Birding

Sabah, Borneo

Mount Kinabalu seen from road to Mesilau

- with my family
Locations
We (parents and two kids age 11 and 14) visited the following sites.

- Crocker Range
- Mount Kinabalu NP (headquarter area)
- Poring Hot Springs
- Danum Valley
- Mabul Island
- Kinabatangan River
- Sepilok
- Manukan & Mamutik Islands

Timing
14. July – 18. August 2012. First time ever to Borneo. Slightly drier period of the year compared to October to March, but it is raining all year round in Sabah. Few mosquitoes and only leeches in certain places – mostly outside trails. However - this period is also the bird non-breeding season. Birds start singing in January and February nesting in March till May. After that, every week is getting more and more silent, parent birds are leaving their territory roaming around with their fledged young. Few birds respond at this time of the year to a digital imitation of their song – exceptions at my trip were Bornean Stubtail, White-crowned Hornbill, Banded Broadbill, to some extent Bornean Ground Cuckoo (it doesn’t come in but may freeze hearing the alarm call) and White-browed Short-Wing. Pittas and Ground-Babblers didn’t respond at all. Therefore I will recommend you to go to Sabah in March, April and May. This is also the end of the rainy season. In March and April you can also add a lot of migrant species to your list. Unfortunately, it was not possible for us to place our holiday in the recommended period.

Transportation
Qatar Airways: Copenhagen-Doha (5h30min) Doha – Kuala Lumpur (7h30min). Malaysian Airlines System (MAS): Kuala Lumpur – Kota Kinabalu (2h30min); MAS Wings: Kota Kinabalu – Lahad Datu (1h).

- Car was a family-size Nissan Livina rented at kinabalurentacar@gmail.com in Kota Kinabalu (KK) for a period of 8 days (RM 1824 included maximum insurance, delivery and pick-up of car by company crew; friendly good service). Good spacey car that worked perfectly during our use of it.

- Long-distance bus from Semporna – Sukau Junction where a driver from Robert Chong’s Kinabatangan Jungle Camp picked us up. Also a comfortable, aircon long-distance bus from Sepilok Junction – Mount Kinabalu NP headquarter (7-8 hrs). A taxi brought us from Sepilok Forest Edge Resort to the Sepilok Junction on the main road (16RM).

- In front of Kinabalu NP headquarter there are plenty of taxis that can drive you to Timpohon Gate where people start trekking the Summit Trail. Alternatively, you drive up in your own car and walk down birdwatching and then catch a taxi back to pick up the car.

Safety
Generally Malayans are very friendly and helpful. We never felt at risk during our stay and soon relaxed – even in Kota Kinabalu after dark. Follow the medical recommendations on malaria, hepatitis etc. that you get at home before travelling. We took Malarone malaria prophylaxis during the whole trip and also received a vaccination against Japanese Encephalitis. Both quite expensive but assumed by doctors to be necessary – especially in the interior of Sabah. However, it was interesting to know from Robert Chong that

- Black-crowned Pitta, DVFC
he never had malaria despite more than 20 years on the Kinabatangan River.
- The most dangerous thing you will meet in Sabah is probably the traffic. However, Malayans are considerate drivers with a good, respectful traffic culture compared to e.g. Thai people who drive like maniacs.

**Prices**
Gasoline is extremely cheap – 2RM per litre. Cheap food can be found everywhere, but more expensive options are also found in KK, e.g. Pizza restaurants and the like. We paid 150 RM for two big and two small pizzas including two beers and two soft drinks. Food is also expensive within the national parks at restaurants owned by the Sutera Sanctuary Lodges monopoly. However, in front of the Mount Kinabalu National Park headquarter there’s a restaurant serving excellent food, e.g. curry and chicken for only 8RM/person.
- A taxi from Kinabalu Headquarter to KK will cost you around 150RM taking 2.5hrs. You can get a taxi from the entrance of Sepilok Rainforest Discovery Center back to Sepilok Forest Edge Resort for 10RM. It’s quite a distance to walk, but there are birds along the route.

