

## **Trip report: Taman Negara, Malaysia (23/07/2017 – 31/07/2017)**

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This report might not come in very handy for serious birders planning a trip to Taman Negara as it merely recounts my first ever serious birding trip when I was still a novice. The venue of this self-guided trip was Taman Negara, a highly accessible lowland rainforest in Peninsular Malaysia. I embarked on the 9-day trip with another friend – also relatively new to Malaysian birding back then – and together we breathed in the remarkable beauty of Southeast Asian tropical rainforest, chasing after every single bird not only because most of them were new to us, but also because our identification skills were pretty horrible back then. We encountered a total of 147 species, of which 23 were heard only.



*Black-naped Monarch at Jenut Muda trail*

## **Itinerary**

22 July	Train from Singapore to Jerantut
23 July	Taxi from Jerantut to Kuala Tahan Morning at Swamp Loop, Tahan Hide, and trail to Canopy Walk Lunch at Mutiara Evening at Lubok Simpon
24 July	Morning at Lubok Simpon, Jenut Muda, trail to Tabing (but not finding the hide because we somehow got lost) Evening at Mutiara Campsite
25 July	Morning at Canopy Walk Afternoon at Tahan Hide, Swamp Loop, Mutiara area Evening at Lubok Simpon
26 July	Boat ride from Kuala Tahan to Kuala Terenggan, then hike to Kumbang Hide Birding around Kumbang Hide area for rest of the day Spent the night at Kumbang Hide
27 July	Birding while hiking from Kumbang Hide towards Kuala Tahan Left Kumbang Hide at 0930, reached Tabing Hide at 1600 Once again, we got lost in the forest, and hence spent the night at Tabing Hide
28 July	Walked back to Kuala Tahan and took an afternoon nap Evening birding at Mutiara and Tahan Hide
29 July	Morning birding at Jenut Muda Nap at Tahan Hide Evening birding at Jenut Muda
30 July	Morning birding from Mutiara to Bukit Teresek and Jenut Muda Boat ride from Kuala Tahan to the Blau Yong region Afternoon birding at Blau Yong region and then boat ride back to Kuala Tahan
31 July	Morning birding at Jenut Muda Bus from Kuala Tahan to Jerantut
1 August	Train from Jerantut to Singapore

## **Accommodation**

Abbott's Guesthouse (as of April 2019, it has been rebranded the Taman Negara Travellers Lodge) in the town of Kuala Tahan. Simple and clean room. Clotheslines available for use. Had a water dispenser.

## **General Logistics**

### Language

A handful can only speak Malay but English is widely spoken as Kuala Tahan is a very touristy town.

### Food

We had lunch just once at the Mutiara Resort and not only was it overpriced, it was also horrible. There were plenty of delicious food at Kuala Tahan at cheap prices. There was conveniently a water dispenser at the reception area of Mutiara Resort and if it was empty, we could fill up our bottles by asking the staffs at the restaurant, so we did not have to purchase drinking water. The town also had lots of shops and convenience stores where drinks, bread (make sure to check that they are not mouldy!) and snacks could be purchased.

## Safety

Kuala Tahan (and Taman Negara) was a very safe place and we had no problems walking around at any time of the day and night. My friend's slippers mysteriously disappeared when he left it outside the accommodation for a night though. Ironically, our more expensive hiking shoes were completely fine. The town of Kuala Tahan had a lot of mosquitoes while the forest had none. We did not take any precautions regarding mosquito-borne diseases.

Trails along Taman Negara that required walking on firm ground (as opposed to boardwalks) was full of leeches, but they were nothing more than a mere annoyance.

## Entrance fee

There is a 1RM entry and 5RM camera permit to Taman Negara that is effective for the entire stay. The permits can be purchased at the park HQ just behind Mutiara Resort (GPS: 4.385988, 102.400207).

## Weather

It rained several times at night during our trip and the subsequent mornings were often cloudy. Two instances of short afternoon rains halted our birding as well, but the weather was otherwise sunny throughout. The climate, as expected, was hot and extremely humid.

## Planning the trip

There are many trip reports online covering the Kuala Tahan side of Taman Negara and we referred mainly to those by [Brian Small \(Limosa Holidays\)](#), [Chris Hill](#), [Oliver Simms](#), [Scott Watson \(Tropical Birding\)](#), and [Yann Muzika](#).

