

# BIRD SURVEY REPORT

# SUGUT FOREST RESERVE

2<sup>nd</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> December 2014



Prepared By: JOHN BAKAR

## ***INTRODUCTION***

The Trusan Sugut Forest Reserve covering about 8,680 *ha* was gazetted as a Class I Protection Forest in November 2014. The Sabah Forestry Department is currently in the process of preparing a forest management plan (FMP) for Trusan Sugut. With the principal goal of management being biodiversity conservation, a bird survey was commissioned by the Sabah Forestry Department. The first part of the field survey was carried out over a 5-day period, from 2–6 December, 2014. Six persons were involved in this field survey (Plate 1).



**Plate 1:** Survey crew members (from left): Jabanus, Mirwan, Vivian, John, Gary, Lawrence.

### **Survey crew:**

John Bakar (Freelance Bird Guide)

Gary Albert (Freelance Bird Guide)

Mirwan Mustapha (Freelance Bird Guide)

Lawrence Tingkoi (Sabah Forestry Department – FRC Sepilok)

Jabanus Miun (Sabah Forestry Department - Kalabakan)

Vivian Rudolf (Sabah Forestry Department – Menara Kayangan Lahad Datu)

## FIELD METHODS

### Sampling

Field sampling points were determined on a map based on forest type and then located on the ground with the use of a GPS. Field recording followed the protocol outlined in Appendix A. Species data for each point is recorded onto a datasheet (Appendix B). Recording of birds was also carried out while travelling between points (Appendix C).