**Accommodations**
- **Gunung Alab Resort.** One night; 1.5 day; Crocker Range.
- **Kinabalu Mountain Lodge.** Four nights + additional night end of trip; Mount Kinabalu NP near headquarter.
- **Serendit Hostel.** Two nights; Poring Hot Springs within Mount Kinabalu NP.
- **Danum Valley Field Center (DVFC).** 7 nights; Danum Valley; requires documentation for being employed within biology research and/or teaching, write wongrichel88@yahoo.com; you pay 10% in advance and the rest upon arrival by card at DVFC’s office in Lahad Datu. An alternative to the Danum Valley Field Center is the Borneo Rainforest Lodge (www.borneorainforestlodge.com), but it is ridiculously expensive.
- **Mabul Beach Resort – primarily snorkelling.** 3 nights, Mabul Island; ric@scuba-junkie.com.
- **Kinabatangan Jungle Camp.** 4 nights; Kinabatangan River with Robert Chong labukbb@yahoo.com.
- **Sepilok Forest Edge Resort.** 3 nights; Sepilok; sepilokforestedge@gmail.com.
- **Gaya Center Hotel, KK.** Manukan & Mamutik Islands on a day trip from KK – primarily snorkelling.

Scuba-junkie is very popular and has the only reasonably priced quality resort on the island. The other resorts and water-villages are very expensive and local accommodations on the island are more than basic. Book in time and choose a room with aircon. Airfan doesn’t help you in the very hot climate on this island.
- In KK I will recommend the Gaya Center Hotel which will charge you 300RM for a large family room with climate system, private bath, sea view, refrigerator, instant coffee and tea, and excellent beds. Everything in KK is within easy access from that base. A little cheaper alternative nearby (300m), but with smaller rooms and much noisier is the small Hotel Eden54. The owners are very kind and helpful.

**Summary**
The bird list ended at 226 bird species seen including 28 endemics. Only two migrants were observed - *Barn Swallow* and *Common Sandpiper* – both in the end of our trip on the
Kinabatangan River. All the rest were resident species – primarily forest species.

Malay Civet or Tangalung, DVFC

- Birding was pretty tough due to the post-breeding season and a dry spell that silenced the forest severely. Ironically, it was pouring rain during one and a half day that prevented much birding on Mount Kinabalu and therefore led to a significant loss of likely bird observations – especially endemics that abound on this fantastic mountain. Many target species were missed – e.g. Whitehead’s Spiderhunter, Whitehead’s Broadbill, Hose’s Broadbill, Blue-banded Pitta, Everett’s Thrush, Fruithunter and Kinabalu Friendly Warbler.

- Fortunately, there were also many really good observations – birds that were seen very well or excellent leading to the following list of highlights:


Besides the bird list a mammal list finished at 34 species – many seen under excellent conditions. Highlights were *Bornean Pygmy Elephant, Proboscis Monkey, Orang Utan, Bornean Gibbon, Red Leaf Monkey, Colugo, Red Giant Flying Squirrel, Thomas’s Flying Squirrel, Malayan Civet, Small-toothed Palm Civet and Yellow-throated Marten.*

Altogether 15 species of reptiles were seen and identified.

**Crocker Range**

Do not include the Gunung Alab Resort in your schedule. It’s a terrible dump (very loud music and extremely dirty and badly maintained inside; prostitutes?) despite looking better from the outside. The other option in Crocker Range, The Highland Resort has closed. Stay in KK or perhaps Tambunan if not too far away. Do not hire a guide in the Rafflesia Center, they know nothing about birds – bird outside and inside in the garden. The guided trip will take you deep down to perhaps only buds of *Rafflesia* and birding is very difficult due to a completely closed canopy.

