By tour leader Dr Chas Anderson
WildWings / WildOceans
Tel: 0117-9658-333
Email: tours@wildwings.co.uk
Web: www.wildwings.co.uk
BALI TO KOMODO & BEYOND
Indonesia, 14 to 23 October 2016

Summary

We enjoyed a wonderful wildlife cruise on MV Mermaid, along the volcanic Lesser Sunda Archipelago in Indonesia, from Bali to Komodo and on to Flores. The weather was good throughout, and cetacean sightings were excellent, with 10 different species recorded. In addition to the commoner tropical species, we also had encounters with some rarer varieties, including Rough-toothed Dolphins, Pygmy Killer Whales and Sperm Whales. Among the seabirds, highlights included large flocks of Red-footed and Brown Boobies, huge numbers of Red-necked Phalaropes, three species of Frigatebird, four Tubenoses and ten species of Terns. On land, avian highlights included Orange-footed Scrubfowl (=Megapode), Yellow-crested Cockatoo, Wallacea Dronto and Flame-breasted Sunbird. There were several opportunities for walks ashore, with those on Komodo and Rinca Islands giving us close encounters with Komodo Dragons, plus other island wildlife. However, we enjoyed an even better encounter with Komodo Dragons from our dinghies at the remote southern end of Rinca. Snorkelling was superb with most of the reefs covered with luxuriant growths of both hard and soft corals, and supporting a bewildering diversity of reef fishes. But perhaps our two most memorable snorkels were with magnificent Manta Rays. And all of this from the pampered comfort of MV Mermaid.

Day 1, Friday 14 Oct 2016

We had arrived in Bali at different times over the preceding week, but all converged on our expedition vessel, MV Mermaid I, soon after midday today. With all on board lunch was served, followed by a safety and orientation briefing, and soon after that we were off. Leaving bustling Benoa harbour, and its Little Pied Cormorants, we headed out into the Lombok Straight (which forms part of the famous Wallace’s Line). With over three hours of daylight remaining, all the keen watchers were soon on the lookout. Among the seabirds seen were Great Crested Tern, Little Tern, Bridled Tern and Brown Booby, as well as a pair of Purple Herons flying resolutely across the Straight just in front of our bows. As the sun set we had a marvellous view of the peak of Gunung Agung volcano which dominates NE Bali. Then after sunset there was time for a shower and a leisurely drink before dinner.

Day 2, Saturday 15 Oct 2016

Having steamed overnight, we awoke to a sunny morning off the north coast of Sumbawa. Teas and coffees plus cereals, fruits and other snacks were available for the early risers, followed by main breakfast at 0745. But that was interrupted by a sighting of distant splashing, which turned out to be a mixed school of Melon-headed Whales and Fraser’s Dolphins. The Melon-headeds seemed unusually keen to bowride, while the Fraser’s mostly kept their distance. We spent some time with them, before returning to our breakfast, and our course. Which soon brought us to Medang Island, where we anchored for a snorkel on the shallow, sheltered reef.

The reef itself was an ideal site for our first snorkel. The corals were in good condition, with particularly large numbers of delicate Seriatopora. The fishlife was also prolific, with sightings including Giant Moray Eel, Razorfish, Longnose Filefish, and a host of juvenile Butterflyfishes.

Back on board the Mermaid, we were soon off, continuing our journey eastward. A full hour past before our next cetacean sighting, but it was a particularly good one: a pod of Sperm Whales. We first spotted two distant animals blowing, although they fluked before we could approach. We waited, and sure enough, three more Sperm Whales surfaced in the other direction (well spotted Mike!). We approached and they dived, but another one appeared nearby. We closed, and it became apparent that this was actually two individuals: a mother and calf. The mother eventually dived,
leaving the infant alone at the surface, where it appeared quite content to swim alongside us for several minutes before diving, presumably to join its mother. Fantastic!

When we eventually left the Sperm Whales we pressed straight on to Satonda. This classic cone-shaped volcanic island has a central crater lake. After anchoring we headed ashore in the dinghies, and walked the short distance from the beach to the lake. Then up the crater rim to a lookout for a view back to Mermaid anchored far below. Among the birds seen here were Little Grebe, Wallacean Drongo, Collared Kingfisher, Brown-capped Woodpecker and Sooty-headed Bulbul, as well as several Bronze Skinks and a Crab-eating Macaque.

