

Birds of \_\_\_\_\_  
**Rehabilitated Mangrove Sites**  
\_\_\_\_\_ in Selangor





Lesser Adjutant, *Leptoptilos javanicus*.  
© Lim Wai Kong

Birds of \_\_\_\_\_  
**Rehabilitated Mangrove Sites**  
\_\_\_\_\_ in Selangor



First Edition  
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Common Kingfisher. *Alcedo atthis*. © Mark Ng Meng Yong

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Black-winged Kite. *Elanus caeruleus*. © Mark Ng Meng Yong

**Designed By**

@fikrisufian

**Produced By**

Malaysian Nature Society Selangor Branch

**ISBN 978-983-9681-66-6**

**Printed By**

Malaysian Nature Society  
The printing is kindly supported by Ricoh

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## **Foreword**

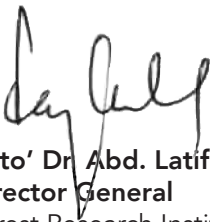
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Generally, there is an increase in public awareness of the importance of mangrove and coastal ecosystem in the country. Other than acting as a natural barrier to minimise the impact of erosion and strong wind, the mangrove ecosystem is highly valued as a habitat for marine life such as molluscs, gastropods, crustaceans, small mammals and birds. The mangrove forest is inhabited by a variety of birds and some can only be found exclusively in the mangrove area. The presence of these birds may also indicate the success of the mangrove forest rehabilitation.

This book highlights the various species of birds found in mangrove forests in Selangor, Malaysia. This publication also provides most timely information regarding the local and migratory bird species found in a mangrove area. Malaysia, being one of the Important Bird & Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) country, is an essential stop for migratory birds. Information provided in this book will be useful for managers and policy makers to identify conservation initiatives or steps to minimise the impact of development, especially in the coastal area.

This book is published by the Research and Development Committee for the National Mangrove and Other Suitable Coastal Species Replanting Programme (JTRD) established since 2005 based on the work of MNS. I expect this publication to provide invaluable information for the public and interested parties about the birds of rehabilitated mangrove sites and its features. I wish to congratulate the authors and editors for their efforts in preparing this splendid and informative book.

### ***Treasure the Mangroves***



**Dato' Dr. Abd. Latif B. Mohmod**  
**Director General**  
Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM)

## Foreword

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To the uninformed, mangroves are mysterious murky bogs full of trees with long stilt roots and flooded with water – the perfect setting for a horror movie at night. However, there is much more than meets the eye. For starters, mangrove forests protect our shorelines from damaging waves, floods and tsunamis. They also stabilise sediments with their root systems to help prevent erosion of the coastline. In addition, they are vital for maintaining water quality and clarity. They do this by filtering pollutants and trapping sediments coming from land.

Mangroves are also of socio-economic importance. They serve as nursery grounds for valuable fishes, shrimp, crustaceans, and molluscs, and this nursery supplies the seafood for the fisheries industry of our country. Fish and other seafood are an important source of protein, contributing to the daily nutritional requirements of the people. Mangrove trees are also a source of durable, water-resistant wood, used in building houses, boats, pilings and furniture. Mangrove wood is also suitable for charcoal production.

As such, damaged mangroves should be replanted and rehabilitated, in order to sustain their ecological and socio-economic services, but how do we know if the rehabilitation efforts are successful? That is where scientific studies and monitoring come in.

I congratulate the research team at Malaysian Nature Society for taking the initiative to study and monitor the health and recovery of damaged and rehabilitated mangrove forests, using birds as an indicator. Keep up the good work, and I look forward to more such projects in the future.



**Henry Goh**  
**President**  
Malaysian Nature Society

## Foreword

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It has been a long unusual journey coordinating this special book about birds in selected mangrove sites in Selangor. Being a newbie in the field of book production, needless to say, it has been most challenging, yet, very fruitful at the end.

On behalf of MNS Selangor Branch, I would like to thank everyone who was part of the process. Special thanks go to Khor Hui Min, the main writer, and Mark Ng, who handled the difficult job of sourcing for the related photographs. Guided by Mr Balu Perumal and Mr Sonny Wong, they had to do numerous revisions patiently over time. We are also grateful for the expertise of several passionate birders, including Tan Choo Eng, Yeap Chin Aik, Khoo Swee Seng and Ong Su Ping who offered valuable suggestions.

We do hope that this book which is a product of a combined effort, be a useful guide, not only to FRIM which funded this project, but also to all interested birders.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Pasupathy Jayaraj". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

**Pasupathy Jayaraj**  
**Chairperson**  
Selangor Branch,  
Malaysian Nature Society

## **Acknowledgements**

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Many individuals and organisations have provided invaluable support and input of expertise, helping us to make this three-year project a success and this book a reality. We would like to express our gratitude to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, the Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia, Forestry Department of Selangor, the Technical R&D Programme Committee for the planting of mangroves and other suitable species along the Malaysian coasts, and the Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM).

Our heartfelt thanks also goes out to the MNS Selangor Branch Bird Group (Mark Ng Meng Yong, Khoo Swee Seng, Caroline Ho, Dr. Puan Chong Leong), Dr. Harinder Singh Rai, our colleagues Balu Perumal and Yeap Chin Aik, as well as the writer Khor Hui Min.

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Terek Sandpiper. *Xenus cinereus*. © Ang Teck Hin

## 1.0 Introduction

The North-Central Selangor Coast (NCSC) is covered mostly by mangrove forests, which are flooded at high tide. In fact, the area contains one of the most important mangrove forests in the State of Selangor. The mangrove forests in the area are: Tanjung Burung Mangrove Forest; Sekinchan, Banjar North and South Mangrove Forests; and Kapar Mangrove Forest. The mangrove species found in this area consist mainly of *Avicennia alba*, *Sonneratia alba* and *Rhizophora apiculata*. Several important rivers flow through this area, namely Sungai Klang, Sungai Selangor, Sungai Bernam and other smaller tributaries.

Currently, NCSC is recognised only on paper as an Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA MY11). The IBA area encompasses about 28,000 hectares, stretching for 110 km between the Klang Islands, Sungai Klang and Sungai Bernam, which is located along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF).

The NCSC area consists of a few types of habitat, which are the mudflats, estuaries, ponds and rice fields. They are important staging and wintering sites for waterbirds. In addition, the ash ponds in the high security Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Coal Power Station in Kapar are the only main high-tide roosting site in the area. It is a safe and protected area for the waterbirds, and as many as 30,000 waterbirds will roost there at a time. There are a few other key roosting sites along the Selangor Coast, but they are, unfortunately, all affected by economic development, and therefore, not as protected and safe for the birds compared to the Kapar Power station.

The socio-economic activities in the coast area are mainly agriculture, fisheries, and cottage industries, as well as agro-tourism and eco-tourism. Eco-tourism activities, chiefly firefly watching, Homestays, and peat swamp visits, are gaining popularity. The area is considered to be mainly rural, with some urban areas and a major port (Port Klang).

The extensive mudflats and sandflats, spreading 1.0km to 2.5km seaward along the coast in many areas, are home to a thriving cockle farming industry. Unfortunately, the cockles produced are relatively small in size in recent years due to pollution upstream.

It has been observed that environmental awareness is relatively low among the communities living in the NCSC. Therefore, environmental conservation and protection is not a high priority among the local stakeholders, who include farmers, fishermen and land managers. Education about the importance and economic value of the ecosystems, intact in their entirety, should be seriously considered for the benefit of future generations. The increasing destruction of wetlands flora and diversity should also be addressed.

This book is a compilation of the results of studies conducted on the diversity of birds at selected sites in the NCSC area over three years, from 2014 to 2016.

## 2.0 Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs)

Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) are areas recognised as being globally important for the conservation of bird populations. They cover terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments.

IBA was developed by BirdLife International and sites are identified by the organisation as well, using an internationally agreed set of criteria.



## 3.0 East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF)

Twice a year, billions of birds migrate across enormous distances, following a predominantly north-south axis. The birds migrate between breeding grounds in arctic and temperate regions and non-breeding grounds in temperate and tropical areas. The migration routes of most birds are very similar, and these routes have come to be known as flyways. A total of 8 flyways have been identified so far. They are the East Atlantic, the Mediterranean/Black Sea, the East Asia/East Africa, the Central Asia, the East Asia-Australasia, and three flyways in the Americas and the Neotropics.



The East Asia-Australasia Flyway (EAAF) extends from Arctic Russia and North America to the southern limits of Australia and New Zealand, including large parts of East Asia, all of Southeast Asia and includes eastern India and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Over 50 million migratory waterbirds, including 8 million waders, use the route annually. During their migration, the waders that use the East Asia-Australasia Flyway have a number of traditional 'staging' sites, and these sites have shown tremendous importance.

During their vast migration, tiny birds can have unbelievable endurance and stamina. For example, the Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*) can fly non-stop for 11,000km from Alaska to New Zealand!





Doing surveys research in Bagan Nadhoka Omar, Sabak Bernam.

## 4.0 About The Project

It all started because of the tsunami disaster in 2004, which caused the mangrove forests in the North-Central Selangor Coast (NCSC) to be in various stages of degradation. The replanting of mangroves in the degraded areas has helped the affected regions on their way to recovery. As the forests regrow and recover, the local fauna will be attracted to return to the formerly degraded sites. One way to assess the progress of the recovery at the affected sites is by comparing the diversity of bird species with matured mangrove sites. Studies on the richness and diversity of birds in the NCSC were conducted at six rehabilitated sites from 2014 to 2016 as part of efforts to monitor Selangor's degraded coastal mangrove forests.

The fauna originally inhabiting the mangroves in the NCSC area will be attracted to return to the rehabilitated and reforested area. One of the ways to evaluate the rehabilitation programme's level of success is to conduct a survey of the wildlife found in the study area, especially local mangrove species. In this project, only the bird species were used as indicators. The bird species found in the area were surveyed over a three-year period.



Red-necked Stint. *Calidris ruficollis*.  
© Ang Teck Hin

The main objective of this project is to study the diversity of birds in selected degraded and rehabilitated mangrove areas in the NCSC area, and also compare the results from these study areas with the matured mangrove forest of Kuala Selangor Nature Park (control site). The studies were also conducted during the bird migratory season, as well as the non-migratory season. A list of birds found in each area was compiled as baseline data for future reference and for use in future studies.

In this project, three degraded and rehabilitated sites were surveyed in June to December 2014. Thereafter, the study was expanded to six sites in May to September 2015, and June to November 2016. In addition, the matured mangrove forest of Kuala Selangor Nature Park was also used as a control site for comparison.





