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Sulawesi and Halmahera

7th – 26th August 2011

Leader: Frank Lambert

Participants: Tom Gullick and Patricia Maldonado Vidal



Diabolical Nightjar roosting along the Anaso Trail

© Patricia Maldonado Vidal

This trip to the bird-rich Indonesian islands of Sulawesi and Halmahera was run especially for Tom Gullick – targeting in particular only those birds that he had never seen. Tom's list was 8,813 at the beginning of the trip. Since Tom had never birded in the Wallacean region outside of Timor, he had the potential to reach an incredible 8,900 by trips end. The tour covered two distinct avifaunal regions separated by Weber's line, changing from one set of amazing endemics to another as one crosses the relatively short distance from the Sulawesi region to the Moluccas.

Highlights for Tom and Patricia were many but particularly exciting species on Sulawesi included Maleo, Sulawesi Ground Dove, Purple-bearded Bee-eater, Red-backed Thrush, Sulawesi Thrush, Great Shortwing, Great-billed, Green-backed, Lilac-cheeked and Sulawesi Dwarf Kingfishers, Sulawesi and Spot-tailed Goshawks. As usual, nightbirds exhausted and frustrated us on our many early mornings and late evenings but we eventually saw almost all of the endemic Sulawesi owl species as well as Diabolical and Sulawesi Nightjars. On Halmahera we enjoyed outstanding views of Ivory-breasted Pitta and particularly close views of Wallace's

Standardwing displaying above us in the forest near Foli, whilst we watched the uniquely coloured Moluccan Scrubfowl down to 8m on a beach north of Tobelo – certainly one of the highlights of our trip. We also had some exciting night-birding in Halmahera with all of our targets being relatively easy to locate, including exceptionally close views of Moluccan Scops Owl. Apart from birds we encountered a number of interesting mammals including the weird but wonderful Spectral Tarsier, Moor and Sulawesi Crested Macaques and Ornate Cuscus.



Tom's list reaches 8900 species whilst in Halmahera! © Patricia Maldonado Vidal

On our first morning we visited the spectacular karst landscape around Karaenta, where despite the heavy traffic we quickly found our main target – the highly localized Black-ringed White-eye. The forests here, produced a number of other new birds such as Silver-tipped and White-bellied Imperial Pigeons, Grey-sided and Yellow-sided Flowerpeckers, Blue-backed Parrot and Golden-mantled Racquet-tail. Some of the birds here differ from races seen elsewhere on the trip, in particular the *torqata* race of White-necked Mynas and *sanfordi* race of Sulawesi Dwarf Hornbill. We also saw and heard our first Piping Crows (later to become familiar around Danau Taming in Lore Lindu).

Our flight north to Palu in central Sulawesi was delayed which meant that we arrived well after dark at Wuasa, but we did manage to see one new bird en route – the Indonesian endemic Pale-headed Munia, of which a flock of at least 50 were seen feeding with Black-headed Muniyas in roadside rice fields. On our first morning in the heart of Lore Lindu National Park we were in the vicinity of Lake Taming as it got light. The dawn chorus here was impressive, but after only half an hour many birds had stopped calling. Nevertheless, we slowly accumulated many of Tom's targets, and it was a pleasure to bird in the cool climate. During the morning we found many of the commoner species such as Mountain Tailorbird, Sulawesi Leaf Warbler, Snowy-browed Flycatcher, Blue-fronted Flycatchers, Island Verditer, Citrine Canary Flycatcher, Yellow-vented Whistler, Rusty-bellied Fantail, Sulawesi Myzomela and Streak-headed White-eye. Brown Cuckoo Doves (soon to be split as Sulawesi Cuckoo Dove) were abundant around the lake and easy to see, but Superb Fruit Doves, calling occasionally, and very typical of a fruit dove, remained elusive. Our first effort to see Great Shortwing failed, though its resonant song was heard close by. However, a few of the more difficult species did put in an appearance – in particular Sulawesi Thrush on the road and later feeding on fruit in low roadside trees, and a stunning Pygmy Cuckooshrike feeding alongside a group of its more common, much larger relative, the endemic Cerulean Cuckooshrike. We also had brief views of perched Yellow-and-Green Lorikeets, often only seen in rapid flight. On the short trail to the lake we found species such as the stunning Fiery-browed Myna, our first Malia creeping along and up mossy branches, nesting Piping Crows, and Lesser Sulawesi Honeyeaters. Bird activity was slow during the middle of the day, so we returned to Wuasa, arriving just in time for a terrific

prolonged downpour of rain that more or less ruined any chance of new birds in the afternoon. Despite the rain we attempted birding in the Sedoa valley, where we scoped large numbers of White-bellied Imperial Pigeons and six Knobbed Hornbills feeding in a huge fruiting fig tree.



Sulawesi boasts two endemic hornbill; Knobbed and Sulawesi Dwarf Hornbill



The weird Maleo at Tambun and Ashy Woodpecker at Toraut © Patricia Maldonado Vidal

Our second day found us at higher elevations again, searching for Cinnabar Boobook pre-dawn. Although we heard one distant bird it did not respond to playback and it was soon light. At dawn we again put in a major effort to see the elusive Great Shortwing but after half an hour skulking in the forest (both the shortwing and us!) we gave up. During the remainder of the morning we had good views of a rather tame Chestnut-backed Bush Warbler and Tom found several close Red-eared Fruit Doves feeding along the roadside. This was a great bonus since this species is more often only found at higher elevations along the Anaso track. A distant Sulawesi Hawk-Eagle was seen near the lake. Instead of returning to Wuasa for lunch we spent the middle of the day and early afternoon in the Sedoa valley where Tom saw a male Crimson-crowned Flowerpecker. Birding in the heat was slow but produced two raptor species of note, these being Rufous-bellied Eagles and a single Rufous-winged Buzzard. An impressive group of Purple Needletails was seen circling around a ridge as well as Sulawesi Swiftlets (split from Moluccan Swiftlet) low over the valley. Later we birded higher altitudes again, along the road near Danau Tambing, where in the late afternoon we encountered frequent flocks of Golden-mantled Racquet-tails passing noisily overhead. At dusk we again searched for Cinnabar Boobook but none were even heard. On our way back to Wuasa, however, Frank heard the distinctive calls of Sulawesi Masked Owl as we

drove through the mosaic of gardens in the lower part of the valley and we were soon watching this huge *Tyto* owl at close range as it called continuously from a tree close to the road.

