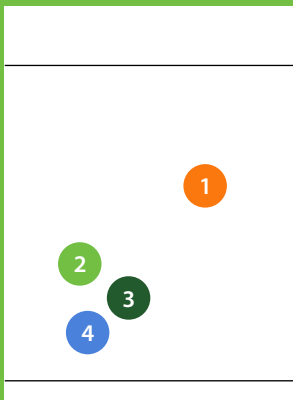




# Birds of the Kampar Peninsula an Annotated checklist





1 **Black-and-yellow Broadbill (*Eurylaimus ochromalus*)**  
Credit: RER/FFI

2 **Diard's Trogon (*Harpactes diardii*)**  
Credit: Prayitno Goenarto

3 **Yellow-bellied Prinia (*Prinia flaviventris*)**  
Credit: Prayitno Goenarto

4 **Crested Serpent-Eagle (*Spilornis cheela*)**  
Credit: Prayitno Goenarto



## THE RIAU ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROGRAMME

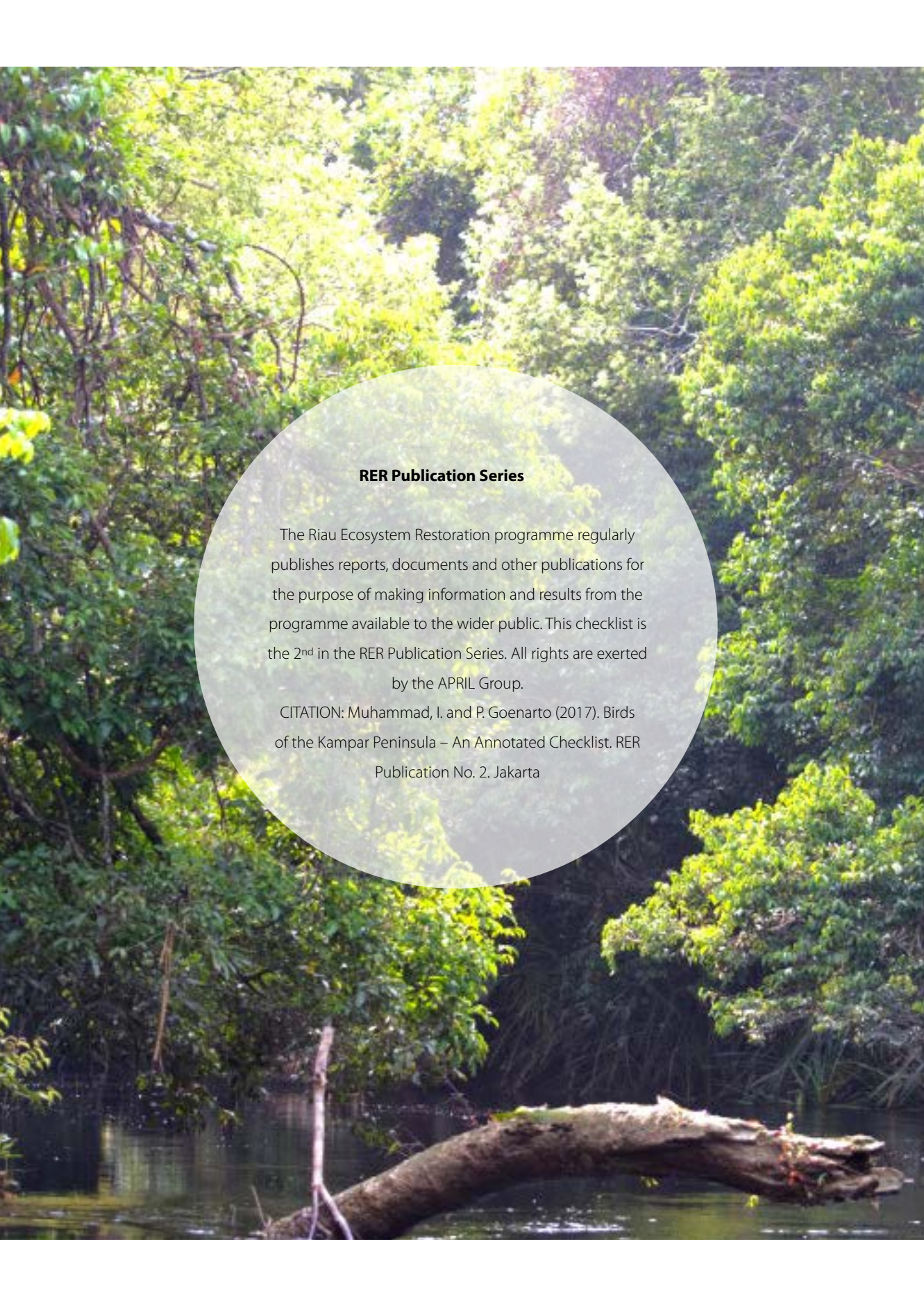
The Riau Ecosystem Restoration (RER) programme is an international collaboration that brings together private and public sectors to protect and restore ecologically important peat forest areas on Indonesia's Kampar Peninsula, on Sumatra.

Established by the APRIL Group in 2013, the RER programme adopts an integrated landscape-level approach to protect, assess, restore and manage some 150,000 hectares of previously deforested or degraded peatlands as a unique, bio-diverse forest reserve. The overall objective is to restore peatland forests and generate multiple ecosystem benefits through broad stakeholder and community collaboration.

Supported by long-term resources and expertise from partners Fauna & Flora International (FFI), Bidara, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the APRIL Group, RER works with local communities to strengthen ongoing conservation initiatives at the Kampar Peninsula under 60-year ecosystem restoration licenses granted by the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

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### **RER Publication Series**

The Riau Ecosystem Restoration programme regularly publishes reports, documents and other publications for the purpose of making information and results from the programme available to the wider public. This checklist is the 2<sup>nd</sup> in the RER Publication Series. All rights are exerted by the APRIL Group.

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## SUMMARY



**Savanna Nightjar**  
*(Caprimulgus affinis)*  
Credit: Prayitno Goenarto

Total Number of Birds	<b>299</b>
Number of Resident Species	<b>241 (81%)</b>
Number of Migratory Species	<b>49 (16%)</b>
Species with both Migratory and Resident	<b>9 (3%)</b>
Critically endangered	<b>1</b>
Endangered	<b>3</b>
Vulnerable	<b>10</b>
<hr/>	
Total Globally-threatened Species	<b>14</b>

73 birds are protected under Indonesian Law, comprising 24% of all birds recorded on the Kampar Peninsula.

## **INTRODUCTION TO THE CHECKLIST**

This annotated checklist is a record of all the bird species that have been recorded within the Kampar Peninsula as of June 2017. It serves as a reference for information on the bird fauna of the area, the habitats they have been recorded in, their abundance and their current conservation status globally, and in Indonesia. It also serves as a basis for future updates on knowledge of bird species on the Kampar Peninsula.

The Kampar peatland landscape contains one of the most extensive lowland forests remaining on Sumatra. It is a diverse landscape, with land cover varying from all types of peat forest (riparian, mixed peat swamp and pole), to industrial-size plantations (oil palm, rubber and wood fiber), small-holder plantations, farmlands and human settlements. This diverse landscape provides habitats for a wide range of wildlife, notably birds.

### **Nomenclature and taxonomic arrangement**

This checklist follows the IUCN redlist ([www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)) for scientific and English names. Indonesian names for all species follow McKinnon *et al.* (2010).

Phylogenetic arrangement of the family and species follow the Handbook of the Birds of the World (<http://www.hbw.com/species>).

### **Coverage**

This checklist covers the area referred to as the Kampar Peninsula, described in the section below. It also covers rivers that surround (and flow through) the Kampar Peninsula.

This record of species is confined largely to the peat swamp forests and adjoining modified landscapes along its edges. This includes the habitats along the rivers and coastal environments, and the tree plantation habitats. The dryland forests to the west of the Kampar Peninsula are not included in this checklist.



## Compilation

This checklist was compiled by Muhammad Iqbal and Prayitno Goenarto. The main sources of information are from biodiversity inventories conducted in partnership with Fauna & Flora International (FFI) Indonesia Programme, High Conservation Value (HCV) assessments conducted by Tropenbos Indonesia, and a body of published, unpublished and anecdotal records from Anthony Sebastian, M. Iqbal and P. Goenarto. Each species in this checklist has been vetted for revisions in its nomenclature, phylogeny, and accuracy of the records for the Kampar Peninsula.





## OVERVIEW OF THE KAMPAR PENINSULA

The Kampar Peninsula has an area of about 617,125ha (Refer Map) on the eastern coast of Riau Province, Sumatra. It is roughly wedge-shaped, defined by the Selat Panjang Straits to its north and the Kampar river forming its southern boundary.

Its western boundary is partly the Siak river and roughly (indeterminate) defined as a broad swathe of land where the mineral soils of the foothills merge into the peat soils of the vast coastal plain stretching eastwards to the Straits of Malacca.

The Kampar Peninsula comprises almost entirely of tropical peat swamp forest. Its central core remains forested, and has two peat domes, the western dome being more prominent in size than the eastern dome. The edges of the peninsula are all converted lands, comprising industrial tree plantations, oil palm plantations, communal farmlands and degraded environments. There are several oil wells within government protected areas.