Also special thanks to Gabriel Low and Frank Rheindt for providing tips regarding the birding sites.

Field Guide used: Robson, C. (2008). Birds of South-East Asia Second Edition. Bloomsbury Publishing.

## Transport

### Singapore to Jerantut, Jerantut to Singapore

After crossing the Woodlands border from Singapore to Malaysia, we took a train from Johor Bahru to Jerantut. We booked the two-way train tickets beforehand on easybook.com.

The train to Jerantut departed punctually at 1900 and the journey was about 10 hours long. There were supposedly sleeper decks available but we did not know how to book them (easybook.com did not provide the options). The air-conditioner was at full blast and the train was quite cold.



The return train departed Jerantut around 0230 and we managed to get sleeper decks for this portion. The journey was likewise about 10 hours long. For those who intend to board this train, I recommend not booking a bed near the end of the cabins as many passengers were not gentle with the doors. The bed was quite spacious (enough space for myself – a 1.7m short Asian – and my two bags) and surprisingly comfortable.

### Jerantut to Kuala Tahan

There were taxi drivers outside the Jerantut station when we arrived (at 0500) and the one-hour ride was 150RM.

### Kuala Tahan to Jerantut

We took a public bus from Kuala Tahan that departed around 1900 (bus timings can be checked at the many tour companies in Kuala Tahan). The cost was 7RM and journey was about 1 hour 30 minutes long.

### At Taman Negara

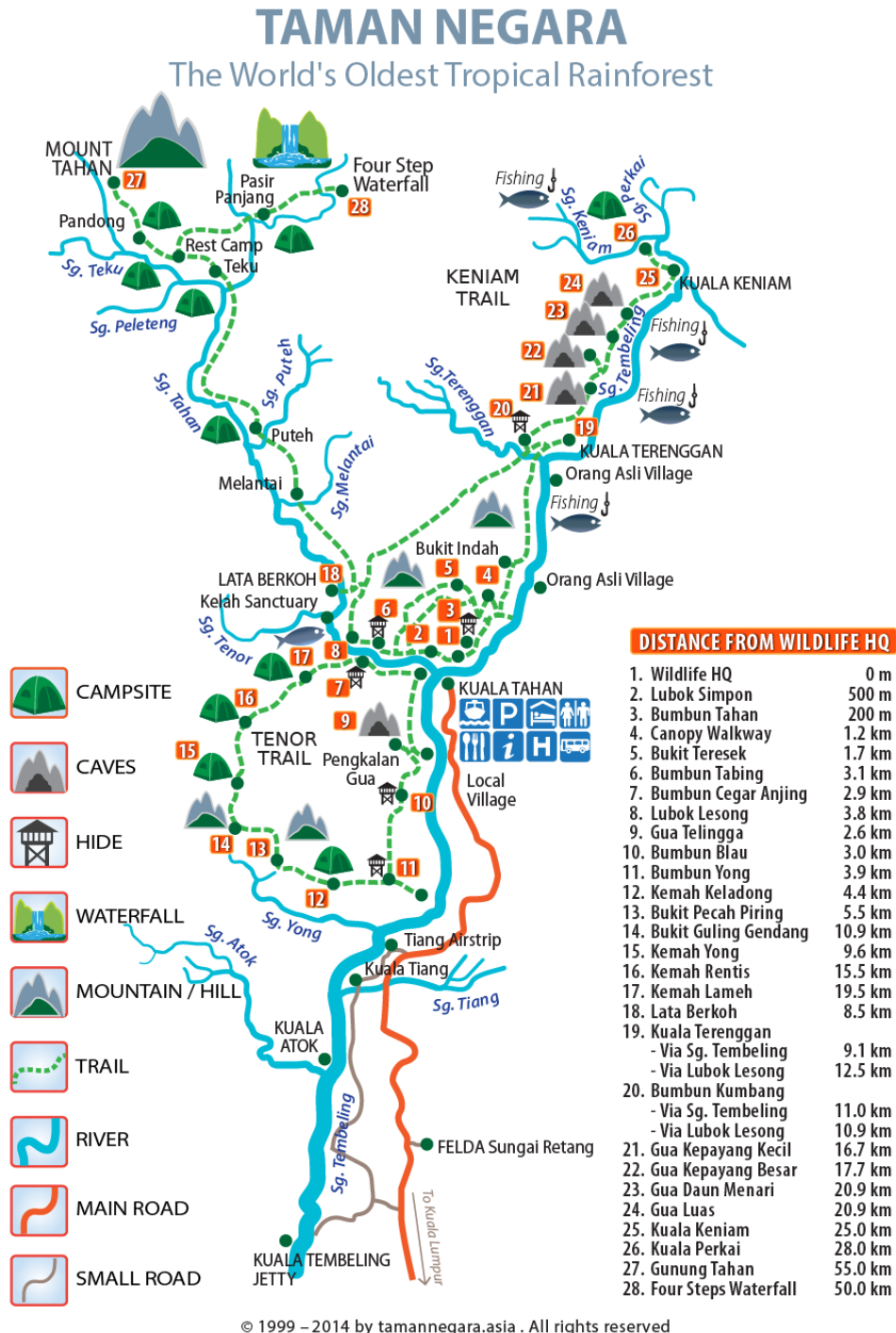
Those staying at accommodations in Kuala Tahan (as opposed to the Mutiara Resort) will have to take a 30 second boat ride across the Tembeling River to get to the national park. The boat ride only costs 1RM each way. Boatmen are at the jetty from around 0600 to 2200.





