

# Birds of Wanang

## Papua New Guinea Wanang Conservation Area



Katerina Tvardikova

## TOK I GO PAS NA TOK TENK YU

Dispela wok painim aut pisin ino nap kamap gut sapos mipela ino kisim supot ikam long spirit bilong bus na komuniti, na tu gutpela assistants.

Dispela edukeisen buklet i makim hat wok bilong yupela. Yu lukim piksa bilong pisin na wok igo insait long Wanang. Repot bilong dispela wok bai stap olsem rekod bilong yupela long nau na bihain taim. Yu yet ken kirapim tingting na banis bus long nau na bihain taim bilong tumbuna bilong yu.

Mi tok tenk you long ol lain blo Wanang komuniti na bikman Filip Damen

Na mi tok hamamas long dispela assistant blo Wanang

Samuel Jeppy

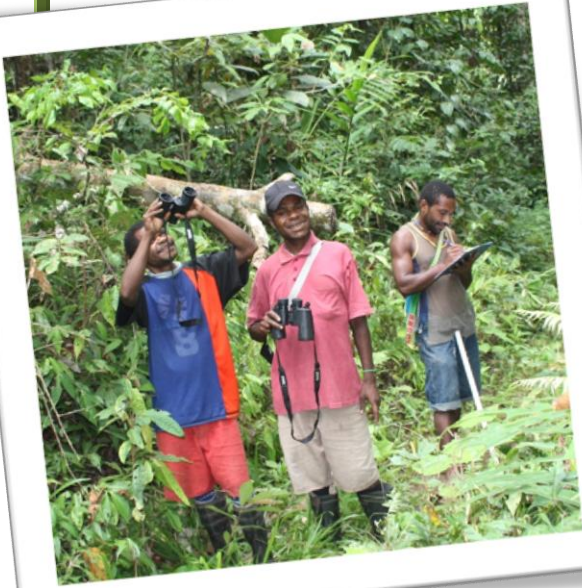
We conducted ornithological research in Wanang 1 and Wanang 3 on the turn of years 2010, 2011 and 2012. Bird survey included nine repetitions of point count (at 16 points 150 m apart), six days (12 hours each) of mist netting, and 30 McKinnon lists of 20 species. We mist netted individuals of 23 species in Wanang 1 and 37 species in Wanang 3. During the morning point-counts, we recorded 3358 individuals of 82 species in Wanang 1 and 11516 individuals of 122 species in Wanang 3. Altogether we recorded 99 species in slightly disturbed Wanang 1 (on the border of conservation area) and 131 species during long-term survey in deep forest of Wanang 3. Here we bring the list of recorded species and information about few of them. We hope that this booklet will be useful for visitors of Wanang area and to villagers.

English name	Scientific name	Wanang 1				Wanang 3			
		McK	MN	PC	Total	McK	MN	PC	Total
Meyer's Goshawk	<i>Accipiter meyerianus</i>			1	1				
White-eared Catbird	<i>Ailuroedus buccoides</i>	1		9	10	4	1	34	39
Azure Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo azurea</i>	3	1	11	15	4	5	21	30
Papuan King Parrot	<i>Alisterus chloropterus</i>							3	3
Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	1			1				
Singing Starling	<i>Aplonis cantoroides</i>			10	10	15		141	156
Shining Starling	<i>Aplonis metallica</i>	6		2	8	16		53	69
Rufous-collared Monarch	<i>Arses insularis</i>	9	3	25	37	43	4	144	191
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	20		104	124	47		143	190
Chestnut-breasted Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis castaneiventris</i>							16	16
Brush Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	1		33	34	23		68	91
White-crowned Koel	<i>Caliechthrus leucolophus</i>	3		35	38	2		18	20
Northern Cassowary	<i>Casuaris unappendiculatus</i>			3	3	10		30	40
Greater Black Coucal	<i>Centropus menbeki</i>	2		22	24	1		45	46
Pheasant-Coucal	<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>					1		11	12
Variable Dwarf Kingfisher	<i>Ceyx lepidus</i>	7		16	23	36	9	104	149
Pygmy Drongo	<i>Chaetorhynchus papuensis</i>	2		12	14	11		42	53
Black Lory	<i>Chalcopsitta atra</i>							3	3
Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	1			1			2	2
Stephan's Dove	<i>Chalcophaps stephani</i>	3	1	13	17	26	5	30	61
Papuan Lorikeet	<i>Charmosyna papou</i>	2		42	44	21		94	115
Red-fronted Lorikeet	<i>Charmosyna rubronotata</i>							4	4
Shining Bronze Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>	1			1	2			2
King Bird-of-Paradise	<i>Cicinnurus regius</i>	12		29	41	54		180	234
Olive-backed Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris jugularis</i>					3	2	5	10
Golden-headed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>							1	1
Little Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i>	12	4	47	63	57	9	248	314
Boyer's Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina boyeri</i>	2		2	4	7		22	29
Stout-billed Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina caeruleogrisea</i>	1			1	2			2
New Guinea Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina melas</i>	2		26	28	2		3	5
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	7			7	33		120	153
Cicadabird	<i>Coracina tenuirostris</i>			1	1			4	4
Torresian Crow	<i>Corvus orru</i>							1	1
Grey Crow	<i>Corvus tristis</i>	17		49	66	27		61	88
Hooded Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus cassicus</i>	7		52	59	14		4	18
Black Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus quoyi</i>	2		1	3	2		11	13
Lowland Mouse Warbler	<i>Crateroscelis murina</i>	2	1	15	18	7	4	42	53
Double-eyed Fig Parrot	<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma</i>	2			2			6	6
Rufous-bellied Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo gaudichaud</i>	16		49	65	26		172	198
Red-capped Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum geelvinkianum</i>	13		55	68	20		28	48
Olive-crowned Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum pectorale</i>		1		1			39	39
Spangled Drongo	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	21		72	93	57		100	157
Pinon's Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula pinon</i>	8		50	58	15		59	74
Torresian Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula spilorrhhoa</i>							2	2
Zoe's Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula zoeae</i>	20		78	98	74		160	234
Eclectus Parrot	<i>Eclectus roratus</i>	11		46	57	36		84	120

English name	Scientific name	Wanang 1				Wanang 3			
		McK	MN	PC	Total	McK	MN	PC	Total
Intermediate Egret	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>	1			1				
Common Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	1		16	17	18		62	80
Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>					2			2
Cinnamon Ground Dove	<i>Gallicolumba rufigula</i>						4	5	9
Isidore's Rufous Babbler	<i>Garritornis isidorei</i>	10	2	42	54	19	1	80	100
Red-cheeked Parrot	<i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i>	4		63	67	9		140	149
Blue-collared Parrot	<i>Geoffroyus simplex</i>	3			3	30			30
Green-backed Gerygone	<i>Gerygone chloronota</i>	8		40	48	23	1	60	84
Yellow-bellied Gerygone	<i>Gerygone chrysogaster</i>	7		51	58	36	1	204	241
Fairy Gerygone	<i>Gerygone palpebrosa</i>	2			2	6		24	30
Victoria Crowned Pigeon	<i>Goura victoria</i>	2		2	4	3		20	23
Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>			3	3				
Whistling Kite	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	1		5	6			2	2
Papuan Harpy Eagle	<i>Harpyopsis novaeguineae</i>					6		17	23
New Guinea Bronzewing	<i>Henicophaps albifrons</i>							1	1
Long-tailed Buzzard	<i>Henicopernis longicauda</i>							1	1
Black-browed Triller	<i>Lalage atrovirens</i>			7	7				
Black Sunbird	<i>Leptocoma sericea</i>	12		40	52	38		92	130
Streak-headed Mannikin	<i>Lonchura tristissima</i>			5	5	3		18	21
Black-capped Lory	<i>Lorius lory</i>	5			5	5		23	28
Yellow-breasted Boatbill	<i>Machaerirhynchus flaviventer</i>	2			2	4	1	15	20
Black-breasted Boatbill	<i>Machaerirhynchus nigripectus</i>							3	3
Brown Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	3		32	35	18		103	121
Black-billed Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Macropygia nigrirostris</i>					2			2
Jobi Manucode	<i>Manucodia jobiensis</i>					2			2
Black Berrypecker	<i>Melanocharis nigra</i>	1		12	13	51	13	129	193
Mimic Honeyeater	<i>Meliphaga analoga</i>	31	7	117	155	112	21	295	428
Hook-billed Kingfisher	<i>Melidora macrorrhina</i>		1	5	6	8		3	11
Long-billed Honeyeater	<i>Melilestes megarhynchus</i>	11	3	73	87	57	19	194	270
Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>					4		4	8
Olive-yellow Flycatcher	<i>Microeca flavovirescens</i>	2		28	30	21		92	113
Buff-faced Pygmy Parrot	<i>Micropsitta pusio</i>	4		34	38	26	2	57	85
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>					3		3	6
Golden Myna	<i>Mino anais</i>	1			1	6		14	20
Yellow-faced Myna	<i>Mino dumontii</i>	12		80	92	19		49	68
Golden Monarch	<i>Monarcha chrysomela</i>	14		49	63	32		120	152
Spot-winged Monarch	<i>Monarcha guttula</i>	14	7	46	67	43	25	166	234
Hooded Monarch	<i>Monarcha manadensis</i>	5	3	43	51	9	7	39	55
Shining Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra alecto</i>	10	1	29	40	19	4	71	94
Satin Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>		1		1				
Red-throated Honeyeater	<i>Myzomela eques</i>						1	2	3
Brown Oriole	<i>Oriolus szalayi</i>					21			21
Rusty-breasted Whistler	<i>Pachycephala hyperythra</i>	3		10	13	18	1	43	62
Grey Whistler	<i>Pachycephala simplex</i>	5		21	26	14		38	52
Lesser Bird-of-Paradise	<i>Paradisaea minor</i>	34		83	117	171		405	576
Lowland Peltops	<i>Peltops blainvillii</i>	8		31	39	9		86	95