As agreed we were all back on board soon after 1730, so that we could move the Mermaid around the island for a better view of the Fruit Bats. These roost on Satonda, sometimes in their thousands, commuting nightly across to Sumbawa. Tonight there were hundreds of Fruit Bats, which made for an impressive sight as they flew directly overhead in the gloaming.

Evening talk: Dolphins of Indonesia.

Day 3, Sunday 16 Oct 2016

What an absolutely fantastic day! It started with a wonderful snorkel on the reef of Satonda Island. Under the bright morning light, we seemed to be drifting through an aquarium, thronged with fishes. Among the many highlights: Spine-cheek Anemonefish, juvenile Batfish, Cowrie shells, a large Cuttlefish and two Hawksbill Turtles.

Back on board Mermaid, second breakfast was waiting. Soon afterwards we set off, passing an impressive number of roosting Fruit Bats on the way. Leaving Satonda behind, we spotted some dolphins ahead. They turned out to be a large school of Spinner Dolphins. We turned to travel with then, and soon had numbers bow-riding and leaping alongside.

Not long after the Spinners we diverted to investigate a bird flock further offshore. As we got closer we could see that the birds were Red-footed Boobies and Brown Boobies, and that they were being trailed by dolphins. And what dolphins! At the back of the pack were a large mixed group of Fraser’s Dolphins and Melon-headed Whales. Further along the line were a large mass of Spinner Dolphins. And nearest the birds were Spotted Dolphins. All readily rushed in to bowride, giving excellent views. Which is how we noticed two Rough-toothed Dolphins, bowriding in the midst of a pod of Melon-headed Whales. Five species in one school! We spent nearly two hours with this spectacular cavalcade, eventually coming across more Rough-toothed Dolphins, and having wonderful photo opportunities with every species. It was a World-class encounter, and it was only because they were travelling in exactly the wrong direction that we eventually had to leave.

By now it was lunch time, and not long afterwards the wind picked up. That encouraged the birds in their soaring, and during the course of the afternoon we had some fabulous fly-pasts, by Red-footed Boobies, Brown Boobies, Bulwer’s Petrels, Wilson’s Storm-petrels, and Bridled Terns. There were also plenty of Red-necked Phalaropes, as well as Pomarine Skua, Great Crested Tern and some distant Frigatebirds.

As the sun set behind us, the rose-coloured full moon rose ahead. We were still some way from our destination at Sangeang Island, which was dimly visible ahead, finally anchoring after dinner.

Evening talk: Whales of Indonesia

Day 4, Monday 17 Oct 2016

We had anchored at Sangeang during the night, and in the early morning we
repositioned to our snorkelling spot near the Lighthouse on the north shore. Here we found Sea Skaters (one of the World’s only marine insects) and a blizzard of iridescent blue Sapphirina copepods. At the snorkelling site itself, we jumped in just off the black sand beach and drifted slowly along the shore over the most delightful reef. There were hard corals aplenty, but the reef was really distinguished by the abundance of soft corals, feathery hydroids and Elephants-ear Sponges. The fishes were extraordinarily abundant and colourful in the morning light. There were other creatures too, with several species of nudibranch (sea slug) and many featherstars on every coral promontory.

Breakfast was awaiting our return, and then we were off, continuing our journey eastwards. Looking back we could soon see the full extent of Sangeang volcano, including its smoking crater and recent lava field. But our geological reverie was broken by a small group of Risso’s Dolphins passing us. We turned and went with them, keeping pace with them just in front of us for quite some distance. But they were not interested and eventually peeled off, so we turned back on course.

Now the wind, which had picked up briefly, died away, and for the rest of the day we enjoyed perfect viewing conditions. Which meant that we were able to spot a flock of Red-footed Boobies at some considerable distance. We turned towards them, and sure enough found a large school of Spotted Dolphins following behind. We spent quite some time with these dolphins, which bowrode in good numbers, allowing us to appreciate the extent of the spotting on the larger individuals, and also to note the several incidences of cookie-cutter shark bites.

