

A POCKET GUIDE TO

# AVIFAUNA OF SIME DARBY PLANTATION

Mohammad Shahfiz Azman, Noor Faradiana Md Fauzi, Nor Hazwani Ahmad Ruzman, Lillian Chua Swee Lian,  
Siti Norralakmam Yahya, Arnina Hussin



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# AVIFAUNA

## OF SIME DARBY PLANTATION

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Plantation



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# PREFACE

Avifauna is an essential component in an ecosystem that serves multiple ecological functions including seed dispersal, pollination, and biological control. This pocket guide documents the variety of birds that were found in four of our estates namely Kamuning, Kerdau, Labu, and Tangkah. The abundance of food, canopy closure, and good management practices in these estates have served as important factors that influence the presence of the birds. In this guidebook, we showcase the unique diversity of the bird species in these estates. Readers will be able to discover their feeding behavior and conservation status, as well as understand the species' population structure. This knowledge can help in mitigating disturbances arising from the loss of canopy cover, food resources as well as breeding sites, and is therefore crucial to protect the species and their habitat. This informative pocket guide is a testimony of Sime Darby Plantation's dedicated efforts at conserving the bird community for future generations.



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# DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS



asl

## Above Sea Level

Refers to the topographic elevation of any object, relative to the average sea level datum.

### Bird's Description:

• Family Name	One of the eight major hierarchical taxonomic ranks in Linnaean taxonomy; it is classified between order and genus. A family may be divided into subfamilies, which are intermediate ranks between the ranks of family and genus.
• Scientific Name	Taxonomic name of an organism that consists of the genus and species.
• Common Name	The name by which a species is known to the general public, rather than its taxonomic or scientific name.
• Malay Name	Local name that is widely used in Malaysia.
• Total Length (TL)	Total length of the bird from bill to tail as highlighted in <b>Figure 7</b> .
• Habitat	A place or area with ecological and environmental characteristics where the birds have adapted to find essential elements such as food, water, shelter, and mates for reproduction.
• Locality	The study areas where the birds have been observed during the assessment.
• ♂	Male
• ♀	Female

### Conservation Status:

IUCN Red List	Established in 1964, the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List is the world's most comprehensive source of information on the global conservation status of animal, fungi and plant species. The IUCN Red List is a critical indicator of the health of the world's biodiversity. It provides information about range, population size, habitat and ecology, use and/or trade, threats, and conservation actions that will help inform necessary conservation decisions.
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# DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

IUCN Category	
• Extinct (EX)	There is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died and 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 cycles and life form.
• Extinct in the Wild (EW)	The taxon is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalized population(s) well outside the past range. It 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)	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)	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)	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)	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)	It has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened. Widespread and abundant taxa are often included in this category.
• Data Deficient (DD)	There is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known, but appropriate data on abundance and/or distribution are lacking. Data Deficient is therefore not a category of threat. Listing of taxa in this category indicates that more information is required and acknowledges the possibility that future research will show that threatened classification is appropriate.
• Not Evaluated (NE)	It has not yet been evaluated against the criteria.



<b>WCA 2010</b>	<b>Wildlife Conservation Act 2010.</b>
	A Malaysian Act to provide the protection and conservation of wildlife and for matters connected therewith. This Act provides for the regulation, protection, conservation, and management of wildlife in Malaysia. Applies to Peninsular Malaysia and the Federal Territory of Labuan. Divided into three categories as follows:
	• Protected (P) Species specified in the First Schedule of WCA 2010.
	• Totally Protected (TP) Species specified in the Second Schedule of WCA 2010.
• Not Protected (NP) Data is not yet available in WCA 2010.	

<b>Estates:</b>	
• Kamuning	Kamuning Estate (KE)
• Kerbau	Kerbau Estate (KRE) which includes ex-Jentar Estate
• Labu	Labu Estate (LE)
• Tangkah	Tangkah Estate (TE)

<b>Feeding Guilds:</b>	
• Carnivore (C)	Birds that feed mainly on non-insect animals such as fish, lizards
• Carnivore-Insectivore (C-I)	Birds that eat a combination of two food sources which includes small vertebrates and insects
• Frugivore (F)	Birds that feed predominantly on fruits
• Frugivore-Carnivore (F-C)	Birds that eat a combination of two food sources which includes small vertebrates and fruits
• Frugivore-Nectarivore (F-N)	Birds that consume a combination of two food sources which include fruits and floral nectar
• Granivore (G)	Birds that feed on grains or seeds from the ground or off plants
• Granivore-Insectivore (G-I)	Birds that feed predominantly a combination of two food sources which includes grains and insects
• Insectivore (I)	Birds that feed predominantly on insects
• Insectivore-Frugivore (I-F)	Birds that consume a combination of two food sources which includes insects and fruits
• Nectarivore (N)	Birds that feed on floral nectar
• Omnivore (O)	Birds that feed on various combination of food sources primarily human refuse and fruits

# FOREWORD

Back in 2006, we published a small book titled "Birds of Carey Island" which was then a comprehensive reference to the 65 bird species that lived or passed through Carey Island in Selangor. That book was the brainchild of Tuan Haji Khairudin Hashim, Sime Darby Plantation's former Head of Research and Development, an avid naturalist who had spent 36 years in the Group. Although Tuan Haji Khairudin retired in 2015, his enthusiasm for nature and the conservation of biodiversity is still evident, leading us to this particular project: Avifauna of Sime Darby Plantation.

In this book, we have documented avifauna species found in about 14,000 ha, within and around four of our estates in Peninsular Malaysia, namely, Kamuning Estate in Perak, Kerdau Estate in Pahang, Labu Estate in Negeri Sembilan and Tangkah Estate in Johor. We decided to produce it as a pocket guidebook that would be handy for bird watchers and lovers to bring along with them whenever they have the opportunity to do a spot of birdwatching.

This guidebook is one of the several outcomes of our collaborative partnership with Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM), forged since 2015. As the organisation that specialises in nature conservation in Malaysia, FRIM's expertise in conducting avifauna assessments has contributed immensely to the publication of this book.

There are a total of 85 bird species featured in this guidebook, all of which were captured by the lenses of the researchers during their field assessments of the conservation and biodiversity areas within our estates. Apart from information about their physical appearance, there is also information about the species' feeding behaviours, habitat, common and scientific names as well as their conservation status.

I would like to thank FRIM for their valuable partnership, as well as our other partners - Yayasan Sime Darby, Malaysian Palm Oil Green Conservation Foundation, and the management of Kamuning, Kerdau, Labu and Tangkah Estates for their collaboration and various contributions in the publication of this pocket guide.

Creating awareness as well as appreciation for the biodiversity in our surroundings is important to protect the wide range of fauna, flora and microorganisms that support a healthy natural ecosystem. We hope you will find this book a handy guide to help you share knowledge and grow interest in avifauna species.

Thank you.

**MOHAMAD HELMY OTHMAN BASHA**  
Group Managing Director  
Sime Darby Plantation Berhad

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We thank everyone who has contributed to the successful completion of this book. A special appreciation to all estate managers of Kamuning, Kerdau, Labu, Tangkah estates as well as the respective regional offices and Nafiz Zainal Abidin for the support and assistance given to us during our field assessments. Our gratitude also goes to the FRIM's field assistants throughout the survey period.

A big "thank you" to Yayasan Sime Darby for providing the financial support to this project through the Sime Darby Plantation Plant-A-Tree (SDPAT) Program which enabled us to conduct biodiversity studies in the estates. We also like to acknowledge the Malaysian Palm Oil Green Conservation Foundation (MPOGCF) that was indirectly involved in SDP's projects on the conservation aspects.

Lastly, our special thanks to the Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP) for granting us the permit (No.: P04/14/2022) hence enabling the publication of this book. We look forward to more collaborative partnerships with Sime Darby Plantation on the conservation of biodiversity in their estates.

**Mohammad Shahfiz Azman**  
**Noor Faradiana Md Fauzi**  
**Nor Hazwani Ahmad Ruzman**  
**Dr Lillian Chua Swee Lian**  
**Siti Norralakmam Yahya**  
**Arnina Hussin**



Blue-Winged Leafbird

5

Vulnerable  
(VU)



Rufous Woodpecker

5

Near Threatened  
(NT)

# INTRODUCTION

Avifauna is an essential component in an ecosystem that serves multiple ecological services including seed dispersal, pollination, and biological control. Birds are also symbolic in many cultures and religions. Documentation of avifauna diversity is necessary for understanding the species composition and population structure. With this, the need for species and habitat protection can be formulated to mitigate disturbances arising from the loss of canopy cover and loss of food resources as well as breeding sites. This information allows for the formulation of appropriate strategies to balance livelihood dependence and wildlife conservation.



Oriental Magpie Robin



Grey-Bellied Bulbul

75

Least Concern  
(LC)



White-Throated Kingfisher

Malaysia is blessed with a vast diversity of flora and fauna species including more than 700 bird species. Over the years, Sime Darby Plantation has been dedicated in playing its part in conserving the natural heritage of bird diversity in Malaysia. This is shown via the company's research partnership under SDP's Mangrove Research Centre, biodiversity excursions and collaboration agreements with Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and several others including Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM).

This effort continues with the documentation of avifauna species in Kamuning, Kerdau, Labu and Tangkah Estates. These estates are located in Perak, Pahang, Negeri Sembilan and Johor respectively as shown in **Figure 1**.

Species description is given in Chapter 2 which contains the family name, scientific name, common name, Malay name, brief description, measurement of total length, habitat, IUCN status and protection status based on the Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 (WCA 2010) and locality of the species recorded.



