



Burung-burung Malaysia

BIRDS OF MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION SYSTEM (MyBIS)

disunting oleh

Allen Jeyarajasingam
Norhayati Ahmad
Yasser Mohamed Arifin
Rahmah Ilias



Burung-Burung Malaysia

SISTEM MAKLUMAT KEPELBAGAIAN BIOLOGI MALAYSIA (MyBIS)

***BIRDS OF MALAYSIA
MALAYSIA BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION SYSTEM (MyBIS)***

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22008
Nectarinia calcostetha

Copper-throated Sunbird
Kelicap Bakau
©Koay Zhong Ying





“Keunikan spesies burung di negara ini telah meletakkan Malaysia di peta dunia sebagai salah sebuah destinasi pelancongan burung yang popular”

“A unique diversity of birds in this country has put Malaysia on the world map as one of the most popular bird tourism destinations”

DATO' SRI DR. HAJI WAN JUNAIDI BIN TUANKU JAAFAR
Menteri Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar
Minister of Natural Resources and Environment

KATA ALU-ALUAN

MENTERI SUMBER ASLI DAN ALAM SEKITAR

Malaysia adalah parti kepada beberapa perjanjian pelbagai-hala alam sekitar berkaitan kepelbagaian biologi seperti Konvensyen Kepelbagaian Biologi. Tanggungjawab negara di bawah konvensyen adalah besar dan negara juga berhadapan dengan pelbagai cabaran termasuk ancaman kepada kepelbagaian biologi. Bagi tujuan tersebut, Kementerian Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar telah menggubal Dasar Kepelbagaian Biologi Kebangsaan 2016-2025 (DKBK) dan dasar ini direka bentuk untuk segenap lapisan masyarakat menjadikan pemuliharaan kepelbagaian biologi sebagai tanggungjawab bersama demi manfaat generasi masa hadapan.

Negara kita dianugerahi warisan hijau yang kaya dengan sumber kepelbagaian biologi yang boleh kita lihat di Taman-taman Negara, tempat perlindungan hidupan liar, taman-taman rekreasi dan hutan hujan tropika. Khazanah yang tidak ternilai ini juga merupakan aset utama kepada alam sekitar, menyumbang kepada kestabilan iklim, melindungi sumber air dan tanah serta mengekalkan kekayaan spesies tumbuhan dan hidupan liar, termasuk burung.

Terdapat lebih 750 spesies burung direkodkan di Malaysia dan daripada jumlah itu lebih 50 spesies adalah endemik. Keunikan spesies burung di negara ini telah meletakkan Malaysia di peta dunia sebagai salah sebuah destinasi pelancongan burung yang popular di Asia Tenggara. Sebagai salah sebuah laluan penting burung migrasi, Malaysia telah menyertai 17 buah negara lain dalam East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) pada tahun 2012. Ini menunjukkan komitmen Malaysia dalam memulihara burung migrasi dan habitat mereka.

Penerbitan buku 'Burung-Burung Malaysia - Malaysia Biodiversity Information System (MyBIS)' merupakan salah satu inisiatif Kementerian untuk mendokumenkan maklumat mengenai spesies burung, termasuk burung migrasi. Ia menyokong komitmen Kementerian di bawah DKBK untuk menyediakan inventori kepelbagaian biologi dan mengenalpasti *hotspot* yang akan dipelihara sebagai tapak pemuliharaan utama. Selain itu, buku ini juga mempromosi MyBIS sebagai pusat repositori setempat mengenai kepelbagaian biologi di negara ini.

Saya yakin buku ini akan menjadi rujukan utama tentang burung-burung kepada para pelajar, penyelidik dan pembuat dasar. Saya merakamkan penghargaan kepada semua pihak khususnya Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), Birds Nature and Us (BNU), BirdGroup Taman Negara dan Malaysian Nature Society (MNS) atas sokongan dan sumbangan yang diberikan bagi menerbitkan buku ini.

PREFACE BY

MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Malaysia is a party to various biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity. Our obligations are numerous and we continue to face challenges including threats to our biodiversity. For these reasons, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has formulated the National Policy on Biological Diversity 2016-2025 (NPBD) and this policy is designed to engage everyone in Malaysia to make conservation as our responsibility for future generations.

Our nation is blessed with a rich green heritage as can be witnessed in our National Parks, wildlife conservation sanctuaries, recreational parks and lush tropical forests. They are also a key environmental asset, contributing to climate stability, protecting water and soil resources and sustaining an astonishing spectrum of plant and wildlife species, including birds.

More than 750 species of birds have been recorded in Malaysia and 50 species are endemic. A unique diversity of birds in this country has put Malaysia on the world map as one of the most popular bird tourism destinations in South-east Asia. Malaysia as one of the most important routes for migratory birds, joined 17 countries in the East Asian - Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) in 2012. This has marked our commitment in conserving migratory birds and their habitats.

The publication of 'Birds of Malaysia - Malaysia Biodiversity Information System (MyBIS)' is one of the Ministry's initiatives to gather information on bird species, including migratory birds. This book also complements the Ministry's commitment under the NPBD as an inventory for our valuable biodiversity and identifies hotspots where biodiversity is of significant conservation value. This book also promotes the MyBIS as a one-stop repository centre for biodiversity.

I am confident this book will confer the much needed information and references on birds for students, researchers and policy makers. I would like to express my appreciation to all parties especially the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), Birds Nature and Us (BNU), BirdGroup Taman Negara and the Malaysian Nature Society (MNS) for their support and valuable contribution to this book.



“Burung juga menjadi petunjuk yang berguna kepada kesihatan persekitaran di mana kehadiran atau ketiadaan burung boleh mencerminkan kualiti ekosistem

Birds are also useful indicators of environmental health where the presence or absence of birds can reflect the quality of the ecosystem

DATUK IR. DR. HAJI HAMIM BIN SAMURI
Timbalan Menteri Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar
Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Environment

PERUTUSAN

TIMBALAN MENTERI SUMBER ASLI DAN ALAM SEKITAR

Malaysia merupakan negara yang kaya dengan keindahan alam semula jadi termasuk pelbagai jenis burung. Burung ialah haiwan unik yang seronok diperhatikan kerana kecantikannya dan bunyinya. Hakikatnya, burung penting kepada ekosistem kerana fungsinya sebagai pendebunga dan penyebar biji benih. Burung juga menjadi petunjuk yang berguna kepada kesihatan persekitaran di mana kehadiran atau ketiadaan burung boleh mencerminkan kualiti ekosistem.

Malangnya, pencemaran dan kemusnahan habitat akibat daripada aktiviti manusia telah menyebabkan spesies burung terdedah kepada ancaman kepupusan. Mungkin contoh yang paling terkenal ialah pengurangan bilangan burung disebabkan oleh penggunaan racun perosak yang berlebihan sebagaimana didokumenkan dalam buku sains alam sekitar 'Silent Spring' oleh Rachel Carson. Oleh itu, tindakan proaktif perlu diambil untuk memulihara spesies burung kita. Dalam hal ini, pemahaman yang mendalam tentang kaedah pemuliharaan burung dan habitat mereka adalah penting.

Kementerian Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar (NRE) komited dalam melaksanakan langkah-langkah pemuliharaan burung yang cekap dan berkesan. Penerbitan buku 'Burung-burung Malaysia - Malaysia Biodiversity Information System (MyBIS)' menunjukkan langkah signifikan dalam usaha kami untuk mendokumenkan dan menyebarkan maklumat mengenai spesies burung di Malaysia.

Buku ini adalah sangat signifikan kepada kita dan saya berharap agar buku ini boleh digunakan sebagai panduan dalam mengenal pasti dan memahami burung serta mengingatkan kita keperluan untuk memulihara demi generasi akan datang.

MESSAGE

DEPUTY MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Malaysia is richly blessed by splendors of nature including variety of birds. Birds are unique creatures that are a pleasure to watch for their beauty and sounds. In fact, birds are important to our ecosystem for their roles in pollination and seed dispersal. Birds are also useful indicators of environmental health where the presence or absence of birds can reflect the quality of the ecosystem.

Sadly, pollution and habitat destruction caused by human activities have lead bird species become more vulnerable to extinction. Perhaps the best known example is the decline in the number of birds due to the use of excessive pesticides as documented in an environmental science book 'Silent Spring' by Rachel Carson. Hence, proactive actions need to be taken to conserve our bird species. In this regard, a thorough understanding of the ways in conserving birds and their habitat is essential.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE) is committed towards implementing effective and efficient conservation measures for birds. The publication of 'Birds of Malaysia - Malaysia Biodiversity Information System (MyBIS)' marks a significant step in our effort to document and disseminate information on bird species in Malaysia.

This is a very significant book for us and I sincere hope that this book could be used as a guide in identifying and understanding birds and alert us the need to conserve them for our future generations.



“Pemuliharaan kepelbagaian biologi perlu diambil kira dalam segenap aspek kehidupan kita”

“Biodiversity conservation must be taken into consideration in all aspects of our lives”

DATO' SRI AZIZAN BIN AHMAD
Ketua Setiausaha
Kementerian Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar
Secretary General of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

PERUTUSAN

KETUA SETIAUSAHA KEMENTERIAN SUMBER ASLI DAN ALAM SEKITAR

Pengurusan kepelbagaian biologi mesti dilihat daripada perspektif baharu, iaitu pemuliharaan kepelbagaian biologi perlu diambil kira dalam segenap aspek kehidupan kita. Usaha ini adalah penting untuk menjaga kepelbagaian biologi kita demi generasi masa depan.

