

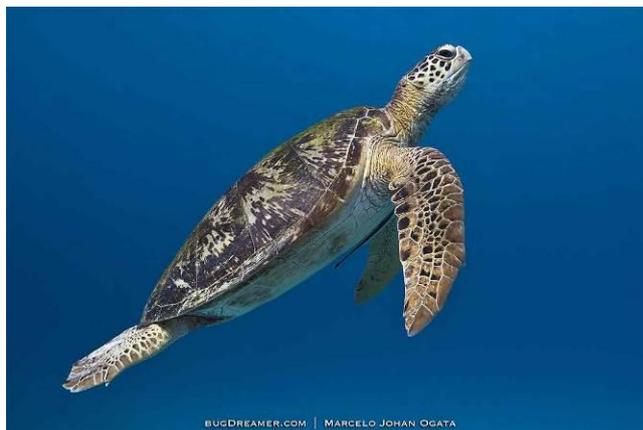
# Bali to Komodo – In Search of the Dragon!

Naturetrek Tour Report

10 - 21 September 2018



Coral Reef by Sara Frost



Green Turtle by Marcelo Johan Ogata



Komodo Dragon by Sara Frost



Melon-headed Whale by Sara Frost

Report compiled by Sara Frost  
Images courtesy of Marcelo Johan Ogata & Sara Frost



Naturetrek Mingledown Barn Wolf's Lane Chawton Alton Hampshire GU34 3HJ UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: [info@naturetrek.co.uk](mailto:info@naturetrek.co.uk)

W: [www.naturetrek.co.uk](http://www.naturetrek.co.uk)

Tour participants: Dr Chas Anderson and Sara Frost (tour leaders) plus 12 Naturetrek clients

## Summary

Guests on this wonderful 11-day cruise through the pristine and unspoiled islands of Indonesia were treated to superb sightings of cetaceans, totaling 12 species: Common and Indo-pacific Bottlenose, Rough-toothed, Risso's, Pantropical Spotted, Spinner and Fraser's Dolphins plus Pygmy Killer Whales, Pilot Whales, Melon-headed Whales and at least three Sperm Whales and four unidentified Beaked Whales. The group also enjoyed breathtaking snorkeling over stunning, colourful coral reefs teeming with such life as Green and Hawksbill Turtles, Black-tip Reef Sharks, Moray Eels, Nudibranchs and (quite literally!) a countless number of fish species. On land, we explored the islands of Komodo and Rinca, with the guided walks on both islands providing excellent views of the formidable Komodo Dragons, as well as Yellow-crested Cockatoos, Flame-breasted Sunbirds, Orange-footed Scrubfowl and Green Junglefowl (to mention only a few species!). Our experience was very much enhanced by the ever-attentive crew of our vessel – both on board and when in the water! This was truly a superb trip, a 'must do' for any keen snorkeler or tropical wildlife enthusiast!

## Day 1/2

Monday 10th/Tuesday 11th September

### London to Bali

Most of the group met at Heathrow at 7am on the 10<sup>th</sup> for our flight to Bali via Kuala Lumpur. We spent the day travelling, arriving at our hotel in Bali at 6pm on the evening of the 11<sup>th</sup>, where we met up with some other members of the group who had flown out earlier (to enjoy a few extra days in paradise!) and Sara gave a welcome briefing. We then had dinner in the hotel's lovely restaurant by the pool, where a live band was playing acoustic music, before opting for an early night.

## Day 3

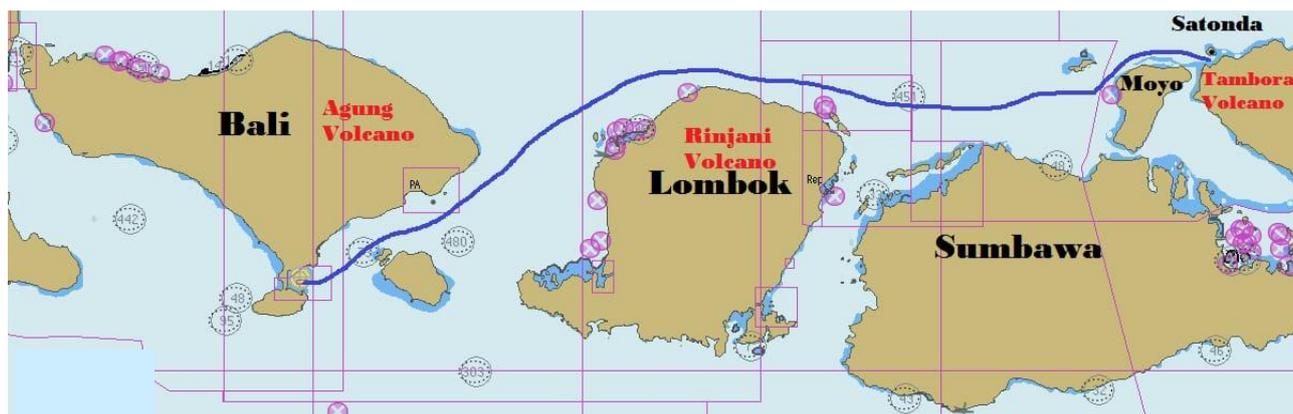
Wednesday 12th September

### Setting sail from Bali

This morning the group was at leisure to enjoy an extensive buffet breakfast by the pool, and explore the tropical grounds of the hotel – some wandered on the beach, others meandered around the various temples and vine-covered shrines alongside our rooms, while others enjoyed a relaxing massage in the spa.

At 12:30pm we were picked up from the hotel by Chas, our co-leader, and transferred to the marina where we boarded the Mermaid I – our home for the next 10 days! We had lunch, a welcome briefing from Nico, the on board Dive Master who has expert knowledge of the various sites we would be snorkeling, and then set sail north east from Bali, up through the Lombok Straits. As we joined the channel between Bali and Lombok, we were sailing along the famous "Wallace Line", where the great naturalist Alfred Wallace observed that it is between these two islands that Asian fauna (on Bali) suddenly gives way to Australasian fauna on Lombok – a key breakthrough which led to his joint discovery of the process of evolution with Charles Darwin.

We had seen Purple Herons in the harbour, and now, at sea, were watching Greater and Lesser Crested Terns. The group chatted over our evening meal at 7pm, getting to know each other better, and we continued sailing through the night.



