



Buku ini mengandungi data dan maklumat terkini mengenai spesies burung terpilih di Malaysia yang dipersembahkan secara jelas. Gambar yang terbaik telah dipilih untuk menyerikan halaman buku ini dengan kod QR yang dilengkapi dengan maklumat terperinci bagi setiap spesies di dalam pangkalan data MyBIS yang berasaskan laman sesawang, yang boleh diakses dengan percuma secara atas talian oleh masyarakat awam. Harapan kami adalah supaya pembaca akan menggunakan bahan yang disediakan dan memberi inspirasi kepada orang lain untuk menyertai usaha melahirkan lebih banyak buku dalam siri ini, dan juga untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan kita tentang keajaiban alam tabii yang penting untuk kesejahteraan rohani dan fizikal.

This book contains the most recent data and information on selected species of Malaysia's birds in a clearly explained manner. The best photos were chosen to grace the pages complete with QR codes that correspond to the detailed information of each species in the MyBIS, which can be accessed to the public free online. We hope that readers will find the material both accessible and inspiring for others to join the effort to produce more books in the series, and also to educate ourselves about the wonders that nature have to offer for our spiritual and physical well-being.



Burung-burung Malaysia II
BIRDS OF MALAYSIA II



Burung-burung Malaysia II

BIRDS OF MALAYSIA II

MALAYSIA BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION SYSTEM (MyBIS)

Pengarang
Muhammad Al Zahri
Norhayati Ahmad



Burung-Burung Malaysia II

SISTEM MAKLUMAT KEPELBAGAIAN BIOLOGI MALAYSIA (MyBIS)

BIRDS OF MALAYSIA II
MALAYSIA BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION SYSTEM (MyBIS)

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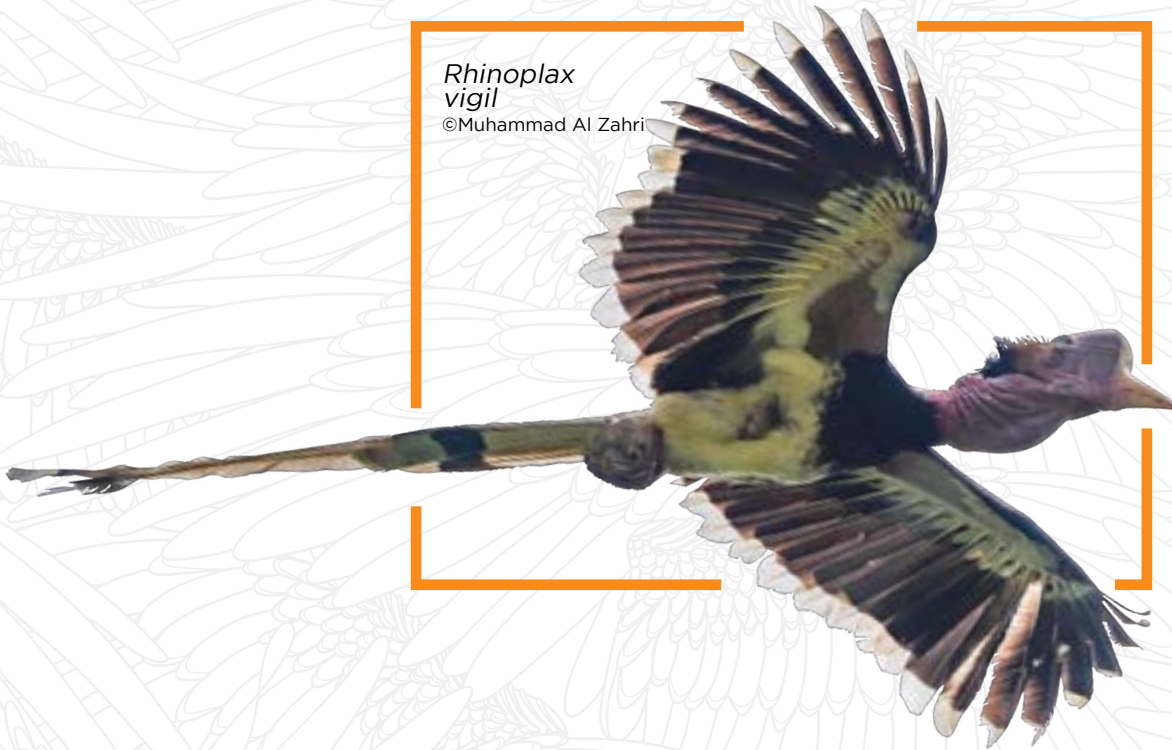
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Burung-Burung Malaysia II

SISTEM MAKLUMAT KEPELBAGAIAN BIOLOGI MALAYSIA (MyBIS)

BIRDS OF MALAYSIA II
MALAYSIA BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION SYSTEM (MyBIS)

*Rhinoplax
vigil*
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2022



21795

Lophura ignita

Phasianidae

Crested Fireback

Ayam Pegar

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NT



KANDUNGAN

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NT

23027

Anorrhinus galeritus

Bucerotidae

Bushy-crested Hornbill

Enggang Belukar

©Muhammad Al Zahri

PRAKATA

PREFACE

Malaysia merupakan antara 17 buah negara mega kepelbagaian biologi dunia dengan anggaran lebih daripada 15,000 spesies tumbuhan vaskular, 307 spesies mamalia, 785 spesies burung, 242 spesies amfibia, 567 spesies reptilia, 1,000 spesies rama-rama, 1,619 spesies ikan laut, 47 spesies mamalia marin dan 449 spesies ikan air tawar di negara ini. Bagaimanapun, bilangan flora dan fauna semakin berkurangan atas pelbagai faktor, terutamanya yang berkaitan dengan aktiviti manusia. Ledakan populasi, perbandaran, pertumbuhan ekonomi yang pesat, penggunaan sumber asli yang tidak lestari serta eksploitasi berlebihan telah menyebabkan kemerosotan ekosistem dan kehilangan kepelbagaian biologi.

Pemuliharaan khazanah kepelbagaian biologi negara memerlukan pemahaman yang luas mengenai apa yang kita ada, dan inilah tujuan buku ini dihasilkan. Buku ini memberi gambaran mengenai spesies burung terpilih di Malaysia. Penerbitan ini adalah sebahagian daripada inisiatif pemuliharaan yang diusahakan melalui kerjasama Kementerian Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar (NRE), Jabatan Perlindungan Hidupan Liar dan Taman Negara (PERHILITAN) Semenanjung Malaysia, Institut Penyelidikan Perhutanan Malaysia (FRIM) dan Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM).

Buku ini mengandungi data dan maklumat terkini mengenai spesies burung terpilih di Malaysia yang dipersembahkan secara jelas. Gambar yang terbaik telah dipilih untuk menyerikan halaman buku ini dengan kod QR yang dilengkapi dengan maklumat terperinci bagi setiap spesies di dalam pangkalan data MyBIS yang berasaskan laman sesawang, yang boleh diakses dengan percuma secara atas talian oleh masyarakat awam. Harapan kami adalah supaya pembaca akan menggunakan bahan yang disediakan dan memberi inspirasi kepada orang lain untuk menyertai usaha melahirkan lebih banyak buku dalam siri ini, dan juga untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan kita tentang keajaiban alam tabii yang penting untuk kesejahteraan rohani dan fizikal.

Hasil yang terkandung dalam buku ini sebenarnya mengambil masa penyelidikan dan kerja fotografi yang sangat lama. Ramai orang yang telah membantu dalam usaha kami menjalankan kajian dan kerja lapangan dan tidak mungkin dapat diberikan penghargaan yang secukupnya. Namun demikian, bagi penerbitan buku ini kami ingin mengucapkan ribuan terima kasih kepada YB. Datuk Seri Takiyuddin bin Hassan, Menteri Tenaga dan Sumber Asli (KeTSA); YBhg. Dato' Hj Rosli bin Isa, Ketua Setiausaha KeTSA; Encik Abdul Wahid bin Abu Salim, Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha (Sumber Asli) KeTSA; YBhg. Dato' Indera Mohd Ridza bin Awang, Ketua Pengarah Jabatan Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia; YBerusaha Prof. Dr. Ishak Ahmad, Dekan, Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi (FST); YBr. Dr. Ismail bin Parlan, Ketua Pengarah, Institut Penyelidikan Perhutanan Malaysia (FRIM) dan akhir sekali YBerusaha Dr. Lillian Chua Swee Lian, Pengarah, Bahagian Biodiversiti Hutan, FRIM. Percetakan buku ini telah dibiayai sepenuhnya oleh KeTSA di bawah Geran UKM ST-2018-021.

Malaysia is one of the 17 mega biodiversity countries in the world with an estimated more than 15,000 species of vascular plants, 307 species of mammals, 785 species of birds, 242 species of amphibians, 567 species of reptiles, 1,000 species of butterflies, 1,619 species of marine fish, 47 species of marine mammals and 449 species of freshwater fish in the country. However, the number of flora and fauna is declining due to various factors, especially those related to human activities. Population explosions, urbanization, rapid economic growth, unsustainable use of natural resources as well as over-exploitation have led to ecosystem degradation and loss of biological diversity.

Conserving our nation's biodiversity heritage requires a broad understanding of what we have, and this is what this book is for. This book provides a snapshot of selected bird species in Malaysia. As part of conservation efforts, this book was produced in collaboration by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE), Department of Wildlife and National Parks (PERHILITAN) Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysia Biodiversity Information System (MyBIS) Team from the Forest Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM) and Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM).

This book contains the most recent data and information on selected species of Malaysia's birds in a clearly explained manner. The best photos were chosen to grace the pages complete with QR codes that correspond to the detailed information of each species in the MyBIS, which can be accessed to the public free online. We hope that readers will find the material both accessible and inspiring for others to join the effort to produce more books in the series, and also to educate ourselves about the wonders that nature have to offer for our spiritual and physical well-being.

The information contained in this book actually have taken a very long research time and photography efforts. Many people have helped in our efforts to conduct field studies and works and cannot be acknowledged enough. However, for the publication of this book we would like to thank His Honourable YB. Datuk Seri Takiyuddin bin Hassan, Minister of Energy and Natural Resources (KeTSA); YBhg. Dato' Hj Rosli bin Isa, Secretary General, KeTSA; Encik Abdul Wahid bin Abu Salim, Deputy Secretary General (Natural Resources) KeTSA; YBhg. Dato' Indera Mohd Ridza bin Awang, Director General of the Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia; Prof. Dr. Ishak Ahmad, Dean of the Faculty of Science and Technology (FST); Dr. Ismail bin Parlan, Director General of Forestry Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM) and lastly, Dr. Lillian Chua Swee Lian, Director of Forest Biodiversity Division, FRIM. The printing of this book is funded by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources under the UKM Grant ST-2018-021.