## Birding

Bird activity at Taman Negara was amazing in the mornings and rather good in the evenings, but absolutely depressing during the day. After about 1100, the forest was almost devoid of bird life and we eventually learnt to take naps until activity picked up again (at about 1600).



Map of Taman Negara retrieved from <https://www.tamanegara.asia/taman-negara-map/>. This map is completely not to scale. A proper map can be purchased at the park HQ.

### Mutiara Resort

There were several fruiting trees within the Mutiara Resort compounds during our visit and here we managed to find various species of Bulbuls – **Asian Red-eyed, Buff-vented, Finsch's, Grey-bellied, Grey-cheeked, Stripe-throated** and **Yellow-vented**. Other frugivores such as the **Asian Glossy Starling, Asian Fairy-bluebird** and **Common Hill Myna** were present too. We sadly failed to add any Barbets to our list although we heard several **Gold-whiskered Barbets**.



*Crested Fireback*

The open areas around the resort provided good views of evening flybys that included **Pink-necked** and **Little Green Pigeons, House Swifts, big flocks (>25) of Brown-backed Needletails, Blue-crowned Hanging Parrots** and **Blue-throated Bee-eaters**.

We were told that the Mutiara Resort campsite located just east of the park HQ (GPS: 4.386131, 102.399667) was apparently a **Crested Fireback** stakeout in the evening, and sure enough, we found a rather confiding pair here on one of the days (at around 1745).

At the resort itself, an overly friendly male **Bushy-crested Hornbill** kept dive-bombing my friend. This



*Great Argus or Gallus gallus domesticus...?*

was not a one-time encounter and the bird kept doing this every time we met him. Strangely, the bird did not seem interested at all in all the other human beings. According to the staffs, he apparently just decided to make the resort its new home one fine day. The staffs fed the bird and it was also happily stealing fruits directly from the resort restaurant during breakfast hours. Another mysteriously tame bird we met at the resort was a female **Great Argus** of unknown provenance...which was perhaps just a domestic chicken in disguise?

### Swamp Loop and Tahan Hide

Turning right after the park HQ will lead towards the Swamp Loop, a short looping trail around – as the name suggests – swampy habitat, and Tahan Hide – a two storey hide which looks out towards a big clearing.

The Swamp Loop area was quite productive in the mornings and notable species encountered here included the **Purple-naped Sunbird, Black-and-red** and **Green Broadbills**, and **Buff-necked Woodpecker**. The Swamp Loop is apparently one of the spots where the enigmatic Rail-babbler is sometimes seen too but we did not invest time into finding this species.

