

Technical Report

Bird Species Diversity and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in Berbak Peat Swamp Forest Jambi Province Indonesia

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1. Background

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) mechanism for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in developing countries (REDD+) represents an unprecedented opportunity for the conservation of forest biodiversity. Nevertheless, there are widespread concerns surrounding the possibility of negative environmental outcomes if biodiversity is not given adequate consideration throughout the REDD+ process.

One of the most significant developments arising from the 2010 16th Conference of the Parties (COP 16) of the UNFCCC, was the adoption of a set of policy approaches and positive incentives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the conservation and management of forests in developing countries (the Cancun Agreements; Decision 1; Paragraphs 68–79 of COP 16, and associated annex). Commonly known as REDD+, this mechanism includes five sets of activities or interventions, namely; reducing emissions from deforestation, reducing emissions from forest degradation, conservation of (existing) forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (e.g. through regeneration and planting in previously forest land). Taken together this set of recommendations represents a major and positive shift in the attention given to the potential role of forests in the developing world (non-Annex 1 countries, UNFCCC) in helping to stabilize the global climate, and offers the prospect of unprecedented levels of funding for forest conservation. REDD+ also has the potential to deliver enormous benefits for biodiversity conservation because forests in the developing world harbor much of the world's terrestrial and freshwater biota, and are also threatened by ongoing forest clearance and degradation. As a result, REDD+ has generated significant attention in the conservation science community as well as within the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) itself (CBD, 2011a). However, despite this considerable potential, concerns have been raised about possible negative environmental outcomes of REDD+ if key safeguards are not observed and integrated into the design and implementation of REDD+ activities (Ghazoul et al., 2010; Harvey 2010, CBD, 2011a; Epple et al., 2011; Pistorius et al., 2011, Gardner et al, 2011). These concerns were formally recognized in the Cancun Agreements through the adoption of guidance and safeguards for policy approaches and positive incentives (Appendix 1 Decision 1/CP.16) which state that REDD+ activities should “Be consistent with the objective of environmental integrity and take into account the multiple functions of forests and other ecosystems” and, further “That actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that [REDD+ activities] are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits”. Consideration of biodiversity can be incorporated into both sets of decisions using information on the spatial distribution of biodiversity and its threats, as well as known responses of species (or species group) to different forms of forest disturbance and management.

A key step in the initial planning and design of the REDD+ program is to decide upon priority regions for investment in emissions reductions through forest conservation and management, and the types of REDD+ activities that should be implemented in such regions (Meridian Institute, 2011). To maximize emissions reductions this task is guided by an assessment of historical emissions from deforestation and degradation and information on the distribution of existing carbon stocks, in addition to considerations of the effectiveness, cost, social implications and the feasibility of REDD+ implementation. In addition to such a strategic planning exercise, a carbon Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system is needed to assess and verify greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions and removals from the atmosphere due to human activities.

Berbak is one of two RAMSAR-listed sites in Indonesia. This swamp area is recognized as an extensive peat-swamp forest in the Pacific Realm (Mijn & Rahman 1992), although the northern and eastern parts of this area were cleared (along the Batang Hari River and as section of the coastal area). A prolonged drought in 1997 caused fires, mainly at the edges of Berbak peat-swamp forest around 18000 to 24000 ha. The fires which occurred in the middle part of the area were caused by Jelutung sap collectors. By the end of 1997, more than 32,000 ha of forest on the northwest edge of the area had been cleared or damaged through forest clearance and illegal logging in the buffer zone, irrigation systems surrounding the area and forest fire. The boundary area on the coastal side of Berbak has been converted into coconut plantation and settlement.

This area is important for swamp bird species, although more research is still needed. Storm's Stork *Ciconia stormi* has been recorded in Air Hitam Dalam (Silvius & Verheugt 1986), Jerdon's Baza *Aviceda jerdoni*, Wallace's Hawk-eagle *Spizaetus nanus*, Black Partridge *Melanoperdix nigra* and other hornbill species also exist in this area. Follow-up research for Air Hitam Dalam by Burn & Brickle (1992) confirmed the presence of Storm's Stork *Ciconia stormi*, Milky Stork *Mycterea cinerea*, and White-winged Duck *Cairina scutulata*.

The main purpose of this technical report is to assess the relationship between bird species diversity and REDD+, to create a bird species list, to assess species richness across forest classes and to assess the conservation importance of the area. The report also provides some suggestions on why bird biodiversity is an important consideration for inclusion in the planning, preparation, implementation, reporting, monitoring and verification of REDD+ activities, particularly their impact on bird biodiversity.

2. Methods

Bird surveys were conducted between the February - July 2011 in Berbak National Park and surroundings areas.

The Point Count method was used to observe, listen to and record the bird species that were found, either directly through bird sightings or indirectly through sound only. Observations were made at each of 5 sampling points for 30 minutes in the morning and afternoon. Bird species identification was confirmed using the "Birdlife Guide Book" published by Birdlife International.

3. Results

3.1. Species Diversity and Richness

During six months of observations, 36 bird family species were identified covering 201 bird species. Bird families found included Ardeidae, Ciconiidae, Anatidae, Anhingidae, Rallidae, Accipitridae, Scolopacidae, Sternidae, Columbidae, Psittacidae, Cuculidae, Strigidae, Caprimulgidae, Apodidae, Hemiprocnidae, Hirundinidae, Meroppidae, Trogonidae, Alcedinidae, Eurylaimidae, Bucerotidae, Megalaimidae, Coracidae, Picidae, Dicuridae, Pycnonotidae, Chloropseidae, Turdidae, Corvidae, Timaliidae, Silvidae, Muscicapidae, Sturmiidae, Nectarinidae and Ploceidae. The number of bird species found to cover only 57% of the total 355 bird species thought to inhabit or pass through Berbak National Park. See Appendix 1 for detail.