English name	Scientific name	Wanang 1				Wanang 3			
		McK	MN	PC	Total	McK	MN	PC	Total
Helmeted Friarbird	<i>Philemon buceroides</i>	7		42	49	53		76	129
Meyer's Friarbird	<i>Philemon meyeri</i>	27		96	123	62	4	205	271
Crested Pitohui	<i>Pitohui cristatus</i>					2		5	7
Hooded Pitohui	<i>Pitohui dichrous</i>	6		60	66	13		64	77
Rusty Pitohui	<i>Pitohui ferrugineus</i>	2			2	7		78	85
Variable Pitohui	<i>Pitohui kirhocephalus</i>	46	2	283	331	117	9	596	722
Red-bellied Pitta	<i>Pitta erythrogaster</i>	3	1	18	22	13	2	72	87
Hooded Pitta	<i>Pitta sordida</i>		2	1	3	2	2	15	19
Superb Pitta	<i>Pitta superba</i>							1	1
Noisy Pitta	<i>Pitta versicolor</i>							1	1
Marbled Frogmouth	<i>Podargus ocellatus</i>							2	2
Black-sided Robin	<i>Poecilodryas hypoleuca</i>	14	3	184	201	50	10	476	536
Palm Cockatoo	<i>Probosciger aterrimus</i>	13		52	65	19		72	91
Dusky Lory	<i>Pseudeos fuscata</i>	1			1	9		22	31
Edwards's Fig Parrot	<i>Psittaculirostris edwardsii</i>					5		7	12
Blue Jewel-babbler	<i>Ptilorhoa caeruleascens</i>	4	3	14	21	10	7	36	53
Chestnut-backed Jewel-babbler	<i>Ptilorhoa castanonota</i>						1		1
Coronated Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus coronulatus</i>	1		2	3	16		75	91
Orange-bellied Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus iozonus</i>	10		76	86	32		160	192
Spotted Jewel-babbler	<i>Ptilorhoa leucosticta</i>							1	1
Magnificent Riflebird	<i>Ptiloris magnificus</i>							50	50
Ornate Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus ornatus</i>					2		2	4
Pink-spotted Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus perlatus</i>	3		15	18	13		27	40
Beautiful Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus pulchellus</i>	14		29	43	57		128	185
Yellow-bibbed Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus solomonensis</i>							2	2
Superb Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	19		53	72	34		63	97
Wompoo Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus magnificus</i>	11		47	58	70		155	225
Plain Honeyeater	<i>Pycnopygius ixoides</i>					1		2	3
Great Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Reinwardtoena reinwardtii</i>	4		3	7	2		20	22
White-bellied Thicket Fantail	<i>Rhipidura leucothorax</i>	3	1	27	31	7	2	57	66
Black Thicket Fantail	<i>Rhipidura maculipectus</i>		1		1	1	1	5	7
Rufous-backed Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufidorsa</i>					5		7	12
Northern Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufiventris</i>	11		46	57	48	1	141	190
Sooty Thicket Fantail	<i>Rhipidura threnothorax</i>	9		19	28	23	2	140	165
Papuan Hornbill	<i>Rhyticeros plicatus</i>	28		128	156	51		200	251
Channel-billed Cuckoo	<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>					2		2	4
Pale-billed Sericornis	<i>Sericornis spilodera</i>							3	3
Yellow-billed Kingfisher	<i>Syma torotoro</i>	6		1	7	12	1	69	82
Brown-collared Brush Turkey	<i>Talegalla jobiensis</i>	5		43	48	13		159	172
Common Paradise Kingfisher	<i>Tansiptera galatea</i>	16	13	75	104	72	29	344	445
Forest Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>					1	1	2	4
Yellow-bellied Longbill	<i>Toxorhamphus novaeguineae</i>	21	16	108	145	68	18	200	286
Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	10		59	69	11		27	38
Tawny-breasted Honeyeater	<i>Xanthotis flaviventer</i>							9	9
Black-fronted White-eye	<i>Zosterops minor</i>					2			2
<b>Total number of individuals</b>					4163				11516
<b>Total number of species</b>					99				133

# Methods



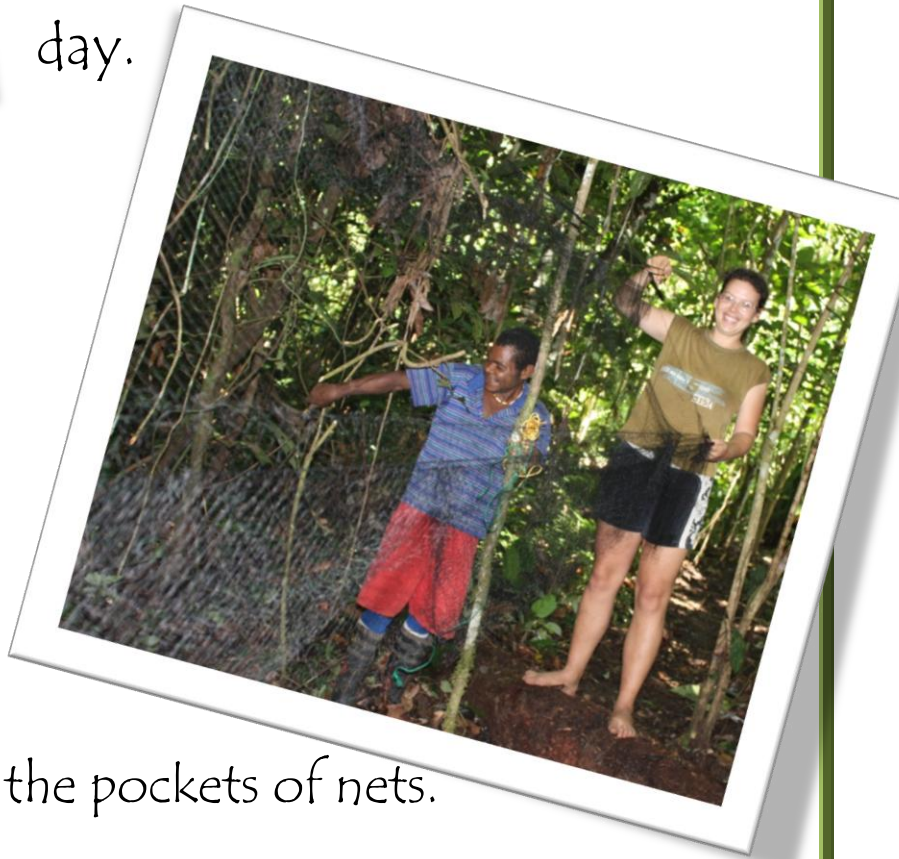
## Point-counts

We had 16 points 150 metres apart, and we counted birds for 15 minutes at each of them every day.

## Mist-netting

To find very quiet birds, we used the mist-nets.

Mist-nets are invisible for birds, who are flying around and fall down into the pockets of nets.

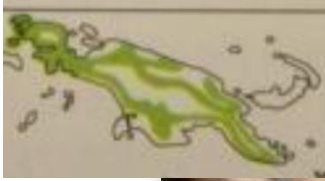


## McKinnon lists

We also compiled continuous lists of birds singing in the afternoons.

## Beautiful Fruit Dove

*Ptilinopus pulchellus*



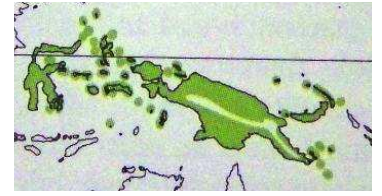
It is a small, approximately 19 cm long, mainly green fruit dove. It has a red crown, whitish throat, a greenish-yellow bill and purplish-red feet. It has a blue-grey breast and yellowish orange belly, with a reddish purple patch in between. Both sexes are similar.

**HABITAT:** The Beautiful Fruit Dove is distributed in rainforests of New Guinea and the islands of Batanta, Waigeo, Salawati and Misool in West Papua, Indonesia. The female usually lays a single white egg.

