

Borneo's Rainforest Mammals

Naturetrek Tour Report

16 - 26 March 2017



Leopard Cat



Pig-tailed Macaque



Bornean Orang-utan



Stork-billed Kingfisher

Report kindly compiled by client David Griffiths
Images courtesy of Andy Hawkins



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Tour participants: Hazwan Suban (leader) with 11 Naturetrek clients

Summary

This was an 11-day trip to Sabah, the Malaysian part of Borneo, specifically to search for rainforest mammals but also, of course, to look for some of the fantastic birdlife on the island. The core of this report, together with the accompanying species list, is a personal account written by tour participant David Griffiths and kindly made available for use as the basis for the tour report.

Day 1

Thursday 16th March

The tour started with a morning flight from Heathrow Airport which, due to the time difference, landed at Kuala Lumpur the following morning.

Day 2

Friday 17th March

The previous day had involved an early morning Malaysian Airlines flight to Kuala Lumpur, taking about 12 hours, followed by a three hour trip to Sandakan in Borneo, where we arrived mid-afternoon on 17th. We were met by a local guide who took us to our hotel, the Sepilok Nature Resort, for the next two nights and we soon settled into our comfortable cabins.

The centre of the resort is, of course, the bar and restaurant which overlook a large pond. The first real birding started over a beer as we looked out over the water. Glossy Swiftlet and Barn and Pacific Swallows were immediately obvious as they swooped in, either to catch insects or to drink, but amongst them were unfamiliar swift-like birds with white markings on the back – a quick flick through the book identified them as Silver-rumped Spinetails. Other birds showing around the pond in the time it took to drink that beer included a pair of Malaysian Pied Fantails, Stork-billed Kingfisher, Oriental Magpie-Robin, Little Spiderhunter and, rather incongruously I felt, a Common Sandpiper. The walk back to the cabin for a rather overdue siesta revealed Ashy Tailorbird, Brown-throated Sunbird and several Tree Sparrows.

Day 3

Saturday 18th March

Up early the following morning, I spent an hour or so before breakfast exploring the lodge grounds – or that was the plan; in fact there was so much going on around our cabin I barely got off the balcony! Several Brown-throated and Crimson Sunbirds were flitting amongst the Heliconia flowers, occasionally posing nicely for photographs. A bit further away two Blue-throated Bee-eaters were fly-catching and above me a Common Iora was calling. An Orange-bellied Flowerpecker stayed maddeningly obscured from the camera, as did a calling Blue-eared Barbet.

After breakfast we met up with Hazwan, our guide for the rest of our time in Sabah, and made the short walk to the Sepilok Orang-utan centre. Along the way we saw what were to become some of the commoner birds of the trip: Black and Oriental Pied Hornbills, Green Imperial Pigeon and Dollarbird. The boardwalk to the Orang-utan viewing areas yielded Purple-naped Sunbird and Black-winged Flycatcher-Shrike.

The centre provides excellent views of Orang-utans, but the overall feel of the place given the feeding platform, the viewing area and the crowds is of a zoo; I was hoping for views of truly wild Orang-utans later in the trip. A few birds took advantage of the fruit put out for the Orang-utans with Buff-vented and Red-eyed Bulbuls and Orange-bellied Flowerpecker all attracted to the fruit. Chestnut-bellied Malkoha and Lesser Leafbird were present in the surrounding trees and an Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher flew rapidly through.

A return trip to the centre at dusk provided great views of Red Giant Flying Squirrel in action but sadly unphotographable in the gloom. The birdlife support included two more hornbill species (Rhinoceros and Bushy-crested Hornbills), Long-tailed Parakeet and our first Bat Falcon. Our walk back to our lodge was enlivened by both Slow Loris and Common Palm Civet being found by spotlighting.

Day 4

Sunday 19th March

Our last day in Sepilok started with a second brief trip to the Orang-utan centre which added just Grey-cheeked Bulbul to the bird list. It was then a brief road journey back into Sandakan where we stopped for lunch at a hotel – watching a large Water Monitor enjoying itself in the hotel pool put me off the idea of swimming for the rest of the trip!

Our next stop was Sukau Rainforest Lodge; a two-hour trip by powerful motor-boat up the Kinabatangan River, Borneo's largest. Nature watching wasn't easy from the boat but we did get to see two White-bellied Sea Eagles and our only Lesser Adjutants of the trip.