PENGENALAN

Penerbitan buku Burung-burung Malaysia - Malaysia Biodiversity Information System bertujuan untuk mendokumentasikan maklumat mengenai kepelbagaian spesies burung di Malaysia dan pada masa yang sama mempromosi pangkalan data kepelbagaian biologi kebangsaan iaitu Malaysia Biodiversity Information System (MyBIS). MyBIS merupakan pusat rujukan setempat mengenai kepelbagaian biologi flora dan fauna di Malaysia yang dibangunkan bagi memenuhi salah satu daripada obligasi Malaysia di bawah Konvensyen Kepelbagaian Biologi.

Burung memainkan peranan penting dalam kehidupan kita. Keunikan spesies burung di Malaysia telah menjadikan negara ini sebagai salah sebuah destinasi pelancongan burung yang popular di Asia Tenggara. Mengikut rekod, terdapat sebanyak 785 spesies burung di Malaysia seperti di Jadual 1. Buku bergambar ini mengandungi sebanyak 189 spesies dalam 19 Order dan 52 Famili. Bagaimanapun, burung diancam kepupusan kerana banyak faktor seperti degradasi alam sekitar. Oleh itu, langkah-langkah proaktif perlu diambil untuk memulihara spesies burung.

Jadual 1: Spesies Burung di Malaysia

Jenis Spesies	Semenanjung Malaysia	Borneo Malaysia	Jumlah
Burung di alam liar	670	603	785
Burung residen	438	409	530
Burung hijrah	157	118	164
Burung vagran	66	73	80
Burung endemik serantau	4	47	51
Burung terancam global	35	30	48

STATUS PEMULIHARAAN GLOBAL: Status pemuliharaan global yang digunakan dalam buku ini adalah berasaskan kepada senarai International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Red List. Kategori dan kriteria yang digunakan dalam penilaian takson adalah berdasarkan IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. Second Edition. Sebagai contoh, Enggang Tebang Mentua (Helmeted Hornbill) dikategorikan sebagai Amat Terancam (CR) manakala Botak Upeh (Milky Stork) dikategorikan sebagai Terancam (EN). Senarai IUCN perlu dikaji dari masa ke masa. Maklumat terkini boleh diperolehi di laman web MyBIS <http://www.mybis.gov.my/> dan media sosial MyBIS <http://facebook.com/mybisgovmy> dan <http://twitter.com/mybisgovmy>.

Berikut ialah kategori status pemuliharaan Senarai Merah IUCN:

PUPUS (Extinct-EX): Suatu takson dikategorikan sebagai pupus apabila tidak ada lagi keraguan bahawa individu yang terakhir telah mati. Suatu takson dianggap pupus apabila survei yang menyeluruh di habitatnya yang diketahui dan/atau dijangka mengikut masa yang sesuai (diurnal, bermusim, tahunan), sepanjang julat sejarahnya gagal merekodkan individu tersebut. Survei mesti dilakukan pada satu tempoh masa yang sesuai dengan kitaran hidup dan bentuk hidup takson.

PUPUS DI ALAM LIAR (Extinct in the Wild-EW) Suatu takson dikategorikan

sebagai pupus di alam liar apabila ia diketahui hanya hidup dalam kultivasi, kurungan atau populasi alamiah (atau populasi) di luar julat terdahulu. Suatu takson dianggap pupus di alam liar apabila survei yang menyeluruh di habitatnya yang diketahui dan/atau habitat yang dijangkakan pada masa yang sesuai (diurnal, bermusim, tahunan), sepanjang julat sejarahnya gagal merekodkan individu tersebut. Survei mesti dilakukan pada satu tempoh masa yang sesuai dengan kitaran hidup dan bentuk hidup takson.

AMAT TERANCAM (Critically Endangered-CR) Suatu takson dikategorikan sebagai spesies yang amat terancam apabila terdapat bukti kukuh yang menunjukkan bahawa ia memenuhi mana-mana kriteria A hingga E untuk kategori amat terancam. Oleh itu, ia dianggap menghadapi risiko kepupusan yang terlampau tinggi di alam liar.

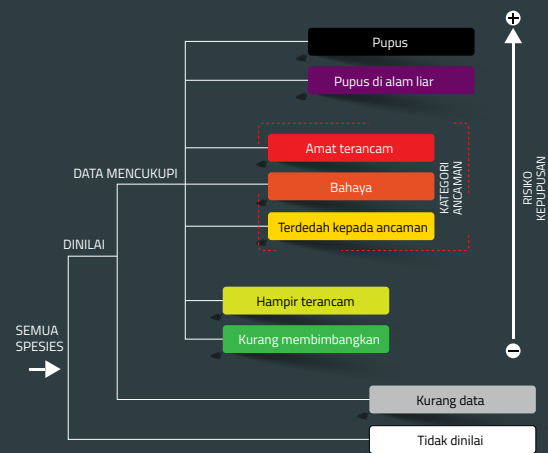
TERANCAM (Endangered-EN) Suatu takson dikategorikan sebagai spesies terancam apabila terdapat bukti kukuh yang menunjukkan bahawa ia memenuhi mana-mana kriteria A hingga E untuk kategori terancam. Oleh itu, ia dianggap menghadapi risiko kepupusan yang sangat tinggi di alam liar.

TERDEDAH KEPADA ANCAMAN (Vulnerable-VU) Suatu takson dikategorikan terdedah kepada ancaman apabila terdapat bukti kukuh yang menunjukkan bahawa ia memenuhi mana-mana kriteria A hingga E untuk kategori terdedah kepada ancaman. Oleh itu, ia dianggap menghadapi risiko kepupusan yang tinggi di alam liar.

HAMPIR TERANCAM (Near Threatened-NT) Suatu takson dikategorikan hampir terancam apabila ia telah dinilai berdasarkan kriteria tetapi tidak layak untuk kategori amat terancam, terancam atau terdedah kepada ancaman sekarang, tetapi adalah hampir melayakkan diri atau mungkin layak untuk kategori terancam pada masa akan datang.

KURANG MEMBIMBANGKAN (Least Concern-LC) Suatu takson dikategorikan kurang membimbangkan apabila ia telah dinilai terhadap kriterianya dan tidak layak untuk kategori amat terancam, terancam, terdedah kepada ancaman atau hampir terancam. Taksa yang tersebar meluas dan mempunyai bilangan yang banyak adalah dalam kategori ini.

TIDAK DINILAI (Not Evaluated-NE) Sesuatu takson berstatus 'tidak dinilai' apabila ia belum lagi dinilai terhadap kriteria.



INTRODUCTION

The publication of *Birds of Malaysia - Malaysia Biodiversity Information System*' is to document information on diversity of bird species in Malaysia and to promote national biodiversity database known as Malaysia Biodiversity Information System (MyBIS). MyBIS is the one-stop reference centre for biodiversity of Malaysia, established as part of Malaysia's commitment under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Birds play vital roles in our life. A unique diversity of birds in this country has put Malaysia in the world map as the most popular bird tourism destinations in South-east Asia. Record shows Malaysia has 785 species of birds (Table 1). 189 species from 19 orders and 52 families are captured in this book. However, birds are threatened with extinction due to environmental degradation. Hence, proactive actions need to be taken to conserve our bird species.

Table 1. Species of birds in Malaysia

Type of Species	Peninsular Malaysia	Borneo Malaysia	Total
Naturally occurring birds	670	603	785
Resident birds	438	409	530
Purely migrant birds	157	118	164
Vagrant birds	66	73	80
Regionally endemic birds	4	47	51
Globally threatened birds	35	30	48

GLOBAL CONSERVATION STATUS: Global conservation statuses used in this book are based on International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Red List. Categories and Criteria used in the taxon assessments are based on IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. Second Edition. For example, Helmeted Hornbill (*Rhinoplax vigil*) is categorised as Critically Endangered (CR), while Milky Stork (*Mycteria cinerea*) is categorised as Endangered (EN). IUCN list should be reviewed from time to time. Latest information can be obtained on MyBIS website <http://www.mybis.gov.my/> and MyBIS social media official facebook <http://facebook.com/mybisgovmy> and official twitter <http://twitter.com/mybisgovmy>

The following are the conservation status categories of the IUCN Red List:

EXTINCT (EX): A taxon is extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. A taxon is presumed extinct when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

EXTINCT IN THE WILD (EW): A taxon is Extinct in the Wild when it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalized population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed Extinct in the Wild when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times

(diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR): A taxon is critically endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for critically endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.

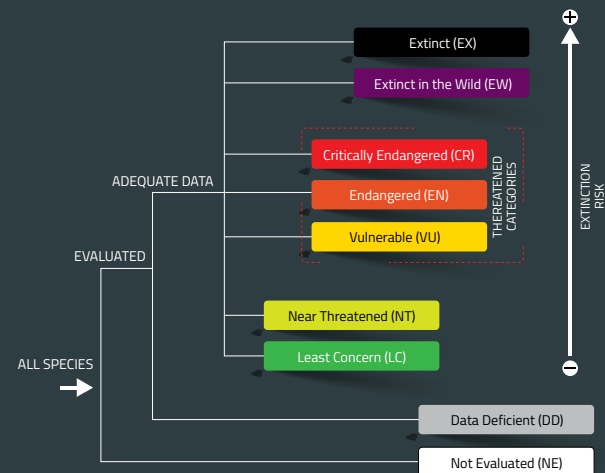
ENDANGERED (EN): A taxon is endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

VULNERABLE (VU): A taxon is vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for vulnerable, and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

NEAR THREATENED (NT): A taxon is near threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.

LEAST CONCERN (LC): A taxon is least concern when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened. Widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category.

NOT EVALUATED (NE): A taxon is not evaluated when it has not yet been evaluated against the criteria.



PANDUAN MENGGUNAKAN BUKU

USER GUIDE BOOK

1 Dengan mengimbas kod QR, pembaca boleh memperoleh maklumat tambahan berkaitan spesies tersebut melalui laman web MyBIS. Aplikasi kod QR boleh dimuat turun melalui *Google Play Store* atau *Apple App Store*.
By scanning the QR codes, it will enable readers to find more information related to the species via MyBIS website. The QR code reader app can be downloaded on Google Play Store or Apple App Store.