Kepelbagaian biologi menawarkan pelbagai produk ekopelancongan yang berharga. Oleh itu, pemuliharaan kepelbagaian biologi akan menarik lebih ramai pelancong dari dalam dan luar negara. Ini akan membuka lebih banyak peluang kepada komuniti setempat untuk terlibat dalam aktiviti ekopelancongan bagi menggalakkan kelestarian hidup mereka.

Pemuliharaan kepelbagaian biologi memerlukan penglibatan semua. Kementerian Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar (NRE) bersungguh-sungguh menggalakkan penglibatan awam dalam memulihara kepelbagaian biologi seiring dengan peranan NRE untuk menerajui pemuliharaan kepelbagaian biologi di negara ini. Penerbitan buku *'Burung-Burung Malaysia – Malaysia Biodiversity Information System (MyBIS)'*, yang memaparkan rekod fotografi spesies burung di Malaysia merupakan contoh kerjasama strategik antara NRE dengan masyarakat dalam merealisasikan agenda pemuliharaan kepelbagaian biologi di negara ini. Saya berkeyakinan buku ini dapat merangsang minat masyarakat dalam aktiviti memerhati burung serta menggalakkan penglibatan mereka secara lebih aktif dalam memulihara kepelbagaian biologi kita.

Saya ingin merakamkan penghargaan kepada semua pakar yang telah menyumbangkan pengetahuan dan pengalaman mereka yang amat berharga dalam merealisasikan penerbitan buku ini. Saya berharap kerjasama strategik sebegini dapat diperkukuhkan pada masa akan datang.

MESSAGE

SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

The management of biodiversity should be viewed from a new perspective, where biodiversity conservation must be taken into consideration in all aspects of our lives. This effort is vital in order to protect our biodiversity for future generations.

Biodiversity offers valuable ecotourism products. Therefore, conservation of our biodiversity will attract more domestic and foreign tourists. This will create more opportunities for the local community to participate in ecotourism activities to promote their sustainable livelihoods.

Conservation of our biodiversity needs participation by all. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE) is committed to promote public participation in biodiversity conservation, in line with NRE's role in spearheading biodiversity conservation in the country. The publication of 'Birds of Malaysia – Malaysia Biodiversity Information System (MyBIS)', showcasing photographic records of bird species in Malaysia, is an example of a strategic collaboration between NRE with civil society in realizing the national agenda for biodiversity conservation. I strongly believe that this book will spark public interest in birding activities, as well as encourage their active involvement in protecting and conserving our biodiversity.

I would like to thank all the experts who have kindly shared their knowledge and experience which was extremely valuable in the publication of this book. I hope such strategic collaboration can be strengthened in the future.

DARIPADA SIDANG PENYUNTING

FROM THE EDITORS

Malaysia merupakan antara 17 buah negara mega kepelbagaian biologi dunia dengan anggaran lebih daripada 15,000 spesies tumbuhan vaskular, 307 spesies mamalia, 785 spesies burung, 242 spesies amfibia, 567 spesies reptilia, 1,000 spesies rama-rama, 1,619 spesies ikan laut, 47 spesies mamalia marin dan 449 spesies ikan air tawar di negara ini. Bagaimanapun, bilangan flora dan fauna semakin berkurangan atas pelbagai faktor, terutamanya yang berkaitan dengan aktiviti manusia. Ledakan populasi, perbandaran, pertumbuhan ekonomi yang pesat, penggunaan sumber asli yang tidak lestari serta eksploitasi berlebihan telah menyebabkan kemerosotan ekosistem dan kehilangan kepelbagaian biologi.

Pemuliharaan khazanah kepelbagaian biologi negara memerlukan pemahaman yang luas mengenai apa yang kita ada, dan inilah tujuan buku ini dihasilkan. Buku ini memberi gambaran mengenai spesies burung terpilih di Malaysia. Penerbitan ini adalah sebahagian daripada inisiatif pemuliharaan yang diusahakan melalui kerjasama Kementerian Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar (NRE), Jabatan Perlindungan Hidupan Liar dan Taman Negara (PERHILITAN) Semenanjung Malaysia, Institut Penyelidikan Perhutanan Malaysia (FRIM), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia serta ahli alamiah burung daripada Birds, Nature and Us (BNU), BirdGroup Taman Negara (BGTN) dan Persatuan Pencinta Alam Malaysia (MNS).

Buku ini mengandungi data dan maklumat terkini mengenai spesies burung terpilih di Malaysia yang dipersembahkan secara jelas. Gambar yang terbaik telah dipilih untuk menyerikan halaman buku ini dengan kod QR yang dilengkapi dengan maklumat terperinci bagi setiap spesies di dalam pangkalan data MyBIS yang berasaskan laman sesawang, yang boleh diakses dengan percuma secara atas talian oleh masyarakat awam. Harapan kami adalah supaya pembaca akan menggunakan bahan yang disediakan dan memberi inspirasi kepada orang lain untuk menyertai usaha melahirkan lebih banyak buku dalam siri ini, dan juga untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan kita tentang keajaiban alam tabii yang penting untuk kesejahteraan rohani dan fizikal.

Kami ingin mengucapkan terima kasih kepada organisasi kami dan ramai individu yang membantu dalam pelbagai cara untuk menyokong usaha permulaan ini. Kami ingin mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Yang Berhormat Dato Sri Dr. Haji Wan

Junaidi Tuanku Jaafar, Menteri Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar; Dato' Sri Azizan Ahmad, Ketua Setiausaha NRE; Dato' Sr. Dr. Azimuddin Bahari, Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha (Alam Sekitar) NRE; Dr. Megat Sany Megat Ahmad Supian, Setiausaha Bahagian Pengurusan Biodiversiti dan Perhutanan NRE; En. Abdul Kadir Abu Hashim, Ketua Pengarah, Jabatan PERHILITAN; En. Fakhru Hatta Musa, Timbalan Ketua Pengarah I, Jabatan PERHILITAN; Profesor Datuk Dr. Noor Azlan Ghazali, Naib Canselor UKM; Profesor Dr. Sahrim Ahmad, Dekan Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi (FST); Profesor Dr. Rusli Daik, Timbalan Dekan Penyelidikan dan Inovasi, FST, UKM; Profesor Emeritus Dato' Dr. Abdul Latif Mohamed (UKM); Dato' Dr. Abdul Latif Mohmod, Ketua Pengarah FRIM; Dr. Lillian Chua Swee Lian, Pengarah Bahagian Biodiversiti Hutan FRIM; dan Puan Hamidah Mamat, Ketua Cawangan Pemuliharaan dan Bioinformatik, FRIM. Percetakan buku ini dibiayai oleh NRE dengan sumbangan kecil daripada Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi, UKM (geran DPP-FST-2015) dan Penerbit UKM.



21564

Haliaeetus leucogaster

White-bellied Sea-eagle
Helang Siput
©Muhammad Al Zahri

Malaysia is among the 17 megadiverse countries in the world, with an estimation of more than 15,000 species of vascular plants, 307 species of mammals, 785 species of birds, 242 species of amphibians, 567 reptile species, 1000 butterfly species, 1,619 species of marine fish, 47 species of marine mammals and 449 species of freshwater fish in the country. However, many of the flora and fauna are dwindling in numbers due to many factors, especially in relation to human activities. Population explosion, urbanisation, rapid economic growth, unsustainable use of natural resources and over-exploitation have all contributed to ecosystem degradation and loss of biodiversity.

Conserving our nation's biodiversity heritage requires a broad understanding of what we have, and this is what this book is for. This book provides a snapshot of selected bird species in Malaysia. As part of conservation efforts, this book was produced in collaboration by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE), Department of Wildlife and National Parks (PERHILITAN) Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysia Biodiversity Information System (MyBIS) Team from the Forest Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) and enthusiastic bird naturalists, that consists of individuals and groups, from the Birds, Nature and Us (BNU), BirdGroup Taman Negara (BGTN) and Malaysian Nature Society (MNS).

This book contains the most recent data and information on selected species of Malaysia's birds in a clearly explained manner. The best photos were chosen to grace the pages complete with QR codes that correspond to the detailed information of each species in the MyBIS, which can be accessed to the public free online. We hope that readers will find the material both accessible and inspiring for others to join the effort to produce more books in the series, and also to educate ourselves about the wonders that nature have to offer for our spiritual and physical well-being.

We would like to thank our organisations and many individuals who helped in many ways to support our humble beginnings. We would like to thank His Excellency Dato Sri Dr. Haji Wan Junaidi Tuanku Jaafar, Minister of Natural Resources and Environment; Dato' Sri Azizan Ahmad, Secretary General of NRE; Dato' Sr. Dr. Azimuddin Bahari, Deputy Secretary General (Environment) of NRE; Dr. Megat Sany Megat Ahmad Supian, Undersecretary of the Biodiversity and Forestry Management Division NRE; Mr. Abdul Kadir Abu Hashim, Director General of PERHILITAN; Mr. Fakhru Hatta Musa, Deputy Director General I of PERHILITAN; Professor Datuk Dr. Noor Azlan Ghazali, Vice Chancellor of UKM; Professor Dr. Sahrim Ahmad, Dean of the Faculty of Science and Technology (FST); Professor Dr. Rusli Daik, Deputy Dean of Research and Innovation, FST, UKM; Professor Emeritus Dato' Dr. Abdul Latiff Mohamed (UKM); Dato' Dr. Abd Latif Mohmod, Director General of FRIM; Dr. Lillian Chua Swee Lian, Director of Forest Biodiversity Division FRIM; and Mrs. Hamidah Mamat, Head of Forest Health & Conservation Programme, FRIM. The printing of this book was funded by the NRE with a small contribution from the Faculty of Science and Technology, UKM (Grant DPP-FST-2015) and UKM Press.