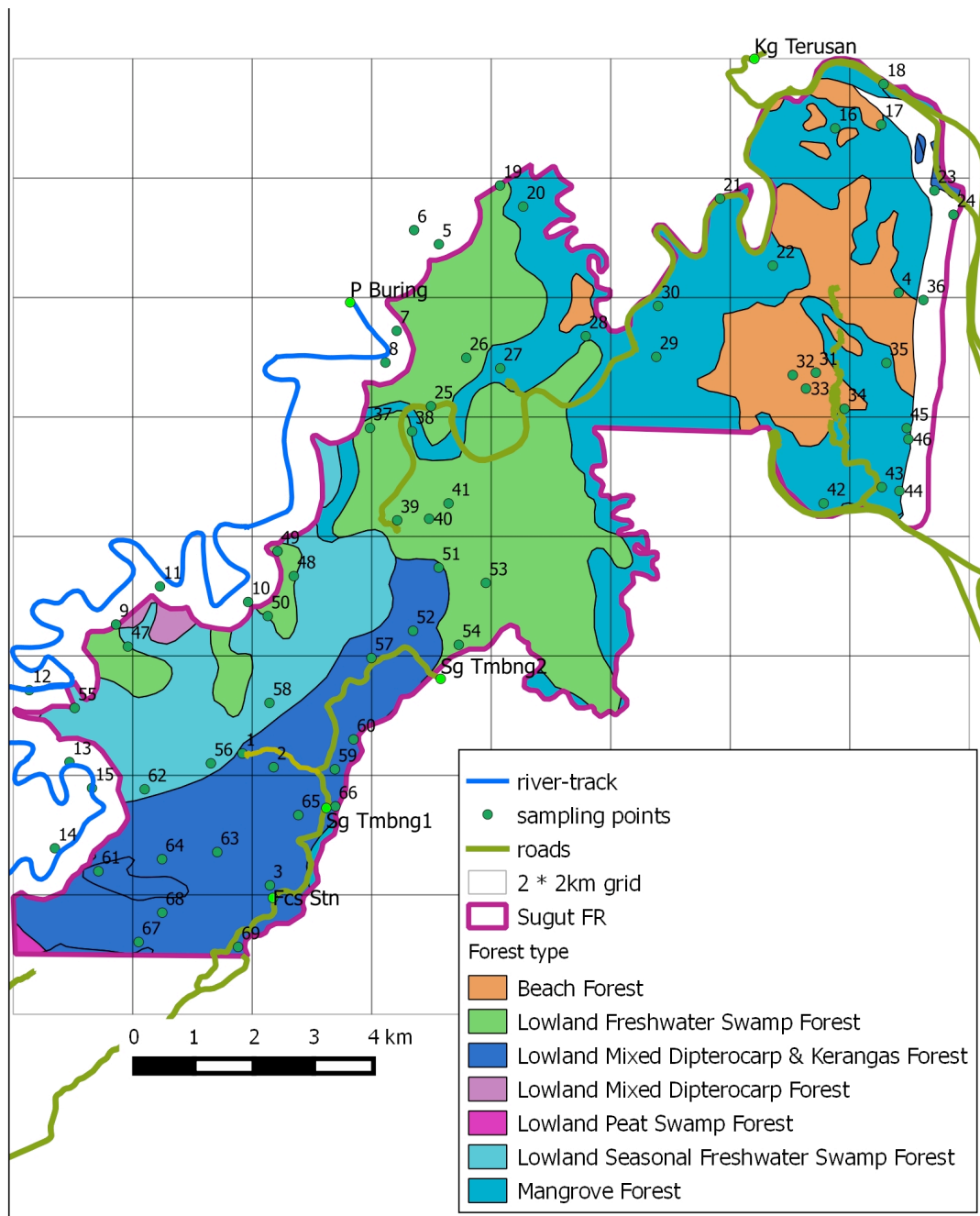


Figure 1: Sampling points spread across forest type



**Equipment used:**

**-Binoculars**

- 3 Swarovski
- 1 Olympus
- 1 Bushnell
- 1 Nikon monarch

**-Telescope**

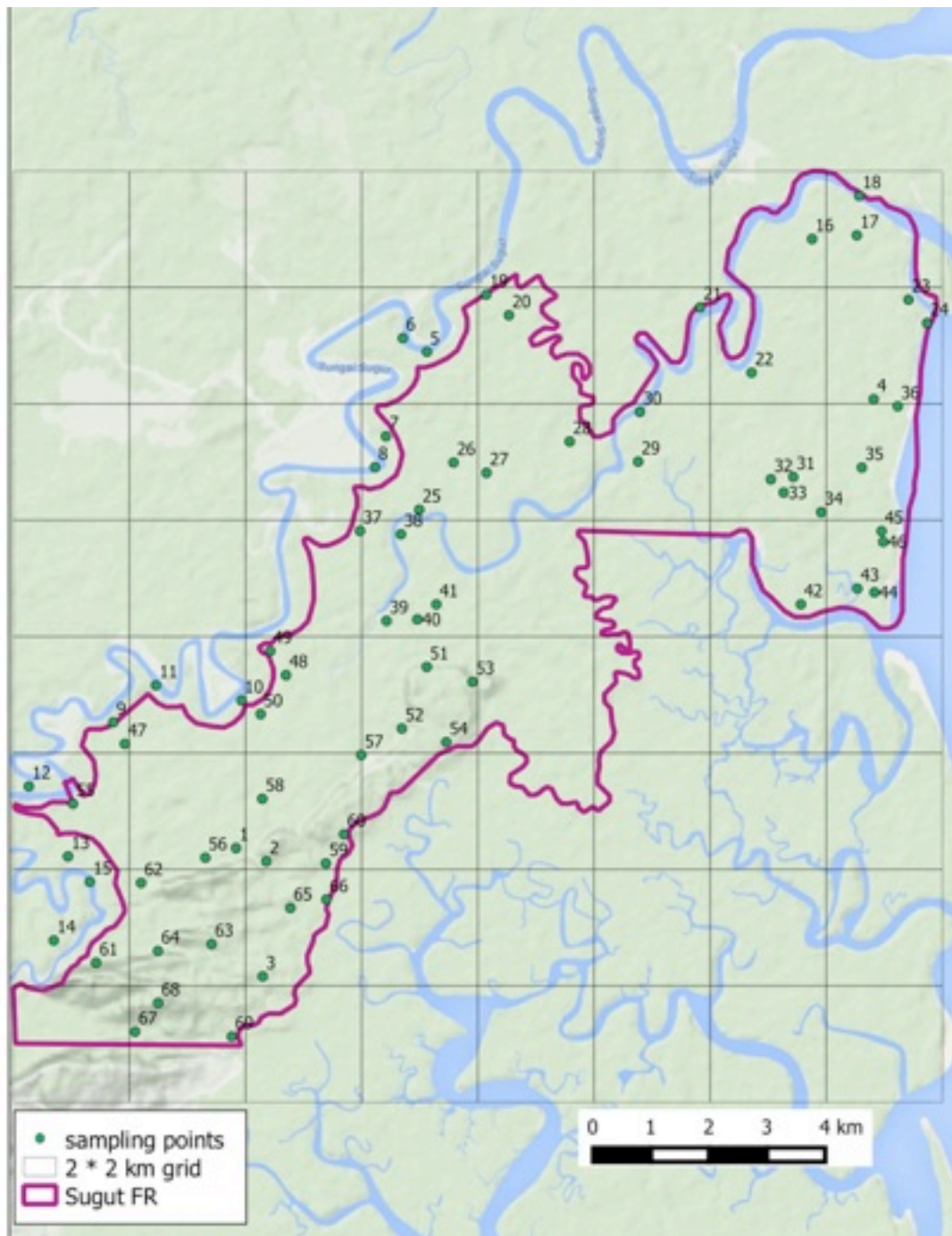
- 1 Swarovski 65
- 2 Nikon ED82

**-3 units GPS Garmin**

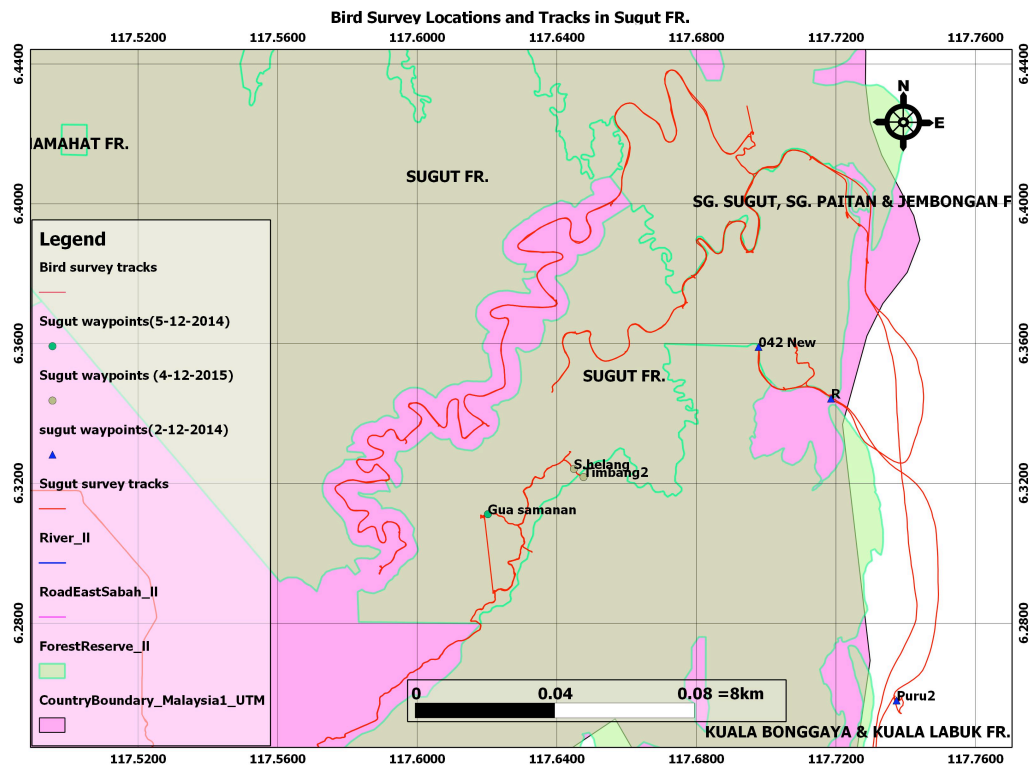