Open water bodies are a prominent feature of the Kampar Peninsula. Collectively these are referred to as lakes, although not all fit into this definition. These water bodies vary in size seasonally. During the rainy season, the narrow river channels turn into flood plains that give the impression of a lake. A half-century of human activity along the outflowing rivers have added more artificial clearings along the former river channels. Many of these clearings are revegetated today, and not easily differentiable to the untrained eye.

The peat swamp forests of the Kampar Peninsula are not uniform. There are three distinctive forms, discernible by their vegetation compositions. The higher peat dome plateau is covered by short pole forest. Short pole forest is dominated by stunted mentangor (*Calophyllum ferrugineum*). Forest tree diversity gradually increases down the slope to the rivers. On shallow peat towards the Kampar River, forest grows to become more gregarious, a wide spread canopy of strangling figs and tall stands of Kempas trees (*Koompasia excelsa*).



## **THE RIAU ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION AREA**

Riau Ecosystem Restoration (RER) refers to four licenced concessions issued to the APRIL Group by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to protect and restore lowland peatswamp forest. The four licences cover 129,357 ha on the Kampar Peninsula. Ecosystem Restoration is a new category of forest management licence introduced in 2007. The first ecosystem restoration license issued to APRIL was in 2012.

The Kampar Peninsula contains approximately 344,000 ha of lowland peat swamp forest, probably the largest remaining contiguous area of peat swamp forest on Sumatra. The RER area within the Kampar Peninsula is the largest contiguous ecosystem restoration licence area in Indonesia.

The forest concessions within RER have been commercially logged beginning in the 1980's until 2009. The area was also subjected to illegal wood harvesting, uncontrolled drainage, and fire-use, causing forest degradation. Since 2015, illegal logging and fire-use has ceased within RER due to an improved forest protection system, and an active on-going effort to restore the hydrology of the area.



## USING THIS CHECKLIST

### PRESENTATION

The checklist is presented according to the sequence of families. Under each family, species recorded in Kampar Peninsula are listed in numbered sequence. The English name of the species is in **BOLD CAPITALS**, followed by its scientific name. Its Indonesian name is in brackets.

Anatidae

*Family*

**7. WHITE-WINGED DUCK** *Asarcornis scutulata*

*Scientific name*

*IUCN Status* **EN**

(Mentok rimba)

Resident. Uncommon. Forests and plantations. Seen in quiet canals within mature plantations. Trapped for food. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES I. Recorded in RER.

*CITES appendix*

*Local name*

Each species is succinctly annotated for its known status (resident or migratory) and general habitat distribution on the Kampar Peninsula, including information on known uses of the species by locals in the area, its protected status in Indonesia, its CITES status and specifically whether it has been recorded within RER.

On the right end of each record is indicated its IUCN status, limited to the three globally-threatened categories of Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) or Vulnerable (VU).



## DESCRIBING TERMS USED IN THE ANNOTATIONS

### Breeding Status & Habitat Restrictions

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Resident	This refers to the presence of the species on the Kampar Peninsula, in Riau Province and on Sumatra. A resident species is defined as a species that is present throughout the year, and breeds locally. Some resident species undertake local movements, e.g. breeding on the coasts but moving inland at other times. Such species are not treated as migratory.
Migrant	A migrant species is one that is present in the Kampar Peninsula either on passage (passing through) or during a specific period of the year. These species breed either in the northern or southern hemispheres, moving south (or north) during their respective winters. Central Sumatra receives both northern and southern migrants. Northern migrants are typically present during the months of September to March, and southern migrants are present from April to August.
Resident & migrant	Some species have both resident and migratory populations on the Kampar Peninsula. In some cases, one population greatly outnumbers the other. Such species are indicated as both resident & migratory.
Endemic	Endemicity refers to the geographical limitation of populations. Species can be regionally endemic e.g. endemic to Southeast Asia or endemic to Greater Sundas, or island endemic e.g. Bali Mynah or endemic to a very restricted area, e.g. peat swamp forests of Riau province.
Lowland species	Species that are confined to lowland habitats throughout their range. Such species seldom range above 100m in altitude, and are amongst the most threatened species in the world. A subset of these threatened species is further restricted to level lowlands, where the land is flat.
Widespread	Refers to the occurrence of a species across the Kampar Peninsula. Widespread species occur in a variety of habitats, some of which are found everywhere.

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## Abundance

Common	Refers to species which are present in relative abundance, and are typical species seen or heard in the area, sometimes in particular habitat types, sometimes across several habitats. Such species are likely to be seen and heard.
Uncommon	Refers to species which occur in lower densities, or are present naturally in lower abundance. The chances of encounters are therefore lower. Certain species common in specific habitats may be uncommon in other habitat types.
Very uncommon	Refers to species which are present but either in very low numbers, or naturally occur in very low densities, and therefore seldom recorded. Some species have been reduced in numbers from anthropogenic factors, such as hunting or trapping, and are no longer abundant.
Seldom Seen	Refers to species that are either very uncommon, or may be cryptic, and therefore seldom seen or heard. There may be insufficient information on such species to determine their actual presence or abundance.



## Distribution, Occurrence & Habitat Preference

Coastal	Denotes the zone where land meets water, and primarily refers to the “marine/brackish” environment to the east of the Kampar Peninsula.
Mangroves	A characteristic forest type with specialist vegetation adapted to brackish conditions. Many bird species are confined to this habitat.
Intertidal flats	Refers to areas along the coast which are alternatively inundated and exposed by diurnal tides. These intertidal flats can consist of pure mud (mudflats), pure sand (sandflats), or mixtures of both sand and mud. They can vary in extent depending on coastal currents and proximity to river mouths. The larger flats can extend several kilometers out to sea at the lowest tides.
Forests	Land covered by different tree species of varying sizes with a layered canopy that creates an environment drastically different to open country. Use of the term does not refer only to peat swamp forests.
Peat swamp forest	Refers to the characteristic assemblage of vegetation that has evolved on peatlands. Peat swamp forests have been described as botanically distinctive on the different land masses of southeast Asia, with differing formation histories and patterns.
Forest edge	An ecotone where forest abruptly or gradually changes into non-forested environment. The forest edge can be very species diverse.
Riparian forest	Refers to the zone adjacent to rivers and other water channels. The vegetation composition along rivers is often characteristic and species rich. Many animal species congregate in riparian zones.
Rivers & waterways	Refers to flowing channels of water, some permanent, some seasonal. These include natural forest streams and canals within tree plantations.
Water bodies	A generic term referring to a variable range of freshwater lakes, varying in origin, size, depth and ecological character. Some are large (>50ha), others mid size 1-2ha and others small. Some are clearly defined permanent lakes deep within the peat swamp forest, and others are indistinguishable from the rivers that flow through them, either naturally or as a result of clearance.
Plantations	Refers to tree plantations on the Kampar Peninsula, specifically <i>Acacia crassicarpa</i> plantations.
Open Country	Refers to a largely tree-less environment, either naturally occurring or caused by the clearance of forest in the past. Trees are usually present, but not in groves or stands creating canopy-cover. Open country also describes multiple use environments such as scrubland, grassland, scattered trees, farms and even villages and roads.

## Human Influence

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Hunted	Denotes species which are known to be hunted for food or trade in meat or other animal parts. Hunting usually refers to killing the bird, using guns, snares and other traps.
Trapped	Differentiated from hunting, where the objective is to capture the animal live. Trapping is almost always for pets or trade in live specimens. Live trapping for food is also common for species that need to be sold live.

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## National Protection Status

The Republic of Indonesia lists its protected species of plants and animals in Government Regulation PP No. 7/1999 Conservation of Plant and Animal. The Government Regulation (Peraturan Pemerintah) lists 93 species of birds as protected in the country.

## Global Conservation Status

IUCN Status refers to species conservation status issued by IUCN in their Red List data book. It is accessible at <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>. Below are the summaries.

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CR	Critically Endangered species are species with populations that have been reduced by 90% or more within 10 years, or three generations, the reduction is clearly reversible and understood. Or population reduced by 80% or more and it is not adequately studied and poorly understood. Distribution area less than 100 km <sup>2</sup> and severely fragmented or in decline. Species occupies an area less than 10 km <sup>2</sup> which is severely fragmented or in decline. The number of mature individuals is less than 250.
EN	Endangered species are species where the population has been reduced by 70% or more within 10 years, or three generations, the reduction is clearly reversible and understood. Or if the population is reduced by 50% or more and it is not adequately studied and poorly understood. Distribution area of less than 5,000 km <sup>2</sup> and population is severely fragmented or in decline. Species occupy area less than 500 km <sup>2</sup> and is severely fragmented or in decline. Number of mature individuals is less than 2,500. Endangered species are predicted with a 20% chance of extinction within 20 years or five generation.
VU	Vulnerable species are species whose population has been reduced by 50% or more within 10 years, or three generations, the reduction is clearly reversible and understood. Or if the population is reduced by 30% or more and it is not adequately studied and poorly understood. Distribution area less than 20,000 km <sup>2</sup> and severely fragmented or in decline, species occupy area less than 2,000 km <sup>2</sup> and severely fragmented or in decline. Number of mature individuals is less than 1,000. Or if a limited distributed species' single population comprises of 1,000 mature individuals or within 20 km <sup>2</sup> . Vulnerable species are predicted 50% extinction within 10 years, or three generations.

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## CITES Listing

CITES (Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species) is an international agreement between countries that governs the international trade of wild animal and plant specimens. CITES Species refers to species that have been listed in CITES Appendices which are subject to CITES regulations. It is accessible at <https://www.cites.org/eng>. Below are the appendix definitions.