PENGENALAN

Penerbitan buku Burung-burung Malaysia - Malaysia Biodiversity Information System bertujuan untuk mendokumentasikan maklumat mengenai kepelbagaian spesies burung di Malaysia dan pada masa yang sama mempromosi pangkalan data kepelbagaian biologi kebangsaan iaitu Malaysia Biodiversity Information System (MyBIS). MyBIS merupakan pusat rujukan setempat mengenai kepelbagaian biologi flora dan fauna di Malaysia yang dibangunkan bagi memenuhi salah satu daripada obligasi Malaysia di bawah Konvensyen Kepelbagaian Biologi.

Burung memainkan peranan penting dalam kehidupan kita. Keunikan spesies burung di Malaysia telah menjadikan negara ini sebagai salah sebuah destinasi pelancongan burung yang popular di Asia Tenggara. Mengikut rekod, terdapat sebanyak 785 spesies burung di Malaysia seperti di Jadual 1. Buku bergambar ini mengandungi sebanyak 189 spesies dalam 19 Order dan 52 Famili. Bagaimanapun, burung diancam kepupusan kerana banyak faktor seperti degradasi alam sekitar. Oleh itu, langkah-langkah proaktif perlu diambil untuk memulihara spesies burung.

Jadual 1: Spesies Burung di Malaysia

Jenis Spesies	Semenanjung Malaysia	Borneo Malaysia	Jumlah
Burung di alam liar	670	603	785
Burung residen	438	409	530
Burung hijrah	157	118	164
Burung vagran	66	73	80
Burung endemik serantau	4	47	51
Burung terancam global	35	30	48

STATUS PEMULIHARAAN GLOBAL: Status pemuliharaan global yang digunakan dalam buku ini adalah berasaskan kepada senarai International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Red List. Kategori dan kriteria yang digunakan dalam penilaian takson adalah berdasarkan IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. Second Edition. Sebagai contoh, Enggang Tebang Mentua (Helmeted Hornbill) dikategorikan sebagai Amat Terancam (CR) manakala Botak Upeh (Milky Stork) dikategorikan sebagai Terancam (EN). Senarai IUCN perlu dikaji dari masa ke masa. Maklumat terkini boleh diperoleh di laman web MyBIS <http://www.mybis.gov.my/> dan media sosial MyBIS <http://facebook.com/mybisgovmy> dan <http://twitter.com/mybisgovmy>.

Berikut ialah kategori status pemuliharaan Senarai Merah IUCN:

PUPUS (Extinct-EX): Suatu takson dikategorikan sebagai pupus apabila tidak ada lagi keraguan bahawa individu yang terakhir telah mati. Suatu takson dianggap pupus apabila survei yang menyeluruh di habitatnya yang diketahui dan/atau dijangka mengikut masa yang sesuai (diurnal, bermusim, tahunan), sepanjang julat sejarahnya gagal merekodkan individu tersebut. Survei mesti dilakukan pada satu tempoh masa yang sesuai dengan kitaran hidup dan bentuk hidup takson.

PUPUS DI ALAM LIAR (Extinct in the Wild-EW) Suatu takson dikategorikan

sebagai pupus di alam liar apabila ia diketahui hanya hidup dalam kultivasi, kurungan atau populasi alamiah (atau populasi) di luar julat terdahulu. Suatu takson dianggap pupus di alam liar apabila survei yang menyeluruh di habitatnya yang diketahui dan/atau habitat yang dijangkakan pada masa yang sesuai (diurnal, bermusim, tahunan), sepanjang julat sejarahnya gagal merekodkan individu tersebut. Survei mesti dilakukan pada satu tempoh masa yang sesuai dengan kitaran hidup dan bentuk hidup takson.

AMAT TERANCAM (Critically Endangered-CR) Suatu takson dikategorikan sebagai spesies yang amat terancam apabila terdapat bukti kukuh yang menunjukkan bahawa ia memenuhi mana-mana kriteria A hingga E untuk kategori amat terancam. Oleh itu, ia dianggap menghadapi risiko kepupusan yang terlampau tinggi di alam liar.

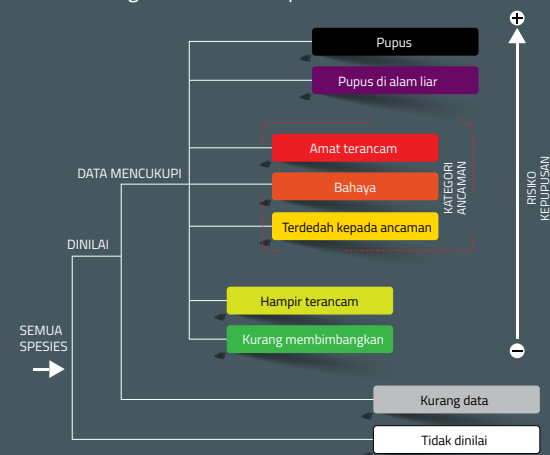
TERANCAM (Endangered-EN) Suatu takson dikategorikan sebagai spesies terancam apabila terdapat bukti kukuh yang menunjukkan bahawa ia memenuhi mana-mana kriteria A hingga E untuk kategori terancam. Oleh itu, ia dianggap menghadapi risiko kepupusan yang sangat tinggi di alam liar.

TERDEDAH KEPADA ANCAMAN (Vulnerable-VU) Suatu takson dikategorikan terdedah kepada ancaman apabila terdapat bukti kukuh yang menunjukkan bahawa ia memenuhi mana-mana kriteria A hingga E untuk kategori terdedah kepada ancaman. Oleh itu, ia dianggap menghadapi risiko kepupusan yang tinggi di alam liar.

HAMPIR TERANCAM (Near Threatened-NT) Suatu takson dikategorikan hampir terancam apabila ia telah dinilai berdasarkan kriteria tetapi tidak layak untuk kategori amat terancam, terancam atau terdedah kepada ancaman sekarang, tetapi adalah hampir melayakkan diri atau mungkin layak untuk kategori terancam pada masa akan datang.

KURANG MEMBIMBANGKAN (Least Concern-LC) Suatu takson dikategorikan kurang membimbangkan apabila ia telah dinilai terhadap kriteria yang tidak layak untuk kategori amat terancam, terancam, terdedah kepada ancaman atau hampir terancam. Taksa yang tersebar meluas dan mempunyai bilangan yang banyak adalah dalam kategori ini.

TIDAK DINILAI (Not Evaluated-NE) Sesuatu takson berstatus 'tidak dinilai' apabila ia belum lagi dinilai terhadap kriteria.



INTRODUCTION

The publication of *Birds of Malaysia - Malaysia Biodiversity Information System* is to document information on diversity of bird species in Malaysia and to promote national biodiversity database known as Malaysia Biodiversity Information System (MyBIS). MyBIS is the one-stop reference centre for biodiversity of Malaysia, established as part of Malaysia's commitment under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Birds play vital roles in our life. A unique diversity of birds in this country has put Malaysia in the world map as the most popular bird tourism destinations in South-east Asia. Record shows Malaysia has 785 species of birds (Table 1). 189 species from 19 orders and 52 families are captured in this book. However, birds are threatened with extinction due to environmental degradation. Hence, proactive actions need to be taken to conserve our bird species.

Table 1. Species of birds in Malaysia

Type of Species	Peninsular Malaysia	Borneo Malaysia	Total
Naturally occurring birds	670	603	785
Resident birds	438	409	530
Purely migrant birds	157	118	164
Vagrant birds	66	73	80
Regionally endemic birds	4	47	51
Globally threatened birds	35	30	48

GLOBAL CONSERVATION STATUS: Global conservation statuses used in this book are based on International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Red List. Categories and Criteria used in the taxon assessments are based on IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. Second Edition. For example, *Helmeted Hornbill (Rhinoplax vigil)* is categorised as Critically Endangered (CR), while *Milky Stork (Mycteria cinerea)* is categorised as Endangered (EN). IUCN list should be reviewed from time to time. Latest information can be obtained on MyBIS website <http://www.mybis.gov.my/> and MyBIS social media official facebook <http://facebook.com/mybisgovmy> and official twitter <http://twitter.com/mybisgovmy>

The following are the conservation status categories of the IUCN Red List:

EXTINCT (EX): A taxon is extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. A taxon is presumed extinct when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

EXTINCT IN THE WILD (EW): A taxon is Extinct in the Wild when it is known

only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalized population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed Extinct in the Wild when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR): A taxon is critically endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for critically endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.

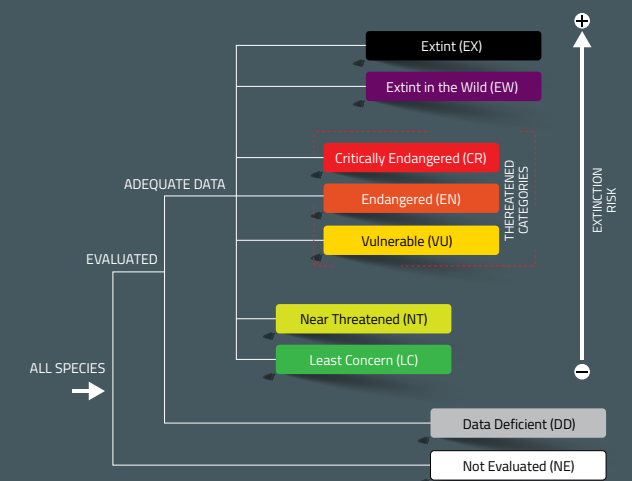
ENDANGERED (EN): A taxon is endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

VULNERABLE (VU): A taxon is vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for vulnerable, and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

NEAR THREATENED (NT): A taxon is near threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.

LEAST CONCERN (LC): A taxon is least concern when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened. Widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category.