2 Senarai status pemuliharaan IUCN spesies dikelaskan kepada beberapa kategori iaitu bagi spesies yang amat terancam (CR), spesies yang terancam (EN), spesies yang terdedah kepada ancaman (VU), spesies yang hampir terancam (NT), spesies yang kurang membimbangkan (LC), spesies yang kekurangan data (DD) dan spesies yang tidak dinilai (NE). (Rujuk Senarai Merah IUCN: <http://www.iucnredlist.org>)
Shows the conservation status of the species whether it is under Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN), Vulnerable (VU), Near Threatened (NT), Least Concern (LC) Data Deficiency or No Evaluation (NE). (Available from the IUCN Red List website: <http://www.iucnredlist.org>)

3 Nombor siri spesies dan MyBIS Bot Telegram berfungsi untuk membantu pembaca mencari spesies tanpa melakukan pengimbasan kod QR. Buka pelayar internet dan taip <http://www.mybis.gov.my/sp/xxxxx> (gantikan xxxxx dengan nombor siri tersebut) atau buka aplikasi *Telegram* dan buat carian 'mybisgovmy'. Seterusnya pengguna boleh melakukan carian spesies dengan lebih mudah.
Species series number is to help readers in searching the species without scanning the QR Code. Go to your internet browser and type www.mybis.gov.my/sp/xxxxx (replace xxxxx with the series number) or open Telegram app on your communication device and search for 'mybisgovmy'. You can then start search with this series number.

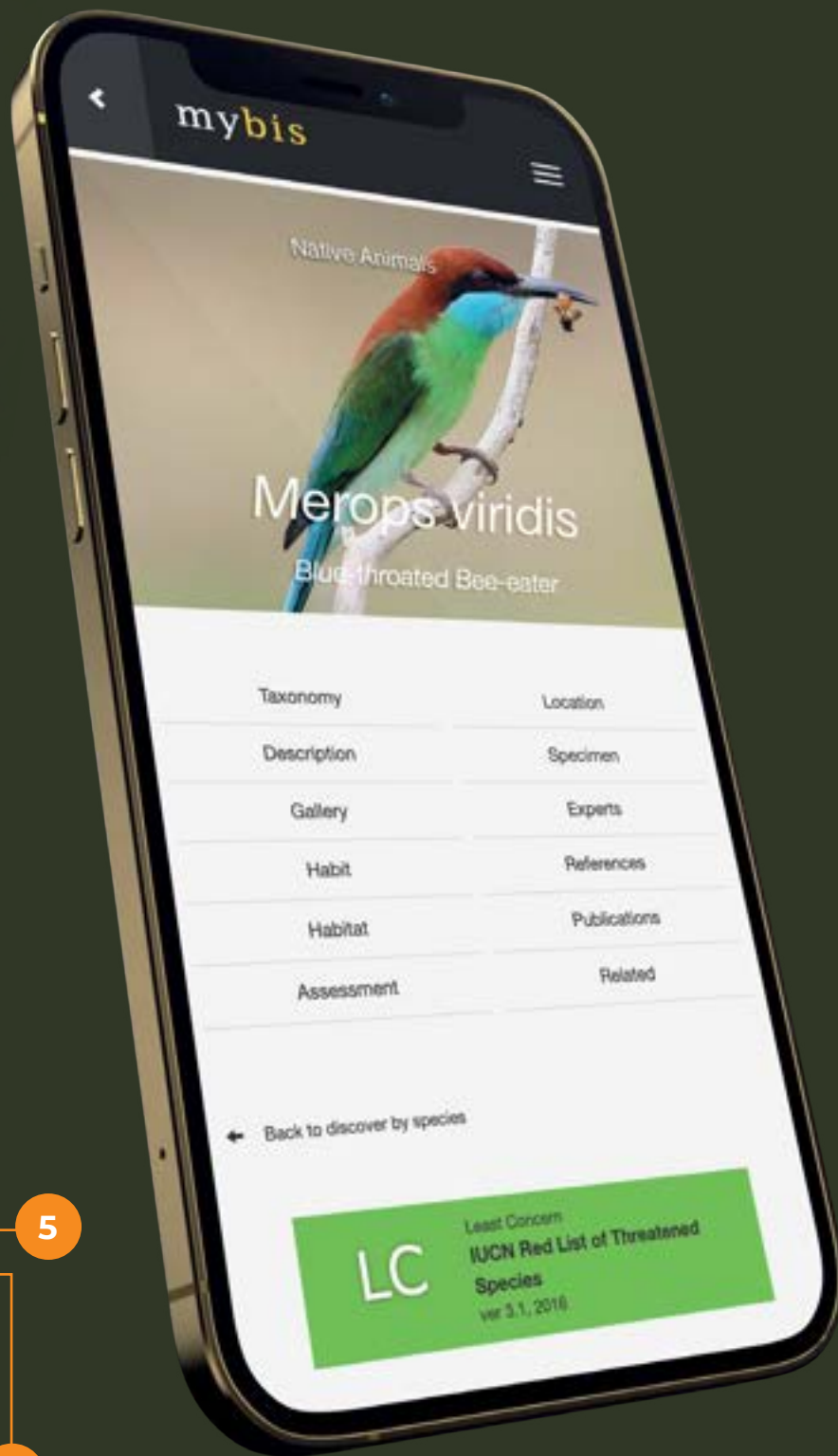
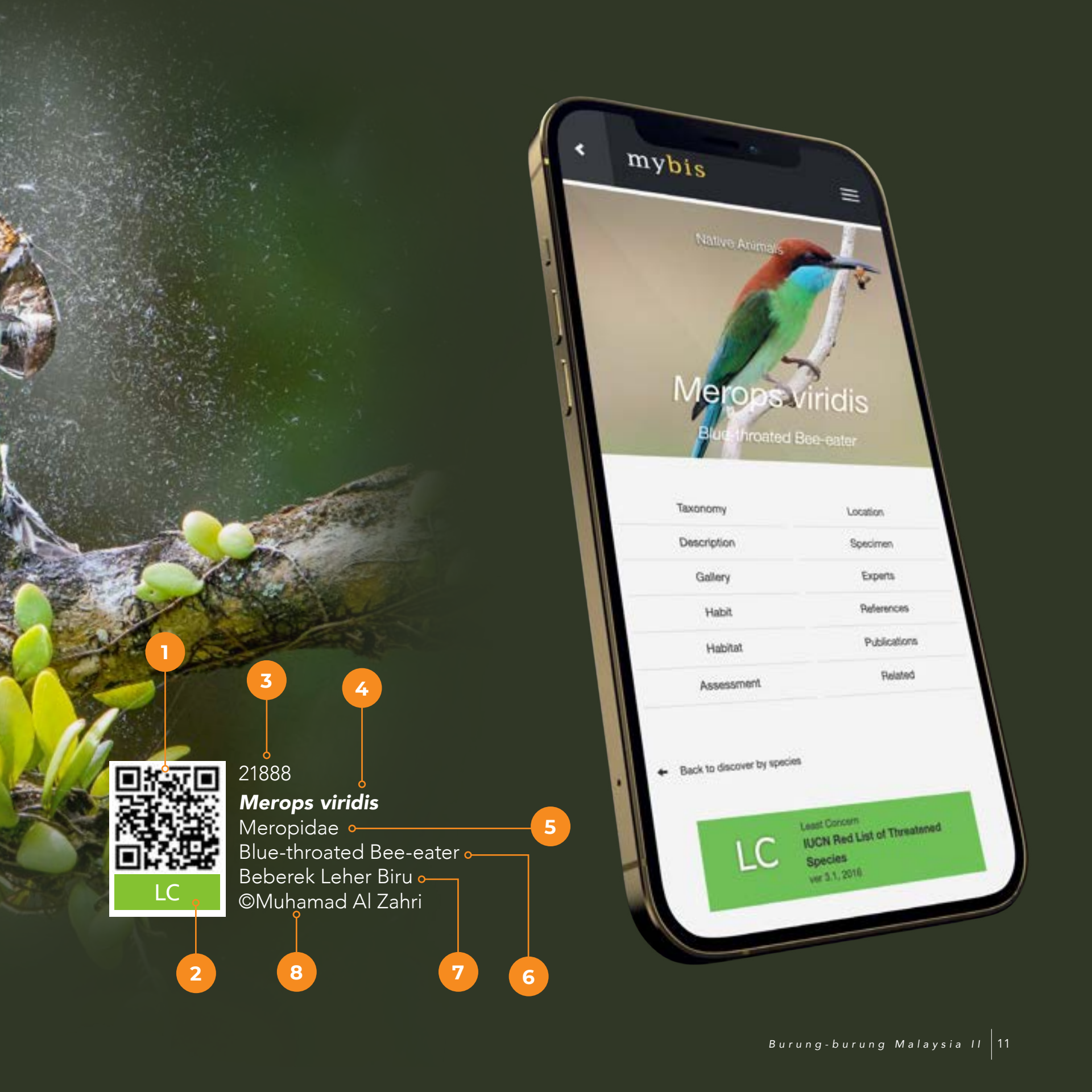
4 Nama saintifik bagi spesies
Scientific name of the species

5 Nama famili
Family name

6 Nama tempatan bagi spesies
Local name of the species

7 Nama bahasa Inggeris bagi spesies
English name for the species

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1

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21888

Merops viridis

Meropidae

Blue-throated Bee-eater

Beberek Leher Biru

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KAWASAN PENTING BURUNG DI MALAYSIA

Program Kawasan Penting Burung (IBA) di peringkat antarabangsa bermula di Eropah pada 1985 yang dikoordinasikan oleh Birdlife International. Program ini bertujuan untuk mengenal pasti dan memulihara rangkaian kawasan kritikal bagi spesies burung di dunia. Program IBA di Malaysia diselaraskan oleh Persatuan Pencinta Alam Malaysia (rakan kerjasama Birdlife International di Malaysia) pada tahun 2007. Objektif program ini ialah untuk meningkatkan pemuliharaan burung dan kepelbagaian biologi di Malaysia. Sejumlah 55 IBA telah dikenal pasti yang merangkumi kawasan seluas 4,427,526 hektar bersamaan 13% keluasan negara ini. Sarawak, Sabah, Pahang dan Perak mempunyai bilangan IBA yang tertinggi. Oleh itu, negeri-negeri ini diberi keutamaan tinggi untuk usaha pemuliharaan. Daripada 55 IBA, 20 tapak menerima perlindungan undang-undang, 16 sebahagiannya dilindungi dan 19 adalah tidak dilindungi.



IMPORTANT BIRD AREAS IN MALAYSIA

The global Important Bird Area (IBA) programme, which began in Europe in 1985 is coordinated by the Birdlife International. The aim of the programme is to identify and conserve a network of critical sites for the world's birds. Malaysia IBA programme was coordinated by the Malaysian Nature Society (Birdlife International Partner in Malaysia) in 2007. The aim of the document is to promote conservation of birds and biodiversity in Malaysia. A total of 55 IBAs were selected in Malaysia, comprising a total area of 4,427,526 hectares, equivalent to 13% of the total land area of the country. The states of Sarawak, Sabah, Pahang and Perak have the highest number of IBAs. Thus, these states are given high priorities for conservation effort. Of the 55 IBAs, 20 sites received legal protection, 16 partially protected and 19 are unprotected.