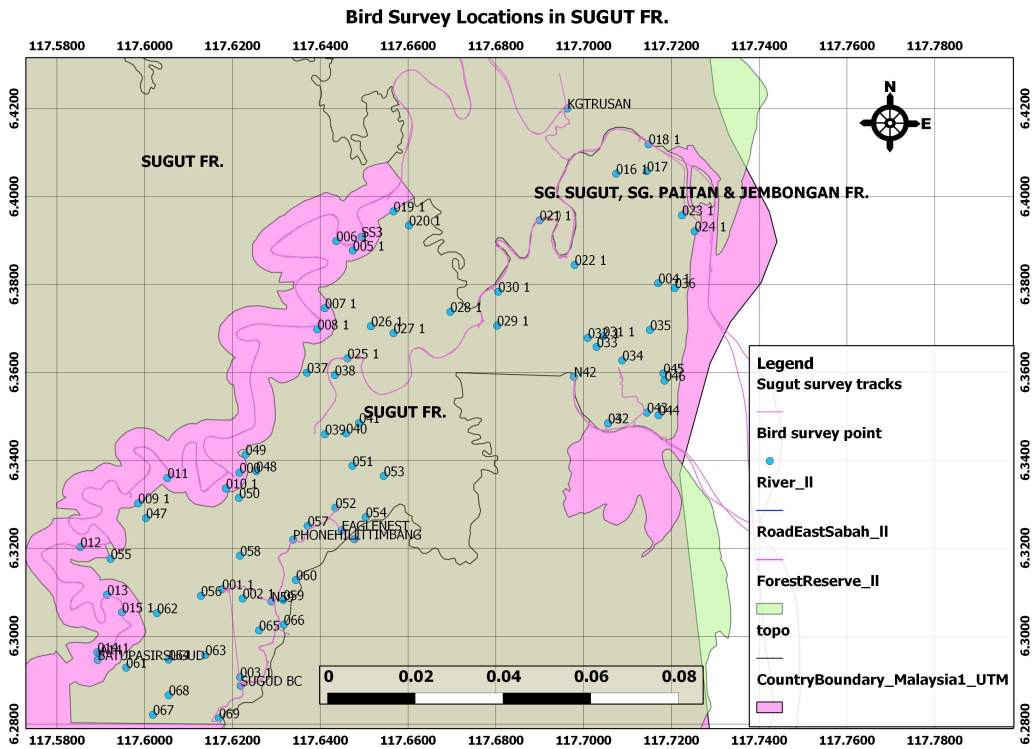
**-Compass**

**-Cameras**

- Canon DSLR
- Nikon Digiscope P300
- Nikon DSLR







Maps: Survey Tracks/Area Covered by 2 units GPS Garmin

## RESULTS

One hundred fifty nine (159) bird species were recorded over a 5-day period, nine of which were Bornean endemics.