NOT EVALUATED (NE): A taxon is not evaluated when it has not yet been evaluated against the criteria.



Nama 'Argus' merujuk kepada raksasa bermata seratus dalam mitos Greek. Terdapat dua subspesies, iaitu *Argusianus argus argus* di Semenanjung Malaya serta Sumatera, dan *Argusianus argus grayi* di Borneo. Oleh kerana pembangunan pesat yang menyebabkan kehilangan habitat, Kuang Raya dinilai sebagai Hampir Terancam dalam Senarai Merah IUCN dan disenaraikan dalam Apendiks II oleh CITES.

The name 'Argus' refer to a hundred-eyed giant in Greek mythology. There are two subspecies, *Argusianus argus argus* of the Malay peninsula and Sumatera and *Argusianus argus grayi* of Borneo. Due to rapid development that causes habitat loss, The great Argus is evaluated as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red list and is listed on Appendix II of CITES.



20798

Argusianus argus

Great Argus
Kuang Raya

©Ambo Sakka Mappedasse

NT

PANDUAN MENGGUNAKAN BUKU

1 KOD QR

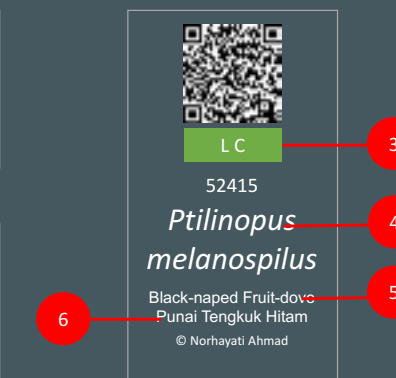
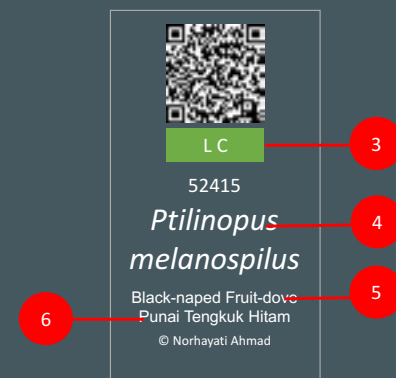
Dengan mengimbas kod QR, pembaca boleh memperoleh maklumat tambahan berkaitan spesies tersebut melalui laman sesawang MyBIS. Aplikasi kod QR boleh dimuat turun melalui Google Play Store (pengguna Android) atau Apple App Store (pengguna iOS).

2 NOMBOR SIRI SPESIES

Nombor siri ini adalah untuk membantu pengguna mencari spesies burung yang ada di dalam buku di laman sesawang MyBIS tanpa melakukan pengimbasan kod QR. Buka pelayar Internet seperti Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Internet Explorer dan sebagainya dan taip di Bar Alamat: <http://www.mybis.gov.my/sp/xxxxx> (gantikan xxxxx dengan nombor siri tersebut).

3 STATUS PEMULIHARAAN IUCN

Senarai status pemuliharaan IUCN spesies dikelaskan kepada beberapa kategori iaitu bagi spesies yang amat terancam (CR), spesies yang terancam (EN), spesies yang terdedah kepada ancaman (VU), spesies yang hampir terancam (NT), spesies yang kurang membimbangkan (LC) dan spesies yang tidak dinilai (NE). Maklumat lanjut sila rujuk laman sesawang Senarai Merah IUCN: <http://www.iucnredlist.org>



7 PEMILIK HAK CIPTA GAMBAR

Pemilik hak cipta gambar spesies

6 NAMA TEMPATAN

NAMA tempatan bagi spesies

5 NAMA BAHASA INGGERIS

NAMA bahasa Inggeris bagi spesies

4 NAMA SAINTIFIK

NAMA Nama saintifik bagi spesies

7 COPYRIGHT OWNER OF THE PICTURE

Copyright owner of the picture

6 LOCAL NAME

Local name of the species

5 ENGLISH NAME

English name of the species

4 SCIENTIFIC NAME

Scientific name of the species

USER GUIDE BOOK

1 QR CODE

By scanning the QR codes, it will enable readers to find more information related to the species of interest via MyBIS website. The QR code reader app can be downloaded on Google Play Store (Android users) or Apple App Store (iOS or iPhone users).

2 SERIES NUMBER FOR SPECIES

This series number is to help you in searching the species of interest in MyBIS website without scanning the QR Code. Go to your internet browser i.e. Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Internet Explorer, etc. and type these in the Address Bar: www.mybis.gov.my/sp/xxxxx (replace xxxxx with the series number).

3 IUCN STATUS

Shows the conservation status of the species whether it's under Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN), Vulnerable (VU), Near Threatened (NT) or Least Concern (LC). (Available from the IUCN Red List website: <http://www.iucnredlist.org>)

KAWASAN PENTING BURUNG DI MALAYSIA

Program Kawasan Penting Burung (IBA) di peringkat antarabangsa bermula di Eropah pada 1985 yang dikoordinasikan oleh Birdlife International. Program ini bertujuan untuk mengenal pasti dan memulihara rangkaian kawasan kritikal bagi spesies burung di dunia. Program IBA di Malaysia diselaraskan oleh Persatuan Pencinta Alam Malaysia (rakan kerjasama Birdlife International di Malaysia) pada tahun 2007. Objektif program ini ialah untuk meningkatkan pemuliharaan burung dan kepelbagaian biologi di Malaysia. Sejumlah 55 IBA telah dikenal pasti yang merangkumi kawasan seluas 4,427,526 hektar bersamaan 13% keluasan negara ini. Sarawak, Sabah, Pahang dan Perak mempunyai bilangan IBA yang tertinggi. Oleh itu, negeri-negeri ini diberi keutamaan tinggi untuk usaha pemuliharaan. Daripada 55 IBA, 20 tapak menerima perlindungan undang-undang, 16 sebahagiannya dilindungi dan 19 adalah tidak dilindungi.



IMPORTANT BIRD AREAS IN MALAYSIA

The global Important Bird Area (IBA) programme, which began in Europe in 1985 is coordinated by the Birdlife International. The aim of the programme is to identify and conserve a network of critical sites for the world's birds. Malaysia IBA programme was coordinated by the Malaysian Nature Society (Birdlife International Partner in Malaysia) in 2007. The aim of the document is to promote conservation of birds and biodiversity in Malaysia. A total of 55 IBAs were selected in Malaysia, comprising a total area of 4,427,526 hectares, equivalent to 13% of the total land area of the country. The states of Sarawak, Sabah, Pahang and Perak have the highest number of IBAs. Thus, these states are given high priorities for conservation effort. Of the 55 IBAs, 20 sites received legal protection, 16 partially protected and 19 are unprotected.



Danum Valley Conservation Area

Site Code	Site Name	State	Coordinate	
			N	E
MY01	Nakawan Range	Perlis	6.65	100.18
MY02	Ulu Muda	Kedah	6.08	100.98
MY03	Teluk Air Tawar-Kuala Muda coast	Pulau Pinang	5.53	100.37
MY04	Bintang Range	Kedah-Perak	5.22	100.92
MY05	Matang coast	Perak	4.83	100.57
MY06	Pondok Tanjung Forest Reserve	Perak	5.07	100.73
MY07	Belum-Temengor	Perak	5.63	101.50
MY08	Kledang range	Perak	4.75	101.02
MY09	Central Titiwangsa range	Perak-Pahang	4.22	101.48
MY10	Selangor Heritage Park	Selangor-Pahang	3.27	101.78
MY11	North-central Selangor coast	Selangor	3.32	101.23
MY12	Tanjung Tuan	Melaka	2.40	101.85
MY13	Endau-Rompin	Johor-Pahang	2.53	103.22
MY14	Panti forest	Johor	1.83	103.85
MY15	South-west Johor coast	Johor	1.75	102.93
MY16	Krau Wildlife Reserve	Pahang	3.75	102.15
MY17	Taman Negara National Park	Pah-Ter-Kel	4.60	102.45
MY18	South-east Pahang peat swamp forest	Pahang	3.30	103.28
MY19	Pulau Layang-Layang	Sabah	7.37	113.83
MY20	Crocker Range	Sabah	5.57	116.10
MY21	Mount Kinabalu	Sabah	6.08	116.60
MY22	Trus Madi Range	Sabah	5.67	116.55
MY23	Kinabatangan floodplain	Sabah	5.43	118.10
MY24	Danum Valley Conservation Area	Sabah	4.88	117.75
MY25	Maliau Basin Conservation Area	Sabah	4.80	116.88
MY26	Tawau Hills Park	Sabah	4.43	117.93
MY27	Tabin Wildlife Reserve	Sabah	5.27	118.70
MY28	Klias peninsula	Sabah	5.35	115.58

Site Code	Site Name	State	Coordinate	
			N	E
MY29	Kabili-Sepilok	Sabah	5.83	117.97
MY30	Kulamba Wildlife Reserve	Sabah	5.52	118.67
MY31	Sipadan island	Sabah	4.12	118.63
MY32	Mantanani island	Sabah	6.70	116.35
MY33	Tempasuk plain	Sabah	6.42	116.45
MY34	Tanjung Datu-Samunsam Protected Area	Sarawak	1.95	109.62
MY35	Gunung Pueh	Sarawak	1.75	109.68
MY36	Talang-Satang National Park	Sarawak	1.72	110.08
MY37	Bako-Buntal Bay	Sarawak	1.68	110.42
MY38	Bau limestone	Sarawak	1.38	110.15
MY39	Bungo Range	Sarawak	1.25	110.17
MY40	Gunung Penrissen	Sarawak	1.08	110.30
MY41	Sadong-Saribas coast	Sarawak	1.62	111.07
MY42	Pulau Bruit	Sarawak	2.78	111.32
MY43	Lanjak-Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary	Sarawak	1.50	112.12
MY44	Hose-Laga mountains	Sarawak	2.32	113.98
MY45	Baleh headwaters	Sarawak	1.65	114.60
MY46	Danum-Linau	Sarawak	2.50	114.92
MY47	Usun Apau plateau	Sarawak	2.93	114.65
MY48	Dulit Range	Sarawak	3.25	114.10
MY49	Similajau National Park	Sarawak	3.42	113.17
MY50	Niah National Park	Sarawak	3.78	113.766667
MY51	Lambir Hills National Park	Sarawak	4.20	114.033333
MY52	Loagan Bunut National Park	Sarawak	3.77	114.216667
MY53	Mulu-Buda Protected Area	Sarawak	4.03	114.916667
MY54	Kelabit Highlands	Sarawak	3.58	115.416667
MY55	Brunei Bay	Sarawak	4.97	115.45