**Figure 1:** Location of study areas

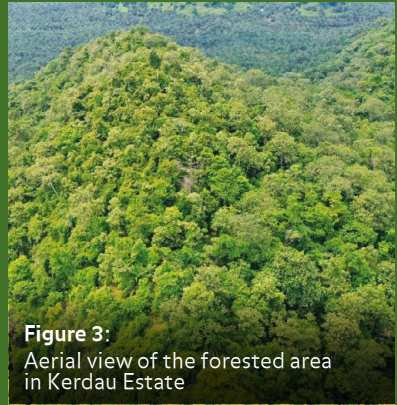
Geographical location of the estates:

- Kamuning Estate is adjacent to Kledang-Saiong Forest Reserve
- Kerdau Estate is located next to Krau Wildlife Reserve
- Labu Estate borders Galla Forest Reserve
- Tangkah Estate is adjacent to Gunung Ledang Forest Reserve

*refer to Figures 2 – 5.*



**Figure 2:**  
Aerial view of the forested area  
in Kamuning Estate



**Figure 3:**  
Aerial view of the forested area  
in Kerdau Estate



**Figure 4:**  
Aerial view of Labu Estate



**Figure 5:**  
Aerial view of the forested area  
in Tangkah Estate

The estates provide indirect ecological connectivity with significant forest complexes and forest fragments through the ‘stepping stones’ approach that potentially link patches of suitable habitats found within the estates with the greater forest complexes. Small animals use these linkages as corridors, including small mammals and birds that are important agents of pollination and seed dispersal.



# AVIFAUNA DIVERSITY

In general, there are 85 species of avifauna from 39 families observed in the estates, as tabulated in **Appendix 1**. The most diverse family is Pycnonotidae (Bulbuls; locally known as Merbah). Bulbuls are seed dispersal agents in forest habitats. Kamuning Estate holds the most diverse avifauna with 62 species, followed by Kerdau Estate (47 species), Tangkah Estate (36 species) and Labu Estate (24 species).

Out of the four types of feeding guild, the most dominant guild is insectivore, i.e., species that feed predominantly on insects, with 31 species observed. The abundance of food, canopy closure, and good management practices in the estates are possible factors that influence the presence of insectivorous birds.

In this chapter, we focused on 51 species based on their feeding guild. General information on the morphology and related measurements for the body parts are shown in **Figures 6** and **7**. Conservation status and protection status were based on IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and WCA 2010 respectively.





Spectacled Spiderhunter

# BIRD ANATOMY AND MEASUREMENT

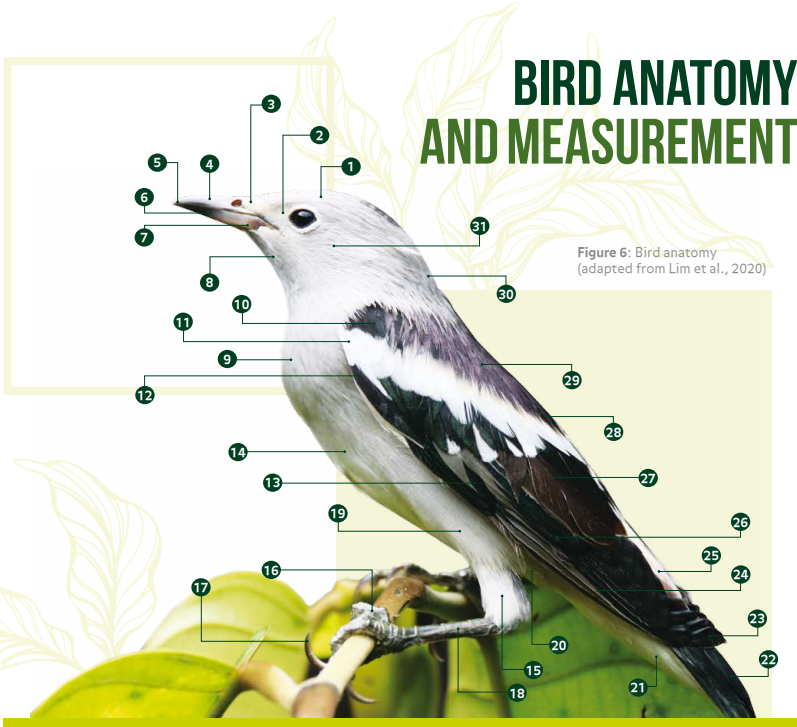


Figure 6: Bird anatomy (adapted from Lim et al., 2020)

- |                        |                         |                          |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Crown                | 11 Median wing-coverts  | 21 Undertail-coverts     |
| 2 Lores                | 12 Greater wing-coverts | 22 Tail                  |
| 3 Forehead             | 13 Primary coverts      | 23 Uppertail-coverts     |
| 4 Upper mandible       | 14 Belly                | 24 Primaries             |
| 5 Culmen               | 15 Thigh                | 25 Rump                  |
| 6 Lower mandible       | 16 Toe                  | 26 Secondaries           |
| 7 Chin                 | 17 Claw                 | 27 Tertiaries (Tertials) |
| 8 Throat               | 18 Tarsus               | 28 Back                  |
| 9 Breast               | 19 Flank                | 29 Mantle                |
| 10 Lesser wing-coverts | 20 Vent                 | 30 Nape                  |
|                        |                         | 31 Ear-coverts           |

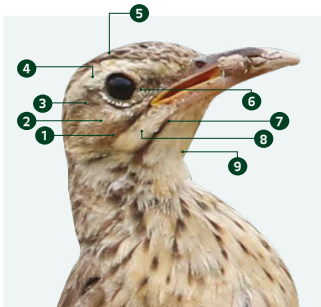


Figure 6: Bird anatomy (adapted from Lim et al., 2020)

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Moustachial stripe    | 6 Eye-ring (orbit)      |
| 2 Cheek                 | 7 Malar stripe          |
| 3 Eye-stripe            | 8 Submoustachial stripe |
| 4 Eyebrow (Supercilium) | 9 Chin stripe           |
| 5 Crown                 |                         |

**A PRIMARIES**

**B SECONDARIES**

**C TERTIALS**

- 1 Scapulars
- 2 Lesser wing-coverts
- 3 Median wing-coverts
- 4 Greater wing-coverts
- 5 Alula
- 6 Primary coverts

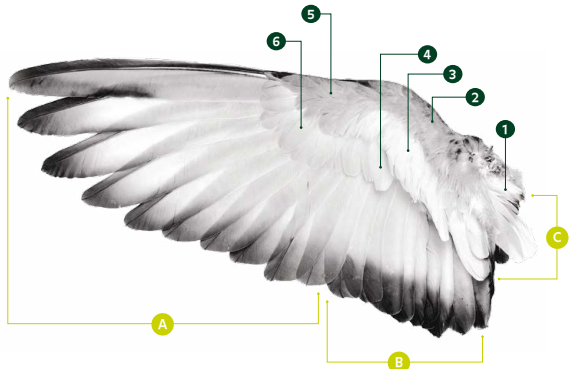
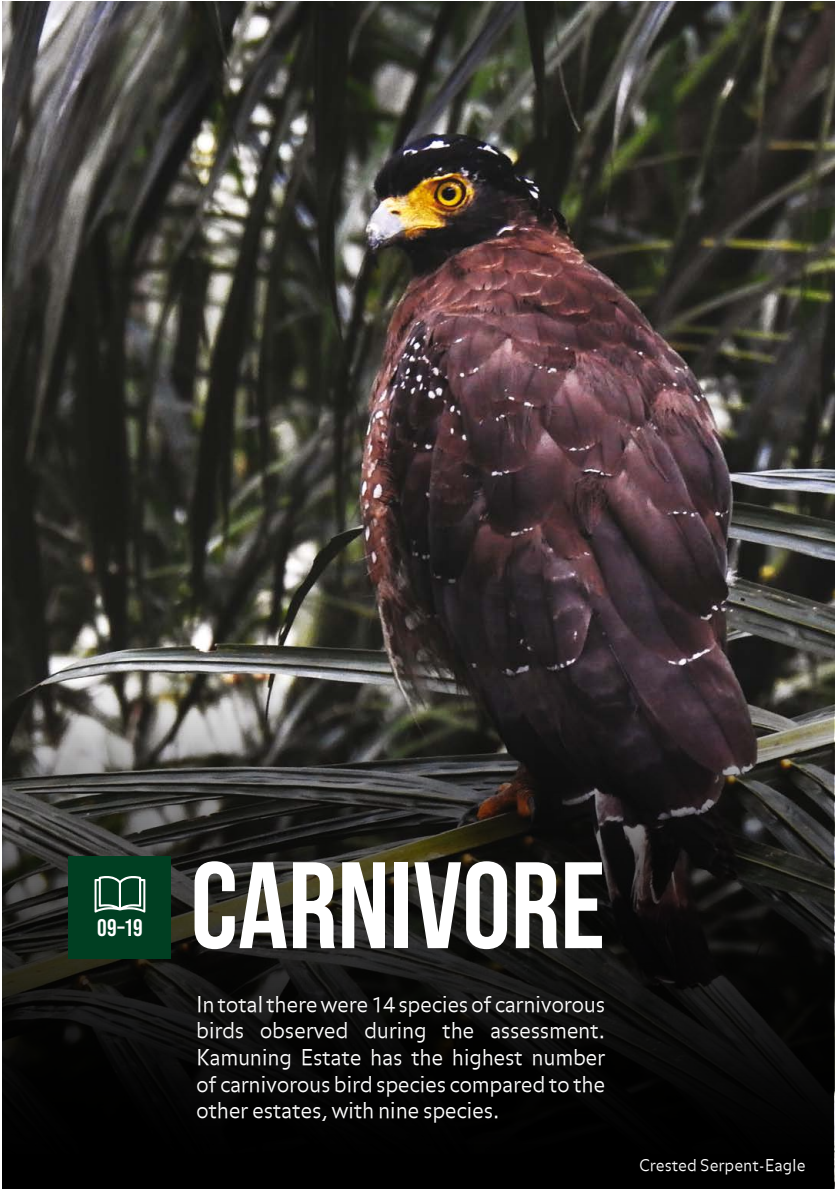