### Endemics

1. Chestnut-necklaced Partridge	<i>Arborophila graydoni</i>
2. Banded Kingfisher	<i>Lacedo melanops</i>
3. Brown Barbet	<i>Caloramphus fuliginosus</i>
4. Blue-headed Pitta	<i>Hydrornis baudii</i>
5. Black-crowned Pitta	<i>Erythropitta ussheri</i>
6. Black Magpie	<i>Platysmurus atterimus</i>
7. Bold-striped Tit-Babbler	<i>Macronus bornensis</i>
8. White-crowned Shama	<i>Copsychus stricklandii</i>
9. Dusky Munia	<i>Lonchura fuscans</i>

Nine endemics in an area like Trusan Sugut is considered low. We were expecting about 20 species. But given more time, it is very likely that the list will be much longer. Below is a list of endemic birds that is are likely to be discovered with further surveys:

1. Crested fireback	<i>Lophura ignita</i>
2. Bornean Necklace Partidge	<i>Arborophila graydoni</i>
3. Bornean Falconet	<i>Microhierax latifrons</i>
4. Bornean Ground Cuckoo	<i>Carpococcyx radiatus</i>
5. Bornean Bristlehead	<i>Pityriasisgymnocephala</i>
6. Bornean Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis superbus</i>
7. Yellow-rumped Flowerpecker	<i>Prionochilus xanthopygius</i>
8. Bornean Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnotera everetti</i>
9. Blue-banded Pitta	<i>Pitta arquata</i>
10. Bornean Wren-babbler	<i>Ptilocichla leucogrammica</i>
11. Black-throated Wren-babbler	<i>Napothera articularis</i>

### Raptors

Four species of raptors were recorded:

#### ACCIPITRIFORMES: **Accipitridae**

Brahminy Kite *Haliastur indus*  
(Sighted in 10 different point locations between 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> December 2014)

White-bellied Sea Eagle *Haliaeetus leucogaster*  
(Sighted in 4 point locations on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> December 2014)

Lesser Fish Eagle  
(Zero sighting)

*Haliaeetus humilis*

Grey-headed Fish Eagle  
(Zero sighting)

*Haliaeetus ichthyaetus*

**(Please refer to data Sheet form for GPS Locations and details)**

### **Pulau Gusung (Sandbar)**

Suitable for migratory waterbirds or waders observation during migration season via Austral Migrant and East Asia Island Flyway. Local bird enthusiasts hoping to see the Spoon-billed Sandpiper, Pulau Gusung sandbar can be a perfect spot for this reason. (refer to Phillips' Field Guide to Borneo page 37).

Below is the bird list recorded at Gusung Sandbar

- |                          |                                  |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Grey Plover           | <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>      |
| 2. Little Ringed Plover  | <i>Charadrius dubius</i>         |
| 3. Kentish Plover        | <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>   |
| 4. Lesser Sand Plover    | <i>Charadrius mongolus</i>       |
| 5. Greater Sand Plover   | <i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>  |
| 6. Bar-tailed Godwit     | <i>Limosa lapponica</i>          |
| 7. Whimbrel              | <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>         |
| 8. Eurasian Curlew       | <i>Numenius arquata</i>          |
| 9. Far Eastern Curlew    | <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> |
| 10. Common Greenshank    | <i>Tringa nebularia</i>          |
| 11. Grey-tailed Tattler  | <i>Tringa brevipes</i>           |
| 12. Terek Sandpiper      | <i>Xenus cinereus</i>            |
| 13. Common Sandpiper     | <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>        |
| 14. Red-necked Stint     | <i>Calidris ruficollis</i>       |
| 15. Greater Crested Tern | <i>Thalasseus bergii</i>         |







**Plate 2:** Sandstone cliff



### **Cliff and Karsification Area**

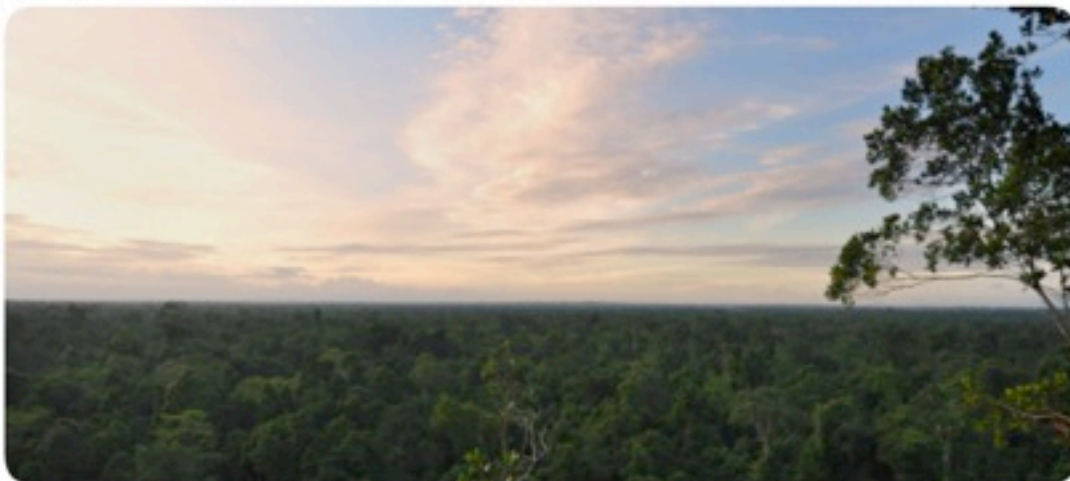
Mysterious rectangle formation cliff (picture above Plate 2) can be a very mind boggling mystery to visitors. Is it man made? Located about 2KM from the Sugut FR reception area via dirt road. However, the area is a heaven for Pitta bird and jungle flycatcher. Possibly the richest birdlife of Sugut Forest Reserve, as it mix type of forest between Swamp forest and lowland dipterocarp forest.