*Site survey.*



*Mudflats in Kampung Haji Dorani.*

## **5.0 Birds as Indicators of the Health of Rehabilitated Mangrove Forests**

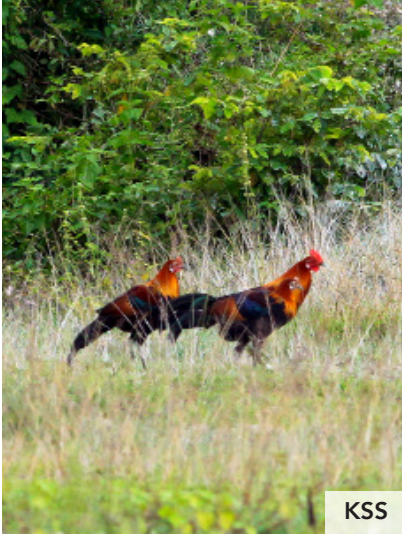
The presence of mangrove birds is an important indicator in rehabilitated mangrove forests. The birds will feed in the mangroves and use it as their nesting ground. Their offspring will also mature in the mangroves. A higher number of species is typically observed in newly replanted mangrove forests, compared to matured mangrove forests.

Bird behaviour such as feeding young, foraging and hunting are good indicators of mangrove forest health. These types of behaviour will be seen often in matured mangrove forests, but observed less in mangroves that have not matured, or have not stabilised.

At the three 2014 study sites, the most common bird species found at the mudflats is the Common Redshank, followed by the Lesser Sand-plover. In addition, the survey found that mangrove specialist birds were common at all three sites. At the Kampung Sungai Haji Dorani site, a mangrove specialist bird known as the Great Tit was observed.

In the 2015 survey, a total of 105 bird species were recorded during the 5-month survey period. The May to September period encompassed the migratory and non-migratory season. Both migratory and non-migratory birds were observed. The mangrove specialist birds found in the 2015 and 2016 survey areas were the Greater Flameback Woodpecker, Mangrove Pitta and the Cinerous Tit. The birds adapted to live in the mangroves are the Ashy Tailorbird, Oriental White Eye, Common Iora, Olive-backed Sunbird, Plain-throated Sunbird, Collared Kingfisher, Asian Glossy Starling, Pied Triller, Pied Fantail, Mangrove Whistler, Laced Woodpecker and Sunda Pygmy Woodpecker.

In the 2016 survey, the resident birds in the rehabilitated mangrove forests were observed to be well-established. A lot of nesting activity was observed, and birds were also seen feeding their offspring. The migratory birds used the mangrove forests as a roosting and feeding area before continuing their journey down south. A few species of birds such as the Arctic Warbler, Asian Brown Flycatcher. A few species of waders, also used the mangroves as their 'overwintering' grounds. A total of 12 new resident bird species and 7 migratory bird species were recorded in 2016, bringing the total up to 124 species.



KSS

**Family :** Phasianidae  
**Common name :** Red Jungle Fowl  
**Latin name :** *Gallus gallus*  
**Local name :** Ayam Hutan  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

42-75 cm. Slender streamlined body. White ear patch and dark greyish legs. Found mainly in at low elevation, up to 1500M.

Male – Orange/yellow neck feathers. Long dark tail with white on the rump.  
 Female – Overall chestnut brown with a streaked buffish neck.

**Family :** Ciconiidae  
**Common name :** Lesser Adjutant  
**Latin name :** *Leptoptilos javanicus*  
**Local name :** Upih Botak  
**IUCN Red List :** Vulnerable

114 cm. Has a yellowish, un-feathered neck. It has a massive wedge-shaped bill. Usually found in coastal regions near mangrove swamps. Habitat is mainly mangrove, mud flats, peat swamp forest, estuaries and large rivers.



LWK

**Family :** Ciconiidae  
**Common name :** Painted Stork  
**Latin name :** *Mycteria leucocephala*  
**Local name :** Upih Sawah  
**IUCN Red List :** Near Threatened



ATH

102 cm. Pale white body with blackish breast bands and wing coverts. Feral and locally common resident with free-flying populations found around the national zoo area. It has been seen as far north as Rawang and south in the Bangi area.

**Family :** Ardeidae

**Common name :** Little Heron

**Latin name :** *Butorides striata*

**Local name :** *Pucung Keladi*

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

46 cm. It has a bluish grey plumage, with dark brown markings on the wings. Legs are yellow in colour. Usually found in mangroves, mudflats, river banks, large drains sewage and oxidation ponds.



LWK

**Family :** Ardeidae

**Common name :** Purple Heron

**Latin name :** *Ardea purpurea*

**Local name :** *Pucung Serandau*

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern



LWK

97 cm. Adults have a Rufous coloured neck with greyish wings. Bill and legs are yellowish. Fairly common resident and winter migrants found in low elevations. Main habitats are, mangroves, freshwater swamps, mining pools and oxidation ponds.

**Family :** Ardeidae

**Common name :** Grey Heron

**Latin name :** *Ardea cinerea*

**Local name :** *Pucung Seriap*

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

102 cm. The Grey Heron has pale grey plumage with a white head and neck. There is a black line above the eye. Their habitats are mangroves, mudflats, fresh water swamps and coastal power station ash ponds.



LWK

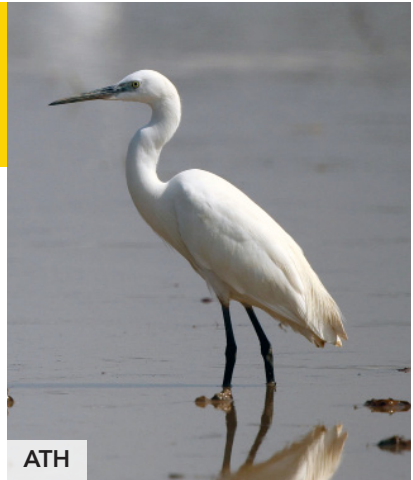


**Family :** Ardeidae  
**Common name :** Black-crowned Night-Heron  
**Latin name :** *Nycticorax nycticorax*  
**Local name :** *Pucung Kuak*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

61 cm. Adult has a black crown and back, grey wings and white underparts. It has a black bill, red iris and pinkish legs. Their habitat is mangroves, padi fields, inland freshwater swamps, reservoirs and prawn cultivating ponds

**Family :** Ardeidae  
**Common name :** Little Egret  
**Latin name :** *Egretta garzetta*  
**Local name :** *Bangau Kecil*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

61 cm. Little Egrets have long nuchal plumes during breeding. It has a thin black bill, black legs and yellow feet. Its habitat includes mangroves, mud flats, flooded ponds and coastal power station ashponds.



**Family :** Ardeidae  
**Common name :** Great Egret  
**Latin name :** *Ardea alba*  
**Local name :** *Bangau Besar*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern



90 cm. It has a black bill, blue facial skin, reddish tarsi and plumes on lower back. Non-breeding plumages consist of yellow bill, facial skin, and black legs. Its habitat includes mangroves, mudflats, flooded padi fields and inland freshwater swamps. Photo : Lim Wai Kong

**Family :** Ardeidae

**Common name :** Intermediate Egret

**Latin name :** *Mesophoyx intermedia*

**Local name :** *Bangau Kendi*

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

71 cm. Breeding plumages – black bill with yellowish base, plumes on breast and lower back. Non-breeding plumages consist of yellow bill with dark tips. Habitat includes mudflats, inland freshwater swamps, flooded padi fields, disused mining pools, sewage oxidation ponds and coastal power station ashponds.



**Family :** Ardeidae

**Common name :** Cattle Egret

**Latin name :** *Bubulcus ibis*

**Local name :** *Bangau Kerbau*

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

51 cm. Orange-yellow plumes are found on head, breast and back during breeding. Bills, lores and legs become red for part of the breeding period. All white during non breeding. Lores are yellowish and legs are dark during non-breeding period. Not fond of saline water. Cattle Egrets are associated with flocks of cattle, feeding on insects disturbed by trampling hoofs.

**Family :** Accipitridae

**Common name :** Crested  
Serpent Eagle

**Latin name :** *Spilornis cheela*

**Local name :** *Helang Ular Berjambul*

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

53 cm. Adult has a storky body with short tail. Its dark brown in colour and has a dark nuchal crest with white spots. They are usually solitary and favour the canopy and crown of tall trees.





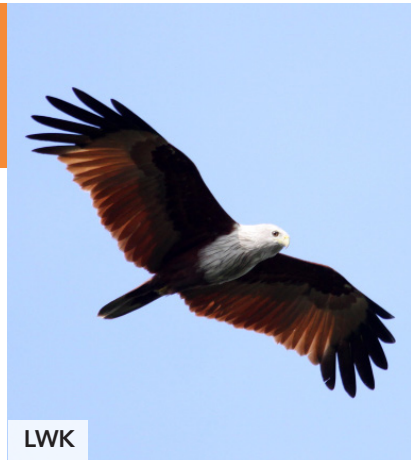
ATH

**Family :** Accipitridae  
**Common name :** Black-Winged Kite  
**Latin name :** *Elanus caeruleus*  
**Local name :** *Helang Tikus*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

28-33 cm. Pale grey upper parts, white under parts and black patch on the wings. It has a red iris. It is a common resident at low elevations. Its habitat includes open country, padi fields, mangrove edge and inland freshwater swamps.

**Family :** Accipitridae  
**Common name :** Brahminy Kite  
**Latin name :** *Haliastur indus*  
**Local name :** *Helang Merah*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

43-51 cm. The upper part of the body is a bright chestnut brown. The head, neck and breast is white with some dark brown streaking. Its habitat includes mangrove, beach scrub, padi fields, fresh water swamps and reservoirs in coastal districts. It is regularly seen soaring in urban centres and in fishing villages along the coast.



LWK



NHK

**Family :** Accipitridae  
**Common name :** Japanese Sparrowhawk  
**Latin name :** *Accipiter gularis*  
**Local name :** *Helang Sewah Jepun*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

25-30 cm. It has a dark grey brown upperpart. Throat and underpart is white with a faint mesial stripe. Male – breast and belly pale rufous with indistinct whitish bars. Female – underpart marked with dark brown bars. In open country, scrub, mangroves, forests and forest edge.

**Family :** Accipitridae

**Common name :** Gray-faced Buzzard

**Latin name :** *Butastur indicus*

**Local name :** *Helang Kepala Kelabu*

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

41-46 cm. Distinctive features are grey ear coverts, white throat and dark mesial stripe. Upper parts are brown with blackish streaks and bars. It is a passage migrant. Its habitat includes open country and light wooded areas.



ATH



**Family :** Accipitridae

**Common name :** Changeable Hawk-Eagle

**Latin name :** *Nisaetus limnaeetus*

**Local name :** *Helang Rajawali Hindik*

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

56-75 cm. The dark morph is blackish brown with dark terminal tail band. The pale morph is dark brown on the upper parts and whitish under parts with bold streaks below. Its habitat includes forest, forest edge, wooded country and plantations.