- Sabah National Parks has some construction work going on up the small road just opposite the resort. Mostly for personnel I guess, but perhaps also visitors? Worth investigating. This road is the best place to bird. However, disappointing few birds in the afternoon and few as well the next morning despite good forest and no traffic. Here are some of them: *Little Cuckoo-Dove, Mountain Imperial Pigeon, Sunda Cuckoo, Golden-naped Barbet, Mountain Barbet, Bornean Barbet, Bornean Leafbird, Bornean Ibon, Mountain Leaf-Warbler* subsp. sarawacensis (only place seen), *Bornean Treepie and Chestnut-crested Yuhina.* Didn’t find any canopy flowers around the Rafflesia Center that could attract Whitehead’s Spiderhunter. But the three endemic barbets all gathered in the afternoon in a small roadside tree with small fruits just inside the fence of the Rafflesia Center.
Mount Kinabalu NP trail system at headquarter
Mount Kinabalu NP (headquarter area)

Wonderful place where many of the endemics can be found. Excellent trails, superb pristine forest, but it’s a strenuous walk up the summit trail due to many high steps and a trail that attacks the inclination directly instead of winding up the slope. Only managed to reach Lowii’s shelter where people can take a break. This is about the lowest reliable site for Kinabalu Friendly Bush Warbler a ranger told me, but there were no birds around, neither were they responding to replay of their song. I mentioned above which species I failed to make contact with – here I will focus on some nice encounters: One morning I stumbled over a male Crimson-headed Partridge – apparently foraging alone. It was quite confident as long as I didn’t move. A little further along the Kiau View trail I ran into a small group of the equally beautiful Red-breasted Hill Partridge. In a bamboo area on the same trail I played the voice of Bornean Stubtail, which responded quickly by entering a fallen log where it started singing – a sound barely audible on a windy morning. The bird is much more appealing than drawn in the field guide. Its broad superciliun is distinct yellowish, the back is warm reddish-brown. Other attractive birds seen on Bukit Ular, Kiau View, Summit, Liwagu and Silau-Silau trail were e.g. Whitehead’s Trogon, Bornean Bald Laughing Thrush, White-browed Short-wing, Mountain Black-Eye, Mountain Wren-Babbler, Eye-browed Jungle Flycatcher, Orange-headed Thrush, Bornean Whistling Thrush, Bornean Whistler and Short-tailed Green Magpie. If you do not find the Bornean Whistling Thrush here then drive to Mesilau at nearly 2000m a.s.l. (see map). This is a pretty secure place for the species – look around the Nature Center. I also tried here for Bornean Forktail but failed like I did on Silau-Silau trail. With some luck at dawn Everett’s Thrush is most likely on Bukit Ular trail. The problem is that most guards will not allow you to pass the gate in your car before 07am which happened to me. However, I met an American birder that successfully passed before that time because no guard was around.

Altitude: 1600m at entrance, nearly 1900m at Timpohon gate and 4100m at the summit. You can walk alone without a guide the first 4km up the Summit trail and you must be back at 3pm at Timpohon gate (many people arrived later and the guards didn’t comment on it knowing that it is a difficult walk and many people get in trouble because of the inclination and many steps; however, do not underestimate the time you need to get down in daylight). You can hire a guide and then walk to the Panar Laban hostel (3300m) where people sleep to start an early breakfast and a hike to the summit at 3am in the night. Instead use the morning around the hostel – here you have great chances to find the Friendly Bush Warbler and Island Thrush.

Life Zone: Subtropical and temperate cloud forest on the southern slope of Mount Kinabalu.