## Day 4

Thursday 13th September

### Moyo to Satonda

We awoke at 6am to a wonderful sunny day sailing alongside Sumbawa. After breakfast we saw a group of Spotted Dolphins which came over to the boat to investigate us for half an hour! Shortly after this, a group of Spinner Dolphins came to join us. Spotted Dolphins are distinguished from Spinner Dolphins by their darker dorsal cape (which all tropical dolphins have, to protect them from sunburn!) and a more ‘falcate’ (curved) dorsal fin. The Spinner Dolphins were moving a little more ‘sedately’ than the Spotteds, because the Spinners are nocturnal and so rest during the day (although they make time to play a little!). They stayed with us for 20 minutes or so before moving on – plenty of time for the group to get a good look at them and take photos!

We then arrived at Moyo Island (north of Sumbawa) at noon for a midday snorkel – the highlight of which (aside from thousands of kaleidoscopic fish!) was a Banded Sea Snake. It swam underneath the group for a couple of minutes, then surfaced next to us, its head emerging from the water for a breath of air, before swimming off across the reef. Some of the group also saw a Black-tip Reef Shark.

Once back on board at 1:30pm we showered and immediately had lunch while setting off to the island of Satonda. The sea had gotten a bit choppier by this point, with white horses surrounding us, but nonetheless we saw two Common Bottlenose Dolphins which quickly swam over to the boat to inspect us before riding on the bow momentarily and disappearing again – a brief encounter!

We then landed on Satonda, an island formed from an extinct volcano which now has a brackish lake in its crater. Upon arrival we saw several Imperial Green Pigeons perching in a tree, before walking over to the crater lake where there were two Little Grebes. We walked for 10 minutes up a hill to a view point, en route seeing a Flores Spangled Drongo (recently split, previously referred to as a Wallacean Drongo) and Barred Doves, which could be heard cooing gently and were seen perched in branches amongst trees. Skinks (small, long-tailed lizards) scurried nosily amongst the bone-dry leaf litter. Chas and Sara saw the endemic Yellow-spectacled White Eye, flitting amongst the trees and, as we got back into the RIBs (the Rigid Inflatable Boats) and travelled the 2 minute journey back to the main boat, an Osprey flew overhead.

Once back on board we quickly moved the boat around to the other side of Satonda to be in position to, hopefully, see Sunda Fruit Bats leaving their roosts as the sun set. Once in position, through our binoculars we could see hundreds of black dots in the trees and, as the sun started to go down, they started flying over us in

their hundreds as they left their roosts to go over to Sumbawa to feed. They choose to roost on Satonda, away from disturbance by humans, dogs and other animals, but fly the short distance over to Sumbawa to feed on the abundant fruit growing on the hillsides, which the far smaller island of Satonda cannot provide. The sun set and we had a wonderful view of the moon, with Venus shining brightly next to it.

Afterwards, Chas gave a presentation on some of the dolphins of Indonesia (Spotted, Spinner, Bottlenose and Melon-headed Whales). Sara then ran through our checklist of species for the day and we tucked into a delicious buffet for our evening meal, comprising rice, vegetables, spicy king prawn soup, chicken curry, grilled fish and tempeh (a soybean dish). Some of the group stayed up to go over photos taken that day and identify fish they had seen with help from Chas, Nico and Sara, while others went straight to bed.

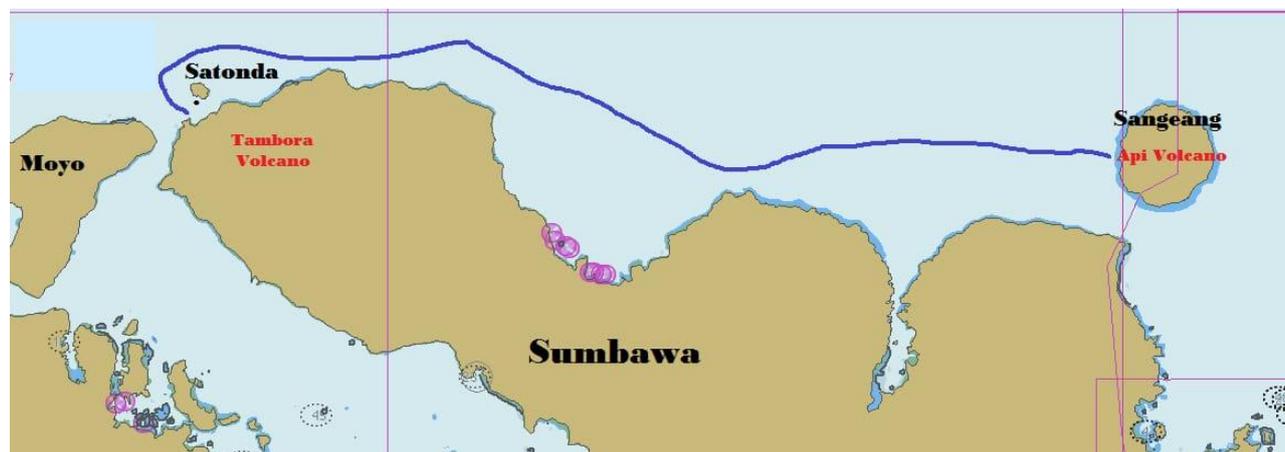
## Day 5

Friday 14th September

### Satonda to Sangiang

After a night anchored at Satonda, we made the short journey over to Sumbawa for our morning snorkel at 7:30am, highlights of which were a beautiful Peacock Mantis Shrimp (which are about six inches in length), Blue Ribbon Eels, a Banded Sea Snake and Lionfish. We then hopped back on board for another tasty breakfast and we continued sailing east, observing Great Crested Terns and our first Red-footed Boobies of the trip. Later in the morning, Sara spotted a pod of about 10 dolphins ahead of the boat. We continued over to them and discovered that they were the not-so-frequently seen Rough-toothed Dolphins. We stayed with them for half an hour, catching glimpses of their distinctive, slender reptile-like snouts, before moving on. After lunch we saw a pod of nine Pygmy Killer Whales – members of the Blackfish family (which also includes Pilot Whales, Melon-headed Whales and Orca). They were relatively shy and didn't come over to the boat, so we left them to their business and continued on. Shortly afterwards, while we were eating lunch, Chas came from the front deck to eagerly bang on the dining room window from outside – he had spotted Short-finned Pilot Whales! These were indifferent to our presence, and so we slowly approached them and they sleepily loafed around the boat for half an hour, occasionally lifting their heads above the surface to get a better look at us. After 20 minutes of watching them we continued sailing east.