We arrived at the lodge mid-afternoon and had time to check into our rooms and have a brief introduction by lodge staff before it was back out on the river in a much smaller and quieter boat. Almost immediately we came across a large group of Proboscis Monkeys sitting in riverside trees, seemingly unconcerned by our presence. We watched the group for some time before moving quietly on. After a few minutes Hazwan became very excited and pointed at one of the nearby trees – incredibly difficult to pick out at first but unmistakable once found – two genuinely wild Orang-utans, a mother and her youngster.

Day 5

Monday 20th March

A very busy day saw us up at dawn and forcing down coffee and toast before boarding our small boat for another trip out on the Kinabatangan River. This time we crossed to the far side and went down one of the small tributaries where Hazwan changed to a quiet electric motor so that we caused less disturbance. Kingfishers were everywhere, with Stork-billed, Blue-cheeked, Ruddy and Common Kingfishers all putting in close and photogenic appearances. Black-and-Red Broadbills flaunted their brilliant sky-blue and yellow bills above us, whilst Malaysian Blue Flycatchers were less showy, preferring to stay in vegetation closer to the river's banks. Lots of species were added to the trip list, most notably another three hornbills (Wreathed, Wrinkled and White-crowned Hornbills) and our first endemic, the recently split Bornean Brown Barbet.

After a much needed breakfast, the rest of the morning was spent on the boardwalk at the Sukau lodge. Unfortunately a lot of building work was taking place with the lodge itself expanding and much of the boardwalk being replaced. This meant much disturbance so in general, the area around the lodge was disappointing.

Chestnut-winged and Black-capped Babblers were added to the bird list and we saw our first flying lizard, but otherwise it was very quiet.

In the mid-afternoon we had another boat trip, this time going along the main river. Lesser Fish Eagle and Wallace's Hawk-Eagle put in appearances, as did a young male Orang-utan in a fruiting fig tree. Our first Pig-tailed Macaque was seen, bizarrely being groomed by a Long-tailed Macaque – perhaps what Hazwan called an 'Intermediate Macaque' will be the outcome! Another primate was also added to the list in the form of Silvered Langur or Silver Leaf Monkey. Initially the small family group were high up in the trees and obscured by leaves and branches, but with Hazwan skilfully manoeuvring the boat we eventually had reasonably good views.

We arrived back at the lodge just in time to go out for our third boat-trip of the day – returning to the quiet tributary that we'd visited in the morning, but this time in the dark for some spot-lighting. Hazwan played the powerful beam along the trees and vegetation and almost immediately picked up some eye-shine which turned out to be Common Palm Civet. It wasn't quite dark as we got to the entrance of the tributary and we had brief views of a Large Flying Fox leaving its daytime roost as we floated past. Several Black-crowned Night Herons were disturbed and flew off as we approached them, but our first White-breasted Waterhen seemed mesmerised by the light and allowed us to come very close. Four Buffy Fish Owls were found; most flying off as we approached but one stayed long enough for photographs. We did finally connect with Saltwater Crocodile, but only three rather small juveniles.

Day 6

Tuesday 21st March

Up before dawn again for another trip along the Kinabatang, this time sticking to the main river and heading upstream. The high point was yet another Orang-utan, this time a mature male complete with large cheek-pads. At first he appeared to be shy, covering his face with his hands but we soon realised he was shading his eyes from the low early morning sun.

We had further good views of Silvered Langurs and amongst a handful of new birds were two fabulous raptors: Jerdon's Baza and Grey-headed Fish Eagle. As we returned, Hazwan steered the boat towards the bank about 200 yards from the lodge. The river bank had been churned up by something large and in the last couple of hours as the marks weren't there when we left – this was to be the closest we got to the Bornean Pygmy Elephant on the entire trip.

We had breakfast as soon as we got back and afterwards, as I walked back to the room, I was asked if I'd seen the Colugo yet. Not having a clue what a Colugo was I said no and asked for directions. Half way up a tree in the middle of the lodge garden was the Colugo, also known as the Flying Lemur, clinging to the trunk. As it is chiefly nocturnal, the animal had presumably arrived the night before at what it thought would be a quiet roosting spot to spend the day but ended up being the centre of attention. It stayed all day but had moved on by the following morning.