Accommodation: Stayed outside the park at Kinabalu Mountain Lodge. It’s more like a hostel with limited toilet and bath facilities, but it is perfectly situated adjacent to the NP forest in a very nice setting away from the main road with great views and many birds around. Breakfast is included and only vegetarian food is served for dinner in the evening. You need to order dinner early in the day. Kinabalu Mountain Lodge has a fantastic show on cloudy evenings. Insects are attracted by thousands to the lights on the veranda.
Poring Hot Springs
My experience here was like other birder’s experience – few birds around. But I think it must be the time of the year. I was up early and birding was focused during the time I had available for birding. And the habitat is excellent. However, nothing spectacular was observed here - some of the species seen were e.g. Maroon Woodpecker, White-crowned Shama, Asian Paradise Flycatcher, Dusky Munia, Blue-eared Barbet, Black and Red Broadbill, Oriental Honey Buzzard and Bornean Blue Flycatcher. The two target species here - Hose’s Broadbill and Blue-banded Pitta - never showed up. And absolutely nothing responded to digital replay. Despite disappointing in number of species, I would still return to this lovely place – hopefully at another time of the year.

Altitude: 500m above sea-level at the entrance, but the Langanan Waterfall Trail will take you up to an altitude of 1200m.

Life Zone: Tropical and subtropical humid rainforest on the eastern lower slope of Mount Kinabalu.

Accommodation: Poring Hot Springs is part of the Kinabalu National Park. We stayed inside the park at Serendit Hostel which is part of a Sabah Park monopoly called Sutera Sanctuary Lodges. No competition means high prices. A bed in a dorm room including breakfast will cost around 25 US$/person. To sleep alone in the dorm you’ll have to invest 200 US$. Everything is very clean, beds are good, plenty of light inside, but the room is rather simple without any other furniture. However, the included breakfast at Rainforest Restaurant is good value for money, but other meals here are expensive and a bit to the Spartan side in volume. Highly recommended.
site just outside the gate - on the other side of the road - is the restaurant Round Inn. Here they serve very good and cheap food that will fill your stomach to the edge. Unfortunately their cheap accommodations above the restaurant are small, very dark and poor. And besides that you’ll have to wait outside till the park opens at 08:00 am to walk the trails. Our visit on a Monday turned out to be a good decision with very few visitors – so few that we had an 8 person dorm room on our own. Do not count on that during weekends and local holidays where people invade the area to picnic, relax and swim in the many pools available.

Mabul Island
Mabul Island does not hold any spectacular avifauna. It is simply too crowded with people and the original vegetation has been cut down. If you can get a ride to Sipadan and a permit from Sabah Parks, you will arrive to an island with pristine forest. Despite small it has some interesting birds like Black-naped Fruit-Dove and White-vented Whistler. However, it was not possible for us to go there unless we bought a three-day diving arrangement.
Danum Valley
Stayed here for seven nights in wonderful forest surroundings. Plenty of trails to walk. A huge fig tree next to the station still had fruits for some days when we arrived. In this tree we had great views on both Orang-Utan, Red Leaf Monkey, Bornean Gibbon, Long-tailed Macaque, Pig-tailed Macaque and Small-toothed Palm Civet (night). On arrival the first evening a Buffy Fish-Owl was foraging around the badminton field in the light of the outdoor lamps. Other good observations from Danum Valley were Crested Fireback, Crested Partridge (Roulroul) - three males and two females in a small group seen excellent several times, close up views on a male Great Argus near its play-ground on Tembaling Waterfall trail, Wreathed Hornbill, Wrinkled Hornbill, Diard’s Trogon, Red-naped Trogon, Black-crowned Pitta, Blue-headed Pitta, Rufous-winged Philentoma and stunning views on eight Bornean Bristleheads in a small tree.