Danum Valley Conservation Area



Site Code	Site Name	State	Coordinate		Site Code	Site Name	State	Coordinate	
			N	E				N	E
MY01	Nakawan Range	Perlis	6.65	100.18	MY29	Kabili-Sepilok	Sabah	5.83	117.97
MY02	Ulu Muda	Kedah	6.08	100.98	MY30	Kulamba Wildlife Reserve	Sabah	5.52	118.67
MY03	Teluk Air Tawar-Kuala Muda coast	Pulau Pinang	5.53	100.37	MY31	Sipadan island	Sabah	4.12	118.63
MY04	Bintang Range	Kedah-Perak	5.22	100.92	MY32	Mantanani island	Sabah	6.70	116.35
MY05	Matang coast	Perak	4.83	100.57	MY33	Tempasuk plain	Sabah	6.42	116.45
MY06	Pondok Tanjung Forest Reserve	Perak	5.07	100.73	MY34	Tanjung Datu-Samunsam Protected Area	Sarawak	1.95	109.62
MY07	Belum-Temengor	Perak	5.63	101.50	MY35	Gunung Pueh	Sarawak	1.75	109.68
MY08	Kledang range	Perak	4.75	101.02	MY36	Talang-Satang National Park	Sarawak	1.72	110.08
MY09	Central Titiwangsa range	Perak-Pahang	4.22	101.48	MY37	Bako-Buntal Bay	Sarawak	1.68	110.42
MY10	Selangor Heritage Park	Selangor-Pahang	3.27	101.78	MY38	Bau limestone	Sarawak	1.38	110.15
MY11	North-central Selangor coast	Selangor	3.32	101.23	MY39	Bungo Range	Sarawak	1.25	110.17
MY12	Tanjung Tuan	Melaka	2.40	101.85	MY40	Gunung Penrissen	Sarawak	1.08	110.30
MY13	Endau-Rompin	Johor-Pah-ang	2.53	103.22	MY41	Sadong-Saribas coast	Sarawak	1.62	111.07
MY14	Panti forest	Johor	1.83	103.85	MY42	Pulau Brait	Sarawak	2.78	111.32
MY15	South-west Johor coast	Johor	1.75	102.93	MY43	Lanjak-Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary	Sarawak	1.50	112.12
MY16	Krau Wildlife Reserve	Pahang	3.75	102.15	MY44	Hose-Laga mountains	Sarawak	2.32	113.98
MY17	Taman Negara National Park	Pah-Ter-Kel	4.60	102.45	MY45	Baleh headwaters	Sarawak	1.65	114.60
MY18	South-east Pahang peat swamp forest	Pahang	3.30	103.28	MY46	Danum-Linau	Sarawak	2.50	114.92
MY19	Pulau Layang-Layang	Sabah	7.37	113.83	MY47	Usun Apau plateau	Sarawak	2.93	114.65
MY20	Crocker Range	Sabah	5.57	116.10	MY48	Dulit Range	Sarawak	3.25	114.10
MY21	Mount Kinabalu	Sabah	6.08	116.60	MY49	Similajau National Park	Sarawak	3.42	113.17
MY22	Trus Madi Range	Sabah	5.67	116.55	MY50	Niah National Park	Sarawak	3.78	113.766667
MY23	Kinabatangan floodplain	Sabah	5.43	118.10	MY51	Lambir Hills National Park	Sarawak	4.20	114.033333
MY24	Danum Valley Conservation Area	Sabah	4.88	117.75	MY52	Loagan Bunut National Park	Sarawak	3.77	114.216667
MY25	Maliau Basin Conservation Area	Sabah	4.80	116.88	MY53	Mulu-Buda Protected Area	Sarawak	4.03	114.916667
MY26	Tawau Hills Park	Sabah	4.43	117.93	MY54	Kelabit Highlands	Sarawak	3.58	115.416667
MY27	Tabin Wildlife Reserve	Sabah	5.27	118.70	MY55	Brunei Bay	Sarawak	4.97	115.45
MY28	Klias peninsula	Sabah	5.35	115.58					

Burung Rimba

Babbler

Burung Rimba atau Kekicau ialah mana-mana burung dalam keluarga Timaliidae (15 spesies), Pellorneidae (24 spesies), Vireonidae (3 spesies) dan Eupetidae (1 spesies), kebanyakannya menghasilkan bunyi yang kuat.

The Babblers are birds in the family Timaliidae (15 species), Pellorneidae (24 species), Vireonidae (3 species) and Eupetidae (1 species), most of which produce loud calls.



21828

Turdinus abbotti

Pellorneidae

Abbott's Babbler

Kekicau Riang

©Muhamad Al Zahri

LC



22401
Pteruthius melanotis tahanesis
 Vireonidae
 Black-eared Shrike Babbler
 Rimba Cekup Telinga Hitam
 ©Muhammad Al Zahri

LC



22560
Stachyris nigricollis
 Timaliidae
 Black-throated Babbler
 Rimba Bertam
 ©Muhammad Al Zahri

NT



52331
Pteruthius aeralatus
 Vireonidae
 Blyth's Shrike Babbler
 Rimba Cekup Belalang
 ©Muhammad Al Zahri

LC



49501
Mixornis bornensis
 Timaliidae
 Bold-striped Tit-babbler
 Rimba Berjalur Tebal
 ©Muhammad Al Zahri

LC



NT

21844

Malacopteron magnum

Pellorneidae

Bornean Rufous-crowned Babbler

Kekicau Ubun Merah

©Muhammad Al Zahri



NT

21834

Malacopteron affine

Pellorneidae

Bornean Sooty-capped Babbler

Rimba Tinjau Belukar

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

50600

Pellorneum tickelli

Pellorneidae

Buff-breasted Babbler

Kekicau Dada Jingga

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

22345

Pomatorhinus

montanus

Timaliidae

Chestnut-backed

Scimitar Babbler

Rimba Hulu

©Muhammad Al Zahri



NT

22557

Stachyris maculata

Timaliidae
Chestnut-rumped Babbler
Rimba Rembah Besar
©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

52385

Cyanoderma erythropterum

Timaliidae
Chestnut-winged Babbler
Rimba Merbah Sampah
©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

50614

Gampsorhynchus torquatus

Sylviidae
Collared Babbler
Kekicau Kepala Putih
©Muhammad Al Zahri

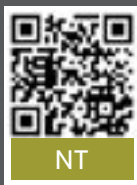


LC

22660

Pellorneum bicolor

Pellorneidae
Ferruginous Babbler
Kekicau Perang
©Muhammad Al Zahri



NT

52387

Macronous ptilosus

Timaliidae

Fluffy-backed Tit-babbler

Rimba Pong Pong

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

52386

Cyanoderma chrysaenum

Timaliidae

Golden Babbler

Rimba Emas

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

22561

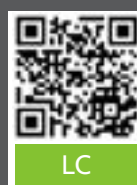
Stachyris poliocephala

Timaliidae

Grey-headed Babbler

Rimba Kepala Kelabu

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

22558

Stachyris nigriceps

Timaliidae

Grey-throated Babbler

Rimba Leher Kelabu

©Muhammad Al Zahri



52378

Turdinus sepiarius

Pellorneidae

Horsfield's Babbler

Kekicau Paruh Tebal

©Muhammad Al Zahri

LC



21842

Malacopteron magnirostre

Pellorneidae

Moustached Babbler

Timba Bermisai

©Muhammad Al Zahri

LC



63196

Mixornis gularis

Timaliidae

Pin Striped Tit-babbler

Timba Berjalur

©Muhammad Al Zahri

LC



22168

Pellorneum ruficeps

Pellorneidae

Puff-throated Babbler

Timba Bintik-bintik

©Muhammad Al Zahri

LC



22326

Pnoepyga pusilla

Sylviidae

Pygmy Cupwing

Rimba Kerdil

©Muhammad Al Zahri

LC



21840

Malacopteron cinereum

Pellorneidae

Scaly-crowned Babbler

Rimba Tua Kecil

©Muhammad Al Zahri

LC



55897

Pellorneum malaccense

Pellorneidae

Short-tailed Babbler

Rimba Ekor Pendek

©Muhammad Al Zahri

NT



52375

Turdinus brevicaudatus

Pellorneidae

Streaked Wren-babbler

Rimba Tunggul

©Norhayati Ahmad

LC





NT

21717

Kenopia striata

Sylviidae

Striped Wren-babbler

Rimba Hujan Berjalur

©Muhammad Al Zahri



NT

22662

Pellorneum rostratum

Pellorneidae

White-chested Babbler

Rimba Dada Putih

©Muhammad Al Zahri

Takur Barbets

Takur Asia adalah keluarga spesies burung Megalaimidae, terdiri daripada dua genera dengan 30 spesies yang berasal dari hutan Indomalaya dari Tibet ke Indonesia (Malaysia mempunyai 15 spesies). Nama keluarga berasal dari genus Megalaima yang bermaksud 'kerongkong besar'.

The Asian barbets are a family of bird species, the Megalaimidae, comprising two genera with 30 species native to the forests of the Indomalayan realm from Tibet to Indonesia (Malaysia has 15 species). The family name is derived from that of the genus Megalaima which means 'large throat'.



52420

Psilopogon duvaucelii

Ramphastidae

Blue-eared Barbet

Takur Telinga Biru

©Muhammad Al Zahri



52408

Psilopogon oorti

Ramphastidae

Black-browed Barbet

Takur Kening Hitam

©Muhammad Al Zahri



48262

Caloramphus fuliginosus

Megalaimidae

Bornean Brown Barbet

Takur Coklat

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

52421

Psilopogon haemacephalus

Ramphastidae

Coppersmith Barbet

Takur Tembaga

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

22379

Psilopogon pyrolophus

Pellorneidae

Fire-tufted Barbet

Takur Api

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

52409

Psilopogon chrysopogon

Ramphastidae

Gold-whiskered Barbet

Takur Jambang Emas

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

52416

Psilopogon pulcherrimus

Pellorneidae

Golden-naped Barbet

Takur Tengkul Emas

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

52412

Psilopogon franklinii

Ramphastidae

Golden-throated Barbet

Takur leher Emas

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

52413

Psilopogon lineatus

Ramphastidae

Lineated Barbet

Takur Kukup

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

52411

Psilopogon monticola

Ramphastidae

Mountain Barbet

Takur Gunung

©Muhammad Al Zahri



NT

52418

Psilopogon rafflesii

Ramphastidae

Red-crowned Barbet

Takur Kepala Merah

©Muhammad Al Zahri



NT

52417

Psilopogon mystacophanos

Ramphastidae

Red-throated Barbet

Takur Raya

©Muhammad Al Zahri



NT

52423

Caloramphus hayii

Ramphastidae

Sooty Barbet

Takur Coklat

©Muhammad Al Zahri



NT

52414

Psilopogon henricii

Ramphastidae

Yellow-crowned Barbet

Takur Ubun Kuning

©Muhammad Al Zahri

Beberek

Bee-eater

Beberek tergolong dalam Order Coraciiformes dan famili Meropidae dalam lima spesies sahaja di Malaysia. Mereka dicirikan oleh bulu berwarna kaya, badan langsing, dan biasanya bulu ekor tengah memanjang.

