

MALAYSIA

Birdwatching Paradise



BIRDWATCHING LOCATIONS IN MALAYSIA



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MALAYSIA, A BIRDWATCHING PARADISE

Malaysia ranks among the world's 12 mega diverse countries, which contain over 70% of all known biodiversity. Blessed with a tropical climate and habitats ranging from islands, coasts to lush lowland and montane rainforests, it is an ideal destination for birdwatchers as they can enjoy birdwatching all year round and at various ecosystems and sites such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, nature parks and many other forested areas throughout the country.

A great diversity of birds thrives in this tropical paradise owing to its unique natural history and geographical position. About 795 species of birds have been recorded in Peninsular Malaysia as well as in the states of Sarawak and Sabah in Borneo. Malaysia is home to about 63 endemics. It is also blessed as a passage way for migration as it sits in the middle of the East Australasian Flyway and receives about 250 migratory species annually in the months of September to March.

Birdwatchers can choose from the exotic coastal beaches and Geopark of Langkawi Island, the lush primary lowland rainforest of Taman Negara, World Heritage sites such as Mulu National Park, Danum Valley conservation site to the cool montane forests of Fraser's Hill, Kinabalu Park and Cameron Highlands.

There are a total of 55 Important Bird Areas (IBA) throughout the country. These sites are of great importance for bird conservation at the global, regional or national level, based

upon internationally recognised criteria by BirdLife International and its Malaysian partner, Malaysian Nature Society (MNS). IBAs are not only important for birds, but also for a wide range of unique flora and fauna.

The incredible diversity and enchanting beauty of tropical birds will definitely fascinate the most seasoned birdwatchers, leaving lasting memories of birdwatching adventures in Malaysia.



Similajau National Park



Bukit Larut



Ulu Muda Forest Reserve



BIRDWATCHING LOCATIONS

Long-tailed Broadbill

SELANGOR



Taman Rimba Ampang

Kuala Lumpur & Selangor

Kuala Lumpur is the capital of Malaysia. It serves as a gateway to many other birding destinations in Peninsular Malaysia. The Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA) and now, the latest Kuala Lumpur International Airport 2 (KLIA2) is located in the state of Selangor. It is the major entry point by air. There is an express train service linking KLIA and KLIA2 to Kuala Lumpur Sentral Station. From here one can travel to various parts of the city by trains, Hop On Hop Off bus tours or other modes of transport.

There are a few good birding spots to experience around Kuala Lumpur and Selangor.



Forest Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM)

3°14'13"N 101°38'16"E

FRIM is one of the most accessible birdwatching sites for a quick introduction to birds of the Malaysian lowland forest. It is situated about 16km northwest of Kuala Lumpur, about 25 minutes drive from the heart of the city. The area of FRIM is about 600ha, it is made up of forest plantations and regenerating secondary forest. More than 180 bird species have been sighted here, including 26 migrant species. The birds found here consist of a mixture of lowland forest birds as well as open country birds. There are certain sections where wetland birds can be spotted. About five species of hornbills have been recorded here in the past. Other bird species that have been reported were ten woodpeckers, five broadbills, six barbets, two trogons and 16 species of bulbuls.



Other interesting birds recorded include the *Wallace's Hawk Eagle*, *Crested Goshawk*, *Jambu Fruit Dove*, *Indian Cuckoo*, *Asian Fairy Bluebird*, *Red-throated Barbet*, *Buff-necked Woodpecker* and the *Black-and Red Broadbill*. The much sought after *Masked Finfoot* was once recorded for six months in 2004/2005. The globally threatened *Straw-headed Bulbul* is also a regular record at this site. Among the trails where you can spot birds are the Keruing, Salleh, Rover track, Engkabang and the Canopy Walk trails. Not to be missed is the canopy walkway where birds may be seen in the early morning.

Access to this site via public transport is very limited unless you hire a cab or rent a car. There is a minimal entrance fee for visitors, vehicle and camera.



Baya Weaver - Pentaxkeung



Buffy Fish Owl - Tan Chin Tong



Oranged backed Woodpecker - Nobuo Matsumura

Ampang Recreational Forest

3°09'06"N 101°47'35"E

This area is also known locally as Taman Rimba Ampang. It is a relatively small site of 25,000ha (out of which only about 50ha is open to public) consisting of a beautiful primary lowland forest. This site is popular with picnickers during weekends and is only 8km from KLCC. It is part of the Selangor State Park Important Bird Area (IBA MY10). With a clear clean river flowing through, it is home to about 197 recorded species of birds including the globally threatened *Blue-banded Kingfisher*.

Other interesting records include the *Asian Paradise Flycatcher*, *Yellow-rumped Flycatcher*, *Orange-headed Thrush*, *Rusty breasted Cuckoo*, *Grey Wagtail*, *Diard's Trogon*, *Scarlet-rumped Trogon*, *Asian Fairy-Bluebird*, *Scarlet Minivets*, *Velvet Nuthatches* and the beautiful *Rhinoceros Hornbill* as well as the *Helmeted Hornbill*.

Commonly sighted birds also include *bulbuls* such as the *Red-eyed Bulbul*, *Grey-bellied Bulbul*, *Yellow-vented Bulbul*, *Olive-winged Bulbul*, *Greater Racquet-tailed Drongo*, *Raffles Malkoha*, *Whiskered Tree-swift*, *Gold whiskered Barbet*, *Orange-bellied Flowerpecker*, *Blue-winged Leafbird*, *Buff-rumped Woodpecker*, *Black-and-Yellow Broadbill*, *Banded Broadbill* etc.

Access to this site via public transport is limited. Alternatively, you can hire a cab or rent a car.



Ruby cheeked Sunbird - Nobuo Matsumura

Old Gombak Road

3°17'60"N 101°46'59"E

This area is known locally as Ulu Gombak (Gombak Road) and is in Selangor. It is part of a contiguous area that is linked to the Selangor State Park IBA (MY10). It is a beautiful 15km road that snakes through largely primary and secondary lowland forests, starting from the suburb of Gombak (10km away from KLCC) and connecting to a village called Genting Sempah. Genting Sempah is also connected to another birding site at Genting Highlands, eastwards from Kuala Lumpur (this will be covered under the state of Pahang chapter). There are about 120 species recorded from this area. Species found in this area includes the globally threatened *Blue Banded Kingfisher* and *Straw Headed Bulbul*. The best way to pick up the bird numbers is to watch out for bird waves along the roadside. Regulars include the *Greater Racquet-tailed Drongo*, *Pin-striped tit Babbler*, *Asian Fairy Bluebird*, *Whiskered and Grey-rumped Treeswifts*, *Chestnut crowned Forktail* etc.

Access to this site is only via rented car. Taxis will not appreciate the 'stop and bird' method, unless paid a handsome fee.

Kuala Selangor Nature Park

3°23'51"N 101°10'07"E

Kuala Selangor Nature Park and its greater area is one of the three main birding sites frequented by birdwatchers and birding groups in the central Peninsular Malaysia area. Just about 60 km west from Kuala Lumpur city, the park is located in the coastal town of Kuala Selangor. It is managed by the Malaysian Nature Society. Its various habitats consist of a mangrove forest, secondary forest, tidal mudflats, lakes and canals. These provide for a diverse list of birds. This park is about 400ha and forms part of IBA MY11. There are about 160 bird species, some of which are unique to the coastal areas of Peninsular Malaysia.

This park is one of the best areas to search for mangrove specialist birds like the *Mangrove Pitta*, *Mangrove Blue Flycatcher*, *Mangrove Whistler*, *Laced Woodpecker*, *Sunda Pygmy Woodpecker* and the *Great Tit*. Other specialties include the *Lesser Adjutant Stork*, the introduced *Milky Stork*, *Crested Serpent Eagle*, *Lineated Barbet*, *Coppersmith Barbet*, *Malayan Bronze Cuckoo* and *Collared Kingfisher*. Those who venture out at night might encounter the *Buffy Fish Owl*, *Collared Scops Owl*, *Spotted Wood Owl* and the *Barred Eagle Owl*. During the migration season, many migrant bird, including different species of shorebirds, make stopovers at the park.

Adjacent to the park is the historical Bukit Malawati, famous for its lighthouse and primates. It is also a place to scout out barbets and woodpeckers by day, and owls by night.

Access to Kuala Selangor town and the park is either by local bus transport from Kuala Lumpur or car rental. The latter should be preferred as you will need to also bird in a few different spots (Tanjung Karang and some nearby coastline sites) which are within close proximity to Kuala Selangor town, but with no public transport.



Scops Owl - Pentaxkeung

Tanjong Karang

3°25'N 101°11'E

Tanjong Karang is about 20km away from Kuala Selangor Nature Park and Kuala Selangor town. It is an area with an agricultural landscape. Its famous paddy fields provide an excellent habitat for various species of birds. There are numerous irrigation canals crisscrossing the paddy fields. This creates different habitats during and after the paddy planting seasons, which in turn attract various seasonal birds.

During the paddy planting season, these artificial wetlands host waterbirds such as the *Watercock*, *Purple Heron*, *Cinnamon* and *Yellow Bitterns*, *White-breasted wood-swallow*, *Slaty-breasted Rail*, *Paddyfield Pipit*, three varieties of *munias* and the *Greater Painted Snipe*. Many migratory birds spend the winter months here, using these areas as their feeding grounds. They include the *Chinese Pond Heron*, *Terns* as well as the *Great* and *Intermediate Egrets*. After the harvesting season, the area attracts migratory raptors such as the *Steppe Eagle*, *Greater Spotted Eagle*, *Imperial Eagle* and the *Black Kite*. At least two species of harriers, the *Pied* and *Eastern March Harriers* are regularly recorded here.

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Forest Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM)

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Kuala Selangor Nature Park

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E-mail: ksnp@mns.org.my

Website: www.mns.my



Stork-billed Kingfisher



Red-legged Crake - Amorn L

OTHER ATTRACTIONS IN SELANGOR

- ❖ Blue Mosque
- ❖ Batu Caves
- ❖ Orang Asli Museum
- ❖ Firefly Parks
- ❖ Homestays



Orang Asli Museum

PAHANG



National Park

Pahang is the largest state in Peninsular Malaysia with a land size of over 36,137 km². The state capital is Kuantan. It is about 4 hours' drive eastwards from Kuala Lumpur. The Sultan Ahmad Shah Airport is located 15 km from the city. Pahang is one of the most attractive destinations for nature lovers and birdwatchers. It has four Important Bird Areas (MY09, MY16, MY17 and MY18) that cover the main range of Peninsular Malaysia. It includes exciting places such as Fraser's Hill Wildlife Reserve, Krau Wildlife Reserve, Taman Negara National Park, the greater Genting Highlands & Bukit Tinggi area and Cameron Highlands.



Garnet Pitta - Henry Goh

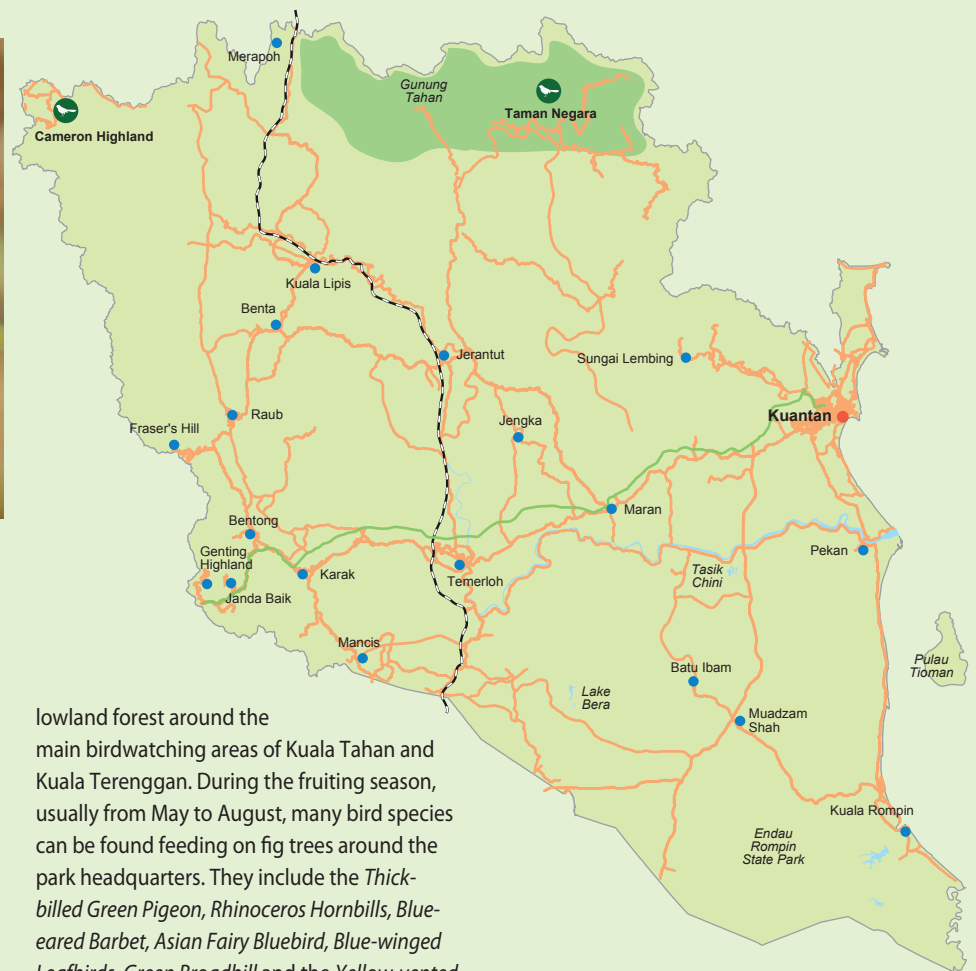
Taman Negara – Kuala Tahan

4°38'55"N 102°40'10"E

Taman Negara (literally meaning 'National Park') is the largest national park in Malaysia. It is also known as one of the country's premier birdwatching areas for lowland forest birds as well as wildlife.

Spread between the states of Pahang, Kelantan and Terengganu, the park covers an area of more than 4,343km² of primary rainforest. With about 380 bird species, the park arguably has the highest number of birds of any forested area in Peninsular Malaysia.

Habitats range from montane to lowland forests with most of the birds found in the



lowland forest around the main birdwatching areas of Kuala Tahan and Kuala Terenggan. During the fruiting season, usually from May to August, many bird species can be found feeding on fig trees around the park headquarters. They include the *Thick-billed Green Pigeon*, *Rhinoceros Hornbills*, *Blue-eared Barbet*, *Asian Fairy Bluebird*, *Blue-winged Leafbirds*, *Green Broadbill* and the *Yellow-vented Flowerpecker*.

LEGEND

- Birdwatching Site
- Capital City
- State Capital
- City / Town
- Expressway
- Road
- Railway Line
- River / Lake



Malaysian Peacock Pheasant - Bonnie Chan



Crested Fireback - Nobuo Matsumura

The six species of pheasants that are found here include the *Crested and Crestless Firebacks, Malaysian Peacock Pheasant as well as the Crested and Great Argus Pheasants.*

The months of June and July are ideal to search for the majestic *Great Argus Pheasant* along the trail to Tereseck Hill and Jenut Muda. As you drift down the pristine Tahan River, you might spot the much sought after *Masked*

Finfoot, one of the only three species found in the world or the *Stork-billed, Blue-banded, Blue-eared and Rufous-collared Kingfishers, Malaysian Blue Flycatcher, Black and Red and Dusky Broadbills.* Taman Negara is a treasure trove for hornbills and nine species can be found around the Kuala Tahan and Kuala Terengganu areas.

Most areas around the park headquarters in Kuala Tahan are generally good for birdwatching especially when one of the many fig trees are in fruit. The other trails are the riverside trail to Tabing Hide, the trail to the canopy walkway, the Bukit Tereseck trail and the trail to Kumbang Hide at Kuala Terengganu. Gems such as the *Garnet, Banded, Blue winged and Hooded Pittas*, along with the *Malaysian Rail Babbler and Javan Frogmouth* have been recorded along the main trails leading to and around the Tahan Hide and Swamp Loop (trail).

If you plan take on a long trail, it is advisable to hire a local guide to accompany you.

Access to this destination is plentiful. Options from taxis to daily bus transfers from Kuala Lumpur are easily available. You may take transfers straight to Kuala Tahan (the entry town to Taman Negara) or take a transfer to Kuala Tembeling to catch an adventurous three hour long boat ride to Kuala Tahan.

CONTACT:

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Taman Negara – Kuala Tahan**
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Fraser's Hill

3°42'34"N 101°44'0"E

Fraser's Hill is one of the most famous birdwatching sites in Peninsular Malaysia. This hill station has roots dating back to the 1890s, having been founded by British expatriates. It is blessed with pristine forest areas and is home to about 247 bird species, of which about a third are montane species. This site is also famous for wildlife and rare plants. It is part of the main range and an Important Bird Area (MY09).

Birdwatching spots start at a base of Fraser's Hill, at a height of about 700m above sea level near the now abandoned Gap resthouse, to the summit of Fraser's Hill, at about 1,524m above sea level. From roadside birding to the

as the rare *Cutia*, *White-browed* and *Black-eared Shrike-Babblers*. Resident flycatchers you may find here include the *Little Pied*, *Verditer* and *Hill Blue Flycatcher*.

Two endemic birds, found only in Peninsular Malaysia, are the rare *Mountain Peacock Pheasant* and the *Malayan Whistling-Thrush*. Many birdwatchers also jockey for a chance to record the resident *Rusty-napped Pitta*.

Most birds can be observed along the forested areas and car parks along the winding roads at Fraser's Hill. Among the popular spots and trails are the Jelai Resort carpark area, Bishop's Trail, Hemmant Trail, Telekom Loop, Waterfall Road, the one-way up Gap-Fraser's Hill Road and the one-way down Fraser's Hill-Gap road.

Cameron Highlands forms part of the Important Bird Area MY10. Cameron Highland's has an elevation of between 1100m to 2,032m above sea level. Its highest point is Gunung Berinchang.

Beginning from the top of Gunung Brinchang, birders have a chance to record upper montane specialists such as the Brown Bullfinch, White tailed Robin, Rufous vented Niltava, Lesser Shortwing, Pygmy wren Babbler, Blue Whistling Thrush, Red headed Trogon, Black Eagle, Golden throated Barbet and many more as part of the total 260 species counted for this area to date.

Two endemics are recorded here, namely the *Mountain Peacock Pheasant* and the *Malaysian Hill Partridge*. The list of commonly sighted



Red-headed Trogon - Pentaxkeung



White-throated Fantail - Tan Chin Tong

series of trails, Fraser's Hill is famous for its bird waves or feeding flocks, sometimes numbering over 15 species in a single view.

Some of the montane birds that you will encounter here are the *Mountain Imperial Pigeon*, *Little Cuckoo-dove*, *Large Hawk-cuckoo*, *Red-headed Trogon*, *Long-tailed Broadbill*, *Slaty backed Forktail*, *Grey-chinned Minivet*, *Black-and-Crimson Oriole*, *Blue Nuthatch*, *Green Magpie*, *Fire-tufted* and *Black-browed Barbet* as well as the *Greater* and *Lesser Yellow-nape Woodpeckers*. *Three Laughing Thrush species* – the *Black*, *Chestnut-capped* and *Chestnut-crowned Laughing Thrush* (popularly regarded as an endemic sub species), are also found here.

Interesting and strikingly colourful mountain babblers include the *Silver-eared Mesia* as well

Access to Fraser's Hill is either by rented car, which is a two hour drive from Kuala Lumpur or a KTM Komuter train from Kuala Lumpur to the town of Kuala Kubu Bharu. Taxis are available from Kuala Kubu Bharu to Fraser's Hill.

Cameron Highlands

3°42'34"N 101°44'0"E

Cameron Highlands is another hill station that was developed by British expatriates and is today, one of the largest and most visited tourism sites in Peninsular Malaysia. It was founded in 1885 and is part of the main range and popular for its tea estates, vegetable and flower farms. It takes about four hours to drive from Kuala Lumpur to first township on Cameron Highlands.



Large Niltava - Tan Chin Tong



Slaty backed Forktail - Tan Chin Tong

birds is very impressive, from the *Blue Nuthatch* to the *Silver-eared Mesias*.

There are quite a few birding spots besides the road leading to the top of Gunung Brinchang namely Parit Waterfalls, Robinson Waterfalls. There are also 14 trekking trails that are relatively good for birdwatching as well. As always, engaging a local guide is advisable when using these mossy forested trails.

Access to Cameron Highlands is very well developed with an array of public buses and taxis. There is also a very wide range of accommodation available to suit all budgets.

Awana Resort Genting Highlands Resort

3°39'90"N 101°78'18"E



Streaked Spiderhunter - Tourism Malaysia

Located about 1.5 hours drive from Kuala Lumpur, heading east is the resort hill of Genting Highlands at 1,700m above sea level. Its sister facility, Awana Resort Genting Highlands is at over 900m above sea level. This area is situated on the main range of Peninsular Malaysia. It is also part of the Important Bird Area (MY10) and boasts not only of world famous entertainment and casino facilities; it is surrounded by fantastic sub montane and montane forest with over 227 species of birds to date.

The unique upper and lower montane records are *Cutia*, *Mountain Leaf Warbler*, *Rufous winged Fulvetta*, *Chestnut tailed Minla*. Other gems such as the *Marbled Wren Babbler*, *Pygmy wren Babbler*, *Large Niltava*, *Little pied Flycatcher*, *Silver-breasted Broadbills* and three hornbills namely the *Rhinoceros*, *Great* and *Bushy crested* are regular records here. A few great spots at this site are the Awana Pump House road and the Gunung Ulu Kali road.

Access to this site, especially to Awana is easily available via taxis and express buses. However to get to the upper reaches of Gunung Kali is only by private/rented car.

Bukit Tinggi

3°39'92"N 101°84'38"E

Located about two hours drive from Kuala Lumpur, heading east, past Genting Highlands along the East-West highway, is another hill resort with a fairly impressive birdlist. Bukit Tinggi consists of a scenic French-themed resort, a golf course, a Japanese Village and other attractions.

With an elevation of just over 930m above sea level, this hill is surrounded by pristine



Rhinoceros Hornbill - AJ Sebastian



Long tailed Broadbill - Tan Chin Tong



Malaysian Hill Partridge - Henry Goh



Fire-tufted Barbet - Kent Nickell

highland & lower montane forests. It is fast becoming a popular spot for bird photographers. As this area is part of the main range of Peninsular Malaysia, it is also linked to the Important Bird Area MY10 with over 140 species to its name to date.

Special regular records such as the endemic *Mountain Peacock Pheasant* and *Malaysian Hill Partridge* makes this site one of must-visit destinations for birders en route to Taman Negara or vice versa.

Other notable and regular records include the *Orange breasted Trogon*, *Streaked Spiderhunter*, *Silver-breasted Broadbill*, *Large Schmitar Babbler*, *Chestnut capped Laughing Thrush*, *Sultan Tit*, *Red bearded Bee-eater*, *Great Hornbill* and many more.

Although there are some concerns about the rampant practice of bird feeding here, it is hoped that best practices and strict guidelines will be taken to ensure that the welfare of the birds are addressed and birdwatchers and nature photographers will be able to enjoy the birds for a long time to come.

Special spots to birdwatch here, include the Japanese Tea Garden and all along the route leading up to Bukit Tinggi.

Access to this site is very limited to taxis and rented cars.