21564
Haliaeetus leucogaster
White-bellied Sea-eagle
Helang Siput
©Koay Zhong Ying



21565
Haliastur indus
Brahminy Kite
Helang Merah
©Muhammad Al Zahri

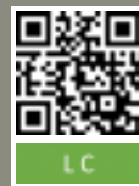




21120
Circus melanoleucos
Pied Harrier
Helang Tangling
©Muhammad Al Zahri



21382
Elanus caeruleus
Black-winged Kite
Helang Bahu Hitam
©Muhammad Al Zahri



21265
Dendrocygna javanica
Lesser Whistling-duck
Belibis
©Koay Zhong Ying



20673
Anas acuta
Northern pintail
Itik Muara
©Ambo Sakka Mapeasse



20674
Spatula clypeata
Northern shoveler
Itik Sudu
©Ambo Sakka Mapeasse



22512

Rhinoplax vigilHelmeted Hornbill
Enggang Tebang Mentua
©Muhammad Al Zahri

CR

Enggang Tebang Mentua ialah burung yang menakjubkan tetapi mempunyai rupa yang paling pelik. Kemandirian spesies burung ini telah mencapai tahap yang kritikal kerana diburu untuk mendapatkan kaskanya yang lebih berharga daripada gading. Di antara kesemua burung enggang, spesies ini sahaja yang mempunyai kaska yang padu dan kuat yang digunakan untuk menghentam kepala jantan yang lain semasa bergaduh di udara.

Pada November 2015, status pemuliharaan Enggang Tebang Mentua telah dinaikkan secara mendadak daripada Hampir Terancam kepada Amat Terancam, melangkaui dua status lain iaitu 'Terdedah Kepada Ancaman' dan 'Terancam'. Menurut IUCN, spesies ini hanya tinggal tiga generasi sebelum pupus.

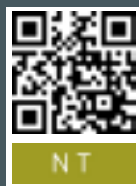
Menurut lagenda Orang Asli, bunyi 'hoot' yang dibuat oleh Enggang Tebang Mentua adalah perlahan pada mulanya dan bertambah laju dan kuat seperti bunyi mengapak di tiang rumah panjang oleh seorang suami muda yang tidak berpuas hati dengan ibu mentuanya yang sedang tidur. Bunyi enggang itu seterusnya diakhiri dengan ketawa mengilai, yang menurut lagenda adalah datang daripada si anak menantu tersebut setelah mencincang ibu mentuanya yang akhirnya jatuh dan hanyut ke dalam sungai. Oleh itu, nama Enggang Tebang Mentua bermaksud mencincang ibu mentua. Sebagai hukuman terhadap perbuatannya itu, Tuhan mengubahnya menjadi Enggang Tebang Mentua supaya setiap kali dia berbunyi sambil ketawa mengilai, dia akan mengingati kejadian tersebut.



The Helmeted Hornbill is a spectacular and the most bizarre bird. Its species survival has reached a critical stage due to hunting for its casques, which are more valuable than ivory. Among all hornbills, it is the only species that has a solid and strong casque, which it uses to hit the head of another male bird during a fight while in flight.

In November 2015, the conservation status of the Helmeted Hornbill was scaled up from near threatened to critically endangered, bypassing two other status, which are vulnerable and endangered. According to the IUCN, Helmeted Hornbills are at most, three generations away from extinction.

According to a legend of the indigenous people, the sound of a Helmeted Hornbill, which is a series of gradually accelerating 'hoot' notes building up over a few minutes, followed by a mad cackling laugh, resembles the sound of chopping a pole in a long house by a young husband. He hates his mother-in-law so much that he chops her while she is sleeping. He laughs maniacally, while she fell into the river. Thus, the Malay name of the Helmeted Hornbill, which is 'Enggang Tebang Mentua' means to chop a mother-in-law. As a punishment for his actions, God turned him into a Helmeted Hornbill so that every time he hoots and laughs, he would remember the incident.



20509
Aceros corrugatus
Wrinkled Hornbill
Enggang Berkedut
©Muhammad Al Zahri

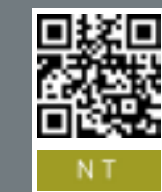


23027
Anorrhinus galeritus
Bushy-crested Hornbill
Enggang Belukar
©Muhammad Al Zahri



Walaupun penampilannya unik, Enggang Jambul Putih tidak mudah dilihat, kerana ia lebih suka berada di dalam kanopi hutan. Burung ini biasanya menjaga wilayahnya yang terdiri daripada sekumpulan tiga hingga lapan individu. Di dalam satu kumpulan, terdapat satu pasangan dominan yang telah mencapai umur matang untuk membiak, satu hingga tiga individu muda dan beberapa anak. Burung dewasa dan juvenil dalam kumpulan akan membantu untuk memberi makan kepada burung betina dominan dan anaknya.

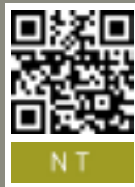
Despite its distinctive appearance, the White-crowned Hornbill is not easily seen, as it prefers to remain in the dense forest canopy. It is a territorial bird, usually occupied by a group of three to eight individuals. In each group, there is a dominant breeding pair, one to three helpers and a number of juveniles. The other adults and young in the group assist with the feeding of the breeding female and chicks.



20869

Berenicornis comatus

White-crowned Hornbill
Enggang Jambul Putih
©Muhammad Al Zahri



20943
Buceros bicornis

Great Hornbill
Enggang Papan
©Ayoub Sulaiman



20954
Buceros rhinoceros

Rhinoceros Hornbill
Enggang Badak
©Muhammad Al Zahri



50081
Rhyticeros undulatus

Wreathed Hornbill
Enggang Gunung
©Sofian Zakaria



Atas/Above



50698
Caprimulgus affinis
Savanna Nightjar
Tukang Savana
©Koay Zhong Ying

Kiri/Left



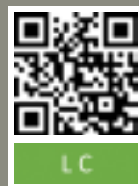
48257
Caprimulgus macrurus
Large-tailed Nightjar
Tukang Kubur
©Koay Zhong Ying



22675
Tringa totanus
Common Redshank
Kedidi Kaki Merah
©Hariri Yusof



22667
Tringa glareola
Wood Sandpiper
Kedidi Kayu
©Muhammad Al Zahri



22524
Rostratula benghalensis
Greater Painted-snipe
Meragi
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof

Dalam sistem mengawan poliandri, burung betina akan memulakan proses memikat dan boleh mengawan dengan lebih daripada satu jantan. Setelah proses mengawan selesai, burung jantan akan mengeram telur dan membesarkan anaknya, sendirian. Bagi jantan sesetengah spesies burung, terutama burung randuk dan burung pantai seperti Meragi ini, tiada pilihan lain selain daripada menjadi penjaga sedangkan yang betina boleh meninggalkan telurnya untuk mencari pasangan lain.

In the polyandry mating system, the female initiates courtship process and may mate with more than one male. Once the mating process is over, the male ends up incubating the eggs and raising the young, alone. For males in some species of birds, especially waders and shorebirds like this Greater Painted-snipe, being an absent parent is not optional, while the female may go off to find another mate.



48115
Anastomus oscitans

Asian Openbill
Botak Asia
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan



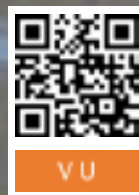
21987
Mycteria cinerea
Milky Stork
Botak Upeh
©Koay Zhong Ying

Bilangan di habitat liar yang semakin berkurangan telah mencetuskan program pelepasan semula oleh Jabatan PERHILITAN dengan kerjasama Zoo Negara Malaysia pada tahun 2007. Spesies Terancam ini memerlukan hutan paya bakau sebagai habitatnya. Sehingga kini, lebih daripada 50 ekor burung telah dilepaskan di Kuala Gula, Perak.

Its depleting number in the wild has triggered the release programme by PERHILITAN in collaboration with Zoo Negara Malaysia in 2007. This endangered species requires mangroves as its habitat. To date, more than 50 birds have been released at Kuala Gula, Perak.

Botak Kecil ialah burung ranggung yang besar di kawasan tropika. Saiz burung ini ialah antara 110-150 cm tinggi dengan lebar kepak antara 210-250 cm. Ciri yang ketara mengenai burung ini ialah kepala dan lehernya yang botak, tanpa bulu yang banyak. Ini berkait-rapat dengan corak pemakanannya yang memakan bangkai seperti burung hering. Kepala dan leher yang tiada bulu lebih senang dibersihkan selepas setiap kali memakan bangkai haiwan besar. Haiwan lain yang dimakannya ialah katak, ular, cicak, tikus dan ikan, terutamanya ikan belacak.