In the middle of the clearing in front of Tahan Hide was a huge fruiting tree saturated with frugivorous birds that included: **Black-headed, Puff-backed** and **Straw-headed Bulbuls** among the many other common Bulbul species, **Greater Green** and **Blue-winged Leafbirds**, and **Sooty Barbets**. **Large Green Pigeons** regularly flew over the clearing and we also got an unexpected lifer in the form of a flyby **Great Slaty Woodpecker**. The immediate vicinity of the hide was also very productive and we managed to get several species of babblers (**Abbott's, Chestnut-winged, Rufous-crowned, Sooty-capped** and **White-chested** – all of which were pretty common throughout the forest) and a **Red-throated Barbet**. A pair of very confiding **Malayan Peacock-pheasants** foraged for food scraps left by photographers below Tahan Hide (but these ringed birds were apparently captive bred releases) and a few **White-rumped Shamans** competed with them for food.



*Green Broadbill*

Swamp Loop is apparently a fantastic area for night birding according to many trip reports, and we did try owling on two nights. The Swamp Loop section near Tahan Hide became very crowded after 2000 as there were many groups of guided night walks from Mutiara Resort. Furthermore, our owling session clashed with at least two other birding groups and we were constantly confused whether we were hearing actual owls or playbacks (to which we were guilty of contributing to as well) and hence gave up. We heard **Reddish** and **Oriental Bay Owls** – or at least we think we did – but could not connect with any.

#### Canopy Walk

Continuing the trail down from Tahan Hide lead to the Canopy Walk and we visited it just once during our trip. The slightly elevated boardwalk on the way there provided good close-up views of **Black-and-yellow Broadbills**. Reaching the Canopy Walk early in the morning was pointless as we were only able to enter it at 0945. Birding around the vicinity of the entrance while waiting produced **Rufous-winged Philentoma, Dark-throated Oriole** and most notably a **Rhinoceros Hornbill**.



*Black-and-yellow Broadbill*

Our experience at the Canopy Walk was unfortunately rather frustrating as it was saturated with multiple groups of tourists, some of which were extremely noisy. We were unable to stop on the walkway itself but managed to do so at the multiple platforms in between (the park staffs seated at the platforms urged us to keep moving but eventually did not care). We did not find anything special from the Canopy Walk although we were rewarded with unbeatable top-down views of **Green Ioras** that saved a trip to the chiropractor.



## Kumbang Hide

### *Logistics*

Kumbang Hide is located further away from the park HQ area and can be visited either via a ~10km hike from Kuala Tahan or by chartering a boat to Kuala Terenggan. There is a total of six wooden double-decker beds (12 in total) and have to be pre-booked at the park HQ (5RM/bed). There were no lights, toilets, nor clean water source and we brought our own water and food.



We arranged with a boatman at Kuala Tahan to bring us to Kumbang Hide for a cost of 120RM. The boat ride was about 30 minutes and we managed to see a flyby **White-bellied Woodpecker** along the way. Scanning the river banks did not yield any Blue-banded Kingfishers. Our walk to Kumbang Hide from Kuala Terenggan took about 1 hour 15 minute.

### *Kumbang Hide area*

The forest trails around the hide was quite productive for birding. We found a **Large Wren-babbler** and had heard-only encounters with **Striped Wren-babblers** and **Orange-backed Woodpeckers**. **Garnet** and **Malayan Banded Pittas** occasionally called too but we never managed to see them here. Looking out towards the salt-lick in front of Kumbang Hide in the evening produced **Rufous-backed Kingfisher**, **White-bellied Munia**, **Black Hornbill**, a pair of **White-crowned Forktail** and a hunting **Black-thighed Falconet** among others. **Large Green Pigeons** were once again a common species that flew by and we had exciting views of a group of five **Great Slaty Woodpeckers** too. Night birding around the vicinity was very unsuccessful.



*Black-thighed Falconet*

### *Return journey and getting lost...*

Instead of taking a boat back from Kuala Terenggan to Kuala Tahan, we decided to walk the entire trail back. We made this decision in hope of encountering rare birds such as the Crestless Fireback but all we got were some **Black-throated Babblers**. The trails were very narrow and unmarked, and at many portions along the way we had to hazard a guess on which path to take as they forked into several directions. It took us a total of 6.5 hours to get back from Kumbang Hide to Tabing Hide.

We were pretty much deflated upon reaching Tabing Hide, however, here we encountered what could arguably be the rarest bird of our trip – the **Malaysian Honeyguide**. We were energised after getting the amazing lifer and decided to head back to Kuala Tahan, but things went haywire.