Bee-eaters belong to the Order Coraciiformes and the family Meropidae in only five species in Malaysia. They are characterised by richly coloured plumage, slender bodies, and usually elongated central tail feathers.



LC

21888

Merops viridis

Meropidae

Blue-throated Bee-eater

Beberek Leher Biru

©Muhamad Al Zahri



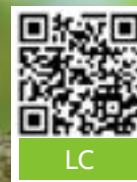
21887
Merops philippinus
Meropidae
Blue-Tailed Bee-Eater
Beberek Ekor Biru
©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC



21885
Merops leschenaulti
Meropidae
Chestnut-headed Bee-eater
Beberek Kepala Coklat
©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC



22033
Nyctyornis amictus
Meropidae
Red-bearded Bee-eater
Beberek Janggut Merah
©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC



Juvenile

Dendang Bluebird

Hanya ada satu spesies sahaja dalam Famili Irenidae di Malaysia, iaitu Dendang Gajah (*Irena puella*). Burung arboreal bersaiz sederhana ini mempunyai enam subspesies; di Semenanjung Malaysia ialah *Irena puella malayensis* dan di Borneo ialah *Irena puella crinigera*.

There is only one species in the Irenidae Family in Malaysia, namely Dendang Gajah (Irena puella). This medium-sized arboreal bird has six subspecies; in Peninsular Malaysia it is Irena puella malayensis and in Borneo it is Irena puella crinigera.



LC

21708

Irena puella

Irenidae

Asian Fairy Bluebird

Dendang Gajah

©Muhammad Al Zahri

Atas: Jantan
dewasa; Kiri:
Betina dewasa

Top: Adult male;
Left: Adult female

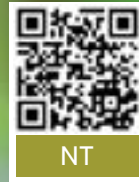


Burung takau

Broadbill

Bebek tergolong di dalam Order Passeriformes di bawah famili Eurylaimidae (6 spesies) dan Calyptomenidae (3 spesies) dan. Eurylaimidae dikenali sebagai bebek Asia, manakala Calyptomenidae terdiri daripada bebek hijau.

Broadbills belong to the Order Passeriformes under the families Eurylaimidae (6 species) and Calyptomenidae (3 species). Eurylaimidae are known as Asian broadbills, while Calyptomenidae consists of the green broadbills.



NT

21435

Eurylaimus javanicus

Eurylaimidae

Banded Broadbill

Takau Rimba

©Muhamad Al Zahri



LC

21224

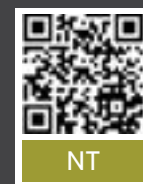
Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus

Eurylaimidae

Black and Red Broadbill

Takau Hitam Merah

©Muhammad Al Zahri



NT

21438

Eurylaimus ochromalus

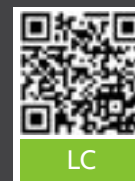
Eurylaimidae

Black and Yellow Broadbill

Takau Hitam Kuning

©Muhammad Al Zahri

Kiri: Jantan dewasa; atas: Juvenil
Left: Adult male; top: Juvenile



LC

21196

Corydon sumatranus

Eurylaimidae

Dusky Broadbill

Takau Kelabu

©Muhammad Al Zahri



Jantan
Male



Betina
Female



NT

23119

Calyptomena viridis

Eurylaimidae

Green Broadbill

Takau Hijau

©Muhammad Al Zahri



22373

Psisorimus dalhousiae

Eurylaimidae

Long-tailed Broadbill

Takau Ekor Panjang

©Muhammad Al Zahri

LC



22541

Serilophus lunatus

Eurylaimidae

Silver-breasted Broadbill

Takau Dada Perak

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC



LC

53618

Rubigula flaviventris

Pycnonotidae

Black-crested Bulbul

Merbah Jambul Hitam

©Norhayati Ahmad

Burung Merbah

Bulbul

Merbah ialah burung berbadan sederhana besar yang termasuk di dalam order Passeriformes di bawah famili Pycnonotidae. Ada 33 spesies di Malaysia berbanding 150 spesies di dunia.

Bulbuls are medium-sized birds belonging to the order Passeriformes under the family Pycnonotidae. There are 33 species in Malaysia compared to 150 species in the world.



63286

Brachypodius atriceps

Pycnonotidae

Black-headed Bulbul

Merbah Kepala Hitam

©Muhammad Al Zahri



65095

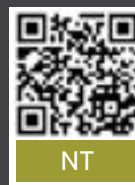
Rubigula montis

Pycnonotidae

Bornean Bulbul

Merbah Kunyit Jambul Borneo

©Muhammad Al Zahri



NT

21707

Iole crypta

Pycnonotidae

Buff-vented Bulbul

Merbah Riang

©Muhammad Al Zahri

50567

Hemixos cinereus

Pycnonotidae
Cinereous Bulbul
Merbah-Kelabu Biasa
©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC



Cinereous Bulbul (Bornean)



22440

Pycnonotus simplex

Pycnonotidae
Cream-vented Bulbul
Merbah Mata Putih
©Muhammad Al Zahri

LC



68135

Iole finschii

Pycnonotidae
Finsch's Bulbul
Merbah Finsch
©Muhammad Al Zahri

NT



NT

22415

Rubigula cyaniventris

Pycnonotidae

Grey-bellied Bulbul

Merbah Perut Kelabu

©Muhammad Al Zahri



VU

20655

Alophoixus tephrogenys

Pycnonotidae

Grey-cheeked Bulbul

Merbah Berjanggut Rimba

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

53638

Ixos maclellandii

Pycnonotidae

Mountain Bulbul

Merbah Lorek Gunung

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

20660

Alophoixus ochraceus

Pycnonotidae

Ochraceous Bulbul

Merbah Berjanggut

©Muhammad Al Zahri



NT

22421

Brachypodius eutilotus

Pycnonotidae
Puff-backed Bulbul
Merbah Coklat Berjambul
©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

53810

Alophoixus pallidus

Pycnonotidae
Puff-throated Bulbul
Merbah Leher Kuning
©Muhammad Al Zahri

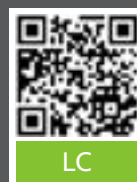


LC

22430

Pycnonotus jocosus

Pycnonotidae
Red-whiskered Bulbul
Merbah Telinga Merah
©Muhammad Al Zahri



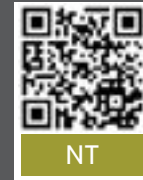
LC

22413

Pycnonotus brunneus

Pycnonotidae
Red-eyed Bulbul
Merbah Mata Merah
©Muhammad Al Zahri





NT

22445

Rubigula squamata

Pycnonotidae

Scaly-breasted Bulbul

Merbah Sisik Dada

©Muhammad Al Zahri



CR

22449

Pycnonotus zeylanicus

Pycnonotidae

Straw-headed Bulbul

Barau-barau

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

22418

Rubigula erythrothalmos

Pycnonotidae

Spectacled Bulbul

Merbah Mata Merah Kecil

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

22423

Pycnonotus finlaysoni

Pycnonotidae

Stripe-throated Bulbul

Merbah Luris Leher

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

20664

Alophoixus phaeocephalus

Pycnonotidae

Yellow-bellied Bulbul

Merbah Perut Kuning

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

22427

Pycnonotus goiavier

Pycnonotidae

Yellow-vented Bulbul

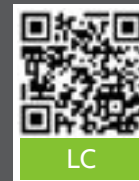
Merbah Kapur

©Norhayati Ahmad

But-But Coucal

But-but tergolong di dalam Order Cuculiformes di bawah famili Cuculidae dan diwakili oleh 3 spesies (But-but Carik Anak, But-but Besar dan But-but Kecil).

Coucals belong to the Order Cuculiformes under the family Cuculidae and are represented by 3 species (Short-toed Coucal, Greater Coucal and Lesser Coucal).



LC

21023

Centropus bengalensis

Cuculidae

Lesser Coucal

But-but Kecil

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

21030

Centropus sinensis

Cuculidae

Greater Coucal

But-but Carik Anak

©Muhammad Al Zahri



22314

Platylophus galericulatus

Platylophidae

Crested Jay

Gagak Berjambul

©Muhammad Al Zahri

NT

Subspesies Borneo
Bornean subspecies



Gagak Berjambul

Crested Shrikejay

Gagak Berjambul adalah satu-satunya wakil di dalam Famili Platylophidae (Order Passeriformes). Jambul yang sangat panjang yang menjulur secara menegak dari kepalanya adalah ciri yang paling menarik. Burung ini berwarna coklat di Sumatera dan Borneo, manakala yang di Jawa dan Semenanjung Tanah Melayu berwarna hitam.

Crested Shrikejay is the only representative of the Family Platylophidae (Order Passeriformes). The exceptionally long crest sticking vertically out of its head is its most striking feature. Sumatran and Bornean birds are brown, while birds on Java and the Malay Peninsula are black.



Subspesies Semenanjung Tanah Melayu
Malay Peninsula subspecies

Gagak

Crow

Famili Corvidae diwakili oleh lapan spesies (3 spesies murai, 2 spesies treepie dan 3 spesies burung gagak). Yang ditunjukkan di sini ialah dua burung yang paling biasa dalam famili ini, iaitu Gagak Paruh Besar dan Gagak Rumah. Kedua-dua spesies ini berasal dari Asia dan kini tersebar meluas ke serata dunia, terutama sekali Gagak Rumah.

The family Corvidae is represented by eight species (3 species of magpies, 2 species of treepies and 3 species of crows). Shown here are the two most common birds in this family, the Large-billed Crow and the House Crow. Both of these species are native to Asia and are now widespread throughout the world, especially the House Crow.



21192

Corvus macrorhynchos

Corvidae

Large-billed Crow

Gagak Paruh Besar

©Muhammad Al Zahri

LC



21194

Corvus splendens

Corvidae

House Crow

Gagak Rumah

©Muhammad Al Zahri

LC



Sewah

Cuckoo

Burung sewah tergolong di dalam famili Cuculidae yang kesemuanya terdiri daripada 33 spesies di Malaysia. Cuculinae ialah subfamili sewah yang paling meluas, dengan taburan di seluruh Eropah, Asia, Afrika, Australia dan Oceania. Kebanyakan spesies dalam famili ini mempunyai taburan yang meluas di kawasan tropika, terutamanya di kawasan kosmopolitan dan ada juga beberapa spesies hijrah. Majoriti sewah adalah parasit induk, iaitu bertelur di sarang burung lain. Telur sewah menetas lebih awal daripada telur perumah, dan anak sewah membesar lebih cepat; dalam kebanyakan kes anak sewah menendang keluar telur dan/atau anak spesies perumah daripada sarang.