The highest mean number of bird species was found in primary forest with 80 species, 19 species in secondary forest, 53 species in coastal areas and 56 species in swamp bush habitat (ex forest fire in 1997). These findings indicate a decline in species richness due to deforestation and forest degradation resulting from forest fires. See Tables 1 and 2 for more detail.

Table 1: Species richness per land class is the total number of species counted in each land class.

Forest Class	Number of Species
Primary forest	161
Secondary forest	62
Swamp bush	42
Coastal Areas	51

Table 2: Mean species richness is the sum of the total number of species per plot divided by number of plots in each class.

Forest Class	Number of Species
Primary	80
Coastal Areas	53
Secondary	19
Swamp Bush	56

Table 3: Number of birds recorded at each individual sampling point.

Forest Class	X	Y	Species Number
Primary	425808	9839085	125
Primary	422378	9868128	57
Primary	411110	9857549	58
Coastal Areas	438023	9854256	56
Coastal Areas	439339	9841597	51
Secondary	403186	9850930	19
Swamp Bush	403481	9838533	70
Swamp Bush	427469	9810152	42

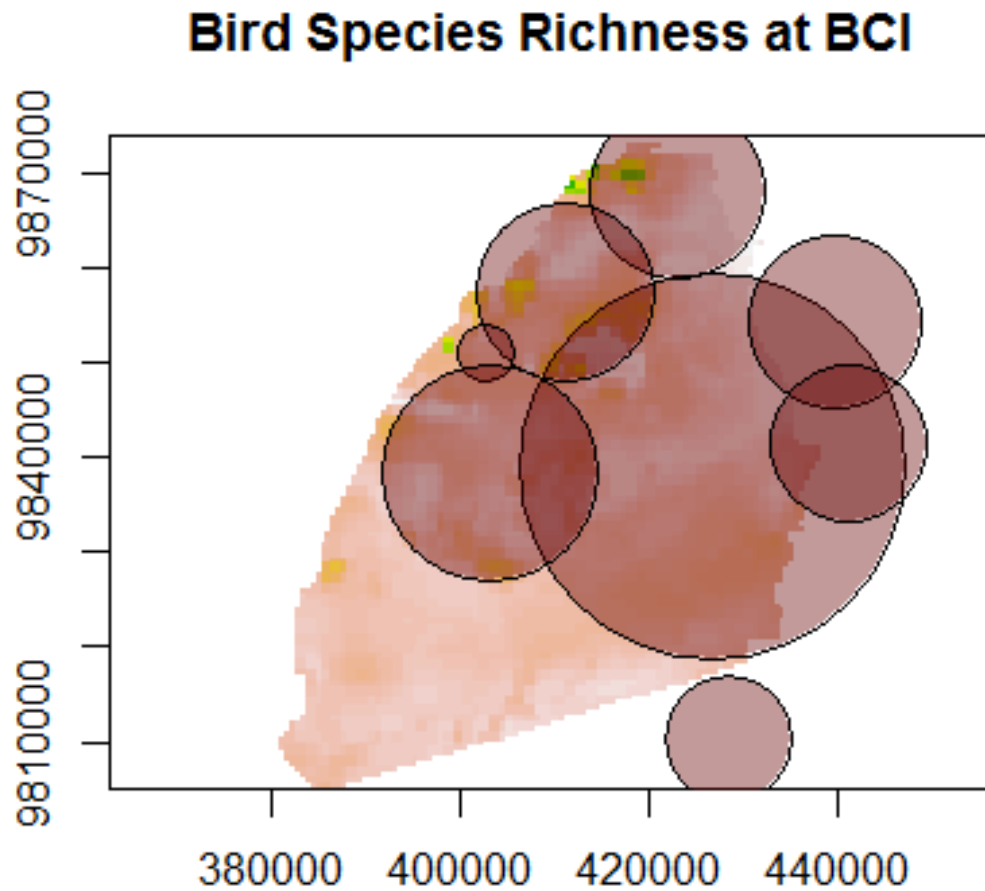
Survey results show that the core area of Berbak National Park is the most important area for establishing bird species diversity in Berbak. Figure 1 shows the number of bird species counted at each individual location, represented graphically. The size of the circle represents the number of species counted. The background layer is a rasterised vegetation index, serving as a base layer for the map.

3.2. Bird Conservation Status

The Berbak area was designated by Birdlife International as an Important Bird Area (IBA) in 2004. IBA recognition confirms Berbak as an area of international significance for bird conservation and confirmation of IBA status is used globally as a practical tool for conservation.

This research has recorded 8 species of birds which, following IBA classification guidelines, confirm Berbak as an A1 category area. These species are: Black Partridge *Melanoperdix niger*, White-winged Duck *Cairina scutulata*, Milky Stork *Mycteria cinerea*, Storm's Stork *Ciconia stormi*, Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus*, Spotted Greenshank *Tringa guttifer*, Silvery Wood-pigeon *Columba argentina*, Blue-banded Kingfisher *Alcedo euryzona*. An A1 rating is applied to regions which contain globally threatened species and are known, or thought regularly to host, significant numbers of a globally threatened species, or other species of global conservation concern. All species mentioned above are included in the IUCN Red List categorized as either vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered. See Table 4 and Appendix 1 for more detail

Figure 1: Bird species richness in Berbak Peat Swamp Forest.



