

**Ecology:** A tree hole nest in montane forests and forest edges at 1,100-2,500 m. Diets are fruits and berries. Endemic to Borneo.

## Pittidae



**Black-crowned Pitta**  
*Erythropitta ussheri*  
Pacat Delima Sabah



**Description:** Small pitta with stunning blue-and-red plumage and distinctive black head. **Adult:** An all-black head with a pale blue postocular stripe, blackish hue with a purple gloss on breast and upperparts. Bright blue upperwing-coverts and vibrant red belly to the vent. **Juvenile:** Plain brown upperparts and paler underparts. **Size:** 15-16 cm.

**Ecology:** Generally found in primary, logged and secondary forests from lowlands to 500 m; occasionally secondary growth. Diets are Comprised of varied insects, spiders and small snails. Endemic to Borneo.



**Blue Banded-pitta**  
*Erythropitta arquata*  
Pacat Rantai Biru



**Description: Adult:** Bright red underparts, dull tan-orange face, dull blue-green back, and glittering silver-blue 'necklace' and secondaries (a similarly-coloured line trailing down from behind the eye can be visible if seen well). Shy and elusive. **Juvenile:** Plain brown, mottled grey-brown, and buffish on side of head and throat. **Size:** 15-17 cm.

**Ecology:** Frequent in hill and sub-montane forests. Forest patches with some disturbance, especially bamboo groves and fallen trees. vocalizations include a variety of calls, often described as a series of loud, melodious whistles and trills. Diet are insects, snails and earthworms. Endemic to Borneo.

## Pittidae



LC



### Bornean Banded-pitta

*Hydrornis schwaneri*

Pacat Belang Borneo

**Description:** **Male:** Has a yellow throat, broad bright yellow supercilium, black crown, pale yellow throat, and indigo belly

patch. **Female:** similar but duller, with no indigo belly patch, a whitish throat, paler underparts, and a pale brown crown. **Juvenile:** smaller in size than adults. less defined appearance. **Size:** 20-23 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in hill and lowland dipterocarp forests, especially favour dry ridges, hilltops, and limestone areas. Known for being incredibly elusive and difficult to observe in dense vegetation. Diets are insects, snails and earthworms. Endemic to Borneo.

## Pachycephalidae

LC



### Bornean Whistler

*Pachycephala hypoxantha*

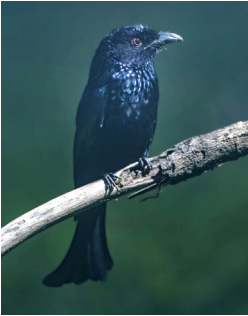
Murai-Siul Emas Borneo



**Description:** **Male:** A medium-sized bird with a bright yellow plumage on its underparts, contrasting with the darker upperparts. The head is often a darker shade, featuring a bold black eye mask extending to the nape. **Female:** Similar colouration, but with slightly duller markings. **Juvenile:** Resembles the female but might have even duller colours and lack the distinct marking. **Size:** 17-18 cm.

**Ecology:** Often found in the understorey and mid-levels of montane and submontane forests. It inhabits the lush vegetation of primary and secondary forests. Its vibrant plumage helps it blend into the foliage, where it feeds primarily on insects, including beetles, caterpillars, and spiders. Additionally, it supplements its diet with various fruits and berries found in its forest habitat. Endemic to Borneo.

## Dicruridae



### Hair-crested Drongo

*Dicrurus hottentottus*

Cecawi Berambut

**Description: Adult:** Drongo with short broad bill, backward-turned tip of tail; one subspecies has thin, hair-like feathers on the forehead.

Note triangular tail with flaring tips

that curl out sideways and a large, curved bill with which it probes for nectar in flowering trees. **Size:** 29-33 cm.

**Also known as:** Bornean Blue Drongo.

**Ecology:** A forest bird that prefers secondary forest, clearings, and woodlands at the edge of denser growth. Submontane forest above 800 m. Feeds mainly on insects. Endemic to Borneo.