White-browed Shrike Babbler - Tan Chin Tong



Ashy Bulbul - Tan Chin Tong

CONTACT:

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Tourism Malaysia Pahang

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EVENT:

Fraser's Hill International Bird Race – June
Tel: 09 517 1623 • Fax: 09 517 1626
Website: www.pkbf.org.my

OTHER ATTRACTIONS IN PAHANG

- ❖ Kenong Rimba Park
- ❖ Elephant Conservation Centre
- ❖ Berjaya Hills
- ❖ Tioman Island



Cameron Highlands

PERAK



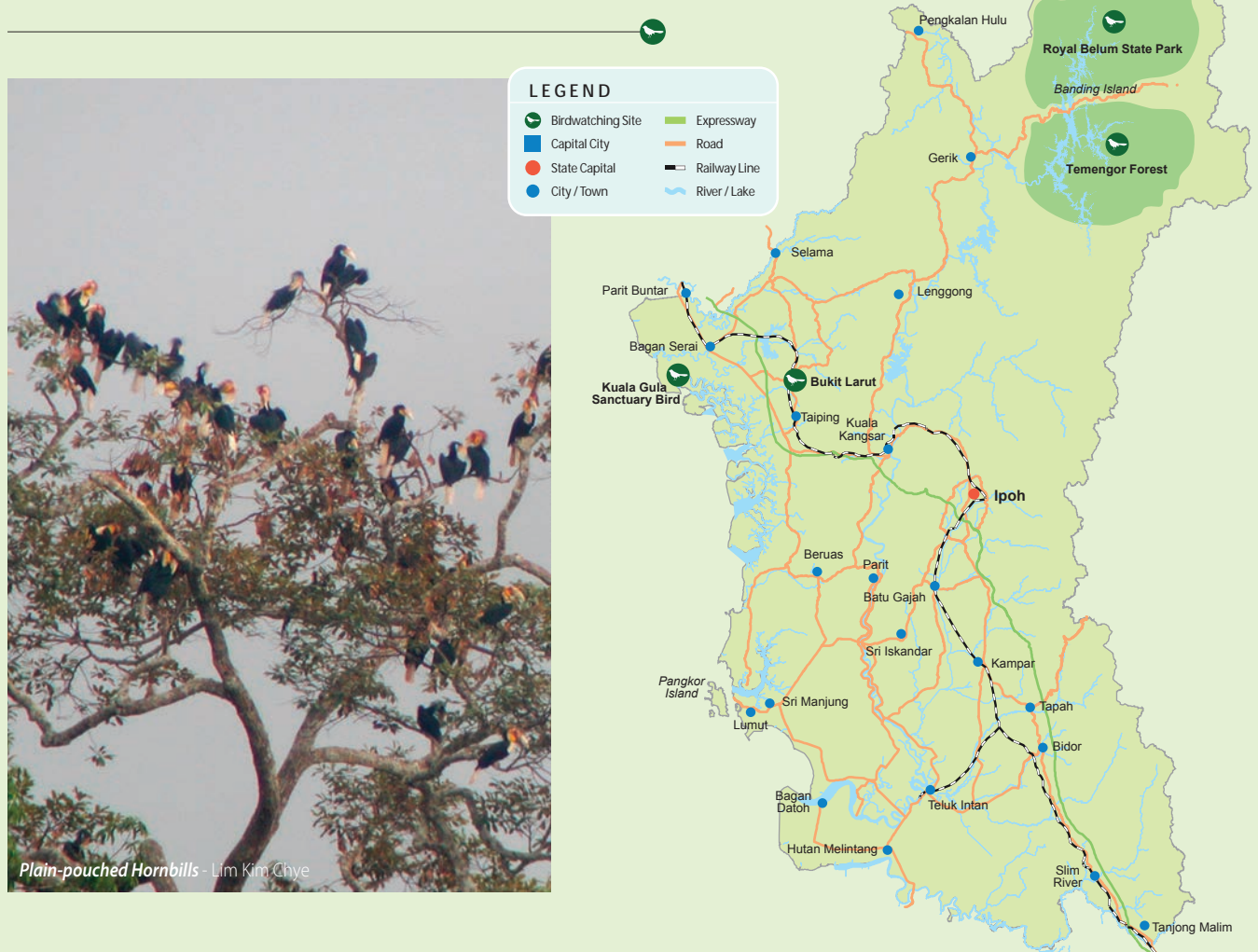
Belum - Temengor Forest Complex

Perak, the second largest state in the Peninsular Malaysia, derived its name quite possibly from the silvery colour of tin. The discovery of tin ore in Larut, Taiping in 1848 led to Perak being one of the most wealthiest states in the country. After the collapse of the global tin industry, Perak leaned towards agriculture especially those concerning rubber, coconut and palm oil, as well as tourism. Tourism is a growing industry given the state's abundant natural attractions.

The state is divided into nine districts and its major towns include Ipoh, Kuala Kangsar, Taiping, Teluk Intan and Lumut. Kuala Kangsar is the royal town of Perak, while Ipoh is the administrative centre and state capital.

Perak covers an area of 21,035 km² making up 6.4 percent of total land banks in Malaysia. The longest river in Perak is the Perak River. It originates in the mountains at the Perak-Kelantan-Thailand border, and joins the Straits of Malacca. It is the second largest river in Peninsular Malaysia, behind the Pahang River. The state attracts more than two million foreign visitors each year, most of whom come to experience the natural bounty that Perak has to offer. Perak has four IBAs (MY05, MY06, MY07 and MY08) that cover the Royal Belum State Park, Matang (Kuala Gula) and Bintang Range (Bukit Larut).

A trip through natural Perak is both a physical and historical education unto itself – a labyrinth of waterfalls, hot springs, parks, caves and mountains await explorers.



Plain-pouched Hornbills - Lim Kim Chye



Great Argus - John Steed



Plain-pouched Hornbills - Tan Chin Tong

Royal Belum State Park and Temengor Forest

5°38'N 101°30'E

The Belum-Temengor Forest Complex (BTFC) is among the few remaining pockets of rainforest in Peninsular Malaysia. The BTFC which covers over 320,257 ha is a tropical paradise and home to a vast population of animals and plants, many of which are only uniquely found in this region. This area is roughly four times the size of Singapore. This forest complex comprises of the Royal Belum State Park, Temengor and Grik Forest Reserves. Located in the Grik district, its lowland and hill forests are sanctuaries for a rich variety of wildlife including all of our country's large mammals including the Asian Elephant, Malayan Tiger, Malayan Sun Bear, Malayan Tapir etc.

The Temengor Dam, built in 1978 is one of the most scenic attractions in the area overlooking a forest landscape that some believe to be the oldest in the world, at 130 million years old, older than the Amazon and the Congo rainforests, and subsequently much more complex in its biodiversity.

Another highlight for this forest complex is that Belum-Temengor is the only IBA (MY07 Belum -Temengor) within the country where all 10 species of Malaysia's Hornbills can be

seen, and the preservation of this area is essential for the long-term survival of the recently re-discovered and globally threatened *Plain-pouched Hornbill*. Studies have revealed mass movements of over 3,000 individuals of *Plain-pouched Hornbills*, a breathtaking sight for any wildlife enthusiast.

Over 304 bird species have been discovered here including the entire ten Malaysian hornbill species found here. During the fruiting season between July to November, hundreds of hornbills can be spotted around the Temengor Lake in the mornings and evenings. This is the only known area where thousands of hornbills have been seen at any one time or season. It is of no surprise that this complex has been touted as "The Hornbill Capital of the World".

Birdwatchers can look forward to ticking off globally threatened birds on their list such as *Great Argus*, *Wallace's Hawk Eagle*, *Large Green Pigeon*, *Malaysian Peacock Pheasant*, *Short-toed Coucal*, *Blue banded Kingfisher* and the *Straw-headed Bulbul*. Between September and November, the very rare *Amur Falcon* during the raptor migration period, can be sighted. The main birdwatching areas are Pos Chiong, Halong River and the road leading to the Temengor Dam. Birdwatching is also possible

while cruising around the lake and along various river tributaries. Alternatively, you can spot birds along the forest-lined road of the East-West Highway from Grik to Jeli (Kelantan), which runs through part of the Belum Forest.

Various tour operators offer guided tours to Royal Belum and Temengor forest and will arrange for the necessary permits, river and road transport as well as accommodation, which includes camping. Permission to enter the Royal Belum State Park is required and can be obtained from the Perak State Parks Corporation. This can be arranged by tour operators or guides.

CONTACT:

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Wreathed Hornbill - KC Lim/SY Lim

Bukit Larut

4°86'N 100°75'E

Founded in 1884, Bukit Larut, (formerly known as Maxwell Hill) is Peninsular Malaysia's oldest hill station, located about ten kilometres away from Taiping in Perak. Maxwell Hill was named after William George Maxwell, who was the British Assistant Resident in the state of Perak. Bukit Larut as it is known now, is nestled within the Bukit Larut Forest Reserve along the Bintang Range (IBA MY04) that also includes the Bintang Hijau and Bubu forest reserves.

Lowland forests and orchards found at the foothills of Taiping gradually give way to hill forests at the Tea Garden and montane forests around its highest peak (Gunung Hijau) at 1,448 m above sea level. The varied range of habitats and altitudes offer birdwatchers great opportunities to view over 250 species of lowland and montane birds. Located in the wettest part of the country, this hill station also experiences the highest rainfall in the country.

Birding can be done around the Gunung Hijau area by walking uphill along the jeep road to the telecoms station. Among its rare resident birds include the endemic *Malaysian Hill Partridge*, *Wedge-tailed Pigeon*, *Blyth's Hawk Eagle*, *Rusty-naped Pitta* as well as migrant birds such as the *Siberian* and *White-throated Rock Thrush* and the *Yellow-rumped Flycatcher*. In the middle and upper parts of the forest,



Oranged breasted Trogon - Tan Chin Tong

you might spot the *Long-tailed Broadbill*, *Red-headed Trogon*, *Chestnut-capped Laughing Thrush* and the *Rufous-browed Flycatcher*. Hiking up to the peak can be a challenging task, but the possibility of sighting interesting birds such as the *Chestnut-naped Forktail*, *Scaly-breasted Bulbul*, *Sultan Tit* and *Chestnut-backed Scimitar Babbler* makes it worth the effort.

The hillstation also lies on the autumn migration flyway of raptors including the *Black Baza*, *Oriental Honey Buzzard*, *Grey-faced Buzzard* and the *Chinese Goshawk* during the October – December period.

Do bring a light jacket or sweater when you visit, as it gets cool very fast. The best time to visit Bukit Larut is in the morning, as it often rains in the late afternoon.

CONTACT:
Bukit Larut Recreational Area Office
 Tel: 05 807 7241

Kuala Gula Bird Sanctuary

4°56'N 100°28'E

Located in Kerian district, at the northern tip of the Matang Forest Reserve, is Kuala Gula Bird Sanctuary. Established in 1970 by the Wildlife and National Parks, the sanctuary was created to protect migratory and resident species of birds.

The Matang Forest Reserve is an Important Bird Area (IBA MY05) comprising of the largest expanse of mangrove ecosystems in Peninsular Malaysia. This mangrove area stretches along the west coast tidal mudflats of northern Perak for almost 50km plus another 40km along the shorelines of the sheltered river systems within the reserve's five estuaries.

The sanctuary's diverse habitats include tidal mudflats, estuaries and mangrove forests making it a perfect host for a large variety of birds which include shorebirds and waterbirds. At the last count, more than 190 species have been recorded in this area, about half of them migratory species.



Black-winged Kite - Roby Leung

The best time to visit would be during the migration season between October to December, where birdwatchers would have the spectacular opportunity of sighting the *Milky Stork* and the *Lesser Adjutant*, both globally-threatened species. Between late August to April, a variety of waders seeking shelter from their winter homes can be sighted including the *Whimbrel*, *Lesser Golden Plover*, *Bar-tailed Godwit*, *Common Redshank*, *Common Greenshank* and *Terek Sandpiper*. Sighting the globally-threatened *Chinese Egret* is rare but a possibility.

Other unique birds include the *Mangrove Pitta*, *Mangrove Blue Flycatcher*, *Mangrove Whistler* and the *Great Tit* can be found in this area, along with the *Brown-capped Woodpecker* (*Pygmy Woodpecker*), *Laced Woodpecker* and the migrant *Ruddy Kingfisher*.

Another interesting stopover would be the Kuala Sepetang Eco-Education Centre in Kuala Sepetang town, located not far from Kuala Gula. You might have another opportunity to sight the elusive *Milky Stork*, waterbirds and shorebirds, along the mudflats by hiring a boat from the nearby fishing village.

Do check with the tidal time-table before going on the boat ride.

CONTACT:

Kuala Gula Bird Sanctuary

Tel: 05 896 2207 / 05 807 0842

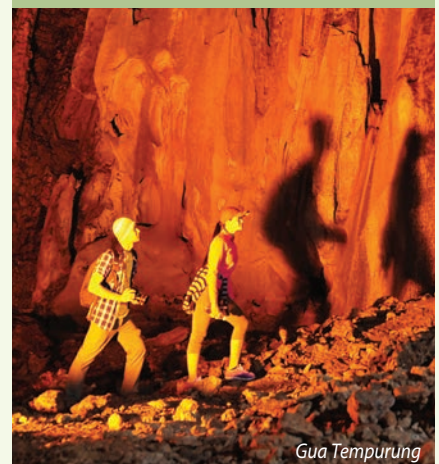
Fax: 05 890 5773



Crested Serpent Eagle - Anuar McAfee

OTHER ATTRACTIONS IN PERAK

- ❖ Pulau Pangkor
- ❖ Felda Residence Hot Spring
- ❖ Taiping Zoo and Night Safari
- ❖ Sultan Azlan Shah Gallery
- ❖ Perak Tong Temple



Gua Tempurung

KEDAH



Langkawi

Kedah has the distinction of being known as the "Rice Bowl of Malaysia", with its vast green rice plains producing more than half of the country's local consumption. It spans approximately 9,427 sq. km in the northern part of Peninsular Malaysia. It shares a common border with the states of Perlis, Perak and Kelantan. The state capital is Alor Setar which is the seat of Government and the main business centre of the state.

The beautiful lush paddy fields set against the backdrop of rolling hills is a common sight in this state. Lying off the western shores are clusters of sun-drenched islands that comprise the legendary islands of Langkawi. Kedah offers her visitors a myriad of experiences from beach combing, to diving, water skiing, birdwatching, jungle trekking, picnicking or merely to sit back and appreciate its natural scenic beauty.

Alor Setar in Kedah is served by the Sultan Abdul Halim Airport. Langkawi International Airport on the island of Langkawi (2 hours ferry ride to the west) allows direct flight access to the island from Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. Kedah has two IBAs which are MY02 and MY04 which cover the Ulu Muda Forest Complex and the Bintang Range, spanning the states of Kedah and Perak.



Oriental Pied Hornbill - Kuechler



Blue-winged Pitta - Raj/KSNP



Great Hornbill - Alistairs

Langkawi

6°19'23"N 99°51'17"E

The Langkawi archipelago is a cluster of 99 islands just off the coast of Kedah. Known as the "Jewel of Kedah", the exact location of these tropical islands is at the site where the Straits of Malacca meets the waters of the Andaman Seas.

The largest of these islands is called Langkawi Island while the other islands in this group include Pulau Dayang Bunting (Isle of the Pregnant Maiden), Pulau Singa Besar and Pulau Beras Basah. The smallest of these islands are atolls roughly the size of an ordinary house!

The main island, Pulau Langkawi, is the most developed in the group and is known for its natural beauty as well as duty-free shopping. This island paradise is one of the few places with habitats ranging from coastal areas, wetlands, mangrove swamps to mountains, and is home to more than 220 bird species.

The beautiful coastal habitats at Pulau Langkawi includes Tanjung Rhu, Burau Bay, Datai Bay, Pantai Cenang and Pantai Tengah. Here, you might find the *Red-wattled Lapwing*, *Malaysian Plover*, *White-bellied Sea Eagle*, *Crested Serpent Eagle*, *Oriental Pied Hornbill*, *Pink-necked Pigeon*, *Pied Fantail*, *Greater Racket-tailed Drongo*, *Copper-throated Sunbird* as well as the *White-throated* and *Collared Kingfishers*.

In the mangrove swamps, you might spot the rare *Brown-winged Kingfisher* and *Mangrove Pitta*. Most of the coastal areas and beaches on the island are well developed and is easily accessible.

During winter, many migratory birds make the Langkawi islands their home. They include the *Grey-faced Buzzard*, *Cattle Egret*, *Intermediate Egret*, *Common Kingfisher*, *Ruddy Kingfisher*, *Black-capped Kingfisher* and the *Ashy Drongo*. One of the best places for forest birds is Gunung Raya, which is accessible by road right up to the peak. Here, you will be mesmerised by the magnificent sight of *Great Hornbills*, which sometimes congregate in large numbers on a fruiting tree. Other forest birds include the *Mountain Hawk Eagle*, *Large Green Pigeon*, *Wreathed Hornbill* and the *Blue-winged Pitta*. Langkawi is also regarded as the "Hornbill Island of the World".

Ulu Muda Forest Reserve

6°7'16"N 100°51'36"E

The Ulu Muda Forest Reserve comprises several forest reserves. It is by far the largest at 115,000 sq km. The forest reserve is made up of of Lowland Dipterocarp Forest, Hill Dipterocarp Forest and the Upper Hill Dipterocarp Forest. It has an elevation range from about 97m to the highest point of 1256m. The area is particularly known as an important site for Malaysia's mega fauna

including the Asian elephants, Malayan tapirs, sambar deers barking deers, gaurs, tigers and panthers.

An exciting recent find, is the discovery of a limestone hill and associated caves of Bukit Labu. Limestone was previously not known to occur here. The caves here are small with most requiring some climbing to gain access. The two larger caves, Gua Labu 1 and Gua Labu 2, are open to visitors but only with an accompanying guide.

The Ulu Muda Forest Reserve has about 195 species of birds. Nine hornbill species are found here too. They include the *Great Hornbill*, *Helmeted Hornbill*, *Rhinoceros Hornbill* and *Wreathed Hornbill*. There are also nine species of woodpeckers and five species of kingfishers.

The elusive *Masked Finfoot* has been seen around the Lake Ulu Muda while the extremely rare *Dusky Eagle Owl* has been sighted along the upper reaches of the Muda River. Popular birdwatching spots include Lake Ulu Muda as well as trails and paths at Pengkalan Labua (Labua Camp).

There are about 10 hot spring saltlicks located at the Ulu Muda forest reserve. Sira Hangat, a natural hot spring saltlick situated along the Muda River, is the most popular amongst tourists. Visitors will be able to feast their eyes on different species of animals from the mighty elephants to the shy and elusive tapirs at this spot. Large mammals come from afar



Chestnut-headed Bee eater - Pentaxkeung



Great Slaty Woodpecker - Lim Ho Min



Brown-winged Kingfisher - Lim Ho Min

to these salt licks therefore making them very strategic places for animal-spotting. Due to its remote location, prior arrangements are required before visiting the Ulu Muda Forest Reserve. Your tour guide can arrange for camping permits and boat services.

Lake Pedu

6°25'72"N 100°81'96"E

Lake Pedu is a big man-made lake in Kedah. It is located in Padang Terap district, near the Thai border. The lake is formed by Pedu Dam which caused the waters of Sungai Pedu to rise, turning some of the hills into mere islets in the water. It covers an area of 75 sq km but fluctuates according to the season. It is one of the biggest lakes in Kedah.

Lake Pedu is surrounded mainly by lowland forests and it has great bird diversity. More than 200 bird species have been observed here. One of the better bird watching spots is located at the last few kilometers of the tree-lined road leading to the accommodation area. The forest and trails that surround the lake are excellent for birdwatching especially during early mornings and late afternoons. During the fruiting season, birds often come to feed on fruits of the trees that surround the lake. Some of the interesting birds include the *Gold-whiskered Barbet*, *Black Hornbill*, *Crested Serpent Eagle* and the *Scarlet-rumped Trogon*.

One of the trails at Lake Pedu, leads to the top of a ridge where one can encounter a scenic view of the surrounding lake area. During the migration season from October to November, migrating raptors, such as *Honey Buzzards* and *Sparrow Hawks* can be spotted. It is advisable to pack your lunch and drinks when planning to stay for the whole day.

CONTACT:

MUDA Agricultural Development Authority

Tel: 04 772 8255 • Fax: 04 772 2667

Website: www.mada.gov.my

Langkawi Tourism Information Centre

Tel: 04 966 7789 • Fax: 04 966 7889

E-mail: mtpblgk@tourism.gov.my

Kedah Forestry Department

Tel: 04 733 3844 • Fax: 04 731 0610

E-mail: webmaster@kedforestry.gov.my

Website: www.kedforestry.gov.my

OTHER ATTRACTIONS IN KEDAH

- ❖ Tree Top Walk
- ❖ White water rafting at Sedim River
- ❖ Bujang Valley Archaeology Museum
- ❖ Paddy Museum
- ❖ Merbok River Cruise



Sedim River

TERENGGANU



Taman Negara

Terengganu is the third largest state in Peninsular Malaysia with a total area of 3,035 km². The capital is Kuala Terengganu with a newly upgraded airport, the Sultan Mahmud Airport. The state is renowned for its local culture, long sandy coastline and some of the best islands to visit, snorkel and dives namely Pulau Redang and Pulau Perhentian.



Great Hornbill - Lim Kim Chye

Lake Kenyir & Taman Negara - Tanjung Mentong

3°51'N 102°91'E

Locally known as Tasik Kenyir, this is a large hydroelectric dam surrounded by primary and regenerating lowland forest. About an hour drive from the state capital and about 5 hours from Kuala Lumpur, this area is also part of an Important Bird Area (IBA17), sharing its amazing bird diversity with the greater Taman Negara area as a Northeastern entry or gateway to Taman Negara (Tanjung Mentong).

It is believed that the area is the habitat of more than 8000 species of flowers, 2500 species of plants and trees, 8000 species of

orchids, 300 species of fresh water fish and about 350 species of birds.

Some of the globally threatened species of this area include Lesser Fish-Eagle, Large Green Pigeon, Blue banded Kingfisher, Wallace's Hawk-Eagle and Straw headed Bulbul. Birdwatchers usually get the best bird records via roadside and lakeside birding along quiet roads especially the Waterfall Road which is a dead ended road and hence secluded and mainly unused. The highway (T156) that leads from the main Jetty (Pengkalan Gawi) on towards Gua Musang is a stretch of beautiful hilly terrain with many opportunistic birding stops and landscape views.

A total of 9 out of 10 Malaysian hornbill species are regularly recorded i.e. *Wrinkled*, *White-crowned*, *Bushy-crested*, *Wreathed*, *Black*, *Oriental Pied*, *Rhinoceros*, *Great* and *Helmeted*. The *Wrinkled* is regarded by some as the rarer of the local hornbills and this is the best place to record it.



LEGEND

- Birdwatching Site
- Capital City
- State Capital
- City / Town
- Expressway
- Road
- Railway Line
- River / Lake



Red Bearded Bee-eater - Pentaxkeung



Wrinkled Hornbill - Amorn L



Hairy backed Bulbul - Mark Ng

For birders with more time on their hands, Lake Kenyir being the entry and gateway to the northeastern section of Taman Negara is accessible via boat. Caves and trails can be used to add on to the checklist.

Land access via taxis and rented car to Lake Kenyir especially to its lakeside resorts including high end, budget chalets and even houseboats are easily available. Basic houseboats area also available for those with more time on their hands.

Setiu Wetlands

5°65'N 102°74'E

The Setiu Wetlands is a part of the Setiu river basin, in the large Setiu-Chalok-Bari-Merang basin wetland complex. Situated about 60km north of Terengganu, it is listed as an important wetlands area in the Malaysian Wetlands Directory. The wetlands cover an area of about 23,000 ha, between Kampung Raja in the north and Batu Rakit in the south.

Special and common records include *Bat Hawk*, *Wallace's Hawk-Eagle*, *Red-bearded Bee-eater*, *Great Slaty Woodpecker*, *Pale Blue Flycatcher* and *Great and Green lora*, *White crowned Forktail*, *Red throated Barbet*, *White-bellied Sea-Eagle*, *Crested Serpent-Eagle*, *Crested Goshawk*, *Rufous-bellied Eagle*, *Changeable Hawk-Eagle*, *Blyth's Hawk-Eagle*, and *Black-thighed Falconet*, *Red naped Trogon*, *Blue crowned Hanging parrot* etc.

This site is also a wildlife hotspot with sightings of *White-handed Gibbons* and night encounters with *Leopard Cat* and *Sunda Loris* being common. Tiger paw prints have also been seen.

Habitats here are diverse, consisting of a unique riverine forest, melaleuca swamp forest, peat swamp forest, brackish water lagoons with vegetated sand islands, mangrove forest, sea grass beds and sandy beaches.

Although it is not well-known as a birdwatching site, this wetlands has rich diversity with a reputed 160 species including globally threatened birds such as the *Lesser Adjutant Stork*, *Malaysian Plover* and both the *Black* and *Rhinoceros Hornbills*. This site is more popular for its Sea turtle and terrapin sites.

CONTACT:

Department of Wildlife National Parks - Kuala Terengganu

Tel: 09 681 1831 • Fax: 09 681 1124

Setiu District Office

Tel: 09 609 9267 / 9266 • Fax: 09 609 9017

OTHER ATTRACTIONS IN TERENGGANU

- ❖ Redang Island
- ❖ Perhentian Besar and Perhentian Kecil Islands
- ❖ Lang Tengah Island
- ❖ Terengganu State Museum Complex
- ❖ Cemerong Waterfall



Redang Island

JOHOR



Johor is the southernmost state in Peninsular Malaysia. It has a total area of 19,210 km². The state capital is Johor Bahru. Johor has one international airport, the Senai International Airport. It is located in Senai, which is 30 km away from Johor Bahru city centre. Johor has three Important Bird Areas (MY13, MY14 and MY15) that cover Endau Rompin National Park, Pulau Kukup National Park and Tanjung Piai National Park. Johor has three out of four Ramsar sites in Malaysia.

Panti Forest Reserve

1°52'50"N 103°54'94"E

Located about 20km from the town of Kota Tinggi, Panti Forest Reserve covers an area of approximately 275km and is situated at the headwaters of the Johor, Linggiu and Ulu Sedili rivers in southern Johor. The area is made up mostly of lowland forest with hill forests on two mountains, Gunung Muntahak (654m) and Gunung Sumalayang (615m). The montane ericaceous forest occurs on the western summit of Gunung Panti (654m) and peat swamp forest can be found in the low-lying areas.