Cuckoo birds belong to the family Cuculidae, which consists of 33 species in Malaysia. Cuculinae is the most widespread subfamily of cuckoos, and is distributed across Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and Oceania. Most of the species in this family have a wide distribution in the tropics, especially in cosmopolitan areas and there are also some migratory species. The majority of cuckoos are brood parasites, i.e. laying their eggs in the nests of other birds. The cuckoo egg hatches earlier than the host eggs, and the cuckoo chick grows faster; in most cases the chick kicks out the eggs and/or young of the host species from the nest.



▲ Betina
Female

◀ Jantan
Male



LC

21102

Chrysococcyx maculatus

Cuculidae

Asian Emerald Cuckoo

Sewah Hijau

©Muhammad Al Zahri



20967
Cacomantis sonneratii
 Cuculidae
 Banded Bay Cuckoo
 Sewah Berjalur
 ©Muhammad Al Zahri



21131
Clamator coromandus
 Cuculidae
 Chestnut-winged Cuckoo
 Sewah Berjambul Sayap Perang
 ©Muhammad Al Zahri

LC



21212
Cuculus saturatus
 Cuculidae
 Himalayan Cuckoo
 Sewah Gunung Asia
 ©Muhammad Al Zahri

LC



Dorsal



Ventral

21207

Cuculus micropterus

Cuculidae

Indian Cuckoo

Sewah India

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC



LC

21643

Hierococcyx nasicolor

Cuculidae

Hodgson's Hawk-cuckoo

Sewah Hantu

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

21648

Hierococcyx sparverioides

Cuculidae

Large Hawk-cuckoo

Sewah Tekukur Besar

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

21104

Chrysococcyx minutillus

Cuculidae

Little Bronze-cuckoo

Sewah Daun

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

21638

Hierococcyx fugax

Cuculidae

Malaysian Hawk Cuckoo

Sewah Hantu

©Muhammad Al Zahri



Jantan
Male



LC

20964

Cacomantis merulinus

Cuculidae

Plaintive Cuckoo

Sewah Mati Anak

©Muhammad Al Zahri



Betina
Female



LC

23049

Cacomantis variolosus

Cuculidae

Rusty-breasted Cuckoo

Sewah Gua

©Muhammad Al Zahri



Betina
Female



LC

21182

Coracina larvata

Campephagidae

Sunda Cuckooshrike

Sewah Sunda

©Muhammad Al Zahri



Jantan dewasa
Adult male



Juvena
Juvenile



Kiri: Juvena; kanan: Kelicap Pinang
Left: Juvenile; Right: Red-throated sunbird



Hampir dewasa
Subadult



21107

Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus

Cuculidae

Violet Cuckoo

Sewah Ungu

©Muhammad Al Zahri

LC

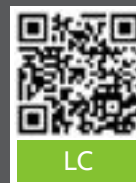
Tekukur, Merbok/Punai

Pigeon, dove

Burung tekukur dan merbok/punai tergolong di dalam famili Columbidae, iaitu satu-satunya wakil di dalam Order Columbiformes. Di Malaysia terdapat sebanyak 26 spesies di dalam enam genus (1 spesies di dalam genus *Caloenas*, 1 *Chalcophaps*, 3 *Columba*, 4 *Ducula*, 1 *Geopelia*, 3 *Macropygia*, 2 *Ptilinopus*, 3 *Streptopelia* dan 8 *Treron*). Daripada semua spesies ini, ada satu spesies asing yang telah diperkenalkan (*Columbia livia*); satu spesies terancam teruk (*Columbia argentina*); tiga spesies berstatus lemah terancam (*Streptopelia dussumieri*, *Treron capellei* dan *Ducula pickeringii*); dan tiga spesies adalah hampir terancam (*Caloenas nicobarica*, *Treron fulvicollis* dan *Ptilinopus jambu*).

Pigeons and doves belong to the family Columbidae, which is the only representative in the Order Columbiformes. In Malaysia, there are 26 species in six genera (1 species in the genus Caloenas, 1 Chalcophaps, 3 Columba, 4 Ducula, 1 Geopelia, 3 Macropygia, 2 Ptilinopus, 3 Streptopelia and 8 Treron). Of all these species, there is one introduced alien species (Columbia livia); one critically endangered species (Columbia argentina); three vulnerable species (Streptopelia dussumieri, Treron capellei and Ducula pickeringii); and three near threatened species (Caloenas nicobarica, Treron fulvicollis and Ptilinopus jambu).

Jantan
Male



21146

Chalcophaps indica

Columbidae

Emerald Dove

Punai Tanah

©Muhammad Al Zahri

Betina
Female



NT

22403

Ptilinopus jambu

Columbidae

Jambu Fruit-dove

Punai Jambu

©Muhammad Al Zahri



Jantan
Male

Juvena
Juvenile



Jantan
Male



LC

21823

Macropygia ruficeps

Columbidae

Little Cuckoo Dove

Tekukur-sewah Kecil

©Muhammad Al Zahri



Subspecies Borneo
Bornean subspecies

Jantan
Male



LC

22590

Streptopelia tranquebarica

Columbidae

Red-collared Dove

Tekukur Merah

©Muhammad Al Zahri



NE

22588

Streptopelia chinensis

Columbidae

Spotted Dove

Tekukur Leher Berbintik

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

21527

Geopelia striata

Columbidae

Zebra Dove

Merbok Balam

©Muhammad Al Zahri



Cecawi

Drongo

Burung cecawi tergolong di dalam famili Dicruridae yang terdiri daripada tujuh spesies di Malaysia. Apa yang menariknya tentang cecawi ialah sesetengah spesies sering mengikuti kumpulan burung atau haiwan vertebrata lain supaya dapat menangkap dan memakan haiwan artropoda atau haiwan vertebrat kecil yang terlepas atau terbebas. Kaedah ini lebih berkesan daripada apabila burung cecawi mencari makanan sendiri. Cecawi Anting-Anting ialah spesies cecawi yang paling biasa ditemui di hutan tanah rendah di Malaysia Barat. Antara haiwan yang biasa diikuti oleh spesies ini ialah burung belatok, kera, tupai dan lutong.

Drongos belong to the Dicruridae family, which consists of seven species in Malaysia. What is interesting about drongos is that some species often follow groups of birds or other vertebrate animals in order to birds followed other animals to prey on arthropods and small vertebrates flushed by their movements. This method is more effective than when the drongos find food on their own. The Greater Racket-tailed Drongo is the most common drongo species found in lowland forests in West Malaysia. Among the animals commonly followed by this species are woodpeckers, monkeys, squirrels and leaf monkeys.



21339

Dicrurus paradiseus

Dicruridae

Greater Racket-tailed Drongo

Cecawi Anting-anting

©Muhammad Al Zahri



21326

Dicrurus leucophaeus

Dicruridae

Ashy Drongo

Cecawi Kelabu

©Muhammad Al Zahri



21322

Dicrurus annectans

Dicruridae

Crow-billed Drongo

Cecawi Sawai

©Muhammad Al Zahri





LC

21345

Dicrurus remifer

Dicruridae

Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo

Cecawi Kecil Ekor-bercabang

©Muhammad Al Zahri



22613

Surniculus lugubris

Cuculidae

Square-tailed Drongo-cuckoo

Sewah Sawi

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC



Helang Eagle

Burung helang termasuk di dalam order Accipitriformes di dalam famili Accipitridae yang terdiri daripada 16 spesies di dalam sembilan genus di Malaysia (2 spesies *Aquila*, 1 *Circaetus*, 1 *Clanga*, 3 *Haliaeetus*, 1 *Hieraaetus*, 1 *Ictinaetus*, 1 *Lophotriorchis*, 4 *Nisaetus* dan 2 *Spilornis*). Spesies yang penting termasuk satu spesies terancam (*Aquila nipalensis*); tiga spesies hampir terancam (*Lophotriorchis kienerii*, *Haliaeetus humilis* dan *Haliaeetus ichthyaetus*); dan empat spesies lemah terancam (*Aquila heliaca*, *Clanga clanga*, *Nisaetus nanus* dan *Spilornis kinabaluensis*).

Eagles are included in the order Accipitriformes in the family Accipitridae, which consists of 16 species in nine genera in Malaysia (2 species of Aquila, 1 Circaetus, 1 Clanga, 3 Haliaeetus, 1 Hieraaetus, 1 Ictinaetus, 1 Lophotriorchis, 4 Nisaetus and 2 Spilornis). Important species include one endangered species (Aquila nipalensis); three near threatened species (Lophotriorchis kienerii, Haliaeetus humilis and Haliaeetus ichthyaetus); and four vulnerable species (Aquila heliaca, Clanga clanga, Nisaetus nanus and Spilornis kinabaluensis).



57394

Nisaetus cirrhatus

Accipitridae
Changeable Hawk Eagle
Lang Hindek
©Muhamad Al Zahri



20456

Accipiter trivirgatus

Accipitridae

Crested Goshawk

Lang Sikap

©Muhammad Al Zahri

LC



22546

Spilornis cheela

Accipitridae

Crested Serpent Eagle

Lang Berjambul

©Muhammad Al Zahri

LC



21703

Ichthyophaga humilis

Accipitridae

Lesser Fish-eagle

Lang Kangok

©Muhammad Al Zahri

NT



22175

Pernis ptilorhynchus

Accipitridae

Oriental Honey Buzzard

Lang Lebah

©Muhammad Al Zahri

LC





NT

49669

Lophotriorchis kienerii

Accipitridae

Rufous-bellied Hawk-eagle

Lang Bendang

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

21564

Haliaeetus leucogaster

Accipitridae

White-bellied Sea Eagle

Lang Siput

©Muhammad Al Zahri

Sambar Gila

Fantail

Sambar Gila termasuk di dalam order Passeriformes di dalam famili Rhipiduridae. Ada 3 spesies di Malaysia, iaitu Sambar Gila Bukit (*Rhipidura perlata*), Sambar Gila (*Rhipidura javanica*) dan Sambar Gila Gunung (*Rhipidura albicollis*).

Fantails are included in the order Passeriformes in the family Rhipiduridae. There are 3 species in Malaysia, namely Spotted Fantail (Rhipidura perlata), Malaysian Pied-fantail (Rhipidura javanica) dan White-throated Fantail (Rhipidura albicollis).



22514

Rhipidura javanica

Rhipiduridae

Malaysian Pied-fantail

Sambar Gila

©Muhammad Al Zahri



22515

Rhipidura perlata

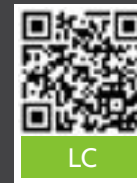
Rhipiduridae

Spotted Fantail

Sambar Gila Bukit

©Muhammad Al Zahri

LC



22513

Rhipidura albicollis

Rhipiduridae

White-throated Fantail

Sambar Gila Gunung

©Muhammad Al Zahri

LC



Ayam Pegar

Firebac

Ayam pegar tergolong di dalam order Galliformes di dalam famili Phasianidae. Crested Fireback, *Lophura ignita*, ialah burung pegar hutan bersaiz sederhana, panjang sehingga 70 cm, dengan jambul gelap seperti burung merak, bulu hitam kebiruan, bokong coklat kemerahan, bulu ekor luar hitam, iris merah dan kulit muka biru. Betina pula berwarna coklat dengan jambul pendek, kulit muka biru dan bertompok hitam-putih di bawah. *Lophura ignita nobilis* dijumpai di Borneo Utara (Sarawak dan Sabah), manakala taburan *Lophura ignita rufa* ialah di Semenanjung Tanah Melayu.