Our third day was spent along the famous Anaso track, which gives access to some of the higher-altitude specialties of Sulawesi, but due to the physical effort required we were not able to reach the higher altitudes. Nevertheless, Patricia managed to get as high as the roost site for a stunning pair of Diabolical Nightjars, and we also had brief views of a Spot-tailed Goshawk. An impressive Greater Sulawesi Honeyeater showed well, at one time chasing a Lesser Sulawesi Honeyeater around and giving us great comparative views. The most memorable bird seen was undoubtedly Purple-bearded Bee-eater, a stunningly beautiful endemic that breeds in holes along the trail and is relatively easy to see in this locality. Tired, we returned to Wuasa mid-afternoon. After dark, when the rain had stopped, we went owling along the road near Wuasa and were very quickly rewarded with stunning views of two endemics - Speckled Boobook and Sulawesi Scops Owl.

On our last morning, we again looked for Cinnabar Boobook at dawn, but to no avail - it probably did not help that at least one bird had been trapped and collected the previous month in exactly the location we were searching - a fact that we only found out about too late. Our other elusive target today was Great Shortwing which despite repeated daily searches, had remained out of sight. As we waited patiently inside the vegetation, occasionally using playback to try to lure in the bird, a male suddenly popped up briefly in front of Patricia and gave us all brief views - what a skulker! Birding the remnant forest down the steep road towards Kamarora produced nice views of Black Eagle but not much else. After a brief lunch stop we headed to Palu for an overnight stay before our full day of travel to Kotamabagu, not far from Bogani Nani Wartebone National Park.

As it got light the next morning we walked quietly to an area where Maleo lay their eggs in the Tambun area. As we approached the area we heard one calling a few hundred meters away up the forested slope. We waited until nearly 8am before we finally got to see this strange bird - two had come down near the trail and gave us fantastic views.



**The gorgeous Purple-bearded Bee-eater was seen at Anaso and on Gunung Ambang.
© Patricia Maldonado Vidal**

During our wait there were plenty of other birds to look at, including large numbers of Finch-billed Myna and Grey-sided Flowerpecker, and a couple of Sulawesi Trillers. We were able to scope two Maroon-chinned Fruit Doves up on the hillside along with Black-billed Koel and several Yellow-billed Malkoha, as well as some likely future 'armchair ticks' - the *albicapilla* Brown Cuckoo Doves, *paulina* Green Imperial Pigeons and *leucops* Hair-crested Drongos, with its conspicuous white eyes. A walk through the forest produced Bay Coucal, Pale-blue Monarchs and more malkohas. After leaving Tambun, Tom was fortunate to spot an Isabelline Bush-hen briefly flying across a roadside marsh.

Birding along the river at Toraut in the Bogani Nani Wartebone National Park during the early afternoon produced the dark *hispidoides* race of Common Kingfisher, a few Black-naped Fruit Doves and a superb male Spotted Harrier, but it was not until about 4pm that birds really began to move. Having shifted position to the maize fields (in an area that used to be superb forest and part of the national park!), we were able to watch the forest edge. Here we had fantastic views of a male Sulawesi Goshawk and flight views of two Sulawesi Black Pigeons. Tens of Golden-mantled and Yellow-breasted Racquet-tails, Ornate Lorikeets and Blue-backed Parrots, as well as small numbers of Silver-tipped Imperial Pigeons and a group of Pied Cuckooshrikes were milling

around the area, occasionally giving nice scope views. Patricia had good views of a pair of stunning Ashy Woodpeckers in the forest.

The following day we birded along the Molibagu Road from just after first light. Birds were particularly active about an hour after dawn, when we saw Knobbed Hornbills, a Maroon-chinned Fruit Dove, Grey-cheeked Green Pigeons, Sulawesi Hanging Parrots, Ivory-backed Woodswallows, a close perched immature Rufous-bellied Hawk-Eagle, several Sulawesi Crested Mynas, the northern race of White-necked Myna. Walking along the road as the day heated up produced good views of Sulawesi Hawk-Eagle, Sulawesi Honey Buzzard, Sulawesi Trillers and four obliging Pygmy Hanging Parrots, a species that can be hard to find.

We set out in the very early hours of the next morning (at 2am!) as we headed for the higher altitudes of Gunung Ambang, home to some highly localised endemics. As we walked up the track in the dark we heard at least two different Sulawesi Masked Owls and Cinnabar Boobooks were calling distantly as soon as we entered the scrubby forest near the lower slopes. Unfortunately this protected area is suffering a serious onslaught from both illegal loggers and clearance for vegetable fields, meaning that it is getting more and more difficult to find some of the more interesting birds. As dawn broke a Scaly Kingfisher began calling but typically went quiet as soon as it was light enough to see properly and we only had the briefest of flight views as it skimmed over our heads in the half-light. Although we had planned to trek deeper into the forest to a known territory of Matinan Flycatcher, we were unable to scale the steeper parts as the trail had become too wet and slippery and we had to return empty handed. There were plenty of birds about, however, and we saw a pair of Purple-bearded Bee-eaters near their nest hole, Sulawesi Drongo, Sulawesi Leaf Warbler, Chestnut-backed Bush Warbler, Black-fronted White-eyes, Yellow-vented Whistlers, Island Verditer, Citrine Canary Flycatcher, Sulawesi Babbler and Rusty-bellied Fantail. The open fields below the forest also held Sulawesi Hanging Parrot and a Black Eagle was seen well circling the forest above.



A Lesser Coucal suns itself after an entire morning of rain at Tambun © Patricia Maldonado Vidal

The following morning we again visited Tambun but it rained from before dawn until we left just before lunch. This severely hampered our efforts to track down Sulawesi Cicadabird but we did see an Elegant Pitta and two close Maleo. Along the road we saw a few waterbirds such as White-browed Crake, Dusky Moorhen (amongst many Common Moorhens), Cinnamon Bittern and breeding plumage Javan Pond Herons. After lunch in Kotamobagu we made our way back to Manado where we spent one night.