Eventually turning back on course it was not long before we spotted some dolphins jumping miles away, on the horizon. Again we turned to investigate. And again it was a big school of Spotted Dolphins associated with seabirds. This time though, in addition to Red-footed Boobies there were Bridled Terns, Arctic Skuas, Lesser Frigatebird, Great Frigatebird, and a single Brown Booby. Again we spent plenty of time with the dolphins before turning back on course.

And that brought us to the Gili Lawa islands. Off the northern point we spotted both a pair of Ospreys, and a small group of five Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphins. The dolphins approached the boat, but quickly lost interest and returned to hunting along the shoreline.

Eventually we left the dolphins and moved on to the small island of Gili Lawa Darat, where a pair of White-bellied Sea-eagles were soaring overhead, and another small pod of Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphins, as we came in to anchor. We were here for our afternoon snorkel. And the reef was superb, with luxuriant growths of coral and quite extraordinary diversity and abundance of fishes. There was also a Banded Sea-snake.
and a small **Hawkbill Turtle**. While for those who went ashore there was a nice selection of birds, including **Lesser Coucal**, **Zitting Cisticola** and **Cinereous Tit**.

It was after 1700h by the time we were all back on board. As we crossed to Rinca over the flat calm sea, the austerely beautiful island scenery glowed orange in the light of the sunset astern.

**Evening talk: Dolphins of Indonesia (part 2)**

**Day 5, Tuesday 18 Oct 2016**

There were **Indo-pacific Bottlenose Dolphins** feeding near the **Mermaid** first thing, before we moved up into the bay with the Rinca Island ranger station. And just after 0700, we ran ashore in the dinghies. At the jetty, where we could see both **Crab-eating Macaques** on the land and **Archerfish** in the water, we were met by the three rangers (each armed with a stout forked stick) who would accompany us throughout our visit.

After a short introductory talk we doubled back to take a look at a medium-sized **Komodo Dragon** that was walking towards us. Photos secured we set off on our walk, first up the appropriately named Look-out Hill, for a look out over the islands to Komodo. Then down into the scrubby woodland on the other side. Here a small stream, which appeared to be used as a buffalo wallow, was home to three male **Globe Skimmer Dragonflies**. A bit further round we came to the **Komodo Dragon** nesting site, with a large female slumbering nearby, perhaps guarding her eggs.

Back at the ranger station, things were warming up. A pair of **Orange-footed Scrubfowl** (=Megapodes) were scratching away in the undergrowth as an enormous adult **Komodo Dragon** ambled into and through the camp. But our attention was drawn to a youngster, which had started climbing one of the trees. Most of us assumed it was just looking to escape all the attention, but it had food on its mind, and was stalking an unseen prey. Well over 20’ up it lunged at something, and fell with a thud to the ground, with a rat clenched firmly in its jaws, right in the middle of a circle of us onlookers. The young dragon immediately picked itself up and scurried away, holding resolutely onto its prize. Once out of harm’s way, it stopped and gulped down its meal, for a short while leaving just the tail protruding before that too disappeared. Our lead ranger told us that he had never witnessed such a thing in his 5 years on Rinca.

**Orange-footed Scrubfowl**

Back on **Mermaid** there was time for a cooling shower before breakfast, And then we were off, into the Linta Straight, between Rinca and Komodo. There was a ripping current against us, but the sea was calm, the sky blue and there were plenty of seabirds too, including hundreds of **Red-naped Phalaropes**, a dozen **Bulwer’s Petrels**, and a nice selection of terns (Great Crested, Lesser Crested, Bridled, Black-naped, Common and White-winged). However, we did not spot a single cetacean all the way down to the southern tip of Komodo Island. Here we pulled into Manta Alley for our afternoon snorkel. Conditions were not ideal, with some swell, but once in the water it was quite manageable. And there were **Mantas**! We had ones and twos, and then a train of seven passed right underneath us, and back again, and again. There were plenty of fishes too, including the **Yellowtail Sawtail**
Surgeonfish (known only on exposed reefs from Bali to Komodo).

Finally pulling ourselves out of the water we returned to Mermaid and set off for our night’s anchorage at Padar Kecil Island. The sun set behind us and Indo-pacific Bottlenose Dolphins cavorted alongside, at the end of a wonderful day.