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Appendix I	Species listed on Appendix I are those threatened with extinction. Trade in specimens of these species is permitted only in exceptional circumstances. Import permit issued by Management Authority of the state of import is required. Export and re-export permit by Management Authority of the state of export is required.
Appendix II	Species listed on Appendix II are those not necessarily threatened with extinction, but in which trade must be controlled in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival. Import permit issued by Management Authority of the state of import is not required. Export and re-export permit by Management Authority of the state of export is required.

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**Black-winged Kite**  
*(Elanus caeruleus)*  
Credit: Prayitno Goenarto



**Blue-eared Kingfisher**  
*(Alcedo meninting)*  
Credit: Prayitno Goenarto



**Whiskered Tern**  
*(Chlidonias hybrida)*  
Credit: Prayitno Goenarto

# BIRD CHECKLIST

## Phasianidae

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1	<b>CRESTED PARTRIDGE</b> <i>Rollulus rouloul</i> (Puyuh sengayan) Resident. Common. Widespread. Lowland species, also in disturbed forests. Recorded in RER.	
2	<b>BLACK PARTRIDGE</b> <i>Melanoperdix nigra</i> (Puyuh hitam) Resident. Common. Lowland species, also in disturbed forest. Trapped for food. Recorded in RER.	VU
3	<b>BLUE-BREASTED QUAIL</b> <i>Synoicus chinensis</i> (Puyuh batu) Resident. Common. Open country. Present in plantations.	
4	<b>RED JUNGLEFOWL</b> <i>Gallus gallus</i> (Ayam-hutan merah) Resident. Common. Forest edge. Trapped for food and trade. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.	
5	<b>MALAY CRESTLESS FIREBACK</b> <i>Lophura erythrophthalma</i> (Sempidan merah) Resident. Common. Widespread. Trapped for food. Three chicks observed in May. Recorded in RER.	VU

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## Anatidae

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6	<b>LESSER WHISTLING-DUCK</b> <i>Dendrocygna javanica</i> (Belibis batu) Resident. Common. Seen in flocks. Waterways and lakes. Present in plantations. Meat sold for food.	
7	<b>WHITE-WINGED DUCK</b> <i>Asarcornis scutulata</i> (Mentok rimba) Resident. Uncommon. Forests and plantations. Seen in quiet canals within mature plantations. Trapped for food. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES I. Recorded in RER.	EN
8	<b>TUFTED DUCK</b> <i>Aythya fuligula</i> (Mentok rumbai) Migrant. Occasional. Open water.	

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## Columbidae

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9	<b>EASTERN SPOTTED DOVE</b> <i>Spilopelia chinensis</i> (Tekukur biasa) Resident. Common. Open country. Trapped for food and trade. Present in plantations.	
10	<b>BARRED CUCKOO-DOVE</b> <i>Macropygia unchall</i> (Uncal loreng) Resident. Uncommon. Bird of higher elevation, occasionally visits lowland forests.	
11	<b>ZEBRA DOVE</b> <i>Geopelia striata</i> (Perkutut Jawa) Resident. Common. Open country. Trapped for trade.	
12	<b>EMERALD DOVE</b> <i>Chalcophaps indica</i> (Delimukan zamrud) Resident. Common. Forest and forest edge. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.	
13	<b>CINNAMON-HEADED GREEN-PIGEON</b> <i>Treron fulvicollis</i> (Punai bakau) Resident. Uncommon. Confined to swamp forests. More information needed. Recorded in RER.	
14	<b>LITTLE GREEN-PIGEON</b> <i>Treron olax</i> (Punai kecil) Resident. Common. Forest species that visits open country fruiting trees (eg. <i>Trema</i> sp.). Trapped for food and trade. Recorded in RER.	
15	<b>PINK-NECKED GREEN-PIGEON</b> <i>Treron vernans</i> (Punai gading) Resident. Common. Coastal and secondary forests. Present in plantations. Hunted and trapped for food.	
16	<b>THICK-BILLED GREEN-PIGEON</b> <i>Treron curvirostra</i> (Punai lengguak) Resident. Common. Open country. Hunted and trapped for food. Recorded in RER.	
17	<b>LARGE GREEN-PIGEON</b> <i>Treron capellei</i> (Punai besar) Resident. Uncommon. Lowland species. Visits fruiting figs in large flocks.	VU
18	<b>GREEN IMPERIAL PIGEON</b> <i>Ducula aenea</i> (Pergam hijau) Resident. Common. Lowland species. Hunted and trapped for food. Recorded in RER.	
19	<b>JAMBU FRUIT-DOVE</b> <i>Ramphiculus jambu</i> (Walik jambu) Resident. Uncommon. Forests. Recorded in RER.	

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## Podargidae

- 
- 20 **GOULD'S FROGMOUTH** *Batrachostomus stellatus*  
(Paruh-kodok bintang)  
Resident. Uncommon. Widespread. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 21 **SHORT-TAILED FROGMOUTH** *Batrachostomus poliolophus*  
(Paruh-kodok kepala-pucat)  
Resident. Uncommon. Widespread, broad altitude range. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 22 **HORSFIELD'S FROGMOUTH** *Batrachostomus javensis*  
(Paruh-kodok Jawa)  
Resident. Uncommon. Widespread. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 23 **SUNDA FROGMOUTH** *Batrachostomus cornutus*  
(Paruh-kodok tanduk)  
Resident. Uncommon. Lowland specialist. Recorded in RER.
- 

## Caprimulgidae

- 
- 24 **GREAT EARED-NIGHTJAR** *Lyncornis macrotis*  
(Taktarau besar)  
Resident. Uncommon. Forests. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 25 **MALAYSIAN EARED NIGHTJAR** *Lyncornis temminckii*  
(Taktarau Melayu)  
Resident. Uncommon. Forest and forest edge.
- 
- 26 **BONAPARTE'S NIGHTJAR** *Caprimulgus concretus* VU  
(Cabak kolong)  
Resident. Uncommon. New distributional record for Kampar Peninsula. Recorded in RER.  
Present in plantations.
- 
- 27 **SAVANNA NIGHTJAR** *Caprimulgus affinis*  
(Cabak kota)  
Resident. Common. Open country. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 28 **LARGE-TAILED NIGHTJAR** *Caprimulgus macrurus*  
(Cabak maling)  
Resident. Common. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
- 

## Hemiprocnidae

- 
- 29 **WHISKERED TREESWIFT** *Hemiproctne comata*  
(Tepekong rangkang)  
Resident. Common. Forest edge. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 30 **GREY-RUMPED TREESWIFT** *Hemiproctne longipennis*  
(Tepekong jambul)  
Resident. Uncommon. Recorded in RER.
-

## Apodidae

- 
- 31 **SILVER-RUMPED SPINETAIL** *Rhaphidura leucopygialis*  
(Kapinis-jarum kecil)  
Resident. Common in peat swamp over waterways.
- 
- 32 **BROWN-BACKED NEEDLETAIL** *Hirundapus giganteus*  
(Kapinis-jarum gedang)  
Resident. A migratory population is present during the northern winter. Uncommon.  
Observed in small groups. Present in plantations.
- 
- 33 **GLOSSY SWIFTLET** *Collocalia esculenta*  
(Walet sapi)  
Resident. Common. Widespread. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 34 **EDIBLE-NEST SWIFTLET** *Aerodramus fuciphagus*  
(Walet sarang-putih)  
Resident. Common. Verified by white nest formed in swiftlet house. Present in plantations.  
Recorded in RER.
- 
- 35 **ASIAN PALM SWIFT** *Cypsiurus balasiensis*  
(Walet-palem Asia)  
Resident. Uncommon. Widespread. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 36 **PACIFIC SWIFT** *Apus pacificus*  
(Kapinis laut)  
Migrant. Occasional. Widespread.
- 
- 37 **HOUSE SWIFT** *Apus nipalensis*  
(Kapinis rumah)  
Resident. Common. Widespread. Recorded in RER.
- 

## Cuculidae

- 
- 38 **SHORT-TOED COUCAL** *Centropus rectunguis* VU  
(Bubut teragop)  
Resident. Swamp forest species. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 39 **GREATER COUCAL** *Centropus sinensis*  
(Bubut besar)  
Resident. Common. Open country. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER
- 
- 40 **LESSER COUCAL** *Centropus bengalensis*  
(Bubut alang-alang)  
Resident. Common. Open country. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 41 **RAFFLES'S MALKOHA** *Rhinortha chlorophaea*  
(Kadalan selaya)  
Resident. Common. Forest and forest edge. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 42 **RED-BILLED MALKOHA** *Zanclotomus javanicus*  
(Kadalan kembang)  
Resident. Uncommon. Widespread. Forest edge. Recorded in RER.
-

43	<b>BLACK-BELLIED MALKOHA</b> <i>Phaenicophaeus diardi</i> (Kadalan beruang) Resident. Common. Open country. Recorded in RER.
44	<b>CHESTNUT-BELLIED MALKOHA</b> <i>Phaenicophaeus sumatranus</i> (Kadalan saweh) Resident. Uncommon. Recorded in RER.
45	<b>GREEN-BILLED MALKOHA</b> <i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i> (Kadalan kera) Resident. Uncommon. Forests.
46	<b>CHESTNUT-BREASTED MALKOHA</b> <i>Phaenicophaeus curvirostris</i> (Kadalan birah) Resident. Common. Forest edge. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
47	<b>CHESTNUT-WINGED CUCKOO</b> <i>Clamator coromandus</i> (Bubut-pacar jambul) Migrant. Uncommon. Rivers and forest edge. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
48	<b>VIOLET CUCKOO</b> <i>Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus</i> (Kedasi ungu) Resident. Secondary forests. Recorded in RER.
49	<b>BANDED BAY CUCKOO</b> <i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i> (Wiwik lurik) Resident. Forest edge. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
50	<b>PLAINTIVE CUCKOO</b> <i>Cacomantis merulinus</i> (Wiwik kelabu) Resident. Common. Open country. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
51	<b>BRUSH CUCKOO</b> <i>Cacomantis variolosus</i> (Wiwik uncuing) Resident. Open country. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
52	<b>SQUARE-TAILED DRONGO-CUCKOO</b> <i>Surniculus lugubris</i> (Kedasi hitam) Resident. Common. Widespread. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
53	<b>INDIAN CUCKOO</b> <i>Cuculus micropterus</i> (Kangkok India) Migrant. Common. Forest. Recorded in RER.
54	<b>COMMON CUCKOO</b> <i>Cuculus canorus</i> (Kangkok Erasia) Migrant. Uncommon. Recorded in RER.
55	<b>ORIENTAL CUCKOO</b> <i>Cuculus saturatus</i> (Kangkok ranting) Resident. Uncommon. Confined to forests.