**FOOD:** Its diet consists mainly of various fruits from trees, palms and vines. In the Port Moresby area, birds were found to eat a mixed diet in May. Widespread and common throughout its large range, the Beautiful Fruit Dove is evaluated as Least Concern on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

## Black Sunbird

*Leptocoma sericea*



The sunbirds are a group of very small Old World passerine birds which feed largely on nectar, although they will also take insects, especially when feeding young. Flight is fast and direct on their short wings. Most species can take nectar by hovering like a hummingbird, but usually perch to feed most of the time.

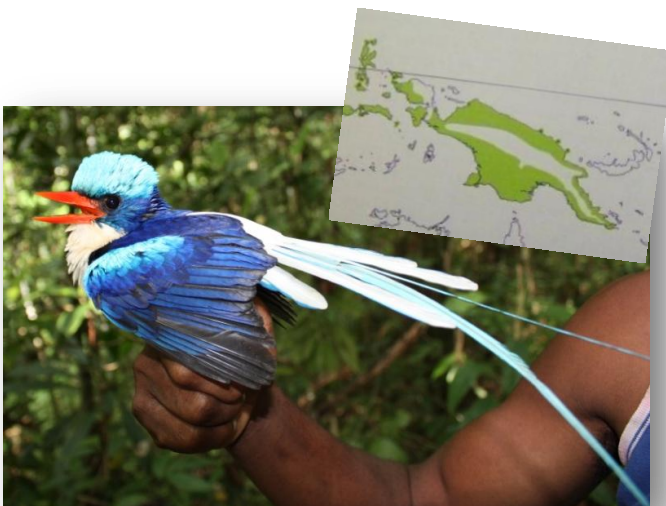
Black Sunbird *Leptocoma sericea* is also formerly known as *Nectarinia aspasia*. They are very difficult to observe. Male and females differ in colour. Male is black and female is brownish-green, resembling Yellow-bellied Longbill.



## Common Paradise-Kingfisher

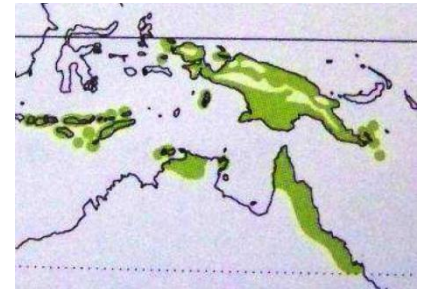
*Tanysiptera galatea*

Males and females have blue crown, dark blue upper part, white rump, bluish-white outer tail, central feathers up to 20 cm longer than rest, blue with white stipulate tips, underpart white, bill red, iris dark brown, legs and feet brownish-grey to yellow-brown. Female like male but slightly smaller. Juveniles have brown underpart, rich blue edges to crown feathers, yellowish-buff below, breast rufous with darker margins giving scalloped appearance, brown bill. Voice: 1-4 mournful whistles, at some pitch accelerating to a trill lasting 1-5 second, several birds may sing together. Other call include "wheeyou", downslurred for 1-5 second, or upslurred and longer. HABITAT: Monsoon forest and primary lowland rainforest to 300 m, occasionally to 820 m. Also found in gallery forest along watercourses in grassy valleys, and in forest fragments in savanna, in secondary forest, and in old teak plantations. FOOD: Many Annelida, also Gastropoda, Coleoptera, Orthoptera, Lepidoptera, Chilopoda and small lizards. Nestlings are fed mainly on earthworms, but also lizards and armoured centipedes. BREEDING: Lay in wet season, Oct-Mar in PNG. Nest 2-6 m above ground in arboreal termitarium of *Microcerotermes biroi*, tunnel excavated by both sexes - 15 cm long. Generally very sedentary. Adults maintain territory throughout year.



## Helmeted Friarbird

*Philemon buceroides*



It is a species of bird in the Meliphagidae family. Both male and female are brownish with darker upperpart. Beak has small horn serving as resonator of voices. It is found in Australia and Indonesia. Its natural habitats are subtropical or tropical dry forests, subtropical or tropical moist lowland forests, and subtropical or tropical mangrove forests. It is very common in secondary growth. Helmeted Friarbird feeds on nectar and soft fruit. It is also taking big insect in the breeding season. Voice is very loud and typical. It is usually singing from forest canopy.





## Eclectus Parrot

*Eclectus roratus*

**DESCRIPTION:** 35 cm. 450–600 g. Colourization  
Adult: E.r. roratus (Grand Eclectus): male—green with red underwing coverts to sides of belly; central tail feathers green above and tipped yellow/white, side tail feathers green and washed blue above and tipped yellow/white; undertail grey tipped yellow/white, upper mandible orange tipped with yellow, lower mandible black. Eye is orange. Female—body red with dark brown/red on back and wings; underwing coverts to lower breast, abdomen and wide band across mantle soft purple; red of upper breast washing into purple of lower breast; bend of wing lilac/blue; undertail coverts red with longer feathers tipped yellow; tail red tipped orange/yellow. Bill black. Eye yellow/white. Call: In flight: loud, rough screech repeated continuously or in short bursts. Various alarm calls, more. mellow calls and a bell-like sound possibly heard before mating.  
**HABITAT:** Found in wide range of habitats from forest to secondary growth forest, savanna, mangrove, coconut plantations and eucalyptus woodland, up to 1900m. Commonest is in lowland forest, coastal areas and around cultivation. **FOOD:** Consists of fruits, berries, nuts, seeds of eucalypts and acacias in particular; nectar, leaf buds and blossoms. **BREEDING:** Any time of year in Papua New Guinea.



## Spangled Drongo

*Dicrurus bracteatus*

**DESCRIPTION:** The Spangled Drongo has glossy black plumage, with iridescent blue-green spots (spangles), a long forked tail and blood red eyes. Sexes are similar, but the female is slightly smaller. Occasional white spotting can be seen on the upper wings of both sexes. Young birds are more sooty black without the spangles and the eye is brown. The Spangled Drongo is noisy and conspicuous, usually active, and frequently aggressive to other species.

**HABITAT:** Spangled Drongos prefer wet forests, but can also be found in other woodlands, mangroves and parks. They tend to avoid more dense forest types and rainforest interiors.

**FOOD:** The Spangled Drongo is usually seen perched on an open branch or telegraph wire, where it awaits a passing insect. Once seen, its prey is pursued in an acrobatic display, and is caught in the drongo's slightly hooked bill. The Spangled Drongo then returns to its perch to eat its victim. The prey is guided into the bill with the assistance of sensitive, long, wire-like bristles bordering the bill (rectal bristles). Insects are also taken from foliage and from under bark; fruit and nectar also form part of its diet.



## Wompoo Fruit Dove

*Ptilinopus magnificus*

**DESCRIPTION:** 35-50 cm, 156 g. The Wompoo Fruit-Dove is identified by its large size, rich purple throat, chest and upper belly, and yellow lower belly. It has mostly green underparts, with a paler grey head and a conspicuous yellow wing-bar. It is perhaps the most beautiful of all the doves found in Australia, and both sexes are similar in plumage. Birds from the north are smaller than those in the south. Young Wompoos are duller and greener than the adults. The call is a deep resonant "wollack-a-woo" and, occasionally, a more abrupt "boo".

**HABITAT:** The most favoured habitat is rainforest, and birds are rarely seen in other areas. The birds do not travel large distances, but move around in small, localised areas in search of fruit-bearing trees.

**FOOD:** Feed on a variety of rainforest fruits. The fruits are eaten whole and may be quite large in size.



## Variable Pitohui

*Pitohui kirhocephalus*

Pitohuis are brightly coloured, omnivorous birds. The skin and feathers of some pitohuis, especially the Variable and Hooded Pitohuis, contain powerful neurotoxic alkaloids of the batrachotoxin group (also secreted by the Colombian poison dart frogs, genus *Phylllobates*). It is believed that these serve the birds as a chemical defence, either against ectoparasites or against visually guided predators such as snakes, raptors or humans. The birds probably do not produce batrachotoxin themselves. It is most likely that the toxins come from the Choresine genus of beetles, part of the bird's diet.

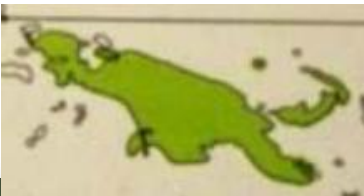
Nominate race has head grey, upperparts dark reddish-brown; upperwing and tail fuscous; throat grey, underparts ferruginous; iris reddishbrown; bill black; legs grey. Sexes alike. Immature is similar to adult. Voice: Song loud, musical whistles mixed with scratchy notes in jumbled series, starting with shorter notes, then becoming louder and longer upslurs, commonly includes upslurred whistles, 2 notes with second somewhat higher than first, staccato whistles and rising series of rattled notes, e.g. "tow- hu, towhihu- uwuwu, tow- whiēw, towhuwhēu, towwwēēī, tu- wu"; often given by two birds, one member of pair starting and this quickly joined by other, also by neighbouring males when countersinging. Also 5 loud, harsh syllables with slight pause after first note, "eek, ukīkokiēw". In duet at dawn, first bird gives whistled upslur, second answers with staccato "tup". Call an upslurred note. **HABITAT:** Forest edges, tall secondary growth, disturbed forest, primary rainforest, swamp-forest, gardens; lowlands to 1100 m, locally to 1500 m. **FOOD:** Insects and fruit.