Panti Forest Reserve is listed as an Important Bird Area (MY14). More than 300 resident and migrant bird species have been found here. This include many Sunda endemics. Five globally threatened bird species - *Wallace's Hawk Eagle*, *Chestnut-necklaced Partridge*, *Short-toed Coucal*, *Wrinkled and Helmeted Hornbills* - are also found here.

The peat swamp forest trail thrives with wildlife and here you might find the *Blyth's Hawk Eagle*, *Wrinkled Hornbill*, *Banded Kingfisher*, *Red-billed Malkoha*, *White-bellied Yuhina* and the *Purple-naped Sunbird*. You might also spot the *Bat Hawk*, *Lesser Cuckoo-Shrike*, *Green lora*, *Scarlet and Fiery Minivets*, *Black-and-White Bulbul* and the *Malaysian Rail Babbler* while birdwatching



Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher - Tan Chin Tong



along the Quarry Trail. Migrants include the *Siberian Thrush*, *Siberian Blue Robin* as well as the *Dark-sided*, *Asian Brown*, *Yellow-rumped* and *Blue-and-White Flycatchers*.

The Panti Forest Reserve's Bunker trail harbours eight hornbill species as well as the *Olive-backed Woodpecker*, *Dusky Broadbill* and the *Velvet-fronted Nuthatch*. Parts of the forest reserve have been turned into a bird sanctuary. Currently, the most accessible trail is the Bunker Trail, where a parking lot, watchtower and a few huts are available.

Access to this reserve is only best with your own vehicle. As for many birdwatching sites, you are encouraged to engage a local guide and if you are travelling independently, it is always advisable that permission from the local forestry office and/or local police station is sought.

Endau Rompin National Park

2°49'73"N 103°31'98"E

This is one of the largest state parks in Malaysia. It has over 48,000ha and was gazetted in 1993. The park is a five hour drive from Kuala Lumpur, three hours drive from Johor Bahru, including a 1 ½ hour 4x4 drive into the park from the small town of Kahang. This Important Bird Area (MY13) boasts of rolling lowland and hilly terrain and a series of pristine streams and rivers. The park is home to over 250 species of birds with nine globally threatened species such as the *Malaysian Peacock-pheasant*, *Crestless Fireback*, *Lesser Adjutant*, *Storm's Stork*, *Wallace's Hawk-eagle*, *Masked Finfoot*, *Short-toed Coucal*, *Blue-banded Kingfisher* and *Straw-headed Bulbul*.

Other common records include the *Greater racquet tailed Drongo*, *Asian Fairy Bluebird*, *Pin-striped Tit-babbler*, *Fiery Minivet*, *Asian Paradise Flycatcher*, *Cream-vented Bulbul*, *Red-eyed Bulbul*, *Blue-winged Leafbird*, *Red Junglefowl*, *Buff-Necked Woodpecker*, *Rhinoceros Hornbill*, *Red Bearded Bee Eater*, *Drongo Cuckoo*, *Greater Coucal*, *Brown Hawk Owl*, *Collared Scops Owl*, *Raffles Malkoha*, *Chestnut Breasted Malkoha*, *Black Magpie*, *White Rumped Sharma*, *Rufous Crowned Babbler*, *Black Throated Babbler*, *Chestnut Rumped Babbler*, *Chestnut Winged Babbler*, *Orange-Bellied Flowerpecker*, *Little Spiderhunter*, *Hill Myna* etc.

The park is also famous for its indigenous community and a good place to see Asian elephants.

Going to the park is either by, driving your own 4x4 to the park or drive a normal vehicle to the town of Kahang and hire the 4x4 service through the Johor National Parks office there. This is where you can also pay your park entrance fees and make your bookings for accommodation (a simple chalet room or dormitory beds)

CONTACT:

Southern Johor Forestry Office
Tel: 07 224 3048 • Fax: 07 224 5725

Tourism Malaysia Johor
Tel: 07 222 3590 / 3591 • Fax: 07 223 5502

Johor National Parks Corporation
Tel: 07 226 1301 • Fax: 07 226 1302
Website: www.johorparks.johordt.gov.my



Garnet Pitta - Nobuo Matsumura



Malaysian Rail Babbler - Amorn L

OTHER ATTRACTIONS IN JOHOR

- ❖ Royal Abu Bakar Museum
- ❖ Gunung Ledang
- ❖ Nasuha Spices and Herbs Paradise
- ❖ Desaru
- ❖ Sibul Islands



Endau-Rompin, National Park

PENANG



Penang Hill

Penang is located on the northwest coast of Peninsular Malaysia. It is composed of two parts- Penang Island, and Seberang Prai on the mainland of Peninsular Malaysia. The total area of Penang is 1048 km² and it is the second smallest Malaysian state after Perlis.

The beautiful island of Penang, the "Pearl of the Orient", lies approximately 112 km south of Langkawi. Its name was derived by the humble betel nut palm, which was a common sight all over the island – giving rise to the name of Pulau Pinang (Betelnut Island).

A fascinating fusion of the East and West, Penang embraces modernity while retaining its traditions and old-world charm. These are reflected in its harmonious multiracial populace and well-preserved heritage buildings which led to George Town, her capital, being accorded a listing as a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Site recently. Long regarded as the food capital of Malaysia, Penang also entices visitors with its beautiful beaches and scrumptious cuisine.

The Penang International Airport is located at Bayan Lepas in the south end of the island. Penang is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2008. Penang has one IBA which is the Teluk Air Tawar-Kuala Muda area, MY03. This site located on mainland Penang.



Teluk Air Tawar-Kuala Muda Coast

5°29'20"N 100°12'23.10"E

The Teluk Air Tawar-Kuala Muda coastal area is located at the northern district of Seberang Prai near Butterworth on mainland Penang. This area has been accorded an Important Bird Area for Malaysia (MY03) by BirdLife International. Its coastal tidal mudflats and mangroves are important staging grounds for migratory waterbirds and shorebirds, during the migration season from October to March.

To date, 61 species of birds have been recorded here. In addition to these, thousands of shorebirds visit the area annually. Species of shorebirds include the *Brown-headed Gull*, *Great Egret*, *Black-tailed Godwit*, *Whimbrel*, *Eurasian Curlew*, *Terek Sandpiper*, *Ruddy Turnstone*, *Red-necked Stint*, *Great Knot*, *Curlew Sandpiper*, *Gull-billed and White-winged Terns* as well as the *Javan and Chinese Pond Herons*. Non-waterbirds such as the *White, Yellow and Forest Wagtails* have been spotted in this area. Two globally threatened birds, the *Lesser Adjutant Stork* and *Nordmann's Greenshank*, have also been sighted as well. The near-threatened shorebird, *Asian Dowitcher* has been recorded from the mudflats area.

During the spring migration in February and March, hundreds of egrets, pond herons, terns, sand plovers, herons, greenshanks, redshanks, sandpipers and other species flock to the Bagan Tambang mudflats.

Both binoculars and spotting scopes will come in handy for the viewing of shorebirds





Greater Flameback - Lim Ho Min



Scarlet rumped Flowerpecker - Lim Ho Min

To date, about 190 bird species (80% of the total for Penang Island) have been recorded in Penang National Park. The best times to visit the park is during autumn from October to November and spring from end of February to March. During these months, it is possible to observe a variety of migratory species ranging from waders to raptors and thrushes.

CONTACT:

Penang National Park

Tel: 04 881 3530/3500 • Fax: 04 881 2016

E-mail: tnpp@wildlife.gov.my

and waterbirds along the coastal bunds. The spotting scope is also a useful tool for scanning the mudflats during the changing tides. It is advisable to check for tide times when birdwatching here. Birds are likely to roost during low tide.

CONTACT:

Department of Wildlife and National Parks – Penang

Tel: 04 261 3039 • Fax: 04 261 0330

E-mail: ppinang@wildlife.gov.my

Tourism Malaysia Penang

Tel: 04 261 0058 / 263 4941

Fax: 04 262 3688

ACCOMMODATION:

Accommodation is not available in the area. Visitors can stay at various hotels in Butterworth on mainland Penang.

Penang National Park

5°27'36.58"N 100°12'21.59"E

Established in 2003, the Penang National Park (Taman Negara Pulau Pinang) is one of the few natural forested areas left on the island. It is also currently Malaysia's (and quite possibly the world's) smallest national park. The Park

is located at the north-western corner of Penang Island, on what resembles the side profile of a face, hence the name Muka Head ("muka" literally means "face"). Covering a total area of 1,213 ha, the Park's ecosystem is a diversity of habitats with hills, sandy and rocky beaches, streams, mangroves, mudflats and coastal rainforests - representing much of the natural habitats of Penang. At this place, you can watch a bizarre natural phenomenon: a meromictic lake. This lake is very unique in this part of the world as at certain times, it has two layers of sea water and river water distinctly separated from each other.

The well-maintained trails in the park provide easy access for birdwatching. The park has five well marked trails suitable for children 12 years and above and also a canopy walk. Taking the canopy walk is an excellent way to observe birds and mammals of the forest canopy such as flowerpeckers and sunbirds, not to mention the Colugo, a gliding mammal. On the other hand, birding along the trails can be just as exciting and avifaunal gems such as *Scarlet Sunbird*, *Blue-winged Pitta* and *Siberian Thrush* have been reported. These trails include the Teluk Bahang jetty to Muka Head trail, the Tanjung Duyung to Bukit Batu Hitam trail and the Tanjung Kerachut trail which goes round the meromictic lake.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS IN PENANG

- ❖ Penang Hill
- ❖ Fort Cornwallis
- ❖ Kek Lok Si Temple
- ❖ Tropical Spice Garden
- ❖ War Museum



City Hall

KELANTAN



Kuala Koh

Kelantan is situated in the northeast of Peninsular Malaysia and is known as a state with a strong local culture and exotic crafts. It is bordered by Thailand to the north as well as the Malaysian states of Terengganu to the southeast, Perak to the west, and Pahang to the south. The capital is Kota Bharu while the airport is Sultan Ismail Petra Airport.

Taman Negara – Kuala Koh

4°87'02"N 102°43'99"E

The name Taman Negara (National Park) is synonymous with birdwatching in Peninsular Malaysia. Kuala Koh is the gateway to the northern section of Taman Negara (the other gateways being Kuala Tahan as well as Sungai Relau in Pahang and Tanjung Mentong in Terengganu). Its access is situated about 90km from Gua Musang town. It is about 290 km from Kuala Lumpur and 185 km from the state capital Kota Bharu. This pristine hill and lowland forest covers an area of 835sqkm, offering birdwatchers glimpses of over 300 bird species.

There are a few good spots and trails such as the Ficus and Rafflesia Trails that have provided some exciting records such as the *Banded Kingfisher*, *Great Argus*, *Large Wren Babbler*, *Crested Fireback*, *Garnet Pitta*, *Scarlet-rumped Trogon* etc. There is an observation hide and a canopy walkway. These features on this site further enhance the experience and to have good sightings of canopy level birds. Common records include the *Raffles Malkoha*, *Banded Kingfisher*, *Buff-necked Woodpecker*, *Black and yellow Broadbill*, *Greater racquet-*

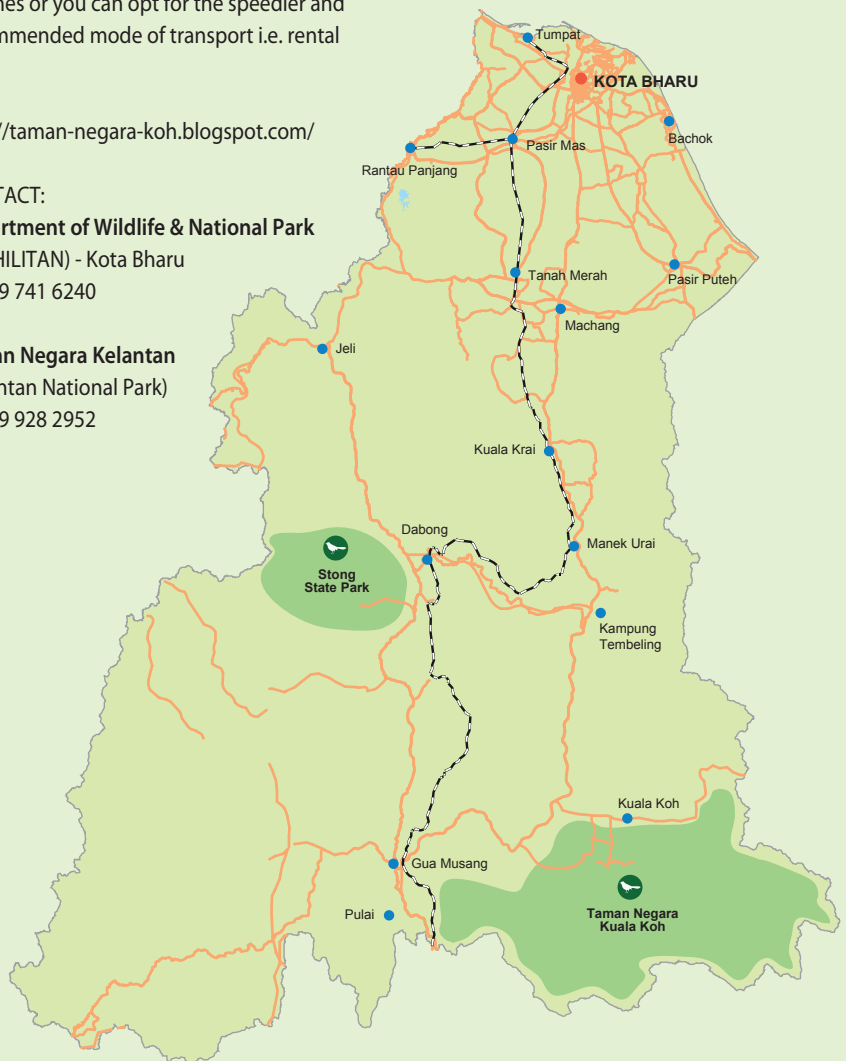
tailed Drongo, *Chestnut-winged Babbler*, *White-rumped Shama*, *Asian Fairy Bluebird* and many more.

Access to this site is via Gua Musang. There is public transport by express and normal coaches or you can opt for the speedier and recommended mode of transport i.e. rental car.



<http://taman-negara-koh.blogspot.com/>

CONTACT:
Department of Wildlife & National Park (PERHILITAN) - Kota Bharu
Tel: 09 741 6240

Taman Negara Kelantan (Kelantan National Park)
Tel: 09 928 2952



LEGEND

-  Birdwatching Site
-  Capital City
-  State Capital
-  City / Town
-  Expressway
-  Road
-  Railway Line
-  River / Lake



Dark throated Oriole - Tan Chin Tong



Scarlet rumped Trogon - Mark Ng

OTHER ATTRACTIONS IN KELANTAN

- ❖ Siti Khadijah Market
- ❖ Pantai Cahaya Bulan
- ❖ War Museum
- ❖ Stong State Park
- ❖ Handicraft Village



Stong State Park

MELAKA



A Famosa

The heritage-rich Melaka is steeped in history and culture. It is located in the southern region of the peninsula, next to the Straits of Malacca. The Melaka Sultanate occupies a special position in the history of Malaysia. Its inauguration marked the beginning of the emergence of a new Malay empire. The state provided the stage on which the Portuguese, Dutch and British played out their roles in shaping the history.

The state capital is Melaka City. This historical city centre has been listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 7 July 2008. The total area of Melaka is 1,664 km². The Melaka International Airport is located in Batu Berendam. Melaka has one IBA (MY12) that covers the Tanjung Tuan Wildlife Reserve.



Crested Serpent Eagle - Anuar McAfee

On 5th January 1971, a total of area 607,000 square metres of the Cape Rachado forest reserves was gazetted as a wildlife sanctuary. This area has also been designated as an Important Bird Area (MY12) and an important site for birds by National Geographic Society and Hawkmountain.

Tanjung Tuan is one of the few remaining primary coastal rainforest areas on the West Coast. Tanjung Tuan Forest Reserve covers a promontory that juts into the Straits of Malacca, and includes its offshore areas. Visitors may also chance upon civets, dusky leaf monkeys, squirrels and monitor lizards

moving stealthily in the lowland dipterocarp and Seraya forests. On a clear day, enjoy the panoramic view of Pulau Rupa in the horizon, only 38 km away in Indonesia.

More than 100 bird species have been spotted here, including forest birds and migrating raptors. From late February to March, some of the migratory raptors you might see here

Tanjung Tuan Forest Reserve and Wildlife Sanctuary

2°41'22"N 101°85'58"E

The peninsula of Tanjung Tuan Forest Reserve (also known as Cape Rachado, Portuguese for Broken Cape) is under the administration of the state of Melaka although it sits well within the boundaries of the state of Negeri Sembilan. It is several kilometers south of Port Dickson and about 1.5 hours drive from Kuala Lumpur International Airport. Atop the hill is a lighthouse originally constructed in the 1500s by the Portuguese to guide its fleet along the Straits of Melaka. The original structure was replaced by the British in the early 1900's with various technological revamps by the Malaysian Maritime department since.

LEGEND

- Birdwatching Site
- Capital City
- State Capital
- City / Town
- Expressway
- Road
- Railway Line
- ~ River / Lake





Dollarbird - Lim Ho Min

include the *Black Baza*, *Oriental Honey-Buzzard*, *Grey-faced Buzzard*, *Greater Spotted Eagle* as well as the *Chinese Goshawk* and *Japanese Sparrowhawk*. Forest birds that may be seen here include the *Changeable Hawk Eagle*, *Large Green Pigeon*, *Dollarbird*, *Coppersmith Barbet*, *Greater Flameback Woodpecker*, *Banded Kingfisher*, *Black-naped Oriole*, *Blue-throated Bee-eater* and the *Asian Glossy Starling*.

The lighthouse service road takes you up to the top of the 95 m hill and much of the birding can be carried out along it. This is a pleasant walk with a good chance to spot some interesting birds such as *Asian Paradise-flycatcher*, *Crimson Sunbird* and during winter migration season, *Orange-headed Thrush* is a possibility. Towards the top of the hill are some clearly marked forest trails which can take you down to the beach. The view from the top of the hill is quite spectacular. A short walk around the lighthouse will offer you staggering views of the surroundings.

Access to Tanjung Tuan is serviced by communal busses from the town of Port Dickson, which is a 45 minutes drive from the city of Seremban or by taxi and rented car if you travelling from the Kuala Lumpur International Airport. It will take you about 1.5 hours.

CONTACT:

Melaka Forestry Department

Tel: 06 231 6095 • Fax: 06 232 2867

E-mail: webjpnmelaka@forestry.gov.my

Website: <http://forestry.melaka.gov.my>

PERHILITAN Tanjung Tuan

Department of Wildlife and National Parks, Melaka

Aras 18, Menara Persekutuan
Jalan Persekutuan

Hang Tuah Jaya, 75450 Ayer Keroh, Melaka

Tel: 06 234 5610 • Fax: 06 234 5620

E-mail: melaka@wildlife.gov.my

EVENT:

Raptor Watch – March (annual event)

Malaysian Nature Society (MNS)

Tel: 03 2287 9422 • Fax: 03 2287 8773

E-mail: events@mns.org.my

Website: www.raptorwatch.org / www.mns.org.my

Ayer Keroh Recreational Forest

2°28'N 102°30'E

Melaka's most famous recreational rainforest is a tranquil haven for wildlife and natural scenery. Situated just off the North-South Highway, the Air Keroh Recreational Forest is about 15km from Melaka town. This 359-hectare secondary forest is also the location of the A'Famosa Resort, which boasts several themed attractions.

Birdwatchers will enjoy the variety of birds found in this green haven. Among the 135 bird species found here include lowland forest birds such as the *Black-thighed Falconet*, *Jambu Fruit Dove*, *Asian Paradise Flycatcher*, *Purple-naped Sunbird*, *Sunda Pygmy* and *Banded Bay Woodpecker*, *Pink-necked* and *Thick-billed Green Pigeons*, *Stork-billed*, *Banded* and *Blue-eared Kingfishers*, *Buff-necked*, *Buff-rumped*, *Crimson-winged* and *Rufous Woodpeckers*, *Coppersmith*,

Gold-whiskered and *Red-crowned Barbets*, *Drongo* and *Rusty-breasted Cuckoos* as well as the *Changeable Hawk Eagle* and *Crested Serpent Eagle*. There are also three owl species here, namely *Barred Eagle Owl*, *Buffy Fish Owl* and *Brown Wood Owl*.

The migration season that takes place from September to March, brings about other feathered visitors including the *Black Baza*, *Oriental Honey-buzzard*, *Arctic Warbler*, *Blue-winged Pitta*, *Indian Cuckoo*, *Crow-billed Drongo*, *Black Capped* and *Common Kingfishers*. The *Dark-sided* and *Yellow-rumped Flycatchers* also make their stopover at this forest reserve. Forest birds can be easily spotted along the well-marked trails. However, you can also opt for the observation towers as they provide good vantage points to observe birds at the treetops or by the lake, an area usually frequented by waterbirds.

CONTACT:

Melaka Forestry Department

Tel: 06 231 6095 • Fax: 06 232 2867

E-mail: webjpnmelaka@forestry.gov.my

Website: <http://forestry.melaka.gov.my>

OTHER ATTRACTIONS IN MELAKA

- ❖ Porta de Santiago
- ❖ The Stadhuys
- ❖ Melaka Sultanate Palace (Cultural Museum)
- ❖ Baba and Nyonya Heritage Museum
- ❖ Melaka Tropical Fruit Farm



Stadhuys

NEGERI SEMBILAN



The Royal Museum of Seri Menanti

Negeri Sembilan simply means 'Land of Nine States' because it once comprised nine separate districts, each ruled by a Malay Chieftain. Seremban, its capital is easily accessible by road and rail from Kuala Lumpur, about 50 kilometres away. Among the main attractions of the town are the Cultural Handicraft complex, the State Museum, the State Mosque and the Lake Gardens. Negeri Sembilan lies on the western coast of Peninsular Malaysia. The total area of the state is 6,686 sq km.

The state is often associated with the influence of Minangkabau, best seen in the architecture and styles reflected in the construction of buildings as well as homes. One unique feature is the horn-shaped roof. The Minangkabau also brought with them their 'adat' or traditions, in particular the matrilineal kinship system. This system is evident until today especially in the marriage customs, ownership of property and dance forms.

Negeri Sembilan is a perfect example of a modern state embraced by rich customs and traditions.



Pied Triller - AJ Sebastian

Birdwatchers can often spot a variety of birds including the Crestless Fireback Pheasant, the elusive Malaysian Peacock Pheasant, White-fronted Scops Owl, Cinnamon-Rumped Trogon, White-crowned Hornbill, Green Broadbill, Banded Pitta and the rare Malaysian Honeyguide. Birdwatchers keen on

nocturnal birds can look forward to observing the Large, Gould's and the Javan Frogmouths as well as eight species of owls. Avid birders can take the main trail that is popular for birdwatchers which leads to the core area of the reserve.

Pasoh Forest Reserve

3°0'N 102°19'59"E

The Pasoh Forest Reserve was established in 1974. It is a nature reserve located about 8 km from Simpang Pertang, Malaysia, and around 70 km southeast of Kuala Lumpur. It has a total area of 2,450 ha consisting of tropical rainforest. The forest reserve consist a core area of 600ha of primary forest surrounded by a buffer zone is situated in the Jelebu district. It is one of the research sites of the Forest Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM). There are over 300 species of birds found in this lowland forest. They include nine species of raptors, 26 species of babblers, 14 species woodpecker, 13 species of bulbul, six species of hornbills and four species of pitta.





Great Hornbills - MNS



Whiskered Treeswift - AJ Sebastian

Permission is required to enter the Pasoh Forest Reserve. This can be obtained from the Forest Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM). Arrangements for accommodation at this forest reserve need to be done at least one week in advance.

CONTACT:

Forest Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM)
 Tel: 03 6279 7000 • Fax: 03 6273 1314
 E-mail: feedback@frim.gov.my
 Website: www.frim.gov.my

Tourism Malaysia Negeri Sembilan

Tel: 06 763 5388 / 762 4488 • Fax: 06 763 8428
 E-mail: mtpb.negerisembilan@tourism.gov.my

Gunung Telapa Buruk

2°50'N 102°04'E

Gunung Telapa Buruk is a mountain located near Seremban town, Negeri Sembilan. It stands at a height of 1,193 meters above sea level. This is one of the tallest mountains in the state. The mountain and adjacent hills (including a nearby peak, Gunung Berembun, from which the forest reserve derives its name) form part of the Berembun Forest Reserve. This forest reserve covers an area of (around 50,000 ha) in the middle of Negeri Sembilan, about 30 minutes drive from the state capital

of Seremban. A relatively new birding spot, Gunung Telapa's birdlist is growing by each field report, and is now estimated at about 100 species.

The forest at Gunung Telapa Buruk is mostly untouched lower montane forest, especially the top half. The lower half is lowland and hill dipterocarp forest which appear to be well into regeneration from previously being logged. But once you ascend above 600 or 700 meters, you will be surrounded by unlogged forest, with soaring dipterocarps poking their crowns above the main canopy.