The main focus of attention for today was to be a trip to the famous Gomantong caves to see the spectacle of millions of bats leaving the caves at dusk. A short boat ride to Sukau village followed by a 45 minute road journey and we arrived at the cave complex by about 4.30pm. On the way I'd managed to see several Collared Kingfishers and White-breasted Woodswallows on roadside wires, but sadly we didn't have time to stop for

photographs. On the approach road to the caves we had distant and rather disappointing views of a new primate, the beautiful Maroon Langur or Red Leaf Monkey, and no photographs were possible. Even Hazwan was surprised when we arrived at the car park to find two Maroon Langurs in a bush and approachable to within a few feet.

A boardwalk leads from the car park to the caves entrance and takes about 20 minutes. Here we donned plastic hard-hats; whether to protect us from falling rocks or dung from the millions of bats and thousands of Swiftlets was never made clear. The Swiftlets were the first thing I noticed as we entered the caves. Looking indistinguishable from the ubiquitous Glossy Swiftlet, there are three echo-locating Swiftlet species that make their nests in the Gomantong caves, all of which make a very audible rapid 'ticking' noise as they fly in the gloom of the caves. Only distinguishable from each other by the colour of the nests, we were lucky enough to see both Mossy-nest and Black-nest Swiftlets perched on their tiny, cup-like nests – unfortunately timing wasn't right for us to identify Edible-nest Swiftlet as they were yet to start nest-building but were almost certainly present.

After a circuit of the main cave, during which we viewed the thousands of resident Cave Centipedes and Cockroaches with awe, disgust or a mixture of both, we exited again and moved to a good position outside to view the main event. Above us several raptors had had the same idea: Wallace's and Rufous-bellied Hawk-Eagles, Bat and Peregrine Falcons and a somewhat optimistic Brahminy Kite could be seen flying over the caves. There are several exits used by the bats and initially they started to come out of the front where we had entered the cave a little earlier. This provoked little reaction from the assembled birds of prey but once the bats started emerging from the exits at the top of the caves it was a different story. A stream of several hundred bats emerged and flew off quickly in a loose ball formation chased by one of the Hawk-Eagles whose tactic was to fly into the mass of bats and casually grab one from the group. The falcons, on the other hand, would make a sudden dash appearing to pick out a particular victim and pouncing on it. We watched for about an hour and the bats were still pouring out of the caves as we left.

Day 7

Wednesday 22nd March

It was our final morning in Sukau and our final early morning boat-trip. Once more we cruised slowly and quietly up the small tributary seeing many, now familiar species. Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher posed beautifully for the photographers whilst the wonderfully named Square-tailed Drongo Cuckoo stayed just out of camera range. A beautifully coloured Hooded Pitta was flushed and showed only briefly, as did a Chestnut-winged Coucal.

As Hazwan pointed the boat towards home he suddenly swung it back towards the bank. There, hauled out on the mud was a large (perhaps two metres long) Saltwater Crocodile. We had time for some quick photographs before it slid back into the water and out of sight.

After breakfast, during which we watched four Storm's Storks circling above us, our bags were packed onto the boat and we repeated the previous day's brief ride to Sukau village. We drove first to Lahad Datu, where we stopped for lunch before splitting into two groups to take two four-wheel-drive vehicles for the two hour journey to Tabin.

We arrived mid-afternoon, just in time for a downpour – our first experience of real Bornean rain! I sat on the balcony of our room watching the river rush past outside. Malaysian Blue and Asian Brown Flycatchers flitted

amongst the surrounding trees and a Little Spiderhunter searched amongst the flowers. A movement in the river caught my eye; a large Water Monitor making its way upstream suddenly seemed to sense my presence and swam to the far bank, climbed out and disappeared into the undergrowth. As I continued to watch the rain a Stork-billed Kingfisher flew along the river, followed shortly afterwards by a rare Blue-banded Kingfisher. Another movement from the river I at first assumed to be the Water Monitor again, but as it climbed over some rocks I realised it was in fact a large otter – later confirmed as Smooth-coated Otter and the only otter sighting of the trip.

As the rain finished, we climbed aboard an open-backed truck for the first of a number of rather uncomfortable drives through the Tabin reserve. The trucks had been modified to take four steel benches fitted parallel to each other so that we could all sit facing forwards, two or three abreast. The benches were only lightly padded and after a couple of hours bouncing around on the rough tracks I was longing for the comparative luxury of the Sukau boats. We left the lodge about 5pm and drove slowly back along the track to the reserve entrance, stopping frequently if anything of interest was seen. The endemic Black Magpie was quickly spotted and declared 'bird of the day' by Hazwan. A group of three birds flew briefly into a tree in front of us before flying on further into the forest. Also endemic, but far easier to see, were Dusky Munias which flew off from roadside vegetation as we approached and were surprisingly difficult to photograph. Common Hill Myna and White-crowned Shama, another endemic, were also added to our growing list before we reached the entrance.