**Family :** Rallidae

**Common name :** White-breasted Waterhen

**Latin name :** *Amaurornis phoenicurus*

**Local name :** *Ruak-ruak*

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

33 cm. Its upper parts are a slaty grey colour, white under parts and cinnamon undertail coverts. It can be seen in lowland and in the hills up to 1500m. Usually skulks in thick vegetation feeding in grassy areas.



MN



ATH

**Family :** Charadriidae  
**Common name :** Lesser Sand-Plover  
**Latin name :** *Charadrius mongolus*  
**Local name :** *Rapang Mongolia*  
**IUNN Red List :** Least Concern

20 cm. The Lesser Sand-Plover has greyish legs, black lores, forehead and eyeline. It also has a white throat, orange/Rufous breast, crown and nape. It is a passage migrant, and its habitat includes mudflats, sandy shores, the fringes of settled mining pools, brackish ponds and coastal power station ash ponds.

**Family :** Charadriidae  
**Common name :** Red-wattled Lapwing  
**Latin name :** *Vanellus indicus*  
**Local name :** *Rapang Minta Duit*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

33 cm. It has a black head and breast, a white ear patch and a red wattle in front of the eyes. It has a red bill with dark tip and yellow legs. Its habitat includes pasture land, flooded padi fields, sand bars in rivers and newly planted oil palm plantations.



CH

**Family :** Scolopacidae  
**Common name :** Eurasian Curlew  
**Latin name :** *Numenius arquata*  
**Local name :** *Kendi Besar*  
**IUCN Red List :** Near Threatened



ATH

58 cm. It has a buffy brown colour above and whitish below. There are dark streaks on the mantle, neck, breast and flanks. Its habitat includes mudflats, estuaries, sandy shores, brackish ponds and coastal power station ash ponds.

**Family :** Scolopacidae  
**Common name :** Common Redshank  
**Latin Name :** *Tringa totanus*  
**Local name :** Kedidi Kaki Merah  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

28 cm. Breeding plumage consists of reddish brown head and upper parts with blackish streaks. Its underparts white with bold brown streaks on the breast. Non-breeding plumages are lighter with a less distinct streaking below. Its habitat includes mudflats, mangroves, sandy beaches, fringes of freshwater ponds, brakish ponds and coastal power station ash ponds.



**Family :** Scolopacidae  
**Common name :** Common Greenshank  
**Latin name :** *Tringa nebularia*  
**Local name :** Kedidi Kaki Hijau  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

35 cm. The head, neck, breast and flanks are boldly streaked during breeding. During non-breeding, the underparts are white with fine streaks on the sides of neck, breast and flanks.

**Family :** Scolopacidae  
**Common name :** Terek Sandpiper  
**Latin name :** *Xenus cinereus*  
**Local name :** Kedidi Sereng  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

23 cm. Breeding plumage have black scapular lines and blackish streaks on breast and neck. Non breeding plumage does not have the black scapular lines and streaks on the breast are not so distinct. Its habitat includes mudflats, sandy shores and coastal power station ash ponds.





**Family :** Scolopacidae  
**Common name :** Marsh Sandpiper  
**Latin name :** *Tringa stagnatilis*  
**Local name :** Kedidi Paya  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

25 cm. Breeding plumage exhibits indistinct supercilium, underparts white with blackish brown spots on the breast. Non-breeding plumage has a more prominent white supercilium and the entire underpart is white. Its habitat includes fringes of inland fresh water ponds, flooded padi fields, mudflats, brackish ponds, sandy shores and coastal power station ash ponds.

**Family :** Scolopacidae  
**Common name :** Curlew Sandpiper  
**Latin name :** *Calidris ferruginea*  
**Local name :** Kedidi Pasir Kendi  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

22 cm. Non-breeding plumage shows upperparts uniform grey brown with pale fringes on wing coverts. There is a whitish supercilium. Underparts are white with fine pale greyish streak on sides of neck and breast. Legs are black in all seasons. Prominent down curved black bill. It can be found in mudflats, estuaries, fresh water pools, brackish ponds and coastal power station ash ponds.



**Family :** Scolopacidae  
**Common name :** Whimbrel  
**Latin name :** *Numenius phaeopus*  
**Local name :** Kendi Pisau Raut  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

43 cm. Very clear black lateral coronal stripe and white median coronal stripes. The plumage colour is darker than that of the Eurasian Curlew. Its habitat includes mudflats, mangroves, brackish ponds and coastal power station ash ponds.

**Family :** Scolopacidae

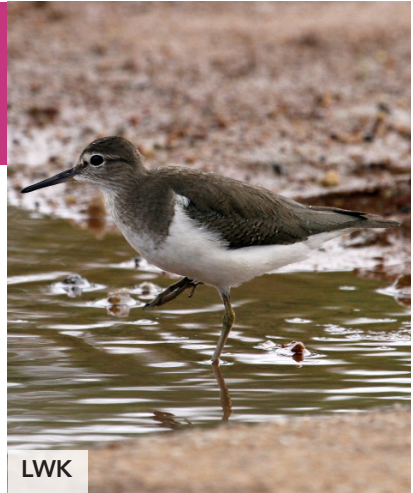
**Common name :** Common Sandpiper

**Latin name :** *Actitis hypoleucos*

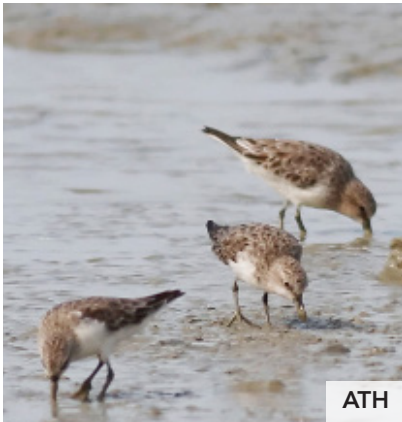
**Local name :** Kedidi Pasir

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

20 cm. There is a curved white band on the wings. There are not very distinct streaks on the sides of neck and breast. Its habitat includes mudflats, estuaries, sandy shores, rocky shores, fringes of freshwater ponds, flooded padi fields, riverbanks, wet grasslands, brakish ponds, canals, sewage oxidation ponds and coastal power station ash ponds.



LWK



ATH

**Family :** Scolopacidae

**Common name :** Red-necked Stint

**Latin name :** *Calidris ruficollis*

**Local name :** Kedidi Luris Leher

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

15 cm. Breeding plumage has Rufous head and upper breast. The upper scapular is chestnut in colour and there are dark streaks on the white side of lower breast. Its habitat includes mudflats, estuaries, brakish ponds, fringes of freshwater ponds and coastal power station ash ponds.

**Family :** Laridae

**Common name :** Common Tern

**Latin name :** *Sterna hirundo*

**Local name :** Camar Siput

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

35 cm. It has an all black bill, black legs and a greyish wash to white underparts. Its habitat includes sea-coast, mudflats and coastal power station ash ponds.



ATH



ATH

**Family :** Laridae

**Common name :** Gull-billed Tern

**Latin name :** *Gelocheilidon nilotica*

**Local name :** *Camar Tiram*

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

38 cm. It has a thick black bill and a slightly forked tail. The upperparts are slight grey with neck and underparts white. During breeding, the entire cap is black, the black is reduced to just a small spot on the ear coverts during non-breeding. Its habitat includes sea coasts, mudflats and coastal power station ash ponds.

**Family :** Laridae

**Common name :** Little Tern

**Latin name :** *Sternula albifrons*

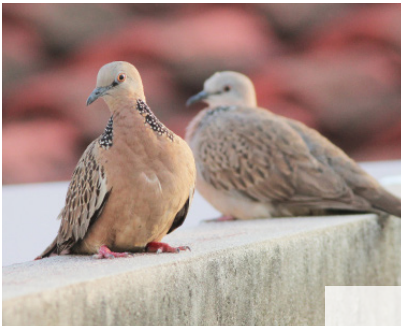
**Local name :** *Camar Kecil*

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

23 cm. It has a distinctive moderately forked tail. Upperparts are greyish with a white rump and upper tail coverts. Unders are white. During breeding, the forehead is white, crown, lores and eyeline is black, bill yellow with a dark tip, legs are yellow. During non breeding, lores are white, bill and legs are black.



ATH



**Family :** Columbidae

**Common name :** Spotted Dove

**Latin name :** *Streptopelia chinensis*

**Local name :** *Tekukur*

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

30 cm. It has pale greyish head with broad black hindneck collar with fine white spots. It has pale vinaceous brown throat, breast and upper belly, merging into whitish belly and undertail coverts. The upperpart is brown with blackish streaks. It has a long and slender wedge shaped tail. It has an orange iris, black bill and red legs. It can be found in open country, cleared banks of large rivers and gardens.

**Family :** Columbidae  
**Common name :** Zebra Dove  
**Latin name :** *Geopelia striata*  
**Local name :** *Merbuk*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

21 cm. It has a grey head and forecrown and brown hindcrown. The uppers are pale brown, marked with fine barrings on neck and flanks. It has a pale blue orbital skin and its legs are red. Its habitat include open country, plantations and gardens.



**Family :** Columbidae  
**Common name :** Pink-necked Pigeon  
**Latin name :** *Treron vernans*  
**Local name :** *Punai Leher Jambu*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

25 cm. It has a grey tail with a broad subterminal black band. The male has a grey head, green mantle, purplish-pink neck and upper breast together with orange lower breast. The female is a dull green with mild yellowish shades on the underparts. Its habitat includes mangroves, forest edge, plantations, wooded gardens and open country.

**Family :** Columbidae  
**Common name :** Rock Pigeon  
**Latin name :** *Columba livia*  
**Local name :** *Merpati*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

33 cm. It has strongly pointed wings. The plumage comes in many different types of shades and colours. Its habitat includes limestone cliffs, open country, buildings in towns and cities.





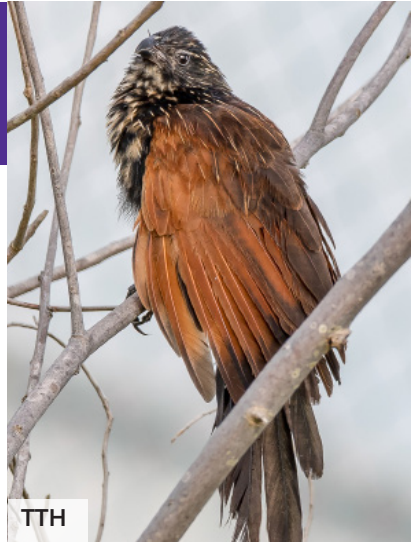
CH

**Family :** Cuculidae  
**Common name :** Greater Coucal  
**Latin name :** *Centropus sinensis*  
**Local name :** *Bubut Besar*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

53 cm. It has a glossy black head, long broad ended tail. The mantle and wings are a bright chestnut colour. The iris is red and the legs and bill are black. Its habitat includes the forest edge, scrub, riverine vegetation and plantations.