Avid birdwatchers can look forward to a large variety of bird species in this area including the *Eastern Crowned Warblers*, *White-bellied Yuhina*, *Scarlet Minivet*, *Mountain Bulbul*, *Sultan Tit*, *Rufous-fronted Babbler*, *Blue-winged*, *Greater and Lesser Leafbirds*, *Black-throated Sunbird*, *Green Broadbill*, *Silver-breasted Broadbill*, *Scarlet rumped Trogon* and many more.

Another point of interest at Gunung Telapa Buruk would be the wreckage of the World War 2 B-24 Liberator bomber which crashed in August, 1945. The B-24 was a four engine heavy bomber built mainly for the US Air Force, but also widely used by the British Royal Air Force, and it was one of these planes

(KL654/R) that crashed on the then remote slopes of Gunung Telapa Buruk. All eight crew on board were killed. It is understood that the plane was on a mission to deliver supplies to anti-Japanese guerillas at that time. Today, you can trek to the crash site of the plane, using either the Pantai trail (around four hours), or the shorter trail (1.5-2 hours) from the summit. This trail begins at the side of the middle (lower) telecommunication tower, and is marked by ribbons throughout the way. Engaging a local guide is strongly encouraged though to have an enjoyable hike.

Access to this site is only by car. From the city of Seremban, head towards Kuala Klawang and before you reach the popular picnic spot called Jeramtoi Waterfalls, exit right and the road to Telapa takes you right up until you reach the peak and its telecommunications station.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS IN NEGERI SEMBILAN

- ❖ Sri Menanti Royal Museum
- ❖ State Museum and Cultural Handicraft Complex
- ❖ Nilai 3
- ❖ Lata Kijang Waterfalls
- ❖ Pelegong Homestay



Lata Kijang

PERLIS



Gua Kelam

Perlis is the smallest state in Malaysia. It boasts an old-world charm with mesmerising quaint villages, rolling green fields of paddy plantations and centuries old tradition. It is a perfect destination if you prefer an unhurried pace of life where the environment is naturally fresh and crisp.

This tiny state lies at the northwestern tip of the peninsula; bordered by Thailand in the north, and by Kedah to the east and south. Perlis has an IBA site (MY01) that covers the Perlis State Park and Wang Pinang Wildlife Reserve.



Common Kingfisher - Lim Ho Min

Perlis State Park

6°32'5"N 100°10'10"E

Perlis State Park is also known as the "Pearl of Perlis". It is located on the western border of Perlis, along the Thai border. It is sitting on the longest continuous limestone hills in Malaysia. The limestone range is 36 km long and is called the Nakawan Range. The park consists of two forest reserve area, Mata Ayer Forest Reserve and Wang Mu Forest Reserve. The whole area spans 5,075 ha.

This northernmost birdwatching location in Peninsular Malaysia is surrounded by beautiful, thick lush forest, sheer cliff faces and an

extensive cave system. This beautiful park harbours one of the few deciduous forests in this country. It is believed to house more than 600 species of flora, 70 species of mammals, 200 species of birds and 35 species of reptile.

Some of the birds seen here are unique to north Peninsular Malaysia. These include the *Streaked breasted Woodpecker*, *Puff-throated Babbler* and four different hornbills including the *Great* and *Rhinoceros Hornbills*. Other colorful and sought after birds include three species of pittas – the *Banded*, *Blue-winged* and *Hooded Pitta*. While trekking up one of the park's limestone hills, bird watchers might also spot the elusive resident *Peregrine Falcon*.

During the bird migration season between October and November, the sight of thousands of raptors flying across the park is a sight not to be missed. Among the raptors spotted during the migration season include *Japanese Sparrowhawk*, *Chinese Goshawk*, *Black Baza*, *Oriental*



LEGEND	
	Birdwatching Site
	Capital City
	State Capital
	City / Town
	Expressway
	Road
	Railway Line
	River / Lake



Red eyed Bulbul - AJ Sebastian



Hill Myna - Lim Ho Min

Honey-Buzzard and the *Grey-Faced Buzzard*. A vantage point to see these magnificent birds would be the watchtower located in the park itself.

The park offers numerous interesting trails including the Prince of Denmark, Rainforest and the Tok Jaafar Heritage trails. These trails are popular amongst nature lovers. The limestone caves are also one of the unique treasures of Perlis, especially the Wang Burma caves with its many labyrinths where cavers are treated to spectacular sights of stalactites, stalagmites and other breathtaking geological formations.

CONTACT:
Perlis Forestry Department
 Tel: 04 976 5966 • Fax: 04 976 7901

Bukit Kubu Recreation Forest
 6°26'66"N 100°53'33"E

Just a few minutes' drive or 15km from the town of Kangar, you will find Bukit Kubu Recreation Forest. It is also known as "Hutan Lipur Bukit Kubu". This is a recreational park consisting of a limestone cave within the hill and surrounded by the Wang Pinang Wildlife Reserve.

Set up in 1992, this recreation forest covers an area of around 12 ha and part of its uniqueness is its limestone hill that reaches a height of between 150 and 200 meters above sea level, Bukit Kubu Recreational Park has several natural caves such as Gua Ikan and Gua Harimau. The entrance to the cave is

surrounded by a natural lake known as Tasik Puteri Kayangan (Puteri Kayangan Lake) which encompasses two hectares.

Part of an IBA area, this little known forest reserve boasts of interesting birds *Pale-legged Warbler*, *Blue Whistling Thrush*, *Red rumped Swallow*, *Blue crowned Hanging Parrot*, *Blue eared Barbet*, *Sultan Tit*, *Grey headed Canary Flycatcher* etc. An interesting point is the lookout tower. One can have a nice view of Kuala Perlis from here while trying to catch glimpses of perched birds. One will be able to see the changing scenery from the vast paddy fields, to the bustling town of Kuala Perlis near the coast.

Situated not far from the limestone hills is Kota Al Marhum Kayang. This is the burial grounds for two of the 16th century Kedah Sultans. Here one can see a simple mausoleum marked by grave stones and some wooden ruins used to pinpoint the site.

Lake Timah Tasoh
 6°32'5"N 100°10'10"E

Located about halfway between the Perlis State Park and Kangar, Lake Timah Tasoh is a 1,300ha man-made and state-owned reservoir. It got its name from two rivers, Sungai Timah and Sungai Tasoh, which feed water into the lake. Lake Timah Tasoh supplies water to the population of Perlis. It also acts as a flood prevention mechanism in the state. It holds 35.3 million liters of water. It was created when a dam was built on Sungai Korok, about 2.5km below the confluence of Sungai Timah and Sungai Tasoh.

The lake is also a sanctuary for migratory birds especially from the cold countries as this freshwater lake, with its natural surroundings provides much needed food and shelter for these birds. The lake area also provides wetlands habitats for birds and is home to more than 140 species of resident and migrant birds.

The bird migration season (between October and March) is one of the best times for birdwatching, when many migratory birds make stopovers at this area. Among the rarer birds found here are the *Eurasian Coot*, *Grey-headed Lapwing* and the *Cotton Pygmy Goose*. Apart from the usual waterbirds, forest birds can also be spotted in patches of lowland forest and around the lake area. Bird watchers can opt for the short trail near the main visitor area along Federal Route 7. Access to the lake shoreline is possible via several roads branching from the main road. Lake Timah Tasoh also draws locals who come to enjoy the spectacular views of sunrise and sunset.

CONTACT:
Perlis State Park Forestry Office
 (Wang Kelian)
 Tel: 04 945 7898

Tourism Malaysia Perlis
 Tel: 04 978 1213/1235 • Fax: 04 978 1143

ACCOMMODATION:
 Accommodation is not available at Lake Timah Tasoh. Visitors can stay at various hotels in Kangar or book a chalet at the Perlis State Park.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS IN PERLIS

- ❖ Gua Kelam Recreational Park
- ❖ Wang Burma Cave
- ❖ Padang Besar
- ❖ Herb Garden
- ❖ Wang Kelian Sunday Market



Perlis State Park

SABAH



Kinabatangan Floodplain and Wildlife Sanctuary

Sabah which occupies the northern section of the island of Borneo is also known as the Land Below the Wind – a phrase used by seafarers to describe locations below the typhoon belt, and free from climatic disturbances. Visitors from around the world are drawn to Sabah’s sun-kissed islands, clear waters, rich marine life as well as its lush hills and forests. Many visitors to Sabah are nature buffs and visit the best dive spots in the world, climb its mountains, watch Borneo’s amazing wildlife and record some of the world’s most exquisite and exclusive species of birds. The state has 15 Important Bird Areas (IBA).

The state’s most iconic attraction is Mount Kinabalu, which rises into the clouds reaching a height of 4,095.2m, making it one of the tallest mountain in Southeast Asia and the 20th most prominent peak in the world.

Sabah is also diverse in terms of its people with 32 officially recognised ethnic groups of which 28 are indigenous.



Kota Kinabalu

The capital city of Sabah, Kota Kinabalu or KK, is always a hive of activity as locals go about their daily business while tourists try to take in as much as they can of this thriving city in the few days they have.

KK is known as the City of Egrets, due to the presence of Reef Egrets, Great Egrets as well as other species

of egrets which can be seen from KK’s Waterfront except the *Cattle Egret*. The Waterfront, a popular haunt for anyone looking to watch the sunset while enjoying the diverse gourmet offerings, is also a good spot to sight *Whiskered and White-winged Terns* and *Black-headed Gulls*.

Likas Bay

A 10-minute car ride to the north of KK lie Likas Bay and Likas Swamp, the beach and coast separated from the freshwater lagoon by a busy road. Common visitors to the coast include *Little, Great and Chinese Egrets* and *waders, Whimbrels, Greater and Lesser Sand Plovers* and *Little Ringed Plovers* while the Likas Swamp lagoon has *Grey and Purple Herons, Moorhens, Purple Herons* and *Wandering Whistling Ducks*.



Black & Crimson Pitta - Andrew Siani

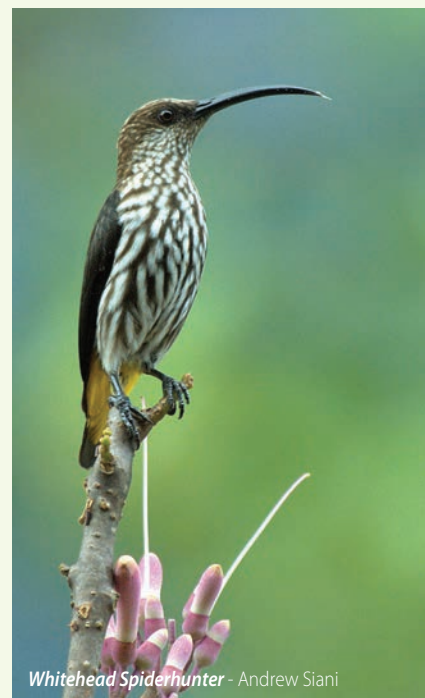


LEGEND

- Birdwatching Site
- Capital City
- State Capital
- City / Town
- Expressway
- Road
- Railway Line
- River / Lake



Bornean Bristlehead - Andrew Siani



Whitehead Spiderhunter - Andrew Siani



Bornean Stubtail - Andrew Siani

Crocker Range

5°34'N 116°6'E

Crocker Range or Banjaran Crocker, divides the coast in the west of Sabah from the valleys in the interior. The Crocker Range Nature Park which was established in 1984 and recognised as an Endemic Bird Area and Important Bird Area (MY20), is located about 144km from KK. It is the largest state terrestrial park covering an area of approximately 180,000 ha and lays claim to having Mount Kinabalu within its enclave.

Also situated within this range is Mount Alab (1,964m), and the forests contain submontane and montane birdlife including the globally threatened *Mountain Serpent Eagle*, *Bulwer's Pheasant* and *Straw headed Bulbul*.

On the far side of the range is Rafflesia Centre which, apart from leading to trails that will offer glimpses of that elusive Rafflesia flower, it is also known to house the *Bornean Bristlehead*, *Whitehead's Spiderhunter*, *Bornean Treepie*, *Mountain Barbet*, *Bornean Barbet*, *Long-tailed Broadbill*, *Bornean Leafbird* and *Bornean Bulbul*.

CONTACT:

Crocker Range Park (Head Station Keningau)
Tel: 019 862 0404 • Fax: 087 330 924

Kinabalu Park

6°5'N 116°36'E

Mount Kinabalu is Sabah's, if not Malaysia's, most recognisable natural wonder, and it is located within the Kinabalu Park, about 90km drive from KK. The park is one of the most popular destinations in Malaysia for

birdwatchers keen on montane and endemic birds of Borneo. Established in 1964, it is Malaysia's first World Heritage Site, designated by UNESCO in 2000, and covers 754 sq km of lowland, montane and cloud forest as well as sub-alpine vegetation closer to the mountain peak.

Also an Important Bird Area (IBA MY21), it boasts 326 species of birds, 23 of which are endemic to this area including the *Red-breasted Hill Partridge*, *Crimson-headed Partridge*, *Mountain Serpent-Eagle*, *Whitehead's Broadbill*, *Whitehead's Spiderhunter*, *Whitehead's Trogon*, *Bornean Barbet*, *Golden-naped Barbet*, *Mountain Barbet*, *Fruithunter*, *Kinabalu Friendly Warbler*, *Mountain Black-eye*, *Everett's Thrush*, *Mountain Wren-Babbler*, *Bornean Stubtail*, *Chestnut-crested Yuhina*, *Blue headed Pitta* and *Black-sided Flowerpecker*.

The Kinabalu Park headquarters sits at a height of 1,563m and offers extensive trails to explore. Sightings include the *Bornean Laughing-thrush*, *Bornean Whistling Thrush*, *Chestnut-crested Yuhina*, *Everett's Thrush* and *Bornean Whistler*.

An easier starting point may be the Poring area, rising from 550m to reach Langanan Waterfall at 1,200m. The area surrounding the much-frequented hot springs and canopy walk are residence to the *Blue-banded Pitta*, *Banded Pitta*, *Chestnut-capped Thrush*, *White-crowned* and *Chestnut-naped Forktails*, *Blue-banded Kingfisher*, *Argus Pheasant*, *Hose's* and *Whitehead's Broadbills*, *Orange-breasted Trogon*, *Bornean Treepie* and *Black Hornbills*.



Bornean Banded Pitta - Andrew Siani

Higher up, about a 45-minute drive to Mesilau, sightings of the *Eye-browed Jungle Flycatcher*, *Bornean Flowerpecker*, *Bornean Whistling Thrush*, *Whitehead's Spiderhunter*, *Pale-faced Bulbul* and *Bornean Stubtail* are regular.

For the more adventurous, the Summit Trail beckons, starting from 1,886m and ending at that famous mountain peak of 4,095m. After a five-hour climb, the huts at Panar Laban are an ideal rest area before braving the next three-hour stretch to the top. Along the way, it is possible to see the *Island Thrush*, *Friendly Bush-warbler* and *Mountain Black-eye*.

CONTACT:

Sabah Parks

Tel: 088 523 500 • Fax: 088 486 435

E-mail: info@sabahparks.gov.my

Website: www.sabahparks.org.my

Danum Valley Conservation Area

4°53'N 117°45'E

Danum Valley Conservation Area is located in eastern Sabah, about 2.5 hours drive from the town of Lahad Datu. This is arguably one of Sabah's most important conservation biospheres covering primary lowland rainforest of 438 sq. km. The Danum Valley Field Centre (DVFC) was set up in 1986 for scientific research and education purposes.

Danum Valley is an Important Bird Area (IBA MY24) in Malaysia as more than 300 species of birds have been found especially in the

areas surrounding the Danum Valley Field Centre and the Borneo Rainforest Lodge which provides luxury accommodation cabins. It also boasts of nine endemic birds including *Black throated Wren Babbler*, *Bornean Wren Babbler*, *Bornean Blue Flycatcher*, *Blue headed & Blue Banded Pittas*, *Bornean Ground Cuckoo*, *Bulwer's Pheasant*, *White fronted Falconet* etc.

The Research Centre and its hostel-like living quarters share the same bird sightings as Borneo Rainforest Lodge and from the canopy walk, it is possible to see all eight species of hornbills. Also known to turn up are the *Crested Fireback*, *Chestnut necklaced Partridge*, *Argus Pheasant*, *Oriental Darter* and many more.

CONTACT:

Kota Kinabalu (Head Office)

Block E, Unit No. 28, 3rd Floor

KK Times Square

88100 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.

Tel: 088 486 168 • Fax: 088 486 708/718

E-mail: inno@sabahholidays.com

Sandakan Operation

Ground Floor, Yayasan Sabah Group

Jalan Cheng Min/Jalan Mekaran

90715 Sandakan, Sabah.

Tel: 089 225 718 • Fax: 088 228 001

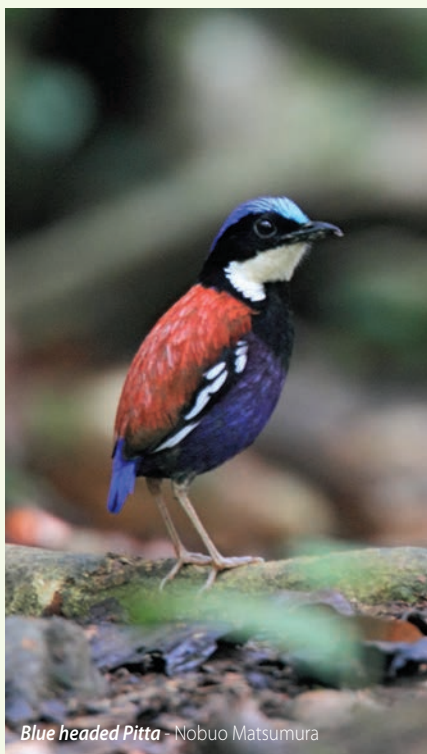
Kinabatangan River

5°26'N 118°6'E

Kinabatangan River, measuring 560 km, is the second longest river in Malaysia and winds its way to the east of Sabah through the Kinabatangan Wildlife Sanctuary. It is a three hour drive from city of Sandakan and five hours east from Kota Kinabalu. Like most parts of Borneo where waterways are central to the lives of its human inhabitants, this river is also home to an amazing array of wildlife, mainly birds. It is a designated Important Bird Area, (MY23).

The Kinabatangan Wildlife Sanctuary covers an area of 26,100 ha within the Lower Kinabatangan Floodplain which covers an area of 3,300 sq km. The diverse habitats here comprise lowland forest, seasonal swamp forest, permanent freshwater swamps, tidal swamp forest and mangrove forest, which offer residence to over 200 species of birds including several species endemic to Borneo and eight species of hornbills.

A boat ride along the river leads to the discovery of numerous small villages along its banks such as Bilit and Sukau, but the cruise also offers glimpses of the *Stork-billed* and *Blue-eared Kingfisher*, *Oriental Darter*, *Storm's Stork*, *Bornean Ground Cuckoo*, *Hooded Pitta*, *Black-and-yellow* and *Black-and-red Broadbills*, *Lesser* and *Grey headed Fish Eagles*, *Wallace's Hawk Eagle* etc.



Blue headed Pitta - Nobuo Matsumura

Other regular sightings include the Lesser Adjutant Stork, Jerdon's Baza, Bat Hawk, Green Imperial Pigeon, Long-tailed Parakeet, Bar-bellied Cuckoo Shrike, Black-capped Babbler, Malaysian Blue Flycatcher, Oriental Pied, Black and Rhinoceros Hornbills, Oriental Dwarf Kingfishers and many more.

This is also a regular site to watch the Pygmy Elephants, Orang Utans and Proboscis Monkeys.



Bornean Green Magpie - Andrew Siani

Gomantong Caves

5°33'0"N 118°6'E

Within the Kinabatangan area, and a two-hour drive from Sandakan are the Gomantong Caves; one of the biggest cave systems in Sabah, and part of the Gomantong Forest Reserve which was gazetted in 1925 and covers an area of 3,000 ha.

Gomantong Caves are made up of the black cave which reaches a height of 60m and is easily accessible to the public while the white cave is not accessible as it is much higher and requires caving and climbing equipment to traverse the treacherous terrain. At dawn and dusk, millions of bats and swiftlets swirl around the caves, seeming to take turns as the bats leave at night and the swiftlets settle in, while at dawn the bats come home and the swiftlets leave for the day. Other birds seen are the *Bat Hawk*, *Peregrine Falcon*, *Wallace's Hawk-eagle*, *Bully Fish Owl*, *Changeable Hawk-eagle* and *Rufous-bellied Hawk-eagle*.

Sepilok (Kabili-Sepilok) Forest Reserve and Orang Utan Centre

5°50'N 117°58'E

Only a 45-minute drive from Sandakan lies the popularly known Sepilok Forest Reserve and Orang Utan Centre. It is a recognised landmark the world over for its orangutan rehabilitation programme and the sanctuary was established in 1964.

It is made up of 60 sq metres of primary lowland rainforest, but visitors may also explore the surrounding gardens and canopy walk at the Rainforest Discovery Centre, which received its Important Bird Area designation in 2009, (MY29).

Those wishing to venture further can take a two-hour walk to the mangroves in Sandakan Bay to look for forest understorey birds or walk along the canopy walkway to view birds and wildlife. Due to its location and size, this site hosts a myriad of endemic and interesting birds such as the *Bornean Bristlehead*, *Blue headed Pitta*, *White fronted Falconet*, *White crowned Shama*, *Wallace's Hawk Eagle*, *Oriental Darter*, *Great Argus*, *Rufous collared & Blue banded Kingfishers*, *Brown backed Needletail*, *Velvet fronted Nuthatch*, *seven species of hornbills* and many more.

CONTACT:

Rainforest Discovery Centre, Sepilok

Tel: 089 533 780/781

Fax: 089 535 201

E-mail: rdcsepilok@yahoo.com

Tabin Wildlife Reserve

5°16'N 118°42'E

In the centre of the Dent Peninsula in eastern Sabah and 50 km northeast of Lahad Datu lies Tabin Wildlife Reserve. Gazetted in 1984, this amazing area of over 120,000ha is the

site of undisturbed forest in the middle of approximately 1,200 sq km of primary and logged lowland forests. Access is limited by the use of four-wheel drive vehicles.

Apart from its mammal population, this area is a haven for birds and birders as the secondary forest is not as tall as the primary forest, causing the birds to perch lower, as well as allowing more light through its branches, making viewing, identification and photographing of birds easier. This area is a designated Important Bird Area, (MY27). More than 250 species of birds have been recorded, including the *Bornean Bristlehead*, *Blue-headed*, *Black and Crimson*, *Garnet*, *Banded and Giant Pittas*, *Dusky Munia*, *Black-throated and Bornean Wren-babblers*, *Bulwer's Pheasant*, *White fronted Falconet*, *Bornean Blue Flycatcher*, *Wallace's Hawk Eagle*, *Large Green Pigeon*, *Storm's Stork* and many more.

Apart from a place to watch big wildlife, another unique feature in Tabin is its Lipad Mud Volcano and observation tower, where it is possible to sight of at least eight species of hornbills.

CONTACT:

Tabin Wildlife Holidays Sdn. Bhd.

Tel: 088 267 266 • Fax: 088 258 266

E-mail: enquiry@tabinwildlife.com.my

Website: www.tabinwildlife.com.my

OTHER ATTRACTIONS IN SABAH

- ❖ Sipadan Island
- ❖ Tunku Abdul Rahman Park
- ❖ Monsopiad Cultural Village
- ❖ Simpang Mengayau Bay
- ❖ Sepilok Orang Utan Rehabilitation Centre



Mount Kinabalu

SARAWAK



Niah National Park

Mystical Sarawak is full of ancient history and beautiful nature. The largest state in Malaysia, it covers an area of 124,000 sq km and has an 800km coastline, facing the South China Sea. It is on the northwestern coast of Borneo, the third largest island in the world. Sarawak shares its boundaries with Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo) in the south, Brunei and Sabah in the north.

Sarawak has the longest river in the country – the 590km long Sungai Rejang.

The Kuching International Airport is an international airport serving the entire southwestern region of Sarawak. It is located 11 km south of Kuching city centre. The World Heritage Site in Sarawak is the Gunung Mulu National Park. Sarawak has 22 IBAs (MY34-MY55) that covers Samunsam, Pulau Tukong Ara-Banun, Lanjak-Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary, Wind Cave Nature Reserve, Bako, Maludam, Talang-Satang, Tanjung Datu, Batang Ai, Usun Apau, Similajau, Niah, Lambir, Loagan Bunut, Gunung Mulu, Gunung Buda, and Pulong Tau National Parks.

The beauty of Sarawak is in its blend of tribal traditions and nature: everything from the scattered valley farms of the Kelabit Highlands to the bird's-nest trading communities of the Niah Caves and the nomadic jungle Penan have their place.