Evening talk: Alfred Russel Wallace

Day 6, Wednesday 19 Oct 2016

Another great day, starting with a magnificent sunrise over Rinca Island from our sheltered anchorage at Padar Kecil. At 0600 we set off for a circumnavigation of the main Padar Island. Conditions were ideal, with barely a breath of wind, so we fully expected some good sightings. But although we saw a good number of seabirds (with Red-necked Phalaropes being especially abundant) and a couple of Hawksbill Turtles at the surface, we did not spot a single cetacean. Eventually arriving back at Padar Kecil, we anchored again, and set out on the dinghies for our late morning snorkel. Just off the beach, sand gave way to cobbles and then a remarkably rich soft coral reef, interspersed with expanses of Mushroom Corals. Over and amongst it all, the fishlife was as diverse and abundant as ever. There were also large numbers of long-spined Sea Urchins, forming great black patches, their spines overlapping to provide an impenetrable defensive phalanx against predatory fishes. As the last of us finally prepared to pull ourselves out of the water, two Indo-pacific Bottlenose Dolphins suddenly appeared. They were foraging along the reef edge. We tried several times to get ahead of them in the dinghies and watch them underwater. In this we were singularly unsuccessful, although it was great fun trying!

Back on board Mermaid we were soon off, heading southeast towards Rinca Island. The sea was glassy calm, and again there were some nice seabirds (with more Brown Boobies now, plus six Pacific Swifts migrating eastwards), but again no cetaceans. So we turned due south and headed out into much deeper waters of the Indian Ocean. And here we struck lucky, with sightings of Sperm Whale (well spotted Shaara and Ray!), two schools of Spinner Dolphins plus Risso’s Dolphin in quick succession.

After such great encounters we were happy to turn back towards land. When we moored in Horseshoe Bay there was already one Komodo Dragon on the beach. We were soon into the dinghies and heading for the beach, where five Komodo Dragons were now waiting. What followed was 30 magical minutes of close dragon observation (with them constantly eyeing us in return). At one point, one Dragon starting swimming out towards us, prompting a rapid retreat.

Back on board Mermaid, afternoon snacks were ready. Then we were off again. One dinghy headed back to the dragon beach, with plenty more wonderful photo opportunities in the late golden light. The other went in the opposite direction, for a superb snorkel on a soft coral reef (with highlights including Spotted Porcupinefish, Masked Stingray, numerous Featherstars and Lionfishes emerging in the gathering dusk, and a host of both invertebrate and fish species not seen anywhere else so far).
Day 7, Thursday 20 Oct 2016

What a fantastic day! As we left our anchorage in Horseshoe Bay there was a Komodo Dragon lying out on the beach behind us, and an Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin ahead. And as we cleared the bay Spinner Dolphins sped in to bowride. But even better was ahead. The sea was calm and once out in deeper water offshore we encountered a cavalcade of cetaceans.

First up, a large and boisterous school of Spotted Dolphins, which readily bowrode. Then some Risso’s Dolphins with a tight school of Fraser’s Dolphins nearby. Then another large school of Spotted Dolphins. And then a small school of what at first appeared to be Melon-headed Whales, but on closer observation turned out to be Pygmy Killer Whales. Six species so far today, and it was only just breakfast time! The Pygmy Killers kept us intrigued a long time, as they were not at all demonstrative. But while we were with them we also sighted schools of Spinner Dolphins and Spotted Dolphins in the middle distance (the latter with Bridled Terns and large jumping Yellowfin Tuna).

Eventually moving on, it was not long before we encountered a second group of Pygmy Killer Whales. Again it was not immediately obvious if these were indeed Pygmy Killer Whales or very similar-looking Melon-headed Whales, but later close inspection of photos confirmed their identification. Animals in both groups were distinguished from Melon-headed Whales by their somewhat more bulbous heads, different face patterning and much shallower saddle.

When we finally moved on, we immediately ran into a massive mixed school of Spotted and Spinner Dolphins. And in amongst all these dolphins were a Pelagic Sea-snake, and an Olive-ridley Turtle and a lager tubular Pyrosome. There were also thousands of Red-necked Phalaropes feeding along the current line between inshore and offshore water masses, as well as several Brown Boobies and Wilson’s Storm-petrels.

By the time we finally arrived at Manta Alley it was nearly midday. But this meant the light was superb, especially as the water was unusually clear today. We jumped in immediately above a Manta Ray being cleaned (by both Moon and Cleaner Wrasses). Underneath it on the seafloor was a pair of mating Octopuses. But it was the Mantas that grabbed and kept our attention. At one point five were in view at once, but there must have been several more swimming up and down the reef beneath (and occasionally on a level with) us. We had over an hour in the water with them, returning to the Mermaid fizzing with excitement.

By now it was time for our late lunch. Then back out to sea, and up the Linta Straight between Komodo and Padar Islands. Again no cetaceans, despite the flat calm conditions, but we did have plenty of seabirds including more Red-necked Phalaropes, Wilson’s Storm-petrels and Bulwer’s Petrels.

We pulled in to Pink Beach on Komodo Island just before 1600h, with time for a walk ashore or a snorkel on the reef. For those who chose to go ashore the nearby hill offered a fine view out of the islands. There was a good selection of birds too, including Collared Kingfisher.
Blue-tailed Bee-eater and White-breasted Wood-swallow. For the snorkellers, the reef provided an amazing diversity of reef life, with bigger things including Hawksbill Turtle and Blue-spotted Stingray.

Evening talk: Tuna fisheries and cetaceans

Day 8, Friday 21 Oct 2016

Yet another fabulous day, this one starting with a walk on Komodo Island. We were met near the jetty by the rangers who would lead us on our walk, and after an orientation and safety briefing we were off.

Just near the ranger station there was a Timor Deer (=Rusa) and a Komodo Dragon. Further along the path one of the rangers spotted a beautifully marked young Dragon, safely up an old tree. And there were plenty of birds too, including Flame-breasted Sunbird, Golden Whistler, Wallacean Drongo, Green Junglefowl and Orange-footed Scrubfowl (=Megapode).

At a watering hole one Komodo Dragon was lying out, and another ambled in to drink. And just after that we encountered another youngster, this time walking right up towards us, before it turned off into the bush.

The path took us up Sulphurea Hill (named for the Yellow-crested Cockatoos, Cacatua sulphurea, which we were hearing and seeing fly over in the distance). The hilltop offered a wonderful view over the bay and islands beyond. There were also Zebra Finches on a nearby bush and another Green Junglefowl below. Once down the hill we could hear Yellow-crested Cockatoos calling and eventually tracked one down, just off the path.

Back at base there was time to check out the souvenirs at the craft market, and buy a thirst-quenching coconut. Once back on board Mermaid, after a quick shower, breakfast was waiting, and we were off.

The sea was flat calm as we sailed up Linta Straight. Near its northern end we encountered a small pod of Indo-pacific Bottlenose Dolphins. They initially rushed in to our bows, but then cavorted in our wake, leaping clear of the water and showing their characteristically spotted bellies.

Further out we found a group of Spinner Dolphins, before a large flock of birds drew us even further offshore. The birds proved to a mixed bag with many male Lesser Frigatebirds, and at least one each of Christmas Island Frigatebird and Great Frigatebird, plus some Red-footed and Brown Boobies. And nearby, although apparently not directly associated with the birds or each other were two more schools of Spinner Dolphins.

It was early afternoon now, and time for our snorkel on the reef of Sabolan Kecil Island. With hard and soft coral patches spread across the white sand bottom, this site was a delight in the bright sunlight. There were Hawksbill Turtles, a Stingray, a squadron of Reef Squid, and an over-attentive Titan Triggerfish. While for those who dived, the diversity of reef and fishlife, and the warm clear water, made this a dive to remember.

We still had two hours of daylight remaining as we left Sabolan. The wind picked up, making viewing conditions tricky for us. But ideal for the soaring Boobies.

Evening talk: Dragonfly migrations

Day 9, Saturday 22 Oct 2016

We had sailed overnight, and in the pre-dawn light were approaching the classic cone-shaped volcanic island of Pulau Raja (aka Puloe). With the pink glow behind we could clearly see the thin column of steam rising from the summit as we anchored in a sheltered bay on the western side. The flanks of the volcano supported thin, dry woodland from which numerous birds were calling.
As the sun rose over the island we set out for our final snorkel. Underwater the black sand beach gave way to boulders and a fine rocky reef. With warm clear water and bright morning light it was a delight. Rocky patches were dotted with hard and soft corals. There were Banded Sea-snakes, Blue Ribbon-eels, Lionfish still hunting, Octopus, and much more besides. A wonderful last snorkel, which some stretched out to nearly two hours.