Figure 6: Bird anatomy (adapted from Lim et al., 2020)



Figure 7:  
Measurement of bird's total length  
from bill to tail  
(adapted from Reichenow, 1913)

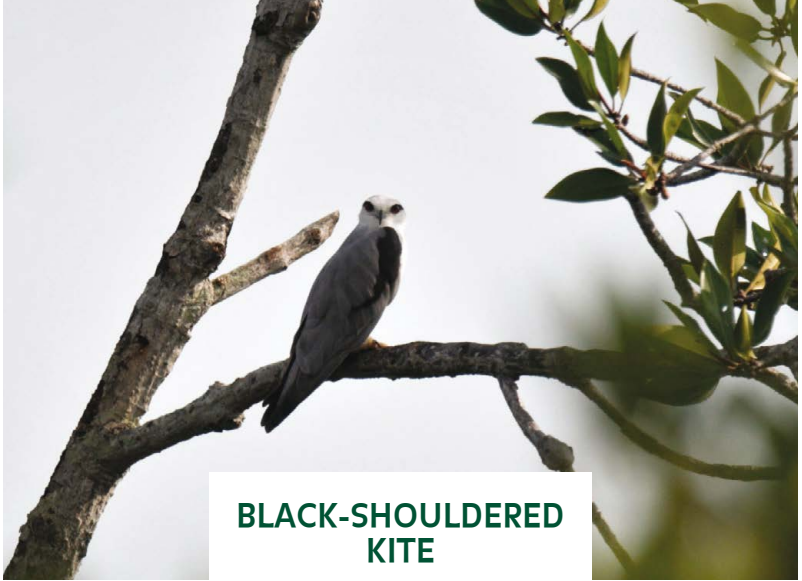


  
09-19

# CARNIVORE

In total there were 14 species of carnivorous birds observed during the assessment. Kamuning Estate has the highest number of carnivorous bird species compared to the other estates, with nine species.

Crested Serpent-Eagle



## BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Accipitridae



**Scientific Name**  
*Elanus caeruleus*



**Common Name**  
Black-shouldered Kite,  
Black-winged Kite



**Malay Name**  
*Helang Bahu Hitam,*  
*Helang Tikus, Lang*  
*Bahu Hitam, Lang Tikus*



**Measurement**  
32 cm



**Locality**  
Kerdu Estate

### IUCN

Least Concern

### WCA 2010

Totally Protected

### Habitat

Recently deforested areas, cultivated areas, scrub, marshes and grassland. Common in areas newly planted with oil palm in coastal reclaimed areas.

### Description

A small raptor. The adult has eye-stripe and lores black. Its head and underparts are white with greyish hindneck; the wings are pale grey with prominent black wing-coverts. The wings extend beyond the tail when it perches. In flight, it is distinguished by its black flight feathers which contrast strongly with the paler wing-coverts. The juvenile is similar to the adult but with browner tinged and scaled, washed buff on its breast.



## CRESTED SERPENT-EAGLE

Photo by: Mustaza, M.H.N.



**Family**  
Accipitridae



**Scientific Name**  
*Spilornis cheela*



**Common Name**  
Crested Serpent-eagle



**Malay Name**  
*Burung Lang Kuik, Helang Berjambul, Helang Kuik, Helang Ular Berjambul, Lang Berjambul*



**Measurement**  
56–67 cm



**Locality**  
Kamuning, Kerdau,  
Tangkah & Labu Estates

**IUCN**

Least Concern

**WCA 2010**

Totally Protected

### Habitat

Broadleaved evergreen deciduous forest, peat swamp forest, and secondary forest up to 2,470 m above sea level (asl).

### Description

A medium to large-sized raptor with a large full crested head, yellow cere, and facial skin. Typically has a dark brownish plumage with paler underparts and a black tail with a broad white central bar. The underwings have a distinctive black and white band on the flight feathers.



Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.

## PURPLE HERON



**Family**  
Ardeidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Ardea purpurea*



**Common Name**  
Purple Heron



**Malay Name**  
*Pucong Serandau*



**Measurement**  
78–90 cm



**Locality**  
Kamuning Estate

### IUCN

Least Concern

### WCA 2010

Totally Protected

### Habitat

Wetlands, marshes, lakes, large rivers and coastal wetland up to 1,000 m asl.

### Description

Large heron with a black crown. The neck is mostly rusty chestnut with black stripe on the downsides and front. The belly, flanks, and vent are dark chestnut maroon. Meanwhile, the upperparts are primarily dark brownish grey with chestnut-maroon patches and wash on the upper scapular feathers. Its bill, legs, and feet are yellow in colour.



## CHESTNUT-BREADED MALKOHA

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Cuculidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Phaenicophaeus  
curvirostris*



**Common Name**  
Chestnut-breasted  
Malkoha



**Malay Name**  
*Cenok Birah, Cenok  
Dada Coklat, Cenuk  
Birah, Cenuk Dada  
Perang*



**Measurement**  
45.5–46 cm



**Locality**  
Kamuning, Tangkah &  
Labu Estates

**IUCN**

Least Concern

**WCA 2010**

Totally Protected

### Habitat

Broadleaved evergreen forests, secondary growth, sometimes mangroves, mature plantations, and gardens up to 975 m asl.

### Description

It has dark oily green upperparts and mostly dark chestnut underparts, and a distal quarter of the upper tail. The crown, nape, and cheek are greyish, while the vent is blackish. It also has a thick yellowish upper bill, reddish lower mandible, and red facial skin. The male has bright pale blue eyes, and the female has golden-yellow to whitish eyes.





## RED-BILLED MALKOHA

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Cuculidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Zanclostomus javanicus*



**Common Name**  
Red-billed Malkoha



**Malay Name**  
*Cenok Api, Cenuk Api,  
Cenuk Paruh Merah*



**Measurement**  
42–45 cm



**Locality**  
Kerdau Estate

### IUCN

Least Concern

### WCA 2010

Totally Protected

### Habitat

Primary, logged-over, and secondary forests from lowlands to 1,200 m asl.

### Description

The adult has a red bill, blue orbital skin, greyish head, breast and upperpart, and mostly rufous underpart. Its juvenile resembles the adult but the wing-coverts are rufous.



## BLACK-THIGHED FALCONET

Photo by: Shahmirul-Azahar, S.



**Family**  
Falconidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Microhierax fringillarius*



**Common Name**  
Black-thighed Falconet



**Malay Name**  
*Falko Kecil Peha Hitam, Helang Belalang, Helang Rajawali*



**Measurement**  
15–17 cm



**Locality**  
Kamuning &  
Tangkah Estates

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Totally Protected

### Habitat

Clearings in broadleaved evergreen forests, forest edges up to 1,080 m asl.

### Description

One of the smallest prey species. It has glossy black top, with a white streak on the forehead that arcs around black cheeks. The bird has a primarily white throat with a white breast shading into a rufous abdomen. The lower flanks, thighs, and legs appear blackish.



## WHITE-BREASTED WATERHEN

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Rallidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Amaurornis phoenicurus*



**Common Name**  
White-breasted Waterhen



**Malay Name**  
*Ruak-ruak, Wak-wak*



**Measurement**  
28.5–36 cm



**Locality**  
Kamuning and Kerdau Estates

**IUCN**

Least Concern

**WCA 2010**

Protected

### Habitat

Diverse kinds of well-vegetated smaller wetlands, pools, and streams in open forest, mangrove, and adjacent open areas, tracks, and roadsides up to 1,525 m asl.

### Description

Medium-sized chicken-like bird. It has a dark slaty olive-brown crown, sides of the body, and upperpart. The face, breast, and belly are clean white, along with a rufous-chestnut rear flank and vent. It also has yellowish-green legs and bill.



Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.

## SPOTTED WOOD OWL



**Family**  
Strigidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Strix seloputo*



**Common Name**  
Spotted Wood Owl



**Malay Name**  
*Burung Hantu Berbintik,*  
*Hantu Carik Kafan*



**Measurement**  
44.5–48 cm



**Locality**  
Kerdau Estate

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Totally Protected

### Habitat

Edges of broadleaved evergreen forests, logged-over forests, plantations, wooded parks, cultivated areas, and sometimes in mangroves up to 305 m asl.

### Description

Medium-sized owl with a brown head and plain rufous-buff facial disc. The upperpart is dark brown coloured, with white bars and spots edged with black. The underpart is white to buffy-white, mixed rich buff with well-spaced narrow blackish-brown bars. The eyes are dark brown, and the bill is greenish black.



## ORIENTAL BAY-OWL

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Tytonidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Phodilus badius*



**Common Name**  
Oriental Bay-owl



**Malay Name**  
*Burung Hantu Coklat,*  
*Burung Pungguk Api,*  
*Jampok Pantai, Jampuk*  
*Rimba*



**Measurement**  
23–33 cm



**Locality**  
Tangkah Estate

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Totally Protected

### Habitat

Primary, logged-over, and secondary forests from lowlands and hills of up to 2,200 m asl in the upper montane forest, occasionally in plantations, such as oil palm.

### Description

The adult has divided buffy-white facial discs with rudimentary ear-tufts, dull chestnut upperpart with black-and-white spots, and whitish underpart with black spots.



## BARN OWL

Photo by: Dr Ho, C.T. & Nor Sarashimatun, S.