Here we waited for a while for it to start getting dark as we would be spot-lighting on our way back. A large dead tree near the entrance hosted a Giant Red Flying Squirrel which emerged from a hole in the trunk and took its first short flight of the evening. Backsides partially recovered from the earlier pummelling, we climbed back into the truck, gingerly took our positions and started back the way we had come with Hazwan manning the spot-light. Common and Small-toothed Palm Civet were both seen briefly amongst the tree branches whilst a second Giant Red Flying Squirrel was found in a tree back at the lodge. The main prize of the evening however was a beautiful Leopard Cat that insisted on running along the track away from our vehicle for several minutes before it eventually dived into the roadside vegetation and disappeared.

Day 8

Thursday 23rd March

We had another early start, on this occasion searching for the Bornean Gibbon, a family of which was known to be nearby. I suspect Hazwan knew exactly where they were as he led us directly there – just a few hundred yards from the lodge. A family of four were gathered in the tops of some very tall trees which made viewing and photography very difficult at first. However the group moved around and eventually, whilst still very high up, we were able to get some good views. It was only after we left that the calling started as the group responded to another party of gibbons some distance away.

We continued our walk along the main entrance track, but this time going further into the reserve. Black Eagle, White-bellied Sea Eagle and Changeable Hawk-Eagle were all seen flying high over the jungle and a Bat Hawk passed over. Two beautiful Black-and-Yellow Broadbills posed for photographs just a few feet from us.

We crossed the river and turned onto a very muddy footpath. We were warned that this was where we were likely to encounter our first leeches and, sure enough, one was soon spotted climbing up my leech socks. Smaller

than expected, it was easily flicked back into the undergrowth although others in the group were not so fortunate with leeches found under shirts, inside bras and feeding happily under a watch strap and a wedding ring!

We continued along the path, at one stage being passed very closely by a large troop of Pig-tailed Macaques, before coming out just upstream of the lodge and crossing back over the river via a rather rickety pedestrian bridge. Here a White-rumped Shama was busy building a nest and posed nicely for pictures.

After breakfast it was back into the open truck for a trip to a different part of the reserve. A variety of new birds appeared, the highlights being the remarkable Asian Paradise Flycatcher, Van Hasselt's Sunbird and Raffle's Malkoha. At one stage a Bearded Pig walked across the track some distance in front of us. As we returned to the lodge, two Treeswifts appeared flying above the canopy. I'd declared earlier that one of my longed-for species was Whiskered Treeswift so, despite the rain beginning, we stopped for a look. Viewing conditions were pretty poor and none of us could make out any features, so it was only on checking photographs later that I could confirm that these were Grey-rumped Treeswifts, not Whiskered. Heavy rain now set in and we returned to the lodge.

The rain had stopped and our afternoon trip was again back along the main track to the entrance, spot-lighting on our return. Crested Fireback and Blue-crowned Hanging Parrot were added to the list during the outward, daylight leg whilst spot-lighting produced some new squirrels: Black and Thomas's Flying Squirrels and a Giant Squirrel. A Leopard Cat was again seen briefly and very good views of two Buffy Fish Owls were had.

Day 9

Friday 24th March

The final full day of our trip saw us visiting one of the mud volcanoes for which Tabin is renowned. Almost before setting out we had the surprising sight of a Storm's Stork strolling around the grounds of the lodge; easily our best views of this iconic bird. The trip to the mud volcano involved a half-hour journey on the truck followed by a muddy walk through the forest until we got to the clearing in the middle of which was the volcano. Used by many mammals, most famously the Pygmy Elephants, as a source of minerals, today it was unfortunately empty with only a few footprints of Bearded Pigs to show that anything had been there.

To one side a 30 metre-tall observation tower has been built and most of us climbed to the top to view the area. In the surrounding trees we found Dusky Broadbill, Tiger Shrike, Spectacled and Hairy-backed Bubuls and, rather out of place, an Arctic Warbler. With seven of the eight Hornbill species already on our list, Hazwan was determined that we see the missing Helmeted Hornbill. He got quite agitated when he heard the birds calling in the distance and after several minutes of him calling back, two birds flew low over us and landed in some nearby trees, giving us some great views.