### **Scenic View Point**

Probably one of the scenic view points in Trusan Sugut (Plate 3). Overlooking Sugut Forest from Cliff top with Mount Kinabalu in the background at sunset is real treat to nature lovers. Observing birds at dusk and dawn at this point can be breathtaking with the sound of birds can be heard around the valley of almost endless jungle view of Sugut Reserve.

View point probably be good station to observe Raptor migration during the season as continuation observation done in the Japan, Philippines, Peninsula Malaysia and other south East Asia country by ASIAN RAPTOR RESEARCH CONSERVATION NETWORK (ARRCN). In general, Raptor and other migratory birds activities is still poorly studied in Sabah or Borneo.

Four (4) species of hornbill were identified at this very spot during survey. With the forest landscape comparable to Kinabatangan, all 8 species of hornbills found in Sabah may be found in th Trusan Sugut FR. (refer picture 1 and 2 page 24)



**Plate 3:**

- Picture 1 and 2 – View Point
- Picture 3 – Sugut River

## **Conclusion**

159 species of birds recorded including 9 Borneo endemic is a good representation for 5 days survey work, which covered river and terrestrial work and covering all type of forest of Sugut Forest Reserve. However, given more time spent on those areas that are particularly rich in birdlife, and perhaps a different sampling approach, we can expect at least 300 species of bird for Trusan Sugut. The 7 types of forest in the Reserve offer a wide range of habitats for both resident species, as well as migratory and vagrant species.

Trusan Sugut has potential for birding tourism, provided the appropriate infrastructure is in place, and accessibility is improved. However, it will have to compete with other more well established destinations, such as Kinabatangan, Danum, and Tabin. Therefore, birding may have to focus on birds that are not found or more difficult to see in the other places.

Birdwatching cruise along Sugut River ideally with small boat (6-8 person capacity) better equip with electric motor can be a good activity in the river as quality of forest wildlife and birdlife comparable to Kinabatangan River.

Chinese Goshawk, Black-capped Kingfisher and Malaysian night heron are among highlight birds during survey.

Bornean ground-cuckoo, Bornean Falconet or Bornean Bristlehead yet to be discovered.



## ***REFERENCES***

### **Phillipps' Field Guide To The Birds Of Borneo**

#### **Sabah Sarawak Brunei And Kalimantan**

Third Edition Fully Revised

Quentin Phillipps & Karen Phillipps

John Beaufoy Publishing

### **Field Guide To The Birds Of Borneo**

Susan Myers

Comprehensive Coverage Of All The Birds of

Sabah, Sarawak, Brunei And Kalimantan

New Holland Publisher

### **A Field Guide To The Birds Of Borneo**

#### **Sumatra, Java And Bali**

John MacKinnon

Karen Phillipps

Oxford University Press

### **Avibase**

#### **Bird Checklists of the World**

Island of Borneo

International Ornithological Committee (IOC)

Web: [avibase.bsc-eoc.org](http://avibase.bsc-eoc.org)

### **Raptors Of The World**

James Ferguson-Lees

David A. Christie

Princeton Field Guides

### **Wild Birds Of Japan**

Takuya KANOCHI

Naoya ABE

Hideo UEDA

YAMA-KEI Publisher Co

(Reference for Waders)