Among the bird species recorded in this study, 79 species are protected by Indonesia Government Regulation No. 7 Year 1999 concerning Flora and Fauna Species Conservation. Bird species that are protected include *Accipitridae*, *Alcedinidae*, *Anhinga melanogaster*, *Bucerotidae*, *Cairina scutulata*, *Egretta spp.*, *Falconidae*, *Ibis cinereus*, *Anhinga melanogaster*, *Accipitridae* and *Sternidae*.

Table 4: IBA trigger bird species in the Berbak area

Bird Species	IBA Criteria	IUCN Category
Black Partridge <i>Melanoperdix niger</i>	A1	Vulnerable
White-winged Duck <i>Cairina scutulata</i>	A1	Endangered
Milky Stork <i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	A1	Vulnerable
Storm's Stork <i>Ciconia stormi</i>	A1	Endangered
Lesser Adjutant <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	A1	Vulnerable

Spotted Greenshank <i>Tringa guttifer</i>	A1	Endangered
Silvery Wood-pigeon <i>Columba argentina</i>	A1	Critically Endangered
Blue-banded Kingfisher <i>Alcedo euryzona</i>	A1	Vulnerable

Based on the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) Red List of Threatened Species, of the total number of bird species known in Berbak National Park, 4 species are classified Endangered (EN), 1 species is Critically Endangered (CR), 8 species are Vulnerable (V), 55 species are Less Concern (LC) and 5 species are Near Threatened (NT).

Furthermore, based on CITES classification (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora), 5 bird species are included in Appendix 1 - species which are threatened with extinction and for which CITES prohibits international trade except when the purpose of the import is not commercial, for instance for scientific research. In these exceptional cases, trade may take place provided it is authorized by the granting of both an export permit and an import permit. Additionally, 36 species are listed as CITES Appendix 2 - species that are not necessarily currently threatened with extinction but that may become so unless trade is closely controlled. It also includes so-called "look-alike species", i.e. species of which the specimens in trade look like those of species listed for conservation reasons.

3.3. Bird Diversity and REDD+

This research concludes that Berbak swamp forests contain a high richness of bird species which are globally threatened and have a high conservation value. These results support the contention that the preparation and monitoring of REDD+ should consider bird species diversity factors in its design and implementation otherwise it will not provide the co-benefits for biodiversity as stipulated under REDD+.

We propose that bird biodiversity considerations can be readily incorporated into national REDD+ programs using a similar logic and framework to cover both planning and assessment. Moreover, we argue that some level of integration is essential if biodiversity considerations are to be viable within REDD+ planning for and assessment of both carbon and biodiversity. This would include preparatory "status" data (analyses of historical changes in forest area and condition, distribution of existing carbon stocks and the distribution of biodiversity and biodiversity threats), activity (land-use) data, and response factors (emissions factors or biodiversity disturbance responses). These inputs, together with a combined satellite and forest plot-based monitoring system can deliver integrated guidance on spatial land-use planning (i.e. which REDD+ activities to implement and where) and performance assessments (GHG emission assessment and estimates of change in the status of forest biodiversity). In an analogous way to carbon MRV, it is possible to identify different tiers of data requirement and analytical complexity for biodiversity assessments.

In spite of their recognized importance, there is an urgent need for clear operational guidance on how the biodiversity safeguards adopted by the Cancun Agreements can be integrated into REDD+ activities (as well as voluntary carbon projects) in practice. Both the UNFCCC and the CBD have made formal requests (through the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice; SBSTA, and COP 10 (Decision X/33 paragraph 9)) for advice on implementing biodiversity safeguards ahead of the UNFCCC COP 17 and CBD COP 11 in Durban (2011) and Hyderabad (2012) respectively.

In the context of considering the impacts of different REDD+ activities on biodiversity, for both planning and assessment it is important to understand how different REDD+ activities may impact (positively or negatively) on forest biodiversity, and their consequences for the long-term integrity and conservation of forest ecosystems. The best available data should be used to assess the biodiversity impacts (positive or negative) of implementing different combinations of REDD+ activities. Many studies have compared changes in biodiversity following different types of tropical forest modification or conservation.

BERBAK BIRD SPECIES LIST

REMARKS :

IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) RED LIST OF THREATENED SPECIES : LC : Less Concern, NT : Near Threatened, VU : Vulnerable, CR: Critically Endangered, EN Endangered, EW Extinct in the Wild, EX Extinct , DD : Data Deficient

CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora)

Appendix I lists species that are the most endangered among CITES-listed animals and plants (see [Article II, paragraph 1](#) of the Convention). They are threatened with extinction and CITES prohibits international trade in specimens of these species except when the purpose of the import is not commercial (see [Article III](#)), for instance for scientific research. In these exceptional cases, trade may take place provided it is authorized by the granting of both an import permit and an export permit (or re-export certificate). [Article VII](#) of the Convention provides for a number of exemptions to this general prohibition.

Appendix II lists species that are not necessarily now threatened with extinction but that may become so unless trade is closely controlled. It also includes so-called "look-alike species", i.e. species of which the specimens in trade look like those of species listed for conservation reasons (see [Article II, paragraph 2](#) of the Convention). International trade in specimens of Appendix-II species may be authorized by the granting of an export permit or re-export certificate. No import permit is necessary for these species under CITES (although a permit is needed in some countries that have taken stricter measures than CITES requires). Permits or certificates should only be granted if the relevant authorities are satisfied that certain conditions are met, above all that trade will not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild. (See [Article IV](#) of the Convention)

Appendix III is a list of species included at the request of a Party that already regulates trade in the species and that needs the cooperation of other countries to prevent unsustainable or illegal exploitation (see [Article II, paragraph 3](#), of the Convention). International trade in specimens of species listed in this Appendix is allowed only on presentation of the appropriate permits or certificates. (See [Article V](#) of the Convention)

ENDEMIC BIRD AREAS (EBAs): Of the world's restricted-range bird species, only 7% of restricted-range species do not overlap with other such species and therefore do not occur in EBAs.