We spent about an hour at the volcano, but our much hoped for Pygmy Elephants refused to put in an appearance. As small consolation we did get some excellent views of a Lesser Mousedeer as we returned to our truck.

As a further reward, the troop of Gibbons had moved closer to the lodge and for much of the afternoon could be seen (and heard!) in the trees directly across the river from our rooms.

Our final spotlighting trip that evening yielded Common Palm Civet, Buffy Fish Owl and the now expected Leopard Cat. On this occasion however the cat stayed motionless as we pulled up next to it, apparently concentrating on something in the grass in front of it. Lots of photographs were taken before the cat pounced and quickly made off with its prey.

Day 10

Saturday 25th March

All too quickly our time in Tabin and, for many of us, our time in Borneo was at an end. We had time for a walk through the lodge grounds (adding White-bellied Munia and Bold-striped Tit-babbler to our lists) before climbing on the bus for the trip to Lahad Datu. From there it was a flight to Kota Kinabalu for a connecting flight to Kuala Lumpur, and then overnight to London.

Day 11

Sunday 26th March

Our overnight flight landed in the early morning back at Heathrow Airport, where another Naturetrek adventure came to an end.

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Maroon Langur



Proboscis Monkey, female&young

Species Lists

Mammals (✓=recorded but not counted)

		Sepilok	Sukau	Gamontong	Tabin
1	Large Flying-fox		✓		
2	Wrinkle-lipped Bat			✓	
3	Malaysian Colugo		✓		
4	Slow Loris	✓			
5	Maroon Langur			✓	
6	Silvered Langur		✓		
7	Proboscis Monkey		✓		
8	Long-tailed Macaque	✓	✓		
9	Pig-tailed Macaque		✓		✓
10	Bornean Grey Gibbon				✓
11	Bornean Orang-utan		✓		
12	Giant Squirrel				✓
13	Prevost's Squirrel	✓	✓		✓
14	Plantain Squirrel	✓	✓		✓
15	Plain Pygmy Squirrel		✓		
16	Black Flying Squirrel				✓
17	Red Giant Flying Squirrel	✓			✓
18	Thomas's Flying Squirrel				✓
19	Smooth Otter				✓
20	Small-toothed Palm Civet				✓
21	Common Palm Civet	✓	✓		✓
22	Leopard Cat				✓
23	Bearded Pig				✓
24	Lesser Mouse Deer				✓

Reptiles

1	Saltwater Crocodile		✓		
2	Flying Lizard		✓		
3	Bornean Angle-headed Dragon	✓			
4	Barking Gecko	✓	✓		✓
5	Asian House Gecko	✓	✓		✓
6	Striped Bornean Tree Skink	✓	✓		
7	Water Monitor	✓	✓		✓
8	Elegant Bronzeback	✓			
9	Keeled Green Pit Viper	✓			

Birds

1	Crested Fireback				✓
2	Storm's Stork		✓		✓
3	Lesser Adjutant	✓			
4	Striated Heron	✓			
5	Black-crowned Night Heron		✓		
6	Eastern Cattle Egret	✓			✓
7	Purple Heron		✓		
8	Great Egret	✓	✓		✓
9	Little Egret	✓	✓		✓
10	Oriental Darter		✓		
11	Peregrine Falcon			✓	