## Rallidae

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56	<b>SLATY-BREASTED RAIL</b> <i>Lewinia striata</i> (Mandar-padi sintar) Resident. Uncommon. Open country. Near waterways.	
57	<b>RUDDY-BREASTED CRAKE</b> <i>Zapornia fusca</i> (Tikusan merah) Resident. Seldom seen. Widespread, in lowland forests and near waterways.	
58	<b>WHITE-BREASTED WATERHEN</b> <i>Amauornis phoenicurus</i> (Kareo padi) Resident. Common. Open country. In forests, found only near waterways. Trapped for food. Recorded in RER.	
59	<b>WATERCOCK</b> <i>Gallixrex cinerea</i> (Mandar bontod) Migrant. Occasional. Open country. Present in plantations.	

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## Ciconiidae

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60	<b>LESSER ADJUTANT</b> <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> (Bangau tongtong) Resident. Common. Open country, nests in forests. Visits newly harvested areas in plantations. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.	VU
61	<b>MILKY STORK</b> <i>Mycteria cinerea</i> (Bangau bluwok) Resident. Common along the Kampar River, recorded 180km upstream. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES I. Recorded in RER.	EN
62	<b>STORM'S STORK</b> <i>Ciconia stormi</i> (Bangau Storm) Resident. Seldom seen. Photographed foraging on forest floor. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.	EN

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## Ardeidae

- 
- 63 **YELLOW BITTERN** *Ixobrychus sinensis*  
(Bambangan kuning)  
Migrant. Uncommon. Open country, freshwater habitats and in forests along waterways.
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- 64 **CINNAMON BITTERN** *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus*  
(Bambangan merah)  
Resident. Common. Open country, forests along waterways. Present in plantations.
- 
- 65 **BLACK BITTERN** *Ixobrychus flavicollis*  
(Bambangan hitam)  
Resident. A migratory population is present during the northern winter. Uncommon.  
Along rivers and canals. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 66 **GREEN-BACKED HERON** *Butorides striata*  
(Kokokan laut)  
Resident. A migratory population is present during the northern winter. Common.  
Widespread. Open country, forest along waterways. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 67 **CHINESE POND-HERON** *Ardeola bacchus*  
(Blekak Cina)  
Migrant. Regular visitor. Uncommon. Freshwater habitats.
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- 68 **CATTLE EGRET** *Bubulcus ibis*  
(Kuntuk kerbau)  
Resident. Breeding status unconfirmed, individuals in breeding plumage regularly seen.  
Widespread. Present in plantations. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 69 **GREY HERON** *Ardea cinerea*  
(Cangak abu)  
Resident. Uncommon. Coastal and mangrove areas.
- 
- 70 **PURPLE HERON** *Ardea purpurea*  
(Cangak merah)  
Resident. Common. Freshwater habitats. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
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- 71 **GREAT-BILLED HERON** *Ardea sumatrana*  
(Cangak laut)  
Resident. Uncommon. Mangroves and off-shore islands.
- 
- 72 **GREAT EGRET** *Ardea alba*  
(Kuntul besar)  
Migrant. A resident population occurs. Occasional. Coastal and freshwater habitats.  
Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 73 **INTERMEDIATE EGRET** *Ardea intermedia*  
(Kuntul perak)  
Resident. Occasional. Rivers and streams.
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74 **LITTLE EGRET** *Egretta garzetta*  
(Kuntul kecil)  
Migrant. Uncommon. Coastal areas. Protected under Indonesian law.

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75 **PACIFIC REEF EGRET** *Egretta sacra*  
(Kuntul karang)  
Resident. Uncommon. Coastal areas. Protected under Indonesian law.

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## Pelecanidae

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76 **SPOT-BILLED PELICAN** *Pelecanus philippensis*  
(Undan paruh-totol)  
Migrant. Very uncommon. Visitor to Java and occasionally to Sumatra during the southern winter. Widespread. Protected under Indonesian law.

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## Phalacrocoracidae

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77 **LITTLE CORMORANT** *Microcarbo niger*  
(Pecuk-padi kecil)  
Resident. Uncommon. May have been common in the past. Rivers and waterbodies.

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## Anhingidae

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78 **ORIENTAL DARTER** *Anhinga melanogaster*  
(Pecuk-ular Asia)  
Resident. Uncommon. May have been common in the past. Rivers and waterbodies.  
Protected under Indonesian law.

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## Charadriidae

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79 **PACIFIC GOLDEN PLOVER** *Pluvialis fulva*  
(Cerek kernyut)  
Migrant. Regular visitor. Coastal areas, intertidal flats.

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80 **LITTLE-RINGED PLOVER** *Charadrius dubius*  
(Cerek-kalung kecil)  
Migrant. Regular visitor. Coastal areas, inland along waterbodies and open country.

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81 **LESSER SAND-PLOVER** *Charadrius mongolus*  
(Cerek-pasir Mongolia)  
Migrant. Regular visitor. Coastal areas, intertidal flats.

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82 **RED-WATTLED LAPWING** *Vanellus indicus*  
(Trulek gelambir-merah)  
Migrant. Very uncommon. Mudflats, along rivers, and open country.

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## Scolopacidae

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- 83 **RED-NECKED STINT** *Calidris ruficollis*  
(Kedidi leher-merah)  
Migrant. Common. Coastal areas, intertidal flats.
- 
- 84 **TEREK SANDPIPER** *Xenus cinereus*  
(Trinil bedaran)  
Migrant. Common. Coastal areas, intertidal flats.
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- 85 **COMMON SANDPIPER** *Actitis hypoleucos*  
(Trinil pantai)  
Migrant. Common. Widespread, including inland lakes.
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- 86 **COMMON GREENSHANK** *Tringa nebularia*  
(Trinil kaki-hijau)  
Migrant. Uncommon. Coastal areas, intertidal flats.
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- 87 **COMMON REDSHANK** *Tringa totanus*  
(Trinil kaki-merah)  
Migrant. Common. Coastal areas, intertidal flats.
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- 88 **WOOD SANDPIPER** *Tringa glareola*  
(Trinil semak)  
Migrant. Common. Open country, freshwater habitats.
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- 89 **MARSH SANDPIPER** *Tringa stagnatilis*  
(Trinil rawa)  
Migrant. Common. Coastal areas, intertidal flats.
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## Turnicidae

- 
- 90 **BARRED BUTTONQUAIL** *Turnix suscitator*  
(Gemak loreng)  
Resident. Common. Open country. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
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## Glareolidae

- 
- 91 **ORIENTAL PRATINCOLE** *Glareola maldivarum*  
(Terik Asia)  
Migrant. Regular visitor. Coastal areas. May breed on Sumatra.
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## Laridae

- 
- 92 **LITTLE TERN** *Sternula albifrons*  
(Dara-laut kecil)  
Resident. Common. Coastal and freshwater areas.
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- 93 **WHISKERED TERN** *Chlidonias hybrida*  
(Dara-laut kumis)  
Migrant. Uncommon. Coastal and freshwater areas. Flocks recorded 20km upstream of Serkap River. Recorded in RER.
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- 94 **WHITE-WINGED TERN** *Chlidonias leucopterus*  
(Dara-laut sayap-putih)  
Migrant. Common. Coastal and freshwater areas. Recorded in RER.
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## Tytonidae

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- 95 **ORIENTAL BAY-OWL** *Phodilus badius*  
(Serak bukit)  
Resident. Uncommon. Lowland forest species. CITES II.
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## Strigidae

- 
- 96 **BROWN BOOBOOK** *Ninox scutulata*  
(Punggok coklat)  
Resident. A migratory population is present during the northern winter. Common. Present in plantations. CITES II. Recorded in RER.
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- 97 **SUNDA SCOPS-OWL** *Otus lempiji*  
(Celepuk reban)  
Resident. Common. Forests and farmlands. Present in plantations. CITES II. Recorded in RER.
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- 98 **BROWN WOOD-OWL** *Strix leptogrammica*  
(Kukuk beluk)  
Resident. Uncommon. Widespread. Recorded in RER.
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- 99 **BARRED EAGLE-OWL** *Bubo sumatranus*  
(Beluk jampuk)  
Resident. Common. Widespread. Confined to forests. CITES II. Recorded in RER.
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- 100 **BUFFY FISH-OWL** *Ketupa ketupu*  
(Beluk ketupa)  
Resident. Common. Widespread. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
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## Accipitridae