## Brown Cuckoo-dove

*Macropygia amboinensis*

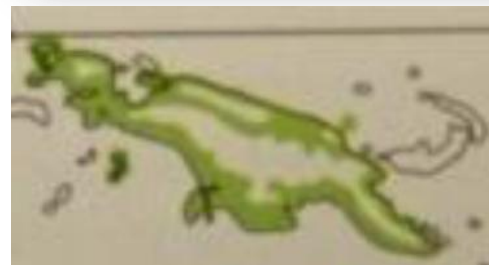
DESCRIPTION: 34–37 cm, 107–179 g. Forehead and face dark, orange-brown becoming reddish brown on crown, underparts mostly reddish, darker brownish or black on wings, outer webs with narrow rusty or tawny edges, sides and back of neck, and mantle rusty brown with fine blackish flecks. Neck feather with silvery green or silvery pink fringes, throat pale brown, breast golden brown suffused pink, narrow black bars and brownish black tips to feather giving breast mottled effect. Belly chestnut. Bill brown or black. Female more heavily barred and redded above, iridescence of neck feather absent, forehead and crown re-brown, speckled black, wing coverts blackish with broad rust or red-brown fringes, hindneck and upper mantle red-brown with fine dark vermiculations, pale streak beneath the eye, absent in male. Juvenile similar to female but mantle feathers with subterminal bars and rusty fringes. HABITAT: Forest edges in gallery woodland, isolated tree groups and grasslands, forest secondary growth and gardens. In PNG mainland occurs sea level up to 1800, locally to 2100. Usually singly or in pairs. FOOD: Small fruit, seeds and nuts, grass seeds have been recorded in grizzard. In other habitats mostly on low trees. Known to feed on ground occasionally. BREEDING: Little data, but perhaps breeds all year round.



## Orange-bellied Fruit Dove

*Ptilinopus iozonus*

DESCRIPTION: It is a small (21 cm in length and 105–112g in weight) pigeon with mainly green plumage, distinguished by a large orange patch on the lower breast and belly, a small lilac shoulder patch, pale yellow undertail coverts, and a grey terminal band on the tail. Female similar but with less bronzy tinge to green plumage. Juveniles without orange markings. The dove is usually found in New Guinea, Aru Islands and western Papuan islands. It has been recorded from Boigu Island, Queensland, Australian territory in northern Torres Strait. HABITAT: Inhabits a variety of forest types and wooded open areas. Found primarily in lowlands. FOOD: Feeds on fruits, mainly on figs (84%). BREEDING: Breeding apparently occurs all year round.



## Meyer's Friarbird

*Philemon meyeri*

DESCRIPTION: 22 cm, male 53–58 g, female 46–54 g. Small rather grab and nondescript friarbird with proportionately long, moderately heavy and slightly decurved bill lacking protuberance at base, and with little bare skin on head. Plumage is uniformly dark grey-brown to dusky brown above, faintly and diffusely streaked blackish-brown, and paler grey-brown below, with small area of bluish black to blackish bare skin over lores and narrowly around eye, iris dark brown, bill black, legs slate-grey. Sexes alike. Juvenile is similar to adult. Voice: At times calls loudly for long periods from exposed perch high in tree. Advertising call is a short but loud, high-pitched and downslurred whistled :tiew: teeuw or weeeeu, repeated several to many times at intervals of 2–3 seconds or longer and often given in middle of day. Song a jumbled series of 12 or more notes altering in pitch "peet o wee" or "wee to wee to wee to..." HABITAT: Rainforest, forest edge, swamp forest, tall and dense secondary growth and other disturbed areas, such as sides of roads and tracks. In examination of vegetation succession resulting from slash-and-burn agriculture in lowlands. Lowlands to c 1200m. FOOD: Fruit, nectar and insect. Mainly in uppers canopy, at times descending to upper levels of middle stage of lower in dense secondary growth. Forages mainly in dense outer or upper foliage of crowns of trees, but sometimes in leafless trees. Often in flowering trees. BREEDING: One clutch of 2 eggs.



## Rufous-bellied Kookaburra

*Dacelo gaudichaud*

DESCRIPTION: 28–31 cm, male 110–161 g, female 138–170 g, large distinctively marked KF. Male has white stripe behind eye, glossy black cap and back, rump shiny azure-blue, tail dark blue, underpart below throat rich cinnamon-rufous, bill whitish or yellowish-horn, often with dark line on culmen, iris dark brown, legs and feet greyish. Female like male, but tail rich chestnut. Juvenile dusky edges to feather on hindneck and underparts, dusky bill. Voice: Common calls are loud, repeated "tok", or "chock" a very rapid "tok-tok-tok" sounding like "trrrk" repeated every 2 seconds, a series of loud hoarse barks or laughs at one pitch and either slower or fast. Several birds calling together. Becoming laugh "kikikikiki-haw-haw-haw-haw-haw", other calls include 3–6 slow, high pitched shrieks as "elew,elew,elew". HABITAT: Mainly in lower canopy of monsoon and riverine forest, but also in primary rainforest, floodplained-forest, parkland, secondary growth, thick coastal palm scrub, mangroves and gardens, also uses isolated patches of trees and cleared lands, and teak or rain tree plantations. FOOD: Arthropods, including grasshoppers and locusts, stick-insect, beetles, larvae, earthworms and large spiders and crabs, also small vertebrates, such as frogs, lizards, birds and small mammals. BREEDING: Most breeding activity in late dry and early wet-season, nest excavation reported in mid-Aug and Sept, but also in May-Jun. Eggs reported in early Oct, and nestling in Oct, Widely distributed and common in suitable habitat.



## Rufous-collared Monarch

*Arses insularis*

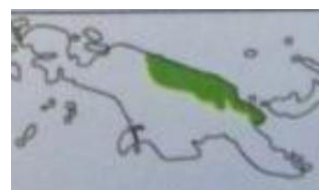
DESCRIPTION: 15 – 16 cm. Male has vivid ochre-buff collar (feathers erectile), neck side, chin, throat and upper breast, black face with well-developed blue fleshy eyering, small area of black on chin; mantle, remiges and tail black, lower back, scapulars and rump white; lower breast, belly, flanks and undertail-coverts white; iris dark brown; bill and legs blue blue-grey. Female is rather dingy, with ash-grey top of head, and upperparts mostly dull olive-brown, collar, chin, throat and upper breast rufous, rest of underparts white. Immature resembles female but seems even duller, and may have black on top of head and orange-buff chin, throat and upper breast. Voice: song a series of loud, ringing, rather buzz notes which increase in volume. HABITAT: Rainforest in lowlands, hills and mountains, to c. 1500 m. Also on forest edge, but seems to avoid heavily disturbed habitat. FOOD: Primarily insectivorous. Usually seen singly or in pairs; associates with mixed-species flocks generally keeping on periphery. Forages mainly in middle stratum among large trees, but often ascends to lower canopy and occasionally descends to thickets



## Edwards's Fig Parrot

*Psittaculirostris edwardsii*

DESCRIPTION: 18 cm. 105 g. Colourization Adult: Male-yellow/green forehead and crown; olive/brown occiput merging into wide black band across nape of neck to eyes; red cheeks and throat; yellow ear coverts, with thin and elongated feathers variously mixed in and tipped with red and blue; blue/black band across upper breast; red central underparts from lower breast to upper abdomen; orange/red edged inner wing coverts; wide cream/yellow underwing stripes. Bill grey/black. Eye red. Female-as in male, but with wider breast band coloured dark blue; yellow/green lower breast to upper abdomen. Colourization Juvenile: As in adult female but with yellow cheeks with variable red markings. Eye red/brown. Call: Calls made in flight are somewhat screechy; also emits sounds like coins dropping on concrete. Some notes staccato and abrupt. HABITAT: Found up to 800m in humid lowland forest, partially cleared areas, forest edge as well as near human settlements. FOOD: Feeds on fruits, figs, casuarinas, nectar and possibly insects. BREEDING: January-May, 2 eggs. Are usually found in pairs or noisy groups. Flocks of up to 400 birds have been recorded in the tops of fruiting trees. Birds are quick moving, hanging upside down to reach food.



## Zoe's Imperial Pigeon

*Ducula zoeae*

DESCRIPTION: Zoe is 38-41 cm long pigeon of 575-592 g. Head is pale grey, neck, upper mantle and wing-coverts purplish chestnut. Rest of upperparts include tail dark glossy or bronzy green. HABITAT: Inhabits rain forest and monsoon forest up to 1450 m. FOOD: Feeds on various fruits including Areaceae, Lauraceae, Annonaceae and Moraceae. Feeds in canopy in small flocks of up to 10 birds. BREEDING: Little information about breeding. Seems to occur in the end of dry season. Adults observed carrying nesting material in September.