At 6:30pm, Sara ran through the checklist of species seen that day and at 7pm Chas gave a talk on the Blackfish family, providing an interesting insight into their biology and behaviour. We stopped sailing at about 10pm, dropping our anchor near Sangiang volcano off the north east coast of Sumbawa.



## Day 6

## Saturday 15th September

### Sangiang to Wainilu

This morning we had a truly incredible and unforgettable snorkel off Sangiang Island. Due to the island being an active volcano (which last erupted three years ago, so we kept an ear out for any rumblings!) the water is very rich in nutrients and fertile – so the coral grows quickly and with vibrant colours. The reef was abundant with a huge diversity of colourful fish and healthy corals – it was truly like swimming in a real-life tropical aquarium, and certainly our best snorkel so far!

After an hour we got out of the water (with great reluctance from all of the group, including the leaders!) and back on board. We continued sailing south east, moving into less sheltered waters so the wind picked up and it became quite difficult to spot cetaceans. So, we decided to stop into a calm sheltered bay for another snorkel (the beauty of having our own exclusive charter and freedom to decide upon our own itinerary!), this time at Gilli Banta, which is a crescent-shaped island, the remains of a collapsed volcano. The reef was extremely rich with life, and the sun shining down onto the turquoise waters brought the abundant, colourful coral to life – what a delight! Perhaps THIS was now our best snorkel (hard to choose!).

Once back on board, we had lunch, by which time the weather had calmed down and we continued sailing. Sara saw what appeared to be a stationary dorsal fin right on the horizon... about 10km away. It was difficult to make out, but within seconds the distant blob lifted an enormous tail out of the water and deep dived – definitely a whale, and a big one! Brilliant! We changed course (heading north, instead of east) and made our way to the area where it was last seen in earnest. We didn't know what species of whale it was – if it had been a Blue Whale it would likely be down for half an hour. If it was a Sperm Whale, it would be more likely to be 40-50 minutes. Sara rallied everyone on deck, asking them to look in all directions to try and relocate it. After 40 minutes Sara saw it again on the horizon, still far away! While we were on our way over to it, the whale logged on the surface, positioned sideways onto us, and gave a large forward blow into the air – a diagnostic feature of a Sperm Whale, with their blow holes being located at the front left of their head, not in the middle like all other whales. We saw it deep dive again, but once we arrived in the area where it was last seen we waited for the remainder of the 40 minutes to be up... and sure enough, it surfaced again about 300 metres away from the boat! Elated, we very slowly moved towards it, admiring the body of the huge male Sperm Whale in the evening sunset as it logged at the surface for 20 minutes. It eventually deep dived, to cheers from all of us (and the crew!) on the boat. We continued sailing over the mirror-calm waters, bathed in a beautiful peach light from the stunning sunset.

At 6:30pm Sara gave a short talk on the differences between the two main groups of cetaceans – Odontocetes and Mysticetes – as well as briefly going into the biology of Sperm Whales. Then at 7pm we watched the first half of a documentary about Komodo Dragons, preparing us for our first encounters with them tomorrow! We anchored at Wainilu (northern coast of Rinca) at 8:30pm, and most of the group opted for an early night.



## Day 7

Sunday 16th September

### Wainilu to Rinca to Padar

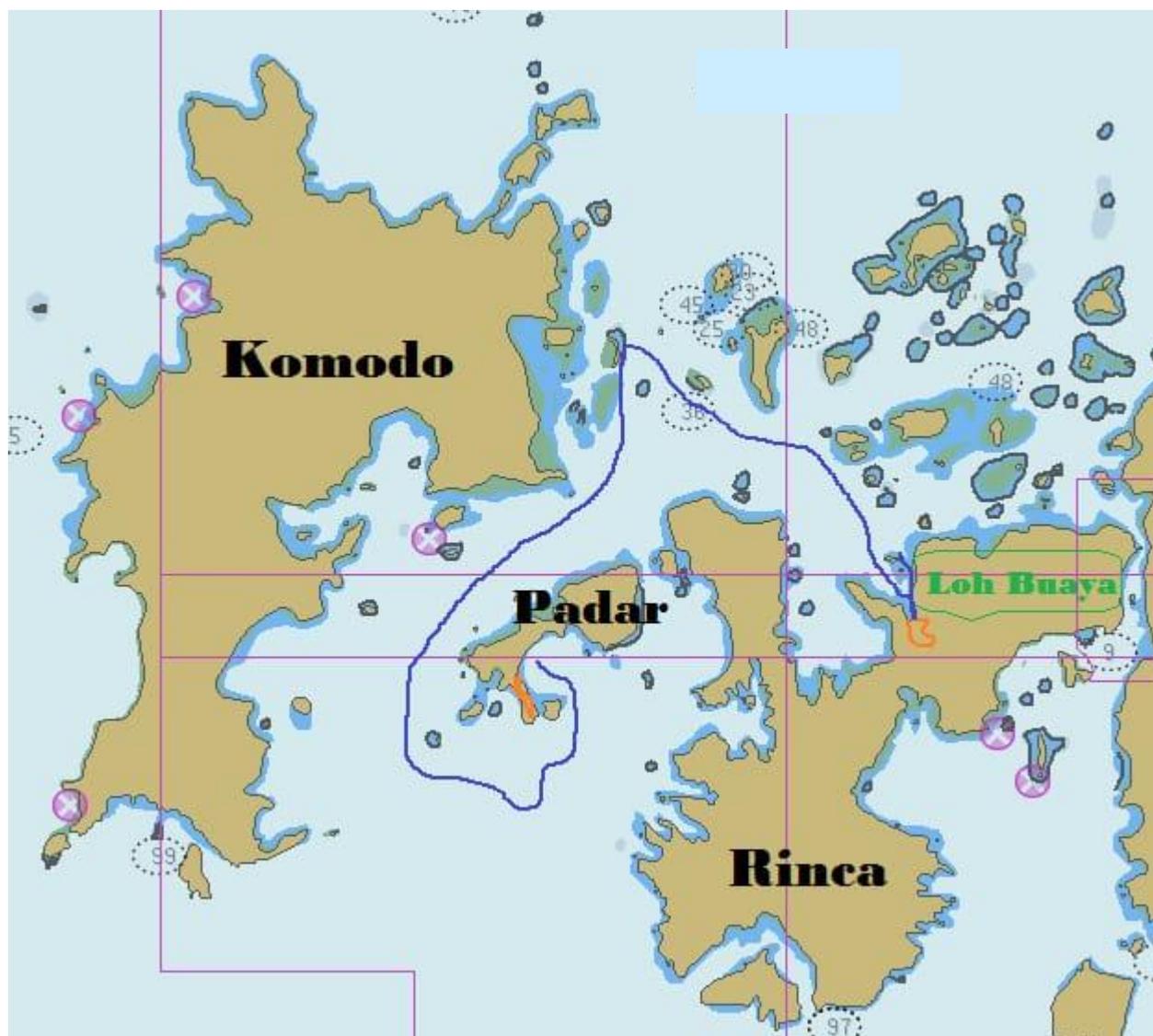
The anchor was raised this morning at 6am as we made our way over to Loh Buaya, where we disembarked at 6:45am to walk on the island of Rinca. We went early to enjoy the island in the relative cool (still about 27c!) before it became too hot in the sun. As we got to the ranger station we saw four large Komodo Dragons, underneath a hut (the ranger kitchen!). They were dozing lazily in the morning sun with Barred Doves pecking the dirt around them. Rusa (or Timor) Deer were grazing nearby, standing up on their hind legs to reach leaves on the trees. As we left the ranger station we admired two much smaller dragons walking through the dry leaf litter, and we proceeded to walk around the island for an hour – highlights included: a Helmeted Friarbird, a delightful Sunda Pygmy Woodpecker, a White-faced Heron and several Orange-legged Scrubfowl. We also saw a Globe Skimmer Dragonfly – these dragonflies have very impressive migrations, this individual having probably come here from Japan.