After an early morning flight to Ternate we sped across the choppy water to Sidangoli on the renowned island of Halmahera. From here we drove to Tobelo, some five hours away, stopping to look at raptors en route.

During one stop we had unexpectedly good views of a pair of Gurney's Eagles circling around us by the roadside. Having checked in our hotel in Tobelo and eaten dinner, we headed northwards for an hour to a small village on the coast. From here, locals guided us through coconut palms to the edge of mangroves and we crossed to a sandy beach in the stillness of the night. Whilst we waited quietly on the beach one of the locals searched for Moluccan Scrubfowl, a species that presumably flies tens of miles from the nearest forested areas to lay its single egg in a hole dug into the sand. Judging by the craters and other evidence of digging, tens of birds must still visit this beach each week, though numbers are reported to have dwindled significantly since the site was first discovered by birders some 20 years ago. Nevertheless, it was not long before our local guide had found a scrubfowl, frozen in his light, and we stalked it to within 8m, getting unbelievable views, before leaving it in peace to finish its egg-laying. Tom, who had not really expected to see this very special species, was elated as we crossed the calm bay back to shore, and handing out Cuban cigars to the boatmen.



Gurney's Eagles on our way to Tobelo © Patricia Maldonado Vidal



Long-billed Crow and Moluccan Cuckooshrike, Halmahera © Patricia Maldonado Vidal

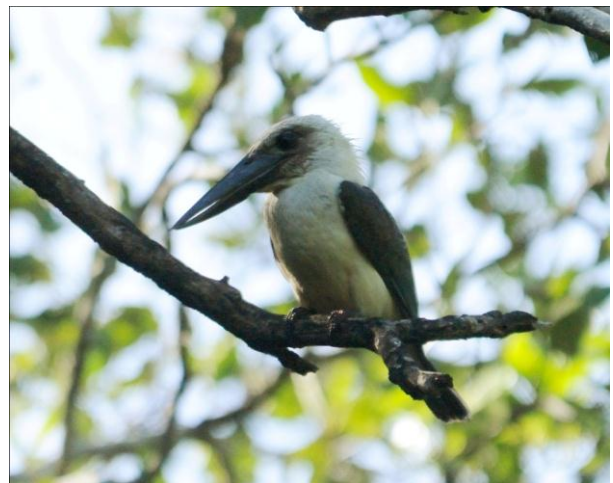
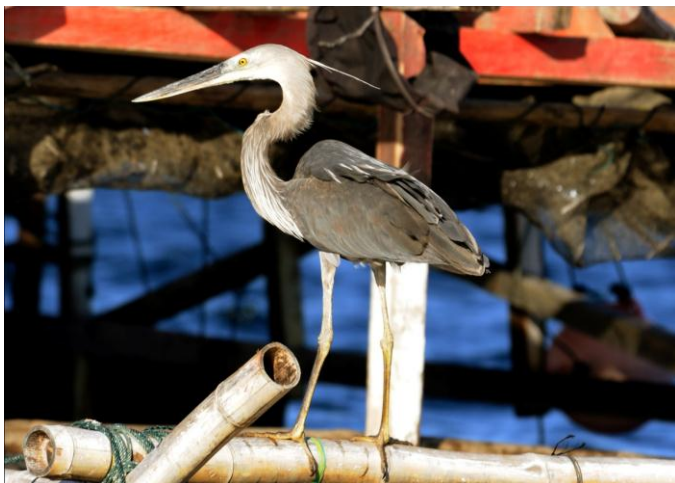
On our second day in Halmahera we traveled south to Daru from where we took a small wooden boat across the bay to the small village of Foli, the site of an old logging camp. About half way across the straits we encountered small numbers of seabirds, mainly Lesser Frigatebirds, Bridled Terns and Brown Noddy's, but we also saw one Black-naped Tern and several Crested Terns, but it was very difficult to get good views of any of these from the bobbing boat. Foli was tremendously hot and it was not until mid afternoon that we again ventured out to look for birds. Despite the terrible state of the habitat, all of which has been heavily logged and with patches that have been burnt or cultivated, the area still supports most of the north Moluccan endemic forest birds that we were looking for. As it cooled down some of these became active and it was soon apparent that many birds survive in these degraded forests. Blyth's Hornbills, imperial pigeons and fruit doves were calling from every direction and it was not long before we had had good views of Moluccan Imperial Pigeon and Grey-headed Fruit Dove. Violet-necked Lorries raced past and the occasional Eclectus Parrot, Great-billed Parrot and numerous Red-cheeked Parrots screeched by. A pair of the aptly-named Goliath Coucals was found sitting right next to the road and several Long-billed Crows perched up nicely in the scope. Smaller birds were less

apparent in the afternoon, but we did have nice views of Dusky-brown Oriole and Moluccan Cuckooshrike. As we drove back to Foli, two Dusky Scrubfowl flew up from the road in front of us and started climbing some vines in plain view – an excellent end to a long day. As it got dark we spent a short time looking for nightbirds and were rewarded with very close views of Halmahera Boobook and a more distant Moluccan Owlet Nightjar. At some point during the afternoon Tom finally reached his trip target – his world list reached an amazing 8,900 species!