## Spot-winged Monarch

*Monarcha guttula*

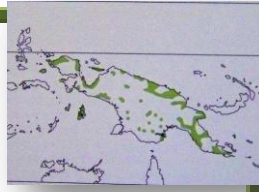
The Spot-winged Monarch is a species of bird in the Monarchidae family. It is found in Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. Its natural habitat is subtropical or tropical moist lowland forests up to 850 m. It is 14-15 cm long. A small grey and white monarch with black face and white on wings coverts. Sexes alike. Juvenile is similar but duller. Food items not well known, but mostly small invertebrates and larvae. Forages alone, occasionally in pairs or in mixed-species flocks. Gleans prey from among foliage. Breeding season is mainly August to late November, Nest usually a deep cup of brown plant fibres. Clutch 2 eggs.

Voice: harsh nasal shee shee or zizizizi, ale sing chichouw-chisweeitit



## King Bird of Paradise

*Cicinnurus regius*



DESCRIPTION: It is a small, approximately 16 cm long, passerine bird of the Paradisaeidae family. The male is a crimson and white with bright blue feet and green-tipped fan-like plumes on its shoulder. The two elongated tail wires are decorated with emerald green disk feathers on its tip. The unadorned female is a brown bird with barring below. An extraordinary display is performed by the male with a series of tail swinging, fluffing of its abdomen white feathers that makes the bird look like a cottonball, and acrobatic pendulum displays. Advertisement calls of males are varied, more typical ones being transcribed as a descending "whei-wher-wha" and ringing, falling, "wher-whei-wha"; a descending "queu-queu-queu"; a deep "kraaa-kraaa-kraaa"; a rising series of loud, throaty, "cbo-chow-chaw-chaw-chaw-chawchai" notes; a nasal and plaintive series of "ca", "wa" or "wau" notes rising slightly in pitch.

HABITAT: The King Bird-of-paradise is distributed throughout lowland forests of New Guinea and nearby islands. This so-called "living gem" is the smallest and most vividly colored among birds of paradise. FOOD: The diet consists mainly of fruits and arthropods.

Widespread and a common species throughout its large habitat range, the King Bird-of-paradise is evaluated as Least Concern on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. It is listed on Appendix II of CITES



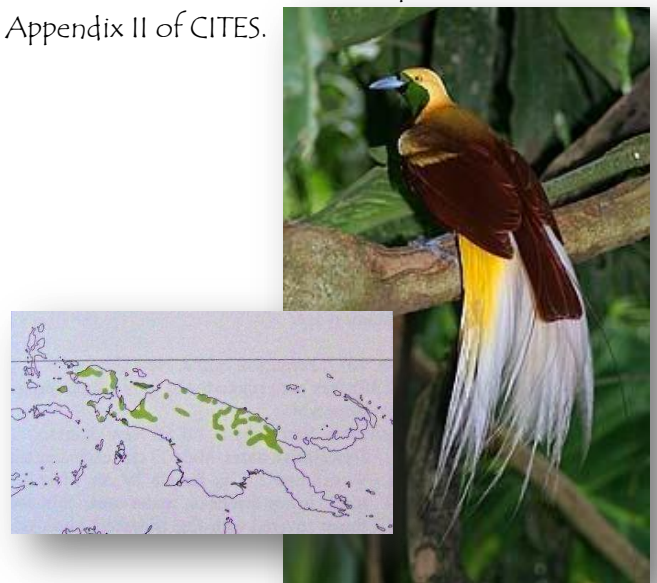
## Lesser Bird of Paradise

*Paradisaea minor*

DESCRIPTION: The Lesser Bird-of-paradise is medium-sized, up to 32 cm-long, maroon-brown with a yellow crown and brownish-yellow upper back. The male has a dark emerald-green throat, a pair of long tail-wires and is adorned with ornamental flank plumes which are deep yellow at their base and fade outwards into white. The female is a maroon bird with a dark-brown head and whitish underparts.

The males are polygamous, and perform courtship displays in leks. The female usually lays two pinkish eggs with dark markings in a nest in a tree high above ground. Its diet consists mainly of fruits and insects. Advertisement song of lekking males is a series of high-pitched clear sharp "wak" notes (alternatively transcribed as "wok", "whi", "uwhi", "wha" or "waiy"), and "wik wong-wau wau", similar to songs of congeners; similar but more excited, higher-pitched and more quickly delivered.

HABITAT: The Lesser Bird-of-paradise is distributed throughout forests of northern New Guinea, and the nearby islands of Misool and Yapen. Widespread and common throughout its large range, the Lesser Bird-of-paradise is evaluated as Least Concern on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. It is listed on Appendix II of CITES.



## Sulphur-crested Cockatoo

*Cacatua galerita*

DESCRIPTION: Size: 50cm Adult Weight:815-975g Colourization Adult: C.g. galerita: both adults generally white, washed with pale yellow on ear coverts and bases of feathers of cheeks and throat; yellow crest; eye ring white. In male, eye dark brown, in female, red/brown. Bill slate grey. C.g. queenslandica: both adults as in galerita but smaller in size; bill broader, depressed and ridged. C.g. fitzroyi: both adults as in galerita but with minimal yellow on ear coverts and feathers of cheeks and throat; broader, very ridged bill. Eye ring pale blue. C.g. triton: both adults as in galerita but with wider crest feathers. Eye ring blue. C.g. eleonora: both adults as in triton but bill smaller. Colourization Juvenile: C.g. galerita: like adults but sometimes with scattered feathers washed with pale grey. Eye pale brown. C.g. queenslandica: as in adults. C.g. fitzroyi: as in adults. C.g. triton: as in adults. C.g. eleonora: as in adults. Call: Very loud, raucous, creaky sounding screech ending in upward or downward inflection. Also whistling. In alarm harsh guttural screeches and shrill squawks. Perched birds may also produce low murmuring. Immatures emit a quiet, high-pitched whine, and a grating creaky call. HABITAT: Found in variety of forest areas such as secondary growth, woodland (including swamp and riverine), mangroves, open country, agricultural land (including rice fields and palm plantations), savanna, mallee and suburban areas. Found up to 1500m in parts of Australia, 2400m in Papua New Guinea. FOOD: Forages on grasses and herbs. May take sprouting maize and wheat. Also feeds on harmful weeds such as cotton thistle. Other foods include: roots, rhizomes, nuts, berries, flowers, corms, blossoms and insect larvae. BREEDING: 2 to 3 elliptical eggs, 46.5 x 33.5mm Australia: May-August in the north, August-January in south; New Guinea all months except April, but mostly May-December.



White feathers of cockatoos'  
Are used by Wanang people  
as the decoration during  
traditional sing-sings.