**Family :** Cuculidae  
**Common name :** Lesser Coucal  
**Latin name :** *Centropus bengalensis*  
**Local name :** *Bubut Kecil*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

38 cm. The coloration is similar to the Greater Coucal but without the gloss. There are fine paler buff streaks along the head, neck and mantle. Its habitat includes wet and dry grassland, scrub and reed beds.



TTH

**Family :** Cuculidae  
**Common name :** Chestnut-bellied Malkoha  
**Latin name :** *Phaenicophaeus sumatranus*  
**Local name :** *Cenuk Perut Coklat*  
**IUCN Red List :** Near Threatened



AL

40 cm. It has a chestnut belly and undertail coverts. The orbital skin is pinkish orange. Its habitat includes mangroves, forest, forest edge and plantations.

**Family :** Cuculidae

**Common name :** Little Bronzed Cuckoo

**Latin name :** *Chrysococcyx minutillus*

**Local name :** Sewah Daun

**IUCN Red List :** Least concern

16 cm. Its crown and nape are brown with strong bronzy green tinge and are concolorous with mantle, wings, lower back and tail. It has a black bill and whitish forehead. The underparts are whitish with fine blackish bars on throat and breast and broader bars on belly and flanks. Male – red orbital skin and females – green orbital skin. It is found in mangroves, forest edge, scrub and wooded gardens.



**Family :** Cuculidae

**Common name :** Asian Koel

**Latin name :** *Eudynamis scolopaceus*

**Local name :** Sewah Tuwu

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

43 cm. It has a heavy greenish bill and red iris. The male is glossy black while the female is brown with buff spots and streaks. Its habitat includes mangroves, scrub, plantations, reed beds, wooded garden in towns and cities.

**Family :** Apodidae

**Common name :** Fork-tailed Swift

**Latin name :** *Apus pacificus*

**Local name :** Lelayang Ekor Cabang

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

19 cm. It has a deeply forked tail and long narrow crescentic shaped wings (distinctive). The plumage is blackish with narrow curved white band on rump. The throat is whitish with fine blackish streaks. The breast and belly have whitish scaling and barrings. It feeds over forest edge and open country.





**Family :** Apodidae  
**Common name :** Glossy Swiftlet  
**Latin name :** *Collocalia esculenta*  
**Local name :** *Lelayang Perut Putih*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

10 cm. It has glossy blue-black uppers, dark greyish throat and breast and white belly. Its habitat includes forest, forest edge, open country, towns and cities.

**Family :** Alcedinidae  
**Common name :** Collared Kingfisher  
**Latin name :** *Todiramphus chloris*  
**Local name :** *Pekaka Bakau*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

24 cm. It has blue green upperparts with white collar and underparts. The wings and tail are a deeper blue. The bill is black with flesh coloured mandibles. Its habitat includes mangrove, beach scrub, coastal gardens and plantations.



**Family :** Alcedinidae  
**Common name :** Common Kingfisher  
**Latin name :** *Alcedo atthis*  
**Local name :** *Raja Undang Biasa*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern



17 cm. Its upperparts are blue green with a pale blue line running down the back and rump. Upperparts and ear coverts are rufous. There are white spots on the throat and neck. Its habitat includes mangroves, river and stream banks, water bodies in open country and fish ponds.

**Family :** Alcedinidae

**Common name :** White-Throated Kingfisher

**Latin name :** *Halcyon smyrnensis*

**Local name :** *Pekaka Dada Putih*

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

28 cm. It has a red bill, white throat and breast with a bright chocolate brown head, flanks and belly. Its habitat includes scrub, mangrove, forest edge, padi fields, cultivated land, plantations, gardens and large forest river courses.



LWK



CH

**Family :** Alcedinidae

**Common name :** Black-capped Kingfisher

**Latin name :** *Halcyon pileata*

**Local name :** *Pekaka Ubun Hitam*

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

30 cm. It has a black head and rufous belly and flanks. The bill is a bright red and the mantle, wings and uppertail coverts are a deep royal blue. Its habitat includes mangroves, padi fields, forest edge, forested river courses and reservoirs.

**Family :** Alcedinidae

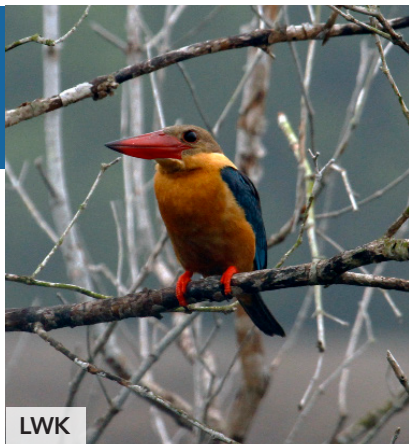
**Common name :** Stork-billed Kingfisher

**Latin name :** *Pelargopsis capensis*

**Local name :** *Pekaka Emas Biasa*

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

37 cm. It has a large coral red bill with dark tip. It has pale brown head and a greenish blue mantle, wings and tail which contrast sharply with the bright blue rump. The collar, throat and the entire underpart is orange-yellow. The legs are red. Its habitat includes mangrove, water bodies in open country and forested river courses.



LWK



MN

**Family :** Meropidae

**Common name :** Blue-tailed Bee-eater

**Latin name :** *Merops philippinus*

**Local name :** *Beberek Ekor Biru*

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

30 cm. It has a greenish crown, nape and upper back. The upper throat is yellowish and the lower throat is brownish. There is a conspicuous blue streak below the black eye line. Breeding migrants are normally

found in beach scrub, open lightly wooded country, gardens and tin mines. Non-breeding migrants frequent mainly forest canopies, forest edge and mangroves.

**Family :** Meropidae

**Common name :** Blue-throated  
Bee-eater

**Latin name :** *Merops viridis*

**Local name :** *Beberek Leher Biru*

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

28 cm. It has a dark chestnut crown, nape and upper back. The throat is blue. The rump has an iridescent pale blue which can be seen clearly in flight. Breeding migrants are usually found in beach scrub, open lightly wooded country, gardens and tin mines. Non-breeding migrants frequent forest canopies, forest edge and mangroves.



LWK

**Family :** Coraciidae

**Common name :** Dollar Bird

**Latin name :** *Eurystomus orientalis*

**Local name :** *Tiong Batu*

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern



MN

30 cm. It has a orange red bill with a dark greenish-blue plumage. The head and mantle is dark brown. Its habitat includes mangroves, forest edge, beach scrub, plantations and open country.

**Family :** Megalaimidae  
**Common name :** Lineated Barbet  
**Latin name :** *Psilopogon lineatus*  
**Local name :** *Takur Kukup*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

29 cm. It is an all green barbet with light brown head with buff streaks. Its bill and orbital skin is straw coloured. Streaking on the head becomes indistinct in worn plumage.



CH

**Family :** Megalaimidae  
**Common name :** Coppersmith Barbet  
**Latin name :** *Psilopogon haemacephalus*  
**Local name :** *Takur Akar*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

15 cm. It has a greenish white underparts. There is a red forehead and upper breast band. Bold green streaks are also seen. Black is seen on the side of the face. Its habitat includes mangrove edge, open country, wooded garden in rural areas, towns and cities.



ATH

**Family :** Picidae  
**Common name :** Laced Woodpecker  
**Latin name :** *Picus vittatus*  
**Local name :** *Belatuk Bakau*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

30 cm. There is a greenish upperpart, greyish side of the head, blackish malar stripe marked with fine whitish streaks. It has a yellowish buff throat and upper breast. The lower breast and belly are buffish, marked with lacey streaks. Its habitat includes mangroves, plantations, coconut groves and rural gardens.



LWK



LWK

**Family :** Picidae

**Common name :** Sunda Woodpecker

**Latin name :** *Dendrocopus moluccensis*

**Local name :** Belatuk Kecil Sunda

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

14 cm. It has a brown crown and dark brown underparts. The dark malar stripes are more prominent and the underparts have dark streaks. Its habitat includes mangroves, coastal scrub, plantations and gardens.

**Family :** Picidae

**Common name :** Greater Flameback

**Latin name :** *Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus*

**Local name :** Belatuk Pinang Besar

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

33 cm. It has a white hindneck with black on the sides of the neck. The iris is yellow in colour. There is a double black malar stripes, separated by a small white patch. Its habitat includes mangroves, scrub, plantations and forest.



CKS

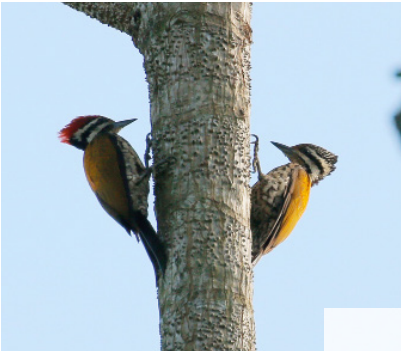
**Family :** Picidae

**Common name :** Common Flameback

**Latin name :** *Dinopium Javanense*

**Local name :** Belatuk Pinang Kecil

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern



30 cm. It has a golden mantle and wings, red lower back and rump, white face with black malar stripes and largely black hindneck with white sides of neck together with whitish underparts marked with blackish distinctive scales.

Male – red crown and pointed crest. Female – black crown and crest with whitish spots from forehead to tip of crest. It can be found in mangroves, forest edge, peat swamp forest, coastal scrub, plantations and gardens.

**Family :** Psittacidae

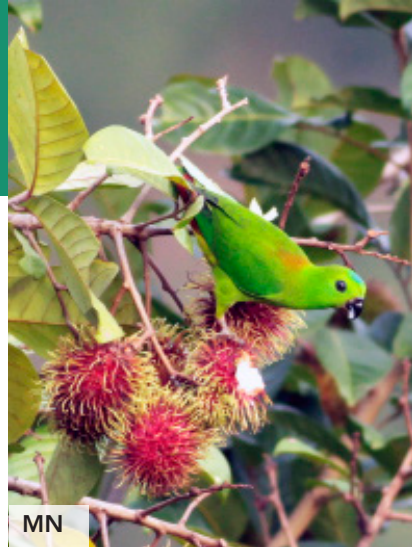
**Common name :** Blue-crowned  
Hanging-Parrot

**Latin name :** *Loriculus galgulus*

**Local name :** *Serindit*

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

14 cm. Tiny green parrot with short tail. Male has a small blue crown patch, red breast patch, golden yellow patch on the mantle together with yellow band on rump. Rump and uppertail coverts are red. Female is like the male except for the blue crown patch, red breast patch and yellow band on the rump. Its habitat includes mangroves, forest, forest edge, plantations and wooded gardens.