Referring to my introduction under Timing, it was not entirely right that Pittas didn’t respond at all. I played the Bornean Banded Pitta call at a small creek with dense undergrowth on the ‘River Trail’ and got a reply. And shortly afterwards the sound of wing-beats behind me, but I never saw the bird despite trying replay for an extended period (also the next day). So it’s in my mind but not in the list.
Altitude: 450m to 900m above sea-level.
Life Zone: Tropical humid rainforest in hilly country.
Accommodation: Danum Valley Field Center in a room with private shower, one queen size, one single bed and a mattress on the floor. Spacely enough for us, and with a big writing desk. Also very close to the restaurant where good varied food was served three times a day. Free tea and coffee.
Kinabatangan River
We had four wonderful nights here – despite that the river is narrowly squeezed in between endless rows of oil palms. What has happened here is a genuine disaster for nature and wildlife and very unwise considering the growing ecotourism and the importance of the fishery in the river for local people. Sad to see development for the few in one generation in stead of development for the many in numerous generations. The greed is perhaps best explained by the detail that it is currently Japanese school children that collect money in Japan and buy narrow strips of oil palms to plant native vegetation to allow Malaysian elephants to migrate freely along a river where oil palms – in places – stand right to the river bank causing massive destruction by erosion of the nude banks deprived of native trees and their beneficial root systems.

- Back to the funny part. In our package was included a boat trip in the early morning after a breakfast, a trip in the afternoon after lunch and a night-watch trip after dinner. Everything comfortably experienced from a powered canoe. Also a boat/car trip to Gomantong Caves was part of the arrangement. Gomantong Caves is a highly recommended experience – especially the show with Bat Falcons (and a Peregrine Falcon) constantly attacking the bats leaving the caves in late afternoon. Be ready on the small grassy hill at the parking lot at 17.30. The raptors fly low in the beginning of the show then taking altitude as time progresses.

- One evening we departed to another tributary to search for Oriental Bay Owl. Great luck – at least four birds were calling in an oil palm plantation next to forest. We entered the area and were carefully moving forward in almost complete dark (only one spotlight in use not to scare the birds). The owl loves rats and so do poisonous snakes in the debris between the oil palms. After nearly 15min search a bird crossed in the periphery of the light and grasped a hanging dead palm leaf to start searching for rats on the forest floor. After a while it settled on a shelf from an old palm leaf two meters above the ground with its back against the palm trunk. Here it perched for several minutes – again watching what was going on below it. Fantastic views on this stunningly beautiful owl.

- Especially three bird events call for further details. Two full mornings were used on Bornean Ground Cuckoo which finally allowed stunning views on a motionless bird curious about the alarm call played from the other river bank were we had our canoe. The site was a small tributary downstream from the camp – not far from Sukau, but the species is also at other places. Robert knew from the beginning the second day that patience could produce the bird in view because two couples – on each side of the small tributary – persistently called each other.

Brown Wood Owl, Kinabatangan River

Oriental Bay Owl, Kinabatangan River

- Finally I will briefly mention a Helmeted Hornbill perfectly perched on an exposed
branch in a lake-side tree in one of the oxbow lakes present along the Kinabatangan River. Suddenly it was bypassed by its concealed mate, and both birds chose to cross the oxbow-lake flying low just in front of our canoe instead of crossing into the forest. Never seen before like that. Huge, majestic and not very pretty.

- Many other good birds were seen and here are some of them: Storm’s Stork, Lesser Adjutant, White-crowned Hornbill, Black Hornbill, Bushy-crested Hornbill, Wallace’s Hawk-Eagle, Jerdon’s Baza, Lesser Fish-Eagle (couldn’t find Grey-headed), Buffy Fish-Owl, Brown Wood-Owl, Banded Broadbill, Black and Red Broadbill, Hooded Pitta, Maroon-breasted Philentoma and White-chested Babbler. Heard Chestnut-necklaced Patridge twice but it doesn’t really count.

**Altitude:** near sea-level.

**Life Zone:** Tropical rainforest.

**Accommodation:** Stayed with Robert Chong, Kinabatangan Jungle Camp which is 15min downstream by boat from Bilit. Nice spacious rooms and the food served here is very good and you won’t go hungry to bed.

**Guide:** Robert Chong was our guide during our stay. He knows all songs and calls of the birds in the area. He is also very good at spotting birds, identifying and is pleasant company as well. And his patience with an uncooperative Bornean Ground-Cuckoo is remarkable and the very key to finally see the species.