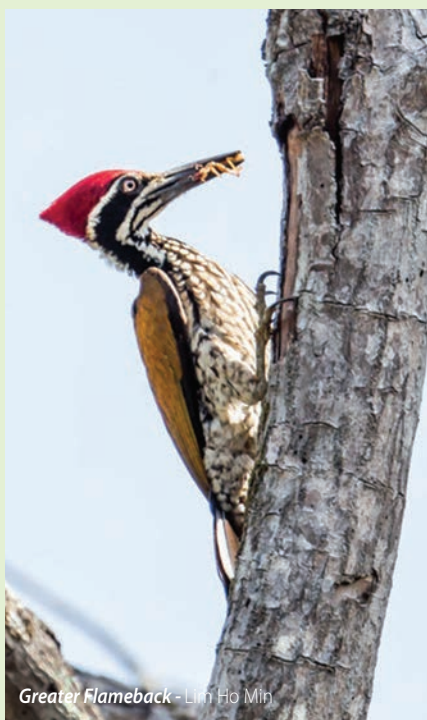
Bako National Park

1°14'N 110°25'E

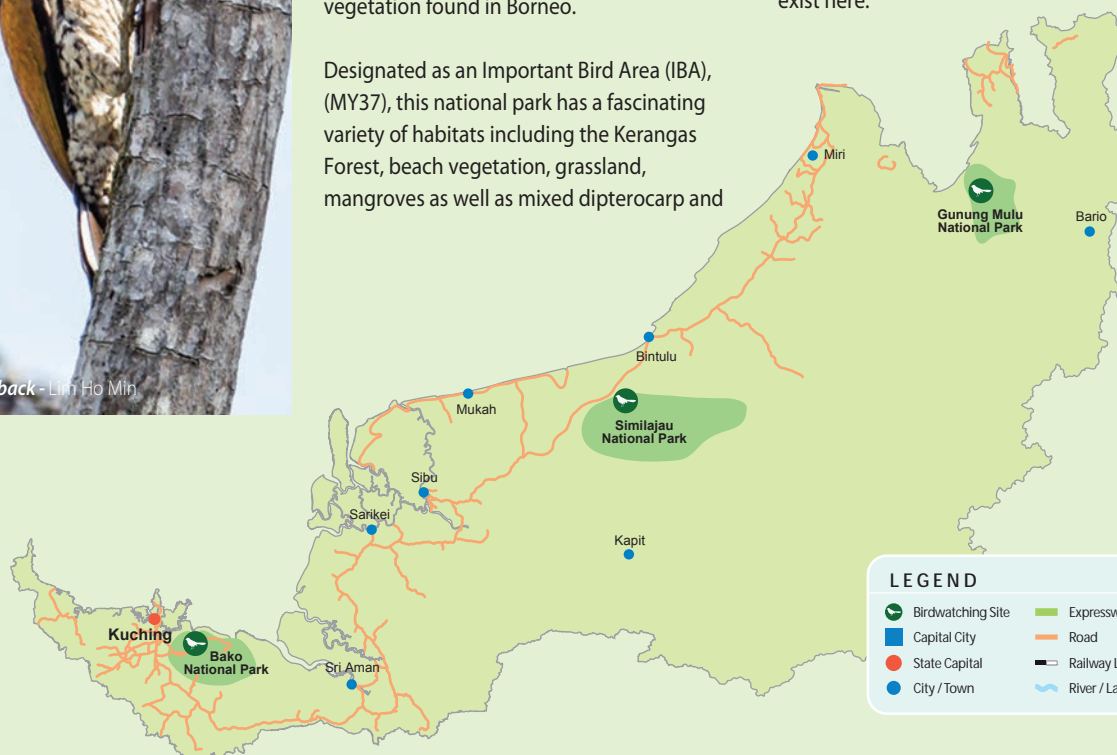
Gazetted in 1957, the Bako National Park is Sarawak's oldest national park, covering an area of 2,727 ha. It is at the tip of the Muara Tebas peninsula. It is one of the smallest national parks in Sarawak, yet one of the most interesting, as it contains almost every type of vegetation found in Borneo.

Designated as an Important Bird Area (IBA), (MY37), this national park has a fascinating variety of habitats including the Kerangas Forest, beach vegetation, grassland, mangroves as well as mixed dipterocarp and

peat swamp forest. With its rainforest, abundant wildlife, jungle streams, waterfalls, interesting plant life, secluded beaches, panoramic rocky shoreline, bizarre rock formations and extensive network of trekking trails, the Bako National Park offers visitors an excellent introduction to the rainforest and coastline of Borneo. About 150 species of both resident and migrant birds exist here.



Greater Flameback - Lim Ho Min



Birders can pick between the park headquarters or the mangroves of Telok Asam as a good place to start birdwatching. Here you might catch sight of the common resident birds such as *Pink-necked Green Pigeon*, *Ashy Tailorbird*, *Mangrove Blue Flycatcher*, *Common Flameback* and *Sunda Pygmy Woodpeckers*, *Stork-billed*, *Collared* and *Black-capped Kingfishers* as well as the *Chestnut-breasted* and *Chestnut-bellied Malkohas*.

Head for the Lintang and Serait trails if you are searching for forest birds such as the *Red-naped Trogon*, *Long-tailed Parakeet*, *Emerald Dove*, *Asian Fairy Bluebird*, *Greater Racquet-tailed Drongo*, *Velvet-fronted Nuthatch*, *Rufous-tailed Tailorbird*, *White-chested Babbler*, *Ruby-cheeked Sunbird*, *White-bellied* and *Buff-necked Woodpeckers*, *Red-crowned* and *Brown Barbets*, *Blue-eared* and *Oriental Dwarf Kingfishers*, *Fierly* and *Scarlet Minivets* as well as the *Spotted Fantail*, *Asian Paradise* and *Grey-chested Jungle Flycatchers*. Lucky bird watchers might come across elusive Bornean endemics such as the *Large-billed Blue Flycatcher*.

The best time to visit the Bako National Park is from March to October when you get to see most of the resident birds and some of the migrant birds on their spring or autumn migration.



Large Frogmouth - Tan Chin Tong

Gunung Mulu National Park

4°2'N 114°54'E

Gunung Mulu National Park near Miri, is a UNESCO World Heritage site that covers an area of 52,865ha encompassing an extensive system of rivers and streams, primary rainforests, and its limestone karst formations featuring enormous caves, vast cave networks, rock pinnacles, cliffs and gorges. Mulu is also the second largest national park in Sarawak.



Bornean Bristlehead - Andrew Siani

It has eight different types of forests, ranging from the humid lowland to the high montane forests. The landscape is dominated by three mountains – Gunung Mulu (2,376m), Gunung Api (1,750m) and Gunung Benarat (1,585m). Although more synonymous with giant caves and limestone mountains, Gunung Mulu National Park is also a great birdwatching area. Blessed with diverse natural attributes, it is home to a staggering 262 bird species, including all eight hornbill species found in Sarawak. This park is a designated Important Bird Area (IBA), (MY53) as the greater Mulu-Buda Protected Area.

This is a site for the much sought after Bornean endemic birds such as the *Red-breasted Partridge*, *Bulwer's Pheasant*, *Whitehead's Trogon*, *Golden-naped Barbet*, *Hose's Broadbill*, *Bornean Whistling Thrush*, *Black-throated Wren Babbler*, *Bornean Blue Flycatcher*, *Bornean Whistler* and the *Black-sided Flowerpecker*.

The variety of lowland forest birds found here also includes the *Great Argus*, *Red-bearded Bee-eater*, *Yellow-crowned Barbet*, *Short-toed Coucal*, *Jerdon's Baza*, *Bat Hawk*, *Rufous-bellied Eagle*, *Jambu Fruit Dove*, *Green Imperial Pigeon*, *Large Frogmouth*, *Moustached Hawk* and *Drongo Cuckoo*, *Black* and *Crested Partridges*, *Crestless* and *Crested Fireback pheasants*, *Checker-throated* and *Buff-rumped Woodpeckers*, *Diard's*

and *Cinnamon-rumped Trogons*, *Raffles* and *Red-billed Malkohas* well as the *Rufous-collared* and *Blue-eared Kingfishers*.

In the caves of the Mulu National Park, you may find the *Black-nest* and *Edible-nest Swiftlets*.

The popular trails for birdwatchers are the ones leading to the Deer and Lang Caves. The other recommended trails include the four km hike to the Clearwater and Wind Caves, as it goes through the mostly lowland forest. If you are up to it, try hiking up the Summit Trail to Gunung Mulu to see many montane bird species including the endemic *Whitehead's Trogon* and *Broadbill*.

Not-to-be-missed is the Deer Cave in the southern limestone hills of the park which is home to an enormous colony of Wrinkle-lipped bats (*Tadarida plicata*). The bats exit the cave almost every evening in search of food in a spectacular exodus. Birdwatchers can also spot the *Bat Hawks* and other raptors hunting the bats as they fly out in the evening.



Asian Fairy Bluebird - Lim Ho Min

It is advisable to inform park authorities before going on your treks and hire a guide to accompany you if you plan to go on the longer trails.

Similajau National Park

3°25'N 113°10'E

The Similajau National Park is situated about 25km northeast of Bintulu town and is listed as an Important Bird Area (IBA), (MY49). Gazetted as a park in 1976, it covers an area of 8,996 hectares and has an approximate 71 km² of flat and mildly undulating rainforest, with the eastern part of the park facing the South China Sea. Habitats here consist of lowland beach, Kerangas, mixed dipterocarp and mangrove forests, running in a north-south direction.

Six hornbill species are found amongst the 185 species of birds recorded here. There are about four Bornean endemic species – *Bornean Wren Babbler*, *Yellow-rumped Flowerpecker*, *Dusky Munia* and the superstar – *the Bornean Bristlehead*.

Some of the notable birds found here include the *Bat Hawk*, *Wallace's Hawk Eagle*, *Great Argus pheasant*, *Violet Cuckoo*, *Short-toed Coucal*, *Buffy Fish-Owl*, *Brown Wood Owl*, *Large Frogmouth*, *Blue-throated Bee-eater*, *Great Slaty Woodpecker*, *Garnet Pitta*, *Hook-billed Bulbul*, *Diard's* and *Scarlet-rumped Trogons* as well as the *Crested Jay* and *Malaysian Blue Flycatcher*.

There is one main trekking trail at Similajau, which follows the coastline of the park, and a number of side treks off this main trail. The trail is relatively easy to follow with red painted markings on the trees. Chances of spotting birds are high, even along the first kilometre of the trail. One of the side treks to venture into would be the 450 metre boardwalk that joins the main trail.

The short View Point Trail leads to the viewing point shelter, where you can look for *White-bellied Sea Eagles*, *Brahminy Kites*, *Storm's Stork*, and a variety of other seabirds. If you are lucky, you should be able to spot dolphins frolicking in the sea. There are five species that frequent the waters off Similajau – the *Irrawaddy dolphin*, the *Bottlenose dolphin*, the *Indo-pacific Humpback dolphin*, the *Finless Porpoise dolphin* and the *Pantropic Spotted dolphin* – and all are more frequently encountered between March and September. It is however, not advisable to swim in the sea and rivers due to the presence of saltwater crocodiles.

Penrissen Range/ Gunung Penrissen

1°5'N 110°18'E

The Penrissen Range sits more than 1,000m above sea level between Kalimantan and Sarawak. It is located in the world's oldest and second largest tropical rainforest and is accessible only via Borneo Highlands Resort, about 18km southwest of Kuching. Penrissen Range is one of the most most frequently and well documented sites in Sarawak.

The highest point is the spectacular Gunung Penrissen, which is one of the more accessible mountain on the Sarawak/Kalimantan border, standing tall at 1,326 metres high. This mountain forms part of the range of low mountains which form the border with Kalimantan and includes the extinct volcano of Gunung Niut (1,701m) in Kalimantan. Located at the western-most mountain range on Borneo, Gunung Penrissen is isolated from the central highland spine of Borneo, and has a distinct ecology.

It is a designated Important Bird Area, (MY40) and is home to endemic and migratory birds. A total of over 200 species have been identified in the area to date with about nine endemic birds including the *Bornean Barbet*, *Bornean Wren-Babbler*, *Chestnut-Crested Yuhina*, *Chestnut-hooded Laughing-Thrush*, *Mountain Wren-babbler*, *Fruithunter*, *Bornean Blue Flycatcher*, *Black-sided* and *Yellow-Rumped Flowerpeckers*.

The proximity of primary and secondary forest, farms and gardens, and the golf course creates a range of ecological niches for a great number of bird species to occupy and be discovered.

The Penrissen hike involves tough walking along narrow paths and crossing fast-flowing streams that descend from the source of the Sarawak River; vertical ladders help on the last section. Despite the challenges, birders can also come across the, *Argus Pheasant*, *Long-billed Partridge*, *Wreathed*, *Black and*



Whiteheads Broadbill - Andrew Siani



Olive-backed Sunbird - AJ Sebastian

White-Crested Hornbills, Cinnamon-rumped Trogon, White-browed Shrike-babbler, Pale Blue Flycatcher, Rufous-tailed Jungle Flycatcher, Everett's White-eye, Temminck's Sunbird, Ashy Drongo, Rail Babbler Black-thighed Falconet etc.

Kubah National Park

1°59'N 110°18'E

Established in 1989 and located about 22km from the Sarawak state capital of Kuching, Kubah National Park is arguably the most accessible nature and birdwatching site. This 2,230ha park is set around a sandstone ridge with its three mountain peaks and popular for its waterfalls and wildlife.

Kubah is blessed with a variety of wildlife especially its 100 odd species of birds. The list includes endemics such as the *Blue-banded Pitta, Bornean Blue Flycatcher, Yellow-rumped Flowerpecker, Large-billed Blue Flycatcher* and *Bornean Black Magpie*.

Other regular records include the *Great Argus, Red-bearded bee-eater, Chestnut-naped Forktail, White-rumped Shama, Brown fulvetta, Spotted Fantail, Mangrove Whistler, Crested Jay, Red-naped Trogon, White-crowned Hornbill, Red-throated Barbet, Rufous Piculet, Buff-necked Woodpecker, Banded & Green Broadbills, Raffles's Malkoha, Rufous-collared Kingfisher, Blue-banded Kingfisher* etc.

There are a wide variety of trails such as the Main Trail, Summit Trail, Waterfall Trail, Selang Trail and the range, duration and features differ between 30 minutes walk to three hours, excellent for all levels of birders. The Rayu Trail also can be used to visit yet another landmark site, the Matang Wildlife Centre where more endemic birds can be targeted such as the *Bornean Bristlehead* and *Bornean Wren Babbler*.

The park also has bungalows, hostels, rest houses and even longhouses for rent. There is a nominal park entrance fee of RM10 and your permits and information are available at the Visitor Centre.

CONTACT:

Sarawak Forestry Corporation
Tel: 082 610 088 • Fax: 082 610 099

Sarawak Tourism Board
Tel: 082 423 600 • Fax: 082 416 700
Website: www.sarawaktourism.com

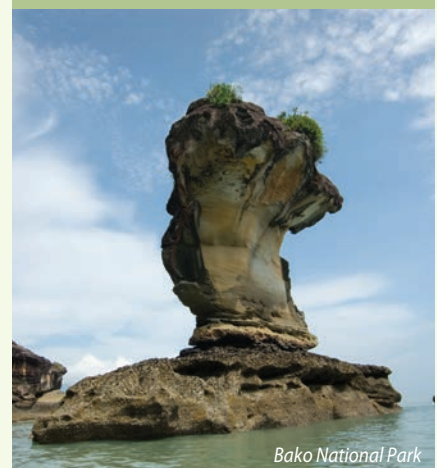
Gunung Mulu National Park
Tel: 085 792 300 • Fax: 085 792 305

Similajau National Park
Tel: 086 489 003 • Fax: 086 489 002

National Parks Booking Office, Visitors Information Centre
Jalan Tun Abang Haji Openg
93000 Kuching, Sarawak.
Tel: 082 248 088 • Fax: 082 248 087
Online booking: <http://ebooking.com.my>

OTHER ATTRACTIONS IN SARAWAK

- ❖ Kuching Waterfront
- ❖ Sarawak Cultural Village
- ❖ Semenggoh Wildlife Centre
- ❖ Kubah National Park
- ❖ Damai Beach



Bako National Park

IMPORTANT BIRD AREAS (IBA) IN MALAYSIA

IBA code	IBA name	Protected	Partially protected	Unprotected	Protected area
MY01	Nakawan Range		x		Perlis State Park, Wang Pinang Wildlife Reserve
MY02	Ulu Muda			x	
MY03	Teluk Air Tawar-Kuala Muda coast			x	
MY04	Bintang Range			x	
MY05	Matang coast			x	
MY06	Pondok Tanjung Forest Reserve			x	
MY07	Belum-Temengor		x		Royal Belum State Park
MY08	Kledang Range			x	
MY09	Central Titiwangsa Range		x		Fraser's Hill Wildlife Reserve
MY10	Selangor Heritage Park	x			Selangor Heritage Park
MY11	North-central Selangor coast		x		Kuala Selangor Nature Park
MY12	Tanjung Tuan	x			Tanjung Tuan Wildlife Reserve
MY13	Endau-Rompin		x		Endau-Rompin National Park
MY14	Panti forest			x	
MY15	South-west Johor coast		x		Pulau Kukup and Tanjung Piai National Parks
MY16	Krau Wildlife Reserve	x			Krau Wildlife Reserve
MY17	Taman Negara National Park	x			Taman Negara National Park
MY18	South-east Pahang peat swamp forest			x	
MY19	Pulau Layang-Layang			x	Pulau Layang-Layang
MY20	Crocker Range	x			Crocker Range Park
MY21	Mount Kinabalu	x			Kinabalu Park
MY22	Trus Madi Range			x	
MY23	Kinabatangan floodplain		x		Lower Kinabatangan Wildlife Sanctuary
MY24	Danum Valley Conservation Area		x		Danum Valley Conservation Area
MY25	Maliau Basin Conservation Area	x			Maliau Basin Conservation Area
MY26	Tawau Hills park	x			Tawau Hills Park
MY27	Tabin Wildlife Reserve	x			Tabin Wildlife Reserve
MY28	Klias peninsula		x		Pulau Tiga Park
MY29	Kabili-Sepilok			x	
MY30	Kulamba Wildlife Reserve	x			Kulamba Wildlife Reserve
MY31	Sipadan Islands		x		Pulau Sipadan Bird Sanctuary
MY32	Mantanani Islands	x			Pulau Mantanani Bird Sanctuary
MY33	Tempasuk plain		x		Kota Belud Bird Sanctuary
MY34	Tanjung Datu-Samunsam Protected Area	x			Tanjung Datu National Park, Samunsam Wildlife Sanctuary
MY35	Gunung Pueh		x		Samunsam Wildlife Sanctuary
MY36	Talang-Satang National Park	x			Talang-Satang National Park, Pulau Tukong Ara-Banun Wildlife Sanctuary
MY37	Bako-Buntal Bay		x		Bako National Park
MY38	Bau limestone		x		Wind Cave Nature Reserve
MY39	Bungo Range			x	
MY40	Gunung Penrisen			x	
MY41	Sadong-Saribas coast		x		Maludam National Park
MY42	Pulau Bruit			x	
MY43	Lanjak-Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary		x		Lanjak-Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary, Batang Ai National Park
MY44	Hose-Laga mountains			x	
MY45	Baleh headwaters			x	
MY46	Danum-Linau			x	
MY47	Usun Apau plateau	x			Usun Apau National Park
MY48	Dulit Range			x	
MY49	Similajau National Park	x			Similajau National Park
MY50	Niah National Park	x			Niah National Park
MY51	Lambir Hills National Park	x			Lambir Hills National Park
MY52	Loagan Bunut National Park	x			Loagan Bunut National Park
MY53	Mulu-Buda Protected Area	x			Gunung Mulu and Gunung Buda national Parks
MY54	Kelabit Highlands		x		Pulong Tau National Park
MY55	Brunei Bay			x	



Taman Negara

HANDY TIPS

When going for birdwatching trips in Malaysia, it is always useful to be equipped with suitable essentials and equipment. These tips will help birdwatchers to prepare and organise safe and enjoyable trips.

- ❖ It is essential to bring bird field guides, if you are not familiar with the bird species in Malaysia. A small notebook is useful to take down notes on birds. Some of the bird field guides to use in Malaysia are:
 1. *A Field Guide to the Birds of Peninsular Malaysia and Singapore* by Allen Jeyarajasingam and Alan Pearson.
 2. *A Field Guide to the Birds of Southeast Asia* by Craig Robson
 3. *A Field Guide to the Birds of Borneo, Sumatra, Java and Bali* by John Mackinnon and Karen Phillipps
- ❖ Binoculars are essential for birdwatching in all habitats and a spotting scope is useful when watching shorebirds and seabirds near coastal areas.
- ❖ When visiting protected areas such as national parks, nature parks and wildlife sanctuaries, nothing is to be damaged or taken out. Entry permits are needed to enter certain protected forest areas.
- ❖ Always use a local guide when you are not familiar with any birdwatching areas or when the service of a guide is compulsory.
- ❖ When trekking in the forest, find out and choose a trail that you can complete before dark. Do not stray off a trail where you can easily lose your direction or damage sensitive habitats.
- ❖ Always notify the authorities or someone about your plans for the day, especially if you are going on your own.
- ❖ Treat the forest with a sense of respect and humility. Be as quiet as possible to maximise your chances of observing birds and other wildlife.
- ❖ Bring plenty of water and some snacks when going on long birdwatching trips.
- ❖ Wear light and loose fitting cotton clothing. Comfortable shirts and long pants are best for protection from insects, thorny plants and abrasions.
- ❖ Wear light but sturdy footwear with good traction for trekking on trails and hilly areas. Leech socks might come in handy especially during the rainy season.
- ❖ Use a hat with a wide brim when birdwatching along the coasts and beaches. For long treks, bring a poncho or other waterproof gear.
- ❖ When going camping, pack as light as possible. Use a comfortable rucksack with padded shoulder straps, hip belt and internal frame.
- ❖ A sweater or jacket is useful when birding in the mountain areas as it can get chilly.
- ❖ A basic first aid kit is useful to treat wounds and bites.
- ❖ For the checklist of birds in Malaysia, visit www.birdlist.org/malaysia.htm.

*Crimson Sunbird*

BEYOND BIRDWATCHING

Birdwatching is a fascinating recreational hobby enjoyed by thousands of people all over the world. Apart from the immense pleasure derived from birdwatching, there are many other related activities that groups and individuals can pursue to extend their birdwatching experiences.

In the last two decades, birdwatching has become a popular and fast growing hobby in Malaysia and most birdwatchers belong to nature societies or bird organisations. As most birds here are found in diverse habitats, studies have been carried out on the birds to find out about their behaviour and conserve their habitats. These studies are carried out by local and international bird and nature conservation organisations. Birdwatchers visiting Malaysia may be able to contribute to the knowledge on many bird species, where information and data are still needed. Examples of such information include breeding, nesting, distribution, behaviour, bird habitats and bird migration data.

Interested birdwatchers are encouraged to contribute or take part in the various activities and conservation projects carried out by bird organisations. Bird conservation efforts and activities contribute to the welfare of birds and their habitats, so that birdwatchers can continue to enjoy these birds in their forest areas and natural environment.

Malaysia Nature Society (MNS)

The Malaysian Nature Society carries out studies on Important Bird Areas (IBA) in Malaysia and compiles data on threatened and endangered birds. It has active bird groups in some state branches, which organise regular birdwatching trips to various areas. They are organisers of the annual Raptor Watch event every March at Tanjung Tuan.

Tel: 03 2287 9422 • Fax: 03 2287 8773

E-mail: mns@mns.my

Website: www.mns.my

Asian Raptor Research & Conservation Network (ARRCN)

The Asian Raptor Research & Conservation Network promotes the conservation of Asian raptors and collects data on raptor species in Asia. It also coordinates the Asian Raptor Migration Survey project (ARMS) as well as biological and ecological projects on rare and endangered raptor species.

E-mail: mikechn@pc.jaring.my

Website: www5b.biglobe.ne.jp/~raptor/

Oriental Bird Club (OBC)

The Oriental Bird Club promotes interest in the birds of the oriental region and their conservation. It liaises with and promotes the work of regional societies, as well as collates and publishes material on oriental birds.

E-mail: mail@orientalbirdclub.org

Website: www.orientalbirdclub.org

*Rufous-browed Flycatcher*



Black-bellied Malkoha



Blue Nuthatch



Brown Wood Owl - Pentaxkeung

Bird Photography in Malaysia

Malaysia is blessed with lush tropical rainforest and many other habitats, which are home to a vast array of birds. With more than 746 species of tropical resident and migrant birds, there are ample opportunities for bird photography and other bird related activities in Malaysia. Most of the resident birds in Malaysia are exquisitely colourful. Therefore, many birds here are much sought after by bird and wildlife photographers. The natural habitats and forest settings offer photographers ideal backdrops for bird photography.

Bird photography can be carried out in many birdwatching areas in Malaysia. Birds can be found in various habitats including beach areas, coastal mudflats, mangrove areas, lowland forests and mountain forests. These habitats can be found in the many national parks, nature parks, wildlife reserves and recreational forests in both Peninsular Malaysia as well as Sabah and Sarawak.