After our walk, the group had time to pop to a little stall to buy a few souvenirs, and as we made our way back to the boat at 9:20am we saw a Great-billed Heron in the harbour, and a White-bellied Sea Eagle flew over us. We set sail and, after an hour or so, arrived at Takat Makassar, where we hoped we would see Manta Rays! Donning our snorkel gear, we hopped in and let the current carry us along the reef as we admired all the fish beneath us. It wasn't long before Nico shouted that he had a Manta Ray near him (hooray!) and we all swam over to see two Mantas beneath us, gliding effortlessly in the current - fantastic! We spent an hour swimming around the reef, watching as Mantas came and went underneath us, along with three turtles (one Green and two Hawksbill).

We got back on board for 1:30pm, had lunch and started sailing towards the island of Padar while looking for dolphins. We'd only been moving for 10 minutes when Chas saw two Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphins. These dolphins showed no interest in us and swam in the opposite direction, so we continued on our way without disturbing them. Later in the afternoon we found a group of about 10 Spinner Dolphins, and an hour later Sara

pointed out another group of Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphins which were feeding, although after five minutes they started to play, and some of the members of the pod starting mating!

We then anchored at Padar for a great evening sunset walk up to a stunning view point. Getting back on board at 6:30pm, Sara ran through the checklist at 7pm, and at 7:30pm and we enjoyed watching the rest of the Komodo Dragon documentary.