The Crested Fireback, Lophura ignita, is a medium-sized, up to 70 cm long, forest pheasant with a peacock-like dark crest, bluish black plumage, reddish brown rump, black outer tail feathers, red iris and bare blue facial skin. The female is a brown bird with short crest, blue facial skin and spotted black-and-white below. Lophura ignita nobilis is distributed in the Northern Borneo (Sarawak and Sabah), while Lophura ignita rufa is in the Malay Peninsula.



VU

21795

Lophura ignita

Phasianidae

Crested Fireback

Ayam Pegar

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

21315

Dicaeum ignipectus

Dicaeidae

Fire-breasted Flowerpecker

Sepah Puteri Sulung

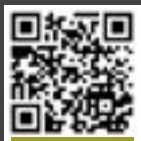
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Sepah

Flowerpecker

Sepah tergolong di dalam order Passeriformes di dalam famili Dicaeidae. Jumlah spesies Sepah ialah 13. Spesies yang hampir terancam ialah Sepah Bunga Dada Merah (*Prionochilus thoracicus*) dan Sepah Puteri Gunung (*Dicaeum everetti*), manakala Sepah Bercelak (*Dicaeum dayakorum*) ialah endemik kepada Borneo (Lembah Danum).

Flowerpeckers belong to the order Passeriformes in the family Dicaeidae. The total number of flowerpecker species is 13. The near-threatened species are Scarlet-breasted Flowerpecker (Prionochilus thoracicus) and Brown-backed Flowerpecker (Dicaeum everetti), while Brown-backed Flowerpecker (Dicaeum dayakorum) is endemic to Borneo (Danum Valley).



NT

21281

Dicaeum everetti

Dicaeidae

Brown-backed Flowerpecker

Sepah Puteri Gunung

©Muhammad Al Zahri



NT

22367

Prionochilus thoracicus

Dicaeidae

Scarlet-breasted Flowerpecker

Sepah Bunga Dada Merah

©Muhammad Al Zahri

Jantan
Male



LC

22365

Prionochilus percussus

Dicaeidae

Crimson-breasted Flowerpecker

Sepah Bunga Pelangi

©Muhammad Al Zahri

Betina
Female



Jantan
Male



21320
Dicaeum trigonostigma
Dicaeidae
Orange-bellied Flowerpecker
Sepah Puteri Bukit
©Muhammad Al Zahri

Betina
Female

Jantan
Male



21314
Dicaeum cruentatum
Dicaeidae
Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker
Sepah Puteri Merah
©Muhammad Al Zahri

Betina
Female



21272
Dicaeum agile
Dicaeidae
Thick-billed Flowerpecker
Kekicau Paruh Tebal
©Muhammad Al Zahri



22363
Prionochilus maculatus
Dicaeidae
Yellow-breasted Flowerpecker
Sepah Puteri Raja
©Muhammad Al Zahri



22368
Prionochilus xanthopygius
Dicaeidae
Yellow-rumped Flowerpecker
Sepah Putih
©Muhammad Al Zahri



21301
Dicaeum chrysorrheum
Dicaeidae
Yellow-vented Flowerpecker
Sepah Puteri Rimba
©Muhammad Al Zahri



Sambar Flycatcher

Sambar tergolong di dalam order Passeriformes di dalam 3 famili: Monarchidae (5 spesies), Muscicapidae (35 spesies) dan Stenostiridae (1 spesies). Jumlah spesies Sambar ialah 41 spesies. Spesies yang hampir terancam ialah Sambar Jepun (*Terpsiphone atrocaudata*), Sambar Biru Malaysia (*Cyornis turcosus*), Sambar Batu (*Cyornis umbratilis*), dan Sambar Zappey (*Cyanoptila cumatilis*). Spesies lemah terancam ialah Sambar Biru Sunda (*Cyornis caerulatus*) dan Sambar Hutan (*Cyornis brunneatus*). Sambar hutan berkening mata (*Vauriella gularis*) ialah spesies endemik di Borneo. Sambar-ekor India (*Terpsiphone paradisi*) ialah spesies hijrah dan oleh itu, jarang dijumpai di Malaysia.

Flycatchers belong to the order Passeriformes in 3 families: Monarchidae (5 species), Muscicapidae (35 species) and Stenostiridae (1 species). The total number of flycatcher species is 41 species. The Japanese Paradise-Flycatcher (Terpsiphone atrocaudata), Malaysian Blue Flycatcher (Cyornis turcosus), Gray-chested Jungle-Flycatcher (Cyornis umbratilis), and Zappey's Flycatcher (Cyanoptila cumatilis) are near threatened. The vulnerable species are Sunda Blue Flycatcher, Eyebrowed Jungle-flycatcher (Cyornis caerulatus) and Brown-chested Jungle-Flycatcher (Cyornis brunneatus). The Eyebrowed Jungle-flycatcher (Vauriella gularis) is endemic to Borneo. The Indian Paradise-Flycatcher (Terpsiphone paradisi) is non-native, thus, it is rarely seen in Malaysia.



LC

68140

Terpsiphone incei

Monarchidae

Amur Paradise Flycatcher

Sambar Ekor Panjang AMur

©Muhamad Al Zahri



21221

Cyanoptila cyanomelana

Muscicapidae

Blue-and-white Flycatcher

Sambar Biru Putih

©Muhammad Al Zahri



Betina
Female



Juvena
Juvenile



Jantan
Male



LC

22636

Terpsiphone affinis

Monarchidae

Blyth's Paradise-flycatcher

Sambar-ekor Gading Blyth

©Muhammad Al Zahri



Betina
Female



NE

21978

Muscicapa williamsoni

Muscicapidae

Brown-streaked Flycatcher

Sambar Coret Coklat

©Muhammad Al Zahri



VU

52370

Cyornis brunneatus

Muscicapidae

Brown-chested Jungle Flycatcher

Sambar Hutan Dada Coklat

©Muhammad Al Zahri



Jantan
Male



LC

68141

Cyornis glaucicomans

Muscicapidae

Chinese Blue Flycatcher

Sambar Biru Cina

©Muhammad Al Zahri

Betina
Female





LC

21967

Muscicapa sibirica

Muscicapidae
Dark-sided Flycatcher
Sambar Sisi-gelap
©Muhammad Al Zahri



21962

Muscicapa ferruginea

Muscicapidae
Ferruginous Flycatcher
Sambar Perang
©Muhammad Al Zahri



21215

Culicicapa ceylonensis

Muscicapidae
Grey-headed Flycatcher
Sambar Kepala Kelabu
©Muhammad Al Zahri



52369

Cyornis umbratilis

Muscicapidae

Grey-chested Jungle-flycatcher

Sambar Hutan Dada Kelabu

©Muhammad Al Zahri

NT

Kiri: Juvenil; Kanan: Dewasa jantan
Left: Juvenile; Right: Adult male







LC

48312

Ficedula elisae

Muscicapidae

Green-backed Flycatcher

Sambar Belakang-hijau

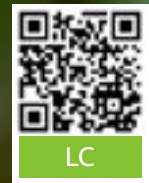
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Betina
Female



21226
Cyornis banyumas
Muscicapidae
Hill Blue-flycatcher
Sambar Biru Bukit
©Muhammad Al Zahri



21415
Eumyias indigo
Muscicapidae
Indigo Flycatcher
Sambar Indigo
©Muhammad Al Zahri



21239
Cyornis sumatrensis
Muscicapidae
Indochinese Blue-flycatcher
Sambar Kelicap Ranting
©Muhammad Al Zahri

21485

Ficedula westermanni

Muscicapidae
Little Pied Flycatcher
Sambar Kecil Hitam Putih
©Muhammad Al Zahri



Jantan
Male



Betina
Female



Jantan
Male



Betina
Female



21479

Ficedula mugimaki

Muscicapidae
Mugimaki Flycatcher
Sambar Mugimaki
©Muhammad Al Zahri





21235

Cyornis rufigastra

Muscicapidae
Mangrove Blue Flycatcher
Sambar Biru Bakau
©Muhammad Al Zahri

LC



21480

Ficedula narcissina

Muscicapidae
Narcissus Flycatcher
Sambar Bunga
©Muhammad Al Zahri

▼ Betina
Female



21242

Cyornis unicolor

Muscicapidae
Pale Blue-flycatcher
Sambar Rimba
©Muhammad Al Zahri

LC



52371

Anthipes solitaris

Muscicapidae
Rufous-browed Flycatcher
Sambar Kening Perang
©Muhammad Al Zahri





21477

Ficedula dumetoria

Muscicapidae

Rufous-chested Flycatcher

Sambar Dada Jingga

©Muhammad Al Zahri

Jantan
Male



Betina
Female ▶



Jantan
Male



▼ Betina
Female



▲ Juvenil
Juvenile



21478

Ficedula hyperythra

Muscicapidae

Snowy-browed Flycatcher

Sambar Dahi Putih

©Muhammad Al Zahri

LC



48313

Ficedula albicilla

Muscicapidae

Taiga Flycatcher

Sambar Taiga

©Muhammad Al Zahri

Jantan
Male



Betina
Female ▶



21418
Eumyias thalassinus
Muscicapidae
Verditer Flycatcher
Sambar Ranting
©Muhammad Al Zahri

LC



LC

21487
Ficedula zanthopygia
Muscicapidae
Yellow-rumped Flycatcher
Sambar Tongkeng Kuning
©Muhammad Al Zahri



52366
Cyanoptila cumatilis
Muscicapidae
Zappey's Flycatcher
Sambar Zappey
©Muhammad Al Zahri



NT

Cegar

Forktail

Cegar ialah kumpulan burung yang tergolong di dalam Order Passeriformes di bawah famili Muscicapidae. Hanya ada tiga spesies sahaja di dalam kumpulan ini, iaitu *Enicurus leschenaulti*, *E. ruficapillus* dan *E. schistaceus*. *Enicurus ruficapillus* berstatus hampir terancam walaupun taburannya agak meluas, iaitu di Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, dan Thailand.

Forktails are birds belonging to the Order Passeriformes under the family Muscicapidae. There are only three species in this group, namely Enicurus leschenaulti, E. ruficapillus and E. schistaceus. Enicurus ruficapillus is near threatened, although its distribution is widespread, including in Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Thailand.