Before dawn on our first morning at Foli we were sitting below the lek of one of Halmahera's most well-known birds – Wallace's Standardwing. As it got light Sombre and Common Paradise Kingfisher's called nearby, and finally several standardwings began their raucous calling above our heads. In the dim early morning light we could just make them out but as it got brighter we were eventually able to see one male displaying on an open vine in bright sunlight – certainly one of the most spectacular birds of our trip. Another of our most-wanted targets then started to call nearby and it was not long before we were watching a magnificent Azure-breasted Pitta calling high in a nearby tree – two amazing birds before breakfast. After a very quick breakfast we were soon seeing more new birds – Blue-and-White Kingfisher, Paradise Crow, White Cockatoo, White-streaked Friarbird, Spectacled Monarch, Slaty Flycatcher, Halmahera Swiftlet, Dusky Myzomela, Pygmy Eagle and Grey-throated Goshawk were all seen from the main road. By 10am, however, it was getting hot and bird activity dropped considerably – we returned to our rustic accommodation for an early lunch and nap. We birded again during the afternoon, seeing good numbers of Pied and Moluccan Imperial Pigeons, and into the evening when we had close up views of a pair of Halmahera Boobook and a more distant Moluccan Owlet Nightjar. The following day was spent in the same general areas, where we slowly picked up new species such as Chattering Lory, White-naped and Moluccan Monarchs, Sombre Kingfisher, Halmahera Cuckooshrikes, and after dark, a close Moluccan Scops Owl and a beautiful obliging Ornate Cuscus.



Moluccan Scops Owl and Ornate Cuscus were both seen well after dark © Patricia Maldonado Vidal



Great-billed Heron and Great-billed Kingfisher near Tangkoko © Patricia Maldonado Vidal

On our final morning, on our way back to Ternate, we picked up our final Moluccan endemic – Rufous-necked Sparrowhawk. After an overnight stay in Ternate we flew to Manado and the famous reserve at Tangkoko,

passing almost untouched forest spreading all the way to the top of the Tangkoko volcano. Having settled in our hotel, we ventured out in the late afternoon in very windy (and still rather hot!) conditions, in search of our most anticipated targets - the endemic kingfishers and Red-backed Thrush. Rather surprisingly it was not long before our excellent local guide had located a very obliging female Green-backed Kingfisher, and not long afterwards, we were rewarded with incredible views of one of the world's most beautiful thrushes – the endemic Red-backed Thrush. It fed close to the trail and occasionally perched up on tree buttresses within 5-8m of us – fantastic!!

On our first full day we took an early morning boat trip out along the coast and down a backwater into some mangroves. Along the way we had close views of many Pacific Reef Egrets, two White-bellied Sea Eagle, Pied Imperial Pigeons and a very close Great-billed Heron perched on one of the floating fishing houses that dotted our route. Once in the mangroves it was not long before we found at least three Great-billed Kingfishers. The margins of the river also produced Wood Sandpiper and a close Grey-tailed Tattler. After returning to shore we birded along the forested track parallel to the beach, here finding a White-rumped Cuckooshrike- our last endemic cuckooshrike. It was already hot and apart from two White-necked Mynas we saw no more birds during the morning. However, a troop of about 60 Sulawesi Crested Macaques were found scavenging just behind the beach front and we were able to follow this slow moving, habituated group as they fed, grooming each other, fought and played within 5-10m of us. This is an experience not to be missed by anyone with a passion for wildlife!



***Two endemic boobooks; Speckled and Ochre-bellied, were seen during daylight
© Patricia Maldonado Vidal***

At lunchtime, back at our accommodation, we were surprised to have fantastic views of a Speckled Boobook perched in a nearby understory palm tree. Although we had seen this bird well before, these outstanding daylight views were something special. After lunch and a rest we returned to the forest in search of the few targets we had yet to see. Slowly walking along the trail can be very productive even in the high temperatures of mid-afternoon, as we walked we found two female and a male Green-backed Kingfisher and a nice perched Sulawesi Black Pigeon. We heard Sulawesi Cicadabird but were unable to locate it in the canopy – winds were very strong making it difficult to see almost any bird above the lower forest strata. Our guide then went off to search the area for Ochre-bellied Boobook, which are known to roost in the area, and after only ten minutes returned smiling – he had located a pair in low palm fronds and within five minutes we were watching them full frame in the scope – our second endemic boobook of the day! On our way back we encountered another very tame group of Sulawesi Crested Macaques.

On the last day of this tour we drove into Tangkoko just at first light – incredibly spotting a Lilac-cheeked Kingfisher, one of our main targets, from the vehicle and we obtained excellent views. After a short walk into the forest we waited patiently hoping to hear and then to see Tabon Scrubfowl. None were calling, so it seemed a bit of a long shot, but as we walked further along the trail we flushed two birds. Twenty minutes later we were watching them feeding on the forest floor, shuffling their feet as they moved forward slowly and scraping leaves into the air behind them. Tom was happy to have seen two of the last four targets within the first half

hour of light! As we waited for Patricia on the access road, yet another of Tom's last targets put in an appearance – a group of three Ashy Woodpeckers. Patricia joined us and we began the walk up to a nesting hole of Knobbed Hornbill. Along the way we found two close Green-backed Kingfishers and as we approached the nest site, another guide called us over to see one of Tom's last targets – Sulawesi Dwarf Kingfisher – one of which was perched quietly not far from the trail as it watched for prey in the very dry leaf litter below. The male hornbill duly appeared, allowing good photographic opportunities as it regurgitated more than a hundred fruit, one by one, to feed the female in the nest. After the hornbill left we began our walk back down the hill to our vehicle, almost immediately bumping into a 2m cobra that gave Tom and our local guide a fright, and shortly thereafter yet another Lilac-cheeked Kingfisher. Along the way we saw more Ashy Woodpeckers and finally a second Red-backed Thrush, though this one did not hang around.



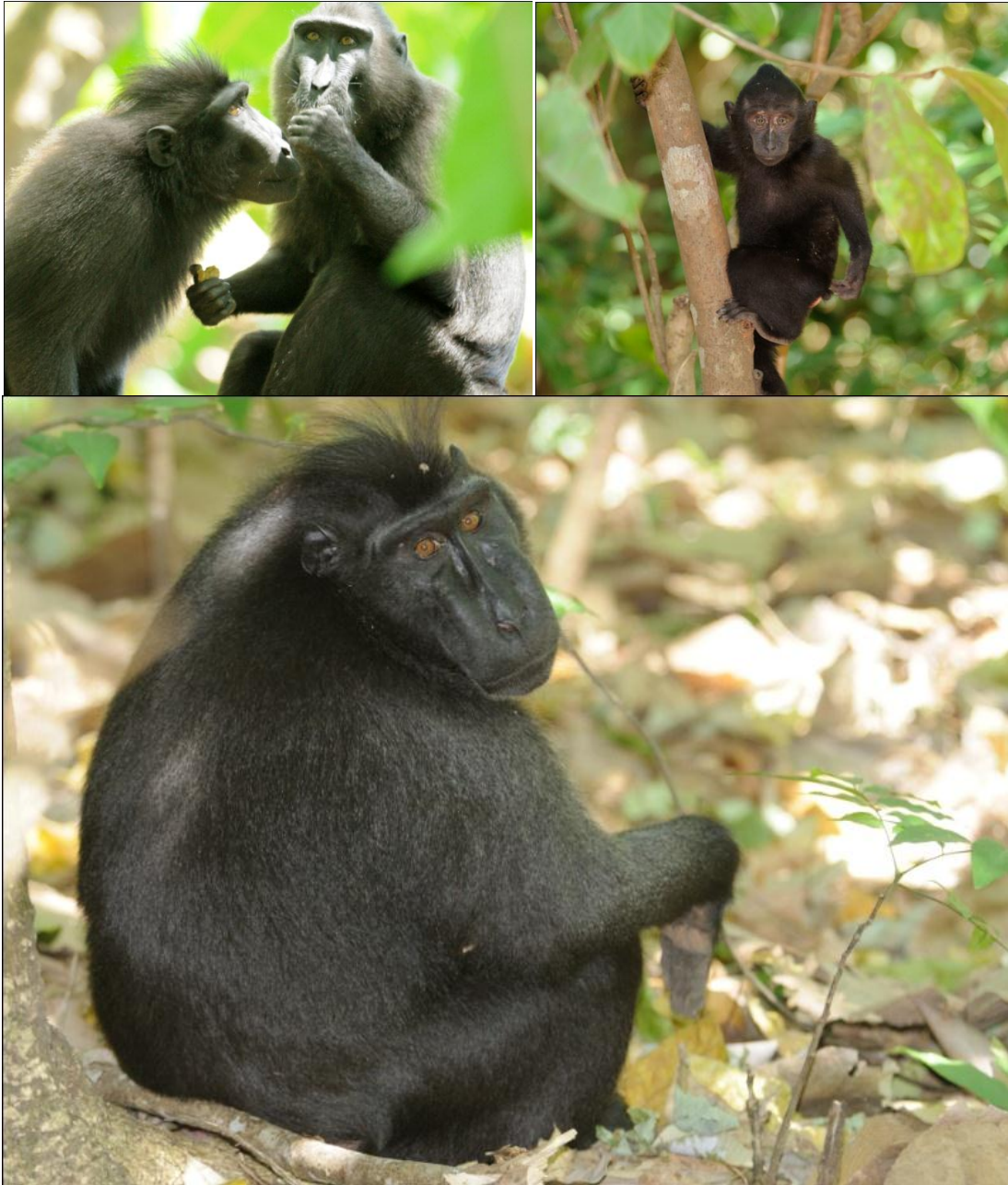
A male Green-backed and the diminutive Sulawesi Dwarf Kingfisher; two of four endemic Sulawesi kingfishers seen at Tangkoko © Patricia Maldonado Vidal

On our final afternoon Patricia opted to go and see the Spectral Tarsiers that are a main attraction for general tourists visiting this region. In the meantime Tom and Frank headed up the road in search of Sulawesi Cicadabird, which had eluded us on several occasions. Unfortunately, however, the road had been closed for repairs and had to abort. Instead we spent the last evening birding along the entrance track where we had nice views of Purple-winged Rollers and a Yellow-billed Malkoha. Patricia saw not only the tarsiers, but also Ochre-bellied Boobook and Red-backed Thrush – a fitting end to the visit to the beautiful (but poorly managed!) reserve of Tangkoko.



Spectral Tarsiers awaken at dusk © Patricia Maldonado Vidal

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Sulawesi Crested Macaques at Tangkoko were very tame and photogenic © Patricia Maldonado Vidal

Systematic List

PODICIPEDIDAE: Grebes
Tricolored [Little] Grebe

Tachybaptus [ruficollis] tricolor

FRIGATIDAE: Frigatebirds
Great Frigatebird

Fregata minor

	Lesser Frigatebird	<i>Fregata ariel</i>	
	ARDEIDAE: Herons		
	Great-billed Heron	<i>Ardea sumatrana</i>	
	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	
	'Eastern' Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba modesta</i>	
	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	
	Pacific Reef Egret	<i>Egretta sacra</i>	
	Eastern' Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis coromandus</i>	
	Javan Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola speciosa</i>	
	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striatus javanicus</i>	
	Rufous Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus hilli</i>	
	Cinnamon Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	
	ACCIPITRIDAE: Hawks, Eagles and Allies		
	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	
	Pacific Baza	<i>Aviceda subcristata rufa</i>	
S	Sulawesi Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis celebensis</i>	
	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus hypoleucus</i>	
	Black Kite	<i>Milvus lineatus affinis</i>	
	Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	
	White-bellied Sea Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	
S	Sulawesi Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis rufipectus rufipectus</i>	
	Spotted Harrier	<i>Circus assimilis</i>	
S	Sulawesi Goshawk	<i>Accipiter griseiceps</i>	
S	Spot-tailed Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trinitatus</i>	
S	Grey-throated Goshawk	<i>Accipiter [novaehollandiae] griseogularis</i>	
M	Rufous-necked Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter erythrauchen erythrauchen</i>	
	Rufous-winged Buzzard	<i>Butastur liventer</i>	
	Black Eagle	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis malayensis</i>	
	Gurney's Eagle	<i>Aquila gurneyi</i>	
	Pygmy Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus [morphnoides] weiskei</i>	
	Rufous-bellied Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus kienerii formosus</i>	
S	Sulawesi Hawk Eagle	<i>Nisaetus lanceolatus</i>	
	FALCONIDAE: Falcons and Allies		
	Spotted Kestrel	<i>Falco moluccensis moluccensis</i>	
		<i>Falco moluccensis microbalia</i>	
	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus ernesti</i>	
	DENDROCYGNIDAE: Whistling-ducks		
	Wandering Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna arcuata arcuata</i>	
	ANATIDAE: Ducks, Swans and Geese		
	Sunda Teal	<i>Anas gibberifrons</i>	
	MEGAPODIDAE: Megapodes		
	Tabon Scrubfowl	<i>Megapodius cumingii gilbertii</i>	
M	Dusky Scrubfowl	<i>Megapodius freycinet</i>	
M	Moluccan Scrubfowl	<i>Eulipoa wallacei</i>	
S	Maleo	<i>Macrocephalon maleo</i>	
	RALLIDAE: Rails		
	Buff-banded Rail	<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>	
	Barred Rail	<i>Gallirallus torquatus celebensis</i>	
	White-browed Crake	<i>Porzana cinerea</i>	
	Rufous-tailed Bush-hen	<i>Amaurornis moluccanus</i>	
S	Isabelline Bush-hen	<i>Amaurornis isabellinus</i>	Heard only
	Dusky Moorhen	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa frontata</i>	
	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus orientalis</i>	
	Black-backed Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio [porphyrio] indicus</i>	
	SCOLOPACIDAE: Sandpipers, Snipes and Allies		
	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus variegatus</i>	
	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	
	Grey-tailed Tattler	<i>Heteroscelus brevipes</i>	

STERNINAE: Terns			
	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	
	Black-naped Tern	<i>Sterna sumatrana</i>	
	Bridled Tern	<i>Sterna anaethetus anaethetus</i>	
	Greater Crested Tern	<i>Sterna bergii cristata</i>	
	Brown Noddy	<i>Anous stolidus pileatus</i>	
COLUMBIDAE: Pigeons and Doves			
	Rock Dove [Feral species]	<i>Columba livia</i>	
	Red Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	
	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis tigrina</i>	
	Brown Cuckoo Dove	<i>Macropygia amboinensis albicapilla</i>	
		<i>Macropygia amboinensis albiceps</i>	
S	Sulawesi Black Pigeon	<i>Turacoena manadensis</i>	
	Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica indica</i>	
	Stephan's Dove	<i>Chalcophaps stephani wallacei</i>	
S	Sulawesi Ground Dove	<i>Gallicolumba tristigmata tristigmata</i>	
	Grey-cheeked Green Pigeon	<i>Treron griseicauda griseicauda</i>	
S	Red-eared Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus fischeri centralis</i>	
S	Maroon-chinned Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus subgularis</i>	
M	Scarlet-breasted Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus bernsteinii</i>	Heard only
	Superb Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus superbus temminckii</i>	Heard only
		<i>Ptilinopus superbus superbus</i>	Heard only
M	Blue-capped Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus monacha</i>	Heard only
M	Grey-headed Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus hyogaster</i>	
	Black-naped Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus melanospila melanospila</i>	
S	White-bellied Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula forsteni</i>	
S	Grey-headed Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula radiata</i>	
	Green Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula aenea paulina</i>	
M	Moluccan Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula perspicillata</i>	
M	Cinnamon-bellied Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula basilica basilica</i>	Heard only
	Pied Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula bicolor bicolor</i>	
		<i>Ducula bicolor melanura</i>	
S	Silver-tipped Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula luctuosa</i>	
PSITTACIDAE: Parrots, Lories and Cockatoos			
M	Violet-necked Lory	<i>Eos squamata riciniata</i>	
S	Ornate Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus ornatus</i>	
S	Yellow-and-green Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus flavoviridis meyeri</i>	
M	Chattering Lory	<i>Lorius garrulus garrulus</i>	
	Red-flanked Lorikeet	<i>Charmosyna placentis intensior</i>	
M	White Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua alba</i>	
	Eclectus Parrot	<i>Eclectus roratus vosmaeri</i>	
	Red-cheeked Parrot	<i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi cyanicollis</i>	
S	Yellow-breasted Racquet-tail	<i>Prioniturus flavicans</i>	
S	Golden-mantled Racquet-tail	<i>Prioniturus platurus</i>	
	Blue-backed Parrot	<i>Tanygnathus sumatranus sumatranus</i>	
	Great-billed Parrot	<i>Tanygnathus megalorynchos megalorynchos</i>	
S	Sulawesi Hanging Parrot	<i>Loriculus stigmatus</i>	
M	Moluccan Hanging Parrot	<i>Loriculus amabilis amabilis</i>	
S	Pygmy Hanging Parrot	<i>Loriculus exilis</i>	
CUCULIDAE: Old world Cuckoos and Allies			
	Plaintive Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	Heard only
	Rusty-breasted Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis sepulcralis virescens</i>	
	Brush Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	Heard only
	Little Bronze Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx minutillus jungei</i>	Heard only
M/S	Moluccan Drongo Cuckoo	<i>Surniculus [lugubris] musschenbroeki</i>	Heard only

S	Black-billed Koel	<i>Eudynamys melanorhyncha</i>	
S	Yellow-billed Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus calyrorhynchus calyrorhynchus</i> <i>Phaenicophaeus calyrorhynchus meridionalis</i>	
	CENTROPODIDAE: Coucals		
M	Goliath Coucal	<i>Centropus goliath</i>	
	Lesser Coucal	<i>Centropus bengalensis javanicus</i>	
S	Bay Coucal	<i>Centropus celebensis celebensis</i> <i>Centropus celebensis rufescens</i>	
	TYTONIDAE: Barn Owls and Masked Owls		
S	Sulawesi Masked Owl	<i>Tyto rosenbergii rosenbergii</i>	
	STRIGIDAE: Typical Owls		
S	Sulawesi Scops Owl	<i>Otus manadensis</i>	
	Moluccan Scops Owl	<i>Otus magicus leucospilus</i>	
	Barking Owl	<i>Ninox connivens rufostigata</i>	Heard only
S	Cinnabar Boobook	<i>Ninox ios ios</i>	Heard only
S		<i>Ninox ios [ssp. Lore Lindu]</i>	Heard only
S	Ochre-bellied Boobook	<i>Ninox ochracea</i>	
H	Halmahera Boobook	<i>Ninox [squampila] hypogramma</i>	
S	Speckled Boobook	<i>Ninox punctulata</i>	
	AEGOTHELIDAE: Owlet-nightjars		
M	Moluccan Owlet-Nightjar	<i>Aegotheles crinifrons</i>	
	CAPRIMULGIDAE: Nightjars		
S	Diabolical Nightjar	<i>Eurostopodus diabolicus</i>	
	Great Eared Nightjar	<i>Eurostopodus macrotis macropterus</i>	
	Large-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus schlegelii</i>	
S	Sulawesi Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus celebensis celebensis</i>	
	Savanna Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus affinis propinquus</i>	
	APODIDAE: Swifts and Swiftlets		
	Uniform Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus vanikorensis aenigma</i> <i>Aerodramus vanikorensis waigeuensis</i>	
M	Halmahera Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus infuscata</i>	
S	Sulawesi Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus sororum</i>	
	Glossy Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus esculenta manadensis</i> <i>Aerodramus esculenta minuta</i> <i>Aerodramus esculenta spilura</i>	
	Purple Needletail	<i>Hirundapus celebensis</i>	
	Asian Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	
	HEMIPROCNIDAE: Treeswifts		
	Grey-rumped Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne longipennis wallacii</i>	
	Moustached Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne mystacea confirmata</i>	
	HALCYONIDAE: Wood Kingfishers		
S	Green-backed Kingfisher	<i>Actenoides monachus monachus</i> <i>Actenoides monachus capucinus</i>	
S	Scaly Kingfisher	<i>Actenoides princeps princeps</i> <i>Actenoides princeps erythrorhamphus</i>	Heard only Heard only
	Common Paradise Kingfisher	<i>Tanysiptera galatea browningi</i>	Heard only
S	Lilac-cheeked Kingfisher	<i>Cittura cyanotis cyanotis</i>	
S	Great-billed Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis melanorhyncha melanorhyncha</i>	
	Ruddy Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon coromanda rufa</i>	
M	Blue-and-white Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon diops</i>	
M	Sombre Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon funebris</i>	
	Collared Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus chloris chloris</i>	
	Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	

	ALCEDINIDAE: Small Kingfisher		
S	Sulawesi Dwarf Kingfisher	<i>Ceyx fallax fallax</i>	
	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis bengalensis</i>	
		<i>Alcedo atthis hispidoides</i>	
	MEROPIIDAE: Bee-eaters		
	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	
	Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	
S	Purple-bearded Bee-eater	<i>Meropogon forsteni</i>	
	CORACIIDAE: Rollers		
S	Purple-winged Roller	<i>Coracias temminckii</i>	
	Common Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis orientalis</i>	
	BUCEROTIDAE: Hornbills		
S	Sulawesi Dwarf Hornbill	<i>Penelopides exarhatus exarhatus</i>	
		<i>Penelopides exarhatus sanfordi</i>	
S	Knobbed Hornbill	<i>Aceros cassidix</i>	
	Blyth's Hornbill	<i>Rhyticeros plicatus</i>	
	PICIDAE: Woodpeckers		
S	Sulawesi Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos temminckii</i>	
S	Ashy Woodpecker	<i>Mulleripicus fulvus fulvus</i>	
		<i>Mulleripicus fulvus wallacei</i>	
	PITTIDAE: Pitta		
	Red-bellied Pitta	<i>Pitta erythrogaster celebensis</i>	Heard only
		<i>Pitta erythrogaster rufiventris</i>	Heard only
M	Ivory-breasted Pitta	<i>Pitta maxima maxima</i>	
	Elegant Pitta	<i>Pitta elegans elegans</i>	
	HIRUNDINIDAE: Swallows and Martins		
	Pacific Swallow	<i>Hirundo tahitica</i>	
	Tree Martin	<i>Hirundo nigricans</i>	
	CAMPEPHAGIDAE: Cuckooshrikes, Trillers and Minivets		
M	Moluccan Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina fortis magnirostris</i>	
S	Cerulean Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina temminckii temminckii</i>	
		<i>Coracina temminckii rileyi</i>	
S	Pied Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina bicolor</i>	
S	White-rumped Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina leucopygia</i>	
	White-bellied Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	
M	Halmahera Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina parvula</i>	
S	Pygmy Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina abbotti</i>	
S	Sulawesi Cicadabird	<i>Coracina morio morio</i>	Heard only
S	Sulawesi Triller	<i>Lalage leucopygialis</i>	
	White-shouldered Triller	<i>Lalage sueurii</i>	
M	Rufous-bellied Triller	<i>Lalage aurea</i>	
	PYCNONOTIDAE: Bulbuls		
	Sooty-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster aurigaster</i>	
	Northern Golden Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus longorostris chloris</i>	
	DICRURIDAE: Drongos		
S	Sulawesi Drongo	<i>Dicrurus montanus</i>	
	Spangled Drongo	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus atrocaeruleus</i>	
	Hair-crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentotus leucops</i>	
	ORIOOLIDAE: Old World Orioles		
H	Dusky-Brown Oriole	<i>Oriolus phaeochromus</i>	
	Black-naped Oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis celebensis</i>	
	CORVIDAE: Crows		
	Slender-billed Crow	<i>Corvus enca celebensis</i>	
S	Piping Crow	<i>Corvus typicus</i>	