IMPORTANT BIRD AREAS (IBAs) : - Places of international significance for the conservation of birds and other biodiversity. - Recognised world-wide as practical tools for conservation - Distinct areas amenable to practical conservation action - Identified using standardised, agreed **criteria** - Sites that together form part of a wider, integrated approach to the conservation and sustainable use of the natural environment

A1. Globally threatened species: The site is known or thought regularly to hold significant numbers of a globally threatened species, or other species of global conservation concern.

A2. Restricted-range species: The site is known or thought to hold a significant component of a group of species whose breeding distributions define an Endemic Bird Area (EBA) or Secondary Area (SA).

A3. Biome-restricted species: The site is known or thought to hold a significant component of the group of species whose distributions are largely or wholly confined to one biome.

A4. Congregations : A site may qualify on any one or more of the four criteria listed i). Site known or thought to hold, on a regular basis, $\geq 1\%$ of a bio-geographic population of a congregatory waterbird species., ii). Site known or thought to hold, on a regular basis, $\geq 1\%$ of the global population of a congregator seabird or terrestrial species.

iii). Site known or thought to hold, on a regular basis, $\geq 20,000$ waterbirds or $\geq 10,000$ pairs of seabirds of one or more species. iv). Site known or thought to exceed thresholds set for migratory species at bottleneck sites.

P : Protected by Indonesia Law (Government Regulation No. 7 / 1999)

REFERENCES :

1 : Recent ZSL Survey (2011), 2 : Berbak National Park Bird List, Departement of Forestry (2001), 3. Bird Life International Important Bird Areas : Berbak, Bird Life International : Indonesia Country Profile . (2012)

NO	FAMILY NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	REFERENCE	CONSERVATION STATUS			
					CITES	IUCN RED LIST	Protected by Indonesia Law	Important Bird Area (IBA) / Endemic Bird Area (EBA)
1	Phalacrocoracidae	Little cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	2		LC		
2	Anhingidae	Oriental darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	1,2,3			P	
3	Fregatidae	Lesser frigatebird	<i>Fregata ariel</i>	2		LC		
4		Great frigatebird	<i>Fregata minor</i>	3		LC		
5	Ardeidae	Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1,2,3		LC		
6		Great billed heron	<i>Ardea Sumatrana</i>	1,2,3				
7		Purple heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	1,2,3		LC		
8		Striated herron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	1,2,3				
9		Japan pond heron	<i>Ardeola speciosa</i>	2				
10		Cattle egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	1,2,3			P	
11		Great alba	<i>Egretta alba</i>	1,2,3			P	
12		Intermediate egret	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>	1,2,3			P	
13		Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	1,2,3			P	
14		Chinese egret	<i>Egretta eulophotes</i>	2			P	
15		Pasific reef egret	<i>Egretta sacra</i>	2		LC	P	
16		Black crowned night heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorac</i>	2				
17		Cinnamon bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnammomeus</i>	1,2,3				
18		Black bittern	<i>Dupetor flavicollis</i>	1,2,3				
19		Yellow bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	2		V		A1

NO	FAMILY NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	REFERENCE	CONSERVATION STATUS			
					CITES	IUCN RED LIST	Protected by Indonesia Law	Important Bird Area (IBA) / Endemic Bird Area (EBA)
20	Ciconiidae	Lesser adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	1	App I	V		A1
21		Milky stork	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	1		V		A1
22		Strom's stork	<i>Ciconia stormi</i>	1		EN		
23		Black necked stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	1				
24		Woolly necked stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	1	App II	LC	P	
25			<i>Ibis cinereus</i>	1	App II		P	
26	Anatidae	Sunda teal	<i>Anas gibberifrons</i>	1,2,3				
27		Lesser whistling duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	1,2,3	App I	EN		A1
28		White winged wood-duck	<i>Cairina scutulata</i>	1,2,3	App II	EN	P	
29	Pandionidae	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	2	App II			
30	Accipitridae	Brahminy kite	<i>Halistur indus</i>	1,2,3	App II		P	
31		Black eagle	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	1,2,3	App II		P	
32		Crested serpent eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	1,2,3	App II		P	
33		Bat hawk	<i>Macheiramphus alcinus</i>	1,2,3	App II		P	
34		Black winged kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	1,2,3	App II		P	
35		White billedfish-eagle	<i>Haliaetus leucogaster</i>	1,2,3			P	
36		Lesser fish-eagle	<i>Ichthyopagha humilis</i>	1,2,3	App II		P	
37		Changeable hawk-eagle	<i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i>	1,2,3	App II	V	P	
38		Wallace's hawk-eagle	<i>Spizaetus nanus</i>	1,2,3	App II	LC	P	