Bird photography can be carried out quite easily using various basic photographic equipments. The advancement of the digiscoping technique photography has made this a very popular method of bird photography in Malaysia and this technique is also practiced by photographers worldwide. In recent times, digital single lens reflex cameras are popularly used to take bird photographs. It is a rewarding hobby, which combines patience, skills and knowledge in choosing bird species and habitats.

Bird Study and Bird Conservation

With the great diversity of birds found in Malaysia, birds and bird habitats are constantly facing challenges to their existence due to development, habitat loss and other factors. Some bird species are dwindling or facing the danger of extinction. Some conservation organisations in Malaysia carry out bird studies and conservation projects to assist in the conservation of birds. These organisations include the Malaysian Nature Society and the Asian Raptor Research & Conservation Network.

Among others, the MNS carries out studies on the *Plain Pouched Hornbill* at the Temengor Forest Reserve in Perak. The ARRCN regularly conducts conservation projects in Malaysia and Asia. One of its projects is the Asian Raptor Migration Survey project where migration data are collected from member countries in Asia.

It also carries out ecological and biological studies by collecting data on the *Wallace's Hawk Eagle*, *Bat Hawk* and the *Black Eagle*.

Visiting birdwatchers have a chance to participate in bird studies and projects and get a unique experience in these conservation projects. They may take part in the bird study experience by contacting the various bird conservation organisations.



Matang Wildlife Centre, Sarawak



White-winged Terns

USEFUL CONTACTS

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Perak State Parks Corporation
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Fraser's Hill Development Corporation
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Port Dickson Town Council
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71009 Port Dickson, Negeri Sembilan
Tel: 06 647 1122 • Fax: 06 647 4984

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**District Forestry Office
– Southern Johor**
Aras 9, Bangunan Sultan Ibrahim
Jalan Bukit Timbalan
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Johor National Parks Corporation
JKR 475
Jalan Bukit Timbalan
80000 Johor Bahru, Johor
Tel: 07 223 7471 / 224 2525 • Fax: 07 223 7472
Website: http://johorparcs.johordt.gov.my

Melaka Forestry Office
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75450 Melaka
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Website: www.forestry.gov.my/melaka/index.htm

**National Park & Wildlife Office
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**Conservation Environmental
Management Division
– Yayasan Sabah Group**
(Danum Valley Field Centre)
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Collared Owlet

TOUR OPERATORS

Borneo Adventure Sdn. Bhd.

55 Main Bazaar
93000 Kuching, Sarawak
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Borneo Eco Tours Sdn. Bhd.

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Cat City Holidays Sdn. Bhd.

Suite 59.1, First Floor,
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catcity@streamyx.com
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Kingfisher Tours

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Bangunan Yayasan Selangor
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Junglewalla Tours

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Ping Anchorage Travel & Tours

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LIST OF BIRDS IN MALAYSIA

Symbols

- R - Breeding or known to have bred; typically but not necessarily resident all year
 X - Presumed locally extinct, formerly wild resident
 M - Migrant, passage migrant, non-breeding visitor
 V - Vagrant, fewer than about 5 occurrences
 F - Feral
 FX - Presumed locally extinct, formerly feral resident

Global Status according to BirdLife International and the IUCN Red List 2008

- LC - Least Concern
 NT - Near Threatened
 VU - Vulnerable
 EN - Endangered
 CR - Critically Endangered

			Peninsular	Sarawak	Sabah	Global status
Megapodiidae						
1.	Tabon Scrubfowl	<i>Megapodius cumingii</i>	-	-	R	LC
Phasianidae						
2.	Long-billed Partridge	<i>Rhizothera longirostri</i>	R	R	R	NT
3.	Dulit Partridge	<i>Rhizothera dultensis</i>	-	R	R	
4.	Black Partridge	<i>Melanoperdix niger</i>	R	R	R	VU
5.	Blue-breasted Quail	<i>Coturnix chinensis</i>	R	R	R	LC
6.	Malaysian Partridge	<i>Arborophila campbelli</i>	R	-	-	LC
7.	Red-breasted Partridge	<i>Arborophila hyperythra</i>	-	R	R	LC
8.	Chestnut-necklaced Partridge	<i>Arborophila charltonii</i>	R	-	R	NT
9.	Ferruginous Partridge	<i>Caloperdix oculea</i>	R	R	R?	NT
10.	Crimson-headed Partridge	<i>Haematoryx sanguiniceps</i>	-	R	R	LC
11.	Crested Partridge	<i>Rollulus rouloul</i>	R	R	R	NT
12.	Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	R	-	F	LC
13.	Crestless Fireback	<i>Lophura erythrophthalma</i>	R	R	R	VU
14.	Crested Fireback	<i>Lophura ignita</i>	R	R	R	NT
15.	Bulwer's Pheasant	<i>Lophura bulweri</i>	-	R	R	VU
16.	Mountain Peacock-pheasant	<i>Polyplectron inopinatum</i>	R	-	-	VU
17.	Malaysian Peacock-pheasant	<i>Polyplectron malacense</i>	R	-	-	VU
18.	Bornean Peacock-pheasant	<i>Polyplectron schleiermacheri</i>	-	R	R	EN
19.	Crested Argus	<i>Rheinardia ocellata</i>	R	-	-	NT
20.	Great Argus	<i>Argusianus argus</i>	R	R	R	NT
21.	Green Peafowl	<i>Pavo muticus</i>	X	-	-	VU
Anatidae						
22.	Wandering Whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna arcuata</i>	-	-	R	LC
23.	Lesser Whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	R	R	R	LC
24.	White-winged Duck	<i>Asarcornis scutulata</i>	X	-	-	EN
25.	Cotton Pygmy-goose	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	R	R	R	LC
26.	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	-	-	-	LC
27.	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	V	V	V	LC
28.	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	-	V	V	LC
29.	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	V	V	V	LC
30.	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	V	V	V	LC
31.	Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	M	V	M	LC
32.	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	V	-	V	LC
33.	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	V	V	V	LC

			Peninsular	Sarawak	Sabah	Global status
Procellariidae						
34.	Streaked Shearwater	<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	M	M	M	LC
35.	Wedge-tailed Shearwater	<i>Puffinus pacificus</i>	M	V	V	LC
36.	Bulwer's Petrel	<i>Bulweria bulweri</i>	M	M	V	LC
Hydrobatidae						
37.	Wilson's Storm-petrel	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	M	–	–	LC
38.	Swinhoe's Storm-petrel	<i>Oceanodroma monorhis</i>	M	V	V	LC
Podicipedidae						
39.	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	RM	–	V	LC
Ciconiidae						
40.	Milky Stork	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	R	–	–	VU
41.	Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	F	–	–	NT
42.	Asian Openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	V	–	–	LC
43.	Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	X	–	–	LC
44.	Storm's Stork	<i>Ciconia stormi</i>	R	R	R	EN
45.	Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	R	R	R	VU
Threskiornithidae						
46.	Black-headed Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	V	V	V	NT
47.	White-shouldered Ibis	<i>Pseudibis davisoni</i>	–	X?	–	CR
48.	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	–	–	V	LC
49.	Black-faced Spoonbill	<i>Platalea minor</i>	–	V?	V?	EN
Ardeidae						
50.	Great Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	V	–	V	LC
51.	Yellow Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	RM	RM	RM	LC
52.	Von Schrenk's Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus eurhythmus</i>	M	M	M	LC
53.	Cinnamon Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	RM	RM	RM	LC
54.	Black Bittern	<i>Dupetor flavicollis</i>	M	M	M	LC
55.	Malaysian Night-heron	<i>Gorsachius melanolophus</i>	M	M	M	LC
56.	Black-crowned Night-heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	R	R?	R	LC
57.	Rufous Night-heron	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	–	–	R	LC
58.	Little Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	RM	RM	RM	LC
59.	Indian Pond-heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	M	–	–	LC
60.	Chinese Pond-heron	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	M	M	M	LC
61.	Javan Pond-heron	<i>Ardeola speciosa</i>	M	M	M	LC
62.	Eastern Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>	RM	M	M	LC
63.	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	R	M	M	LC
64.	Great-billed Heron	<i>Ardea sumatrana</i>	R	R?	R	LC
65.	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	RM	RM	RM	LC
66.	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	RM	M	RM	LC
67.	Intermediate Egret	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	M	M	RM	LC
68.	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	RM	RM	RM	LC
69.	Pacific Reef-egret	<i>Egretta sacra</i>	R	R	R	LC
70.	Chinese Egret	<i>Egretta eulophotes</i>	M	M	M	VU
Phaethontidae						
71.	White-tailed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	–	–	V	LC
Fregatidae						
72.	Christmas Frigatebird	<i>Fregata andrewsi</i>	M	M	M	CR
73.	Great Frigatebird	<i>Fregata minor</i>	V	V	M	LC
74.	Lesser Frigatebird	<i>Fregata ariel</i>	M	M	M	LC
Pelecanidae						
75.	Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	V	–	–	LC
76.	Spot-billed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>	V	–	–	NT
Sulidae						
77.	Masked Booby	<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	V	V	RV	LC
78.	Red-footed Booby	<i>Sula sula</i>	V	V	RV	LC
79.	Brown Booby	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	RM	M	RM	LC

			Peninsular	Sarawak	Sabah	Global status
Phalacrocoracidae						
80.	Little Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	M	–	–	LC
81.	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	V	–	M	LC
Anhingidae						
82.	Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	XV	R	R	NT
Falconidae						
83.	Black-thighed Falconet	<i>Microhierax fringillarius</i>	R	R	R	LC
84.	White-fronted Falconet	<i>Microhierax latifrons</i>	–	–	R	NT
85.	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	–	–	–	VU
86.	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	M	M	M	LC
87.	Amur Falcon	<i>Falco amurensis</i>	V	–	–	LC
88.	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	V	–	V	LC
89.	Oriental Hobby	<i>Falco severus</i>	V?	–	V	LC
90.	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	RM	RM	RM	LC
Pandionidae						
91.	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	M	M	R?M	LC
Accipitridae						
92.	Jerdon's Baza	<i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>	R	R	R	LC
93.	Black Baza	<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	M	–	–	LC
94.	Oriental Honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	RM	RM	RM	LC
95.	Bat Hawk	<i>Macheiramphus alcinus</i>	R	R	R	LC
96.	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	R	R	R	LC
97.	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	M	–	–	LC
98.	Black-eared Kite	<i>Milvus (migrans) lineatus</i>	M	V	V	LC
99.	Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliaeetus indus</i>	R	R	R	LC
100.	White-bellied Sea-eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	R	R	R	LC
101.	Lesser Fish-eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga humilis</i>	R	R	R	NT
102.	Grey-headed Fish-eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>	R	R	R	NT
103.	White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	X	–	–	CR
104.	Slender-billed Vulture	<i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>	V	–	–	CR
105.	Himalayan Griffon	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	V	–	–	LC
106.	Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	V	–	–	NT
107.	Red-headed Vulture	<i>Aegypius calvus</i>	X	–	–	CR
108.	Short-toed Snake-eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	M	–	–	LC
109.	Crested Serpent-eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	R	R	R	LC
110.	Mountain Serpent-eagle	<i>Spilornis kinabaluensis</i>	–	R	R	VU
111.	Western Marsh-harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	M	M	M	LC
112.	Eastern Marsh-harrier	<i>Circus spilonotus</i>	M	M	M	LC
113.	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	V	V	V	LC
114.	Pied Harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	M	M	M	LC
115.	Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	R	R	R	LC
116.	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	M	–	–	LC
117.	Chinese Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>	M	M	M	LC
118.	Japanese Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter gularis</i>	M	M	M	LC
119.	Besra	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	V	R	R	LC
120.	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	V	V	–	LC
121.	Grey-faced Buzzard	<i>Butastur indicus</i>	M	M	M	LC
122.	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	M	–	–	LC
123.	Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	M	–	–	VU
124.	Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	M	–	–	LC
125.	Eastern Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	M	–	–	VU
126.	Booted Eagle	<i>Aquila pennata</i>	M	–	–	LC
127.	Rufous-bellied Eagle	<i>Lophotriorchis kienerii</i>	RM	R	R	LC
128.	Black Eagle	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	R	R	R	LC
129.	Blyth's Hawk-eagle	<i>Nisaetus alboniger</i>	R	R	R	LC
130.	Mountain Hawk-eagle	<i>Nisaetus nipalensis</i>	R	–	–	LC
131.	Changeable Hawk-eagle	<i>Nisaetus limnaetus</i>	R	R	R	LC

			Peninsular	Sarawak	Sabah	Global status
132.	Wallace's Hawk-eagle	<i>Nisaetus nanus</i>	R	R	R	VU
Rallidae						
133.	Red-legged Crake	<i>Rallina fasciata</i>	RM	RM	RM	LC
134.	Slaty-legged Crake	<i>Rallina eurizonoides</i>	M	–	–	LC
135.	Buff-banded Rail	<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>	–	–	R?	LC
138.	Slaty-breasted Rail	<i>Gallirallus striatus</i>	R	R	R	LC
139.	Eastern Water Rail	<i>Rallus indicus</i>	–	V	–	LC
140.	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	RM	RM	RM	LC
141.	Baillon's Crake	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	M	M	M	LC
142.	Ruddy-breasted Crake	<i>Porzana fusca</i>	RM	V	V	LC
143.	Band-bellied Crake	<i>Porzana paykullii</i>	V	V	–	NT
144.	White-browed Crake	<i>Porzana cinerea</i>	R	R	R	LC
145.	Watercock	<i>Gallixrex cinerea</i>	RM	M	RM	LC
146.	Black-backed Swampphen	<i>Porphyrio indicus</i>	R	–	R	LC
147.	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	R	RM	RM	LC
148.	Common Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	V	–	V	LC
Heliornithidae						
149.	Masked Finfoot	<i>Heliopais personatus</i>	M	–	–	VU
Gruidae						
150.	Sarus Crane	<i>Grus antigone</i>	X	–	–	VU
Turnicidae						
151.	Small Buttonquail	<i>Turnix sylvaticus</i>	R	–	–	LC
152.	Barred Buttonquail	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	R	–	–	LC
Burhinidae						
153.	Beach Thick-knee	<i>Esacus neglectus</i>	X?	R?	R?	NT
Pluvialidae						
155.	Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	M	M	M	LC
156.	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	M	M	M	LC
Recurvirostridae						
157.	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	RM	M	M	LC
158.	White-headed Stilt	<i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i>	–	V	M	LC
159.	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	–	V	–	LC
Haematopodidae						
160.	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	V	V	–	LC
Dromadidae						
161.	Crab Plover	<i>Dromas ardeola</i>	V	–	–	LC
Vanellidae						
162.	Yellow-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>	V	–	–	LC
163.	Grey-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	M	V	–	LC
164.	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	R	–	–	LC
Charadriidae						
165.	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	V	–	V	LC
166.	Long-billed Plover	<i>Charadrius placidus</i>	V	–	V	LC
167.	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	M	M	M	LC
168.	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	M	M	M	LC
169.	White-faced Plover	<i>Charadrius (a.) dealbatus</i>	M	V	–	
170.	Malaysian Plover	<i>Charadrius peronii</i>	R	R	R	NT
171.	Lesser Sand-plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	M	M	M	LC
172.	Greater Sand-plover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	M	M	M	LC
173.	Oriental Plover	<i>Charadrius veredus</i>	V	V	V	LC
Rostratulidae						
174.	Greater Painted-snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	R	R	R	LC
Jacaniidae						
175.	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	M	–	V	LC
176.	Bronze-winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	M	–	–	LC
Scolopacidae						
177.	Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	V	–	V	LC

			Peninsular	Sarawak	Sabah	Global status
178.	Pintail Snipe	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	M	M	M	LC
177.	Swinhoe's Snipe	<i>Gallinago megala</i>	M	M	M	LC
178.	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	M	M	M	LC
179.	Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	M	M	M	LC
180.	Grey Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	–	V	–	LC
181.	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	M	M	M	NT
182.	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	M	M	M	LC
183.	Long-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	–	–	V	LC
184.	Asian Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	M	M	M	NT
185.	Little Curlew	<i>Numenius minutus</i>	–	V	V	LC
186.	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	M	M	M	LC
187.	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	M	M	M	NT
188.	Far Eastern Curlew	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	M	M	M	LC
189.	Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	M	M	M	LC
190.	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	M	M	M	LC
191.	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	M	M	M	LC
192.	Grey-tailed Tattler	<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	M	M	M	LC
193.	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	V	V	V	LC
194.	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	M	M	M	LC
195.	Nordmann's Greenshank	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	M	M	V	EN
196.	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	M	M	M	LC
197.	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	M	M	M	LC
198.	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	M	M	M	LC
199.	Great Knot	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	M	M	M	LC
200.	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	M	M	M	LC
201.	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	M	M	M	LC
202.	Spoon-billed Sandpiper	<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus</i>	V	–	–	CR
203.	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	M	–	V	LC
204.	Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	M	M	M	LC
205.	Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	M	M	M	LC
206.	Long-toed Stint	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	M	M	M	LC
207.	Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	V	–	–	LC
208.	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	V	V	M	LC
209.	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	V	–	–	LC
210.	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	M	M	M	LC
211.	Broad-billed Sandpiper	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	M	M	M	LC
212.	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	M	M	M	LC
213.	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	M	M	M	LC
Glareolidae						
214.	Long-legged Pratincole	<i>Siltia isabella</i>	–	V	V	LC
215.	Oriental Pratincole	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	RM	M	RM	LC
216.	Small Pratincole	<i>Glareola lactea</i>	V	–	–	LC
Stercorariidae						
217.	Pomarine Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	M	–	M	LC
218.	Parasitic Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	V	V	V	LC
219.	Long-tailed Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	M	–	V	LC
Sternidae						
220.	Brown Noddy	<i>Anous stolidus</i>	R	M	RM	LC
221.	Black Noddy	<i>Anous minutus</i>	–	V	V	LC
222.	Sooty Tern	<i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i>	V	M	RM	LC
223.	Bridled Tern	<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	R	R	R	LC
224.	Aleutian Tern	<i>Onychoprion aleutica</i>	M	M	–	LC
225.	Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	RM	RM	M	LC
226.	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelocheidon nilotica</i>	M	M	M	LC
227.	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	M	V	V	LC
228.	White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	M	M	M	LC
229.	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	M	M	M	LC
230.	Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	R	M	M	LC

			Peninsular	Sarawak	Sabah	Global status
231.	Black-naped Tern	<i>Sterna sumatrana</i>	R	R	R	LC
232.	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	M	M	M	LC
233.	Lesser Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>	M	M	M	LC
234.	Great Crested (Swift) Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	RM	M	RM	LC
235.	Chinese Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bernsteini</i>	–	V	–	CR
Laridae						
236.	Heuglin's Gull	<i>Larus heuglini</i>	V	–	–	
237.	Laughing Gull	<i>Larus atricilla</i>	V	–	–	LC
238.	Brown-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus brunnecephalus</i>	M	–	–	LC
239.	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	M	M	M	LC
Columbidae						
240.	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	F	F	F	LC
241.	Silvery Wood-pigeon	<i>Columba argentina</i>	–	X	–	CR
242.	Red Collared-dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	R	–	–	LC
243.	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	R	R	R	LC
244.	Island Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia bitorquata</i>	–	–	V	LC
245.	Barred Cuckoo-dove	<i>Macropygia unchall</i>	R	–	–	LC
246.	Ruddy Cuckoo-dove	<i>Macropygia emiliana</i>	–	R	R	LC
247.	Little Cuckoo-dove	<i>Macropygia ruficeps</i>	R	R	R	LC
248.	Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	R	R	R	LC
249.	Zebra Dove	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	R	R	R	LC
250.	Nicobar Pigeon	<i>Caloenas nicobarica</i>	R	–	R	NT
251.	Cinnamon-headed Green-pigeon	<i>Treron fulvicollis</i>	R	R	R	NT
252.	Little Green-pigeon	<i>Treron olax</i>	R	R	R	LC
253.	Pink-necked Green-pigeon	<i>Treron vernans</i>	R	R	R	LC
254.	Orange-breasted Green-pigeon	<i>Treron bicincta</i>	R	–	–	LC
255.	Thick-billed Green-pigeon	<i>Treron curvirostra</i>	R	R	R	LC
256.	Large Green-pigeon	<i>Treron capellei</i>	R	R	R	VU
257.	Yellow-vented Green-pigeon	<i>Treron seimundi</i>	R	–	–	LC
258.	Wedge-tailed Green-pigeon	<i>Treron sphenura</i>	R	–	–	LC
259.	Jambu Fruit-dove	<i>Ptilinopus jambu</i>	R	R	R	NT
260.	Black-naped Fruit-dove	<i>Ptilinopus melanospila</i>	–	–	R	LC
261.	Green Imperial-pigeon	<i>Ducula aenea</i>	R	R	R	LC
262.	Grey Imperial-pigeon	<i>Ducula pickeringii</i>	–	V	R	VU
263.	Mountain Imperial-pigeon	<i>Ducula badia</i>	R	R	R	LC
264.	Pied Imperial-pigeon	<i>Ducula bicolor</i>	R	R	R	LC
Psittacidae						
265.	Blue-crowned Hanging-parrot	<i>Loriculus galgulus</i>	R	R	R	LC
266.	Yellow-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>	–	–	–	LC
267.	Tanimbar Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua goffiniana</i>	–	–	–	NT
268.	Blue-rumped Parrot	<i>Psittinus cyanurus</i>	R	R	R	NT
269.	Blue-naped Parrot	<i>Tanygnathus lucionensis</i>	–	FX	R	NT
270.	Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	–	–	–	LC
271.	Red-breasted Parakeet	<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	–	–	–	LC
272.	Long-tailed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula longirostris</i>	R	R	R	NT
273.	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	–	–	–	LC
Cuculidae						
274.	Chestnut-winged Cuckoo	<i>Clamator coromandus</i>	R	M	M	LC
275.	Large Hawk-cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx sparverioides</i>	M	V	V	LC
276.	Dark Hawk-cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx bocki</i>	R	R	R	
277.	Moustached Hawk-cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx vagans</i>	R	R	R	NT
278.	Malaysian Hawk-cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx fugax</i>	R	R	R	LC
279.	Horsfield's Hawk-cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx hyperythrus</i>	–	V	V	
280.	Hodgson's Hawk-cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx nicolor</i>	M	V	V	
281.	Indian Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	RM	RM	RM	LC
282.	Eurasian Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	–	–	V	LC
283.	Oriental Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus horsfieldi</i>	?	M	M	LC
284.	Himalayan Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	M	M	M	LC

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285.	Sunda Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus lepidus</i>	R	R	R	LC
286.	Banded Bay Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	R	R	R	LC
287.	Plaintive Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	R	R	R	LC
288.	Rusty-breasted Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis sepulcralis</i>	R	R	R	LC
289.	Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx basalus</i>	V	M	M	LC
290.	Little Bronze-cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx minutillus</i>	R	R	R	LC
291.	Asian Emerald Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i>	M	–	–	LC
292.	Violet Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus</i>	RM	R	R	LC
293.	Square-tailed Drongo-cuckoo	<i>Surniculus (I.) lugubris</i>	R	R	R	LC
294.	Fork-tailed Drongo-cuckoo	<i>Surniculus (I.) dicruroides</i>	M	M	M	LC
295.	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i>	RM	RM	RM	LC
296.	Bornean Ground Cuckoo	<i>Carpococcyx radiatus</i>	–	R	R	NT
297.	Black-bellied Malkoha	<i>Rhopodytes diardi</i>	R	R	R	NT
298.	Chestnut-bellied Malkoha	<i>Rhopodytes sumatranus</i>	R	R	R	NT
299.	Green-billed Malkoha	<i>Rhopodytes tristis</i>	R	–	–	LC
300.	Raffles's Malkoha	<i>Rhinortha chlorophaeus</i>	R	R	R	LC
301.	Red-billed Malkoha	<i>Zanclostomus javanicus</i>	R	R	R	LC
302.	Chestnut-breasted Malkoha	<i>Zanclostomus curvirostris</i>	R	R	R	LC
303.	Short-toed Coucal	<i>Centropus rectunguis</i>	R	R	R	VU
304.	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	R	R	R	LC
305.	Lesser Coucal	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	R	R	R	LC
Tytonidae						
306.	Common Barn-owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	R	F	F	LC
307.	Eastern Grass-owl	<i>Tyto longimembris</i>	–	–	R	LC
308.	Oriental Bay Owl	<i>Phodilus badius</i>	R	R	R	LC
Strigidae						
309.	White-fronted Scops-owl	<i>Otus sagittatus</i>	R	–	–	VU
310.	Reddish Scops-owl	<i>Otus rufescens</i>	R	R	R	NT
311.	Mountain Scops-owl	<i>Otus spilocephalus</i>	R	R	R	LC
312.	Rajah Scops-owl	<i>Otus brookii</i>	–	R	R	LC
313.	Oriental Scops-owl	<i>Otus sunia</i>	M	–	–	LC
314.	Collared Scops-owl	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	R	R	R	LC
315.	Mantanani Scops-owl	<i>Otus mantananensis</i>	–	–	R	NT
316.	Barred Eagle-owl	<i>Bubo sumatranus</i>	R	R	R	LC
317.	Dusky Eagle-owl	<i>Bubo coromandus</i>	R	–	–	LC
318.	Brown Fish-owl	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	R	–	–	LC
319.	Buffy Fish-owl	<i>Ketupa ketupu</i>	R	R	R	LC
320.	Spotted Wood-owl	<i>Strix seloputo</i>	R	–	–	LC
321.	Brown Wood-owl	<i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	R	R	R	LC
322.	Collared Owlet	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	R	R	R	LC
323.	Brown Boobook	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	R	R	R	LC
324.	Northern Boobook	<i>Ninox japonica</i>	M	M	M	LC
325.	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	V	V	–	LC
Batrachostomidae						
326.	Large Frogmouth	<i>Batrachostomus auritus</i>	R	R	R	NT
327.	Dulit Frogmouth	<i>Batrachostomus harterti</i>	–	R	R	NT
328.	Gould's Frogmouth	<i>Batrachostomus stellatus</i>	R	R	R	NT
329.	Blyth's Frogmouth	<i>Batrachostomus affinis</i>	R	R	R	LC
330.	Bornean Frogmouth	<i>Batrachostomus mixtus</i>	–	R	R	NT
331.	Sunda Frogmouth	<i>Batrachostomus cornutus</i>	–	R	R	LC
Eurostopodidae						
332.	Malaysian Eared-nightjar	<i>Eurostopodus temminckii</i>	R	R	R	LC
333.	Great Eared-nightjar	<i>Eurostopodus macrotis</i>	R	–	–	LC
Caprimulgidae						
334.	Grey Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	M	M	M	LC
335.	Large-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	R	R	R	LC
336.	Savanna Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	R	–	R?	LC
337.	Bonaparte's Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus concretus</i>	–	R	R	VU