**Family :** Pittidae

**Common name :** Mangrove Pitta

**Latin name :** *Pitta megarhyncha*

**Local name :** *Burung Pita Bakau*

**IUCN Red List :** Near Threatened

20 cm. Looks similar to the Blue-winged Pitta but it has a heavier bill. It has an orange rufous breast and belly. Its habitat is mainly in mangrove areas.

**Family :** Acanthizidae

**Common name :** Golden Bellied  
Gerygone

**Latin name :** *Gerygone sulphurea*

**Local name :** *Kelicap Perepat*

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

9 cm. It has a dark grey brown upperparts contrasting with yellow underparts. It has a subterminal band of white spots on the underside of the tail. Its habitat includes mangrove, mangrove edge forest, forest, forest edge, plantations and wooded gardens.





**Family :** Artamidae

**Common name :** White-Breasted Woodswallow

**Latin name :** *Artamus leucorhynchus*

**Local name :** *Tirjup-Lelayang Dada Putin*

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

17 cm. It has a brownish grey head, breast and upperparts contrasting sharply with white breast and rump. Its habitat includes open country and padi fields.

**Family :** Aegithinidae

**Common name :** Common Iora

**Latin name :** *Aegithina tiphia*

**Local name :** *Burung Kunyit Kecil*

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

15 cm. It has a bright yellow to yellowish underparts. Its habitat includes mangroves, open country, forested riverbanks, plantations and gardens.



**Family :** Campephagidae

**Common name :** Pied Triller

**Latin name :** *Lalage nigra*

**Local name :** *Rembah Dahi Putih*

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern



18 cm. The bird has a distinct white supercilium with a narrow black eye line. It has a broad staggered white wingbars. The rump is greyish and has a white tip to the tail. Its habitat includes mangrove edge, scrub, plantation and gardens.

**Family :** Pachycephalidae  
**Common name :** Mangrove Whistler  
**Latin name :** *Pachycephala cinerea*  
**Local name :** *Penyiul Bakau*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

17 cm. It is stocky with a large round head. It has dark greyish legs and a distinctive thick black bill. Its habitat includes, mangrove, scrub, mangrove fringe, plantations and wooded gardens.



**Family :** Laniidae  
**Common name :** Brown Shrike  
**Latin name :** *Lanius cristatus*  
**Local name :** *Tirjup Belukar*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern



20 cm. It has a broad black eyeline, whitish supercilium and forehead. The upper part varies from rufous brown ash brown depending on subspecies and underpart varies from white to buff. Its habitat includes scrub, open country, reed beds, forest edge, plantations and gardens.

**Family :** Laniidae  
**Common name :** Tiger Shrike  
**Latin name :** *Lanius tigrinus*  
**Local name :** *Tirjup Harimau*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

19 cm. It has a shorter tail and thicker bill as compared to Brown Shrike.

Male – crown and nape grey; mantle and uppertail coverts rufous chestnut with black barring. It has a broad black eyeline and the underparts are white.

Female – are like males but duller with whitish lores and thin supercilium. Flanks are marked with short blackish bars. Its habitat includes forest edge, forest clearing, plantations and wooded gardens.





**Family :** Oriolidae  
**Common name :** Black-naped Oriole  
**Latin name :** *Oriolus chinensis*  
**Local name :** *Dendang Tengkuok Hitam*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

27 cm. It has a bright yellow plumage with broad black eye line and nape. Wings and tail black with the lower half of outer tail feathers yellow. It has a pink bill, red iris and black legs. Its habitat includes mangrove edge, gardens, wooded suburbs and open country.

**Family :** Dicruridae  
**Common name :** Ashy Drongo  
**Latin name :** *Dicrurus leucophaeus*  
**Local name :** *Cecawi Kelabu*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

29 cm. It has a blackish plumage with slight glossy above and darker below. Its habitat includes mangrove, scrub, plantations and wooded gardens.



**Family :** Rhipiduridae  
**Common Name :** Malaysian Pied Fantail  
**Latin Name :** *Rhipidura javanica*  
**Local Name :** *Murai Gila*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern



18 cm. It has a dark greyish brown band across the breast separating the white throat and belly. Its upperpart is slaty grey. Its habitat includes mangrove, mangrove edge, peatswamp forest, scrub, open country and cultivated land.

**Family :** Corvidae  
**Common Name :** House Crow  
**Latin Name :** *Corvus splendens*  
**Local Name :** *Gagak Rumah*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

43 cm. It has a greyish nape, back and upper breast, contrasting with black forehead, face and throat. Its habitat includes cities, town and open country.



LWK



**Family :** Corvidae  
**Common Name :** Large-billed Crow  
**Latin Name :** *Corvus macrorhynchos*  
**Local Name :** *Gagak Paruh Besar*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

51 cm. It is large in size, massive bill and a diagnostic all glossy black plumage. Its habitat includes forest edge, mangrove, beach scrub, open country, plantations and wooded gardens.

CH

**Family :** Hirundinidae  
**Common Name :** Barn Swallow  
**Latin Name :** *Hirundo rustica*  
**Local Name :** *Layang-layang Hijrah*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

15 cm. It has an elongated outer tail feathers up to 5 cm or more. It has a dark steel blue upperparts and breast band. The throat and forehead is chestnut. It has a deeply forked tail marked with white subterminal spots. Its habitat includes open country, scrub, reed beds, towns and cities.



TTH



LWK

**Family :** Hirundinidae  
**Common Name :** Pacific Swallow  
**Latin Name :** *Hirundo tahitica*  
**Local Name :** *Layang-layang Pasifik*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

14 cm. It has an extensive chestnut forehead. Its underpart is pale smoky grey, contrasting with entire grey underwing. Its upperpart is dark steel blue. Its tail is slightly forked with white subterminal spots. Its undertail coverts are marked with black and white scales. It lacks elongated outer tail feathers and dark breast band.

**Family :** Paridae  
**Common Name :** Cinereous Tit  
**Latin Name :** *Parus cinereus*  
**Local Name :** *Serai Bakau*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

13 cm. It has a white cheek patch contrasting with a black head. The mantle is grey with a greenish tinge and the underparts are white with a bold black line running down the centre of its breast and belly. The wing bar and outer tail feathers are white. It is found in mangroves.



LWK

**Family :** Pycnonotidae  
**Common Name :** Yellow-vented Bulbul  
**Latin Name :** *Pycnonotus goavier*  
**Local Name :** *Merbah Kapur*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern



LWK

20 cm. It has a whitish throat and broad white supercilium contrasting sharply with black lores and narrow dark brown coronal stripe. Its upperparts are dark brown whilst the underparts are whitish. Vent is yellow. Its habitat includes scrub, plantations, gardens, and open country.

**Family :** Pycnonotidae

**Common Name :** Olive-winged Bulbul

**Latin Name :** *Pycnonotus plumosus*

**Local Name :** Merbah Belukar

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

20 cm. Its upperparts are dull brown with a strong olive wash on wings and tail. Its underparts are pale dull brown. Its undertail coverts are buff brown. There is an indistinct whitish streaking on ear coverts. It has red iris. Its habitat includes forest, forest edge, coastal scrub and plantation.



**Family :** Phylloscopidae

**Common Name :** Arctic Warbler

**Latin Name :** *Phylloscopus borealis*

**Local Name :** Cekup Daun Artik

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concerned



13 cm. Its upperparts are olive green with greyish tinge on crown. It has a long and distinct yellowish white supercilium. Its underparts are white with a pale yellow. Its habitat includes forest, forest edge, mangrove, plantations and wooded gardens.

**Family :** Cisticolidae

**Common Name :** Ashy Tailorbird

**Latin Name :** *Orthotomus ruficeps*

**Local Name :** Perenjak Kelabu

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

12 cm. It has a rufous head, sides of head and chin. The tail is grey brown with white tips and very small and narrow dark subterminal markings. Male – dark grey mantle, breast and belly. Female – pale grey with a belly whitish. Its habitat includes mangroves, forest edge, plantations, scrub and gardens.



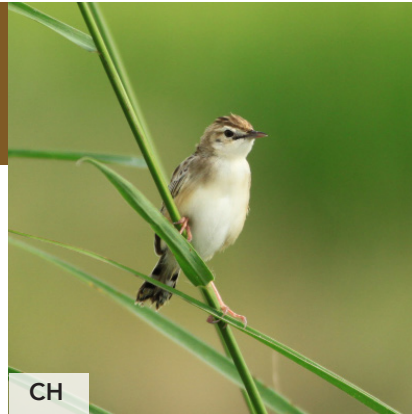


**Family :** Cisticolidae  
**Common Name :** Common Tailorbird  
**Latin Name :** *Orthotomus sutorius*  
**Local Name :** *Perenjak Ekor Panjang*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

12 cm. It has a rufous fore crown, narrow whitish supercilium and olive green upperparts contrasting with pale buff underparts. Greyish speckles on throat. It is found in open country, scrub, forest edge, mangroves, plantations and gardens.

**Family :** Cisticolidae  
**Common Name :** Zitting Cisticola  
**Latin Name :** *Cisticola juncidis*  
**Local Name :** *Cekup Ekor Kipas*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

11 cm. It has a brown crown, mantle and wings with blackish streaks. The rump is rufous and the throat is white. Its underparts are whitish with rufous buff on flanks and undertail coverts. It has a pale buff supercilium. It is found in padi fields, open grassland and grassy riverbanks.



**Family :** Cisticolidae  
**Common Name :** Yellow-bellied Prinia  
**Latin Name :** *Prinia flaviventris*  
**Local Name :** *Prinia Perut Kunung*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern



13 cm. It has a long tail, dark greenish olive upperparts and a yellow belly and undertail coverts. The throat and breast are whitish. The head is slaty grey with short narrow white supercilium in front of the eye. It is found in reed beds, swampy grassland, open country with tall grass and forest edge.

**Family :** Zosteropidae

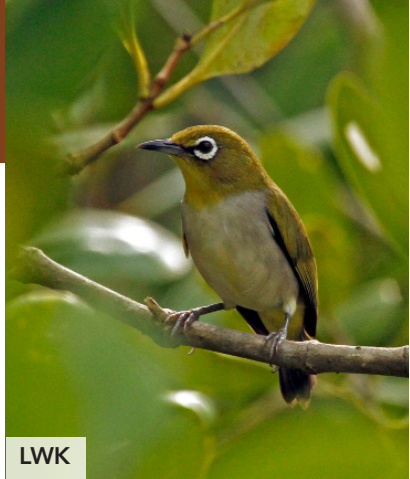
**Common Name :** Oriental White-eye

**Latin Name :** *Zosterops palpebrosus*

**Local Name :** Mata Putih Bakau

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

11 cm. It has a bright yellow forehead merging into yellow green on the crown and rest of upperparts. It has black lores and a bold white-eye ring. The chin, throat, upper breast and undertail coverts are bright yellow. The belly is pale grey with bright yellow mid ventral stripe from undertail coverts to upper breast. It is found in mangrove, casuarinas, beach scrub, forest edge and wooded areas.