NO	FAMILY NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	REFERENCE	CONSERVATION STATUS			
					CITES	IUCN RED LIST	Protected by Indonesia Law	Important Bird Area (IBA) / Endemic Bird Area (EBA)
39		Grey headed fish eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>	1,2,3	App II		P	
40		Crested goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivigatus</i>	1,2,3	App II		P	
41		Besra	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	2	App II	LC	P	
42		Jerdons baza	<i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>	2	App II		P	
43		Black baza	<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	2	App II		P	
44		Common buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	2			P	
45		Oriental honey buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	2	App II		P	
46		Blyths Hawk eagle	<i>Spizaetus alboniger</i>	2	App II		P	
47	Falconidae	Spotted kestrel	<i>Falco molucensis</i>	2	App II		P	
48		Oriental; hobby	<i>Falco severus</i>	1			P	
49			<i>Microhierax fringillarius</i>	1			P	
50	Phasianidae	Great argus	<i>Argusianus argus</i>	2		NT	P	
51		Blue breasted quail	<i>Cotumix chinensis</i>	1				
52		Red jungle fool	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	1		LC	P	
53		Black partridge	<i>Melanoperdix nigra</i>	1		V		
54	Rallidae	White breasted waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phaenicurus</i>	1,2,3				
55		Baillons crake	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	1,2,3				
56		White browed crake	<i>Porzana cinerea</i>	2				
57		Ruddy breasted crake	<i>Porzana fusca</i>	2		LC		

NO	FAMILY NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	REFERENCE	CONSERVATION STATUS			
					CITES	IUCN RED LIST	Protected by Indonesia Law	Important Bird Area (IBA) / Endemic Bird Area (EBA)
58		Band bellied crane	<i>Porzana paykullii</i>	2				
59		Red legged crane	<i>Rallina fasciata</i>	2				
60		Water cock	<i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>	2				
61		Common moorhern	<i>Galiinula chloropus</i>	2				
62		Purple swampphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	2				
63	Jacaniidae	Pheasant tailed jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	2				
64	Charadriidae	Pacific golden plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	1,2,3				
65		Kentish plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	1,2,3				
66		Malaysian plover	<i>Charadrius peronii</i>	1,2,3				
67		Lesser sand plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	1,2,3				
68		Greater sand plover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	1,2,3				
69		Oriental plover	<i>Charadrius veredus</i>	1,2,3				
70		Little ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	2				
71			<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	2				
72		Grey plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	2				
73	Scolopacidae	Eurasian curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	1,2,3		NT		
74		Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	1,2,3		LC		
75		Black-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	1,2,3		NT		
76		Bar-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	1,2,3		LC		
77		Asian dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	1,2,3				
78		Common redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	1,2,3		LC		

NO	FAMILY NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	REFERENCE	CONSERVATION STATUS			
					CITES	IUCN RED LIST	Protected by Indonesia Law	Important Bird Area (IBA) / Endemic Bird Area (EBA)
79		Marsh sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	1,2,3		LC		
80		Wood sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	1,2,3		LC		
81		Green sandpiper	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	1,2,3	App I			A1
82		Nordmann's Greenshank	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	1,2,3		EN	P	
83		Terek sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	1,2,3		LC		
84		Common sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	1,2,3		LC		
85		Ruddy turnstone	<i>Arenari interpres</i>	2		LC		
86		Rufous necked stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	2		LC		
87		Curlew sandpiper	<i>Calidris feruginea</i>	2		LC		
88		Great knot	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	2		V		
89			<i>Heteroscelus brevipes</i>	2		LC		
90		Broad billed sandpiper	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	2		LC		
91		Black tailed godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	2		LC		
92		Far eastern curlew	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	2				
93			<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	2				
94	Stercorariidae	Pomarine jaeger	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	1,2,3				
95		Whiskered tern	<i>Chidonias hybridus</i>	1,2,3				
96		White winged tern	<i>Chidonias leucopterus</i>	1,2,3				
97		Gull billed tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	1,2,3				

NO	FAMILY NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	REFERENCE	CONSERVATION STATUS			
					CITES	IUCN RED LIST	Protected by Indonesia Law	Important Bird Area (IBA) / Endemic Bird Area (EBA)
98		Bridled tern	<i>Sterna anaethetus</i>	1,2,3				
99		Lesser crested tern	<i>Sterna bengalensis</i>	1,2,3		LC		
100		Roseate tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	1,2,3				
101		Sooty tern	<i>Sterna fuscata</i>	1,2,3				
102		Black naped tern	<i>Sterna sumatrana</i>	1,2,3		LC		
103	Laridae	Common black headed gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	2				
104	Glareolidae	Oriental pratiacole	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	2				
105	Sternidae	Gull-billed tern	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	1,2,3		LC	P	
106		Caspian tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	1,2,3		LC	P	
107		Common tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	1,2,3		LC	P	
108		Swift tern	<i>Sterna bergii</i>	1,2,3		LC	P	
109		Little tern	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	1,2,3		LC	P	
110	Columbidae	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	1,2,3				
111		Zebra-dove	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	1,2,3				
112		Green-pigeon species	<i>Treron spp.</i>	1,2,3				
113		Little green pigeon	<i>Treron olax</i>	1,2,3				
114		Thick billed green pigeon	<i>Treron curvirostra</i>	1,2,3		LC		
115		Pink-necked green pigeon	<i>Treron vernans</i>	1,2,3		LC		
116		Cinnamon-headed green pigeon	<i>Treron fulvicollis</i>	1,2,3				