## Corvidae

LC



### Bornean Treepie

*Dendrocitta cinerascens*

Gagak-Pohon Borneo



**Description: Adult:** Monotypic. Long tailed, has black bill, black wings with white patch, and warm buffy brown underparts and face. Social and noisy bird; often encountered in flocks, especially around trails. **Size:** 40-45 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found at hilly and montane forests; the only treepie in its range. It forages in the tree canopy. They eat small fruit, seeds, and large insects such as beetles and cockroaches. Endemic to Borneo.



## Corvidae



LC



**Bornean Green-magpie**  
*Cissa jefferyi*  
Gagak-Gunung Borneo

**Description: Adult:** A unique and striking bird species belonging to the crow family. Brilliant green body and wings, bold black mask extending from eyes to nape. Long and graduated green tail feathers. Whitish eyes. **Juvenile:** Slightly duller and less vibrant colouration compared to adults, green feathers appear less intense in color. **Size:** 32-37 cm.

**Ecology:** Inhabit montane forests and lower mountain slopes, typically above 800 m in elevation. They are often found in dense undergrowth and forest edges forage for insects, fruits, and small invertebrates. They are agile and skilled in searching for food within the forest canopy. Endemic to Borneo.

## Pycnonotidae

LC



**Bornean Bulbul**  
*Rubigula montis*  
Merbah Kunyit Jambul Borneo



**Description: Adult:** Attractive and distinctive bulbul. Olive-yellow back, bright yellow throat and underparts, and black head with upright crest. **Size:** 17-18 cm.

**Ecology:** A species of hill and submontane forests and forest edge; restricted to northern and central Borneo. Often encountered in degraded or regenerating forest. It feeds on fruit and insects. Endemic to Borneo.



## Pycnonotidae



**Charlotte's Bulbul**  
*Iole charlottae*  
Merbah Riang Borneo

**Description: Adult:** Dull brown bulbul with a long bill and pale eyes. Fairly adaptable, often occurring in degraded and regenerating wooded habitats. Note this species by its pale eyes, unmarked, yellowish-suffused underparts, and clean white throat. Typically moving through the middle and upper levels of forest individually or in pairs. **Size:** 17-19 cm.

**Ecology:** It inhabits lowland forests and forests edges. They eat at all levels for fruits and small invertebrates. Endemic to Borneo.



**Penan Bulbul**  
*Alophoixus ruficrissus*  
Merbah Janggut Borneo



**Description: Adult:** A brownish-olive bulbul with a wispy crest and a puffy, glowingly white throat. Look like Orchraceous Bulbul, but darker, on the underparts, with a more conspicuous white throat and a longer crest. **Size:** 19-22 cm.

**Also known as:** Chestnut-vented Bulbul.

**Ecology:** Inhabits lowland and montane forests, where it prefers primary or well-aged secondary growth. Their diet mainly montane figs and variety of berries and other fruits. Endemic to Borneo.

**Note:** MyBIS QR code not available.

## Leiothrichidae



### Bare-headed Laughingthrush

*Melanocichla calvus*

Kekicau-Raya Hitam Botak

**Description: Adult:** Sooty black with brown tinge, dark-grey-brown laughingthrush with a bright-candy-red bill, broad blue moustache patches, and a sickly-looking bare yellow crown. **Juvenile:** Black crown and nape. **Size:** 25-26 cm.

**Ecology:** Prefer sub-montane and montane forests and known for their active and gregarious behavior. They often move in small groups, foraging for insects and fruits in the forest canopy. Diet are primarily insects such as crickets, cicadas, and ants. Endemic to Borneo.



### Chestnut-hooded Laughingthrush

*Pterorhinus treacheri*

Kekicau Raya Kepala Perang

**Description: Adult:** Known for its striking chestnut-coloured cap on the head with white spots on forehead. Its eyes are typically dark with half yellow eye-ring. Charcoal grey plumage with white wing patch and orangey yellow bill. It has buff-streaked breast with rust-coloured vent. **Juvenile:** Less distinct markings and may appear slightly duller in colour. **Size:** 27-30 cm.

**Ecology:** Inhabits montane and submontane forests, forest edges and clearings. They are known for their gregarious nature, often foraging in groups. Their diet includes insects, fruits, and other small invertebrates. Endemic to Borneo.

## Leiothrichidae



### Malayan Laughingthrush

*Trochalopteron peninsulae*

Kekicau-Raya Tembaga Biasa



**Description: Adult:** Predominantly cinnamon-brown, this attractive laughingthrush also has olive-yellow wings, silvery cheeks and nape, and a thin but bright white eye-ring. Actively in pairs or small flocks on or near the ground. Both sexes look similar. **Juvenile:** Duller and more uniform appearance compared to adults. **Size:** 25-27 cm.

**Ecology:** Dense undergrowth of montane forests. Male engage in visually stunning displays to attract females and establish their suitability as mates as form of communication that showcases the male's fitness, health, and genetic quality. Diet are insects and seeds. Endemic to Malay Peninsula.



### Malayan Whistling-thrush

*Myophonus robinsoni*

Tiong Belacan Gunung Titiwangsa



**Description: Adult:** Small blue thrush with yellow bill. Paler blue on shoulder patch with generally blue-back plumage. Bill is less robust. Similar to Blue Whistling-thrush but overall smaller body, shorter neck and shape of the head is less angular. **Juvenile:** Duller. **Size:** 23-26 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in broadleaved evergreen forest, usually near streams; 760-1,770 m. Shy, but on roads at dawn/dusk. Known for its melodious and whistling calls, which it uses for communication, territorial defense, and attracting mates. Diet are insects and earthworm. Endemic to Malay Peninsula.

## Leiothrichidae



LC



**Sunda Laughingthrush**

*Garrulax palliatus*

Kekicau Raya Cenuk Kerak

**Description: Adult:** Known for its grey-brown plumage with a distinct pale blue eye-ring. It has chestnut-coloured wings and belly with black eyes. **Juvenile:** Like adult but duller plumage. **Size:** 22-24 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in lowland and hill forests, including areas near human settlements. They are often found in small flocks and comparatively shier compared to Chestnut-hooded Laughingthrush. They actively foraging for insects, fruits, and other small food items. Endemic to Borneo.

## Zosteropidae

LC



**Chestnut-crested Yuhina**

*Staphida everetti*

Kekicau Berjambul Borneo



**Description: Adult:** A small passerine bird with a distinctive chestnut crown and crest on the head. It has short supercilium, white iores, greyish upperparts with darker on wings and tail and white underparts. **Juvenile:** Same as adult. **Size:** 14-15 cm.

**Ecology:** Inhabits montane and hill forests, including areas with dense undergrowth and bamboo thickets. They are often found in small flocks or family groups. They actively foraging for insects and other small invertebrates. Endemic to Borneo.

## Scotocercidae

LC



### Bornean Stubtail

*Urosphena whiteheadi*

Cekup Ekor Pendek Borneo



**Description: Adult:** Small, ground-dwelling warbler of Borneo's central mountain ranges. Scurries about like a rodent in the undergrowth, where it can be difficult to see well; note bright orange brow stripe, brown back, and grey sides. Very short tail and long bill, with top-heavy appearance. **Size:** 9-10 cm.

**Ecology:** Forest floors and undergrowth in montane forests. known for its secretive and elusive behavior remaining hidden in the dense vegetation. It produces soft and subtle vocalizations, including various calls and trills for communication. Feeds on invertebrates, example green aphids. Endemic to Borneo.

## Muscicapidae



LC



### White-crowned Shama

*Copsychus stricklandii*

Murai Mahkota Putih

**Description: Adult:** Glossy black plumage with a distinct white crown on its head. It also has rich orange underparts and white rump.