About 100 metres before Tabing Hide, there is a three-way junction – one heads to the hide, one heads towards the trails to Kuala Terenggan, and the third heads back towards Kuala Tahan. For some reason, we *completely missed* the trail (which, by the way, was wide enough for at least three people)



towards Kuala Tahan during our hike. As a result, we thought that a small trail leading into the forest from the foot of Tabing Hide was the *correct* trail back to Kuala Tahan.

What happened after this was a series of bizarre events which some of my more superstitious friends allude to supernatural encounters. Long-story short, we got lost in the forest for about 2 hours but somehow managed to get back to Tabing Hide right at dusk. We ended up spending an additional night at Tabing Hide. Thankfully, a pair of hikers spent the night there as well and they lead us back to civilisation the next morning. I was woken up by a **Gould's Frogmouth** once when during my sleep but did not have the energy nor the guts to chase after it. We flushed several **White-crowned Forktails** during our walk back.

### Lubok Simpon

Lubok Simpon is a swimming spot at Tahan River, just 15 minutes from the Mutiara resort (turn left from the park HQ). The wide riverbank provided great views of the surrounding forests and this was a fantastic place for morning and evening flybys.

**Silver-rumped Spinetails** were abundant and **Blue-rumped Parrots**, **Little** and **Large Green Pigeons** regularly flew by. We also saw **Black** and **Wreathed Hornbills** from the riverbank and heard the **Helmeted** several times. Our most notable sighting at Lubok Simpon was a pair of **Blue-banded Kingfishers** that were present during most of our visits, both in the mornings and in the evenings.



*Little Green Pigeon*

### Jenut Muda

Jenut Muda is less than five minutes from Lubok Simpon and this was one of the most productive trails that we visited. Various species of Babblers, Broadbills (**Green**, **Banded**, **Black-and-yellow**), Trogons (**Scarlet-rumped**, **Red-naped**), Woodpeckers (**Buff-rumped**, **Crimson-winged**, **Maroon**), **Banded Kingfisher**, **Bar-bellied Cuckooshrike** were present. We also had luck with a single **Crested Jay**.



*Garnet Pitta*

Our main target at Jenut Muda was the **Garnet Pitta**. This species was relatively common by call, but seeing it was a challenge. We struggled to track down the bird due to the ventriloquial nature of its call and its preference for thick and thorny vegetation. The birds we encountered did not seem to move when we used playback and instead just responded by calling from where they were. It embarrassingly took us a total of five days in Taman Negara to finally see the bird after trying at various sites, but the effort certainly paid off.

We also heard **Malayan Banded Pittas** at Jenut Muda but never managed to see any during our entire trip. **Blue-winged Pittas** were also calling but this was a species we did not bother chasing after.

### Blau Yong Region

The Blau-Yong region of Taman Negara is probably less birded compared to the other sites as it is more inaccessible. The sole reason why we decided to visit this less region was because we wanted to see a Malayan Banded Pitta. This species (which we later learnt is actually not so difficult to see) somehow succeeded in evading us for an entire week despite being so common by call, and our ~~enthusiasm~~ stupidity brought us to the conclusion that visiting a less-birded site was a better decision than trying out known and reliable places. The two-way boat ride to the Blau Jetty cost 80RM. Our entire day at the Blau-Yong region was hence spent chasing Banded Pittas after Banded Pittas, and despite trying out various methods with and without playbacks, all we got were heard-only encounters and we never managed to see a single one.

We did hear one **Malayan Peacock-pheasant**, though, and a trio of **Black Magpies** was a good consolation.

## **Systematic List of Birds**

124 species seen, 23 heard only

Nomenclature and taxonomy follows Gill, F & D Donsker (Eds). 2019. IOC World Bird List (v9.2). doi : 10.14344/IOC.ML.9.2.