**Manukan & Mamutik Islands**

15min by boat from Kota Kinabalu you may encounter *Philippine Megapode* on the island of Manukan. Search along the forest edge behind the buildings immediately in front of the landing bridge. The bird I saw was shy so move slowly. Didn’t have more time to search for other island specialities – it was a family snorkelling trip primarily.

- Snorkelling gear can be rented at the many boat companies leaving KK at the sea front - just north of Gaya Center Hotel (300m). You can choose one or more islands on the same day trip. Reasonably priced food is available on Manukan. The reef here is not as fine as on Mabul and other islands on the east coast, but there are many fish to watch and also a small drop and a more coherent coral reef on Mamutik Island. It is a cheap alternative to Mabul Island (and best of all Sipadan Island).
Sepilok
Many of the birds found in Danum Valley can also be found at Sepilok and vice versa. But I experienced to see many species in Sepilok which I couldn’t find in Danum – especially woodpeckers. And the canopy walk at Sepilok Rainforest Discovery Centre is the best construction I have ever seen. Great views over forest - also from the two towers connected to the canopy walk. A third tower (Hornbill) is almost finished and the canopy walk is already halfway between Trogon tower and Hornbill tower. People were working on the project while we were there. So perhaps it’s ready early 2013. You can enter before they open at 8am (also the canopy walk), but remember to pay the modest fee when you leave. Otherwise their great service will stop.
- From Bristlehead tower I had quite a few observations of Cinnamon-headed Green Pigeon males passing by. Bornean Bristlehead was not seen from here but from Kingfisher Trail which also produced Red-bearded Bee-Eater and a wonderful, but extremely shy Chestnut-capped Thrush. Other good birds were Orange-backed Woodpecker at the Sepilok Giant (see map x), Bornean Black Magpie, Violet Cuckoo and Red-billed Malkoha. Many more common or easy to see birds were also present.

Altitude: near sea level.
Life zone: tropical rainforest but selectively logged.

Accommodation: Slept at Sepilok Forest Edge Resort which has nice reasonably priced family cabins with aircon and private bath. Nice food is served from their restaurant. A small pool or jacuzzi is also in place. Unfortunately they forget to maintain the private trail leading into forest from the resort. The trail was infested with leeches.
from overhanging vegetation and the visibility very poor. Use your time at the Rainforest Discovery Centre which has well maintained trails everywhere. It takes 30min to walk the distance between SFER and SRDC. If SFER arrange a taxi for you to pick you up early in the morning it costs 16RM. You can return for 10RM until 5pm (taxi at entrance of SRDC).
### BIRDS SEEN

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Mountain Barbet  E
Bornean Barbet  E
Yellow-crowned Barbet
Gold-whiskered Barbet
Red-throated Barbet
Blue-eared Barbet
Brown Barbet
Olive-backed Woodpecker
Maroon Woodpecker
Rufous Woodpecker
Orange-backed Woodpecker
Rufous Piculet
Buff-rumped Woodpecker
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Short-tailed Green Magpie
Bornean Treepie  E
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White-breasted Woodswallow
Barn Swallow