The male and female have similar appearances but female is duller and smaller. **Juvenile:** Like female but body with mottled buff colouration and buff-streaked head. **Size:** 19-20 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in various habitats, including forests, woodlands, gardens, and urban areas. They are skilled songsters, producing melodious and complex songs often from elevated perches. They are territorial birds and feed primarily on insects, spiders, and small invertebrates. Their active foraging behaviour includes hopping, probing, and gleaning from foliage and the ground. Endemic to Borneo.

## Chloropseidae



LC



### Bornean Leafbird

*Chloropsis kinabaluensis*  
Daun Kinabalu

**Description:** **Male:** Bright green plumage with large blue malar stripe, extensive yellow border to black mask and orange-buff tone on crown. **Female:** Similar green plumage to the male but black mask bordered with bluish green. **Juvenile:** Like female but lacks mask. **Size:** 14-15 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in montane and submontane forests. They actively forage among foliage for insects and small arthropods, using their slender bills to extract prey. Their diet may also include fruits and nectar, contributing to pollination in their habitat. Endemic to Borneo.

## Dicaeidae



LC



### Black-sided Flowerpecker

*Dicaeum monticolum*  
Sepah-Puteri Gunung Borneo

**Description:** A Bornean highland specialty, this is for the most part the only flowerpecker inhabiting the island's montane forests.

**Male:** Is striking, with a glossy dark blue back and bright red bib.

**Female:** Is duller, with a grey head, yellow-olive back, pale yellow flanks and rump, and a pale throat. **Size:** 8-9 cm.

**Ecology:** Forages actively at all levels of forest. Often hovers near flowers while feeding, using its specialized tongue to extract nectar. It may also catch insects in mid-air. Feeds on Mistletoe berries as well as seeds, nectar, and various invertebrates. Endemic to Borneo.

## Dicaeidae



LC



### Yellow-rumped Flowerpecker

*Prionochilus xanthopygius*

Sepah Puteri Pelangi Borneo

**Description:** Similar to Crimson-breasted Flowerpecker but lacks white malar stripe. **Male:** This bird showcases slaty-blue upperparts with a small red crown-patch. Its rump and underparts are a brilliant yellow, with a red patch at the centre of its breast, and it has a black bill. **Female:** It displays a greyish-blue crown with a small, subdued orange crown-patch. Its upperparts are greyish-green, and it has a yellow rump. The sides of its head are blue-grey, the throat and flanks are grey, and the underparts are a dull olive-green with a yellow centre on the breast. **Juvenile:** Like female but duller colours and orange bill. **Size:** 10-11 cm.

**Ecology:** Can be found in primary, secondary forests and forest edges. They are known for their small size and vibrant colours. They actively feed on flower nectar and fruits, making them important pollinators. They may also consume insects and other small invertebrates. Endemic to Borneo.

## Estrildidae



LC



### Dusky Munia

*Lonchura fuscans*

Ciak Padi Kelam

**Description:** **Adult:** Monotypic, small, dusky-brown munia. characterized by entirely dusky-brown feathers and a bright silver-grey bill and is darkest on the face and throat. **Juvenile:** Exhibits a slightly duller appearance, more mottled, with an all-black bill. **Size:** 10-11 cm.

**Ecology:** Habitat Forest edges, second growth, paddyfields, grassland, cultivation and gardens from lowlands to 1,600 m; occasionally in gardens. Consumes a diet consisting of seeds, grains, and insects. Endemic to Borneo.

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This book is a comprehensive guide to the various bird species inhabiting Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak. For birdwatchers and environmental enthusiasts, it facilitates the identification of a wide array of bird species while providing knowledge about their distinctive characteristics, habitats, distribution and behaviours.

- 133 common bird species, 32 endemic species from the Malay Peninsula and Borneo.
- Common names, scientific names, and local names are included for species nomenclatures.
- Photographic guide and description of each species of bird, their ecological roles.
- Conservation status based on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).



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