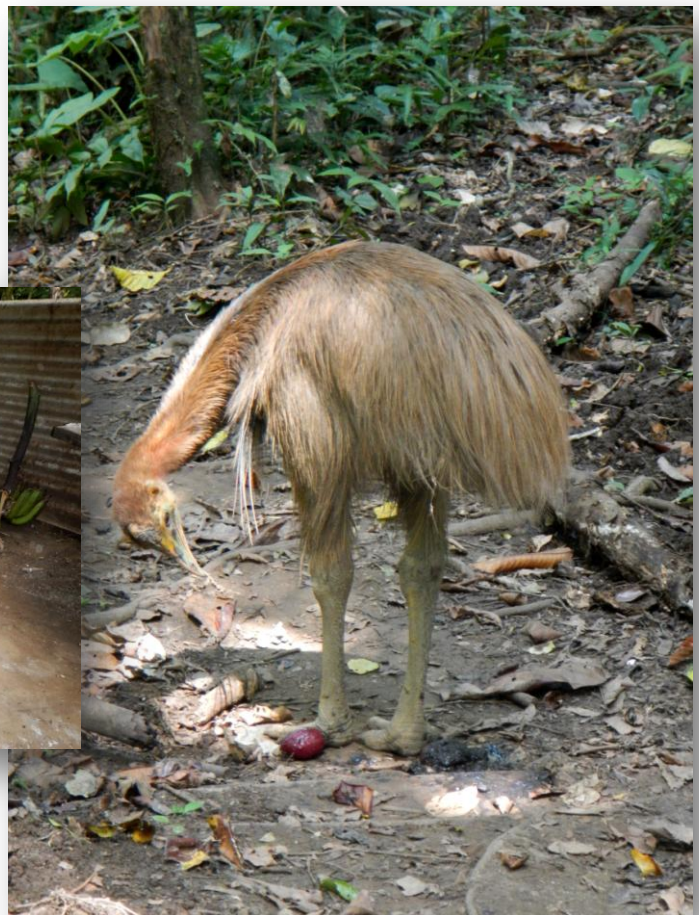
© Alexandr Pospěch



## Northern Cassowary

*Casuaris unappendiculatus*

It has hard and stiff plumage, a brown casque, blue face and neck, red nape and two red wattles hanging down its throat. The three-toed feet are thick and powerful, equipped with a lethal dagger-like claw up to 12 cm on the inner toe. The plumage is sexually monomorphic, but the female is dominant and larger with a longer casque and brighter-colored bare parts. The immature bird has plain brown plumage. It is the largest member of the cassowary family and is the second heaviest bird on earth, at a maximum size estimated at 85 kilograms and 190 centimetres. Normally this species ranges from 127 to 170 centimetres, with females averaging 58 kilograms and males averaging 29 to 34 kilograms. It is technically the largest Asian bird (since the extinction of the Arabian Ostrich, and previously the Moa of New Zealand) and the largest Australian bird (though the Emu may be slightly taller). The Southern Cassowary is distributed in tropical rainforests of Indonesia, New Guinea and northeastern Australia, and it prefers elevations below 1,100 m in Australia, and 500 m on New Guinea. It forages on the forest floor for fallen fruit and is capable of safely digesting some fruits toxic to other animals, particularly the cassowary fruit. They also eat fungi, and some insects and small vertebrates. The Southern Cassowary is a solitary bird, that pairs only in breeding season, which takes place in late winter or spring. The male builds a nest on the ground; a mattress of herbaceous plant material 5 to 10 centimetres thick and up to 100 centimetres wide. This is thick enough to let moisture drain away from the eggs. It is situated in a sheltered area among tall grass or similar cover. He also incubates the eggs and raises the chicks. A clutch of three or four eggs are laid measuring 138 by 95 millimetres. They have a granulated surface and are initially bright pea-green in colour although they fade with age. They make a booming call during mating season and hissing and rumblings otherwise. Chicks will make frequent high-pitches whistles to call the male.



Cassowaries were traditionally kept by Wanang people as the source of protein.

# Papuan Hornbill

*Rhyticeros plicatus*

**DESCRIPTION:** 1190-2000 g male, 1500-2000 g female. Up to 91 cm in length, the adult male has a mainly black plumage with a golden or orange-buff coloured head, white throat and a white tail. Its irides are reddish brown, surrounded by naked pale blue skin around the eye. The female is a smaller predominantly black bird with a white throat and tail. Both sexes have a very large, horn-coloured, bill and casque. Both sexes of young birds resemble the male. Adults have up to eight folds on the pale casque, depending on age, while young birds have none. Rufous on neck varies along gradient (E-W) from deep rufous to golden-rufous. Juvenile similar to male, but bit smaller, no casque. In flight the sound of its wings is loud and distinctive, a rushing noise that has been compared to the sound of steam escaping from a steam locomotive. As well as the noise produced by its wings, the Papuan Hornbill has a range of far-reaching, guttural grunting and laughing calls. **HABITAT:** The Papuan Hornbill occurs throughout lowland forests (primary and secondary), from sea level up to 1,200-1,500 m ASL, rarely up to 1800 m. Also extending to deciduous riverine woodland and swamp forest. **FOOD:** Its diet consists mainly of fruits – especially figs (*Ficus*) –, occasionally supplemented with insects and other small animals (crabs, and bee honeycomb). **BREEDING:** Little known in wild. The Papuan Hornbill nests in a large rainforest tree hollow from 18 m to at least 30 m above the ground. The female is restricted to the nest cavity throughout the incubation and nestling period, being largely sealed within with the entrance plastered up by a mixture of fruit pulp and rotten wood, leaving only a narrow aperture through which she is fed by the male. The clutch size is about two eggs. Probably lays Aug-Oct in W and Jan-May in E. CITES II. NoT. Common in many areas.

Hornbills rest and put their nest on high trees.

One of the resting and nesting place is behind Wanang 1 station.



## Azure Kingfisher

*Alcedo azurea*

It is a small kingfisher (17-19 cm), in the river kingfisher family, Alcedinidae. It is found in Northern and Eastern Australia and Tasmania, as well as the lowlands of New Guinea and neighboring islands, and out to North Maluku and Romang.

It is a very colourful bird, with deep blue to azure back, a large white to buff spot on side of neck and throat, rufous-buff with some blue-violet streaks on breast and flanks. The feet are red with only two forward toes. The lores are white and inconspicuous except in front view, where they stand out as two large white eye-like spots.

The subspecies differ only in minor details. The contact zone between the mainland Australian subspecies is along the E coast of Far North Queensland, between Cairns and Princess Charlotte Bay that of the New Guinea ones between Simbu Province and the northern Huon Peninsula as well as south of Cenderawasih Bay.

Habitat includes the banks of vegetated creeks, lakes, swamps, tidal estuaries and mangroves. Often difficult to see until it quickly darts from a perch above water. Feeds on yabbies and small fish. Nest is in a chamber up to 1 metre long in an earthen creek bank. 5-7 white, rounded, glossy eggs is layed. Voice is a high-pitched, shrill, 'pseet-pseet'.



## White-bellied Cuckoo-Shrike

*Coracina papuensis*

DESCRIPTION: 22-29 cm, 55-80 g, Male nominate race has head, UpP and UpW-C pale grey, paler on rump and UpT-C, black from lores to jist behind eye, and narrow black front at band, greater W-C edged paler grey, alula and PC black, margined white, P black with ashy-grey margins, S largely grey on outer webs, slightly notched tail black, tipped pale grey, central two feathers grey, chin white, UnP pale grey, UnW-C and axillaries white, some individual variation in colour tones of plumage, iris very dark brown to black, bill black, legs grey to black, legs grey to black. Female has duller, more sooty black mask. Juvenile has grey mask, brown and whitish mottling on UpP and breast, immature paler grey throat above than adults. Whee-ee-yu or wee-yeer, rather like call of a parrot, also lisseek or ker-serk.

HABITAT: Many vegetation types, including woodland, savana, eucalyptus forest, rainforest, littoral forest, forest edges, secondary growth, mangrove, coconut, teak and Araucaria pine plantations. Mainly in lowlands to 800 m, but recorded to 1650 m in NG. FOOD: Mainly larger insect, including dragonflies, cockroaches, mantids, grasshoppers, bugs, beetles, stis-insect, lepidopteran larvae and ants and wasps, spiders also recorded in diet. Also known to take fruit and seeds od plant as fig, acacia and grasses. Gleans insect from tree foliage, and also catches prey by sallying and flutter-chasing. BREEDING: Recorded in all months except Aug, Oct, Dec-Jan and Mar-Jun in S NG. Nest a small shallow cup of fine twigs, bark, grass, leaves and vine tendrils, bound with spider webs, decorated with lichen, placed up to 7-10 m above ground on horizontal fork



## Blue Jewel-babbler

*Ptilorhoa caeruleascens*

It is a species of bird in Eupetidae family. It is found in Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. Its natural habitat is subtropical or tropical moist lowland forests.

The genus *Ptilorhoa* contains four species that are endemic to New Guinea. The genus is closely related to the better known quail-thrushes (*Cinclosoma*) of New Guinea and Australia.

The jewel-babblers resemble the quail-thrushes in shape, being plump, long-tailed and short winged. Female is somewhat smaller with white of throat extending to Loir edge of eye. They are adapted to life on the forest floor. The plumage of this genus is the most striking divergence from the quail-thrushes, having large amounts of blue and often with chestnut on the back. The throats of all species are white and the patch is mostly surrounded by a black edge. There is moderate levels of sexual dimorphism in the plumage. When moving they hold the body horizontally to the ground, and bob their heads back and forth in a similar fashion to pigeons, and move their tail in a fashion similar to wagtails. Vice is: tsip fish-fish-fish-fish-fish-fish-fish



## Brahminy Kite

*Haliastur indus*



It is a medium-sized bird of prey in the family Accipitridae. This kite is a familiar sight in the skies of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and southeast Asia and as far south as New South Wales, Australia, through which region it is widespread and resident.

It has a typical kite flight, with wings angled, but its tail is rounded unlike the *Milvus* species, Red Kite and Black Kite, which have forked tails.

The Brahminy Kite is an attractive bird, with chestnut plumage except for the white head and breast and black wing tips. The juveniles are browner, but can be distinguished from both the resident and migratory races of Black Kite in Asia by the paler appearance, shorter wings and rounded tail.

This species nests in trees, often close to water. It feeds as a scavenger, particularly on dead fish and crabs, especially in wetlands and marshland. But they also hunt for small prey (fish, crabs, shellfish, frogs, rodents, reptiles, even insects). They forage both over water and land, soaring 20-50m above the surface.

During mating season (November-December), Brahminy Kites perform aerial acrobatics. They mate on or near the nest. Brahminy Kites prefer to nest in mangroves, usually in tall emergent trees.

The call is a mewling keeyew.

In Wannang often seen flying along the river.



## Brush Cuckoo

*Cacomantis variuosus*

It is a member of the cuckoo order of birds, the Cuculiformes, which also includes the roadrunners, the anis, and the Hoatzin. The Brush Cuckoo is native to the east coast of Australia and northern New Guinea.