## Day 8

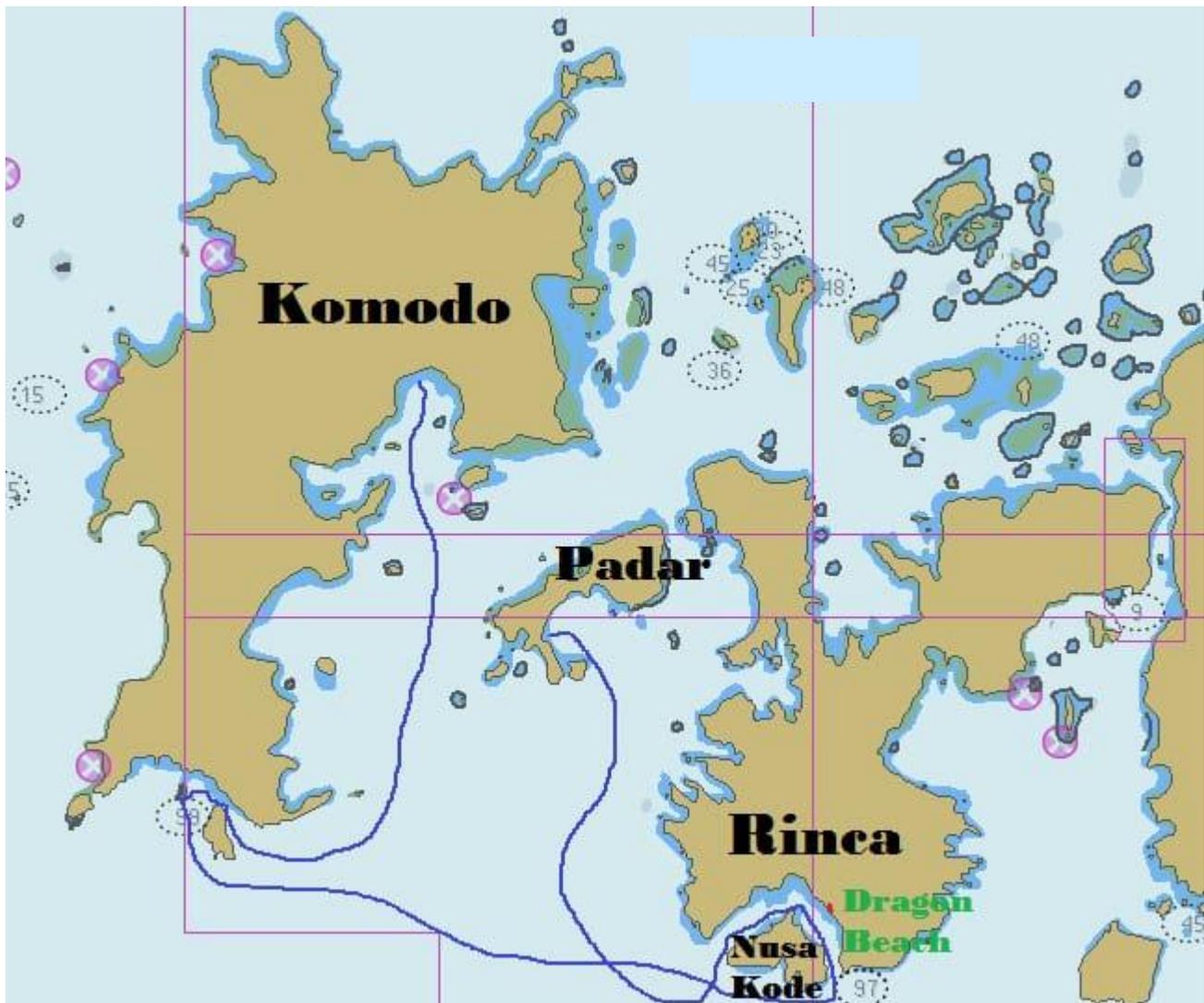
Monday 17th September

### Padar to Komodo

We woke up this morning in the bay off Padar to a beautiful sunrise, and set sail for the south of Rinca (on the way being joined by a group of Spinner Dolphins and Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphins). We went for a morning snorkel off the south east of Nusakode (south coast of Rinca) in Horseshoe Bay on a reef called Criniod Canyon. This was a stunning reef with extremely colourful crinoids (marine plant-like animals in the same family as sea urchins and starfish, also known as ‘sea lilies’ or ‘feather stars’ – their name being derived from the Greek word krinon, ‘lily’, and eidos, ‘form’). We snorkeled alongside a beautiful vertical wall of beautiful corals and sponges – this was certainly our most colourful snorkel yet! Other highlights included a

Mobula Ray and a Banded Sea Snake. After an hour we reluctantly got out, dried off and discussed the wonderful snorkel over a delicious breakfast, the group comparing notes on different things they had seen! Shortly afterwards, we got into the RIBs and went over to a beach where five Komodo Dragons were resting. We watched them for half an hour, taking photos as they walked along the beach, and even got into the water and swam towards us. There was a Beach Stone Curlew walking along the shore and a Sacred Kingfisher perched on a branch in a nearby tree, its lovely apricot-coloured breast clearly visible. There were also Common Sandpipers feeding on Ghost Crabs along the beach, and a White-bellied Sea Eagle flew overhead.

We got back on board and sailed out into open water to look for cetaceans. After lunch we saw a large mixed group of Spinner and Spotted Dolphins which performed a satisfactory variety of jumps and spins! We then went for an afternoon snorkel at 'Manta Alley', which was rather choppy but nonetheless we saw Mantas beneath us, and a Hawksbill Turtle. We then got back on board and tucked into hot cups of tea and snacks, and sailed looking for more cetaceans, although we didn't see any for the rest of the day. We sailed into Loh Liang Bay on Komodo to anchor for the evening.



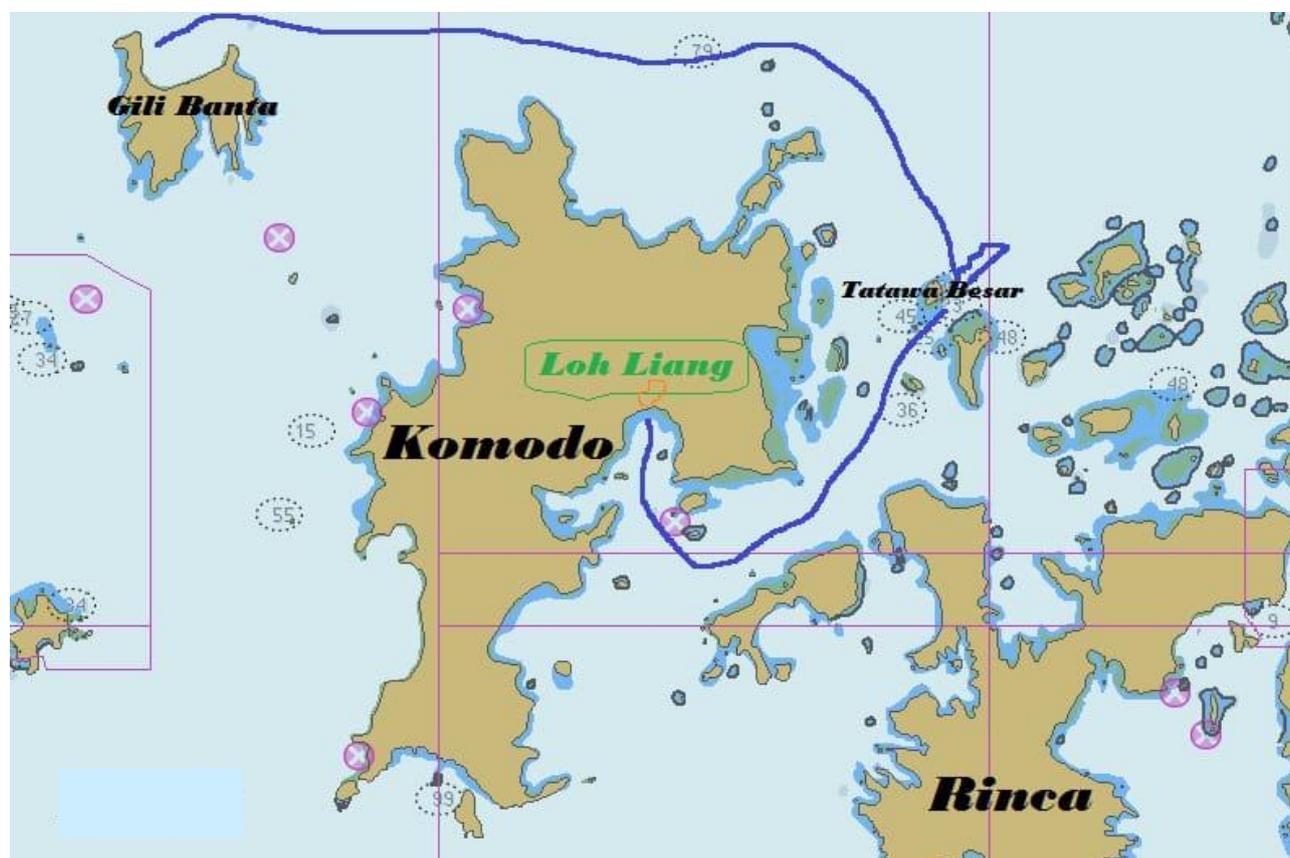
## Day 9

Tuesday 18th September

### Komodo to Gilli Banta

We landed on Komodo at 6:45am for a morning walk. The group split into two – one group to go for a longer walk to a view point over the island, and the second group choosing a slower-paced walk on flatter ground, enabling them to enjoy bird watching en route, highlights included the critically endangered Yellow-crested Cockatoo, Flame-breasted Sunbirds, a Black-naped Monarch, Lemon-bellied White-eye and a Rainbow Bee-eater. Before getting on the boat the group were able to visit the local market to buy some souvenirs.