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101	<b>BLACK-WINGED KITE</b> <i>Elanus caeruleus</i> (Elang tikus) Resident. Common open country species. Present in plantations. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II.	
102	<b>ORIENTAL HONEY-BUZZARD</b> <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i> (Sikep-madu Asia) Migrant. Small resident population, of distinct subspecies. Migratory population is present in large numbers as they cross the Straits of Malacca. Common. Widespread. Present in plantations. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II.	
103	<b>JERDON'S BAZA</b> <i>Aviceda jerdoni</i> (Baza Jerdon) Resident. Literature suggests the presence of a migrant form on Sumatra. Uncommon. Confined to lowland forests. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II.	
104	<b>BLACK BAZA</b> <i>Aviceda leuphotes</i> (Baza hitam) Migrant. Regular visitor. Several thousand cross the Straits of Malacca annually. Flies higher than other raptors when migrating. Uncommon. Visits forest edges and open country. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II.	
105	<b>CRESTED SERPENT-EAGLE</b> <i>Spilornis cheela</i> (Elang-ular bido) Resident. Common. Widespread. Present in plantations. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II. Recorded in RER.	
106	<b>SHORT-TOED SNAKE-EAGLE</b> <i>Circaetus gallicus</i> (Elang-ular jari-pendek) Migrant. Occasional during the northern winter. Forest and forest edge. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II.	
107	<b>BAT HAWK</b> <i>Macheiramphus alcinus</i> (Elang kelelawar) Resident. Uncommon. Recorded preying on swiftlets at swiftlet farming houses. Present in plantations. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II. Recorded in RER.	
108	<b>WALLACE'S HAWK-EAGLE</b> <i>Nisaetus nanus</i> (Elang Wallace) Resident. Common. Confined to lowlands. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II. Recorded in RER.	VU
109	<b>CHANGEABLE HAWK-EAGLE</b> <i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i> (Elang brontok) Resident. Common. Recorded nesting in plantations. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II. Recorded in RER.	

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110	<b>RUFIOUS-BELLIED EAGLE</b> <i>Lophotriorchis kienerii</i> (Elang perut-karat) Resident. Uncommon. Present in plantations. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II.
111	<b>BLACK EAGLE</b> <i>Ictinaetus malaiensis</i> (Elang hitam) Resident. Uncommon. Forest species. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II. Recorded in RER.
112	<b>EASTERN MARSH-HARRIER</b> <i>Circus spilonotus</i> (Elang-rawa timur) Migrant. Uncommon. Regular visitor. Coastal, freshwater habitats and open country. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II.
113	<b>CRESTED GOSHAWK</b> <i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i> (Elang-alap jambul) Resident. Common. Forest species. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II. Recorded in RER.
114	<b>CHINESE SPARROWHAWK</b> <i>Accipiter soloensis</i> (Elang-alap Cina) Migrant. Annual migration across the Straits of Malacca, large numbers over Java. Route through Central Sumatra unknown. Forest and forest edge. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II. Recorded in RER.
115	<b>JAPANESE SPARROWHAWK</b> <i>Accipiter gularis</i> (Elang-elap Nipon) Migrant. Regular visitor. Widespread. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II.
116	<b>BESRA</b> <i>Accipiter virgatus</i> (Elang-elap besra) Resident. Uncommon. Forest bird. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II.
117	<b>WHITE-BELLIED SEA-EAGLE</b> <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> (Elang-laut perut-putih) Resident. Occasionally seen along the Kampar River. Coastal and open wetlands. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II.
118	<b>LESSER FISH EAGLE</b> <i>Ichthyophaga humilis</i> (Elang-ikan kecil) Resident. Uncommon. Riparian forest and peat swamp species. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II.
119	<b>GREY-HEADED FISH EAGLE</b> <i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i> (Elang-ikan kepala-kelabu) Resident. Common. Forested waterways, lakes, and canals. Present in plantations. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II.

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- 120 **BRAHMINY KITE** *Haliastur indus*  
(Elang bondol)  
Resident. Occasional but widespread. Rivers and lakes. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II. Recorded in RER.
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- 121 **BLACK KITE** *Milvus migrans*  
(Elang paria)  
Migrant. Status unknown. Wintering birds may originate from the north or south. Open country. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II.
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## Trogonidae

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- 122 **ORANGE-BREASTED TROGON** *Harpactes oreskios*  
(Luntur harimau)  
Resident. Uncommon. Confined to forests. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 123 **SCARLET-RUMPED TROGON** *Harpactes duvaucelii*  
(Luntur putri)  
Resident. Common. Forest species. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.
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- 124 **DIARD'S TROGON** *Harpactes diardii*  
(Luntur Diard)  
Resident. Common. Forest species. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.
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- 125 **RED-NAPED TROGON** *Harpactes kasumba*  
(Luntur kasumba)  
Resident. Uncommon. Forest species. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.
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## Bucerotidae

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- 126 **HELMETED HORNBILL** *Rhinoplax vigil* CR  
(Enggang Gading)  
Resident. Uncommon. Forest species. No recent records. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES I.
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- 127 **GREAT HORNBILL** *Buceros bicornis*  
(Rangkong Papan)  
Resident. Common. Widespread. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES I. Recorded in RER.
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- 128 **RHINOCEROS HORNBILL** *Buceros rhinoceros*  
(Rangkong Badak)  
Resident. Common. Present in plantations. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.
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- 129 **BUSHY-CRESTED HORNBILL** *Anorrhinus galeritus*  
(Enggang klihingan)  
Resident. Common. Photographed on forest floor in peat swamp forest. Travels in flocks. Present in plantations. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.
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- 130 **BLACK HORNBILL** *Anthracoceros malayanus*  
(Kangkareng hitam)  
Resident. Uncommon. Confined to lowlands. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II.  
Recorded in RER.
- 
- 131 **ORIENTAL PIED HORNBILL** *Anthracoceros albirostris*  
(Kangkareng perut-putih)  
Resident. Common along the Kampar River. Usually encountered in flocks. Rarely ventures inland. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II.
- 
- 132 **WRINKLED HORNBILL** *Rhabdotorrhinus corrugatus*  
(Julang jambul-hitam)  
Resident. Confined to lowlands. Most common hornbill species on Kampar Peninsula.  
Present in plantations. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 133 **WREATHED HORNBILL** *Rhyticeros undulatus*  
(Julang emas)  
Resident. Uncommon. Undertakes local movements over vast distances. Have been known to fly across the straits of Malacca. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II.  
Recorded in RER.
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## Meropidae

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- 134 **BLUE-THROATED BEE-EATER** *Merops viridis*  
(Kirik-kirik biru)  
Resident. Population undertakes local seasonal movements. Lowland forests and open country. Present in plantations.
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- 135 **BLUE-TAILED BEE-EATER** *Merops philippinus*  
(Kirik-kirik laut)  
Resident. Common. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
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## Coraciidae

- 
- 136 **ORIENTAL DOLLARBIRD** *Eurystomus orientalis*  
(Tiong-lampu biasa)  
Resident. Common. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
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## Alcedinidae

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- 137 **ORIENTAL DWARF-KINGFISHER** *Ceyx erithaca*  
(Udang api)  
Resident. A separate migrant population (subspecies) present. Confined to forests.  
Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 138 **BLUE-EARED KINGFISHER** *Alcedo meninting*  
(Raja-udang meninting)  
Resident. Rivers and streams. Present in plantations. Protected under Indonesian law.  
Recorded in RER.
- 
- 139 **COMMON KINGFISHER** *Alcedo atthis*  
(Raja-udang Erasia)  
Migrant. Regular visitor. Freshwater habitats. Protected under Indonesian law.
- 
- 140 **STORK-BILLED KINGFISHER** *Pelargopsis capensis*  
(Pekaka emas)  
Resident. Rivers and open wetlands. Present in plantations. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 141 **RUDDY KINGFISHER** *Halcyon coromanda*  
(Cekakak merah)  
Resident. A migratory population is present during northern winter. Uncommon. Coastal.  
Protected under Indonesian law.
- 
- 142 **WHITE-BREASTED KINGFISHER** *Halcyon smyrnenis*  
(Cekakak belukar)  
Resident. Common. Widespread. Present in plantations. Protected under Indonesian law.  
Recorded in RER.
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- 143 **BLACK-CAPPED KINGFISHER** *Halcyon pileata*  
(Cekakak Cina)  
Migrant. Uncommon. Coastal and freshwater habitats. Protected under Indonesian law.
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- 144 **COLLARED KINGFISHER** *Todirhamphus chloris*  
(Cekakak sungai)  
Resident. Widespread. Open country. Present in plantations. Protected under Indonesian law.
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## Megalaimidae