The Lesser Adjutant is a large stork in the tropics. The size of this bird is between 110-150 cm tall with a wingspan of approximately 210-250 cm. Notable feature of this bird is a bald head and neck, without much hair. This feature has to do with its feeding pattern as a carrion eater or scavenger, like vultures. Naked head and neck are easier to clean each time after a big carrion meal. Other animals are part of its menu too, such as frogs, snakes, lizards, mice and fish, especially mudskippers.



21735
Leptoptilos javanicus

Lesser Adjutant
Botak Kecil
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof



21368
Ducula badia

Mountain Imperial Pigeon
Pergam Gunung
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan



22403
Ptilinopus jambu

Jambu Fruit Dove
Punai Jambu
©Muhammad Al Zahri



52415
Ptilinopus melanospilus

Black-naped Fruit-dove
Punai Tengkuik Hitam
©Norhayati Ahmad



21527
Geopelia striata

Zebra Dove
Merbuk Aman
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof





20653
Alcedo meninting
Blue-eared Kingfisher
Pekaka Bintik-bintik
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan



48128
Pelargopsis amauroptera
Brown-winged Kingfisher
Pekaka Dendang
©Koay Zhong Ying



21724
Lacedo pulchella
male

Banded Kingfisher
Pekaka Riang Rimba
©Muhammad Al Zahri



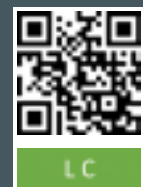
20633
Alcedo atthis

Common Kingfisher
Pekaka Cit-cit Kecil
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan



21724
Lacedo pulchella
female

Banded Kingfisher
Pekaka Riang Rimba
©Muhammad Al Zahri



52395
Ceyx erithaca

Black-backed Dwarf Kingfisher
Pekaka Rimba
©Mohmad Zohairi Tahir



Muka surat bertentangan/*Opposite page*



20570
Actenoides concretus
Rufous-collared Kingfisher
Pekaka Rimba Besar
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof

Atas/*Above*



47811
Ceyx rufidorsa
Rufous-backed Dwarf Kingfisher
Pekaka Api
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof



NT

53890
Alcedo peninsulae

Malay Blue-banded Kingfisher
Pekaka Bukit
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan



LC

21559
Halcyon coromanda

Ruddy Kingfisher
Pekaka Belacan
©Koay Zhong Ying



LC

21561
Halcyon smyrnensis

White-throated Kingfisher
Pekaka Belukar
©Muhammad Al Zahri



48129

Pelargopsis capensis

Stork-billed Kingfisher
Pekaka Paruh Besar
©Muhammad Al Zahri

Pekaka Paruh Besar atau *Pelargopsis capensis* yang dahulunya dikenali sebagai *Halcyon capensis* ialah burung raja udang yang paling besar di Malaysia, berukuran 35-38 cm panjang. Melihat paruhnya yang besar menunjukkan bahawa burung ini suka makan ikan yang besar, termasuklah ikan buntal, ikan keli, dan udang karang. Ia akan menghempaskan ikan besar berkali-kali di dahan hinggapnya sebelum menelan ikan yang sudah lembut itu. Haiwan lain yang biasa dimakannya juga termasuk cicak, katak, ular, dan tikus.

The Stork-billed Kingfisher or *Pelargopsis capensis*, which was formerly known as *Halcyon capensis* is the largest in Malaysia, measuring 35-38 cm long. Looking at its big beak suggests that these birds like to eat large fishes, including pufferfish, catfish and crayfish. It will bash the big fish repeatedly on the branch it perches on before swallowing the tender fish whole. Other animals commonly eaten as well as are lizards, frogs, snakes, and rodents.



LC

Muka surat bertentangan/Opposite page

21466

Eurystomus orientalis

Dollarbird

Tiong Batu

©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

Atas kanan/Top right

21887

Merops philippinus

Blue-tailed Bee-eater

Berek-berek Carik Dada

©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof



LC

Bawah kanan/Bottom right

21885

Merops leschenaulti

Chesnut-headed Bee-eater

Berek-berek Senja

©Sofian Zakaria





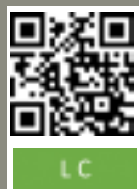
LC

Kiri/Left

21888

Merops viridis

Blue-throated Bee-eater
Berek-berek Tadah Hujan
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof



LC

Muka surat bertentangan/Opposite
page

22033

Nyctyornis amictus

Red-bearded Bee-eater
Berek-berek Janggut Merah
©Norhayati Ahmad





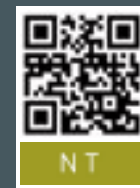
20964
Cacomantis merulinus

Plaintive Cuckoo
Sewah Mati Anak
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof



22183
Zanclostomus javanicus

Red-billed Malkoha
Cenok Api
©Muhammad Al Zahri



21011
Carpococcyx radiceus

Ground-cuckoo
Bornean Ground-cuckoo
©Jadda Suhaimi



21030
Centropus sinensis

Greater Coucal
But-but Carik Anak
©Muhammad Al Zahri



21131
Clamator coromandus

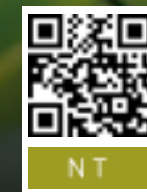
Chestnut-winged Cuckoo
Sewah Kepak Merah Berjambul
©Uzair Abd Rahim



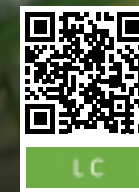
Kiri/Left
20967
Cacomantis sonneratii
Banded Bay Cuckoo
Sewah Takuweh
©Koay Zhong Ying



Kanan/Right
20584
Aegithina tiphia
Common Iora
Kunyit Kacat
©Koay Zhong Ying



Kiri/Left
21438
Eurylaimus ochromalus
Black-and-yellow Broadbill
Takau Hitam Kuning
©Suhaimi Sabli



Kanan/Right
21207
Cuculus micropterus
Indian Cuckoo
Sewah India
©Suhaimi Sabli



Burung Sewah dalam sarang ialah sesuatu atau seseorang yang muncul di sesuatu tempat yang tidak sepatutnya dia berada, malah memaksa keluar tuan punya tempat tersebut. Burung dewasa Kunyit Kacat (muka surat bertentangan) tanpa disedarinya memberi makan kepada anak Sewah Takuweh manakala burung dewasa Takau Hitam Kuning memberi makan kepada anak Sewah India (muka surat ini) tanpa disedarinya, sedangkan saiz badan pemberi makan adalah jauh lebih kecil daripada anak burung Sewah yang menipu. Apabila burung Sewah betina bertelur di dalam sarang burung spesies lain, telurnya akan menetas dahulu dan anaknya akan menolak keluar telur-telur burung daripada sarang. Anak burung Sewah akan bersendirian menerima perhatian, jagaan dan makanan yang diberikan oleh ibu angkatnya.

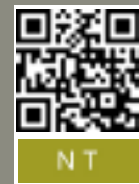
A cuckoo in the nest is something or someone that has appeared in a place where it should not be and has pushed out the rightful owner. A parent Common Iora (opposite page), unknowingly feeding a Banded Bay Cuckoo chick and a Black-and-yellow Broadbill (this page) is feeding an imposter young Indian Cuckoo, which is many times the size of its own body. When a female cuckoo lays her egg in a nest built by other bird species, her egg will hatch first and her nestling will remove the host's eggs from the nest. The nestling would then find itself as the sole recipient of all the attention, care and food given by its foster parent.



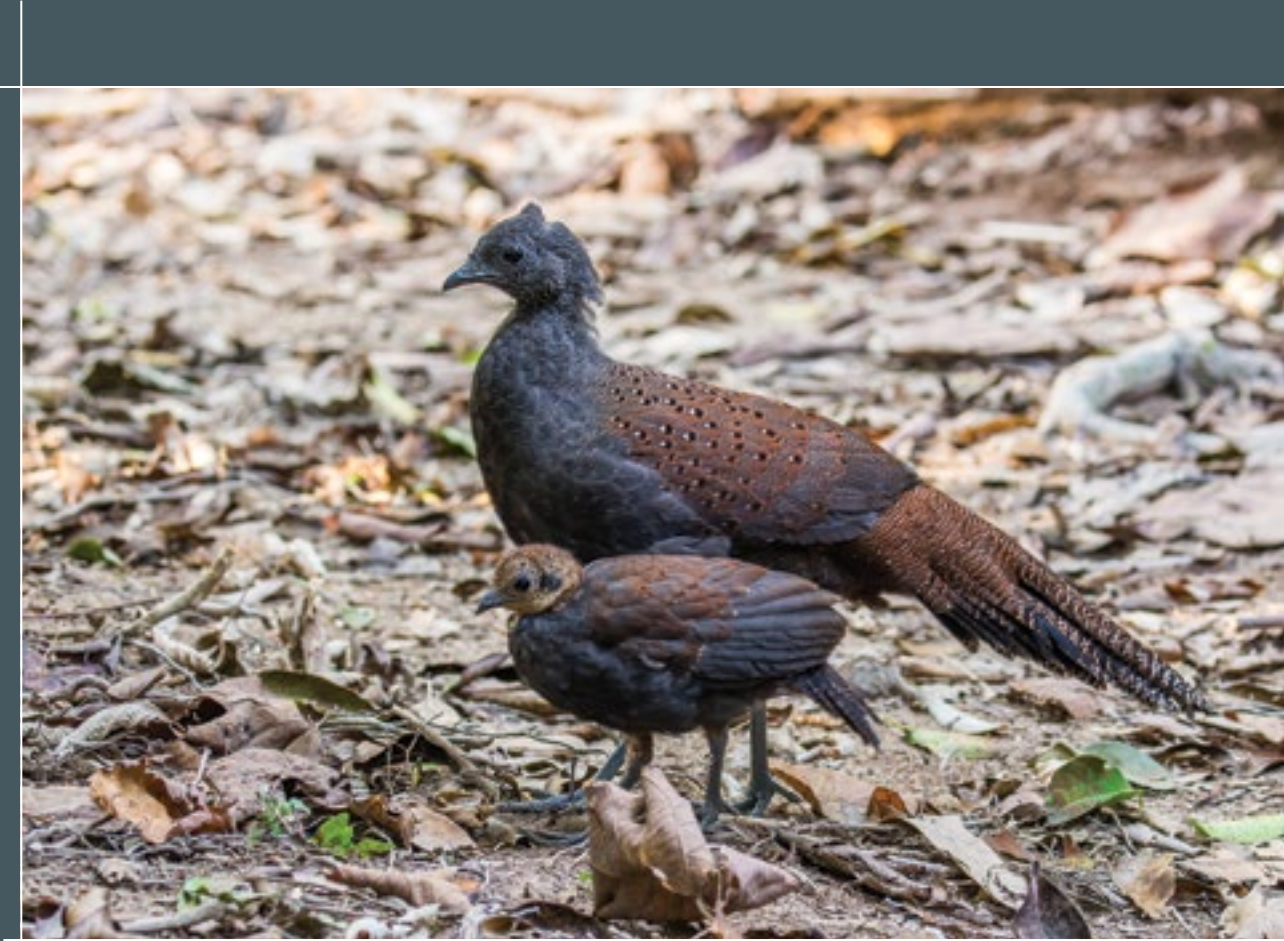
21476
Falco tinnunculus
Common Kestrel
Falko Serani
©Koay Zhong Ying



21941
Microhierax fringillarius
Black-thighed Falconet
Falko Rajawali
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan



21942
Microhierax latifrons
White-fronted Falconet
©Ambo Sakka Mapeasse



NT

20798

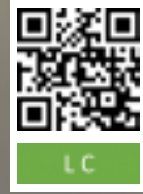
Polyplectron inopinatum

Male (left), female and juvenile (top right)

Mountain Peacock-pheasant
Kuang Cermin
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof

Jabatan PERHILITAN menjalankan program pembiakan dan pemuliharaan yang melibatkan spesies burung Kuang di Pusat Konservasi Hidupan Liar (PKHL) Sungkai, Perak dan Jemaluang, Johor. Program ini bertujuan untuk menambah bilangan spesies hidupan liar di dalam kurungan. Spesies yang terlibat adalah Merak Pongsu (*Polyplectron malacense*), Kuang Raya (*Argusianus argus*), Kuang Cermin (*Polyplectron inopinatum*) dan Merak Hijau (*Pavo muticus*).

PERHILITAN conducts breeding and conservation programmes involving pheasants species in the Wildlife Conservation Centre (WCC) Sungkai, Perak and Jemaluang, Johor. The aim of the programmes is to increase the number of wildlife species in captivity. The species involved are Malaysian Peacock-Pheasant (*Polyplectron malacense*), Great Argus (*Argusianus argus*), Mountain Peacock-Pheasant (*Polyplectron inopinatum*) and Green Peafowl (*Pavo muticus*).



20736
Arborophila campbelli

Malaysian Hill Partridge
Sang Serok Gunung
©Uzair Abd Rahim



21795
Lophura ignita

Crested Fireback
Ayam Pegar
©Muhammad Al Zahri



21507
Gallirallus striatus

Slaty-breasted Rail
Sintar Dada Kelabu
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof





22350
Zapornia fusca

Ruddy-breasted Crake
Sintar Belacan
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof



22347
Porphyrio porphyrio

Purple Swamphen
Pangling
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan





21529
Gerygone sulphurea

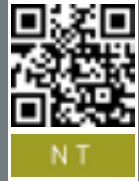
Golden-bellied Gerygone
Cekup Perepat
©Ambo Sakka Mappedasse



20565
Acrocephalus orientalis

Oriental Reed-warbler
Cekup Paya Besar
©Koay Zhong Ying





20594
Aegithina viridissima

Green lora
Kunyit Bakau
©Muhammad Al Zahri



52327
Pericrocotus speciosus

Scarlet Minivet
Mas Belukar
©Muhammad Al Zahri



20811
Artamus leucorhynchus

White-breasted Woodswallow
Layang-layang Dada Putih
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof



22173
Pericrocotus solaris

Grey-chinned Minivet
Mas Dagu Kelabu
©Muhammad Al Zahri





54021
Phyllergates cuculatus

Mountain Tailorbird
Perenjak Gunung
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan



21096
Chloropsis sonnerati

Greater Green Leafbird
Daun Besar
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan



21086
Chloropsis cochinchinensis

Blue-winged Leafbird
Daun Sayap Biru
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan



21093
Chloropsis hardwickii

Orange-bellied Leafbird
Daun Perut Oren
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan



22075
Orthotomus sutorius
 Common Tailorbird
 Perenjak Pisang
 ©Shaiful Azhar Abu Bakar



21126
Cisticola juncidis
 Zitting Cisticola
 Cekup Layang
 ©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof



22359
Prinia flaviventris
 Yellow-bellied Prinia
 Perenjak Padi
 ©Muhammad Al Zahri



22073
Orthotomus sericeus
 Rufous-tailed Tailorbird
 Perenjak Rimba
 ©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof





21124
Cissa chinensis

Common Green Magpie
Gagak Gunung
©Koay Zhong Ying



22314
Platylophus galericulatus

Crested Jay
Gagak Jerit
©Mohamad Zakir Hassan



53621
Cissa jefferyi

Bornean Green Magpie
Gagak Gunung Borneo
©Ambo Sakka Mapeasse



LC

22365

Prionochilus percussus

Crimson-breasted Flowerpecker
Sepah Puteri Pelangi
©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

21301

Dicaeum chrysorrheum

Yellow-vented Flowerpecker
Sepah Puteri Rimba
©Koay Zhong Ying



LC

21320

Dicaeum trigonostigma

Orange-bellied Flowerpecker
Sepah Puteri Bukit
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan



NT

22367

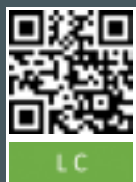
Prionochilus thoracicus

Scarlet-breasted Flowerpecker
Sepah Puteri
©Muhammad Al Zahri



21314
Dicaeum cruentatum

Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker
Sepah Puteri Merah
©Muhammad Al Zahri



21315
Dicaeum ignipectus

Fire-breasted Flowerpecker
Sepah Puteri Sulung
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof



21339
Dicrurus paradiseus

Greater Racket-tailed Drongo
Cecawi Anting-anting
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan



52311
Lonchura atricapilla

Chestnut Munia
Pipit Rawa
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof



21764
Lonchura maja

White-headed Munia
Pipit Uban
©Koay Zhong Ying



21406
Erythrura prasina

Pin-tailed Parrotfinch
Ciak Ekor Jarum
©Muhammad Al Zahri



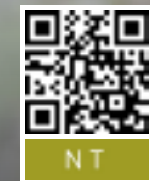
22150
Padda oryzivora

Java Sparrow
Ciak Jawa
©Koay Zhong Ying



Sintar Rimba ialah sejenis burung yang sangat pemalu yang hanya dijumpai di hutan tanah rendah berkanopi tertutup. Taburannya meluas di seluruh kawasan pelantar Sunda, iaitu di Borneo, Thailand, Semenanjung Malaysia dan Sumatra (Indonesia). Burung ini, yang terletak di bawah Famili Eupetidae adalah salah satu daripada tiga famili burung yang taburannya terhad di kawasan zoogeografi Oriental, termasuklah Aegithinidae dan Chloropseidae.

The Malaysian Rail-babbler is a very shy, lowland close-canopy forest bird. It is widespread in the Sunda Shelf area, namely Borneo, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia and Sumatra (Indonesia). This bird, which is classified under the Family Eupetidae is one of the three families of birds besides Aegithinidae and Chloropseidae that are restricted in the Oriental zoogeographical region.



21422
Eupetes macrocerus

Malaysian Rail-babbler
Sintar Rimba
©Muhammad Al Zahri



21224
Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchos

Black-and-red Broadbill
Takau Rakit
©Koay Zhong Ying



23119
Calyptomena viridis

Green Broadbill
Takau Selawit
©Muhammad Alzahri



22541
Serilophus lunatus

Silver-breasted Broadbill
Takau Tanda Hujan
©Muhammad Al Zahri



22373
Psisomus dalhousiae
Long-tailed Broadbill
Takau Injap
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof

LC



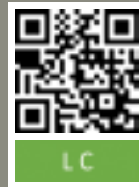
21438
Eurylaimus ochromalus
Black-and-yellow Broadbill
Takau Hitam Kuning
©Muhammad Al Zahri

NT



21196
Corydon sumatranus
Dusky Broadbill
Takau Rimba Hujan
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan

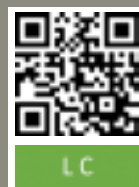
LC



Kiri/Left

21677
Hirundo tahitica

House Swallow
Layang-Layang Batu
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan



Muka surat bertentangan/
Opposite page

21708
Irena puella

Asian Fairy-bluebird
Dendang Gajah
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof





Nama genus *Lanius* berasal daripada bahasa Latin yang bermaksud kerat atau sembelih. Malah, tirjup dikenali juga sebagai burung penyembelih kerana apabila ia sedang bertenggek dengan tegak di atas dahan di habitat terbuka, ia sentiasa kelihatan seperti dalam keadaan bersedia untuk menyerang pemangsanya. Pilihan makanannya banyak, yang terdiri daripada cicak, ular kecil, ikan, serangga besar, burung kecil dan tikus.

The genus name Lanius is derived from Latin, meaning butcher. In fact, another name for the shrike is butcher bird, because of its characteristic upright position when perching on a branch in an open habitat, as if ready to attack its prey. The food choice is wide, including lizards, small snakes, fish, large insects, small birds and rodents.