**Family**  
Tytonidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Tyto javanica*



**Common Name**  
Barn Owl



**Malay Name**  
*Jampok Kubur, Jampuk Putih & Burung Pungguk Jelang*



**Measurement**  
35–50 cm



**Locality**  
Kamuning, Kerdau,  
Tangkah & Labu Estates

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Totally Protected

### Habitat

This bird inhabits a wide range of open and semi-open habitats; forest edges, grassland, scrub, meadows, agricultural fields, and suburban areas.

### Description

A heart-shaped face with small stiff feathers around the edge. The upper side is golden-grey buff and brown-grey spots on the lower side. The ears are not visible yet it has extremely sensitive hearing. The light body weight, soft feathers, big and broad wings make this raptor a quiet flyer. A medium-sized bird that consume a variety of small animals primarily rodents.



  
20-30

# FRUGIVORE

In total, 22 species of frugivorous birds were recorded. With 18 species, Kamuning Estate has the highest number of frugivorous bird species compared to the other estates.

Daurian Starling



## ORIENTAL PIED HORNBILL

Photo by: Faradiana, N.M.F.



**Family**  
Bucerotidae

S

**Scientific Name**  
*Anthracoceros albirostris*

C

**Common Name**  
Oriental Pied Hornbill

M

**Malay Name**  
*Burung Lilin, Burung Kelingking, Enggang Belulang, Enggang Kelingking*



**Measurement**  
68–70 cm

L

**Locality**  
Kamuning, Kerdu & Tangkah Estates

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Totally Protected

### Habitat

Broadleaved evergreen and mixed deciduous forests, island forests, secondary growth, sometimes coastal scrubs, plantations and gardens, up to 1,400 m asl.

### Description

Relatively small hornbill species. It appears mostly black with white facial marking, belly, and vent. In addition, the bill is pale yellow and dark markings are present on the casque of the bird. The bird can be distinguished from other hornbill species based on its black tail and broadly white-tipped outer feathers.





## BROWN BARBET

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Megalaimidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Caloramphus fuliginosus*



**Common Name**  
Brown Barbet



**Malay Name**  
*Takor Dahan, Takur Coklat, Takur Dahan*



**Measurement**  
17–18 cm



**Locality**  
Tangkah Estate

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Totally Protected

### Habitat

Primary, logged-over and secondary forests from lowlands to 1,500 m asl.

### Description

The male has brown upperpart, white underpart, rufous from throat to breast, grey bill and red feet. The female is similar to the male but has pale brown bill, whilst the juvenile is duller.



## GOLD-WHISKERED BARBET

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Megalaimidae

**S**

**Scientific Name**  
*Psilopogon*  
*chrysopogon*

**C**

**Common Name**  
Gold-whiskered  
Barbet, Golden-  
whiskered Barbet

**M**

**Malay Name**  
*Takur Jambang Emas,*  
*Takur Pipi Kuning*



**Measurement**  
30 cm

**L**

**Locality**  
Kamuning &  
Tangkah Estates

**IUCN**

Least Concern

**WCA 2010**

Totally Protected

**Habitat**

Broadleaved evergreen forests up to 1,065 m asl.

**Description**

Large, green barbet with thick, strong black bill. It is characterised by a broad blackish-brown eye-stripe with a large yellow patch that extends to the ear canal on lower sides of the head. The fore crown is pale yellow with red spots on both sides of the bill. It also has small blue and red spots on the head. Additionally, the throat is pale greyish buff with narrow blue lower border.



## BLACK-HEADED BULBUL

Photo by: Nor Hazwani, A.R.



**Family**  
Pycnonotidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Brachypodius atriceps*



**Common Name**  
Black-headed Bulbul



**Malay Name**  
*Merbah Kepala Hitam,*  
*Merbah Siam*



**Measurement**  
16–18 cm



**Locality**  
Kamuning &  
Kerdau Estates

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Totally Protected

### Habitat

Logged-over and secondary forests, and forest edges to nearly 1,300 m asl; also adjacent to scrub and cultivated areas.

### Description

The adult has metallic head, throat and nape, yellowish-green to yellow underpart and upperpart, and black primaries. Its tail is yellow with black subterminal band. The juvenile has brownish-green head, not black, plumage is generally duller.



## GREY-BELLIED BULBUL

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Pycnonotidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Ixidia cyaniventris*



**Common Name**  
Grey-bellied Bulbul



**Malay Name**  
*Merbah Kelabu,*  
*Merbah Perut Kelabu*



**Measurement**  
16.5 cm



**Locality**  
Kamuning &  
Tangkah Estates

**IUCN**  
Near Threatened

**WCA 2010**  
Totally Protected

### Habitat

Broadleaved evergreen forests, forest edges, up to 1,000 m asl.

### Description

Relatively small-sized bulbul that can be easily recognised by its grey head and underpart. It also has contrasting yellowish upperpart and undertail-coverts.



## OLIVE-WINGED BULBUL

Photo by: Syaridzwan, M.B.



**Family**  
Pycnonotidae



**Genus**  
Pycnonotus



**Scientific Name**  
*Pycnonotus plumosus*



**Common Name**  
Olive-winged Bulbul



**Malay Name**  
Merbah Belukar



**Measurement**  
20–21 cm



**Locality**  
Kamuning, Kerdu,  
Tangkah & Labu Estates

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Totally Protected

### Habitat

Logged-over and secondary forests, forest edges, coastal forests, mangroves, scrub, and cultivated areas (including old plantations). Mostly found in lowlands, reaching about 600 m asl.

### Description

The adult has pale streaking on its cheeks and ear-coverts, dark lores, brown head, neck and mantle, and olive-green wings, uppertail-coverts and tail. Its underpart is pale buff with dull yellowish vent. The juvenile is less strongly marked than the adults and more uniformly brown.



## STRIPE-THROATED BULBUL

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Pycnonotidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Pycnonotus finlaysoni*



**Common Name**  
Stripe-throated Bulbul



**Malay Name**  
*Merbah Leher Berjalur,*  
*Merbah Luris Leher*



**Measurement**  
19–20 cm



**Locality**  
Kamuning, Kerdu &  
Labu Estates

### IUCN

Least Concern

### WCA 2010

Totally Protected

### Habitat

Secondary and logged over forests, and forest edges mostly at low elevations to about 1,300 m asl in submontane forests as well as adjacent scrub and cultivated areas (including orchards).

### Description

The adult has a finely streaked yellow crown, ear-coverts and throat, greyish-brown breast with white streak, olive-green wings, uppertail-coverts and tail, and yellow undertail-coverts. The juvenile has browner head with less extensive streaks.



## YELLOW-VENTED BULBUL

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Pycnonotidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Pycnonotus goiavier*



**Common Name**  
Yellow-vented Bulbul



**Malay Name**  
*Merbah Kapur*



**Measurement**  
20–20.5 cm



**Locality**  
Kamuning, Kerbau,  
Tangkah & Labu Estates

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Not Protected

### Habitat

Coastal scrubs, mangroves, secondary growth, plantations, cultivated areas and lowlands up to 1,830 m asl.

### Description

Medium-sized bulbul, easily recognised by its yellow vent. It has a combination of dark crown and lore as well as broad white stripe that runs from the base of the bill above its eye towards the rear of the head. The upperpart is brownish. The throat is spotless white whilst the breast and belly are whitish with unclear streaking.



## ASIAN GLOSSY STARLING

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Sturnidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Aplonis panayensis*



**Common Name**  
Asian Glossy Starling,  
Asian Philippine Glossy  
Starling



**Malay Name**  
*Perling Mata Merah*



**Measurement**  
19–21.5cm



**Locality**  
Kamuning, Kerdu,  
Tangkah & Labu Estates

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Not Protected

### Habitat

Forest, including edges and clearings, secondary growths, mangroves, coastal vegetation, parks, gardens, and plantations from lowlands up to 700 m asl.

### Description

It is recognised from the bright red eyes and glossy dark green plumage. Its juvenile has greyish-brown top and whitish bottom with bold dark streaks on it.





Photo by: Nafiz, Z.A.

## DAURIAN STARLING



**Family**  
Sturnidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Agropsar sturninus*



**Common Name**  
Daurian Starling,  
Purple-backed Starling



**Malay Name**  
*Perling Belakang Ungu*



**Measurement**  
17–19 cm



**Locality**  
Kerdau Estate

### IUCN

Least Concern

### WCA 2010

Totally Protected

### Habitat

Secondary growth, forest edges, gardens, cultivated areas, parks, coastal areas; up to 1,000 m asl.

### Description

Small starling with dark crown, mantle, and narrow wing bars. The male has pale greyish head and underpart as well as glossy dark purplish nape-patch and upperpart. The male has glossy dark green upperwings with whitish wingbars and glossy dark green tail. Meanwhile, the female and juvenile have similar look with the male but the glossy dark plumage on the female and juvenile is replaced with brown shade and it appears duller.



  
31-48

# INSECTIVORE

A total of 31 species of insectivorous birds were recorded. With 23 species, Kamuning Estate has the highest number of insectivorous bird species compared to the other estates.

Black-Naped Oriole



Photo by: Faradiana, N.M.F.



**Family**  
Aegithinidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Aegithina tiphia*



**Common Name**  
Common Iora



**Malay Name**  
*Burung Kunyit Kecil,*  
*Iora Biasa, Kelicap*  
*Kunyit, Kunyit Kacap,*  
*Kunyit Kacap, Kunyit*  
*Kecil*



**Measurement**  
12–15 cm



**Locality**  
Tangkah Estate

## COMMON IORA

### IUCN

Least Concern

### WCA 2010

Totally Protected

### Habitat

Open woodland, mangroves, second growth, plantations, parks and gardens up to 1,000 m asl.