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- 145 **MALAY BROWN BARBET** *Calorhamphus hayii*  
(Takur ampis)  
Resident. Common. Lowland forest species. Travels in flocks. Recorded in RER.
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- 146 **COPPERSMITH BARBET** *Psilopogon haemacephalus*  
(Takur ungtut-ungktut)  
Resident. Common. Widespread outside forests. Present in plantations.
- 
- 147 **BLACK-EARED BARBET** *Psilopogon duvaucelii*  
(Takur tenggeret)  
Resident. Common. Widespread. Used to be named the Blue-eared Barbet (*Megalaima australis*). Recorded in RER.
- 
- 148 **RED-THROATED BARBET** *Psilopogon mystacophanos*  
(Takur warna-warni)  
Resident. Widespread. Forest species.
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- 149 **RED-CROWNED BARBET** *Psilopogon rafflesii*  
(Takur tutut)  
Resident. Widespread. Lowland forest species. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 150 **YELLOW-CROWNED BARBET** *Psilopogon henricii*  
(Takur topi-emas)  
Resident. Widespread. Forest species.
- 

## Indicatoridae

- 
- 151 **MALAY HONEYGUIDE** *Indicator archipelagicus*  
(Pemandu-lebah Asia)  
Resident. Widespread. Lowland forest species.
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## Picidae

- 
- 152 **RUFOS PICULET** *Sasia abnormis*  
(Tukik tikus)  
Resident. Common. Confined to forests. Recorded in RER.
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- 153 **RED-CRESTED WOODPECKER** *Hemicircus concretus*  
(Caladi tikotok)  
Resident. Common. Widespread. Recorded in RER.
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- 154 **ORANGE-BACKED WOODPECKER** *Chrysocolaptes validus*  
(Pelatuk kundang)  
Resident. Common. Widespread. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
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- 155 **OLIVE-BACKED WOODPECKER** *Dinopium rafflesii*  
(Pelatuk Raffles)  
Resident. Common. Forest species.
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156	<p><b>COMMON FLAMEBACK</b> <i>Dinopium javanense</i> (Pelatuk besi) Resident. Common. Lowland forest species. Recorded in RER.</p>
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157	<p><b>RUFIOUS WOODPECKER</b> <i>Micropternus brachyurus</i> (Pelatuk kijang) Resident. Common. Forest edge. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.</p>
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158	<p><b>BUFF-RUMPED WOODPECKER</b> <i>Meiglyptes grammithorax</i> (Caladi batu) Resident. Common. Widespread in lowlands. Species was split from <i>Meiglyptes tristis</i>, which is now endemic to West Java. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.</p>
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159	<p><b>BUFF-NECKED WOODPECKER</b> <i>Meiglyptes tukki</i> (Caladi badok) Resident. Common. Widespread. Recorded in RER.</p>
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160	<p><b>BANDED WOODPECKER</b> <i>Chrysophlegma miniaceum</i> (Pelatuk merah) Resident. Common. Widespread. Recorded in RER.</p>
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161	<p><b>CRIMSON-WINGED WOODPECKER</b> <i>Picus puniceus</i> (Pelatuk sayap-merah) Resident. Common. Confined to forests. Recorded in RER.</p>
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162	<p><b>WHITE-BELLIED WOODPECKER</b> <i>Dryocopus javensis</i> (Pelatuk ayam) Resident. Common. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.</p>
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163	<p><b>SUNDA PYGMY WOODPECKER</b> <i>Picoides moluccensis</i> (Caladi tilik) Resident. Common. Open country. Recorded in RER.</p>
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## Falconidae

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164	<p><b>BLACK-THIGHED FALCONET</b> <i>Microhierax fringillarius</i> (Alap-alap capung) Resident. Common. Widespread. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II. Recorded in RER.</p>
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165	<p><b>COMMON KESTREL</b> <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> (Alap-alap Erasia) Migrant. Occasional. Open country. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II. Recorded in RER.</p>
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166	<p><b>PEREGRINE FALCON</b> <i>Falco peregrinus</i> (Alap-alap kawah) Migrant. Occasional. A resident race is present on Sumatra. Protected under Indonesian law. CITES II. Recorded in RER.</p>
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## Psittacidae

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- 167 **BLUE-RUMPED PARROT** *Psittinus cyanurus*  
(Nuri tanau)  
Resident. Uncommon. Widespread. Trapped for trade. CITES II. Recorded in RER.
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- 168 **LONG-TAILED PARAKEET** *Psittacula longicauda*  
(Betet ekor-panjang)  
Resident. Common. Widespread. Present in plantations. CITES II. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 169 **BLUE-CROWNED HANGING-PARROT** *Loriculus galgulus*  
(Serindit Melayu)  
Resident. Common. Forest and open country. Trapped for trade. Present in plantations. CITES II. Recorded in RER.
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## Pittidae

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- 170 **GARNET PITTA** *Erythropitta granatina*  
(Paok delima)  
Resident. Uncommon. Confined to forests. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.
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- 171 **MANGROVE PITTA** *Pitta megarhyncha*  
(Paok bakau)  
Resident. Uncommon. Recorded in riparian forests. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.
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- 172 **WESTERN HOODED PITTA** *Pitta sordida*  
(Paok hijau)  
Resident. Uncommon. Confined to forests. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.
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## Eurylaimidae

- 
- 173 **DUSKY BROADBILL** *Corydon sumatranus*  
(Madi kelam)  
Resident. Uncommon. Riparian forests. Recorded in RER.
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- 174 **BLACK-AND-RED BROADBILL** *Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchos*  
(Sempur-hujan sungai)  
Resident. Uncommon. Riparian forests. Lowland species.
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- 175 **BLACK-AND-YELLOW BROADBILL** *Eurylaimus ochromalus*  
(Sempur-hujan darat)  
Resident. Common. Forests and secondary forests. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
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- 176 **BANDED BROADBILL** *Eurylaimus harterti*  
(Sempur-hujan rimba)  
Resident. Uncommon. Forest species. Recorded in RER.
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## Calyptomenidae

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- 177 **GREEN BROADBILL** *Calyptomena viridis*  
(Madi-hijau kecil)  
Resident. Common. Confined to forests. Recorded in RER.
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## Acanthizidae

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- 178 **GOLDEN-BELLIED GERYGONE** *Gerygone sulphurea*  
(Remetuk laut)  
Resident. Common. Open country. Recorded in RER.
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## Oriolidae

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- 179 **DARK-THROATED ORIOLE** *Oriolus xanthonotus*  
(Kepudang hutan)  
Resident. Common. Forest and forest edge. Recorded in RER.
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- 180 **BLACK-NAPED ORIOLE** *Oriolus chinensis*  
(Kepudang kuduk hitam)  
Resident. Uncommon. Open country. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
- 

## Pachycephalidae

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- 181 **MANGROVE WHISTLER** *Pachycephala cinerea*  
(Kancilan bakau)  
Resident. Uncommon. Mangrove species. Recorded in RER.
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## Campephagidae

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- 182 **SCARLET MINIVET** *Pericrocotus flammeus*  
(Sepah hutan)  
Resident. Common. Widespread. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 183 **FIERY MINIVET** *Pericrocotus igneus*  
(Sepah tulin)  
Resident. Common. Forest bird. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 184 **BAR-BELLIED CUCKOO-SHRIKE** *Coracina striata*  
(Kepudang-sunggu Sumatera)  
Resident. Seldom seen. Forest canopy species. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 185 **PIED TRILLER** *Lalage nigra*  
(Kapasani kemiri)  
Resident. Common. Widespread. Recorded in RER.
-

## Artamidae

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- 186 **WHITE-BREASTED WOODSWALLOW** *Artamus leucorhynchus*  
(Kekep babi)  
Resident. Common. Widespread. Present in plantations.
- 

## Vangidae

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- 187 **RUFIOUS-WINGED PHILENTOMA** *Philentoma pyrhoptera*  
(Philentoma sayap-merah)  
Resident. Common. Confined to forests. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 188 **LARGE WOOD SHRIKE** *Tephrodornis virgatus*  
(Jingjing petulak)  
Resident. Common. Widespread. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 189 **BLACK-WINGED FLYCATCHER-SHRIKE** *Hemipus hirundinaceus*  
(Jingjing batu)  
Resident. Common. Forest and forest edge. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
- 

## Aegithinidae

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- 190 **COMMON IORA** *Aegithina tiphia*  
(Cipoh kacat)  
Resident. Common. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 191 **GREEN IORA** *Aegithina viridissima*  
(Cipoh jantung)  
Resident. Most common Iora in peat swamp forests. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
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## Rhipiduridae

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- 192 **SUNDA PIED FANTAIL** *Rhipidura javanica*  
(Kipasan belang)  
Resident. Common. Present in plantations. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 193 **SPOTTED FANTAIL** *Rhipidura perlata*  
(Kipasan mutiara)  
Resident. Uncommon. Confined to forests. Recorded in RER.
-

## Dicruridae

- 
- 194 **BRONZED DRONGO** *Dicrurus aeneus*  
(Srigunting keladi)  
Resident. Common. Peat swamp forests. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 195 **GREATER RACQUET-TAILED DRONGO** *Dicrurus paradiseus*  
(Srigunting batu)  
Resident. Common. Lowland species. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 196 **CROW-BILLED DRONGO** *Dicrurus annectens*  
(Srigunting gagak)  
Resident. Uncommon. Secondary forests and coastal scrub.
- 
- 197 **BLACK DRONGO** *Dicrurus macrocercus*  
(Srigunting hitam)  
Migrant. Uncommon. Open country. Observation made outside of northern migration, in June. Recorded in RER.
- 

## Monarchidae

- 
- 198 **BLACK-NAPED MONARCH** *Hypothymis azurea*  
(Kehicap ranting)  
Resident. Common. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 199 **ORIENTAL PARADISE-FLYCATCHER** *Terpsiphone affinis*  
(Seriwang asia)  
Resident. Common. Present in plantations. The brown morph only. Recorded in RER.
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## Laniidae