It is grey-brown with a buff breast and its call is very familiar of the Australian bush. The Brush Cuckoo male is grey-brown above, light grey to buff below, with a grey head, neck and breast. The tail has a white tip and is barred white underneath. The female has two colour morphs (forms): unbarred and barred. The unbarred morph is similar to the male but is much paler buff underneath, with faint grey barring across the chest. The barred morph is less common, and has streaked/barrred upper parts and the underbody is darkly barred. Juvenile Brush Cuckoos are heavily barred dark brown above and mottled and barred underneath.

The Brush Cuckoo eats insects, particularly hairy caterpillars. It usually forages high in the forest canopy but may sometimes feed on the ground.

Breeds in rain in Australia. It is a nest parasite, which means that it lays its eggs in other birds' nests. The most common hosts are: flycatchers, especially *Rhipidura* species, robins, fairy-wrens, gerygones and honeyeaters.

Only one egg is laid in a host's nest and the eggs tend to resemble closely the eggs of the chosen host in markings. The young cuckoo ejects any other eggs or young once it hatches. The host parents brood and feed the young cuckoo, sometimes for up to a month after it fledges.



## Dollarbird

*Eurystomus orientalis*



It is also known as the Dollar Roller is a bird of the roller family, so named because of the distinctive blue dollar shaped spots on its wings.

It has mostly dark brown upperparts, washed heavily with blue-green on the back and wing coverts. The breast is brown, while the belly and undertail coverts are light, and the throat and undertail glossed with bright blue. The flight feathers of the wing and tail are dark blue. The short, thick-set bill is orange-red, tipped with black. In flight, the pale blue coin-shaped patches towards the tips of its wings, that gave the bird its name, are clearly visible. Both sexes are similar, although the female is slightly duller. Young Dollarbirds are duller than the adults and lack the bright blue gloss on the throat. The b

The Dollarbird visits Australia each year to breed. ill and feet are brownish in colour instead of red. The bird is an insectivore with a love of beetles and often catches prey whilst flying. The young birds have a darker beak which becomes more orange as it becomes mature.

It is most commonly seen as a single bird with a distinctive upright silhouette on a bare branch high in a tree, from which it hawks for insects, returning to the same perch after a few seconds.



## Greater Black Coucal

*Centropus menbeki*

The Greater Black Coucal is a species of cuckoo in the Cuculidae family. It is found in Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. Its natural habitat is subtropical or tropical moist lowland forests. A coucal is one of about 30 species of birds in the cuckoo family. All of them belong in the subfamily Centropodinae and the genus Centropus. Unlike many Old World cuckoos, coucals are not brood parasites. On the other hand they do have their own reproductive peculiarity: all members of the genus are to varying degrees sex-role reversed so that the smaller male provides most of the parental care. At least one coucal species, the Black Coucal, is polyandrous.



## Golden Cuckoo Shrike

*Campochaera sloetii*

The Golden Cuckoo-shrike is a species of bird in the Campephagidae family. It is monotypic within the genus Campochaera. It is found in Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. Its natural habitat is subtropical or tropical moist lowland forests.

Forest, woodland, savanna, scrub, and mangrove.

Sub-Saharan Africa, southern and Southeast Asia to Australasia and the western Pacific islands

## Papuan Flower Pecker

*Dicaeum geelvinkianum*

Dicaeum is a genus of birds in the flowerpecker family, a group of passerines tropical southern Asia and Australasia from India east to the Philippines and south to Australia.

Its members are very small, stout, often brightly coloured birds, 10 to 18 cm in length, with short tails, short thick curved bills and tubular tongues. The latter features reflect the importance of nectar in the diet of many species, although berries, spiders and insects are also taken.

2-4 eggs are laid, typically in a purse-like nest suspended from a tree.



## Rainbow Bee Eater

*Merops ornatus*

The Rainbow Bee-eater is a near passerine bird in the bee-eater family Meropidae. It is the only species of Meropidae found in Australia. The rainbow bee-eater's two central tail feathers are longer than the other tail feathers, and are longer in the female rainbow bee-eaters than in the males. They migrate north during the winter into northern Australia, New Guinea, and some of the southern islands of Indonesia. Like all bee-eaters, rainbow bee-eaters are very social birds. When they are not breeding they roost together in large groups in dense undergrowth or large trees. Breeding season is before and after the rainy season in the north, and from November to January in the south. The bee-eater digs its burrow by balancing on its wings and feet, and digs with its bill, then pushing loose soil backwards with its feet while balancing on its bill. The female bee-eater can dig about three inches down every day. The nest tunnel is very narrow, and the birds' bodies press so tightly against the tunnel walls that when the birds enter and exit their movement acts like a piston, pumping in fresh air and pushing out stale air. Rainbow bee-eaters have also been known to share their nest tunnels with other bee-eaters and sometimes even other species of birds. The female lays between 3 and 7 glossy white eggs, which are incubated for about 24 days until hatching. Rainbow bee-eaters mostly eat flying insects, but, as their name implies, they have a real taste for bees. Rainbow bee-eaters are always watching for flying insects, and can spot a potential meal up to 150 feet away.



## Rainbow Lorikeet

*Trichoglossus haematodus*

The Rainbow Lorikeet is a species of Australasian parrot found in Australia, eastern Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. In Australia, it is common along the eastern seaboard, from Queensland to South Australia and northwest Tasmania. Its habitat is rainforest, coastal bush and woodland areas. Rainbow Lorikeets have been introduced to Perth, Western Australia, Auckland, New Zealand and Hong Kong. The Rainbow Lorikeet is very colourful as its name suggests. Almost every colour of the rainbow is found on the feathers of the rainbow lorikeet. They are not large birds, with a Rainbow Lorikeets height ranging from 25-30 cm in size, and with a wingspan of about 17 cm. They vary significantly in colouration between the numerous subspecies. Rainbow Lorikeets are true parrots, within the Psittacidae family, which are contained in the order Psittaciformes. There are many subspecies of *Trichoglossus haematodus*, most of the common names listed below are only used in aviculture. Rainbow Lorikeets feed mainly on pollen and nectar, and possess a tongue adapted especially for their particular diet. The end of the tongue is equipped with a papillate appendage adapted to collecting nectar from flowers. They are also frequent visitors at bird feeders that supply lorikeet-friendly treats, such as store-bought nectar, sunflower seeds, and fruits such as apples, grapes and pears.

## Red Cheeked Parrot

*Geoffroyus geoffroyi*

The adult Red-cheeked Parrot has a height of 25-cm. The general plumage of the male bird is bright green, with a bright red face. The crown and back of its head is violet-blue. The breast, abdomen, upper, and lower tail coverts are yellowish-green. There are reddish-brown patches on their median wing coverts, and the under wing coverts are blue. The tail is yellow-green on the upper side and green-yellow on the under side. The upper mandible is coral red, and the lower mandible is a brownish-gray color. Female and juvenile plumage differs slightly from the male birds. Their breeding areas are Australia, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea. The habitats of the Red-cheeked Parrot include, wet scrub bordering streams, as well as the tops of rain forest, and gallery forest trees. Red-cheeked Parrots usually live in pairs, and small family groups outside of the breeding season. When feeding they gather in large groups, and they are very noisy and conspicuous. They may also walk while perching and foraging for food, but only short distances as their feet are not structured for walking. Red-cheeked Parrots are food foragers, their diet consists of seeds, some fruits (mainly figs), blossoms, and nectar. During the breeding season the female bird excavates its nest in a rotting tree limb, where she will lay her eggs. Breeding birds usually produce three eggs at a time, and generation time for Red-cheeked Parrots is three years.



## Isidore's Rufous Babbler

*Garritornis isidorei*

Slender, medium-sized pseudo babbler, 9–10 in (23–25 cm); (65–75 g). Adults and immature birds are uniformly rich russetbrown all over, with yellowish bill and dusky feet; eyes are pale cream in adults, brown in immature birds. **DISTRIBUTION** All lowland New Guinea and Misool Island up to about 1,500 ft (500 m) altitude. **HABITAT** Interior lower stages and floor of primary and tall secondary rainforest, usually within 33–49 ft (10–15 m) of ground. **BEHAVIOR** In permanent territorial groups of usually 5–10 birds, mixing with other species in foraging parties in under-shrubbery and low trees, traveling quickly by powerful hopping. Groups tight and call continually with soft and loud whistles, rasps, and yodels. They apparently roost communally at night in one nest that is used for a season. **FEEDING ECOLOGY AND DIET** Forages mainly by probing bark and crannies on trunks and branchlets of forest substage but also digs in litter of jungle floor. Diet includes a range of arthropods; small reptiles also taken. **REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY** Poorly documented. Nests are pensile, massively elongate, and slung from the ends of fronds (usually rattan palms) at 10–26 ft (3–8 m) above the forest floor. Nests are built by the senior pair and helpers. The clutch, probably incubated by the female alone, is usually of two eggs, about 1.1 by 0.7 in (28 by 18 mm), and scribbled all over as in other pseudo babblers. Both parents, at least, feed the young. **CONSERVATION STATUS** Not threatened.