## *APPENDIX A*

### BIRD SURVEY FIELD PROTOCOL

1. The standard method used for this bird survey will be the '**point count**' method; time spent at each point must be **10 minutes**.
2. Please survey the points as indicated in the maps – each point is given an ID code. The points have been placed so as to cover all the various habitat/forest types and the different parts of Sugut FR. Further, points have been laid out to avoid roadside 'edge' habitats.
3. It is left to the team(s) how they want to cover the points, as long as it is **systematically done** to cover all the points, and that there is **no overlap** ('double count' of the same point) between the teams.
4. During counts, species detected (seen or heard) are recorded in the datasheet. After 10 minutes time is up, the team should move to the next point.
5. A fresh datasheet(s) must be used for each point (the point ID is to be recorded in the datasheet).
6. In the datasheet, please write down the **date, survey start time, end time, GPS location (including datum), weather (sunny, cloudy, rainy, etc), names of team members, habitat description (Closed canopy / open canopy / tall trees / short trees / scrub / grassland / mangrove / nipah / swamp / riverine / coast / any other (please specify))**.
7. After a bird/ a group of birds have been sighted during the count, write down the **species name, number seen or heard** and the **location the bird(s) was recorded (canopy, understory tree, undergrowth, ground, in flight, river bank, in water, etc.)**.
8. Birds should be identified down to **species** level. If not possible, then to the **genus level**. If during the survey, the common name was recorded, please ensure that the scientific name is filled in after the survey. Please provide **details of the bird guide** that was used during the survey to ensure consistency.
9. If some of the points cannot be reached for various reasons (flooding, too steep, etc), then a **new point** should be located as close as possible (**within 100 – 200 metres**) to the pre-prepared point, and the bird survey carried out. **GPS location** of the new point must be recorded in the datasheet.
10. Birds which are detected **outside of the point counts** (ad hoc, e.g., birds found **when walking to points, driving along roads, night drives, during camping, etc**) should be recorded in another datasheet provided for that purpose. Please write down **date, time, GPS coordinate, species and number seen/ heard, and the location bird was recorded in that datasheet**.
11. This systematic method of bird survey is expected to give information on population abundance and distribution status of birds in the survey area, which in turn will be useful for identifying HCV areas, long-term monitoring, etc. **Completed datasheets should be submitted to Dr. Robert Ong, FRC**. Data analysis and preparation of detailed report will be done by WWF-Malaysia team in coordination with FRC, and shared with the survey team.







**APPENDIX D**  
**CHECKLIST OF BIRDS IN THE SUGUT FOREST RESERVE**  
RECORDED From 2<sup>ND</sup> TO 6<sup>TH</sup> December 2014

**Location: Sugut Forest Reserve**

**Number of species: 159**

**Number of endemics: 9**

**Number of global endangered, vulnerable and near-threatened species: 34**

**Number of introduced species: 1**

**GALLIFORMES: Phasianidae**

- |  |                             |                |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Chestnut-necklaced Partridge        | <i>Arborophila graydoni</i> | <b>Endemic</b> |
| 2. Red Junglefowl <i>Gallus gallus</i> | <i>Introduced species</i>   |                |
| 3. Great Argus                         | <i>Argusianus argus</i>     |                |

**CICONIIFORMES: Ciconiidae**

- |                    |                              |            |
|--------------------|------------------------------|------------|
| 4. Storm's Stork   | <i>Ciconia stormi</i>        | Endangered |
| 5. Lesser Adjutant | <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> | Vulnerable |

**PELECANIFORMES: Ardeidae**

- |                        |                                |            |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| 6. Cinnamon Bittern    | <i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>  |            |
| 7. Malayan Night Heron | <i>Gorsachius melanolophus</i> |            |
| 8. Striated Heron      | <i>Butorides striata</i>       |            |
| 9. Great-billed Heron  | <i>Ardea sumatrana</i>         |            |
| 10. Purple Heron       | <i>Ardea purpurea</i>          |            |
| 11. Great Egret        | <i>Ardea alba</i>              |            |
| 12. Little Egret       | <i>Egretta garzetta</i>        |            |
| 13. Pacific Reef Heron | <i>Egretta sacra</i>           |            |
| 14. Chinese Egret      | <i>Egretta eulophotes</i>      | Vulnerable |

**SULIFORMES: Anhingidae**

- |                     |                             |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 15. Oriental Darter | <i>Anhinga melanogaster</i> | Near-threatened |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|

**ACCIPITRIFORMES: Accipitridae**

- |                             |                               |            |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| 16. Crested Serpent Eagle   | <i>Spilornis cheela</i>       |            |
| 17. Wallace's Hawk-Eagle    | <i>Nisaetus nanus</i>         | Vulnerable |
| 18. Chinese Sparrowhawk     | <i>Accipiter soloensis</i>    |            |
| 19. Brahminy Kite           | <i>Haliastur indus</i>        |            |
| 20. White-bellied Sea Eagle | <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> |            |

**GRUIFORMES: Rallidae**

- |                             |                               |  |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 21. White-breasted Waterhen | <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i> |  |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|

CHARADRIIFORMES: **Charadriidae**

22. Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	
23. Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	
24. Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	
25. Lesser Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	
26. Greater Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	

CHARADRIIFORMES: **Scolopacidae**

27. Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	
28. Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	
29. Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Near-threatened
30. Far Eastern Curlew	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Vulnerable
31. Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	
32. Grey-tailed Tattler	<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	Near-threatened
33. Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	
34. Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	
35. Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	

CHARADRIIFORMES: **Laridae**

36. Greater Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	
--------------------------	--------------------------	--

COLUMBIFORMES: **Columbidae**

37. Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	
38. Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	
39. Little Green Pigeon	<i>Treron olax</i>	
40. Pink-necked Green Pigeon	<i>Treron vernans</i>	
41. Green Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula aenea</i>	

CUCULIFORMES: **Cuculidae**

42. Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	
43. Raffles's Malkoha	<i>Rhinortha chlorophaea</i>	
44. Red-billed Malkoha	<i>Zanclostomus javanicus</i>	
45. Chestnut-breasted Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus curvirostris</i>	
46. Violet Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus</i>	
47. Plaintive Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	
48. Square-tailed Drongo-Cuckoo	<i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	
49. Indian Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	
50. Malaysian Hawk-Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx Fugax</i>	
51. Moustached Hawk-Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx Vagans</i>	Near-threatened
52. Banded Bay Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	