- 
- 200 **TIGER SHRIKE** *Lanius tigrinus*  
(Bentet loreng)  
Migrant. Regular visitor. Common. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 201 **BROWN SHRIKE** *Lanius cristatus*  
(Bentet coklat)  
Migrant. Regular visitor. Common. Open country. Present in plantations.
- 
- 202 **LONG-TAILED SHRIKE** *Lanius schach*  
(Bentet kelabu)  
Resident. Uncommon. Open country. Present in plantations.
-

## Corvidae

- 
- 203 **MALAY BLACK MAGPIE** *Platysmurus leucopterus*  
(Tangkar kambing)  
Resident. Lowland species. Forest and forest edge.
- 
- 204 **LARGE-BILLED CROW** *Corvus macrorhynchos*  
(Gagak kampung)  
Resident. Less common than *Corvus enca*. Widespread. Present in plantations.
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- 205 **SLENDER-BILLED CROW** *Corvus enca*  
(Gagak hutan)  
Resident. Common. Widespread. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
- 

## Cisticolidae

- 
- 206 **ZITTING CISTICOLA** *Cisticola juncidis*  
(Cici padi)  
Resident. Common. Open country. Present in plantations.
- 
- 207 **BAR-WINGED PRINIA** *Prinia familiaris*  
(Perenjak Jawa)  
Resident. Common. Open country. Present in plantations.
- 
- 208 **YELLOW-BELLIED PRINIA** *Prinia flaviventris*  
(Perenjak rawa)  
Resident. Common. Open country, close to water. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 209 **RUFOUS-TAILED TAILORBIRD** *Orthotomus sericeus*  
(Cinenen merah)  
Resident. Common. Widespread. Present in plantation. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 210 **DARK-NECKED TAILORBIRD** *Orthotomus atrogularis*  
(Cinenen belukar)  
Resident. Common. Widespread. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 211 **ASHY TAILORBIRD** *Orthotomus ruficeps*  
(Cinenen kelabu)  
Resident. Common. Widespread. Recorded in RER.
-

## Hirundinidae

- 
- 212 **PACIFIC SWALLOW** *Hirundo tahitica*  
(Layang-layang batu)  
Resident. Common. Widespread. Present in plantations.
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- 213 **BARN SWALLOW** *Hirundo rustica*  
(Layang-layang api)  
Migrant. Common. Widespread. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 214 **ASIAN HOUSE MARTIN** *Delichon dasypus*  
(Layang-layang rumah)  
Migrant. Common. Open country. Present in plantations.
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## Pycnonotidae

- 
- 215 **BLACK-HEADED BULBUL** *Brachypodius atriceps*  
(Cucak kuricang)  
Resident. Common. Widespread.
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- 216 **HAIRY-BACKED BULBUL** *Tricholestes criniger*  
(Brinji rambut-tunggir)  
Resident. Common. Lowland species, confined to forests and forest edge. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 217 **HOOK-BILLED BULBUL** *Setornis criniger* VU  
(Empuloh paruh-kait)  
Resident. Uncommon. Peatland species, confined to forests. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 218 **OCHRACEOUS BULBUL** *Alophoixus ochraceus*  
(Empuloh ragum)  
Resident. Uncommon. Lowland species, confined to forests. Recorded in RER.
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- 219 **BROWN-CHEEKED BULBUL** *Alophoixus bres*  
(Empuloh janggut)  
Resident. Common. Confined to forests.
- 
- 220 **BUFF-VENTED BULBUL** *Iole charlottae*  
(Brinji mata-putih)  
Resident. Confined to forests. Recorded in RER.
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- 221 **STREAKED BULBUL** *Ixos malaccensis*  
(Brinji bergaris)  
Resident. Uncommon. Confined to forests.
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- 222 **YELLOW-BELLIED BULBUL** *Alophoixus phaeocephalus*  
(Empuloh irang)  
Resident. Uncommon. Confined to forests. Recorded in RER.
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- 223 **CREAM-VENTED BULBUL** *Pycnonotus simplex*  
(Merbah corok-corok)  
Resident. Common. Lowland species. Recorded in RER.
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- 224 **RED-EYED BULBUL** *Pycnonotus brunneus*  
(Merbah mata-merah)  
Resident. Common. Forest edge and open country. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 225 **OLIVE-WINGED BULBUL** *Pycnonotus plumosus*  
(Merbah belukar)  
Resident. Common. Forest edge and disturbed forest. Recorded in RER.
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- 226 **YELLOW-VENTED BULBUL** *Pycnonotus goiavier*  
(Merbah cerukcuk)  
Resident. Common. Open country. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
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- 227 **RUBY-THROATED BULBUL** *Pycnonotus dispar*  
(Cucak kuning)  
Resident. Uncommon. Forest edge and open country. Recorded in RER.
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- 228 **SOOTY-HEADED BULBUL** *Pycnonotus aurigaster*  
(Cucak kutilang)  
Resident. Common. Open country. Present in plantations.
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- 229 **SPECTACLED BULBUL** *Pycnonotus erythroptalmos*  
(Merbah kaca mata)  
Resident. Common. Forest edge and river bank. Recorded in RER.
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## Phylloscopidae

- 
- 230 **ARCTIC WARBLER** *Phylloscopus borealis*  
(Cikrak kutub)  
Migrant. Regular visitor. Common. Widespread. Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
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## Zosteropidae

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- 231 **ORIENTAL WHITE-EYE** *Zosterops palpebrosus*  
(Kacamata biasa)  
Resident. Uncommon. Forest and forest edge. Population is much reduced because of trapping for trade.
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## Timaliidae

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- 232 **FLUFFY-BACKED TIT-BABBLER** *Macronous ptilosus*  
(Ciung-air pongpong)  
Resident. Common. Confined to forests. Recorded in RER.
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- 233 **PIN-STRIPED TIT-BABBLER** *Macronous gularis*  
(Ciung-air coreng)  
Resident. Common. Confined to forests. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 234 **CHESTNUT-WINGED BABBLER** *Cyanoderma erythropterum*  
(Tepus merbah-sampah)  
Resident. Common. Forest and forest edge. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 235 **BLACK-THROATED BABBLER** *Stachyris nigricollis*  
(Tepus kaban)  
Resident. Common. Lowland species. Recorded in RER.
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- 236 **CHESTNUT-RUMPED BABBLER** *Stachyris maculata*  
(Tepus tunggir-merah)  
Resident. Common. Forest and forest edge. Recorded in RER.
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- 237 **GREY-HEADED BABBLER** *Stachyris poliocephala*  
(Tepus kelapa-kelabu)  
Resident. Common. Forest species. Recorded in RER.
- 

## Pellorneidae

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- 238 **SOOTY-CAPPED BABBLER** *Malacopteron affine*  
(Asi topi-jelaga)  
Resident. Common. Lowland species. Recorded in RER.
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- 239 **GREY-BREASTED BABBLER** *Malacopteron albogulare*  
(Asi dasi-kelabu)  
Resident. Common. Confined to forests. Recorded in RER.
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- 240 **SCALY-CROWNED BABBLER** *Malacopteron cinereum*  
(Asi topi-sisik)  
Resident. Common. Confined to forests. Recorded in RER.
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- 241 **MOUSTACHED BABBLER** *Malacopteron magnirostre*  
(Asi kumis)  
Resident. Common. Forest and forest edge. Recorded in RER.
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- 242 **RUFIOUS-CROWNED BABBLER** *Malacopteron magnum*  
(Asi besar)  
Resident. Common. Confined to forests. Recorded in RER.
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- 243 **STRIPED WREN-BABBLER** *Kenopia striata*  
(Berencet loreng)  
Resident. Uncommon. Lowland species, confined to forests.
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- 244 **ABBOTT'S BABBLER** *Malacocincla abbotti*  
(Pelanduk asia)  
Resident. Common. Forest and forest edge. Recorded in RER.
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- 245 **FERRUGINOUS BABBLER** *Trichastoma bicolor*  
(Pelanduk merah)  
Resident. Common. Confined to forests. Recorded in RER.
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- 246 **WHITE-CHESTED BABBLER** *Trichastoma rostratum*  
(Pelanduk dada-putih)  
Resident. Common. Lowland species. Recorded in RER.
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- 247 **SHORT-TAILED BABBLER** *Trichastoma malaccense*  
(Pelanduk ekor-pendek)  
Resident. Common. Forest and forest edge. Recorded in RER.
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- 248 **BLACK-CAPPED BABBLER** *Pellorneum nigrocapitatum*  
(Pelatuk topi-hitam)  
Resident. Common. Forest species. Recorded in RER.
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## Leiotrichidae

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- 249 **BROWN FULVETTA** *Alcippe brunneicauda*  
(Wergan coklat)  
Resident. Uncommon. Forest species.
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## Sittidae

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- 250 **VELVET-FRONTED NUTHATCH** *Sitta frontalis*  
(Munguk beledu)  
Resident. Uncommon. Widespread.
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## Sturnidae

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- 251 **PURPLE-BACKED STARLING** *Agropsar sturninus*  
(Jalak Cina)  
Migrant. Occasional visitor. Open country. Present in plantations
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- 252 **JAVAN MYNA** *Acridotheres javanicus*  
(Kerak kerbau)  
Resident. Common. Open country. Present in plantations.
- 
- 253 **COMMON HILL MYNA** *Gracula religiosa*  
(Tiong emas)  
Resident. Common. Widespread. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.
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- 254 **ASIAN GLOSSY STARLING** *Aplonis panayensis* VU  
(Perling kumbang)  
Resident. Common. Open country. Travels in groups/flocks. Present in plantations.
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## Turdidae