Pacific Swallow
Dark-necked Tailorbird
Rufous-tailed Tailorbird
Red-headed Tailorbird
Mountain Tailorbird
Yellow-bellied Prinia
Black-headed Bulbul
Yellow-vented Bulbul
Cream-vented Bulbul
Red-eyed Bulbul
Hairy-backed Bulbul
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Ochraceous Bulbul
Cinereous Bulbul
Mountain Leaf-Warbler
Yellow-breasted Warbler
Sunda Bush-Warbler
Bornean Stubtail  E
Black-capped Babbler
Temminck’s Babbler
Short-tailed Babbler
Horsfield’s Babbler
White-chested Babbler
Ferruginous Babbler
Moustached Babbler
Sooty-capped Babbler
Rufous-crowned Babbler
Scaly-crowned Babbler
Mountain Wren-Babbler  E
Grey-throated Babbler
Chestnut-rumped Babbler
Chestnut-winged Babbler
Bold-striped Tit-Babbler
Fluffy-backed Tit-Babbler
Chestnut-crested Yuhina  E
Blyth’s Shrike-Babbler
Sunda Laughing Thrush
Chestnut-hooded Laughing Thrush  E
Bornean Bald Laughing Thrush  E
Black-capped White-Eye
Everett’s White-Eye
Bornean Ibon  E
Mountain Black-Eye  E
Javan Myna  F
Crested Myna  F
Hill Myna
Asian Glossy Starling
Bornean Whistling Thrush E
Oriental Magpie Robin
White-crowned Shama E
Chestnut-capped Thrush
Orange-headed Thrush
White-crowned Forktail
Eye-browed Jungle Flycatcher E
Asian Brown Flycatcher
Snowy-browed Flycatcher
Little Pied Flycatcher
Bornean Blue Flycatcher E
Pale Blue Flycatcher
Malaysian Blue Flycatcher
Indigo Flycatcher
Verditer Flycatcher
White-browed Shortwing
Asian Paradise Flycatcher
White-throated Fantail
Pied Fantail

Black-naped Monarch
Maroon-breasted Philentoma
Rufous-winged Philentoma
Plain Flowerpecker
Orange-bellied Flowerpecker
Bornean Flowerpecker E
Yellow-rumped Flowerpecker E
Yellow-breasted Flowerpecker
Olive-backed Sunbird
Eastern Crimson Sunbird
Temminck’s Sunbird
Plain Sunbird
Red-throated Sunbird
Brown-throated Sunbird
Rubycheek
Little Spiderhunter
Thick-billed Spiderhunter
Long-billed Spiderhunter
Chestnut Munia
Dusky Munia E
Eurasian Tree Sparrow

MAMMALS SEEN
List follows the taxonomy of ‘Mammals of Borneo’ by Payne, Francis and Phillips 1985. Several small bat species seen could not be reliably identified and are therefore omitted from the list. E = endemic to Borneo.

Lesser Treeshrew
Common Treeshrew
Mountain Treeshrew E
Smooth-tailed Treeshrew E
Island Flying Fox
Wrinkle-lipped Bat
Diadem Roundleaf Bat
Colugo
Slow Loris
Red Leaf Monkey E
Silvered Langur (including orange babies)
Proboscis Monkey E
Long-tailed Macaque
Pig-tailed Macaque
Bornean Gibbon E
Orang-Utan
Giant Squirrel

Prevost’s Squirrel
Plantain Squirrel
Horse-tailed Squirrel
Brooke’s Squirrel E
Jentink’s Squirrel E
Bornean Mountain Ground Squirrel E
Plain Pigmy Squirrel E
Red Giant Flying Squirrel
Thomas’s Flying Squirrel E
Yellow-throated Marten
Malay Civet
Small-toothed Palm Civet
Asian Elephant (Bornean Pygmy Elephant)
Bearded Pig
Lesser Mouse-Deer
Bornean Yellow Muntjac E
Sambar Deer
**REPTILES SEEN**
List of species follows the taxonomy of ‘Reptiles of South-East Asia’ by Indraneil Das 2010.

- Saltwater Crocodile
- Green Turtle
- Crested Green Lizard
- Fringed Flying Lizard
- Large Flying Lizard
- Five-banded Flying Lizard
- Kinabalu Bent-toed Gecko
- Common Four-clawed Gecko
- Striped Bornean Tree Skink
- Common Sun Skink
- Sabah Forest Skink
- Water Monitor Lizard
- Reticulated Python
- Mangrove Cat Snake
- Bornean Keeled Green Pit Viper

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Bent Otto Poulsen (BOP)