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Apodidae						
338.	Waterfall Swift	<i>Hydrochous gigas</i>	R	R?	R?	NT
339.	Glossy Swiftlet	<i>Collocalia esculenta</i>	R	R	R	LC
340.	Bornean Swiftlet	<i>Collocalia dodgei</i>	–	–	R	
341.	Himalayan Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus brevirostris</i>	M	–	–	LC
342.	Mossy-nest Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus salangana</i>	–	R	R	LC
343.	Black-nest Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus maximus</i>	R	R	R	LC
344.	Germain's Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus germani</i>	R	R	R	LC
345.	Silver-rumped Needletail	<i>Rhaphidura leucopygialis</i>	R	R	R	LC
346.	White-throated Needletail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	M	M	M	LC
347.	Silver-backed Needletail	<i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i>	M	–	–	LC
348.	Brown-backed Needletail	<i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>	RM	M	M	LC
349.	Asian Palm-swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasienis</i>	R	R	R	LC
350.	Fork-tailed Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	M	M	M	LC
351.	House Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	R	R	R	LC
Hemiprocniidae						
352.	Grey-rumped Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne longipennis</i>	R	R	R	LC
353.	Whiskered Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne comata</i>	R	R	R	LC
Trogonidae						
354.	Red-naped Trogon	<i>Harpactes kasumba</i>	R	R	R	NT
355.	Diard's Trogon	<i>Harpactes diardii</i>	R	R	R	NT
356.	Whitehead's Trogon	<i>Harpactes whiteheadi</i>	–	R	R	NT
357.	Cinnamon-rumped Trogon	<i>Harpactes orrhophaeus</i>	R	R	R	NT
358.	Scarlet-rumped Trogon	<i>Harpactes duvaucelii</i>	R	R	R	NT
359.	Orange-breasted Trogon	<i>Harpactes oreskios</i>	R	R	R	LC
360.	Red-headed Trogon	<i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>	R	–	–	LC
Coraciidae						
361.	Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	R	–	–	LC
362.	Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	RM	RM	RM	LC
Alcedinidae						
363.	Rufous-collared Kingfisher	<i>Actenoides concretus</i>	R	R	R	NT
364.	Banded Kingfisher	<i>Lacedo pulchella</i>	R	R	R	LC
365.	Stork-billed Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	R	R	R	LC
366.	Brown-winged Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis amauroptera</i>	R	–	–	NT
367.	Ruddy Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon coromanda</i>	RM	RM	RM	LC
368.	White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	R	–	–	LC
369.	Black-capped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	M	M	M	LC
370.	Collared Kingfisher	<i>Todirhamphus chloris</i>	RM	RM	RM	LC
371.	Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todirhamphus sanctus</i>	–	M	M	LC
372.	Black-backed Kingfisher	<i>Ceyx erithaca</i>	M	M	M	LC
373.	Rufous-backed Kingfisher	<i>Ceyx rufidorsa</i>	R	R	R	LC
374.	Blue-banded Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo euryzona</i>	R	R	R	VU
375.	Blue-eared Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo meninting</i>	R	R	R	LC
376.	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	M	M	M	LC
Meropidae						
377.	Red-bearded Bee-eater	<i>Nyctornis amictus</i>	R	R	R	LC
378.	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	RM	RM	RM	LC
379.	Blue-throated Bee-eater	<i>Merops viridis</i>	RM	RM	RM	LC
380.	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	R	–	–	LC
Upupidae						
381.	Common Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	M	V	V	LC
Bucerotidae						
382.	Bushy-crested Hornbill	<i>Anorrhinus galeritus</i>	R	R	R	LC
383.	Oriental Pied Hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	R	R	R	LC
384.	Black Hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros malayanus</i>	R	R	R	NT
385.	Great Hornbill	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	R	–	–	NT
386.	Rhinoceros Hornbill	<i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>	R	R	R	NT
387.	Helmeted Hornbill	<i>Rhinoplax vigil</i>	R	R	R	NT

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388.	White-crowned Hornbill	<i>Berenicornis comatus</i>	R	R	R	NT
389.	Wrinkled Hornbill	<i>Aceros corrugatus</i>	R	R	R	NT
390.	Plain-pouched Hornbill	<i>Aceros subruficollis</i>	R	–	–	VU
391.	Wreathed Hornbill	<i>Aceros undulatus</i>	R	R	R	LC
Megalaimidae						
392.	Fire-tufted Barbet	<i>Psilopogon pyrolophus</i>	R	–	–	LC
393.	Lineated Barbet	<i>Megalaima lineata</i>	R	–	–	LC
394.	Gold-whiskered Barbet	<i>Megalaima chrysopogon</i>	R	R	R	LC
395.	Red-crowned Barbet	<i>Megalaima rafflesii</i>	R	R	R	NT
396.	Red-throated Barbet	<i>Megalaima mystacophanos</i>	R	R	R	NT
397.	Mountain Barbet	<i>Megalaima monticola</i>	–	R	R	LC
398.	Golden-throated Barbet	<i>Megalaima franklinii</i>	R	–	–	LC
399.	Black-browed Barbet	<i>Megalaima oorti</i>	R	–	–	LC
400.	Yellow-crowned Barbet	<i>Megalaima henricii</i>	R	R	R	NT
401.	Golden-naped barbet	<i>Megalaima pulcherrima</i>	–	R	R	LC
402.	Blue-eared Barbet	<i>Megalaima australis</i>	R	R	R	LC
403.	Bornean Barbet	<i>Megalaima eximia</i>	–	R	R	LC
404.	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>	R	–	–	LC
405.	Brown Barbet	<i>Calorhamphus fuiginosus</i>	R	R	R	LC
Indicatoridae						
406.	Malaysian Honeyguide	<i>Indicator archipelagicus</i>	R	R	R	NT
Picidae						
407.	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	V	–	–	LC
408.	Speckled Piculet	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	R	–	R	LC
409.	Rufous Piculet	<i>Sasia abnormis</i>	R	R	R	LC
410.	Sunda Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos moluccensis</i>	R	R	R	LC
411.	Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i> R	X	R	LC	
412.	Rufous Woodpecker	<i>Micropternus brachyurus</i>	R	R	R	LC
413.	White-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus javensis</i>	R	R	R	LC
414.	Banded Woodpecker	<i>Chrysophlegma mineaceus</i>	R	R	R	LC
415.	Greater Yellownape	<i>Chrysophlegma flavinucha</i>	R	–	–	LC
416.	Checquer-throated Woodpecker	<i>Chrysophlegma mentalis</i>	R	R	R	LC
417.	Lesser Yellownape	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	R	–	–	LC
418.	Crimson-winged Woodpecker	<i>Picus puniceus</i>	R	R	R	LC
419.	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>	R	–	–	LC
420.	Streak-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridanus</i>	R	–	–	LC
421.	Laced Woodpecker	<i>Picus vittatus</i>	R	–	–	LC
422.	Olive-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dinopium rafflesii</i>	R	R	R	NT
423.	Common Flameback	<i>Dinopium javanense</i>	R	R	R	LC
424.	Greater Flameback	<i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>	R	–	R	LC
425.	Bamboo Woodpecker	<i>Gecinulus viridis</i>	R	–	–	LC
426.	Maroon Woodpecker	<i>Blythipicus rubiginosus</i>	R	R	R	LC
427.	Bay Woodpecker	<i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	R	–	–	LC
428.	Orange-backed Woodpecker	<i>Reinwardtipicus validus</i>	R	R	R	LC
429.	Buff-rumped Woodpecker	<i>Meiglyptes tristis</i>	R	R	R	LC
430.	Buff-necked Woodpecker	<i>Meiglyptes tukki</i>	R	R	R	NT
431.	Grey-and-buff Woodpecker	<i>Hemicircus concretus</i>	R	R	R	LC
432.	Great Slaty Woodpecker	<i>Muelleripicus pulverulentus</i>	R	R	R	LC
Eurylaimidae						
433.	Green Broadbill	<i>Calyptomena viridis</i>	R	R	R	NT
434.	Hose's Broadbill	<i>Calyptomena hosei</i>	–	R	R	NT
435.	Whitehead's Broadbill	<i>Calyptomena whiteheadi</i>	–	R	R	LC
436.	Long-tailed Broadbill	<i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>	R	R	R	LC
437.	Dusky Broadbill	<i>Corydon sumatranus</i>	R	R	R	LC
438.	Silver-breasted Broadbill	<i>Serilophus lunatus</i>	R	–	–	LC
439.	Black-and-red Broadbill	<i>Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus</i>	R	R	R	LC

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440.	Banded Broadbill	<i>Eurylaimus javanicus</i>	R	R	R	LC
441.	Black-and-yellow Broadbill	<i>Eurylaimus ochromalus</i>	R	R	R	NT
Pittidae						
442.	Hooded Pitta	<i>Pitta sordida</i>	RM	RM	RM	LC
443.	Fairy Pitta	<i>Pitta nympha</i>	–	M	M	VU
444.	Blue-winged Pitta	<i>Pitta moluccensis</i>	RM	M	M	LC
445.	Mangrove Pitta	<i>Pitta megarhyncha</i>	R	R?	–	NT
446.	Giant Pitta	<i>Pitta caerulea</i>	R	R	R	NT
447.	Rusty-naped Pitta	<i>Pitta oatesi</i>	R	–	–	LC
448.	Banded Pitta	<i>Pitta guajana</i>	R	R	R	LC
449.	Blue-banded Pitta	<i>Pitta arquata</i>	–	R	R	LC
450.	Garnet Pitta	<i>Pitta granatina</i>	R	R	–	NT
451.	Black-headed Pitta	<i>Pitta ussheri</i>	–	–	R	
452.	Blue-headed Pitta	<i>Pitta baudi</i>	–	R	R	VU
Acanthizidae						
453.	Golden-bellied Gerygone	<i>Gerygone sulphurea</i>	R	R	R	LC
Eupetidae						
454.	Rail-babbler	<i>Eupetes macrocerus</i>	R	R	R	NT
Vireonidae						
455.	White-browed Shrike-babbler	<i>Pteruthius flaviscapis</i>	R	R	R	LC
456.	Black-eared Shrike-babbler	<i>Pteruthius melanotis</i>	R	–	–	LC
457.	White-bellied Yuhina	<i>Erpornis zantholeuca</i>	R	R	R	LC
Campephagidae						
458.	Large Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis gularis</i>	R	R	R	LC
459.	Javan Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina javensis</i>	R	–	–	LC
460.	Sunda Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina larvata</i>	–	R	R	LC
461.	Bar-bellied Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina striata</i>	R	R	R	LC
462.	Lesser Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina fimbriata</i>	R	R	R	LC
463.	Pied Triller	<i>Lalage nigra</i>	R	R	R	LC
464.	Rosy Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>	V	–	–	LC
465.	Ashy Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>	M	M	M	LC
466.	Fiery Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus igneus</i>	R	R	R	NT
467.	Grey-chinned Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	R	R	R	LC
468.	Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	R	R	R	LC
469.	Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>	R	R	R	LC
470.	Black-winged Flycatcher-shrike	<i>Hemipus hirundinaceus</i>	R	R	R	LC
Pachycephalidae						
471.	Mangrove Whistler	<i>Pachycephala grisola</i>	R	R	R	LC
472.	White-vented Whistler	<i>Pachycephala homeyeri</i>	–	–	R	LC
473.	Bornean Mountain Whistler	<i>Pachycephala hypoxantha</i>	–	R	R	LC
Oriolidae						
474.	Dark-throated Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthonotus</i>	R	R	R	NT
475.	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	V	–	–	LC
476.	Black-naped Oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	RM	R?M?	R?M?	LC
477.	Black-hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	R	–	R	LC
478.	Black-and-crimson Oriole	<i>Oriolus cruentus</i>	R	R	R	LC
479.	Black Oriole	<i>Oriolus hosii</i>	–	R	?	NT
Artamidae						
480.	Ashy Woodswallow	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>	V	–	–	LC
481.	White-breasted Woodswallow	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	R	R	R	LC
Aegithinidae						
482.	Common lora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	R	R	R	LC
483.	Green lora	<i>Aegithina viridissima</i>	R	R	R	NT
484.	Great lora	<i>Aegithina lafresnayei</i>	R	–	–	LC
Rhipiduridae						
485.	White-throated Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	R	R	R	LC

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486.	Pied Fantail	<i>hipidura javanica</i>	R	R	R	LC
487.	Spotted Fantail	<i>Rhipidura perlata</i>	R	R	R	LC
Dicruridae						
488.	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	M	–	V	LC
489.	Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	RM	R	R	LC
490.	Crow-billed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus annectans</i>	M	M	M	LC
491.	Bronzed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	R	R	R	LC
492.	Lesser Racquet-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	R	–	–	LC
493.	Greater Racquet-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	R	R	R	LC
494.	Hair-crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	–	R	R	LC
Pityriaseidae						
495.	Bornean Bristlehead	<i>Pityriasis gymnocephala</i>	–	R	R	NT
Monarchidae						
496.	Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	R	R	R	LC
497.	Asian Paradise-flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	RM	R	R	LC
498.	Japanese Paradise-flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone atrocaudata</i>	M	–	V	NT
Prionopidae						
499.	Rufous-winged Philentoma	<i>Philentoma pyrhoptera</i>	R	R	R	LC
500.	Maroon-breasted Philentoma	<i>Philentoma velata</i>	R	R	R	NT
Corvidae						
501.	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	F	–	F	LC
502.	Slender-billed Crow	<i>Corvus enca</i>	R	R	R	LC
503.	Southern Jungle Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	R	R?	R?	LC
504.	Common Green Magpie	<i>Cissa chinensis</i>	R	R	R	LC
505.	Short-tailed Green Magpie	<i>Cissa thalassina</i>	–	R	R	LC
506.	Bornean Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta cinerascens</i>	–	R	R	LC
507.	Racquet-tailed Treepie	<i>Crypsirina temia</i>	R	–	–	LC
508.	Black Magpie	<i>Platysmurus leucopterus</i>	R	R	R	NT
509.	Crested Jay	<i>Platylophus galericulatus</i>	R	R	R	NT
Laniidae						
510.	Tiger Shrike	<i>Lanius tigrinus</i>	M	M	M	LC
511.	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	M	M	M	LC
512.	Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	R	M	M	LC
Nectariniidae						
513.	Plain Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes simplex</i>	R	R	R	LC
514.	Brown-throated Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes malacensis</i>	R	R	R	LC
515.	Red-throated Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes rhodolaemus</i>	R	R	R	NT
516.	Van Hasselt's Sunbird	<i>Leptocoma brasiliانا</i>	R	R	R	LC
517.	Copper-throated Sunbird	<i>Leptocoma calcostetha</i>	R	R	R	LC
518.	Olive-backed Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris jugularis</i>	R	R	R	LC
519.	Crimson Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	R	R	R	LC
520.	Temminck's Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga temminckii</i>	R	R	R	LC
521.	Black-throated Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga saturata</i>	R	–	–	LC
522.	Ruby-cheeked Sunbird	<i>Chalcoparia singalensis</i>	R	R	R	LC
523.	Purple-naped Sunbird	<i>Hypogramma hypogrammicum</i>	R	R	R	LC
524.	Grey-breasted Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera modesta</i>	R	R	R	LC
525.	Streaky-breasted Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera affinis</i>	–	R	R	LC
526.	Streaked Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera magna</i>	R	–	–	LC
527.	Little Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	R	R	R	LC
528.	Thick-billed Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera crassirostris</i> R	R	R	LC	
529.	Long-billed Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera robusta</i>	R	R	R	LC
530.	Spectacled Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera flavigaster</i>	R	R	R	LC
531.	Yellow-eared Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera chrysogenys</i>	R	R	R	LC
532.	Whitehead's Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera juliae</i>	–	R	R	LC
Dicaeidae						
533.	Thick-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>	R	R	R	LC
534.	Brown-backed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum everetti</i>	R	R	R	NT
535.	Yellow-breasted Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum maculatus</i>	R	R	R	LC

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536.	Crimson-breasted Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum percussus</i>	R	R	R	LC
537.	Yellow-rumped Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum xanthopygius</i>	–	R	R	LC
538.	Scarlet-breasted Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum thoracicus</i>	R	R	R	NT
539.	Yellow-vented Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum chrysorrheum</i>	R	R	R	LC
540.	Orange-bellied Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum trigonostigma</i>	R	R	R	LC
541.	Plain Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum minullum</i>	R	R	R	LC
542.	Black-sided Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum monticulum</i>	–	R	R	LC
543.	Fire-breasted Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	R	–	–	LC
544.	Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	R	R	R	LC
Chloropseidae						
545.	Greater Green Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis sonnerati</i>	R	R	R	LC
546.	Lesser Green Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis cyanopogon</i>	R	R	R	NT
547.	Blue-winged Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>	R	R	–	LC
548.	Kinabalu Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis kinabaluensis</i>	–	–	R	LC
549.	Orange-bellied Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	R	–	–	LC
Irenidae						
550.	Asian Fairy-bluebird	<i>Irena puella</i>	R	R	R	LC
Ploceidae						
551.	Streaked Weaver	<i>Ploceus manyar</i>	–	–	–	LC
552.	Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	R	–	–	LC
Estrildidae						
553.	Red Avadavat	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	–	–	F	LC
554.	Java Sparrow	<i>Padda oryzivora</i>	F	F	F	VU
555.	Dusky Munia	<i>Lonchura fuscans</i>	–	R	R	LC
556.	White-rumped Munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	R	–	–	LC
557.	Javan Munia	<i>Lonchura leucogastroides</i>	–	–	–	LC
558.	Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	R	R	R	LC
559.	White-bellied Munia	<i>Lonchura leucogastra</i>	R	R	R	LC
560.	Chestnut Munia	<i>Lonchura atricapilla</i>	R	R	R	LC
561.	White-capped Munia	<i>Lonchura ferruginosa</i>	–	–	–	LC
562.	White-headed Munia	<i>Lonchura maja</i>	R	–	–	LC
563.	Tawny-breasted Parrotfinch	<i>Erythrura hyperythra</i>	R	R	R	LC
564.	Pin-tailed Parrotfinch	<i>Erythrura prasina</i>	R	R	R	LC
Passeridae						
565.	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	–	–	–	LC
566.	Plain-backed Sparrow	<i>Passer flaveolus</i>	R	–	–	LC
567.	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	R	R	R	LC
Motacillidae						
568.	Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	M	M	M	LC
569.	Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	M	M	M	LC
570.	Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthus richardi</i>	V?	M	M	LC
571.	Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	R	R	R	LC
572.	Pechora Pipit	<i>Anthus gustavi</i>	–	M	M	LC
573.	Forest Wagtail	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	M	M	M	LC
574.	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	M	M	M	LC
575.	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	M	M	M	LC
576.	Eastern Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>	M	M	M	LC
577.	Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	–	–	–	LC
Fringillidae						
578.	Brown Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula nipalensis</i>	R	–	–	LC
Emberizidae						
579.	Black-headed Bunting	<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>	–	–	V	LC
580.	Chestnut-eared Bunting	<i>Emberiza fucata</i>	V	–	–	LC
581.	Little Bunting	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	–	V	V	LC
582.	Chestnut Bunting	<i>Emberiza rutila</i>	V	–	–	LC
583.	Yellow-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	M	V	V	VU
Sittidae						
584.	Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	R	R	R	LC

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585.	Blue Nuthatch	<i>Sitta azurea</i>	R	–	–	LC
Sturnidae						
586.	Crested Myna	<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	F	–	F	LC
587.	White-vented Myna	<i>Acridotheres grandis</i>	F	–	–	LC
588.	Jungle Myna	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	R	–	–	LC
589.	Javan Myna	<i>Acridotheres javanicus</i>	F	F	–	LC
590.	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	R	F	F	LC
591.	Black-winged Myna	<i>Acridotheres melanopterus</i>	–	–	–	EN
592.	White-shouldered Starling	<i>Sturnus sinensis</i>	M	V	–	LC
593.	Purple-backed Starling	<i>Sturnus sturninus</i>	M	V	–	LC
594.	Chestnut-cheeked Starling	<i>Sturnus philippensis</i>	V	M	M	LC
595.	Rosy Starling	<i>Sturnus roseus</i>	–	–	V	LC
596.	Asian Glossy Starling	<i>Aplonis panayensis</i>	R	R	R	LC
597.	Golden-crested Myna	<i>Ampeliceps coronatus</i>	X	–	–	LC
598.	Common Hill-myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	R	R	R	LC
Turdidae						
599.	Chestnut-capped Thrush	<i>Zoothera interpres</i>	R	R	R	NT
600.	Orange-headed Thrush	<i>Zoothera citrina</i>	M	R	R	LC
601.	Everett's Thrush	<i>Zoothera everetti</i>	–	R	R	NT
602.	White's Thrush	<i>Zoothera aurea</i>	–	–	V	LC
603.	Eurasian Scaly Thrush	<i>Zoothera dauma</i>	V	–	–	LC
604.	Siberian Thrush	<i>Zoothera sibirica</i>	M	V	V	LC
605.	Island Thrush	<i>Turdus poliocephalus</i>	–	–	R	LC
606.	Japanese Thrush	<i>Turdus cardis</i>	–	–	V	LC
607.	Eyebrowed Thrush	<i>Turdus obscurus</i>	M	M	M	LC
608.	Fruithunter	<i>Chlamydochaera jefferyi</i>	–	R	R	LC
Muscicapidae						
608.	Lesser Shortwing	<i>Brachypteryx leucophrys</i>	R	–	–	LC
609.	White-browed Shortwing	<i>Brachypteryx montana</i>	–	R	R	LC
610.	Siberian Rubythroat	<i>Luscinia calliope</i>	V	–	V	LC
611.	Rufous-headed Robin	<i>Luscinia ruficeps</i>	V	–	–	VU
612.	Siberian Blue Robin	<i>Luscinia cyane</i>	M	M	M	LC
613.	White-tailed Robin	<i>Myiomela leucura</i>	R	–	–	LC
614.	White-throated Rock-thrush	<i>Monticola gularis</i>	M	–	–	LC
615.	Blue Rock-thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	RM	M	M	LC
616.	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	–	V	–	LC
617.	Eastern Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus</i>	M	V	V	LC
618.	Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	–	–	V	LC
619.	Red-flanked Bluetail	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	–	–	V	LC
620.	Chestnut-naped Forktail	<i>Enicurus ruficapillus</i>	R	R	R	NT
621.	Slaty-backed Forktail	<i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>	R	–	–	LC
622.	Southern White-crowned Forktail	<i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>	R	R	R	LC
623.	Northern White-fronted Forktail	<i>Enicurus sinensis</i>	–	R	R	
624.	Malaysian Whistling-thrush	<i>Myophonus robinsoni</i>	R	–	–	LC
625.	Blue Whistling-thrush	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	RM	–	–	LC
626.	Bornean Whistling-thrush	<i>Myophonus borneensis</i>	–	R	R	
627.	Blue-and-white Flycatcher	<i>Cyanoptila cyanomelana</i>	M	M	M	LC
628.	Pale Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis unicolor</i>	R	R	R	LC
629.	Hill Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis banyumas</i>	R	R	R	LC
630.	Large Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis magnirostris</i>	M	–	–	
631.	Large-billed Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis caeruleus</i>	–	R	R	VU
632.	Bornean Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis superbus</i>	–	R	R	LC
633.	Tickell's Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>	RM	–	–	LC
634.	Chinese Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis glaucicomans</i>	M	–	–	
635.	Blue-throated Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>	M	–	–	LC
636.	Malaysian Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis turcosus</i>	R	R	R	NT
637.	Mangrove Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis rufigastra</i>	R	R	R	LC
638.	White-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis concretus</i>	R	R	R	LC