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- 255 **EYE-BROWED THRUSH** *Turdus obscurus*  
(Anis kuning)  
Migrant. Occasionally recorded, usually in lowland areas whilst on passage.
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## Muscicapidae

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- 256 **ORIENTAL MAGPIE-ROBIN** *Copsychus saularis*  
(Kucica kampung)  
Resident. Common. Widespread. Trapped for trade. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 257 **RUFOUS-TAILED SHAMA** *Trichixos pyrropygus*  
(Kucica ekor-kuning)  
Resident. Common. Forest species. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 258 **WHITE-RUMPED SHAMA** *Kittacincla malabarica*  
(Kucica hutan)  
Resident. Uncommon. Forest. Population is much reduced because of trapping for trade.  
Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 259 **DARK-SIDED FLYCATCHER** *Muscicapa sibirica*  
(Sikatan sisi-gelap)  
Migrant. Common. Forest. Often recorded in open country whilst on passage. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 260 **ASIAN BROWN FLYCATCHER** *Muscicapa dauurica*  
(Sikatan bubik)  
Migrant. Small resident population, of distinct subspecies. Common. Widespread in forests and open country. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 261 **GREY-CHESTED JUNGLE-FLYCATCHER** *Cyornis umbratilis*  
(Sikatan-rimba dada-kelabu)  
Resident. Common. Confined to forests. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 262 **FULVOUS-CHESTED JUNGLE-FLYCATCHER** *Cyornis olivaceus*  
(Sikatan-rimba dada-coklat)  
Resident. Common. Confined to forests. Recorded in RER.
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- 263 **MALAYSIAN BLUE FLYCATCHER** *Cyornis turcosus*  
(Sikatan Melayu)  
Resident. Common. Confined to forests, close to water. Recorded in RER.
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- 264 **SIBERIAN BLUE ROBIN** *Larvivora cyane*  
(Berkecet biru)  
Migrant. Regular visitor. Widespread. Recorded in RER.
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265 **YELLOW-RUMPED FLYCATCHER** *Ficedula zanthopygia*  
(Sikatan emas)  
Migrant. Widespread on passage. Common. Recorded in RER

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266 **BLUE ROCK-THRUSH** *Monticola solitarius*  
(Murai-batu tarung)  
Migrant. Common. Open country.

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## Irenidae

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267 **ASIAN FAIRY-BLUEBIRD** *Irena puella*  
(Kacembang gadung)  
Resident. Common. Forest bird. Recorded in RER.

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## Chloropseidae

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268 **GREATER GREEN LEAFBIRD** *Chloropsis sonnerati* VU  
(Cica-daun besar)  
Resident. Less common than Blue-winged Leafbird. Forest and forest edge. Trapped for trade. Recorded in RER.

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269 **LESSER GREEN LEAFBIRD** *Chloropsis cyanopogon*  
(Cica-daun kecil)  
Resident. Less common than Blue-winged Leafbird. Forest and forest edge. Trapped for trade. Recorded in RER.

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270 **BLUE-WINGED LEAFBIRD** *Chloropsis moluccensis*  
(Cica-daun sayap-biru)  
Resident. Common in peat swamp forests. Trapped for trade. Highly sought-after pet in Indonesia. Recorded in RER.

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## Dicaeidae

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271 **SCARLET-BREASTED FLOWERPECKER** *Prionochilus thoracicus*  
(Pentis kumbang)  
Resident. Uncommon. Forest bird, secondary forest. Recorded in RER.

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272 **CRIMSON-BREASTED FLOWERPECKER** *Prionochilus percussus*  
(Pentis pelangi)  
Resident. Common. Forest edge. Recorded in RER.

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273 **BROWN-BACKED FLOWERPECKER** *Dicaeum everetti*  
(Cabai tunggir-coklat)  
Resident. Uncommon. Widespread. Recorded in RER.

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274 **YELLOW-VENTED FLOWERPECKER** *Dicaeum chrysorrheum*

(Cabai rimba)

Resident. Uncommon. Forest bird. Recorded in RER.

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275 **ORANGE-BELLIED FLOWERPECKER** *Dicaeum trigonostigma*

(Cabai bunga-api)

Resident. Common. Widespread. Recorded in RER.

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276 **SCARLET-BACKED FLOWERPECKER** *Dicaeum cruentatum*

(Cabai merah)

Resident. Uncommon. Forest. Present in plantations.

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## Nectariniidae

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277 **THICK-BILLED SPIDERHUNTER** *Arachnothera crassirostris*

(Pijantung kampung)

Resident. Common. Confined to forests. Protected under Indonesian law.

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278 **LONG-BILLED SPIDERHUNTER** *Arachnothera robusta*

(Pijantung besar)

Resident. Common. Confined to forests. Unlike other spiderhunters, it prefers the forest canopy. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.

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279 **LITTLE SPIDERHUNTER** *Arachnothera longirostra*

(Pijantung kecil)

Resident. Common. Confined to forests. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.

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280 **PURPLE-NAPED SPIDERHUNTER** *Arachnothera hypogrammica*

(Burung-madu rimba)

Resident. Common. Lowland forest species. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.

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281 **SPECTACLED SPIDERHUNTER** *Arachnothera flavigaster*

(Pijantung tasmak)

Resident. Common. Forest and forest edge. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.

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282 **GREY-BREASTED SPIDERHUNTER** *Arachnothera modesta*

(Pijantung dada-kelabu)

Resident. Common. Confined to forests. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.

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283 **RUBY-CHEEKED SUNBIRD** *Chalcoparia singalensis*

(Burung-madu belukar)

Resident. Common. Forests and open country. Present in plantations. Protected under Indonesian law. Trapped for trade. Recorded in RER.

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284 **PLAIN SUNBIRD** *Anthreptes simplex*

(Burung-madu polos)

Resident. Uncommon. Forests. Trapped for trade. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.

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- 285 **BROWN-THROATED SUNBIRD** *Anthreptes malacensis*  
(Burung-madu kelapa)  
Resident. Common. Forest edge and open country. Trapped for trade. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 286 **RED-THROATED SUNBIRD** *Anthreptes rhodolaemus*  
(Burung-madu leher-merah)  
Resident. Uncommon. Forests. Trapped for trade. Protected under Indonesian law.
- 
- 287 **MAROON-BELLIED SUNBIRD** *Leptocoma brasiliانا*  
(Burung-madu pengantin)  
Resident. Common. Forest edge and open country. Trapped for trade. Present in plantations. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 288 **COPPER-THROATED SUNBIRD** *Leptocoma calcostetha*  
(Burung-madu bakau)  
Resident. Uncommon. Forest and forest edge. Trapped for trade. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 289 **OLIVE-BACKED SUNBIRD** *Cinnyris jugularis*  
(Burung-madu sriganti)  
Resident. Common. Open county. Trapped for trade. Present in plantations. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.
- 
- 290 **CRIMSON SUNBIRD** *Aethopyga siparaja*  
(Burung-madu sepah-raja)  
Resident. Common. Widespread. Forest edge and open county. Trapped for trade. Protected under Indonesian law. Recorded in RER.
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## Ploceidae

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- 291 **ASIAN GOLDEN WEAVER** *Ploceus hypoxanthus*  
(Manyar emas)  
Resident. Uncommon. Forest edge, farmland and open country. Nests in colonies.
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## Estrildidae

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292 **WHITE-RUMPED MUNIA** *Lonchura striata*  
(Bondol tunggir-putih)  
Resident. Widespread. Forest edge and open country.

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293 **WHITE-BELLIED MUNIA** *Lonchura leucogastra*  
(Bondol perut-putih)  
Resident. Forest edge and open country.

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294 **TRICOLOURED MUNIA** *Lonchura malacca*  
(Bondol rawa)  
Resident. Common. Open country.

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295 **WHITE-HEADED MUNIA** *Lonchura maja*  
(Bondol haji)  
Resident. Common. Open country.

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## Passeridae

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296 **EURASIAN TREE SPARROW** *Passer montanus*  
(Burung-gereja Erasia)  
Resident. Typical bird of human habitation and rural areas; not common in the forest.  
Present in plantations. Recorded in RER.

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## Motacillidae

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297 **PADDYFIELD PIPIT** *Anthus rufulus*  
(Apung tanah)  
Resident. Common. Open country.

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298 **GREY WAGTAIL** *Motacilla cinerea*  
(Kicuit batu)  
Migrant. Common. Open country and closer to waterbodies.

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299 **EASTERN YELLOW WAGTAIL** *Motacilla tschutschensis*  
(Kicuit kerbau)  
Migrant. Regular visitor. Open country and closer to waterbodies. Recorded in RER.

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**Rhinoceros Hornbill**  
*(Buceros rhinoceros)*

Credit: Prayitno Goenarto



**Copper-throated Sunbird**  
*(Leptocoma calcostetha)*

Credit: Prayitno Goenarto

**Sunda Pied Fantail**  
*(Rhipidura javanica)*

Credit: Prayitno Goenarto











**Changeable Hawk-Eagle**  
*(Nisaetus cirrhatus)*  
Credit: Prayitno Goenarto

“Crucial to the success of the ecosystem restoration programme is the support and collaboration from RER’s multiple stakeholders and partners.”

RER Partners:

