



GARRYA

Tongsai Bay Samui

Garrya Tongsai Bay Samui
Wildlife Field Guide

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Total 86 species recorded
Updated on 22nd October 2025



Arctic Warbler (*Phylloscopus borealis*) 13cm

This is usually the first leaf-warbler to pass through in autumn and the last in spring. There are several very similar species in this difficult genus. The Arctic Warbler is a medium-sized, active bird with a stout dagger-like bill, olive-green back, olive-brown sides and white throat and belly. Dark eye-lines contrast with pale yellow eyebrows curving upward behind the eyes.



Ashy Drongo (*Dicrurus leucophaeus*) 25cm

A slim, medium-sized drongo with bright red eyes and gray plumage. Common in wooded habitats where it sallies for insects and aggressively chases other birds that may compete for food or nectar.



Ashy Minivet

(*Pericrocotus divaricatus*) 18-20cm

The male is grey above and whitish below with a black cap, white forehead and a white band across the flight-feathers. The bill and feet are black. The female's cap is grey apart from a black band between the bill and eye and a narrow white band above it. The call is a high-pitched, metallic trill.



Asian Brown Flycatcher

(*Muscicapa dauurica*) 13cm

The upright stance, cocked tail and alert air of this rather dull-coloured species soon becomes familiar. They are brown to greyish above, with a slight white wing-bar (only in fresh autumn plumage) and off-white below. It has a whitish eye-ring and its dark bill is relatively large and broad based.



Asian Glossy Starling (*Aplonis panayensis*) 20cm
Fierce-looking, large songbird with a thick, decurved bill. Adult dark with greenish gloss in good light with ruby-red eyes. Juvenile dark gray-brown above with a heavily streaked white belly. Prefers urban and suburban areas; a common sight in cities, towns, parks, and farmland areas. Frequently seen perching on telephone wires, fence posts, and buildings, often in very large, noisy flocks.



Asian Openbill (*Anastomus Oscitans*) 80cm
The Asian openbill or Asian openbill stork is a large wading bird in the stork family Ciconiidae. This distinctive stork is found mainly in the Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia. Like other storks, the Asian openbill is a broad-winged soaring bird, which relies on moving between thermals of hot air for sustained flight.



Asian Palm Swift (*Cypsiurus balasiensis*) 13cm
The Asian Palm Swift is a small bird very similar to the African Palm Swift and formerly considered to be the same species. The down and feather nest is glued to the underside of a palm leaf with saliva, which is also used to secure the 2-3 eggs. This is a bird of open country and cultivation and is strongly associated with oil palms.



Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) 15cm
The Barn Swallow is best known in Thailand for the enormous winter roosts it forms on telegraph wires. It is from there that the chestnut-red forehead, chin and throat and the blue-black breast band can be seen; the rest of the under-parts are whitish. In the breeding season, females appear to prefer males with long tails, as these show that they are well fed and strong since extra nutrients are required to grow this attribute.



Black-bellied Malkoha

(Phaenicophaeus diardi) 36cm

The black-bellied malkoha (*Phaenicophaeus diardi*) is a species of malkoha in the cuculidae family. It is found in Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. Its natural habitats are subtropical or tropical moist lowland forests and subtropical or tropical mangrove forest.



Black Drongo (*Dicrurus macrocercus*) 28cm

This is a glossy black bird with a deeply forked long tail, with a small white spot at the base of the gape on the adults. They are fearless aggressive birds and will attack much larger species that enter their nesting territory, including crows and birds of prey. This behavior led to their former name of King Crow. Black Drongos become active very early at dawn and roost later than many other birds.



Black-Capped Kingfisher (*Halcyon pileata*) 28cm

It is a tree kingfisher which is widely distributed in tropical Asia from India east to China, Korea and Southeast Asia. It is distinctive in having a black cap that contrasts with the whitish throat, purple-blue wings and the coral red bill. The call of this kingfisher is a cackling *ki-ki-ki-ki-ki*.



Black-Crowned Night Heron

(Nycticorax nycticorax) 22-26cm

Black-crowned night heron is a medium sized heron found throughout a large part of the world, including parts of Europe, Asia, and North and South America.



Black-Headed Bulbul

(*Brachypodius melanocephalus*) 16cm

The black-headed bulbul has a mainly olive yellow plumage with a glossy bluish-black head. A grey morph where most of the olive-yellow is replaced by grey also exists. It resembles the black-crested bulbul, but has blue eyes (though not reliable in juveniles), a broad yellow tip to the tail, and never shows a crest.



Black-Naped Monarch

(*Hypothymis azurea*) 16cm

The black-naped monarch or black-naped blue flycatcher is a slim and agile passerine bird belonging to the family of monarch flycatchers found in southern and south-eastern Asia.



Black-naped Oriole (*Oriolus chinensis*) 27cm

The adult male of this species is yellow, has a broad black band across the eye and across the nape with some black on the wings and tail; pink bill, grey feet and red eyes. The female is duller and streaked below. It has a characteristic 4 note whistle but also gives a harsh, rather protracted, nasal call.



Black-naped Tern (*Sterna sumatrana*) 30cm

The tern has a wing length of 21-23cm with a long forked tail. Their beaks and legs are black but the tips of their bills are yellow. The Black-naped tern has a white face and breast with a greyish-white back and wings. This bird is an oceanic tern mostly found in tropical and subtropical areas and is rarely seen inland.



Blossom-headed Parakeet

(*Psittacula roseate*) 30cm

The Blossom-headed Parakeet is a bird of the forest and open woodland and is nomadic in flocks of up to 10 pairs. This is a green parrot, 30cm long with a tail of up to 18cm. It feeds on seeds, fruit, flowers and leaf buds. It has a raucous, cackling cry during flight, which is swift and direct.



Blue-tailed Bee-eater

(*Merops philippinus*) 30cm

It is an attractive species, mainly green, with a bold whitish streak below the black eye-liner; the lower throat is coppery-brown and central tail feathers are elongated. The beak is black and the upper-tail coverts, rump and tail are blue and can be seen when in flight. Like other bee-eaters it predominantly eats insects, especially bees, wasps, dragonflies and hornets.



Blue-winged Pitta

(*Pitta moluccensis*) 20cm

A beautiful, rainbow-colored inhabitant of tropical forests; often bolder than other pittas and occasionally seen in city parks, especially while on migration. Stunning, with green back, blue wings, orange belly, and black mask. Solitary outside of the breeding season; usually seen hopping around in leaf litter and turning over debris in search of invertebrates. Listen for its bouncy song, a series of loud “weuh-wheew!” phrases.



Brahminy Kite (*Haliastur Indus*) 43-51cm

The Brahminy Kite, also known as the Red-backed Sea-eagle, is a large hawk with very distinctive adult plumage. Its head, neck and breast are white with the rest of the body bright chestnut. From below, the chestnut wing-coverts contrast with the paler brown flight feathers, the wingtips are black and the tail pale.



Bridled Tern

(Onychoprion anaethetus) 30-32cm

The Bridled Tern is an elegant, medium-sized bird with a 77-81 cm wingspan and an average adult weight of between 110-180g. It has a sturdy, grey-black bill, which is approximately the same length as the head, long slender wings and a long, deeply forked tail with dark grey upper-parts and white under-parts.



Brown-backed Needtail

(Hirundapus giganteus) 23cm

A very large swift with broad wings pinched at the base, a protruding front, and a bulky rear. Short tail has well-defined spines that can be seen even in fast flight. They never settle voluntarily on the ground and spend most of their lives in the air, living on the insects they catch in their beaks.



Brown-throated Sunbird

(Anthreptes malacensis) 14cm

The Brown-throated Sunbird is also known as the Plain-throated Sunbird and is one of the commonest sunbirds. It is a relatively large, heavy sunbird with a thick, longish de-curved bill. Like most sunbirds, the male is more colorful than the female.



Cinnamon Bittern

(*Ixobrychus cinnamomeus*) 38cm

The cinnamon bittern is a small species at 38cm (15 inch) length, though it is one of the larger *Ixobrychus* bitterns. Possessing a short neck and longish bill, the male is uniformly cinnamon above and buff below.



Chinese Pond Heron

(*Ardeola bacchus*) 47cm

The Chinese pond heron is an East Asian freshwater bird of the heron family. It is one of six species of birds known as "pond herons". It is typically 47 cm (19 in) long with white wings, a yellow bill with a black tip, yellow eyes and legs.



Chinese Sparrowhawk

(*Accipiter soloensis*) 36cm

Attractive accipiter of wooded habitats. Adult gray above with orange-suffused white underparts; also note bright yellow cere (skin around the nostrils). In flight, solid black wingtips stand out against otherwise pale underparts, diagnostic for this species.



Common Asian Koel

(*Eudynamys scolopacea*) 43cm

The Asian Koel is a member of the cuckoo order and is a familiar sight in villages and towns throughout the country except in the north-east and far north. The familiar song of the male is repeated "Koo-ooo". The female makes a shrill "kik-kik-kik" call.



Common Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*) 17cm

The common kingfisher is widely distributed over Europe, Asia, and North Africa, mainly south of 60°N. Like all kingfishers, the common kingfisher is highly territorial; since it must eat around 60% of its body weight each day, it is essential to have control of a suitable stretch of river.



Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*) 25cm

The Common Myna is brown with a black head. It has a yellow bill, legs and bare eye skin. In flight it shows large white wing patches. The Common Myna is a member of the starling family and is also known as the Indian Myna and is closely associated with human habitation.



Common Sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*) 20cm

Common Sandpipers are easily identified by their habit of "teetering" - constantly bobbing head and tail while on the ground, particularly when feeding. This species has a characteristic flight comprising rapid, stiff wing-beats interspersed with short glides on down-turned wings, skimming over the water.



Common Tailorbird

(*Orthotomus sutorius*) 12cm

The Common Tailorbird is a songbird and is a common resident in urban gardens. Popular for its nest made of leaves "sewn" together and is immortalized by Rudyard Kipling's "Jungle Book".



Coppersmith Barbet

(*Megalaima haemacephala*) 17cm

A small, widespread, and cute little barbet with streaked underparts and a well-patterned face. Most populations have a red forehead, yellow around the eye and throat, and a black eyestripe all bordered at the rear of the crown by a black band.



Crow-Billed Drongo

(*Dicrurus annectens*) 30cm

It is native to moist tropical forests of southeastern Asia where its range extends from India to the Philippines and Indonesia. It is a completely black bird with a shallowly forked tail and is similar in appearance to the black drongo.



Dark-necked Tailorbird

(*Orthotomus atrogularis*) 11cm

The black patch on the side of the neck of the male is distinctive, though lacking on the female. This species prefers thicker undergrowth, forest, and wetter country than the Common Tailorbird. It is a very common resident throughout the country up to 1200m.



Dusky Warbler (*Phylloscopus fuscatus*)
13cm

This strongly migratory bird looks rather like a Chiffchaff, a small, dark warbler with grey-brown upper-parts, grey-streaked under-parts, distinct white eyebrow and faint eye-ring. It forages on the ground and in trees for insects and berries and constantly flicks its wings.



Edible-nest Swiftlet
(*Collocalia fuciphaga*) 12cm

They inhabit rock caves near the shore and use a simple but effective form of echo-location to navigate in total darkness through the chasms and shafts of the caves they utilize for night time roosting and breeding. Typically, they leave the cave during the day to forage and return to their roost at night.



Eurasian Tree Sparrow
(*Passer montanus*) 12cm

The Eurasian tree sparrow is a passerine bird in the sparrow family with a rich chestnut crown and nape, and a black patch on each pure white cheek. The sexes are similarly plumaged, and young birds are a duller version of the adult.



Great Egret (*Egretta alba*) 90cm

The Great Egret is the largest of all egrets with a very long, slender neck, which is longer than its body and held in a distinctive kink. Great Egrets are skilled hunters. They stalk the shallow waters or mud flats, walking slowly or quickly with their strong necks coiled at the ready. They feed mostly on fish but will also eat frogs, insects, crayfish and snakes.



Greater Coucal (*Centropus sinensis*) 53cm

This bird is also known as the Crow Pheasant and is a non parasitic member of the cuckoo family. The deep resonant call, a series of hooting “coop coop coop coop” notes descending in pitch and sometimes rising again at the end, is one of the common bird sounds of rural Thailand.



Green-billed Malkoha

(*Phoenicophaeus tristis*) 56cm

This is a large, clumsy, greyish bird with an inconveniently long tail. It is dark grey above, paler below, with a large red eye patch and white tips to the tail feathers. They are a common resident in forest and scrub areas throughout the country, except on the highest mountains of the north.



Greater Racket-tailed Drongo

(*Dicrurus paradiseus*) 32cm+30cm tail

The Greater Racket-tailed Drongo is a medium-sized Asian bird and a resident breeder in tropical southern Asia. The tail is long and shallowly forked, with the shafts of the two outermost feathers greatly extended and ending in the rackets which give this species its name.



Grey-Faced Buzzard

(*Butastur indicus*) 41-46cm

A medium sized raptor with a greyish head and face, a white throat with a dark mesial streak and a white supercilium. As with most buzzards, these birds utilize rising air currents to gain altitude and cover great distances by soaring during migration.



Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*) 30cm

This bird is a bizarre creation, the size of a mistle thrush, with crazy black and white banding across its wings and tail, a long down-curved bill and an eccentric 28 feathered black-tipped crest which is raised when excited.



House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) 18cm

The House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) is a bird of the sparrow family Passeridae. It feeds mostly on the seeds of grains and weeds, but it is an opportunistic eater and commonly eats insects and many other foods.



Indian Roller (*Coracias benghalensis*) 33cm

This bird is also known as the Blue Jay and is a characteristic bird of roadside telegraph wires and other exposed perches, from which it drops to the ground to catch insects, lizards, etc. Sometimes it catches insects in flight. This bird gives an aerobatic display with twists and turns.



Inornate Warbler

(*Phylloscopus inornatus*) 11cm

This tiny leaf warbler, also known as the Yellow-browed Warbler, is a similar size to a Goldcrest, is strongly migratory and can be found almost everywhere in winter. It is usually very active, often travelling in small parties or with other species, but may also be seen on its own.



Japanese Sparrowhawk

(*Accipiter gularis*) 23-30 cm

The Japanese Sparrowhawk is a bird of prey in the family which also includes eagles, buzzards and harriers. The male is smaller than the female with dark barred under-wings, lightly barred underparts, dark grey upperparts and red eyes. The female has yellow eyes and dark barred underparts. It feeds on smaller birds taken in flight.



Large-billed Crow

(*Corvus macrohynchos*) 51cm

The range of this species is extensive. Broad wings with spread primaries and slow wing beats are diagnostic in flight, which is direct and purposeful.

It habitually calls in flight with a low-pitched, harsh "kaak". Extremely versatile in its feeding, it will take food from the ground or in trees.



Large green pigeon (*Treron capellei*) 36cm

The large green pigeon is a species of bird in the family Columbidae. It is found in Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Thailand. Its natural habitat is subtropical or tropical moist lowland forests. It is threatened by habitat loss.



Large-Tailed Nightjar

(*Caprimulgus macrurus*) 30cm

The **large-tailed nightjar** is a species of nightjar in the family Caprimulgidae. It is found along the southern Himalayan foothills, eastern South Asia, Southeast Asia and northern Australia. An intricately patterned nocturnal bird. Song a repeated, soft "tok tok tok," somewhat recalling the sound of a car's locking sounds.



Mangrove Whistler

(*Pachycephala grisola*) 15-17cm

This unobtrusive and sluggish bird is at home in mangroves, plantations and inland forests. It is mainly drab brown above with a greyer crown, white chest and duller throat. Its song consists of loud high-pitched phrases introduced by 2-4 short notes "tit tit phew-whiu-wit: chi chi chi wit-phew-chew: tit tit tit too-whit" – the last note being more explosive.



Olive-backed Sunbird

(*Nectarinia jugularis*) 11cm

Olive-backed Sunbirds are tiny with an olive-brown head, nape, back and wings and a yellow belly, vent and eye stripe. All birds have a black bill, legs and eye. Adult males have an iridescent blue throat, which in immature males starts to appear as a dark stripe from the throat to the belly. Their call is a high pitched repetitive trill.



Orange-headed Thrush

(*Geokichla cinerea*) 20-23cm

The orange-headed thrush or ashy thrush is common in well-wooded areas of the Indian Subcontinent and Southeast Asia. They are sexually dimorphic. The adult male of the nominate subspecies of this small thrush has an entirely orange head and underparts, uniformly grey upper parts and wings, and white median and under tail coverts.



Oriental Cuckoo (*Cuculus optatus*) 32cm

The adult male has a grey head, breast and upperparts. The belly is creamy-white with dark bars. The call of the male Oriental Cuckoo is a series of low paired notes, poo-poo, with both notes stressed equally. It is somewhat similar to the call of the Hoopoe.



Oriental dwarf kingfisher

(*Ceyx erithaca*) 14cm

The oriental dwarf kingfisher is a pocket-sized bird. It resides in lowland forests, typically near streams or ponds, where it feeds upon insects, spiders, worms, crabs, fish, frogs, and lizards. This small bird is easily distinguishable from other birds in its range due to its red bill, yellow-orange underparts, lilac-rufous upper parts, and blue-black back



Oriental Magpie-robin

(*Copsychus saularis*) 23cm

This striking black and white bird is the common thrush of gardens and can be seen throughout the country. Magpie Robins breed mainly from January to June.

The display of the male involves puffing up the feathers, raising the bill, fanning the tail and strutting. The food of Magpie Robins is mainly insects and other invertebrates.



Oriental Scops Owl

(*Otus sunia*) 21cm

This is a small, variable plumaged, yellow eyed owl with ear-tufts which are not always erect. It can be distinguish from the collared scops owl by its whitish scapular stripe, well marked underparts, and lack of pale collar. There are two colour morphs, grey and rufous; intermediate forms also occur. Sexes are similar in appearance. Individuals may freeze with eyes half closed when disturbed. The species has a repeated liquid call sounding like "tuk tok torok".



Pacific Reef Egret (*Egretta sacra*) 60cm

The Pacific Reef Heron, also known as the Pacific Reef Egret or Eastern Reef Egret, is a kind of heron which is found in many areas of Asia. The Pacific Reef Herons are medium-sized birds, reaching 57cm-66cm in length. Their call is a hoarse grunted croak when feeding and a harsher “arrk” when alarmed.



Pacific Swift (*Apus pacificus*) 18cm

A large dark swift with origami-like angularity in flight profile. Black overall with a slightly paler throat and a bright white rump patch. Long forked tail is prominent in flight and is often opened while the bird is banking. Migrates in enormous flocks, which give sharp trilling calls in flight.



Paddyfield Pipit

(*Anthus rufulus*) 15cm

The Paddyfield Pipit is a medium-sized passerine bird which is a resident breeder in tropical southern Asia. It is found in open habitats, especially short grassland and cultivation where it builds its nest on the ground. Like other pipits, this species is insectivorous.



Pale-legged Leaf-Warbler

(*Phylloscopus tenellipes*) 11cm

Leaf warblers include some of the smallest and most active warbler species. Inhabitants of trees and woody areas, they flit around constantly in the foliage, catching small insects in their slender beaks.



Pink-necked Green Pigeon

(*Treron vernans*) 25cm

******Symbol of Garrya Tongsai Bay******

Pink-necked Green Pigeons are chubby with pale green bills and red feet. The head and throat of the male is grey, the upper breast and neck pinkish-purple and the lower breast orange. They eat mainly fruit and their colorful attire allows them to blend perfectly into the foliage of fruiting trees.



Pied Imperial Pigeon

(*Ducula bicolor*) 40cm

The pied imperial pigeon is a relatively large, pied species of pigeon. It is found in forest, woodland, mangrove, plantations and scrub in Southeast Asia. Song is very low in pitch and includes “woo-oo-woooo,” with the last syllable drawn out.



Purple-backed Starling

(Sturnus sturninus) 19cm

This bird is also called Daurian Myna or Daurian Starling. This Purple-backed starling has a pale grey head, nape and under-parts, a purplish black patch on the hind crown, a purplish-black mantle and glossy greenish-black wings. It has a very short blackish tail and two whitish wing bars. Iris is brown and legs and toes horny, tinged with green.



Purple Heron *(Ardea purpurea)* 90cm

The Purple Heron is a large bird, 80-90cm tall, with a 120-150cm wingspan, but slender for its size, weighing only 0.5-1.3kg. The Purple Heron breeds in colonies in reed beds or trees close to large lakes or other extensive wetlands from which the long snake-like neck may be seen sticking up.



Radde's Warbler

(Phylloscopus schwarzi) 13cm

The Radde's Warbler is bigger and bulkier than the Dusky Warbler with a stout, almost bullet-shaped bill and conspicuous pale yellowish legs. The warm buff colour around the vent can be most eye-catching. This is a bird of open woodlands with some undergrowth near water.



Red-rumped Swallow

(Cecropis daurica) 17cm

Red-rumped Swallows are a small bird with a pale rump which may not be as obviously red as the bird's name suggests. Other useful identification features are the pale throat, pale ring around the nape and the black under-tail coverts which contrast sharply with the pale belly. They are fast fliers and they swoop on insects while airborne.



Richard's Pipit (*Anthus richardi*) 17cm

This is a large pipit but it's a slender bird which often stands very upright. It has long yellow-brown legs, a long tail with white outer-feathers and a long dark bill with a yellowish base to the lower mandible. It mainly feeds on the ground and will also make short flights or catch flying insects.



Scaly-breasted Munia

(*Lonchura punctulata*) 11cm

This bird, also known as the Nutmeg Mannikin or Spice Finch, is a highly gregarious bird which forages in small flocks. Scaly-breasted Munias are often hunted by birds of prey. When a flock flies some distance, although the whole group flies in a direct manner, within the flock, each bird follows an erratic corkscrewing path. This makes it hard for birds of prey to target a single individual.



Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker

(*Dicaeum cruentatum*) 9cm

The brilliant scarlet of the crown and entire upper parts of the male is quite unforgettable. The sides of the head, the wings and the tail are black, and the under-parts white. This is the familiar flowerpecker of cultivated areas and gardens but also extends to the deciduous forests and forest edge up to 1200m. It is a very common resident.



Shikra (*Accipiter badius*) 26-30cm

The Shikra is a small bird of prey and is a widespread resident breeder throughout south Asia. The prey includes lizards, dragonflies, small birds and mammals. The call is a bi-syllabled whistle "titu", often resembling one of the calls of the Black Drongo.



Spotted Dove (*Streptopelia chinensis*) 30cm

This bird, also known as the Spotted Turtle Dove, is the commonest of all open-country pigeons and can be found even in the towns. It is a long-tailed slim pigeon with pale brown back, wings and tail heavily spotted with buff. When breeding it builds a nest of sticks in trees and lays 2 white, glossy eggs.



Striated Heron (*Butorides striata*) 44cm

A very widespread small heron, common across much of the globe. Small size and overall gray color separates from most other herons and bitterns. Normally solitary, found standing quietly around wetland habitats such as marshes, agricultural fields, rivers, and lakes.



Striped Tit-babbler (*Macronous gularis*) 13cm

The combination of chestnut crown, yellow supercilium and black streaks on the yellow throat and upper breast is diagnostic. The upper parts are olive with a brown tinge. The call is a loud repeated "chonk-chonk-chonk-chonk", somewhat reminiscent of a Common Tailorbird. It is a very common resident in the south of the country.



Stripe-throated Bulbul

(*Pycnonotus finlaysoni*) 19cm

This bulbul's yellow streaks on the forehead and throat are unmistakable. It is dull greenish-brown above and on the crown, with brighter edges to primaries and tail feathers. Under-parts are dull greyish, with bright yellow under-tail coverts.



Taiga Flycatcher (*Ficedula albicilla*) 12cm

Small brown flycatcher with a sharply contrasting black-and-white tail. Breeding male has an orange throat patch surrounded by a faint gray wash. Non-breeding male has darker flanks and far less orange on the throat. Female is cold brown above and dirty-white below.



Thick-billed Green Pigeon

(*Treron curvirostra*) 27cm

This bird is a large green pigeon with a distinctive "swollen" bill. Like many of the green pigeons which make up the genus *Treron*, the male has a maroon mantle and yellowish wing-bars. It can be identified at close range by its heavy bill, red at the base and green at the tip, and distinctive blue-green orbital ring.



Thick-billed Warbler

(*Acrocephalus aedon*) 17.5cm

This large brown warbler is migratory, wintering in tropical SE Asia. This species is found in dense vegetation such as reeds, bushes and thick undergrowth. 5-6 eggs are laid in a nest in a low tree. The adult has an unstreaked brown back and buff under-parts. They feed mainly on insects but will take other small prey items.



White-bellied Sea-eagle

(*Haliaeetus leucogaster*) 60-69cm

This magnificent bird may be seen soaring, with wings held in a marked V-shape, over coastal waters. The head, underbody, under-wing coverts and outer half of the tail are pure white; the rest of the plumage is dark grey. In flight the dark flight feathers on the wings are easily seen when the bird is viewed from below. The tail is wedge-shaped. They do not dive under water, however. They keep within 1km of shore as there are no thermals over water.



White-breasted Waterhen

(*Amaurornis phoenicurus*) 33cm

This bird is one of the commonest and most easily observed residents of marshes and ponds. Upper parts are dark grey, contrasting with a striking white fore-crown, face, throat and breast whilst the under-tail coverts are pale chestnut. They can be noisy, especially at dawn and dusk, with loud croaky calls. They mainly eat insects, small fish, aquatic invertebrates and seeds.



White-crested Laughingthrush

(*Garrulax leucolophus*) 30cm

This is a striking bird with a snow-white throat, breast and erectile crest which contrasts with the black mask and bright rufous upper parts and lower belly. Its cackling calls and hysterical laughter “khow-khow-khow, chek-ko-hoa” are frequently heard but this species is not too easy to see except in some places where it is accustomed to man.



White-rumped Munia

(*Lonchura striata*) 10-11cm

The White-rumped Munia has a stubby grey bill and a long black pointed tail. The adults are brown above and on the breast, and lighter below; the rump is white. It is a gregarious bird which feeds mainly on seeds, moving through the undergrowth in groups and sometimes accompanying other birds.



White-throated Kingfisher

(*Halcyon smyrnensis*) 28cm

White-throated Kingfishers dive to catch aquatic prey by entering feet-first in shallow water and head-first in deeper waters. They can also hover for a short while before plunging in. They also dive into grass and vegetation to catch their prey.



Yellow-rumped Flycatcher

(*Ficedula zanthopygia*) 14cm

Gaudy male striking, with yolk-yellow underparts and rump and black upperparts set off by white supercilium and wing patch. Female less brightly colored but still distinctive, with brown upperparts, a smaller yellow rump and white wing patch, and whitish underparts with faint scaling on the breast. Song is a short, thrush-like series of burry whistles.



Yellow-vented Bulbul

(*Pycnonotus goiavier*) 20cm

This small bird has a slight crest, white face and yellow under-tail coverts. The adult has an olive brown crown, nape and under-parts whilst the side of the head, eyebrows, throat and belly are white. Genders look alike. The call is described as a pleasing, liquid bubbling chatter; loud harsh alarm call "chweit-chweit".



Zebra Dove (*Geopelia striata*) 20-23cm

The zebra dove also known as barred ground dove is native to Southeast Asia. The birds are small and slender with a long, narrow tail. The upper parts are brownish-grey with black-and-white barring. The underparts are pinkish with black bars on the sides of the neck, breast and belly. Trapping for the cage bird industry has led to them becoming rare in parts of Indonesia but in most parts of its range it is common.