Once back on board we set sail, seeing Spinner Dolphins followed by a large mixed group of Spinner, Spotted and Indo-pacific Bottlenose Dolphins. We did another enjoyable snorkel straight after lunch, and then from 3pm we searched for more cetaceans (hoping for another whale!) but didn't find anything further for that day – not that we hadn't been spoiled already! We anchored at Gilli Banta for the evening.



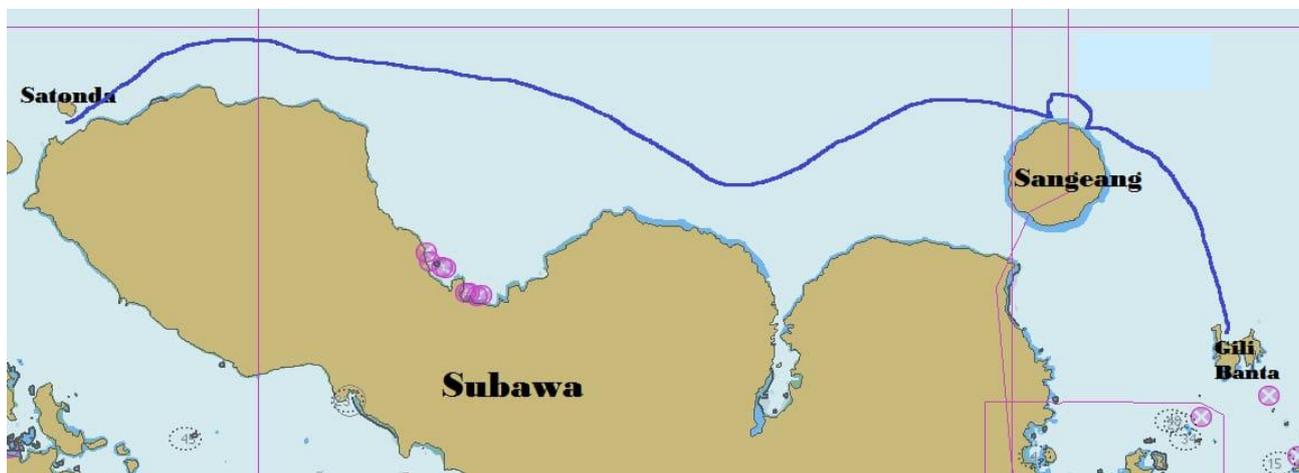
## Day 10

Wednesday 19th September

### Gilli Banta to Sangiang

We set sail shortly before 6am and, soon after, had a group of Risso's Dolphins ahead of us which stayed with us for a short while – their distinctive scratched bodies clearly visible in the morning sun. We then had a fantastic snorkel off Sangiang Volcano at a spot called 'hot rocks', where bubbles of volcanic gas streamed upwards from the black sand below (which was warm to the touch, for those who dove down to feel it!). We then got back on board and sailed out to sea for an hour in search of further cetaceans and saw a huge group (~200+) of mixed dolphins – Fraser's, Indo-pacific Bottlenose and Spinner along with Melon-headed Whales.

After an hour we did another snorkel along a beach off Sangiang at a different spot (a highlight of which was a good viewing of an obliging Snowflake Moray Eel), and those who wished went ashore for a walk and a spot of birdwatching. We then spent the rest of the day searching for whales – we saw the same mixed group of dolphins and Melon-headed Whales again, still swimming around the area, but, despite Chas and Sara's best efforts, no whales of the larger varieties were found! We anchored for the night at Satonda.



## Day 11

Thursday 20th September

### Satonda to Moyo, and sailing through the night

This morning the boat started to gently sail west from Satonda to Moyo at 4:30am, and at 6am we awoke to a wonderful sunrise, and yells of 'Dolphins on the bow!'. Eagerly leaping from the cool of our cabins into the warm sea air, we saw a pod of Common Bottlenose Dolphins swimming around the boat (these being darker in colour than the Indo-pacific Bottlenose Dolphins).

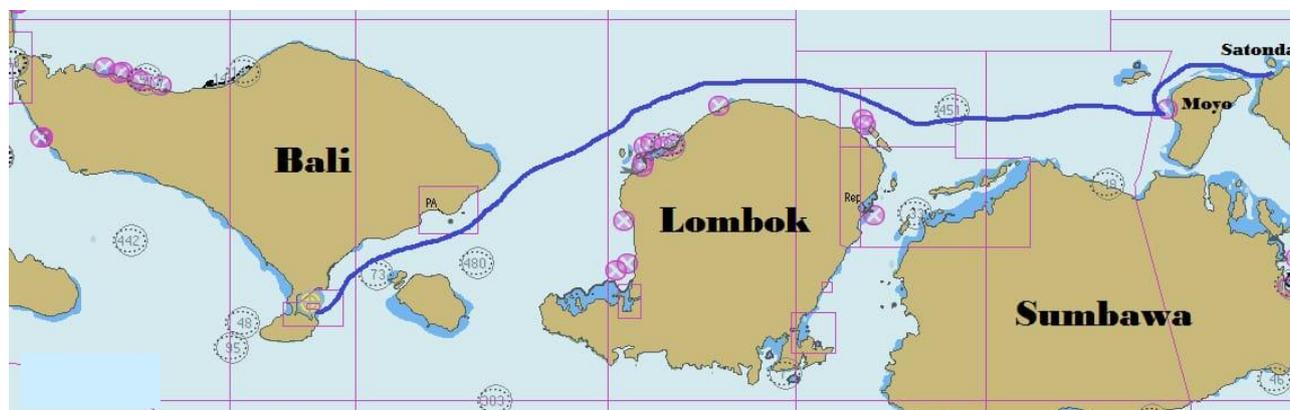
We sailed to Moyo for our last snorkel at 9am, highlights of which were a Hawksbill Turtle and a charming Banded Sea Snake (highly venomous, but also highly docile!). We watched the snake as it elegantly went about its morning business, poking its head into nooks and crannies looking for fish of interest. Despite it being an apparent predator, none of the hundreds of colourful fish swimming around it seemed remotely phased, and neither too, did the snake seem interested in them! Perhaps it was being particularly fussy over what it wanted to eat for breakfast. Some of the group chose to stay with it and watch it for half an hour, during which time it surfaced twice (as they are reptiles and need to come to the surface to breathe), while the rest of the group explored other parts of the reef.

Once back on board, we sailed north looking for cetaceans. Sara found a large group of Spotted and Spinner Dolphins in the distance, and as we sailed towards them they eagerly bounded over to the boat to play on the bow and surround the boat. After watching them for 45 minutes we decided to move on and continue our search, hoping we would find something larger. The sea was lovely and flat calm, making for excellent conditions to find cetaceans – although, for several hours, none seemed to be around! However, at 4pm Chas saw distant blow on the horizon. It was a Sperm Whale - hooray! As we made our way over to it we saw another blow about a kilometre behind it. The first whale dived, fluking its tail, and we turned our attention to the second one for several minutes before seeing ANOTHER one on the horizon – there were at least three – exciting! Sara

explained to the group on deck that we were floating over an area that sloped from 1000m depth to 2000m, an excellent spot to find deep diving cetaceans such as Sperm Whales, and, if we were very lucky, Beaked Whales. As luck would have it, five minutes later, Chas saw four Beaked Whales about two kilometres from the boat, clearly visible in the flat calm water. We eagerly made our way over to them, getting a reasonably good view of them (well, reasonable for Beaked Whales!) before they dived and went out of sight. Beaked Whales are extremely elusive and sensitive to sound, and so very rarely allow boats to come close to them. They weren't close enough for us to be able to identify which species they were, but very special to see nonetheless!

We continued watching the Sperm Whales surfacing, diving and resurfacing in various spots a kilometre or so away from the boat for the best part of an hour before heading off into the sunset. Just as we were retreating from the top deck to get ready for dinner, one of the Sperm Whales surfaced again off the port side of the boat, only about 200 metres away. We waved a final farewell to it as it lifted its huge tail and dived, sinking beneath the calm, glassy waters illuminated in hues of peach and gold by the sunset. What a finale! Some guests went inside to change for dinner, and others remained on the deck enjoying watching a group of Fraser's Dolphins which came over to the boat as we continued sailing west.

At 7pm Marcelo showed us the fantastic film that he had made during our cruise, with wonderful footage of us watching dolphins, dragons, whales, snorkeling and exploring the islands on shore. After dinner all of the crew came into the dining room where Sara thanked them and the captain for making our cruise so wonderful. Afterwards, some decided to go and finish their packing while others stayed up chatting about the wonderful sightings on the trip.

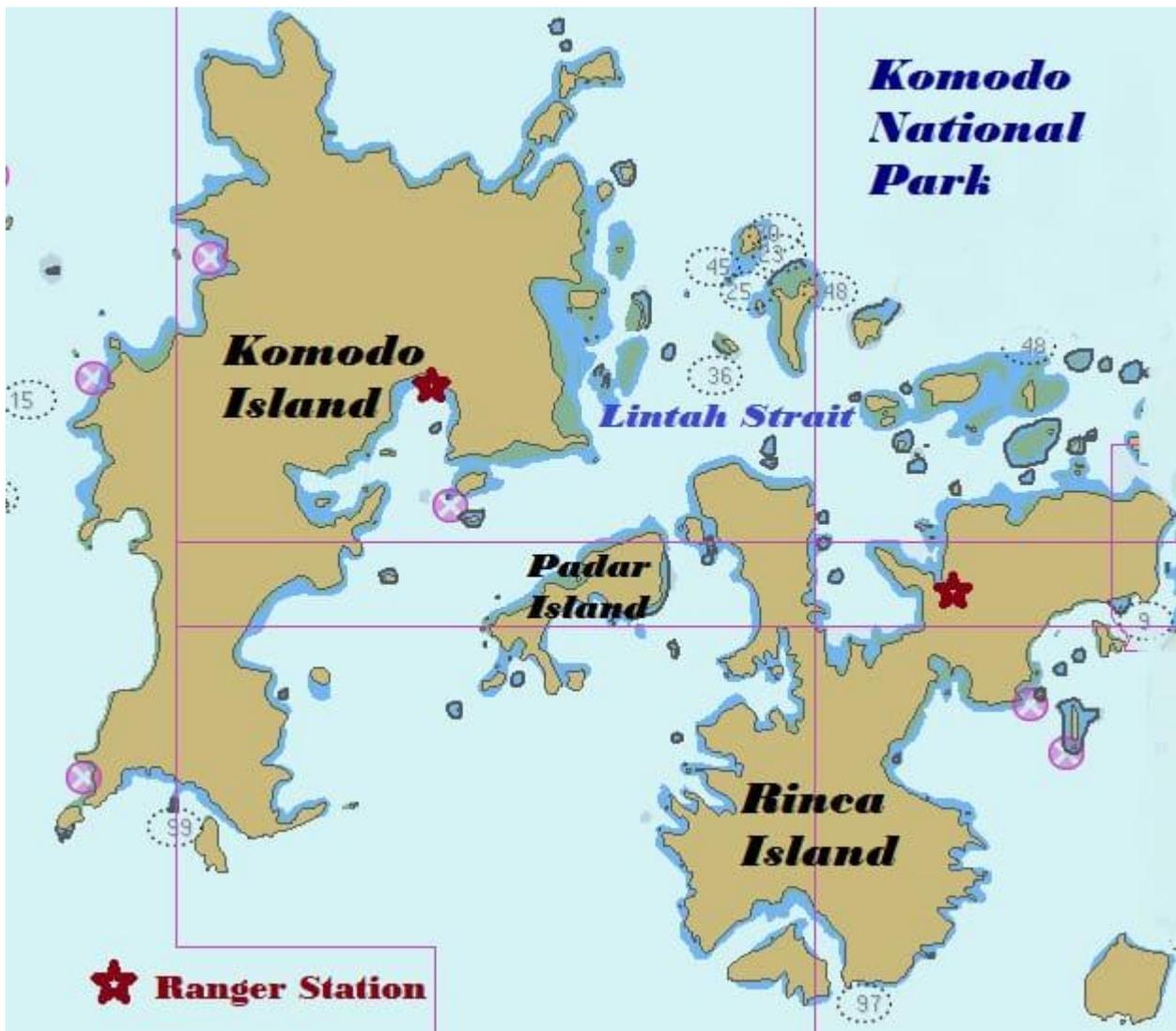


## Day 12

Friday 21st September

### Bali to London

This morning we woke up at 6:30am for a leisurely breakfast and departed the boat at 8:30am for Denpasar airport where we caught our flight back to London via Kuala Lumpur. As we took off we had a superb view over the island of Bali. Although all eyes were firstly drawn to the volcano, its most prominent landmark, we then turned our attention to the surrounding waters, and waved goodbye to the glorious coral reefs and secluded islands in which we had been so immersed for the last fortnight – a truly wonderful holiday!