		Sepilok	Sukau	Gamontong	Tabin
12	Jerdon's Baza		✓		
13	Bat Hawk	✓	✓	✓	✓
14	Brahminy Kite	✓		✓	
15	White-bellied Sea Eagle		✓		✓
16	Grey-headed Fish Eagle		✓		
17	Lesser Fish Eagle		✓		
18	Crested Serpent Eagle		✓		✓
19	Black Eagle				✓
20	Changeable Hawk-Eagle				✓
21	Wallace's Hawk-Eagle			✓	✓
22	Rufous-bellied Hawk-Eagle			✓	
23	White-breasted Waterhen		✓		
24	Common Sandpiper	✓	✓		
25	Feral Pigeon	✓			
26	Spotted Dove				✓
27	Emerald Dove	✓			
28	Zebra Dove	✓			
29	Little Green Pigeon		✓		
30	Pink-necked Green Pigeon		✓		
31	Green Imperial Pigeon	✓	✓		
32	Blue-crowned Hanging Parrot				✓
33	Long-tailed Parakeet	✓	✓		
34	Indian Cuckoo		✓		
35	Violet Cuckoo		✓		
36	Chestnut-winged Cuckoo		✓		
37	Square-tailed Drongo-Cuckoo		✓		
38	Raffles's Malkoha				✓
39	Chestnut-breasted Malkoha	✓	✓		✓
40	Greater Coucal		✓		
41	Lesser Coucal		✓		
42	Buffy Fish Owl		✓		✓
43	Glossy Swiftlet	✓	✓	✓	✓
44	Mossy-nest Swiftlet			✓	
45	Black-nest Swiftlet			✓	
46	Silver-rumped Spinetail	✓			
47	Grey-rumped Treeswift				✓
48	Scarlet-rumped Trogon	✓			
49	Oriental Dollarbird	✓	✓		
50	Stork-billed Kingfisher	✓	✓		✓
51	Ruddy Kingfisher		✓		
52	Collared Kingfisher			✓	
53	Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher	✓			✓
54	Blue-banded Kingfisher				✓
55	Blue-eared Kingfisher		✓		
56	Common Kingfisher		✓		
57	Blue-throated Bee-eater	✓	✓		
58	Bushy-crested Hornbill	✓	✓		
59	Oriental Pied Hornbill	✓	✓		✓
60	Black Hornbill	✓	✓		✓
61	Rhinoceros Hornbill	✓	✓		✓
62	Helmeted Hornbill				✓
63	White-crowned Hornbill		✓		

		Sepilok	Sukau	Gamontong	Tabin
64	Wrinkled Hornbill		✓		
65	Wreathed Hornbill		✓		
66	Blue-eared Barbet	✓			
67	Bornean Brown Barbet		✓		
68	Buff-rumped Woodpecker	✓	✓		✓
69	Buff-necked Woodpecker		✓		
70	Grey-and-buff Woodpecker		✓		
71	Dusky Broadbill				✓
72	Black-and-red Broadbill		✓		
73	Black-and-yellow Broadbill				✓
74	Hooded Pitta		✓		
75	Lesser Cuckooshrike				✓
76	Fiery Minivet				✓
77	Dark-throated Oriole				✓
78	Black-winged Flycatcher-shrike	✓			✓
79	White-breasted Woodswallow			✓	
80	Common Iora	✓			
81	Malaysian Pied Fantail	✓	✓		✓
82	Asian Paradise Flycatcher				✓
83	Slender-billed Crow		✓		✓
84	Bornean Black Magpie				✓
85	Tiger Shrike				✓
86	Brown-throated Sunbird	✓			
87	Red-throated Sunbird				✓
88	Ruby-cheeked Sunbird		✓		✓
89	Van Hasselt's Sunbird				✓
90	Crimson Sunbird	✓			
91	Purple-naped Sunbird	✓			✓
92	Little Spiderhunter	✓	✓		✓
93	Spectacled Spiderhunter				✓
94	Yellow-rumped Flowerpecker				✓
95	Orange-bellied Flowerpecker	✓			✓
96	Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	✓			
97	Lesser Green Leafbird	✓			
98	Dusky Munia			✓	✓
99	White-bellied Munia				✓
100	Chestnut Munia	✓			✓
101	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	✓	✓		✓
102	Javan Myna	✓	✓		✓
103	Common Hill Myna				✓
104	Asian Glossy Starling	✓			✓
105	Oriental Magpie-Robin	✓	✓		
106	White-crowned Shama				✓
107	Malaysian Blue Flycatcher		✓		✓
108	Blue-and-white Flycatcher				✓
109	Asian Brown Flycatcher				✓
110	Black-headed Bulbul		✓		
111	Yellow-vented Bulbul	✓			
112	Olive-winged Bulbul	✓			
113	Asian Red-eyed Bulbul	✓			
114	Spectacled Bulbul				✓
115	Buff-vented Bulbul	✓			✓

		Sepilok	Sukau	Gamontong	Tabin
116	Hairy-backed Bulbul				✓
117	Grey-cheeked Bulbul	✓			
118	Barn Swallow	✓	✓	✓	✓
119	Pacific Swallow	✓	✓	✓	✓
120	Arctic Warbler				✓
121	Chestnut-winged Babbler		✓		
122	Bold-striped Tit-babbler				✓
123	Black-capped Babbler		✓		
124	White-chested Babbler		✓		
125	Ferruginous Babbler		✓		✓
126	Ashy Tailorbird	✓	✓		✓
127	Rufous-tailed Tailorbird	✓			
128	Yellow-bellied Prinia				✓



Buffy Fish Owl



Water Monitor