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639.	Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	R	R	R	LC
640.	Indigo Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias indigo</i>	–	R	R	LC
641.	Rufous-vented Niltava	<i>Niltava sumatrana</i>	R	–	–	LC
642.	Large Niltava	<i>Niltava grandis</i>	R	–	–	LC
643.	Yellow-rumped Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula zanthopygia</i>	M	–	V	LC
644.	Narcissus Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula narcissina</i>	–	M	M	LC
645.	Green-backed Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula elisae</i>	M	–	–	
646.	Mugimaki Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula mugimaki</i>	M	M	M	LC
647.	Rufous-browed Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula solitaria</i>	R	–	–	LC
648.	Snowy-browed Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	R	R	R	LC
649.	Rufous-chested Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula dumetoria</i>	R	R	R	NT
650.	Little Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	R	R	R	LC
651.	Taiga Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	M	M	M	LC
652.	Pygmy Blue Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapella hodgsoni</i>	R	R	R	LC
653.	Ferruginous Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa ferruginea</i>	M	M	M	LC
654.	Grey-streaked Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i>	–	V	V	LC
655.	Dark-sided Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	M	M	M	LC
656.	Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	M	M	M	LC
657.	Brown-streaked Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa williamsoni</i>	R	V	RM	
658.	Brown-chested Jungle-flycatcher	<i>Rhinomyias brunneata</i>	M	–	–	VU
659.	Fulvous-chested Jungle Flycatcher	<i>Rhinomyias olivacea</i>	–	–	R	LC
660.	Grey-chested Jungle-flycatcher	<i>Rhinomyias umbratilis</i>	R	R	R	NT
661.	Rufous-tailed Jungle-flycatcher	<i>Rhinomyias ruficauda</i>	–	R	R	LC
662.	Eyebrowed Jungle-flycatcher	<i>Rhinomyias gularis</i>	–	R	R	LC
663.	Oriental Magpie-robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	R	R	R	LC
664.	White-rumped Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	R	R	R	LC
665.	White-crowned Shama	<i>Copsychus stricklandii</i>	–	–	R	
666.	Rufous-tailed Shama	<i>Trichixos pyrropygus</i>	R	R	R	NT
Paridae						
667.	Grey Tit	<i>Parus cinereus</i>	R	R	R	NT
668.	Sultan Tit	<i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>	R	–	–	LC
Stenostiridae						
669.	Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	R	R	R	LC
Alaudidae						
670.	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	–	V	V	LC
Pycnonotidae						
671.	Straw-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i>	R	R	R	VU
672.	Black-and-white Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus melanoleucos</i>	R	R	R	NT
673.	Black-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>	R	R	R	LC
674.	Black-crested Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus flaviventris</i>	R	–	–	LC
675.	Bornean Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus montis</i>	–	R	R	
676.	Scaly-breasted Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus squamatus</i>	R	R	R	NT
677.	Grey-bellied Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cyaniventris</i>	R	R	R	NT
678.	Puff-backed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus eutilotus</i>	R	R	R	NT
679.	Stripe-throated Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus finlaysoni</i>	R	–	–	LC
680.	Pale-faced Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus leucops</i>	–	R	R	LC
681.	Yellow-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>	R	R	R	LC
682.	Olive-winged Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus plumosus</i>	R	R	R	LC
683.	Streak-eared Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus blanfordi</i>	R	–	–	LC
684.	Cream-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus simplex</i>	R	R	R	LC
685.	Red-eyed bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus brunneus</i>	R	R	R	LC
686.	Spectacled Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus erythrophthalmos</i>	R	R	R	LC
687.	Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	F?	–	–	LC
688.	Sooty-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	–	–	–	LC
689.	Hook-billed Bulbul	<i>Setornis criniger</i>	–	R	R	VU
690.	Buff-vented Bulbul	<i>Iole olivacea</i>	R	R	R	NT
691.	Hairy-backed Bulbul	<i>Tricholestes criniger</i>	R	R	R	LC
692.	Finsch's Bulbul	<i>Alphoixus finschii</i>	R	R	R	NT

			Peninsular	Sarawak	Sabah	Global status
693.	Yellow-bellied Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus phaeocephalus</i>	R	R	R	LC
694.	Grey-cheeked Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus bres</i>	R	R	R	LC
695.	Ochraceous Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus ochraceus</i>	R	R	R	LC
696.	Streaked Bulbul	<i>Ixos malaccensis</i>	R	R	R	NT
697.	Mountain Bulbul	<i>Ixos mccllellandii</i>	R	–	–	LC
698.	Cinereous (Ashy) Bulbul	<i>Hemixos cinereus</i>	R	R	R	LC
Hirundinidae						
699.	Asian House-martin	<i>Delichon dasypus</i>	M	M	M	LC
700.	Common Sand-martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	M	M	M	LC
701.	Dusky Crag-martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne concolor</i>	R	–	–	LC
702.	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	M	M	M	LC
703.	House Swallow	<i>Hirundo tahitica</i>	R	R	R	LC
704.	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	M	M	M	LC
705.	Rufous-bellied Swallow	<i>Cecropis badia</i>	R	–	–	–
Cettiidae						
706.	Yellow-bellied Warbler	<i>Abroscopus superciliosus</i>	R	R	R	LC
707.	Mountain Tailorbird	<i>Phyllergates cucullatus</i>	R	R	R	LC
708.	Sunda Bush Warbler	<i>Cettia vulcania</i>	–	R	R	LC
709.	Bornean Stubtail	<i>Urosphena whiteheadi</i>	–	R	R	LC
Phylloscopidae						
710.	Plain-tailed Warbler	<i>Seicercus soror</i>	V	–	–	LC
711.	Chestnut-crowned Warbler	<i>Seicercus castaniceps</i>	R	–	–	LC
712.	Yellow-breasted Warbler	<i>Seicercus montis</i>	R	R	R	LC
713.	Eastern Crowned Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>	M	–	–	LC
714.	Mountain Leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trivirgatus</i>	R	R	R	LC
715.	Arctic Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	M	M	M	LC
716.	Pale-legged Leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus tenellipes</i>	M?	–	–	LC
717.	Two-barred Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus</i>	V	–	–	LC
718.	Yellow-browed Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	M	V	–	LC
719.	Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	M	–	–	LC
Timaliidae						
720.	Oriental White-eye	<i>osterops palpebrosus</i>	R	R	R	LC
721.	Black-capped White-eye	<i>Zosterops atricapilla</i>	–	R	R	LC
722.	Everett's White-eye	<i>Zosterops everetti</i>	R	R	R	LC
723.	Pygmy White-eye	<i>Oculocinclia squamiceps</i>	–	R	R	LC
724.	Mountain Blackeye	<i>Chlorocharis emiliae</i>	–	R	R	LC
725.	Chestnut-crested Yuhina	<i>Yuhina everetti</i>	–	R	R	LC
726.	Mountain Fulvetta	<i>Icippe peracensis</i>	R	–	–	LC
727.	Brown Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe brunneicauda</i>	R	R	R	NT
728.	Black-throated Babbler	<i>Stachyris nigricollis</i>	R	R	R	NT
729.	White-necked Babbler	<i>Stachyris leucotis</i>	R	R	R	NT
730.	Grey-headed Babbler	<i>Stachyris poliocephala</i>	R	R	R	LC
731.	Grey-throated Babbler	<i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>	R	R	R	LC
732.	Chestnut-winged Babbler	<i>Stachyris erythroptera</i>	R	R	R	LC
733.	Chestnut-rumped Babbler	<i>Stachyris maculata</i>	R	R	R	NT
734.	Large Scimitar-babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus hypoleucos</i>	R	–	–	LC
735.	Chestnut-backed Scimitar-babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus montanus</i>	R	R	R	LC
736.	Pygmy Wren-babbler	<i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>	R	–	–	LC
737.	Golden Babbler	<i>tachyridopsis chrysaea</i>	R	–	–	LC
738.	Rufous-fronted Babbler	<i>Stachyridopsis rufifrons</i>	R	R	R	LC
739.	Pin-striped Tit-babbler	<i>Macronus gularis</i>	R	–	–	LC
740.	Bold-striped Tit-babbler	<i>Macronus bornensis</i>	–	R	R	LC
741.	Fluffy-backed Tit-babbler	<i>Macronus ptilosus</i>	R	R	R	NT
742.	Buff-breasted Babbler	<i>Pellorneum tickelli</i>	R	–	–	LC
743.	Black-capped Babbler	<i>Pellorneum capistratum</i>	R	R	R	LC
744.	Puff-throated Babbler	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	R	–	–	LC
745.	Moustached Babbler	<i>Malacopteron magnirostre</i>	R	R	R	LC
746.	Sooty-capped Babbler	<i>Malacopteron affine</i>	R	R	R	NT

			Peninsular	Sarawak	Sabah	Global status
747.	Scaly-crowned Babbler	<i>Malacopteron cinereum</i>	R	R	R	LC
748.	Rufous-crowned Babbler	<i>Malacopteron magnum</i>	R	R	R	NT
749.	Grey-breasted Babbler	<i>Ophryornis albogularis</i>	R	R	R	NT
750.	Abbott's Babbler	<i>Malacocincla abbotti</i>	R	R	R	LC
751.	Horsfield's Babbler	<i>Malacocincla sepiaria</i>	R	R	R	LC
752.	Short-tailed Babbler	<i>Malacocincla malaccensis</i>	R	R	R	NT
753.	Temminck's Babbler	<i>Trichastoma pyrogenys</i>	–	R	R	LC
754.	White-chested Babbler	<i>Trichastoma rostratum</i>	R	R	R	NT
755.	Ferruginous Babbler	<i>Trichastoma bicolor</i>	R	R	R	LC
756.	Bornean Wren-babbler	<i>Ptilocichla leucogrammica</i>	–	R	R	VU
757.	Striped Wren-babbler	<i>Kenopia striata</i>	R	R	R	NT
758.	Marbled Wren-babbler	<i>Turdinus marmoratus</i>	R	–	–	LC
759.	Large Wren-babbler	<i>Turdinus macrodactylus</i>	R	–	–	NT
760.	Streaked Wren-babbler	<i>Napothera brevicaudata</i>	R	–	–	LC
761.	Eyebrowed Wren-babbler	<i>Napothera epilepidota</i>	R	R	R	LC
762.	Black-throated Wren-babbler	<i>Napothera atrigularis</i>	–	R	R	NT
763.	Mountain Wren-babbler	<i>Napothera crassa</i>	–	R	R	LC
764.	Collared Babbler	<i>Gampsorhynchus torquatus</i>	R	–	–	LC
765.	Rufous-winged Fulvetta	<i>Pseudominla castaneiceps</i>	R	–	–	LC
766.	Himalayan Cutia	<i>Cutia nipalensis</i>	R	–	–	LC
767.	White-crested Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	F	–	–	LC
768.	Sunda Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax palliatus</i>	–	R	R	LC
769.	Black Laughingthrush	<i>Melanocichla lugubris</i>	R	–	–	LC
770.	Bald Laughingthrush	<i>Melanocichla calva</i>	–	R	R	LC
771.	Spectacled Laughingthrush	<i>Rhinocichla mitrata</i>	R	R	R	LC
772.	Chestnut-hooded Laughingthrush	<i>Rhinocichla treacheri</i>	–	R	R	
773.	Chinese Hwamei	<i>Leucodioptron canorus</i>	–	–	–	LC
774.	Malaysian Laughingthrush	<i>Trochalopteron peninsulae</i>	R	–	–	LC
775.	Bar-throated Minla	<i>Chrysominla strigula</i>	R	–	–	LC
776.	Blue-winged Siva	<i>Siva cyanouroptera</i>	R	–	–	LC
777.	Silver-eared Mesia	<i>Mesia argentauris</i>	R	–	–	LC
778.	Long-tailed Sibia	<i>Heterophasia piccaoides</i>	R	–	–	LC
Acrocephalidae						
779.	Black-browed Reed-warbler	<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>	M	–	–	LC
780.	Oriental Reed-warbler	<i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>	M	M	M	LC
781.	Clamorous Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	–	?	?	LC
782.	Thick-billed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus aedon</i>	V	–	–	LC
Megaluridae						
783.	Rusty-rumped Warbler	<i>Locustella certhiola</i>	M	M	M	LC
784.	Lanceolated Warbler	<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	M	M	M	LC
785.	Middendorf's Warbler	<i>Locustella ochotensis</i>	–	M	M	LC
786.	Friendly Bush Warbler	<i>Bradypterus accentor</i>	–	–	R	LC
787.	Striated Grassbird	<i>Megalurus palustris</i>	–	R	R	LC
Cisticolidae						
788.	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	R	–	–	LC
789.	Ashy Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus ruficeps</i>	R	R	R	LC
790.	Rufous-tailed Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sericeus</i>	R	R	R	LC
791.	Dark-necked Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>	R	R	R	LC
792.	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	R	–	–	LC
793.	Rufescent Prinia	<i>Prinia rufescens</i>	R	–	–	LC
794.	Yellow-bellied Prinia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	R	R	R	LC
795.	Hill Prinia	<i>Prinia supercilii</i>	R	–	–	LC

Source: 'A Naturalist's Guide to the Birds of Malaysia, GWH Davison & Yeap Chin Aik, 2012'
(Updated 2012)

MALAYSIA AT A GLANCE

COUNTRY

The federation of Malaysia comprises Peninsular Malaysia, which is made up of 11 states, three Federal Territories as well as the states of Sabah and Sarawak situated in Borneo.

CAPITAL CITY

Kuala Lumpur

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Lying 2° to 7° north of the Equator, Peninsular Malaysia is separated from Sabah and Sarawak by the South China Sea. The Peninsular shares a common border with Thailand in the north, while its southern neighbour is Singapore. Sabah and Sarawak share a common border with Indonesia while Sarawak also shares a border with Brunei Darussalam.

AREA

329,758 sq km

POPULATION

28 million

PEOPLE

Malays make up about 57% of the population, with Chinese, Indians and other ethnic groups making up the rest.

LANGUAGE

Bahasa Malaysia (Malay) is the national language but English is widely spoken. Malaysians also speak various languages and dialects.

RELIGION

Islam is the official religion but all other religions are practised freely.

GOVERNMENT

Malaysia practices parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy. The Head of State is the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and the Head of Government is the Prime Minister. The country has a bicameral legislative system.

CLIMATE

Malaysia has a tropical climate and the weather is warm all year round. Temperatures range from 21°C to 32°C and the annual rainfall varies from 2,000 mm to 2,500 mm.

ECONOMIC PROFILE

Manufacturing constitutes the largest component of Malaysia's economy while tourism and primary commodities such as petroleum, palm oil, natural rubber and timber are major contributors to its economy.

ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

Visitors must be in possession of a valid passport or travel document with a minimum validity of six months beyond the intended visiting period. Citizens of most countries do not require visas for social or business visits. For further information, please visit or call the nearest Malaysian diplomatic mission or Tourism Malaysia office.

CURRENCY

The unit of currency is the Malaysian Ringgit, which is denoted as RM. Foreign currencies can be converted at banks and money changers.

WORKING DAYS

Most states observe Monday to Friday as working days while Saturday and Sunday are rest days. In the states of Johor, Kedah, Kelantan and Terengganu, working days are from Sunday to Thursday. Friday and Saturday are observed as rest days. This applies to government offices and many private establishments.

BANKING HOURS

In most states, banks are open from Monday to Friday from 9.15 am to 4.30 pm. In Kelantan and Terengganu, banks are closed on Friday and Saturday. Check the websites of the relevant banks for details on operating hours and rest days. Online banking services are available.

POST OFFICES

Post offices are open from 8.30 am to 5.00 pm daily except on Sunday and public holidays. They are open for half-a-day on Saturday (until 1.00 pm). Post offices that are located in shopping malls have extended operating hours. In the states of Johor, Kedah, Kelantan and Terengganu, post offices are closed on Friday and Saturday.

TIME

The standard Malaysian time is eight hours ahead of GMT and 16 hours ahead of the U.S. Pacific Standard Time.

ELECTRICITY

The voltage used throughout Malaysia is 220 - 240 volts AC, at 50 cycles per second. Standard 3-pin square plugs and sockets are used.

MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

Malaysia uses the metric system.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Malaysia is linked nationally and internationally by telephone, facsimile and via the Internet. Most hotels provide International Direct Dial (IDD) telephone services and Wi-fi Internet connection.

GETTING TO MALAYSIA

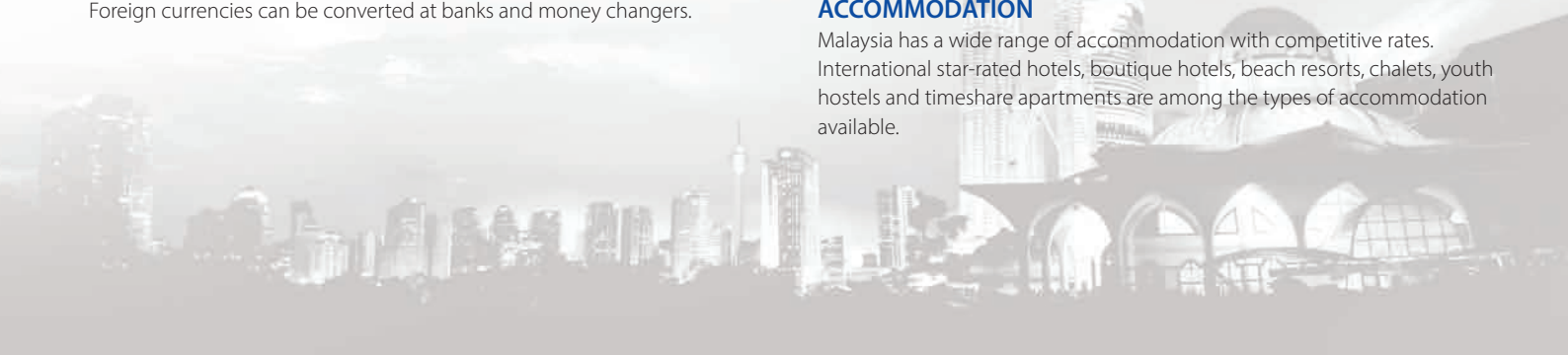
The main gateway to Malaysia is through the Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA) in Sepang. It is located about 50 km south of Kuala Lumpur. Over 40 international airlines fly into the country while the national carrier, Malaysia Airlines, has a global network that spans six continents. The airline is a full-fledged member of oneworld, one of the world's top three airline alliances. The national carrier is complemented by its subsidiary, Firefly and the budget airline, AirAsia. The new KLIA 2, situated about 1.5 km away from the main terminal of KLIA, is the world's largest purpose-built terminal dedicated to low-cost carriers. Airlines that operate from KLIA 2 include AirAsia and AirAsia X. Other major international airports that serve as entry points are situated in Penang, Johor Bahru, Kuching, Kota Kinabalu and the island of Langkawi. The main entry point to Malaysia by sea is Port Klang, about 50 km away from Kuala Lumpur. Malaysia is also accessible by rail and road from Singapore and Thailand.

GETTING AROUND

Malaysia has excellent domestic air links serviced by Malaysia Airlines as well as carriers such as AirAsia and Firefly. The country has a well-developed and efficient public transportation system served by buses, taxis as well as trains.

ACCOMMODATION

Malaysia has a wide range of accommodation with competitive rates. International star-rated hotels, boutique hotels, beach resorts, chalets, youth hostels and timeshare apartments are among the types of accommodation available.



TOURISM MALAYSIA OFFICES

HEAD OFFICE

Malaysia Tourism Promotion Board (Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Malaysia)

9th Floor, No. 2, Tower 1, Jalan P5/6, Precinct 5, 62200 Putrajaya, Malaysia • Tel: 603 8891 8000 • Tourism Infoline 1 300 88 5050 (within Malaysia only) • Fax: 603 8891 8999

E-mail: enquiries@tourism.gov.my • Website: www.tourismmalaysia.gov.my

STATE OFFICES

JOHOR

No 50C, 1st & 2nd Floor, Bangunan KPMNJ
Jalan Segget, 80000 Johor Bahru, Johor
Tel: 607 222 3590 / 3591 • Fax: 607 223 5502
E-mail: mtbjhb@tourism.gov.my

KEDAH

Kompleks Pelancongan Negeri Kedah
Seksyen 20, Jalan Raja, 05000 Alor Setar, Kedah
Tel: 604 731 2322 / 730 1322 • Fax: 604 734 0322
E-mail: mtbpbkd@tourism.gov.my

KELANTAN

Ground Floor, Kampung Kraftangan, Jalan Hilir Balai
15300 Kota Bharu, Kelantan
Tel: 609 747 7554 • Fax: 609 747 8010
E-mail: mtbp.kelantan@tourism.gov.my

MELAKA

No. 6, Jalan Plaza Merdeka
Jalan Merdeka, 75000 Melaka
Tel: 06-288 3304 / 06-288 3785 / 06-288 1549
Fax: 06-286 9804
E-mail: mtbp.melaka@tourism.gov.my

NEGERI SEMBILAN

1st Floor, Seremban Plaza, Jalan Dato' Muda Linggi
70100 Seremban, Negeri Sembilan
Tel: 06-762 4488/763 5388 • Fax: 606 763 8428
E-mail: mtbp.negerisembilan@tourism.gov.my

PAHANG

Lot G.01, Mahkota Square
Jalan Mahkota, 25000 Kuantan, Pahang
Tel: 609 517 7111 / 7112 / 7115 • Fax: 609 517 7114
E-mail: mtbp.pahang@tourism.gov.my

PENANG

No. 11, Lebuh Pantai, 10300 George Town, Penang
Tel: 604 261 0058 / 263 4941 • Fax: 604 262 3688
E-mail: mtbp.pen@tourism.gov.my

PERAK

No. 12, Medan Istana 2
Bandar Ipoh Raya, 30000 Ipoh, Perak
Tel: 605-255 9962/ 2772 • Fax: 605 253 2194
E-mail: mtbp.perak@tourism.gov.my

PERLIS

No. 21, Jalan Satu, Taman Pertiwi Indah
Jalan Kangar-Alor Setar, 01000 Kangar, Perlis
Tel: 604 978 1213 / 1235 • Fax: 604 978 1143
E-mail: mtbp.perlis@tourism.gov.my

SABAH

Lot 1-0-7, Ground Floor, Block 1
Lorong Api-Api 1, Api-Api Center
88000 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah
Tel: 6088 211 732 / 248 698 • Fax: 6088 241 764
E-mail: mtbbk@tourism.gov.my

SARAWAK

Parcel 297-2-1, Level 2, Riverbank Suites
Jalan Tunku Abdul Rahman, 93100 Kuching, Sarawak
Tel: 6082 246 575 / 775 • Fax: 6082 246 442
E-mail: mtbp.kch@tourism.gov.my

KUALA LUMPUR/PUTRAJAYA

4th Floor, No. 2, Tower 1, Jalan P5/6
Precinct 5, 62200 Putrajaya
Tel: 603 8891 8451 • Fax: 603 8891 8449
E-mail: mtbp.kl@tourism.gov.my

SELANGOR

6th Floor, Wisma PKPS,
Persiaran Perbandaran Seksyen 14,
40675 Shah Alam, Selangor
Tel: 603 5510 9100 • Fax: 603 5510 9101
E-mail: mtbpselangor@tourism.gov.my

TERENGGANU

No. 11, Ground Floor, 1st Floor & 2nd Floor
Pusat Niaga Paya Keladi, Jalan Kampung Daik
20000 Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu
Tel: 609 630 9433 / 9093 • Fax: 609 630 9091
E-mail: mtbp.kt@tourism.gov.my

OVERSEAS OFFICES

AUSTRALIA

Perth

Ground Floor, 56 William Street
Perth WA 6000, Australia
Tel: 00 61 8 9481 0400 • Fax: 00 61 8 9321 1421
E-mail: mtbp.perth@tourism.gov.my /
tourmal@inet.net.au
Website: www.tourismmalaysia.com.au

Sydney

Suite 6.01, Level 6, 151 Castlereagh Street
Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia
Tel: 00 61 2 9286 3055 • Fax: 00 61 2 9283 8311
E-mail: malaysia@malaysiatourism.com.au
Website: www.tourismmalaysia.com.au

BRUNEI

Unit No.1.14 - 1.15, First Floor
The Rizqun International Hotel, Gadong BE3519
Negara Brunei Darussalam
Tel: 00 673 238 1575 / 1576 • Fax: 00 673 238 1584
E-mail: mtbp.brunei@tourism.gov.my

CHINA

Beijing

Tourism Section, Embassy of Malaysia
Room 506 - 507, Air China Plaza
No. 36, Xiaoyun Road, Chaoyang District
Beijing 100027, People's Republic of China
Tel: 00 86 10 8447 5056 • Fax: 00 86 10 8447 5798
E-mail: mtbp.beijing@tourism.gov.my
Website: www.tourismmalaysia.cn

Guangzhou

Consulate General of Malaysia (Tourism Section)
Unit 3216, 32nd Floor, CITIC Plaza Office Tower
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