### Description

The breeding male has bright yellow on the side of its head and underpart, mostly black wings with two white wing-bars, and black tail. Its crown and nape are black. The male (non-breeding) has less black on its upperpart, less vivid yellow on the sides of the head and underpart, and olive flanks-tinged. The female (breeding), is similar to the male (non-breeding) but the upperpart is paler green, the uppertail olive-green, and greyer wings with less obvious white bars, and paler yellow on the underpart. The female (non-breeding) has paler yellow underpart. Their juvenile is the same as the adult but duller with less prominent flanks.



## RED-WATTLED LAPWING

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Charadriidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Vanellus indicus*



**Common Name**  
Red-wattled Lapwing



**Malay Name**  
*Burung Minta Duit,*  
*Rapang Celak-merah,*  
*Rapang Duit, Rapang*  
*Minta Duit*



**Measurement**  
32–35 cm



**Locality**  
Kerdau Estate

**IUCN**

Least Concern

**WCA 2010**

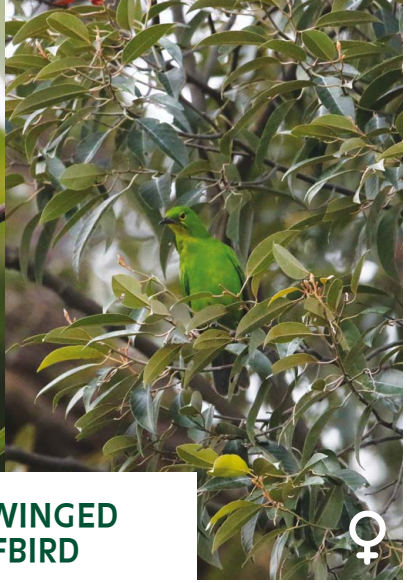
Totally Protected

### Habitat

Wet grassland, marshes and well-vegetated fringes of lakes and ponds (including abandoned mining ponds); also scrub, open cultivated areas and paddy fields from lowlands up to 1,800 m asl.

### Description

The adult has a black hood up to the upper breast with white ear-coverts, red bill and facial skin, brown back and wing-coverts and black flight feathers. In flight, this bird is distinguished by its white wing-bar and black subterminal band on its white tail. Its juvenile resembles the adult but the head is less strongly marked whilst the throat is greyish-white.



## BLUE-WINGED LEAFBIRD

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A. & Nor Hazwani, A.R.



**Family**  
Chloropseidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Chloropsis  
moluccensis*



**Common Name**  
Blue-winged Leafbird



**Malay Name**  
*Burung Daun Sayap  
Biru, Daun Sayap Biru*



**Measurement**  
16–18 cm



**Locality**  
Kamuning &  
Tangkah Estates

### IUCN

Least Concern

### WCA 2010

Totally Protected

### Habitat

Primary, logged-over and secondary forests, and second growth, from lowlands to 1,500 m asl; often in forest edges, foraging on dense clumps of shrubs such as *Melastoma*.

### Description

The male has green plumage with black mask bordered by yellow crown to the nape, and deep blue outer wing, shoulder-patch, and tail. The female has all green plumage with blue malar stripe and less blue on the wings and tail. Its juvenile is similar to the females but the with greener head.



## LESSER COUCAL

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Cuculidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Centropus bengalensis*



**Common Name**  
Lesser Coucal



**Malay Name**  
*Bubut Kecil, But-but  
Kecil*



**Measurement**  
38 cm



**Locality**  
Kamuning &  
Kerdau Estates

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Totally Protected

### Habitat

Grassland including marshy areas, scrub; up to 1,830 m asl.

### Description

A medium-sized coucal. The breeding adult appears with a dark black shade on the head, tails and underpart. It also has dull chestnut wings and white plumage covered with fine streaks. The juvenile has rufescent upperpart with broad blackish-brown streaks on the crown and broad blackish bars on the rest of upperpart and wings. The young also has buff underpart with fine streaks covering the throat and breast as well as an unusually long uppertail-coverts.



## BRONZED DRONGO

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Dicuridae



**Scientific Name**  
*Dicurus aeneus*



**Common Name**  
Bronzed Drongo



**Malay Name**  
*Cecawi Gangsa,*  
*Cecawi Keladi, Cecawi*  
*Tembaga*



**Measurement**  
22–24 cm



**Locality**  
Tangkah Estate

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Totally Protected

### Habitat

Primary, logged-over and secondary forests, second growth, from lowlands to nearly 1,700 m asl; sometimes can be found in second growth and plantations.

### Description

The adult has black plumage with greenish-blue gloss on the upperpart, throat and breast. It also has a shallow, straight tail-fork. The juvenile lacks the gloss on the plumage, and indistinct white spots on the underpart.



## BARN SWALLOW

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Hirundinidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Hirundo rustica*



**Common Name**  
Barn Swallow



**Malay Name**  
*Layang-layang Hijrah,*  
*Sualo Api*



**Measurement**  
15 cm (outer tail  
feathers 5 cm more)



**Locality**  
Kamuning, Tangkah &  
Labu Estates

### IUCN

Least Concern

### WCA 2010

Totally Protected

### Habitat

Open areas near water, scrub, cultivated areas and human habitation including urban areas, from lowlands to 2,000 m asl.

### Description

Breeding adult has glossy blue-black upperpart, chestnut-red forehead and throat, blue-black breast-band, creamy-white on the rest of the underpart and underwing-coverts, and deeply forked tail. The non-breeding adult lacks tail-streamers. The juvenile looks like an adult but with browner upperpart, dull orange forehead and throat, and browner breast-band.





## BROWN SHRIKE

Photo by: Faradiana, N.M.F.



**Family**  
Laniidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Lanius cristatus*



**Common Name**  
Brown-shrike



**Malay Name**  
*Tirjup Belukar, Tirjup Coklat, Tirjup Tanah*



**Measurement**  
17–18.5 cm



**Locality**  
Kamuning, Kerdu & Tangkah Estates

### IUCN

Least Concern

### WCA 2010

Totally Protected

### Habitat

Coastal plains, fields and grasslands including scrub and garden habitats from lowlands up to 1,800 m asl.

### Description

This species is recognised by a broad grey cap, distinctive broad black eyeline, whitish eyebrow and white throat. It also holds brownish upperpart and white to buff underpart. Meanwhile, the juvenile species appears to have scaly upperpart with narrow dark streaks and dark scaling on the sides of its breast and flanks.



## TIGER SHRIKE

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Laniidae

S

**Scientific Name**  
*Lanius tigrinus*

C

**Common Name**  
Tiger shrike

M

**Malay Name**  
*Tirjup Harimau, Tirjup Rimau*



**Measurement**  
17–18.5 cm

L

**Locality**  
Kamuning &  
Tangkah Estates

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Totally Protected

### Habitat

Forest edges, overgrown clearings, secondary growth; up to 1,220 m sl.

### Description

The bird derived its name from the tiger-like pattern of its upperpart which is rufous-brown with blackish scales. The adult male has a grey head with a black mask and white underpart. In the meantime, the females are duller, browner and have buff-tinged flanks with blackish scales. It is also recognised by its narrow whitish eyebrow above the broad blackish eyeline.



## BLUE-THROATED BEE-EATER

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Meropidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Merops viridis*



**Common Name**  
Blue-throated  
Bee-eater



**Malay Name**  
*Beberek Leher Biru,*  
*Beberek Leher Hijau,*  
*Berek Berek Pirus,*  
*Berek-berek Tadah*  
*Hujan*



**Measurement**  
22.5–23.5 cm



**Locality**  
Kerdau Estate

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Totally Protected

### Habitat

Lowland and mangrove forests, open habitats, marshes, beach scrub, gardens, and even urban areas; up to 800 m asl.

### Description

The bird can be distinguished by its bright chestnut crown and back as well as, a bright light green on the rest of the plumage. The throat and tail are blue with two central tail feathers elongated into points.



## FOREST WAGTAIL

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Motacillidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Dendronanthus indicus*



**Common Name**  
Forest Wagtail



**Malay Name**  
*Kedidi Hutan, Kedidi-air Hutan, Pipit Rimba*



**Measurement**  
17–18 cm



**Locality**  
Kamuning &  
Labu Estates

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Totally Protected

### Habitat

Primary, logged-over and secondary forests, and forest edges, second growth and mangroves from coasts to 1,000 m asl.

### Description

Medium-sized bird. The adult has brownish-olive crown and upperpart, long, narrow whitish supercilium, white underpart with double dark breast-band, and black and white wing pattern. Its juvenile is browner and less strongly marked.



## PADDYFIELD PIPIT

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Motacillidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Anthus rufulus*



**Common Name**  
Paddyfield Pipit



**Malay Name**  
*Ciak Padang, Pipit Padi,  
Pipit-tanah Padang*



**Measurement**  
15–16 cm



**Locality**  
Kamuning Estate

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Totally Protected

### Habitat

Open scrub, grassland and open cultivated areas, including paddy fields from the coast to 1,500 m asl. Regularly found in playing fields and golf courses.

### Description

The male has greyish-brown crown with brown streaks, long whitish supercilium, narrow blackish eye-stripe, greyish-brown upperpart with blackish streaks, lightly streaked breast and buff on the rest of the underpart. The juvenile resembles the adult but with buffier lores, scaly upperpart and spotted underpart.



## ASIAN BROWN FLYCATCHER

Photo by: Nor Hazwani, A.R.



**Family**  
Muscicapidae

S

**Scientific Name**  
*Muscicapa dauurica*

C

**Common Name**  
Asian Brown Flycatcher

M

**Malay Name**  
*Sambar Asia, Sambar Coklat Asia, Sambar Dusun*



**Measurement**  
12–14 cm

L

**Locality**  
Kamuning & Tangkah Estates

**IUCN**

Least Concern

**WCA 2010**

Totally Protected

**Habitat**

All types of forests; second growth, mangroves, parks and gardens up to 1,600 m asl.