(HO) = Heard Only

<b>No.</b>	<b>English Name</b>	<b>Latin Name</b>	
1	Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	(HO)
2	Crested Fireback	<i>Lophura ignita</i>	
3	Malayan Peacock-pheasant	<i>Polyplectron malacense</i>	
4	Great Argus	<i>Argusianus argus</i>	(HO)
5	Gould's Frogmouth	<i>Batrachostomus stellatus</i>	(HO)
6	Malaysian Eared Nightjar	<i>Lyncornis temminckii</i>	(HO)
7	Large-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	(HO)
8	Grey-rumped Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne longipennis</i>	
9	Silver-Rumped Spinetail	<i>Rhaphidura leucopygialis</i>	
10	Brown-backed Needletail	<i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>	
11	House Swift	<i>Apus nipalensis</i>	
12	Short-toed Coucal	<i>Centropus rectunguis</i>	(HO)
13	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	
14	Raffles's Malkoha	<i>Rhinortha chlorophaea</i>	
15	Chestnut-Breasted Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus curvirostris</i>	
16	Black-Bellied Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus diardi</i>	
17	Violet Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus</i>	(HO)
18	Plaintive Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	(HO)
19	Square-tailed Drongo-Cuckoo	<i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	(HO)
20	Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	
21	Little Cuckoo-dove	<i>Macropygia ruficeps</i>	
22	Common Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	
23	Zebra Dove	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	
24	Little Green Pigeon	<i>Treron olax</i>	
25	Pink-necked Green Pigeon	<i>Treron vernans</i>	
26	Thick-billed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron curvirostra</i>	
27	Large Green Pigeon	<i>Treron capellei</i>	
28	Green Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula aenea</i>	
29	Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	
30	Changeable Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i>	
31	Rufous-bellied Eagle	<i>Lophotriorchis kienerii</i>	
32	Red-naped Trogon	<i>Harpactes kasumba</i>	
33	Scarlet-Rumped Trogon	<i>Harpactes duvaucelii</i>	
34	Rhinoceros Hornbill	<i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>	
35	Helmeted Hornbill	<i>Rhinoplax vigil</i>	(HO)
36	Black Hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros malayanus</i>	
37	Wreathed Hornbill	<i>Rhyticeros undulatus</i>	
38	Banded Kingfisher	<i>Lacedo pulchella</i>	(HO)



39	Stork-billed Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	
40	White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	
41	Blue-Banded Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo euryzona</i>	
42	Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher	<i>Ceyx erithaca</i>	
43	Red-Bearded Bee-eater	<i>Nyctornis amictus</i>	(HO)
44	Blue-throated Bee-eater	<i>Merops viridis</i>	
45	Golden-whiskered Barbet	<i>Psilopogon chrysopogon</i>	(HO)
46	Red-crowned Barbet	<i>Psilopogon rafflesii</i>	
47	Red-Throated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon mystacophanos</i>	
48	Blue-Eared Barbet	<i>Psilopogon duvaucelii</i>	(HO)
49	Sooty Barbet	<i>Caloramphus hayii</i>	
50	Malaysian Honeyguide	<i>Indicator archipelagicus</i>	
51	Grey-and-buff Woodpecker	<i>Hemicircus concretus</i>	
52	White-Bellied Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus javensis</i>	
53	Banded Woodpecker	<i>Chrysophlegma miniaceum</i>	(HO)
54	Crimson-Winged Woodpecker	<i>Picus puniceus</i>	
55	Maroon Woodpecker	<i>Blythipicus rubiginosus</i>	
56	Orange-backed Woodpecker	<i>Reinwardtipicus validus</i>	(HO)
57	Rufous Woodpecker	<i>Micropternus brachyurus</i>	(HO)
58	Buff-rumped Woodpecker	<i>Meiglyptes tristis</i>	
59	Buff-necked Woodpecker	<i>Meiglyptes tukki</i>	
60	Great Slaty Woodpecker	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	
61	Black-Thighed Falconet	<i>Microhierax fringillarius</i>	
62	Blue-rumped Parrot	<i>Psittinus cyanurus</i>	
63	Blue-crowned Hanging Parrot	<i>Loriculus galgulus</i>	
64	Black-and-Red Broadbill	<i>Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchos</i>	
65	Banded Broadbill	<i>Eurylaimus javanicus</i>	
66	Black-and-Yellow Broadbill	<i>Eurylaimus ochromalus</i>	
67	Green Broadbill	<i>Calyptomena viridis</i>	
68	Malayan Banded Pitta	<i>Hydrornis irena</i>	(HO)
69	Garnet Pitta	<i>Erythropitta granatina</i>	
70	Blue-winged Pitta	<i>Pitta moluccensis</i>	(HO)
71	Golden-bellied Gerygone	<i>Gerygone sulphurea</i>	(HO)
72	Rufous-Winged Philentoma	<i>Philentoma pyrhoptera</i>	
73	Green Iora	<i>Aegithina viridissima</i>	
74	Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i>	
75	Bar-Bellied Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina striata</i>	
76	White-Bellied Erpornis	<i>Erpornis zantholeuca</i>	
77	Dark-Throated Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthonotus</i>	
78	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	
79	Spotted Fantail	<i>Rhipidura perlata</i>	
80	Black-Naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	
81	Blyth's Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone affinis</i>	
82	Crested Jay	<i>Platylophus galericulatus</i>	
83	Black Magpie	<i>Platysmurus leucopterus</i>	
84	Slender-Billed Crow	<i>Corvus enca</i>	