## Tawny Breasted Honeyeater

*Xanthotis flaviventer*

The Tawny-breasted Honeyeater is a species of bird in the Meliphagidae family. It is found in Australia, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea. Its natural habitats are subtropical or tropical moist lowland forests, subtropical or tropical mangrove forests, and subtropical or tropical moist montanes. The honeyeaters are a large and diverse family of small to medium sized birds most common in Australia and New Guinea, but also found in New Zealand, the Pacific islands as far east as Hawaii, and the islands to the north and west of New Guinea known as Wallacea. In total there are 182 species in 42 genera, roughly half of them native to Australia, many of the remainder occupying New Guinea. Although honeyeaters look and behave very much like other nectar-feeding passerines around the world, they are unrelated, and the similarities are the consequence of convergent evolution. The extent of the evolutionary partnership between honeyeaters and Australasian flowering plants is unknown, but probably substantial.



## Variable Pitohui

*Lanius kirhocephalus*

Is the bird from family Pachycephalidae. It is very diverse bird. In New Guinea it has twenty-one subspecies. It is 23–25.5 cm long; 85–100 g. Black head and primary feathers with orange underparts, rufous back and secondaries, and black legs. Occurs in thick vegetation along forest edges and in secondary growth and disturbed forest up to 1,100 m, in places to 1,500 m. Pitohui is gregarious, usually seen in pairs or small parties. Secretive, hides in dense vegetation. Has a loud musical voice; duetting between birds has been recorded. Feeds on insects and fruit. Often joins other species in mixed-species foraging flock. Nesting habits and eggs are undescr

English name	Latin name	Wanang Tok Ples
Azure Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo azurea</i>	Ang Nubeer
Yellow-faced Myna	<i>Mino dumontii</i>	Awn Gurak
Hooded Pitta	<i>Pitta sordida</i>	Bunyeaygulgul
Little Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i>	Carpul Tivig
Eclectus Parrot	<i>Eclectus roratus</i>	Clarang/Mokong
Northern Cassowary	<i>Casuarus unappendiculatus</i>	Cumbookay
Grey Goshawk	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Dakun Issang
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Dakun Kumbaku
Long-tailed Buzzard	<i>Henicopernis longicauda</i>	Dakun
Hooded Mannikin	<i>Lonchura spectabilis</i>	DuiKarpul
Lesser Black Coucal	<i>Centropus bernsteini</i>	Dungee
Brown-collared Brush Turkey	<i>Talegalla jobiensis</i>	Gagung
Papuan Hornbill	<i>Rhyticeros plicatus</i>	Gavul
Edwards's Fig Parrot	<i>Psittaculirostris edwardsii</i>	Gavumsang
Palm Cockatoo	<i>Probosciger aterrimus</i>	Gunari
Great Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Reinwardtoena reinwardtii</i>	Ipekape Maku Ningi
Black-billed Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Macropygia nigrirostris</i>	Ipekape Numari
Brown Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	Ipekape
Orange-bellied Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus iozonus</i>	Ipugum Amuskay
Pink-spotted Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus perlatus</i>	Iramob Amuskay
Olive-crowned Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum pectorale</i>	Irum Karpul
Orange-fronted Hanging Parrot	<i>Loriculus aurantiifrons</i>	Irumtiti
Hooded Monarch	<i>Monarcha manadensis</i>	Ivukarpu Marku Ningi
Spot-winged Monarch	<i>Monarcha guttula</i>	Ivukarpu Marku
Northern Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufiventris</i>	Ivukarpu
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Kaiayngi
Papuan Frogmouth	<i>Podargus papuensis</i>	Kapu Katam
Tawny-breasted Honeyeater	<i>Xanthotis flaviventer</i>	Karpu Chiara
Sooty Thicket Fantail	<i>Rhipidura threnothorax</i>	Kate Kikiambling
Yellow-bellied Longbill	<i>Toxorhamphus novaeguineae</i>	Kawam Karpul
White-marked Scrub Honeyeater	<i>Meliphaga albonotata (not sure to live here)</i>	Kiarge Karpul
White-bellied Thicket Fantail	<i>Rhipidura leucothorax</i>	Kikumbring
Spangled Drongo	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	Kikung
Orange-breasted Fig Parrot	<i>Cyclopsitta gulielmitertii</i>	Klarang Titi
Jungle Hawk-Owl	<i>Ninox theomacha</i>	Klow klow
Isidore's Rufous Babbler	<i>Garritornis (Pomatostomus) isidorei</i>	Kokaba
Grey Crow	<i>Corvus tristis</i>	Komgatem
Coroneted Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus coronulatus</i>	Kubu Kubu Numali
Beautiful Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus pulchellus</i>	Kubu Kubu
Yellow-billed Kingfisher	<i>Syma torotoro</i>	Kudeer Marka
Common Paradise Kingfisher	<i>Tanysiptera galatea</i>	Kudeer Ningi
Hook-billed Kingfisher	<i>Melidora macrorrhina</i>	Kudeer Wawawa
Brown Lory	<i>Chalcopsitta duivenbodei</i>	Kulum Clengcleng
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	Kulum Sucow
King Bird-of-Paradise	<i>Cicinnurus regius</i>	Kuman Karpul
Golden Monarch	<i>Monarcha chrysomela</i>	Kumgabaim
Hooded Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus cassicus</i>	Kumore
Boyer's Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina boyeri</i>	Kumul Numari
Blue Jewel-babbler	<i>Ptilorrhoa caerulescens</i>	Kuving Dididi
Victoria Crowned Pigeon	<i>Goura victoria</i>	Kuving
Dusky Lory	<i>Pseudeos fuscata</i>	Malau Clengcleng
Double-eyed Fig Parrot	<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma</i>	Mang Sang Titi

English name	Latin name	Wanang Tok Ples
Blue-collared Parrot	<i>Geoffreyus simplex</i>	Mang Sang
Pacific Swallow	<i>Hirundo tahitica</i>	Minamina Aningasum
Red-cheeked Parrot	<i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i>	Mokong Titi
Torresian Crow	<i>Corvus orru</i>	Mukom Karpul
Pale-billed Sericornis	<i>Sericornis spilodera</i>	Munin Kapul
Rufous-backed Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufidorsa</i>	Natu Karpu?
Shining Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra alecto</i>	Natucarpu Numali
Rufous-bellied Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo gaudichaud</i>	Nubeer Katamdah
Black-capped Lory	<i>Lorius lory</i>	Ole Ole
Red-flanked Lorikeet	<i>Charmosyna placensis</i>	Oli tit
Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Pirum Birum
Black Berrypecker	<i>Melanocharis nigra</i>	Pune Kiar
Lowland Peltops	<i>Peltops blainvillii</i>	Qatrin Qatria
Rusty Pitohui	<i>Pitohui ferrugineus</i>	Quelay Kapuma
Brown Oriole	<i>Oriolus szalayi</i>	Quelay Kaula Ningi
Helmeted Friarbird	<i>Philemon buceroides</i>	Quelay Kaula
Variable Pitohui	<i>Pitohui kirhocephalus</i>	Quelay
Jobi Manucode	<i>Manucodia jobiensis</i>	Quen Quen
Lesser Bird-of-Paradise	<i>Paradisaea minor</i>	Quev
Black Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus quoyi</i>	Quom Quarimbu
Yellow-bellied Gerygone	<i>Gerygone chrysogaster</i>	Sicksicks
Red-fronted Lorikeet	<i>Charmosyna rubronotata</i>	Siglav titi
Shining Starling	<i>Aplonis metallica</i>	Sigrav
Long-billed Honeyeater	<i>Melilestes mearhynchus</i>	Sikiam Karpul
Superb Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	Sil Kaprun Amuskay
Wompoo Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus magnificus</i>	Sil Kaprun
Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Sil Yabul kapu
Stephan's Dove	<i>Chalcophaps stephani</i>	Sil Yabul Stephani
Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Silav Clengcleng
Ornate Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus ornatus</i>	Sukuv Amuskay
Pinon's Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula pinon</i>	Sukuv Ibora
Zoe's Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula zoeae</i>	Sukuv Ipegum
Forest Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>	Sulee Nubeer
Moustached Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne mystacea</i>	Tangol Kikling
Black Sunbird	<i>Leptocoma sericea</i>	Tigunang karpul
Buff-faced Pygmy Parrot	<i>Micropsitta pusio</i>	Titimak
Dwarf Koel	<i>Microdynamis parva</i>	Tower Avav
Black-browed Triller	<i>Lalage atrioventris</i>	Wayang Sivi
Brush Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	Wayong Kapu
Shining Bronze Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus (wintering)</i>	Wayong Simbenkay
White-eared Catbird	<i>Ailuroedus buccoides</i>	Yarim Saysay
Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Zacarwa

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