21399

Enicurus ruficapillus

Muscicapidae

Chestnut-naped Forktail

Cegar Tengkek Merah

©Muhamad Al Zahri



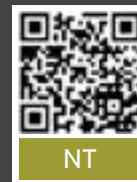


Burung Segan/Tukang

Frogmouth

Burung Segan atau Tukang tergolong di dalam order Caprimulgiformes di dalam famili Podargidae. Ada enam spesies dalam famili ini, iaitu *Batrachostomus auritus*, *B. harterti*, *B. stellatus*, *B. mixtus*, *B. affinis* dan *B. cornutus*. Empat spesies adalah berstatus hampir terancam: *Batrachostomus auritus*, *B. harterti*, *B. stellatus*, *B. mixtus*. Satu spesies adalah endemik di habitat gunung Borneo utara dan tengah, iaitu *Batrachostomus harterti*. Warna bulu burung segan seakan warna kulit kayu pada dahan pokok tempat hinggapan. Burung segan adalah haiwan yang aktif pada waktu malam (nokturnal), itulah sebabnya ia jarang dilihat.

Frogmouths belong to the order Caprimulgiformes in the family Podargidae. There are six species in this family, namely Batrachostomus auritus, B. harterti, B. stellatus, B. mixtus, B. affinis and B. cornutus. Four species are near threatened: Batrachostomus auritus, B. harterti, B. stellatus, B. mixtus. One species is endemic in the mountain habitats of northern and central Borneo, namely Batrachostomus harterti. Their cryptic coloration helps them blend in with the bark on trees. Frogmouths are nocturnal, that is why it is uncommon to see them.



62986

Batrachostomus mixtus

Podargidae

Bornean Frogmouth

Segan Borneo

©Muhamad Al Zahri



20863

Batrachostomus stellatus

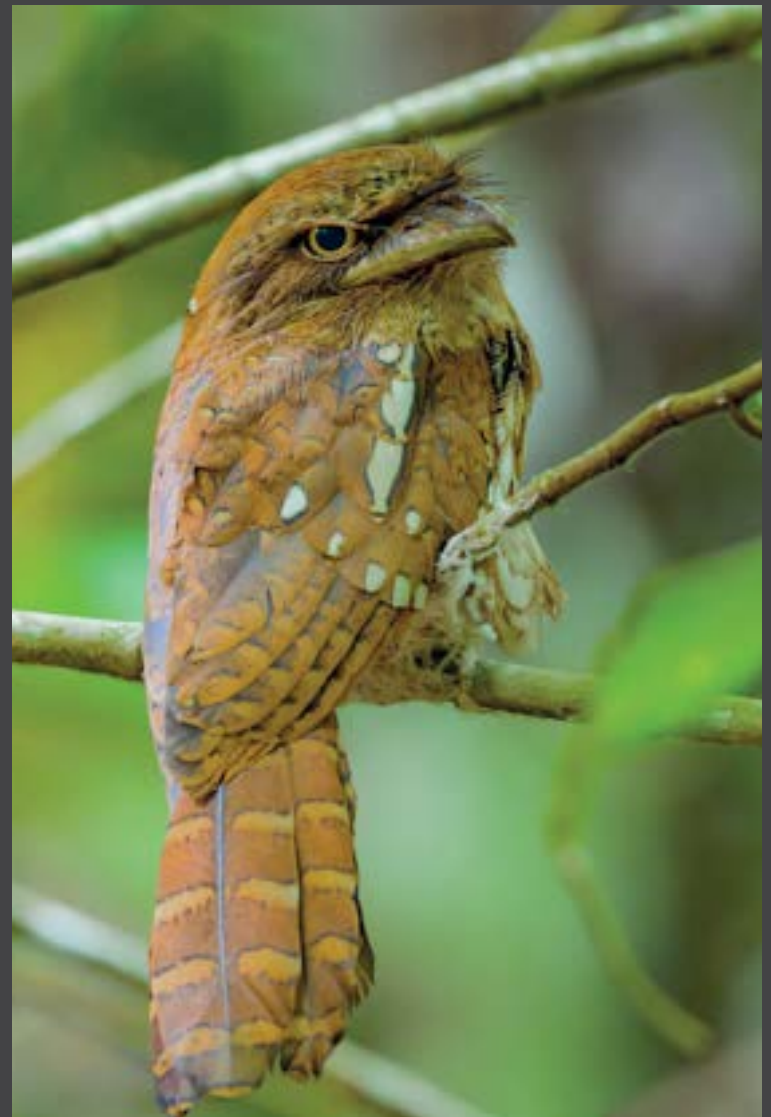
Podargidae

Gould's Frogmouth

Segan Bintik Emas

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NT



20839

Batrachostomus harterti

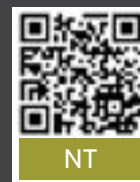
Podargidae

Dulit Frogmouth

Segan Dulit

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NT



NT

20830

Batrachostomus auritus

Podargidae

Large Frogmouth

Segan Besar

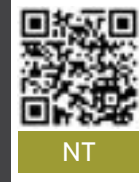
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Rimba Murai

Fulvetta

Rimba Murai ialah sebahagian daripada Order Passeriformes di bawah famili Pellorneidae (1 spesies: *Schoeniparus castaneiceps*) dan Leiothrichidae (2 spesies: *Alcippe brunneicauda* dan *Alcippe peracensis*). Hanya satu spesies sahaja yang hampir terancam, iaitu Rimba Murai Coklat (*Alcippe brunneicauda*).

Fulvettas belong to the Order Passeriformes under the families Pellorneidae (1 species: Schoeniparus castaneiceps) and Leiothrichidae (2 species: Alcippe brunneicauda and Alcippe peracensis). Only one species is near threatened, namely Brown Fulvetta (Alcippe brunneicauda).



22770

Alcippe brunneicauda

Leiothrichidae

Brown Fulvetta

Rimba Murai Coklat

©Muhamad Al Zahri





LC

22781

Alcippe peracensis

Leiothrichidae

Mountain Fulvetta

Rimba Murai Gunung

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

52383

Schoeniparus castaneiceps

Timaliidae

Rufous-winged Fulvetta

Rimba Murai Batu

©Muhammad Al Zahri

Cekup Perepat

Gerygone

Cekup perepat dikelaskan di bawah order Passeriformes, wakil tunggal dalam famili Acanthizidae, iaitu Cekup perepat (*Gerygone sulphurea sulphurea*). Ia dianggap paling tidak membimbangkan kerana taburannya yang meluas di Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Filipina, Singapura dan Thailand.

Gerygone is classified under the order Passeriformes, the sole representative in the family Acanthizidae, Golden-bellied Gerygone (Gerygone sulphurea sulphurea). It is considered as least concern due to its wide distribution across Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.



21529

Gerygone sulphurea

Acanthizidae

Golden-bellied Gerygone

Cekup Perepat

©Muhamad Al Zahri



Huphup

Hoopoe

Huphup dikelaskan di bawah order Bucerotiformes, wakil tunggal dalam famili Upupidae, Eurasian Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*). Ia dianggap paling tidak membimbangkan kerana taburannya yang meluas di seluruh Afro-Eurasia. *Upupa epops longirostris* ialah spesies hijrah di Asia Selatan, termasuk Malaysia.

Hoopoe is classified under the order Bucerotiformes, the sole representative in the family Upupidae, Eurasian Hoopoe (Upupa epops). It is considered as least concern due to its wide distribution across Afro-Eurasia. Upupa epops longirostris is migratory in South Asia, including Malaysia.



22706

Upupa epops

Upupidae

Common Hoopoe

Burung Huphup

©Muhamad Al Zahri





Enggang

Hornbill

Burung enggang termasuk di dalam order Bucerotiformes di dalam famili Bucerotidae yang terdiri daripada 10 spesies di dalam enam genus di Malaysia (1 spesies *Berenicornis*, 3 *Buceros*, 1 *Anorrhinus*, 2 *Anthracoceros*, 2 *Rhyticeros*, 1 *Rhabdotorrhinus*). Spesies yang penting termasuk satu spesies terancam teruk (*Buceros vigil*); dua spesies terancam (*Berenicornis comatus*, dan *Rhabdotorrhinus corrugatus*); dan lima spesies lemah terancam (*Buceros rhinoceros*, *Buceros bicornis*, *Anthracoceros malayanus*, *Rhyticeros undulatus* dan *Rhyticeros subruficollis*); 1 spesies hampir terancam (*Anorrhinus galeritus*).

Hornbills are included in the order Bucerotiformes under the family Bucerotidae, which consists of 10 species in six genera in Malaysia (1 species of Berenicornis, 3 Buceros, 1 Anorrhinus, 2 Anthracoceros, 2 Rhyticeros, and 1 Rhabdotorrhinus). Important species include one critically endangered species (Buceros vigil); two endangered species (Berenicornis comatus, and Rhabdotorrhinus corrugatus); and five vulnerable species (Buceros rhinoceros, Buceros bicornis, Anthracoceros malayanus, Rhyticeros undulatus and Rhyticeros subruficollis); 1 near threatened species (Anorrhinus galeritus).



VU

20689

Anthracoceros malayanus

Bucerotidae

Black Hornbill

Enggang Hitam

©Muhamad Al Zahri



23027

Anorrhinus galeritus

Bucerotidae
 Bushy-crested Hornbill
 Enggang Belukar
 ©Muhammad Al Zahri

NT



20943

Buceros bicornis

Bucerotidae
 Great Hornbill
 Enggang Papan
 ©Norhayati Ahmad

VU



20688

Anthracoceros albirostris

Bucerotidae
 Oriental Pied Hornbill
 Enggang Belulang
 ©Muhammad Al Zahri

LC



53916

Rhyticeros subruficollis

Bucerotidae
 Plain-pouched Hornbill
 Enggang Belantara
 ©Muhammad Al Zahri

VU





VU

20954

Buceros rhinoceros

Bucerotidae

Rhinoceros Hornbill

Enggang Badak

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EN

20869

Berenicornis

comatus

Bucerotidae

White-crowned Hornbill

Enggang Jambul Putih

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22512

Rhinoplax vigil

Bucerotidae

Helmeted Hornbill

Enggang Tebang Mentua

©Muhamad Al Zahri





VU

50081

Rhyticeros undulatus

Bucerotidae

Wreathed Hornbill (Top left:

Male, Top Right: Female)

Enggang Gunung (Atas kiri

Jantan, Atas kanan: Betina)

©Muhammad Al Zahri



EN

62988

Rhabdotorrhinus corrugatus

Bucerotidae

Wrinkled Hornbill

Enggang Berkedut

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RUJUKAN

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NT

21438

Eurylaimus ochromalus

Eurylaimidae

Black and Yellow Broadbill

Takau Hitam Kuning

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20943

Buceros bicornis

Bucerotidae

Great Hornbill

Enggang Papan

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Buceros bicornis
Bucerotidae
Great Hornbill
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