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					CITES	IUCN RED LIST	Protected by Indonesia Law	Important Bird Area (IBA) / Endemic Bird Area (EBA)
117		Mountain imperial pigeon	<i>Ducula badia</i>	1,2,3		LC		
118		Green imperial-pigeon	<i>Ducula aenea</i>	1,2,3		LC		A1
119		Silverywood pigeon	<i>Columba argentina</i>	1,2,3		CR		EBA
120		Emerald dove	<i>Chalophaps indica</i>	1,2,3				
121		Pied imperial pigeon	<i>Ducula bicolor</i>	2		LC		
122		Barred cuckoo dove	<i>Macropygia unchall</i>	2				
123		Island collared dove	<i>Streptopelia bitorquata</i>	2	App II			
124	Psittacidae	Blue-crowned hanging parrot	<i>Loriculus galgulus</i>	1,2,3	App II	LC		
125		Blue-rumped parrot	<i>Psittinus cyanurus</i>	1,2,3	App II			
126		Red breasted parakeet	<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	1,2,3	App II			
127		Long-tailed parakeet	<i>Psittacula longicauda</i>	1,2,3				
128	Cuculidae	Greater coucal	<i>Centropus sinnensis</i>	1,2,3				
129		Lesser coucal	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	1,2,3				
130		Black bellied malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus diardi</i>	1,2,3				
131		Asian koel	<i>Eudynamys scolapacea</i>	1,2,3				
132		Chestnut winged cuckoo	<i>Clamator coromandus</i>	2				
133		Hodgsons hawk cuckoo	<i>Cuculus fugax</i>	2				
134		Indian cuckoo	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	2				

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					CITES	IUCN RED LIST	Protected by Indonesia Law	Important Bird Area (IBA) / Endemic Bird Area (EBA)
135		Plaintive Cuckoo	<i>Cocomantis merulinus</i>	2				
136		Violet cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus</i>	2				
137		Drongo cuckoo	<i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	2				
138		Chestnut bellied malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus sumatranus</i>	2				
139		Raffles's malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus chlorophaeus</i>	2				
140		Chestnut breasted malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus curvirostris</i>	2	App II			
141	Strigidae	Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	1,2,3	App II			
142		Brown Hawk owl	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	1,2,3				
143		Stresemann's scops owl	<i>Otus stresemanni</i>	1,2,3	App II			
144		Reddishscops-owl	<i>Otus rufescens</i>	1,2,3				
145		Barred eagle owl	<i>Bubo sumatranus</i>	2	App II			
146		Buffy fish owl	<i>Ketupa ketupu</i>	2	App II			
147		<i>Ottus bakkamoena</i>	<i>Ottus bakkamoena</i>	2				
148	Caprimulgidae	Malaysian eared nightjar	<i>Eurostopodus temminckii</i>	1,2,3				
149		Great eared nightjar	<i>Eurostopodus macrotis</i>	1,2,3				
150		Savannah nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	2				
151		Large tailed nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	2				
152	Apodidae	Edible-nest swiftlet	<i>Collocalia fuciphaga</i>	1,2,3		LC		

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					CITES	IUCN RED LIST	Protected by Indonesia Law	Important Bird Area (IBA) / Endemic Bird Area (EBA)
153		Black-nest swiftlet	<i>Collocalia maxima</i>	1,2,3		LC		
154		Glossy swiftlet	<i>Collocalia esculenta</i>	1,2,3		LC		
155		Giant Swiftlet	<i>Hydrochous gigas</i>	1,2,3				
156		Asian palm-swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	1,2,3				
157		Silver-backed Needletail	<i>Hirundapus cochinhinensis</i>	1,2,3				
158		Brown backed netletail	<i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>	2				
159		Fork tailed swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	2		LC		
160		Little swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	2				
161	Hemiprocnidae	Whiskered treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne comate</i>	1,2,3				
162		Grey rumped treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne longipennis</i>	2				
163	Trogonidae	Scarlet-rumped trogon	<i>Harpacted duvaucelii</i>	1,2,3			P	
164		Diards trogon	<i>Harpactes diardii</i>	2			P	
165	Alcedinidae	Blue-eared kingfisher	<i>Alcedo meninting</i>	1,2,3			P	
166		Stork billed kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	1,2,3			P	
167		White throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smynensis</i>	1,2,3			P	
168		Black capped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	1,2,3			P	
169		Collared Kingfisher	<i>Todirhamphus chloris</i>	1,2,3			P	

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					CITES	IUCN RED LIST	Protected by Indonesia Law	Important Bird Area (IBA) / Endemic Bird Area (EBA)
170		Rufous collared kingfisher	<i>Actenoides concretus</i>	1,2,3			P	
171		Common kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	2		V	P	
172		Blue banded kingfisher	<i>Alcedo euryzonia</i>	2		V	P	
173		Black backed kingfisher	<i>Ceyx erithacus</i>	2			P	
174		Rufous backed kingfisher	<i>Ceyx rufidorsa</i>	2			P	
175			<i>Halcyon chloris</i>	2			P	
176			<i>Halcyon concreata</i>	2			P	
177		Ruddy kingfisher	<i>Halcyon coromanda</i>	2			P	
178	Meroppidae	Blue tailed bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	1,2,3				
179		Blue throated bee-eater	<i>Merops viridis</i>	1,2,3				
180	Coraciidae	Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	1,2,3	App II	LC		
181	Bucerotidae	Black hornbill	<i>Anthrococeros malayanus</i>	1,2,3	App II	LC	P	
182		Oriental pied hornbill	<i>Anthrococeros albirostris</i>	1,2,3	App II		P	
183		Rhinoceros hornbill	<i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>	2	App I	NT	P	
184		Helmeted hornbill	<i>Rhinoplax vigil</i>	1,2,3			P	
185		Bushy crested hornbill	<i>Anorrhinus galeritus</i>	2	App II		P	