**Description**

Small-sized bird. The upperpart is brownish grey while the underpart is whitish. The wings coverts are pale-fringed; the breast is washed grey and lacks streaks. The eye-ring and lores are white, the bill is dark with fleshy-coloured lower mandible. At rest, the wing-tips fall less than halfway down the tail. Its juvenile has upperpart with spotted buff and white underpart.



## ORIENTAL MAGPIE ROBIN

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Muscicapidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Copsychus saularis*



**Common Name**  
Oriental Magpie Robin



**Malay Name**  
*Murai Kampung*



**Measurement**  
19–21 cm



**Locality**  
Kamuning &  
Kerdau Estates

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Protected

### Habitat

Gardens, cultivated and urban areas, open woodlands, mangroves, secondary growth; up to 1,830 m asl.

### Description

This is a small songbird with a blackish bill, legs and feet. The male has glossy black head, breast and upperpart with white underpart and long white bars on the wings including a black tail with white outer tail feathers. The female looks similar with the male but has dark grey breast and upperpart.



## WHITE-RUMPED SHAMA

Photo by: Faradiana, N.M.F.



**Family**  
Muscicapidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Kittacincla malabarica*



**Common Name**  
White-rumped Shama,  
Common Shama



**Malay Name**  
*Murai Batu, Murai  
Rimba*



**Measurement**  
22–28 cm



**Locality**  
Labu Estate

### IUCN

Least Concern

### WCA 2010

Protected

### Habitat

Primary, logged-over and secondary forests, second growth and plantations, from lowlands to 1,500 m asl.

### Description

The male has glossy blue-black head, breast and upperpart, deep orange-rufous underpart, white rump and uppertail-coverts, long black tail with white outer feathers. The female is similar to the male but it has dark greyish head and upperpart, while the underpart is of a duller rufous. Their juvenile is generally brown with buff-speckled top, buff fringes to its wing-coverts and buffy scales on the throat and breast.





## BLACK-NAPED ORIOLE

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A. & Nor Hazwani, A.R.



**Family**  
Oriolidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Oriolus chinensis*



**Common Name**  
Black-naped Oriole



**Malay Name**  
*Burung Kunyit Besar,*  
*Dendang Selayang,*  
*Dendang Tengku*  
*Hitam, Gagak Gunung,*  
*Terik Tengku-hitam*



**Measurement**  
24–28 cm



**Locality**  
Kerdu & Labu Estates

**IUCN**

Least Concern

**WCA 2010**

Totally Protected

### Habitat

Forest edges, second growth, mangroves, cultivated areas, plantations, gardens and parks up to 1,500 m asl.

### Description

The male has a broad black nape band, a golden yellow body and wing-coverts. The rest of the wings and tail are black and yellow with patterns. Its bill is thick with fleshy-orange colour. The female's upperpart and wing-coverts are mostly olive-yellow. Its juvenile lacks a nape-band, has yellowish-olive crown and upperpart, creamy to yellowish underpart with narrow black streaks and grey bill.



## RUFIOUS WOODPECKER

Photo by: Nafiz, Z.A.



**Family**  
Picidae

S

**Scientific Name**  
*Micropternus  
brachyurus*

C

**Common Name**  
Rufous Woodpecker

M

**Malay Name**  
*Belatuk Biji Nangka,  
Belatuk Rimau*



**Measurement**  
25 cm

L

**Locality**  
Kerdu Estate

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Totally Protected

### Habitat

Broadleaved evergreen forests, deciduous forests, forest edges, secondary growth; up to 1,450 m asl.

### Description

A distinctive smallish rufescent-brown woodpecker. It has a short blackish bill and rufous plumages with blackish bar on its upperpart and flanks. The female is distinguished from the males by its paler looks and the absence of the red patch under its eyes.



## MALAYSIAN PIED FANTAIL

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Rhipiduridae



**Scientific Name**  
*Rhipidura javanica*



**Common Name**  
Malaysian Pied Fantail



**Malay Name**  
*Cencala Hitam Putih,*  
*Murai Gila, Sambar*  
*Murai Gila, Sambar-*  
*Kipas Biasa*



**Measurement**  
17–20 cm



**Locality**  
Kamuning Estate

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Totally Protected

### Habitat

Mangroves, second growth, cultivated areas and gardens mostly in lowlands, but up to 800 m asl; usually close to water such as streams and ponds.

### Description

The adult has a black crown and upperpart, short white supercilium, dark grey breast-band and white belly whilst the juvenile has browner upperpart and lacks a breastband.



49-63

# NECTARIVORE AND OTHERS

Overall, we recorded a total of six species of nectarivores, granivores and omnivores birds each. With 13 species, Kerdau Estate has the highest number of bird species from these groups compared to the other estates.

White-Throated Kingfisher



## BLUE-EARED KINGFISHER

Photo by: Faradiana, N.M.F.



**Family**  
Alcedinidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Alcedo meninting*



**Common Name**  
Blue-eared Kingfisher



**Malay Name**  
*Pekaka Bintek-bintek,*  
*Pekaka Bintik-bintik,*  
*Raja Udang Telinga Biru*



**Measurement**  
15.5–16.5 cm



**Locality**  
Kamuning &  
Labu Estates

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Totally Protected

### Habitat

Streams, small rivers and pools in broadleaved evergreen and mixed deciduous forests, mangroves up to 915 m asl.

### Description

Small kingfisher possesses deep cobalt-blue crown, ear coverts, wings and upperpart. The underpart appears in intense orange-rufous. The bill of the female has mostly scarlet-reddish lower mandible, whilst the male has mostly blackish bill.



## COLLARED KINGFISHER

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Alcedinidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Todiramphus chloris*



**Common Name**  
Collared Kingfisher,  
White-collared  
Kingfisher



**Malay Name**  
*Pekaka Bakau, Pekaka  
Sungai*



**Measurement**  
24–26 cm



**Locality**  
Kerdau Estate

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Totally Protected

### Habitat

Mangroves, various coastal wetland habitats, cultivated areas, gardens, parks, sometimes large rivers and marshes, lowland but up to 1,300 m asl and migratory.

### Description

This kingfisher has a turquoise crown, sides of the head and upperpart with contrasting white collar and underpart. The bill is black with extensively pale yellowish lower mandible.



## WHITE-THROATED KINGFISHER

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Alcedinidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Halcyon smyrnensis*



**Common Name**  
White-throated Kingfisher



**Malay Name**  
*Pekaka Belukar, Pekaka Dada Putih, Pekaka Dusun*



**Measurement**  
27.5–29.5 cm



**Locality**  
Kamuning, Kerdu, Tangkah & Labu Estates

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Totally Protected

### Habitat

Open habitats, secondary growth and cultivated areas up to 1,525 m asl.

### Description

Large kingfisher with a bright blue back, wings and tails. The head, shoulder and belly are of chestnut colour and the throat and breast are white. The large bill and legs are strikingly red.



## ZEBRA DOVE

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Columbidae

S

**Scientific Name**  
*Geopelia striata*

C

**Common Name**  
Zebra Dove

M

**Malay Name**  
*Merbok Aman, Merbuk,  
Merbok Balam*



**Measurement**  
21–21.5 cm

L

**Locality**  
Kamuning &  
Labu Estates

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Not Protected

### Habitat

Roadsides, grassland, coastal scrub, parks, gardens and plantations up to 2,030 m asl.

### Description

This plump bird is covered mostly in brown-grey upperpart with dark barring. The hindneck to the flanks is also heavily barred with black-and-white stripes. Its breast and belly are buffy. It also has blue-grey face and deep pink feet.





## SCALY-BREASTED MUNIA

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Estrildidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Lonchura punctulata*



**Common Name**  
Scaly-breasted Munia,  
Nutmeg Mannikin,  
Spice Finch, Nutmeg  
Mannikini



**Malay Name**  
*Pipit Pinang*



**Measurement**  
12–12.5 cm



**Locality**  
Kerdau Estate

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Protected

### Habitat

Rice fields, plantations, scrubs and gardens; up to 1,915 m asl.

### Description

Small-sized bird. The adult is distinguished by its rufous-brown head and brownish scales on the breast and flanks with a white central belly. Meanwhile, the juvenile has paler upperpart and buffy brown underpart. In addition, the shades of the lower mandible of the juvenile is lighter than the upper mandible.



## WHITE-HEADED MUNIA

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Estrildidae

S

**Scientific Name**  
*Lonchura maja*

C

**Common Name**  
White-headed Munia

M

**Malay Name**  
*Pipit Uban*



**Measurement**  
11.5 cm

L

**Locality**  
Kamuning Estate

**IUCN**

Least Concern

**WCA 2010**

Protected

### Habitat

Open grassland, rice fields, scrubs, and gardens, cultivated areas; up to 500 m asl.

### Description

Small bird with conical-shaped bill. The adult is easily recognised by its distinctive white head. It has brown iris, bluish grey bill and dark chestnut plumage. The juvenile has paler brown upperpart as well as duller buff underpart.



## BROWN-THROATED SUNBIRD

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Nectariniidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Anthreptes malacensis*



**Common Name**  
Brown-throated  
Sunbird



**Malay Name**  
*Kelicap Mayang Kelapa*



**Measurement**  
14 cm



**Locality**  
Kerdau Estate

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Totally Protected

### Habitat

Forest edges, mangroves, second growth, coastal scrub, and coconut plantations in the lowlands.

### Description

A colourful bird. The male has crown and iridescent green upperpart with purplish patch on the shoulder; chestnut-brown upperwing coverts. Its facial mask brown, separated from the pinkish-brown throat by purple sub-moustachial stripe and neck sides. Its lower breast to the vent is yellow. For the female, its upperpart is olive-brown whilst the underpart is yellow with broad yellow eye-ring. Their juvenile is similar with the female but with orange bill.