85	Grey-headed canary-flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	
86	Straw-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i>	
87	Black-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>	
88	Grey-bellied Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cyaniventris</i>	
89	Stripe-Throated Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus finlaysoni</i>	
90	Yellow-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>	
91	Olive-winged Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus plumosus</i>	
92	Cream-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus simplex</i>	
93	Asian Red-eyed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus brunneus</i>	
94	Spectacled Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus erythrophthalmos</i>	
95	Finsch's Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus finschii</i>	
96	Ochraceous Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus ochraceus</i>	
97	Grey-cheeked Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus bres</i>	
98	Yellow-Bellied Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus phaeocephalus</i>	
99	Hairy-Backed Bulbul	<i>Tricholestes criniger</i>	
100	Buff-Vented Bulbul	<i>Iole crypta</i>	
101	Streaked Bulbul	<i>Ixos malaccensis</i>	
102	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	
103	Pacific Swallow	<i>Hirundo tahitica</i>	
104	Yellow-bellied Prinia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	
105	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	
106	Dark-necked Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>	
107	Rufous-tailed Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sericeus</i>	(HO)
108	Ashy Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus ruficeps</i>	
109	Chestnut-backed Scimitar Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus montanus</i>	(HO)
110	Chestnut-Rumped Babbler	<i>Stachyris maculata</i>	
111	Black-Throated Babbler	<i>Stachyris nigricollis</i>	
112	Chestnut-winged Babbler	<i>Stachyris erythroptera</i>	
113	Pin-striped Tit-Babbler	<i>Macronus gularis</i>	
114	Brown Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe brunneicauda</i>	
115	Large Wren-babbler	<i>Napothera macrodactyla</i>	
116	Abbott's Babbler	<i>Malacocincla abbotti</i>	
117	Short-tailed Babbler	<i>Malacocincla malaccensis</i>	
118	Moustached Babbler	<i>Malacopteron magnirostre</i>	
119	Sooty-capped Babbler	<i>Malacopteron affine</i>	
120	Scaly-Crowned Babbler	<i>Malacopteron cinereum</i>	
121	Rufous-Crowned Babbler	<i>Malacopteron magnum</i>	
122	White-Chested Babbler	<i>Trichastoma rostratum</i>	
123	Ferruginous Babbler	<i>Trichastoma bicolor</i>	
124	Striped Wren-babbler	<i>Kenopia striata</i>	(HO)
125	Black-Capped Babbler	<i>Pellorneum capistratum</i>	
126	Asian Fairy-bluebird	<i>Irena puella</i>	
127	Asian Glossy Starling	<i>Aplonis panayensis</i>	
128	Common Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	
129	Javan Myna	<i>Acridotheres javanicus</i>	
130	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	

131	Oriental Magpie-Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	
132	White-rumped Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	
133	Pale Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis unicolor</i>	
134	Indochinese Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis sumatrensis</i>	
135	White-crowned Forktail	<i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>	
136	Rufous-Chested Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula dumetoria</i>	
137	Greater Green Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis sonnerati</i>	
138	Blue-winged Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>	
139	Yellow-Breasted Flowerpecker	<i>Prionochilus maculatus</i>	
140	Ruby-cheeked Sunbird	<i>Chalcoparia singalensis</i>	
141	Plain Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes simplex</i>	
142	Brown-throated Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes malacensis</i>	
143	Purple-Naped Sunbird	<i>Kurochkinogramma hypogrammicum</i>	
144	Yellow-Eared Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera chrysogenys</i>	
145	Grey-breasted Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera modesta</i>	
146	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	
147	White-bellied Munia	<i>Lonchura leucogastra</i>	