LWK

**Family :** Muscicapidae

**Common Name :** Asian Brown Flycatcher

**Latin Name :** *Muscicapa latirostris*

**Local Name :** Sambar Asia

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern



LWK

13 cm. The upperpart is dull grey brown while underpart is whitish. There is a pale grey brown on the upper breast. The orbital skin is whitish with pale lores giving it a wide-eyed appearance. There are thin pale wing bars. The bill has a dark

upper and pale basal with dark tip. It is found in forest, forest edge, mangroves, plantations and wooded gardens.

**Family :** Muscicapidae

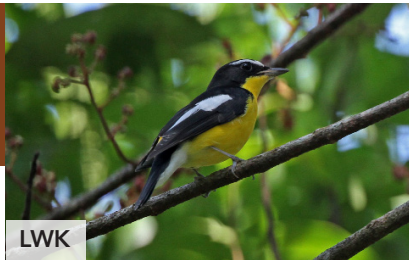
**Common Name :** Korean Flycatcher

**Latin Name :** *Ficedula zanthopygia*

**Local Name :** Sambar Pinggul Kuning

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

13 cm. Male - black uppers with white supercilium. Bold white wing patch and bright yellow rump. Underparts are bright yellow with white undertail coverts. It has a distinctive long wing. Female - olive brown upperparts with yellow rump. It is found in forest, forest edge, mangroves, scrub, plantation and wooded gardens.



LWK



**Family :** Muscicapidae  
**Common Name :** Oriental Magpie Robin  
**Latin Name :** *Copsychus saularis*  
**Local Name :** Murai Kampung  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

23 cm. Male – glossy black head, breast and upperparts contrasting with white underparts. There is a long white bar on wing. The tail is black with white outer tail feathers. Female – like male but black of head, breast and upperparts replaced

with dark grey. It is found in forest clearings, forest edge, mangroves, open country, plantations and gardens.

**Family :** Sturnidae  
**Common Name :** Javan Myna  
**Latin Name :** *Acridotheres javanicus*  
**Local Name :** Tiong Jawa  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

24 cm. It is dark grey (almost black) plumage, with white vent sharply demarcated from dark underparts. It has a creamy white iris contrasting with dark head. The bill and legs are bright yellow in colour. There is a short crest. It is found in open country, parks, gardens, orchards, oil palm plantations and forest edge.



**Family :** Sturnidae  
**Common Name :** Common Myna  
**Latin Name :** *Acridotheres tristis*  
**Local Name :** Tiong Gembala Keribau  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern



25 cm. It has black head, throat and upper breast, with dark brown body plumage and broad yellow orbital skin and all white under wing (seen in flight). Lower belly and undertail coverts are whitish. The tail is blackish with a very narrow white tip. Its

bill is yellow. It does not have a crest. Its habitat includes open country, scrub, grassy verges of roads, cleared river banks, lawns, plantations and gardens.

**Family :** Sturnidae  
**Common Name :** Hill Myna  
**Latin Name :** *Gracula religiosa*  
**Local Name :** *Tiong Emas*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

30cm. It is a large and thick set myna with glossy black plumage. There are facial wattles and robust pinkish orange bill. It is found in forest, forest edge, mangroves, plantations and wooded areas.



**Family :** Sturnidae  
**Common Name :** Asian Glossy Starling  
**Latin Name :** *Aplonis panayensis*  
**Local Name :** *Perling Mata Merah*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

20 cm. It has a glossy dark green plumage with red iris. It appears all black in poor light. It is found in mangroves, open country, forest edge, plantations, gardens and cities.

**Family :** Sturnidae  
**Common Name :** Daurian Starling  
**Latin Name :** *Sturnia sturnina*  
**Local Name :** *Perling Belakang Ungu*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

19 cm. It has a metallic purple back and patch on nape. Two narrow pale wing bars can be seen. There is a whitish or buff square patch on rump. Bill and tail are black. It is found in coastal scrub, open country, reed beds, wooded suburban parks and gardens and forest edge.





ATH

**Family :** Dicaeidae  
**Common Name :** Scarlet-backed  
Flowerpecker  
**Latin Name :** *Dicaeum cruentatum*  
**Local Name :** Sepah Bungah  
Belakang Merah  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

9 cm. The male has a broad red band running from crown to rump (diagnostic). Sides of head, wings and tail are black.

Underparts white with greyish tinge on flanks. Female has a red rump. It can be found in forest, forest edge, mangroves, scrub, plantations and gardens.

**Family :** Nectariniidae  
**Common Name :** Olive-backed Sunbird  
**Latin Name :** *Cinnyris jugularis*  
**Local Name :** Kelicap Tekak Biru  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

11 cm. Male has a dark iridescent blue face, throat and breast, contrasting with yellow belly and undertail coverts. The upperpart is dark olive. Female – lacks dark iridescent blue parts. It can be found in mangroves, beach scrub, secondary growth, plantations and gardens.



LWK

**Family :** Nectariniidae  
**Common Name :** Plain-throated Sunbird  
**Latin Name :** *Anthreptes malacensis*  
**Local Name :** Kelicap Mayang Kelapa  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concerned



ATH

14 cm. Male – pale brown throat and sides of head are diagnostic. Upperparts dark iridescent green with rufescent olive tinge

on wings. Patch on shoulder, rump and upper tail coverts are iridescent purple. Underpart is bright yellow. Female – olive upperparts and bright yellowish underparts are distinctive. It has an indistinct narrow yellowish patch above and below eye. It can be found in mangroves, beach scrub, reverine vegetation, forest edge, plantations and gardens.

**Family :** Nectariniidae

**Common Name :** Ruby-cheeked Sunbird

**Latin Name :** *Chalcoparia singalensis*

**Local Name :** Kelicap Pipi Merah

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern



ATH

11 cm. Male has a pale rufous throat and iridescent coppery red ear coverts. Upperpart is iridescent dark green and the underpart is yellow. Female has a pale rufous throat with dull olive green upper

parts. It has a relatively straight bill. It can be found in forests and peat swamps, forest edge, mangrove edge, plantations, scrub and wooded gardens.



TT

**Family :** Motacillidae

**Common Name :** Oriental Pipit

**Latin Name :** *Anthus rufulus*

**Local Name :** Pipit-tanah Padang

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

16 cm. It has a long tail and legs with a distinctive upright carriage. It has a tawny brown plumage (paler below) with light streaked upper parts not including rump and upper tail coverts. Streaking on

underparts is confined to breast. It shows pale buff supercilium. There is an indistinct thin, blackish malar stripe and dark lores. It can be found in open country, harvested padi fields, airfields and gardens.

**Family :** Passeridae

**Common Name :** Eurasian Tree Sparrow

**Latin Name :** *Passer montanus*

**Local Name :** Ciak Pokok

**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern



LWK

15 cm. It has a dark chestnut cap, white cheek patch, black throat and patch on ear coverts (diagnostic). The brownish upperparts and chestnut wings are boldly streaked with black. The underpart is pale greyish, merging into whitish on belly. It can be found in towns, rural settlements, gardens and scrub.



**Family :** Ploceidae  
**Common Name :** Baya Weaver  
**Latin Name :** *Ploceus philippinus*  
**Local Name :** *Burung Tempua*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

15 cm. Non-breeding male and female have pale tawny brown underparts and dark upperparts (including crown) with buff streaks. Both have long pale buff brown supercilium. They have pale throats and horn-coloured bill with a pinkish base. Breeding male has bright yellow forehead, crown and nape. It has a black bill and facial mask. It can be found in padi fields, reed beds, adjacent scrub, wet grassland, plantations and cultivated land.

**Family :** Estrildidae  
**Common Name :** Scaly-breasted  
Munia  
**Latin Name :** *Lonchura punctulata*  
**Local Name :** *Pipit Pinang*  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

11cm. It has brown upperparts contrasting with brownish scales on breast and flanks. There is a whitish centre on belly and vent. It can be found in open country (including wet and dry grassland), padi fields, plantations, scrub and gardens.

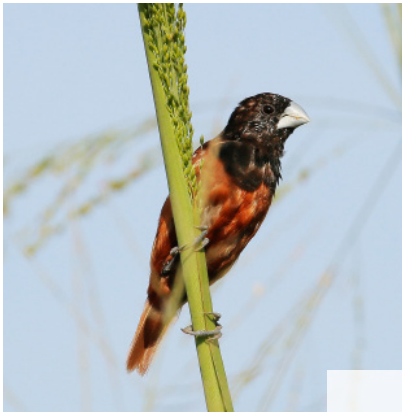


**Family :** Estrildidae  
**Common Name :** White-rumped  
Munia  
**Latin Name :** *Lonchura striata*  
**Local Name :** Pipit Tuli  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

11 cm. It has a blackish brown plumage with whitish lower breast and lower belly, together with long pointed, notched tail (diagnostic). The undertail coverts are pale brownish. Faint buff scales and streaks can be seen on the mantle. The white rump is conspicuous during flight. It can be found in forest edge, scrub, plantations, padi fields, clearings beside roads and riverbanks.



CH



**Family:** Estrildidae  
**Common Name :** Black Headed Munia  
**Latin Name :** *Lonchura malacca*  
**Local Name :** Pipit Rawa  
**IUCN Red List :** Least Concern

11 cm. It has black head and upper breast. Also, a bluish grey bill together with rich chestnut plumage (diagnostic). It can be found in wet grasslands, padi fields, swampy vegetation and reed beds.

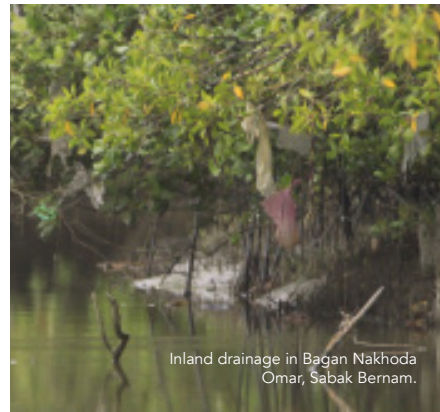
## 6.0 The Importance of Supporting Conservation Initiatives in the North Central Selangor Coast (NCSC)

Birds and the environment are crucial to the well-being and economic health of the country. There are practical reasons as to why bird and environmental conservation are necessary.

Firstly, birds are an important part of a healthy ecosystem, having vital roles in the food chain, pest control, and seed dispersal, to name just a few. Thus, they are good indicators of a forest's health. That is why this project focused on studying birds as indicators of the well-being of rehabilitated mangrove forests. If the birds return to a rehabilitated mangrove forest, the likelihood of other animal species returning to the forest is high too.