## GREY-BREASTED SPIDERHUNTER

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Nectariniidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Arachnothera modesta*



**Common Name**  
Grey-breasted Spiderhunter, Streaky-breasted Spiderhunter



**Malay Name**  
*Kelicap Dada Kelabu,*  
*Kelicap Jantung Bukit,*  
*Kelicap-sabit Dada*  
*Kelabu*



**Measurement**  
18 cm



**Locality**  
Kamuning &  
Kerdau Estates

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Totally Protected

### Habitat

Broadleaved evergreen forest, secondary growth, gardens, plantations; up to 1,130 m asl.

### Description

Medium-sized spiderhunter with a long sickle-shaped bill and short tail. It has prominent olive-green upperpart and paler olive-grey underpart with narrowly dark streaks on its throat and breast.



## LITTLE SPIDERHUNTER

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Nectariniidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Arachnothera longirostra*



**Common Name**  
Little Spiderhunter



**Malay Name**  
*Kelicap Jantung,*  
*Kelicap Jantung,*  
*Kelicap Jantung Kecil,*  
*Kelicap-sabit Kecil*



**Measurement**  
16–17 cm



**Locality**  
Kerdau & Labu Estates

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Totally Protected

### Habitat

Primary, logged-over and secondary forests, forest edges, second growth, gardens and cultivated areas up to 1,700 m asl.

### Description

The adult has a long, decurved bill, slaty-grey head with whitish lores and broken eye-ring, olive-green upperpart, whitish throat, pale orange pectoral tufts and yellow on the rest of the underparts. Its juvenile has a yellow-tinged throat.



## PURPLE-NAPED SPIDERHUNTER

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Nectariniidae

S

**Scientific Name**  
*Kurochkinogramma  
hypogrammica*

C

**Common Name**  
Purple-naped  
Spiderhunter

M

**Malay Name**  
*Kelicap Rimba*



**Measurement**  
13–15 cm

L

**Locality**  
Kamuning &  
Kerdau Estates

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Totally Protected

### Habitat

Primary, logged-over and secondary forests, and forest edges, from lowlands to 1,100 m asl.

### Description

The male has olive green upperpart and pale yellow underpart with bold olive streaks. The nuchal patch, rump and uppertail coverts are iridescent purple. The female lacks the purple markings and the juvenile resembles the female but with weaker marks.



## SPECTACLED SPIDERHUNTER

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Nectariniidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Arachnothera flavigaster*



**Common Name**  
Spectacled Spiderhunter



**Malay Name**  
*Kelicap Jantung Besar,*  
*Kelicap-sabit Besar*



**Measurement**  
21.5–22 cm



**Locality**  
Kerdau Estate

### IUCN

Least Concern

### WCA 2010

Totally Protected

### Habitat

Primary, secondary lowland rainforest, forest edges, plantations. Up to 610 m asl.

### Description

A large sized spiderhunter with short, thick broad-based bill. It is easily recognised by its broad, complete yellow eye ring and prominent yellow patch on its ear-coverts. The upperpart is mostly olive-green while, the underpart is paler than the upperpart with more yellow on its flanks and belly.



Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Ploceidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Ploceus philippinus*



**Common Name**  
Baya Weaver



**Malay Name**  
*Burung Tempua, Ciak Tempua*



**Measurement**  
15 cm



**Locality**  
Kerdau Estate

## BAYA WEAVER

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Protected

### Habitat

Rice fields, reed beds, wet grasslands, plantations, cultivated areas; up to 1,220 m asl.

### Description

The breeding male has bright yellow forehead, darker brown head with crown and nape. It has black bill and buffy streak upperpart. In contrast, apart from a duller appearance, the non-breeding males and females are without the yellowish and blackish marking on the sides of their heads. Also, they have long eyebrow, whitish throat and vent as well as a light-coloured bill.





## COMMON MYNA

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Sturnidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Acridotheres tristis*



**Common Name**  
Common Myna



**Malay Name**  
*Tiong Gembala Kerbau*



**Measurement**  
23–27 cm



**Locality**  
Kamuning, Kerbau,  
Tangkah & Labu Estates

**IUCN**  
Least Concern

**WCA 2010**  
Not Protected

### Habitat

Scrub, grassland, cultivated areas, villages, towns, and cities; up to 1,525 m asl.

### Description

The adult has black head, neck and upper breast, yellow orbital skin and brown on the rest of the body, white undertail-coverts and large white patch on primaries. It also has yellow bill and legs. The juvenile resembles the adult but with browner and duller colour.



## JAVAN MYNA

Photo by: Shahfiz, M.A.



**Family**  
Sturnidae



**Scientific Name**  
*Acridotheres javanicus*



**Common Name**  
Javan Myna



**Malay Name**  
*Tiong Jambul Jawa,*  
*Tiong Jawa, Tiong*  
*Tongkang Puteh*



**Measurement**  
21–25 cm



**Locality**  
Kamuning &  
Labu Estates

**IUCN**  
Vulnerable

**WCA 2010**  
Not Protected

### Habitat

Open country, cultivated areas, parks and gardens, and urban areas; mostly lowlands.

### Description

The adult has reduced frontal crest, dark grey upperpart, black head and wings, white bases of primaries, white undertail-coverts, pale lemon-yellow eyes, and orange-yellow bill and legs. Its juvenile resembles the adult but browner and without the crest.

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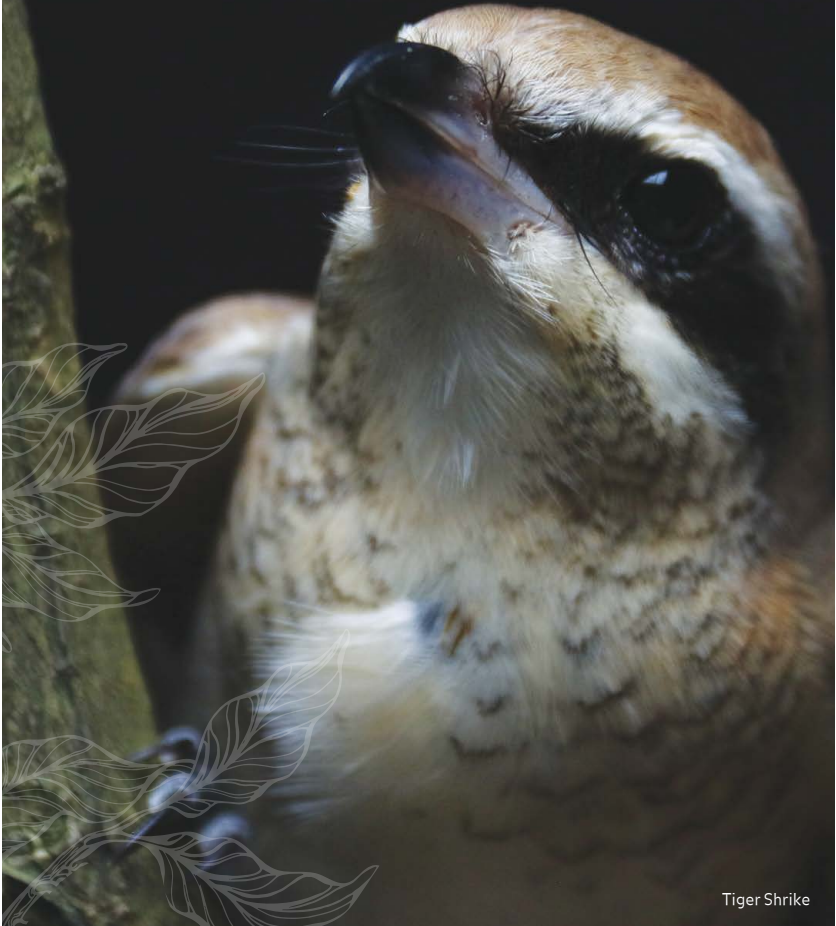
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# APPENDIX



Tiger Shrike

Appendix 1: List of avifauna recorded in Kamuning, Kerdau, Labu and Tangkah estates

No	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Estates				Conservation Status	Wildlife Conservation Act 2010	Guid
				KE	KRE	TE	LE			
1.	Accipitridae	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	Crested Serpent-eagle	✓	✓	✓	✓	LC	TP	C
2.	Accipitridae	<i>Nisaeetus cirrhatius</i>	Changeable Hawk-eagle		✓			LC	TP	C
3.	Accipitridae	<i>Ictinaetus malaiensis</i>	Black Eagle	✓				LC	TP	C
4.	Accipitridae	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Black-shouldered Kite		✓			LC	TP	C
5.	Aegithinidae	<i>Aegithina viridissima</i>	Green lora	✓		✓		NT	TP	I
6.	Aegithinidae	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	Common lora			✓		LC	TP	I
7.	Alcedinidae	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	White-throated Kingfisher	✓	✓	✓	✓	LC	TP	O
8.	Alcedinidae	<i>Alcedo meninting</i>	Blue-eared Kingfisher	✓			✓	LC	TP	O
9.	Alcedinidae	<i>Todiramphus chloris</i>	Collared Kingfisher		✓			LC	TP	O
10.	Apodidae	<i>Collocalia esculenta</i>	Glossy Swiftlet	✓	✓	✓	✓	LC	P	I
11.	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	✓				LC	TP	C-I
12.	Bucerotidae	<i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>	Rhinoceros Hornbill	✓		✓		VU	TP	F-C
13.	Bucerotidae	<i>Rhyticeros undulatus</i>	Wreathed Hornbill	✓		✓		VU	TP	F-C
14.	Bucerotidae	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	Oriental Pied Hornbill	✓	✓	✓	✓	LC	TP	F-C
15.	Campephagidae	<i>Pericrocotus igneus</i>	Fiery Minivet	✓		✓		NT	TP	I