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					CITES	IUCN RED LIST	Protected by Indonesia Law	Important Bird Area (IBA) / Endemic Bird Area (EBA)
186			<i>Anthracoceros convexus</i>	2	App II		P	
187			<i>Anthracoceros coronatus</i>	2			P	
188			<i>Berenicomis comatus</i>	2	App I		P	
189		Great hornbill	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	2		NT	P	
190			<i>Rhyticeros corrugatus</i>	2			P	
191			<i>Rhyticeros undulatus</i>	2			P	
192	Capitonidae	Lineated barbet	<i>Megalaima lineate</i>	2				
193		Red throated barbet	<i>Megalaima mystacophanos</i>	1				
194	Megalaimidae	Coppersmith barbet	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>	1,2,3				
195		Gold whiskered barbet	<i>Megalaima chrisopogon</i>	1,2,3				
196		Blue eared Barbet	<i>Megalaima australis</i>	1,2,3		LC		
197		Red-crowned barbet	<i>Megalaima raflesii</i>	1,2,3				
198		Brown barbet	<i>Calorhampus fuliginosus</i>	1,2,3				
199	Picidae	Common goldenback	<i>Dinopium javanense</i>	1,2,3				
200		Rufous woodpecker	<i>Celeus brachyurus</i>	1,2,3				
201		White-bellied woodpecker	<i>Dryacapus javensis</i>	1,2,3				

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202		Crimson winged woodpecker	<i>Picus puniceus</i>	1,2,3				
203		Buff necked woodpecker	<i>Meiglyptes tukki</i>	1,2,3				
204		Orange backed woodpecker	<i>Reinwardtipicus validus</i>	1,2,3				
205		Speckled piculet	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	2				
206		Checker throated woodpecker	<i>Picus mentalis</i>	2				
207		Banded woodpecker	<i>Picus miniaceus</i>	2				
208		Great slaty woodpecker	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	2				
209		Fulvous breasted woodpeckers	<i>Picoides macei</i>	2				
210		Grey capped woodpecker	<i>Picoides canicapillus</i>	2				
211		Sunda woodpeckers	<i>Picoides moluccensis</i>	2				
212		Grey and buff woodpecker	<i>Hemicircus concretus</i>	2				
213		Maroon woodpecker	<i>Blythipicus rubiginosus</i>	2				
214		Greater goldenback	<i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>	2				
215			<i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	2				
216	Eurylaimidae	Dusky broadbill	<i>Corydon sumatranus</i>	1,2,3				

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					CITES	IUCN RED LIST	Protected by Indonesia Law	Important Bird Area (IBA) / Endemic Bird Area (EBA)
217		Black and red broadbill	<i>Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchos</i>	1,2,3				
218		Banded broadbill	<i>Eurylaimus javanicus</i>	2				
219		Black and yellow broadbill	<i>Eurylaimus ochromalus</i>	2				
220	Hirundinidae	Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	1,2,3				
221		Pacific swallow	<i>Hirundo tahitica</i>	1,2,3				
222	Campephagidae	Bar winged flycatcher shrike	<i>Hemipus hirundinaceus</i>	3				
223		Pied triller	<i>Lalage nigra</i>	1				
224		Small minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	1				
225		Scarlet minivet	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	1				
226		Tiery minivet	<i>Pericrocotus igneus</i>	1				
227	Chloropseidae	Common lora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	2				
228		Lesser green leafbird	<i>Chloropsis cyanopogon</i>	1,2,3				
229		Greater green leafbird	<i>Chloropsis sonnerati</i>	1,2,3				
230		Blue winged leafbird	<i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>	1				
231		<i>Aegithina lafresnayeii</i>	<i>Aegithina lafresnayeii</i>	2				
232	Pycnonotidae	Yellow-vented bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>	1,2,3				
233		Sooty-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	1,2,3		LC		
234		Black-headed bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>	1,2,3				

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					CITES	IUCN RED LIST	Protected by Indonesia Law	Important Bird Area (IBA) / Endemic Bird Area (EBA)
235		Cream vanted bulbul	<i>Pycnanotus simplex</i>	1,2,3		LC		
236		Red-eyed bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus brunneus</i>	1,2,3		LC		
237		Olive-winged bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus plumosus</i>	1,2,3		LC		
238		Spectacted bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus erhythrophthalmos</i>	1,2,3		LC		
239		Yellow billied bulbul	<i>Alophoixus phaeocephalus</i>	1,2,3		LC		
240			<i>Criniger phaeocephalus</i>	1				
241			<i>Hypsipetes charlottae</i>	1				
242			<i>Tricholestes ciniger</i>	1		LC		
243		Puff backed bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus eotilotus</i>	2				
244	Dicruridae	Sumatran drongo	<i>Dicrurus sumatranus</i>	1,2,3				
245		Greater racket tailed drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	1,2,3				
246		Bronzed drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	2				
247		Crow billed drongo	<i>Dicrurus annectans</i>	2				
248		Lesser racket tailed drongo	<i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	2				
249	Oriolidae	Black naped oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	1,2,3				
250	Irenidae	Asian fairy bluebird	<i>Irena puella</i>	2				
251	Corvidae	Large-billedcrow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	1,2,3				
252		Slender billedcrow	<i>Corvus enca</i>	1,2,3	App II			