Coastal wetlands have many benefits, both to the environment and also to the socio-economic well-being of a region. Healthy coastal wetlands play a crucial role as the nursery for fisheries, prevent coastal erosion, and also protect the shore against tsunamis. The socio-economic contributions of coastal wetlands encompass revenue earned from tourism, seafood as a source of food and income, and products derived from seafood in cottage industries that provide countless jobs to locals.

Moreover, the NCSC is part of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF), where migratory birds can rest and find food. The EAAF is a Pacific Rim bird migration flyway stretching from the southern coast of Alaska to the Taimyr Peninsula in Russia southward to encompass Australia and New Zealand. As part of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP), we collect data on bird migration and share it with our project partners in all the participating countries, and vice versa.



Inland drainage in Bagan Nakhoda Omar, Sabak Bernam.



Lesser Sand-plover. *Charadrius mongolus*. © Ang Teck Hin

Malaysia is also a signatory to the Ramsar Convention. The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat is international treaty for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands. Therefore, we have an obligation to use internationally important wetlands wisely.

Malaysia should also aim to achieve the goals set in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was signed at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992 and entered into force on 29 December 1993. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a set of 17 'Global Goals' with 169 targets among them.



## 7.0 Birding Etiquette & Ethics

When taking photographs, keep it short and sweet, especially when it involves nests, chicks and eggs.

Do not stress or harass the birds.

Do not disturb their nests, chicks and eggs.

Go towards the birds slowly.

Use a hide or natural cover when you want to observe birds and their nests for a longer time.

At night, shine the light away from the birds, or shine the light on the birds' lower body, but never the face.



Keep quiet.



Do not disturb the birds when they are feeding.



Do not use your camera flash when photographing them.



Switch off your smart phone or put it on silent mode.



Do not go too close to the nest.



Always put the birds' well-being first.

## References & Further Reading

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# Appendix: Bird Checklist 2014-2016

Family	Name	Scientific name	Local Name	IUCN status	Resident/ Migrant/ Vagrant	Teluk Gong		Sg Haji Doraini		BTR		BNO		Sg Jangcut		Sg Yu		KSNP (constant site)		BT	TK
						2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015		
Anatida	Lesser Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna arcuata</i>		LC	R												●				
Phasianidae	Red Jungle Fowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Ayam Hutan	LC	R	●		●		●		●		●		●					
Ciconiidae	Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	Botak Kecil	VU	R	●		●		●				●				●			
	Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucoccephala</i>	Burung Botak Padi	NT	V	●						●		●							
Ardeidae	Little Heron (Striated Heron)*	<i>Butorides striata</i>	Burung Puchong Keladi	LC	R	●		●		●		●		●		●		●		●	
	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Pucung Serandau	LC	R	●		●		●		●		●		●					
	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Pucung Seriap	LC	R	●		●		●		●		●		●		●			
	Pond Heron sp.	<i>Ardeola</i> sp.		-	-																
	Black Crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Pucung Kuak	LC	M					●		●		●							
	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Burung bangau kecil	LC	R	●		●		●		●		●		●		●		●	
Intermediate Egret	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Burung bangau besar	LC	R	●		●		●		●		●		●					
		<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	Burung bangau sederhana	LC	M							●		●							
	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Burung bangau kerbau	LC	M					●		●		●		●					
Accipitridae	Black Bittern*	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>		LC	M											●					
	Egret sp.	-	Burung bangau	LC	-									●		●					
	Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	Burung Helang Kuik	LC	R	●		●		●		●		●		●		●		●	

Family	Name	Scientific name	Local Name	IUCN status	Resident/ Migrant/ Vagrant	Teluk Gong		Sg Heji Doraini		BTR		BNO		Sg Janggut		Sg Yu		KSNP (Cantak 35ha)		BT	TK	
						2015	2016	2016	2014	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016			2015
Accipitridae	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Helang Tikus	LC	R	●		●		●		●		●		●						
	Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliaeetus indus</i>	Helang Ekor Cabang	LC	R	●		●		●		●		●		●		●			●	
	Japanese Sparrowhawk*	<i>Accipiter gularis</i>	Helang Sewah Jepun	LC	M	●				●		●		●		●		●				
	Grey-faced Buzzard*	<i>Buteo indicus</i>	Helang Kepala Kelabu	LC	M			●														
	Oriental Honey-buzzard*	<i>Fernis ptilorhynchus</i>		LC	R							●										
	White-bellied Sea-eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>		LC	R						●											
	Changeable Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus limnaetus</i>	Helang Hindek	LC	R		●				●				●		●		●			
	Black Baza*	<i>Aviceda leucophotes</i>		LC	M												●					
	Booted Eagle*	<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>		LC	V																	
	Hawk sp.	-		LC	-																	
Rallidae	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	Ruak-Ruak	LC	R	●		●		●		●		●		●						
	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		LC	R & M																	
Charadriidae	Lesser Sand-Plover*	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Rapang Mongolia	LC	M			●						●								
	Greater Sand-Plover*	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>		LC	M			●														
	Sandplover sp.*	<i>Charadrius spp.</i>	Rapang	LC	-									●								
	Common Ringed Plover*	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		LC	V																	
Red-wattled Lapwing*	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	Rapang Minta Duit	LC	R		●						●		●		●						

Family	Name	Scientific name	Local Name	IUCN status	Resident/ Migrant/ Vagrant	Teluk Gong		Sg Haji Doraini		BTR	BNO	Sg Janggut		Sg Yu	KSNP	BT	TK	
						2015	2016	2014	2015			2016	2015					2016
Charadriidae	Pacific Golden-Plover*	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>		LC	M													
	Scolopacidae	Godwit Sp.*	Scolopacidae		LC								●					
		Eurasian Curlew*	<i>Numerius arquata</i>	Kendi Besar	NT	M			●				●				●	
		Common Red Shank*	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Kedidi Kaki Merah	LC	M	●	●	●				●				●	
		Common Green Shank*	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Kedidi Kaki Hijau	LC	M				●			●					
		Terek Sandpiper*	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Kedidi Sereng	LC	M				●			●				●	
		Marsh Sandpiper*	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Kedidi Paya	LC	M							●					
		Curlew Sandpiper*	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Kedidi Pasir Kendi	NT	M				●			●					
		Whimbrel*	<i>Numerius phaeopus</i>	Kendi Pisau Raut	LC	M							●					
		Common Sandpiper*	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Kedidi Pasir	LC	M	●	●	●	●			●				●	
		Ruddy Turnstone*	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>		LC	M												
		Red-necked (Rufous) Stint*	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Kedidi Lurus Leher	NT	M								●				
		Asian Dowitcher*	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>		NT	M												
		Glareolidae	Oriental Pratincole*	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>		LC	R & M											
Laridae	Common Tern*		<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Camar Sijut	LC	M			●				●					
	Gull-billed Tern*	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Camar Tiram	LC	M			●				●						
	Little Tern*	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Camar Kecil	LC	R & M							●						
	Caspian Tern*	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>		LC	V													
	White-winged Tern*	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>		LC	M													
	Whiskered Tern*	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>		LC	M											●		

Family	Name	Scientific name	Local Name	IUCN status	Resident/ Migrant/ Vagrant	Teluk Gong		Sg Haji Doraini		BTR		BNO		Sg Janggut		Sg Yu		KSNP		BT	TK		
						2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015			2016	
Laridae	Lesser Crested Tern*	<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>		LC	M																		
	Tern sp.*	-	Camar	LC																			
Columbidae	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Tekukur	LC	R																		
	Zebra Dove (Peaceful Dove)	<i>Geopelia striata (placida)</i>	Merbuk	LC	R																		
	Pink-necked Pigeon	<i>Treron vernans</i>	Punai Gading	LC	R																		
	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Merpati	LC	V																		
	Mountain Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula badia</i>		LC	R																		
Cuculidae	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Bubut Besar	LC	R																		
	Lesser Coucal	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Bubut Kecil	LC	R																		
	Chestnut-bellied Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus curvirostris</i>		NT	R																		
	Green-billed Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	Cenuk Kecil	LC	R																		
	Chestnut-winged Cuckoo	<i>Clamator coromandus</i>		LC	M																		
	Little Bronze Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx minutillus</i>	Sewah Daun	LC	R																		
	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i>	Tahu	LC	R																		
	Swiftlet sp.	-	Burung Layang-layang	LC	-																		
	Glossy Swiftlet	<i>Collocalia esculenta</i>		LC	R																		
	Needletail sp.	-		LC	-																		

Family	Name	Scientific name	Local Name	IUCN status	Resident/ Migrant/ Vagrant	Teluk Gong		Sg Heji Doraini		BTR	BNO		Sg Janggut	Sg Yu	KSNP		BT	TK
						2015	2016	2015	2016		2015	2016			2015	2016		
Apodidae	Forktail Swift* (Pacific Swift)	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Burung Layang-layang Ekor Cabang	LC	M						●					●		
	House Swift	<i>Apus nipalensis</i>	-	LC	R								●					
Alcedinidae	Collared Kingfisher**	<i>Todiramphus chloris</i>	Burung Pekaka Bakau	LC, R/M?	R	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Raja Udang	LC	R & M	●			●			●		●				
	Black-capped Kingfisher*	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	Pekaka Kepala Hitam	LC	M				●	●	●	●	●	●				
	White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smymensis</i>	Pekaka Dada Putih	LC	R	●			●		●	●	●	●				
Meropidae	Stork-billed Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	Pekaka Emas	LC	R										●			
	Blue-Tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	Burung Berek-berek Carik Dada	LC	M	●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
	Blue-throated Bee-eater	<i>Merops viridis</i>	Burung Berek-berek Rengkung Biru	LC	R	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
	Asian Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Tiong Batu	LC	R	●			●	●	●	●	●			●		
Megalaimeidae	Lineated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon lineatus</i>	Takur Kukup	LC	R	●	●			●	●							
	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>	Takur Kerdil Biasa	LC	R										●	●		
	Blue-eared Barbet	<i>Psilopogon duvaucelii</i>	-	LC	V											●		
Picidae	Laced Woodpecker**	<i>Picus vittatus</i>	Belatuk Hijau	LC	R	●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
	Sunda Pygmy Woodpecker** (Brown-capped Woodpecker)	<i>Dendrocopos moluccensis</i>	Belatuk Kecil Kepala Coklat	LC	R	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		