CAPRIMULGIFORMES: **Caprimulgidae**

53. Large-tailed Nightjar *Caprimulgus macrurus*

APODIFORMES: Apodidae

54. Black-nest Swiftlet *Aerodramus maximus*

55. Silver-rumped Spinetail *Rhaphidura leucopygialis*

56. Asian Palm Swift *Cypsiurus balasiensis*

TROGONIFORMES: **Trogonidae**

57. Diard's Trogon *Harpactes diardii* Near-threatened

CORACIIFORMES: **Coraciidae**

58. Oriental Dollarbird *Eurystomus orientalis*

CORACIIFORMES: **Alcedinidae**

59. Banded Kingfisher *Lacedo melanops* **Endemic**

60. Stork-billed Kingfisher *Pelargopsis capensis*

61. Ruddy Kingfisher *Halcyon coromanda*

62. Black-capped Kingfisher *Halcyon pileata*

63. Collared Kingfisher *Todiramphus chloris*

64. Blue-eared Kingfisher *Alcedo meninting*

65. Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher *Ceyx erithaca*

CORACIIFORMES: **Meropidae**

66. Red-bearded Bee-eater *Nyctyornis amictus*

67. Blue-throated Bee-eater *Merops viridis*

BUCEROTIFORMES: **Bucerotidae**

68. Rhinoceros Hornbill *Buceros rhinoceros* Near-threatened

69. Oriental Pied Hornbill *Anthracoceros albirostris*

70. Black Hornbill *Anthracoceros malayanus* Near-threatened

71. Bushy-crested Hornbill *Anorrhinus galeritus*

PICIFORMES: **Megalaimidae**

72. Red-throated Barbet *Megalaima mystacophanos* Near-threatened

73. Blue-eared Barbet *Megalaima duvaucelii*

74. Brown Barbet *Caloramphus fuliginosus* **Endemic**

PICIFORMES: **Picidae**

75. White-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus javensis</i>	
76. Banded Woodpecker	<i>Chrysophlegma miniaceum</i>	
77. Olive-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dinopium rafflesii</i>	Near-threatened
78. Maroon Woodpecker	<i>Blythipicus rubiginosus</i>	
79. Orange-backed Woodpecker	<i>Reinwardtipicus validus</i>	
80. Rufous Woodpecker	<i>Micropternus brachyurus</i>	
81. Buff-rumped Woodpecker	<i>Meiglyptes tristis</i>	
82. Great Slaty Woodpecker	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	Vulnerable
83. Buff-necked Woodpecker	<i>Meiglyptes tukki</i>	Near-threatened

PSITTACIFORMES: **Psittacidae**

84. Blue-crowned Hanging Parrot	<i>Loriculus galgulus</i>	
85. Blue-rumped Parrot	<i>Psittinus cyanurus</i>	
86. Long-tailed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula longicauda</i>	Near-threatened

PASSERIFORMES: **Eurylaimidae**

87. Black-and-red Broadbill	<i>Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchos</i>	
88. Banded Broadbill	<i>Eurylaimus javanicus</i>	
89. Black-and-yellow Broadbill	<i>Eurylaimus ochromalus</i>	Near-threatened
90. Dusky Broadbill	<i>Corydon sumatranus</i>	

PASSERIFORMES: **Pittidae**

91. Blue-headed Pitta	<i>Hydrornis baudii</i>	<b>Endemic</b> Vulnerable
92. Black-crowned Pitta	<i>Erythropitta ussheri</i>	<b>Endemic</b> Near-threatened
93. Hooded Pitta	<i>Pitta sordida</i>	
94. Mangrove Pitta	<i>Pitta megarhyncha</i>	Rare/Near-threatened

PASSERIFORMES: **Tephrodornithidae**

95. Rufous-winged Philentoma	<i>Philentoma pyrhoptera</i>	
------------------------------	------------------------------	--

PASSERIFORMES: **Artamidae**

96. White-breasted Woodswallow	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	
--------------------------------	------------------------------	--

PASSERIFORMES: **Aegithinidae**

97. Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	
98. Green Iora	<i>Aegithina viridissima</i>	Near-threatened

PASSERIFORMES: **Campephagidae**

99. Bar-bellied Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina striata</i>	
100. Lesser Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina fimbriata</i>	