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					CITES	IUCN RED LIST	Protected by Indonesia Law	Important Bird Area (IBA) / Endemic Bird Area (EBA)
253		<i>Platysmurus leucopterus</i> ?	<i>Platysmurus leucopterus</i>	1				
254	Sittidae	Velvet fronted nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	2				
255	Timaliidae	Strippedtit-babler	<i>Macronous gularis</i>	1,2,3				
256		Chesnut wnd babbler	<i>Stachyris erythroptera</i>	1,2,3				
257		Sooty capped babbler	<i>Malacopteron affine</i>	1,2,3		LC		
258		White chested babbler	<i>Trichastoma rostratum</i>	1,2,3				
259		Black capped babbler	<i>Pellomeum capistratum</i>	2		LC		
260			<i>Trichastoma bicolor</i>	2				
261			<i>Trichastoma malaccense</i>	2		LC		
262		Grey breasted babbler	<i>Malacopteron albogulare</i>	2				
263		Chestnut rumped babbler	<i>Stachyris maculate</i>	2				
264		Fluffy backed tit babbler	<i>Macronous ptilosus</i>	2				
265		White crested laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	2				
266			<i>Erithacus cyane</i>	2				
267	Turdidae	Magpie robin	<i>Copsychus saularis pluto</i>	1,2,3				
268		White rumped shama	<i>Copsychus malabericus</i>	1,2,3				

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269		Rufous tailed shama	<i>Trichixos pyrhopogus</i>	1,2,3				
270	Sylviidae	Rufous tale tailorbir	<i>Orthotomus sericeus</i>	1,2,3				
271		Ashy tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus ruficeps</i>	1,2,3				
272		Dark necked tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>	1,2,3				
273		Yellow bellied Prinia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	1,2,3				
274		Bar winged prinia	<i>Prinia familiaris</i>	1,2,3				
275		Sunda warbler	<i>Seicercus grammiceps</i>	2				
276		Olive backed tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sepium</i>	2				
277		Rufous tailed tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sericeus</i>	2				
278		Zitting cisticola	<i>Cristicola juncidis</i>	2				
279			<i>Ficedula werstermanni</i>	2				
280			<i>Prinia subflava</i>	2				
281			<i>Rhynomyias umbratilis</i>	2				
282			<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	2				
283	Muscicapidae	Yellow rumped flycatcher	<i>Ficedula zanthopygia</i>	1,2,3				
284		Mangrove flycatcher	<i>Cyornis rufigastra</i>	1,2,3				
285		Grey chested flycatcher	<i>Rhynomyias umbratilis</i>	1,2,3				

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286		Mugimaki flycatcher	<i>Ficedula mugimaki</i>	1,2,3				
287		Pied fantail	<i>Rhipidura javanica</i>	1,2,3				
288		Black naped monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	1,2,3				
289		Asian paradise flycatcher	<i>Tersiphone paradise</i>	1,2,3				
290		Malaysian blue flycatcher	<i>Cyornis turcosa</i>	2				
291	Rhipiduridae	White troated fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	2				
292		Sported fantail	<i>Rhipidura perlata</i>	1				
293	Monarchidae		<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	2				
294		Rufous winged	<i>Philentoma pyrrhoptera</i>	1				
295			<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	1				
296	Motacillidae	Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	1,2,3				
297		Forest wagtail	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	1,2,3				
298		Common pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	1,2,3				
299	Artamidae	White breasted wood swallow	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	1,2,3				
300	Laniidae	Long tailed shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	1,2,3				
301		Tiger shrike	<i>Lanius triginus</i>	2				
302	Sturniidae	Asian glossy starling	<i>Aplonis panayensis</i>	1,2,3	App II			
303		Common hill myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	1,2,3				
304		Javan myna	<i>Acridotheres javanicus</i>	1,2,3				

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305		Crested myna	<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	1,2,3				
306		Common myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	2				
307	Nectariniidae	Plain Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes simplex</i>	1,2,3			P	
308		Ruby-cheeked Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes singalensis</i>	1,2,3			P	
309		Brown-throated Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes malacensis</i>	1,2,3			P	
310		Olive-backed Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia jugularis</i>	1,2,3			P	
311		Purple throated sunbird	<i>Nectarinia sperata</i>	1,2,3			P	
312		Copper throated sunbird	<i>Nectarinia calostecha</i>	1,2,3			P	
313		Purple naped sunbird	<i>Hypogramma hypogrammicum</i>	1,2,3			P	
314		Little spiderhunter	<i>Rachnothera longirostra</i>	1,2,3			P	
315		Long billed spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera robusta</i>	1,2,3			P	
316		Red throated sunbird	<i>Anthreptes rhodolaena</i>	2			P	
317		Crimson sunbird	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	2			P	
318		Thick billed spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera crassirostris</i>	2			P	
319		Spectacled spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera flavigaster</i>	2			P	

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320		Yellow eared spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera chrysogenys</i>	2			P	
321		Grey breasted spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera affinis</i>	2			P	
322	Dicaeidae	Orange belliedflowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum trigonostigma</i>	1,2,3			P	
323		Yellow breasted flowerpecker	<i>Prionochilus maculates</i>	2				
324		Crimson breasted flowerpecker	<i>Prionochilus percussus</i>	2				
325		Scalet backed flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	2				
326	Zosteropidae	Oriental white eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	1,2,3				
327	Passeridae	Eurasian tree sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	1,2,3				
328	Ploceidae	Eurasian tree sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	1,2,3				
329		Baya weaver	<i>Ploceus philipinus</i>	1,2,3				
330		Scaly breasted munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	1,2,3				
331		White breasted munia	<i>Lonchura maja</i>	1,2,3				
332		Streaked weaver	<i>Ploceus manyar</i>	2				
333	Aegithinidae		<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	1				
334	Pachycephalidae		<i>Pachycephala cinerea</i>	2		LC		
335	Threskiornithidae		<i>Threskiomis melanocephalus</i>	2				