Appendix 1: List of avifauna recorded in Kamuning, Kerdau, Labu and Tangkah estates (cont'd)

No	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Estates				Conservation Status	Wildlife Conservation Act 2010	Guild
				KE	KRE	TE	LE			
16.	Campephagidae	<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>	Ashy Minivet	✓				LC	TP	I
17.	Charadriidae	<i>Vanelus indicus</i>	Red-wattled Lapwing		✓			LC	TP	I
18.	Chloropseidae	<i>Chloropsis moluccensis</i>	Blue-winged Leafbird	✓		✓		LC	TP	I-F
19.	Ciconiidae	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	Asian Openbill	✓		✓		LC	NP	C
20.	Cisticolidae	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Common Tailorbird	✓				LC	TP	I
21.	Columbidae	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	Zebra Dove	✓			✓	LC	NP	G-I
22.	Columbidae	<i>Treron curvirostra</i>	Thick-billed Pigeon	✓				LC	TP	F
23.	Columbidae	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Emerald Dove	✓	✓			LC	P	F
24.	Corvidae	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	House Crow	✓			✓	LC	NP	O
25.	Cuculidae	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Coucal	✓	✓			LC	TP	I
26.	Cuculidae	<i>Phaenicophaeus curvirostris</i>	Chestnut-breasted Malkoha	✓		✓		LC	TP	C-I
27.	Cuculidae	<i>Zanclostomus javanicus</i>	Red-billed Malkoha			✓		LC	TP	C-I
28.	Cuculidae	<i>Chalcites minutillus</i>	Little Bronze-cuckoo	✓		✓		LC	TP	C-I
29.	Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeum trigonostigma</i>	Orange-bellied Flowerpecker			✓		LC	TP	F-N
30.	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	Bronzed Drongo				✓	LC	TP	I

Appendix 1: List of avifauna recorded in Kamuning, Kerdau, Labu and Tangkah estates (cont'd)

No	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Estates				Conservation Status	Wildlife Conservation Act 2010	Guild
				KE	KRE	TE	LE			
31.	Estrilidae	<i>Lonchura maja</i>	White-headed Munia	✓				LC	P	G
32.	Estrilidae	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Scaly-breasted Munia		✓			LC	P	G
33.	Falconidae	<i>Microhierax fringillarius</i>	Black-thighed Falconet	✓		✓		LC	TP	C
34.	Hirundinidae	<i>Cecropis badia</i>	Rufous-bellied Swallow	✓		✓	✓	LC	TP	I
35.	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo javanica</i>	House Swallow			✓		LC	TP	I
36.	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	✓		✓	✓	LC	TP	I
37.	Laniidae	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	Brown Shrike	✓		✓		LC	TP	I
38.	Laniidae	<i>Lanius tigrinus</i>	Tiger Shrike	✓		✓		LC	TP	I
39.	Megalaimidae	<i>Psilopogon chrysopogon</i>	Gold-whiskered Barbet	✓		✓		LC	TP	F
40.	Megalaimidae	<i>Caloramphus fuliginosus</i>	Brown Barbet			✓		LC	TP	F
41.	Meropidae	<i>Merops viridis</i>	Blue-throated Bee-eater			✓		LC	TP	I
42.	Meropidae	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	✓		✓	✓	LC	TP	I
43.	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	Paddyfield Pipit	✓				LC	TP	I
44.	Motacillidae	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	Forest Wagtail	✓			✓	LC	TP	I
45.	Muscicapidae	<i>Kittacincla malabarica</i>	White-rumped Shama				✓	LC	P	I

Appendix 1: List of avifauna recorded in Kamuning, Kerdau, Labu and Tangkah estates (cont'd)

No	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Estates				Conservation Status	Wildlife Conservation Act 2010	Guild
				KE	KRE	TE	LE			
46.	Muscicapidae	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Oriental Magpie Robin	✓		✓		LC	P	I
47.	Muscicapidae	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	Asian Brown Flycatcher	✓		✓		LC	TP	I
48.	Muscicapidae	<i>Ficedula zanthopygia</i>	Yellow-rumped Flycatcher	✓		✓		LC	TP	I
49.	Muscicapidae	<i>Cyornis brunneatus</i>	Brown-chested Jungle-flycatcher	✓		✓		VU	TP	I
50.	Muscicapidae	<i>Larivora cyane</i>	Siberian Blue Robin	✓		✓		LC	TP	I
51.	Nectariniidae	<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	Little Spiderhunter	✓			✓	LC	TP	N
52.	Nectariniidae	<i>Arachnothera flavigaster</i>	Spectacled Spiderhunter	✓		✓		LC	TP	N
53.	Nectariniidae	<i>Arachnothera chrysoyensis</i>	Yellow-eared Spiderhunter	✓		✓		LC	TP	N
54.	Nectariniidae	<i>Kurochkinogramma hypogrammica</i>	Purple-naped Spiderhunter	✓		✓		LC	TP	N
55.	Nectariniidae	<i>Arachnothera modesta</i>	Grey-breasted Spiderhunter	✓		✓		LC	TP	N
56.	Nectariniidae	<i>Anthreptes malacensis</i>	Brown-throated Sunbird	✓		✓		LC	TP	N
57.	Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	Black-naped Oriole	✓		✓		LC	TP	I-F
58.	Pellorneidae	<i>Turdinus sepiarius</i>	Horsfield's Babbler	✓		✓		LC	TP	I
59.	Phasianidae	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Red Junglefowl	✓		✓		LC	P	G-I
60.	Picidae	<i>Meiglyptes tukki</i>	Buff-necked Woodpecker	✓		✓		NT	TP	I



Appendix 1: List of avifauna recorded in Kamuning, Kerdau, Labu and Tangkah estates (cont'd)

No	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Estates			Conservation Status	Wildlife Conservation Act 2010	Guid
				KE	TE	LE			
61.	Picidae	<i>Micropternus brachyurus</i>	Rufous Woodpecker	✓			LC	TP	I
62.	Ploceidae	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	Baya Weaver	✓			LC	P	G-I
63.	Pittacididae	<i>Loriculus galgulus</i>	Blue-crowned Hanging-parrot	✓			LC	P	F
64.	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>	Yellow-vented Bulbul	✓	✓	✓	LC	NP	F
65.	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus plumosus</i>	Olive-winged Bulbul	✓	✓	✓	LC	TP	F
66.	Pycnonotidae	<i>Alophoixus phaeocephalus</i>	Yellow-bellied Bulbul	✓	✓	✓	LC	TP	F
67.	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus simplex</i>	Cream-vented Bulbul	✓	✓		LC	TP	F
68.	Pycnonotidae	<i>Brachypodius atriceps</i>	Black-headed Bulbul	✓			LC	TP	F
69.	Pycnonotidae	<i>Ixidia cyaniventris</i>	Grey-bellied Bulbul	✓	✓		NT	TP	F
70.	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus erythrothalmos</i>	Spectacled Bulbul	✓	✓		LC	TP	F
71.	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus finlaysoni</i>	Stripe-throated Bulbul	✓		✓	LC	TP	F
72.	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus brunneus</i>	Asian Red-eyed Bulbul	✓		✓	LC	TP	F
73.	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus squamatus</i>	Scaly-breasted Bulbul	✓	✓		NT	TP	F
74.	Rallidae	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	White-breasted Waterhen	✓		✓	LC	P	C-I
75.	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura javanica</i>	Malaysian Pied Fantail	✓			LC	TP	I

Appendix 1: List of avifauna recorded in Kamuning, Kerdau, Labu and Tangkah estates (cont'd)

No	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Estates					Conservation Status	Wildlife Conservation Act 2010	Guild
				KE	KRE	TE	LE				
76.	Scotocercidae	<i>Horornis flavolivaceus</i>	Aberrant Bush-warbler	✓			✓		LC	NP	I
77.	Strigidae	<i>Strix seloputo</i>	Spotted Wood Owl			✓			LC	TP	C
78.	Sturnidae	<i>Aplonis panayensis</i>	Asian Glossy Starling	✓		✓	✓		LC	NP	F
79.	Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common Myna	✓		✓	✓		LC	NP	O
80.	Sturnidae	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Common Hill Myna	✓		✓			LC	P	F
81.	Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres javanicus</i>	Javan Myna	✓			✓		VU	NP	O
82.	Sturnidae	<i>Agropsar sturninus</i>	Daurian Starling			✓			LC	TP	F
83.	Turnicidae	<i>Turnix sylvaticus</i>	Small Buttonquail	✓					LC	NP	G-I
84.	Tytonidae	<i>Tyto javanica</i>	Barn Owl	✓		✓	✓		LC	TP	C
85.	Tytonidae	<i>Phodilus badius</i>	Oriental Bay-owl				✓		LC	TP	C

**Notes:**

**IUCN** = International Union for Conservation of Nature; LC= Least Concern; NT=Near Threatened; VU=Vulnerable;

**WCA 2010** = Wildlife Conservation Act 2010; P=Protected; TP=Totally Protected; NP=Not Protected;

**Feeding guilds** = Carnivore (C); Carnivore-Insectivore (C-I); Frugivore (F); Frugivore-Carnivore (F-C); Frugivore-Nectarivore (F-N); Granivore (G);

Granivore-Insectivore (G-I); Insectivore (I); Insectivore-Frugivore (I-F); Nectarivore (N); Omnivore (O);

**Estates** = Kamuning Estate (KE), Kerdau Estate (KRE), Tangkah Estate (TE) and Labu Estate (LE).

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