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## Species Lists

### Reptiles & Amphibians

	Common name	Scientific name	September								
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Komodo Dragon	<i>Varanus komodoensis</i>					✓	✓	✓		
2	Banded Sea-snake	<i>Colubrina laticauda</i>		✓	✓			✓			✓
3	Green Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>					✓	☐	✓		
4	Hawksbill Turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>					✓	✓	✓		✓

### Cetaceans

1	Pan-tropical Spotted Dolphin	<i>Stenella attenuata</i>	☐	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
2	Spinner Dolphin	<i>Stenella longirostris</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Indo-pacific Bottlenose Dolphin	<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4	Common Bottlenose Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>				✓					✓
5	Risso's Dolphin	<i>Grampus griseus</i>								✓	
6	Fraser's Dolphin	<i>Lagenodolphis hosei</i>								✓	✓
7	Rough-toothed Dolphins	<i>Steno bredanensis</i>			✓					✓	☐
8	Melon-headed Whale	<i>Peponocephala electra</i>								✓	
9	Short-finned Pilot Whale	<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>			✓						
10	Sperm Whale	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>				✓					✓
11	Beaked Whale	<i>Ziphiidae sp.</i>									4
12	Pygmy Killer Whale	<i>Feresa attenuata</i>			✓						

### Other Mammals

1	Timor (=Javan) Deer	<i>Rusa timorensis</i>					✓	✓	✓		
2	Long-tailed (=Crab-eating) Macaque	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>					✓	✓			
3	Sunda Fruit Bat	<i>Pteropus sp.</i>		✓			✓				
4	Plantain Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus notatus</i>	✓								
5	Wild Water Buffalo	<i>Bubalus arnee</i>					✓				

	Common name	Scientific name	September								
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

## Birds

1	Orange-footed Scrubfowl	<i>Megapodius reinwardt</i>					✓		✓		
2	Green Junglefowl	<i>Gallus varius</i>							✓		
3	Wilson's Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	✓					✓			✓
4	Streaked Shearwater	<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>		✓	✓						
5	Bulwer's Petrel	<i>Bulweria fallax</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Tricolored (Little) Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus tricolor</i>		✓							
7	White-tailed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>								✓	
8	Great-billed Heron	<i>Ardea sumatrana</i>					✓	✓	✓		
9	White-faced Heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>					✓				
10	Pacific Reef Heron	<i>Egretta sacra</i>	✓			✓		✓	✓		
11	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	✓			☐		☐	☐		
12	Great Frigatebird	<i>Fregata minor</i>	✓						✓		
13	Lesser Frigatebird	<i>Fregata ariel</i>					✓	✓	✓		
14	Abbott's Booby	<i>Papasula abbotti</i>								✓	
15	Brown Booby	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16	Red-footed Booby	<i>Sula sula</i>	☐	☐	✓	✓	☐	✓	✓	✓	✓
17	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		✓			✓		✓		
18	Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>					✓	✓	✓		
19	White-bellied Sea Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓	
20	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amauornis phoenicurus</i>	✓								
21	Beach Stone-Curlew	<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>						✓			
22	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>					✓				
23	Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	✓				✓				
24	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>					☐	✓	✓		
25	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	✓								
26	Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
27	Red Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>						✓			
28	Greater Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	✓	✓	☐	✓	✓	☐	✓	✓	✓
29	Lesser Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>	✓				✓				
30	Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	✓				✓				

	Common name	Scientific name	September								
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
31	Bridled Tern	<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓
32	Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	✓								
33	Black-naped Tern	<i>Sterna sumatrana</i>				✓	✓				
34	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>					✓				
35	White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>									✓
36	Arctic Skua	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>			✓	✓			✓	Prob	✓
37	Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	✓				✓				
38	Barred Dove	<i>Geopelia maugeus</i>		✓			✓		✓		
39	Green Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula aenea</i>		✓					✓		
40	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>					H		✓		
41	Glossy Swiftlet	<i>Collocalia esculenta</i>	✓							✓	
42	Edible-nest Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus fuciphagus</i>								✓	✓
43	Collared Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus chloris</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓				
44	Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>						✓			
45	Cerulean Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo coerulescens</i>								✓	
46	Blue-tailed Bee-Eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>							✓		
47	Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>							✓		
48	Sunda Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Yungipicus moluccensis</i>					✓		✓		
49	Yellow-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>							✓		
50	Helmeted Friarbird	<i>Philemon buceroides</i>					✓		✓		
51	White-breasted Woodswallow	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>							✓		
52	Lesueur's Triller	<i>Lalage sueurii</i>							✓	✓	
53	Whistler sp.	<i>Pachycephala sp.</i>					✓		✓		
54	Black-naped Oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>							✓	H	
55	Flores Spangled Drongo	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>		✓					✓		
56	Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>							✓	✓	
57	Flores Crow	<i>Corvus florensis</i>					✓		✓		
58	Cinereous Tit	<i>Parus cinereus</i>							✓		
59	Sooty-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>								✓	
60	Yellow-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>	✓								
61	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>							✓		
62	Lemon-bellied White-Eye	<i>Zosterops chloris</i>					✓		✓		

	Common name	Scientific name	September									
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
63	Yellow-ringed White-Eye	<i>Zosterops wallacei</i>		✓								
64	Pied Bush Chat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>					✓		✓			
65	Ornate (Olive-backed) Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris jugularis</i>	✓	✓			✓					
66	Flame-breasted Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris solaris</i>					✓		✓			
67	Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	✓									
68	Javan Munia	<i>Lonchura leucogastroides</i>	✓									

## Fish (Sharks &amp; Rays)

1	Black-tip Reef Shark	<i>Carcharhinus melanopterus</i>		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓
2	Reef Manta	<i>Manta alfredi</i>					✓	✓			
3	Mobula Ray	<i>Mobula sp.</i>						✓			
4	Blue-spotted Stingray	<i>Taeniura lymma</i>			✓				✓		✓

## Other Taxa

1	Ghost Crab species	<i>Ocyrodinae spp</i>						✓			
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