Family	Name	Scientific name	Local Name	IUCN status	Resident/ Migrant/ Vagrant	Teluk Gong		Sg Haji Doraini		BTR		BNO		Sg Janggut		Sg Yu		KSNP		BT	TK
						2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015		
Picidae	Greater Flameback Woodpecker** (Greter Goldenback Woodpecker)	<i>Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus</i>	Belatuk Pinang Tua	LC	R	●	●			●				●							
	Common Flameback Woodpecker	<i>Dinopium javanense</i>	Belatuk Pinang Kecil	LC	R	●	●			●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
Falconidae	Peregrine Falcon*	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		LC	R																
Psittacidae	Blue-crowned Hanging Parrot	<i>Loriculus galgulus</i>	Serindit	LC	R	●															
	Long-tailed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula longicauda</i>		NT	R	●															
Pittidae	Mangrove Pitta**	<i>Pitta megarhyncha</i>	Burung Pacat Bakau	NT	R	●	●			●											
	Golden-bellied Gerygone	<i>Gerygone sulphurea</i>	Kelicap Perepat	LC	R	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
Vangidae	Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>		LC	R				●												
Artamidae	White-breasted Woodswallow	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	Kelep Babai (Indonesian)	LC	R			●		●											
Aegithinidae	Common Iora**	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	Burung Kunyit Kecil	LC	R	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
Campephagidae	Pied Triller**	<i>Lalage nigra</i>	Rembah Kening Puth	LC	R	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
	Ashy minivet*	<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>		LC	M									●							
Pachycephalidae	Mangrove Whistler**	<i>Pachycephala cinerea</i>	Murai Bakau	LC	R					●			●					●			
Laniidae	Brown Shrike*	<i>Lanius tigrinus</i>	Tirjup Coklat	LC	M	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
	Tiger Shrike*	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	Tirjup Harimau	LC	M				●	●	●	●	●					●	●		
Oriolidae	Black-naped Oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	Burung Kunyit Besar	LC	R	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		

Family	Name	Scientific name	Local Name	IUCN status	Resident/ Migrant/ Vagrant	Teluk Gong		Sg Haji Doraini		BTR	BNO	Sg Janggut		Sg Yu	KSNP	BT	TK
						2015	2016	2015	2016			2015	2016				
Dicruidae	Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	Cecawi Kelabu	LC	R & M	●	●				●	●					
Rhipiduridae	Pied Fantail**	<i>Rhipidura javanica</i>	Burung Murai Gila	LC	R	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
Monarchidae	Asian Paradise-Flycatcher*	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>		LC	V			●									
Corvidae	House Crow	<i>Corvus enca</i>	Gagak Rumah	LC, Ferel	Introduced	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
	Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Gagak Paruh Besar	LC	R			●					●				
Hirundinidae	Barn Swallow*	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Layang-Layang Hijrah	LC	M	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
	Pacific Swallow	<i>Hirundo tahitica</i>	Layang-Layang Pasifik	LC	V	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
Paridae	Cinereous Tit (Great Tit)	<i>Parus cinereus</i>	Gelatik Batu	LC	R												
Pycnonotidae	Yellow-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>	Merbah Kapur	LC	R	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
	Olive-winged Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus plumosus</i>	Burung Merbah Belukar	LC	R	●						●		●			
Phylloscopidae	Arctic Warbler*	<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	Burung Cekup Daun Artik	LC	M			●					●				
Acrocephalidae	Oriental Reed-Warbler*	<i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>		LC	M												
Cisticolidae	Ashy Tailorbird**	<i>Orthotomus ruficeps</i>	Perenjaj Pisang	LC	R	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Peranjak Kelabu	LC	R	●		●					●				
	Yellow-bellied Prinia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	Perenjaj Kuning	LC	R	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Zosteropidae	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Burung Cekup Padi	LC	R							●					
	Oriental White-eye**	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	Mata Putih	LC	R	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Family	Name	Scientific name	Local Name	IUCN status	Resident/ Migrant/ Vagrant	Teluk Gong		Sg Haji Doraini		BTR		BNO		Sg Janggut		Sg Yu		KSNP		BT	TK	
						2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015			2016
Muscicapidae	Asian Brown Flycatcher*	<i>Muscicapa latirostris</i>	Sambar Asia	LC	R & M	●				●				●								
	Yellow-rumped Flycatcher*	<i>Ficedula zanthopygia</i>	Sambar Belakang Kuning	LC	M						●											
	Oriental Magpie Robin**	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Burung Murai Kampung	LC	R	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Javan Myna	<i>Acridotheres javanicus</i>	Tiong Jambul Jawa	VC	V	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Tiong Gembala Kerbau	LC	R	●						●										
Sturnidae	Common Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Tiong Emas	LC	R					●									●			
	Asian Glossy Starling** (Philippine Glossy Starling)	<i>Aplonis panayensis</i>	Perling Mata Merah	LC	R	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
	Dauriant* Starling (Purple-backed starling)	<i>Sturnia sturnina</i>	Perling Belakang Ungu	LC	M												●					
	Flowerpecker sp.			NT										●								
	Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>		LC	R				●													
Nectariniidae	Olive-backed Sunbird**	<i>Cinnyris jugularis</i>	Kelicap Bukit	LC	R	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
	Plain-throated Sunbird** (Brown-throated Sunbird)	<i>Anthreptes malacensis</i>	Kelicap Mayang Kelapa	LC	R	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
	Ruby-cheeked Sunbird	<i>Chalcoparia singalensis</i>	Burung Kelicap Belukar	LC	R																●	
Sunbird Sp		Nectariniidae	Burung Kelicap	LC																	●	

Family	Name	Scientific name	Local Name	IUCN status	Resident/ Migrant/ Vagrant	Teluk Gong 2015	Sg Haji Doralini 2016	BTR 2015	BNO 2015	Sg Janggut 2016	Sg Yu 2015	KSNP 2016	BT TK 2014
Motacillidae	Eastern Yellow Wagtail*	<i>Aotacilla tschutschensis</i>		LC	M				●				
Passeridae	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Ciak Eurasia	LC	R	●	●						
Ploceidae	Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	Burung Tempua	LC	R					●			
Estrildidae	Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Pipit Pinang	LC	R	●	●	●	●		●		
	White-rumped Munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	Pipit Tuli	LC	R				●				
	Black-headed Munia (Chestnut Munia)	<i>Lonchura atricapilla</i>	Pipit Rawa	LC	R				●				
	White-bellied Munia	<i>Lonchura maja</i>		LC	R						●		

**Total** 55 55 11 46 57 49 49 49 11 46 68 61 41 51 38 45 9

Resident 75 44 44 6 33 50 37 38 37 6 35 39 37 31 47 33 36 1

Migratory 39 5 5 5 11 13 7 8 9 5 9 19 18 6 8 3 5 8

Resident/  
Migratory 6 2 2 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 3 2 0 2 0 0 0

Vagrant 8 3 3 0 2 2 2 2 2 0 1 4 3 3 1 3 0

Introduced 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0

Mangrove 15 12 12 1 8 9 12 9 10 1 10 10 9 8 8 11 13 0

**IUCN Status:**

LC – Least Concern

NT – Near Threatened

VU – Vulnerable

EN – Endangered

CR – Critically Endangered

EW – Extinct in the Wild

EX – Extinct

**Mangrove Sites in Selangor:**

BTR – Bagan Teluk Rhu

BNO – Bagan Nadhoka Omar

KSNP – Kuala Selangor Nature Park (Constant site)

BT – Bagan Tengkorak

TK – Tanjung Karang

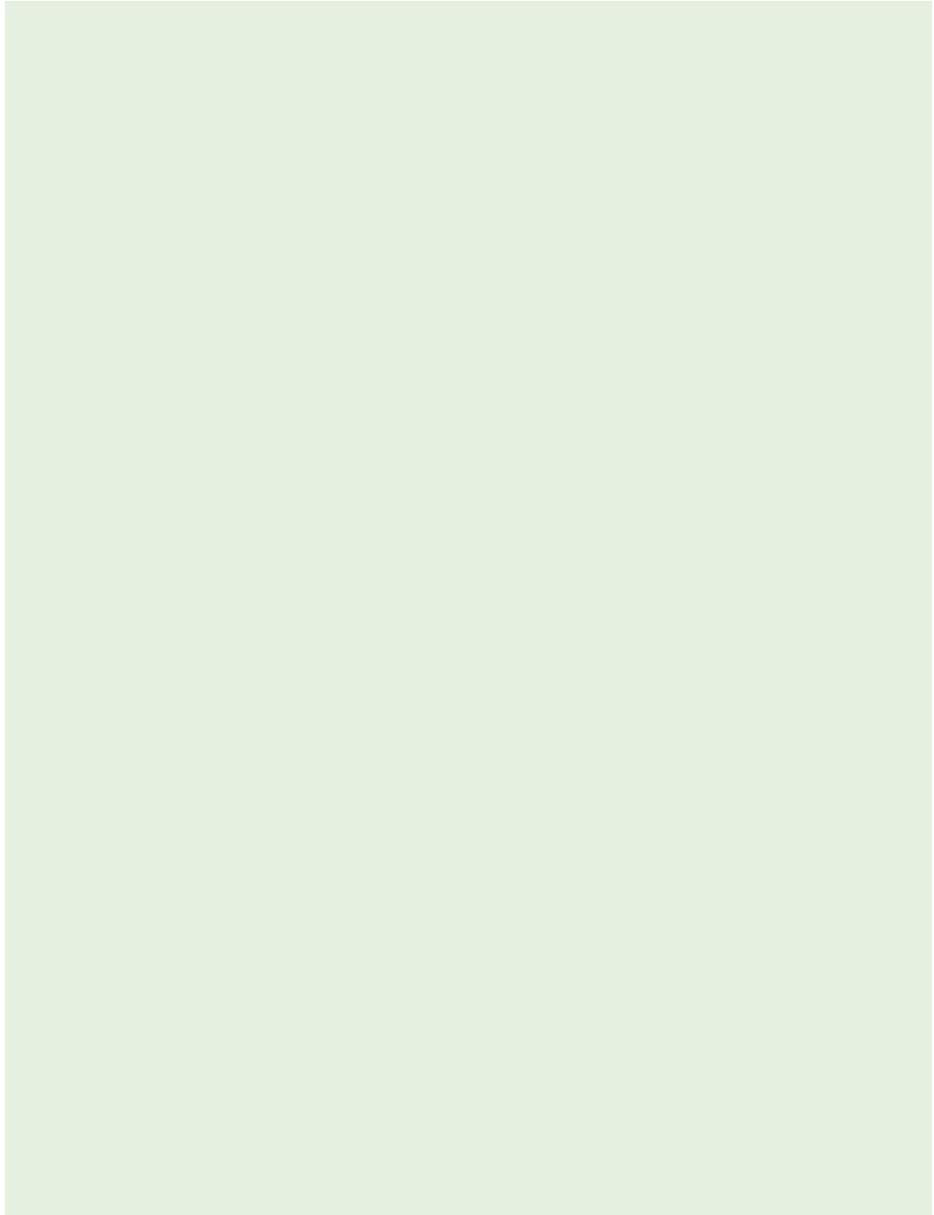
# North-Central Selangor Coast

## IBA survey sites



## Notes

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Purple Heron, *Ardea purpurea*.  
© Mark Ng Meng Yong



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ISBN 978-983-9681-66-6



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