101. Fiery Minivet *Pericrocotus igneus* Near-threatened

PASSERIFORMES: **Pachycephalidae**

102. Mangrove Whistler *Pachycephala cinerea*

PASSERIFORMES: **Laniidae**

103. Brown Shrike *Lanius cristatus*

PASSERIFORMES: **Oriolidae**

104. Dark-throated Oriole *Oriolus xanthonotus* Near-threatened

PASSERIFORMES: **Dicruridae**

105. Greater Racket-tailed Drongo *Dicrurus paradiseus*

PASSERIFORMES: **Rhipiduridae**

106. Pied Fantail *Rhipidura javanica*

PASSERIFORMES: **Monarchidae**

107. Black-naped Monarch *Hypothymis azurea*

108. Asian Paradise Flycatcher *Terpsiphone paradisi*

PASSERIFORMES: **Corvidae**

109. Black Magpie *Platysmurus atterimus* **Endemic**

110. Slender-billed Crow *Corvus enca*

PASSERIFORMES: **Pycnonotidae**

111. Yellow-vented Bulbul *Pycnonotus goiavier*

112. Olive-winged Bulbul *Pycnonotus plumosus*

113. Cream-vented Bulbul *Pycnonotus simplex*

114. Asian Red-eyed Bulbul *Pycnonotus brunneus*

115. Spectacled Bulbul *Pycnonotus erythrophthalmos*

116. Grey-cheeked Bulbul *Alophoixus bres*

117. Yellow-bellied Bulbul *Alophoixus phaeocephalus*

118. Streaked Bulbul *Ixos malaccensis* Near-threatened

PASSERIFORMES: **Hirundinidae**

119. Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*

120. Pacific Swallow *Hirundo tahitica*

PASSERIFORMES: **Cisticolidae**

121. Yellow-bellied Prinia *Prinia flaviventris*

122. Dark-necked Tailorbird *Orthotomus atrogularis*

123. Ashy Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus ruficeps</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: <b>Timaliidae</b>		
124. Chestnut-rumped Babbler	<i>Stachyris maculata</i>	Near-threatened
125. Chestnut-winged Babbler	<i>Stachyris erythroptera</i>	
126. Bold-striped Tit-Babbler	<i>Macronus bornensis</i>	<b>Endemic</b>
127. Fluffy-backed Tit-Babbler	<i>Macronus ptilosus</i>	Near-threatened
PASSERIFORMES: <b>Pellorneidae</b>		
128. Black-throated Babbler	<i>Stachyris nigricollis</i>	Near-threatened
129. Short-tailed Babbler	<i>Malacocincla malaccensis</i>	Near-threatened
130. Sooty-capped Babbler	<i>Malacopteron affine</i>	Near-threatened
131. Rufous-crowned Babbler	<i>Malacopteron magnum</i>	Near-threatened
132. White-chested Babbler	<i>Trichastoma rostratum</i>	Near-threatened
133. Ferruginous Babbler	<i>Trichastoma bicolor</i>	
134. Black-capped Babbler	<i>Pellorneum capistratum</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: <b>Irenidae</b>		
135. Asian Fairy-bluebird	<i>Irena puella</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: <b>Sturnidae</b>		
136. Asian Glossy Starling	<i>Aplonis panayensis</i>	
137. Common Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	
138. Javan Myna	<i>Acridotheres javanicus</i>	Introduced species
PASSERIFORMES: <b>Turdidae</b>		
139. Eyebrowed Thrush	<i>Turdus obscurus</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: <b>Muscicapidae</b>		
140. White-crowned Shama	<i>Copsychus stricklandii</i>	<b>Endemic</b>
141. Mangrove Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis rufigastra</i>	
142. Fulvous-chested Jungle Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis olivaceus</i>	
143. Malaysian Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis turcosus</i>	Near-threatened
PASSERIFORMES: <b>Chloropseidae</b>		
144. Lesser Green Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis cyanopogon</i>	Near-threatened
PASSERIFORMES: <b>Dicaeidae</b>		
145. Orange-bellied Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum trigonostigma</i>	
146. Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	

PASSERIFORMES: **Nectariniidae**

- |                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 147. Ruby-cheeked Sunbird    | <i>Chalcoparia singalensis</i>  |
| 148. Plain Sunbird           | <i>Anthreptes simplex</i>       |
| 149. Purple-naped Sunbird    | <i>Hypogramma hypogrammicum</i> |
| 150. Van Hasselt's Sunbird   | <i>Leptocoma brasiliانا</i>     |
| 151. Crimson Sunbird         | <i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>       |
| 152. Little Spiderhunter     | <i>Arachnothera longirostra</i> |
| 153. Spectacled Spiderhunter | <i>Arachnothera flavigaster</i> |

PASSERIFORMES: **Passeridae**

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 154. Eurasian Tree Sparrow | <i>Passer montanus</i> |
|----------------------------|------------------------|

PASSERIFORMES: **Estrildidae**

- |                     |                             |                |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 155. Dusky Munia    | <i>Lonchura fuscans</i>     | <b>Endemic</b> |
| 156. Chestnut Munia | <i>Lonchura atricapilla</i> |                |

PASSERIFORMES: **Motacillidae**

- |                             |                                 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 157. Eastern Yellow Wagtail | <i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i> |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|

PASSERIFORMES: **Tephrodornithidae**

- |                                     |                              |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 158. Black-winged Flycatcher-shrike | <i>Hemipus Hirundinaceus</i> |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|

APODIFORMES: **Hemiprocnidae**

- |                            |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 159. Grey-rumped Treeswift | <i>Hemiprocne longipennis</i> |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|

*APPENDIX E*  
SATELLITE MAP OF TRUSAN SUGUT FOREST RESERVE