M	Long-billed Crow	<i>Corvus validus</i>	
	Torresian Crow	<i>Corvus orru orru</i>	
	PARADISAEIDAE: Birds of Paradise		
M	Paradise Crow	<i>Lycocorax pyrrhopterus pyrrhopterus</i>	
M	Wallace's Standardwing	<i>Semioptera wallacei halmaherae</i>	
	TIMALIIDAE: Babblers		
S	Sulawesi Babbler	<i>Trichastoma celebense celebense</i>	
		<i>Trichastoma celebense rufofuscum</i>	
		<i>Trichastoma celebense finschi</i>	
S	Malia	<i>Malia grata stresemanni</i>	
	TURDIDAE: Thrushes and Chats		
S	Great Shortwing	<i>Heinrichia calligyna calligyna</i>	
S	Red-backed Thrush	<i>Zoothera erythronota</i>	
S	Sulawesi Thrush	<i>Cataponera turdoides</i>	
	Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata albonotata</i>	
	PARDALOTIDAE: Australian Warblers and Allies		
	Golden-bellied Gerygone	<i>Gerygone sulphurea flaveola</i>	
	SYLVIIDAE: Old World Warblers		
[S]	Chestnut-backed Bush Warbler	<i>Bradypterus castaneus castaneus</i>	
	Clamorous Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus celebensis</i>	
	Mountain Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus cuculatus riedeli</i>	
		<i>Orthotomus cuculatus stentor</i>	
	Arctic Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	
S	Sulawesi Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sarasinorum</i>	
	Tawny Grassbird	<i>Megalurus timoriensis celebensis</i>	Heard only
	CISTICOLIDAE: African Warblers		
	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis constans</i>	
	MUSCICAPIDAE: Old World Flycatchers		
	Island Verditer	<i>Eumyias panayensis septentrionalis</i>	
	Snowy-browed Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hyperythra jugosae</i>	
	Little Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	
S	Blue-fronted Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis hoevelli</i>	
S	Sulawesi Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis [rufigastra] omissa</i>	
	MONARCHIDAE: Monarch Flycatchers		
	Pale-blue Monarch	<i>Hypothymis puella</i>	
M-S	White-naped Monarch	<i>Monarcha pileatus pileatus</i>	
	Moluccan Monarch	<i>Monarcha [trivirgatus] bimaculatus</i>	
M	Slaty Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra galeata galeata</i>	
	Shining Flycatcher	<i>Piezorhynchus alecto alecto</i>	Heard only
	RHIPIDURIDAE: Fantails		
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys melaleuca</i>	
S	Rusty-bellied Fantail	<i>Rhipidura teysmanni toradja</i>	
		<i>Rhipidura teysmanni teysmanni</i>	
	PETROICIDAE: Australian Robins		
	Citrine Canary Flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa helianthea helianthea</i>	
	PACHYCEPHALIDAE: Whistlers		
S	Maroon-backed Whistler	<i>Coracornis raveni</i>	Heard only
S	Yellow-vented Whistler	<i>Pachycephala sulfuriventer</i>	
	ARTAMIDAE: Woodswallows and Allies		
	White-breasted Woodswallow	<i>Artamus leucorynchus albiventer</i>	
		<i>Artamus leucorynchus leucopygialis</i>	
S	Ivory-backed Woodswallow	<i>Artamus monachus</i>	

	STURNIDAE: Starlings and Mynas	
M-S	Moluccan Starling	<i>Aplonis mysolensis mysolensis</i>
	Short-tailed Starling	<i>Aplonis minor</i>
	Asian Glossy Starling	<i>Aplonis panayensis panayensis</i>
	Metallic Starling	<i>Aplonis metallica metallica</i>
S	Sulawesi Crested Myna	<i>Basilornis celebensis</i>
S	White-necked Myna	<i>Streptocitta albigollis albigollis</i>
		<i>Streptocitta albigollis torquata</i>
S	Fiery-browed Myna	<i>Enodes erythroprhis</i>
S	Finch-billed Myna	<i>Scissirostrum dubium</i>
	MELIPHAGIDAE: Honeyeaters	
S	Lesser Sulawesi Honeyeater	<i>Myza celebensis celebensis</i>
S	Greater Sulawesi Honeyeater	<i>Myza sarasinorum sarasinorum</i>
		<i>Myza sarasinorum chionogenys</i>
M	White-streaked Friarbird	<i>Melitograis gilolensis</i>
M	Dusky Honeyeater	<i>Myzomela obscura simplex</i>
S	Sulawesi Myzomela	<i>Myzomela chloroptera chloroptera</i>
		<i>Myzomela chloroptera juga</i>
	NECTARINIIDAE: Sunbirds	
	Brown-throated Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes malacensis celebensis</i>
	Black Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia aspasia grayi</i>
		<i>Nectarinia aspasia porphyrolaema</i>
	Olive-backed Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia jugularis plateni</i>
		<i>Nectarinia jugularis frenata</i>
	DICAIDAE: Flowerpeckers	
S	Yellow-sided Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum aureolimbatum aureolimbatum</i>
S	Crimson-crowned Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum nehrkorni</i>
M	Halmahera Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum schistaceiceps</i>
S	Grey-sided Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum celebicum celebicum</i>
	ZOSTEROPIDAE: White-eyes and Dark-eyes	
	Mountain White-eye	<i>Zosterops montanus montanus</i>
	Lemon-bellied White-eye	<i>Zosterops chloris mentoris</i>
		<i>Zosterops chloris intermedius</i>
S	Black-ringed White-eye	<i>Zosterops anomalus</i>
S	Black-crowned White-eye	<i>Zosterops atrifrons</i>
S	Streak-headed White-eye	<i>Lophozosterops squamiceps striaticeps</i>
	PASSERINAE: Sparrow	
	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>
	ESTRILDINAE: Estrildine Finches	
	Black-faced Munia	<i>Lonchura molucca</i>
	Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata particeps</i>
	Black-headed Munia	<i>Lonchura atricipilla</i>
	Pale-headed Munia	<i>Lonchura pallida</i>
	MAMMALS	
S	Bear Cuscus	<i>Ailurops ursinus</i>
M	Ornate Cuscus	<i>Phalanger ornatus</i>
S	Whitish Dwarf Squirrel	<i>Prosciurillus leucomus</i>
S	Sulawesi Dwarf Squirrel	<i>Prosciurillus murinus</i>
S	Weber's Dwarf Squirrel	<i>Prosciurillus rosenbergii</i>
S	Montane Long-nosed Squirrel	<i>Hyosciurus heinrichi</i>
S	Lowland Long-nosed Squirrel	<i>Hyosciurus ileile</i>
S	Spectral Tarsier	<i>Tarsius spectrum</i>
S	Moor Macaque	<i>Macaca maura</i>
S	Sulawesi Crested Macaque	<i>Macaca nigra</i>

M = Species endemic to the Moluccas

S = Species endemic to the Sulawesi subregion

S-M = Species endemic to the Sulawesi subregion and Moluccas



Tom Gullick and Frank Lambert crossing the river at Toraut