After this seabird numbers started to pick up, and at midday we spotted a Fish Aggregating Device (FAD or rumpong) with small tuna handlining boats and birds present. We changed course to get closer and were very happily surprised to see the great diversity of species: Red-footed Boobies and Bridled Terns were the most obvious species, but there were also Brown Boobies, Great Crested Terns, Brown Noddies, Short-tailed Shearwaters and a Streaked Shearwater (the last three, firsts for this trip). As we watched, a local pole-and-line vessel joined the action.

Moving on it was not long before we found another FAD with plenty of seabirds, and a little later a small pod of Risso’s Dolphins. As we entered Maumere Bay there was a Sailfish jumping, then another school of Risso’s Dolphins, and plenty more seabirds, including the eastern Common Tern, Whiskered Tern, Arctic Skua, and our final Red-necked Phalaropes.

We anchored just off Maumere port at 1515, with time to relax and to think about packing, after a truly wonderful trip.

Evening presentation: Trip video

Day 10, Sunday 23 Oct 2016

After an early wake-up, breakfast and sad farewells, most disembarked from Mermaid for transfer to Maumere airport and the flight back to Bali (flying over the colourful crater lakes of Keli Mutu volcano en route). The remainder, taking some time to enjoy more of Flores, disembarked later.
During this trip we recorded a respectable total of 42 sightings, of at least 10 different species:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>No. Sightings</th>
<th>Est. no. Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spinner Dolphins</td>
<td><em>Stenella longirostris</em></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted Dolphins</td>
<td><em>Stenella attenuata</em></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indo-pacific Bottlenose Dolphins</td>
<td><em>Tursiops aduncus</em></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottlenose Dolphins</td>
<td><em>Tursiops sp.</em></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraser’s Dolphins</td>
<td><em>Lagenorhynchus hosei</em></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risso’s Dolphins</td>
<td><em>Grampus griseus</em></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rough-toothed Dolphins</td>
<td><em>Steno bredanensis</em></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melon-headed Whales</td>
<td><em>Peponocephala electra</em></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pygmy Killer Whales</td>
<td><em>Feresa attenuata</em></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sperm Whales</td>
<td><em>Physeter microcephalus</em></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaked Whales</td>
<td><em>Ziphiidae</em></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified dolphins</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

42 1872
We recorded a respectable total of 65 species of bird:

Orange-footed Scrubfowl
Green Junglefowl
Little Grebe
Bulwer’s Petrel
Streaked Shearwater
Short-tailed Shearwater
Wilson’s Storm-petrel
Brown Booby
Red-footed Booby
Great Frigatebird
Lesser Frigatebird
Christmas Island Frigatebird
Little Pied Cormorant
Great-billed Heron
Grey Heron
Purple Heron
Pacific Reef-heron
Osprey
Brahminy Kite
White-bellied Sea-eagle
Sparrowhawk sp.
Buttonquail sp.
Beach Thick-knee
Common Sandpiper
Red-necked Phalarope
Bridled Tern
Sooty Tern
Great Crested Tern
Lesser Crested Tern
Common Tern
Little Tern
Black-naped Tern
White-winged Tern
Whiskered Tern
Brown Noddy
Pomarine Skua
Arctic Skua
Barred Dove
Spotted Dove
Imperial Green Pigeon
Yellow-crested Cockatoo
Lesser Coucal
Pacific Swift
Collared Kingfisher
Blue-tailed Bee-eater
Brown-capped Woodpecker
Helmeted Friarbird
Large-billed Crow
Pacific Swallow
Red-rumped Swallow
Barn Swallow
Cinereous Tit
Sooty-headed Bulbul
Zitting Cisticola
Pied Bushchat
Golden Whistler
Oriental White-eye
Yellow-spectacled White-eye
Olive-backed Sunbird
Flame-breasted Sunbird
Black-naped Oriole
Wallacean Drongo
White-breasted Woodswallow
Tree Sparrow
Zebra Finch