21727
Lanius schach

Long-tailed Shrike
Tirjup Ekor Panjang
©Koay Zhong Ying

LC



21219
Cutia nipalensis

Himalayan Cutia
Rimba Kutia
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan



22636
Terpsiphone paradisi
female (left), male pale morph (right)

Asian Paradise-flycatcher
Sambar Ekor Panjang
©Muhammad Al Zahri





20702
Anthus rufulus
Paddyfield Pipit
Pipit Padi
©Muhammad Al Zahri

LC



21235
Cyornis rufigastra
Mangrove Blue Flycatcher
Sambar Biru Bakau
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan

LC



21479
Ficedula mugimaki
Mugimaki Flycatcher
Sambar Mugimaki
©Norhayati Ahmad

LC



21483
Ficedula solitaria
Rufous-browed Flycatcher
Sambar Rengkong Putih
©Koay Zhong Ying

LC



21402
Enicurus schistaceus
Slaty-backed Forktail
Murai Cegar Berjalur
©Koay Zhong Ying

LC



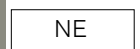
21478
Ficedula hyperythra

Snowy-browed Flycatcher
Sambar Kudung
©Koay Zhong Ying



54013
Copsychus stricklandii

White-crowned Shama
©Ambo Sakka Mappedasse



51945
Anthreptes singalensis

Ruby-cheeked Sunbird
Kelicap Belukar
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof



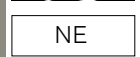
21995
Myophonus caeruleus

Blue Whistling-thrush
Murai Batu Siul
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof



48312
Ficedula elisae

Green-backed Flycatcher
Sambar Belakang Hijau
©Uzair Abd Rahim



20621
Aethopyga saturata

Black-throated Sunbird
Kelicap Gunung
©Uzair Abd Rahim





Kelicap Nibong ialah antara burung jantan yang paling berwarna-warni, dengan warna hijau tembaga iridesen atau hijau keemasan, merah tua di bahagian leher dan bahagian bawah belakang, ungu di tekak dan merah di bahagian perut. Terdapat sembilan subspesies dan *Leptocoma sperata brasiliiana* ialah yang dijumpai di Malaysia. Ia boleh didapati di banyak jenis hutan, termasuk hutan paya gambut, paya bakau, hutan subtropika, hutan gunung dan hutan tanah rendah.

The Purple-throated Sunbird has among the most colourful males, with iridescent coppery green or golden green, maroon at the side of neck and lower back, iridescent purple at throat and red at the belly. There are 9 subspecies, in which the one in Malaysia is Leptocoma sperata brasiliiana. It can be found in many forest types, including peat swamp forest, mangrove swamps, subtropical forest, montane and lowland forests.



22011

Leptocoma sperata

Purple-throated Sunbird
Kelicap Nibong
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof



20690
Anthreptes malacensis

Brown-throated Sunbird
Kelicap Mayang Kelapa
©Norhayati Ahmad



20623
Aethopyga siparaja

Crimson Sunbird
Kelicap Sepah Raja
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof



20734
Arachnothera robusta

Long-billed Spiderhunter
Kelicap Jantung Paruh Panjang
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan



20729
Arachnothera longirostra

Little Spiderhunter
Kelicap Jantung
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan



20730
Arachnothera magna

Streaked Spiderhunter
Kelicap Jantung Gunung
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof



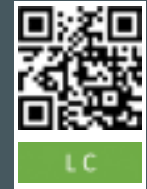
20721
Arachnothera chrysogenys

Yellow-eared Spiderhunter
Kelicap Jantung Telinga Kuning
©Muhammad Al Zahri



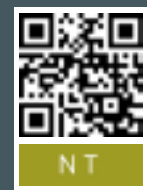
21882
Melanochlora sultanea

Sultan Tit
Serai Sultan
©Norhayati Ahmad



22345
Pomatorhinus montanus

Chestnut-backed Scimitar Babbler
Rimba Hulu
©Muhammad Al Zahri



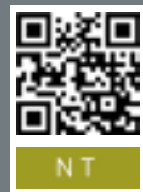
21818
Macronous ptilosus

Fluffy-backed Tit Babbler
Rimba Pong-pong
©Muhammad Al Zahri



22401
Pteruthius melanotis

Black-eared Shrike-babbler
Rimba Telinga Hitam
©Muhammad Al Zahri



22560
Stachyris nigricollis

Black-throated Babbler
Rimba Bertam
©Muhammad Al Zahri



22554
Stachyris chrysaea

Golden Babbler
Rimba Emas
©Muhammad Al Zahri



22000
Napothera brevicaudata

Streaked Wren-babbler
Rimba Tunggul
©Norhayati Ahmad



22557
Stachyris maculata

Chestnut-rumped Babbler
Rimba Rembah Besar
©Muhammad Al Zahri

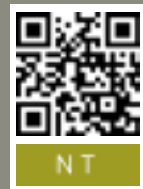


22553
Stachyris erythroptera

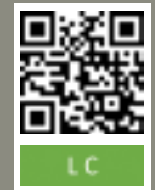
Chestnut-winged Babbler
Rimba Merbah Sampah
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan



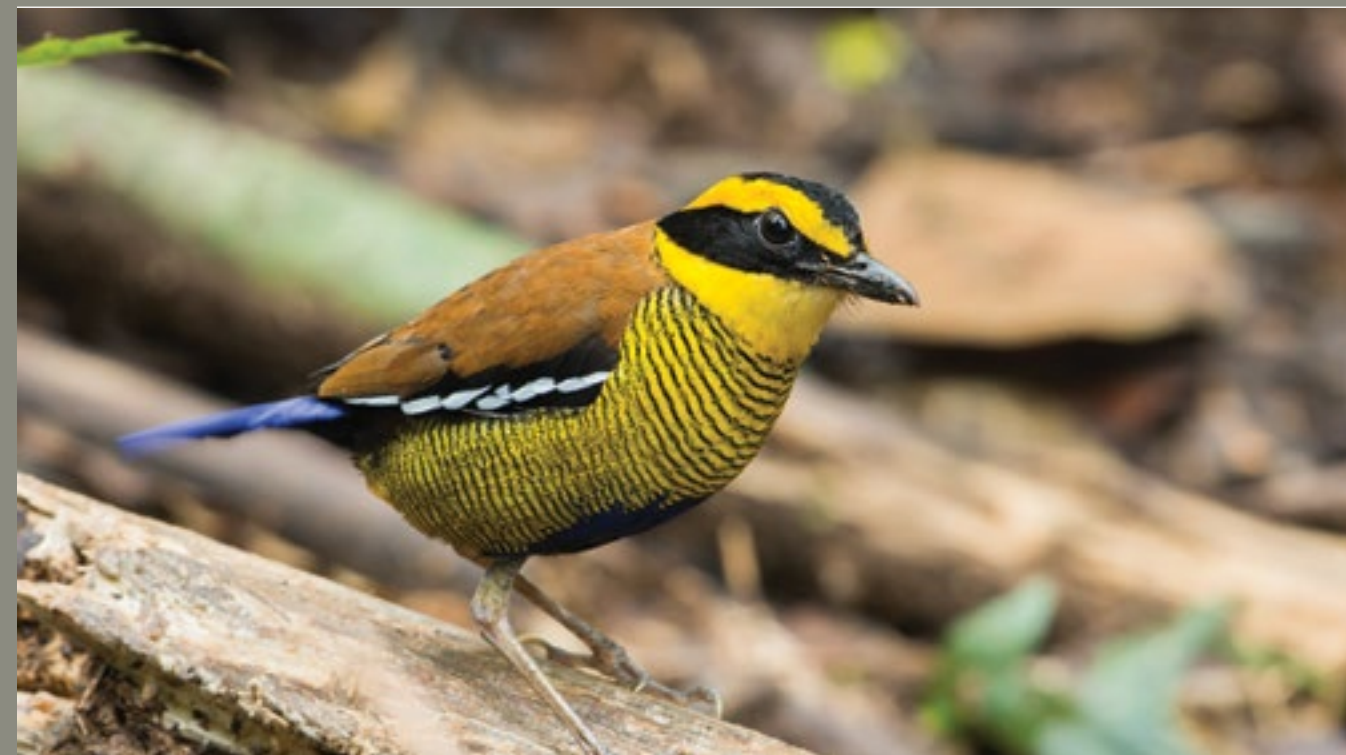
52328
Hydronis baudii
Blue-headed Pitta
Pacat Kepala Biru
©Ambo Sakka Mappesse



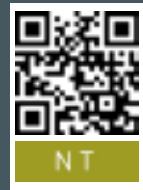
52322
Pitta granatina
Garnet Pitta
Pacat Kepala Merah
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan



22299
Pitta sordida
Hooded Pitta
Gembala Pelanduk
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan



52326
Hydronis schwaneri
Bornean Banded Pitta
Pacat Borneo
©Ambo Sakka Mappesse



22292
Pitta megarhyncha

Mangrove Pitta
Pacat Bakau
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan



22290
Pitta guajana

Malayan Banded Pitta
Pacat Bukit
©Muhammad Al Zahri



22286
Erythropitta arquata

Blue-banded Pitta
Pacat Belang Biru
©Ambo Sakka Mappesse



22415
Pycnonotus cyaniventris

Grey-bellied Bulbul
Merbah Kelabu
©Muhammad Al Zahri



22433
Pycnonotus melanicterus

Black-crested Bulbul
Merbah Jambul Hitam
©Norhayati Ahmad

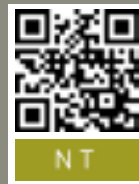
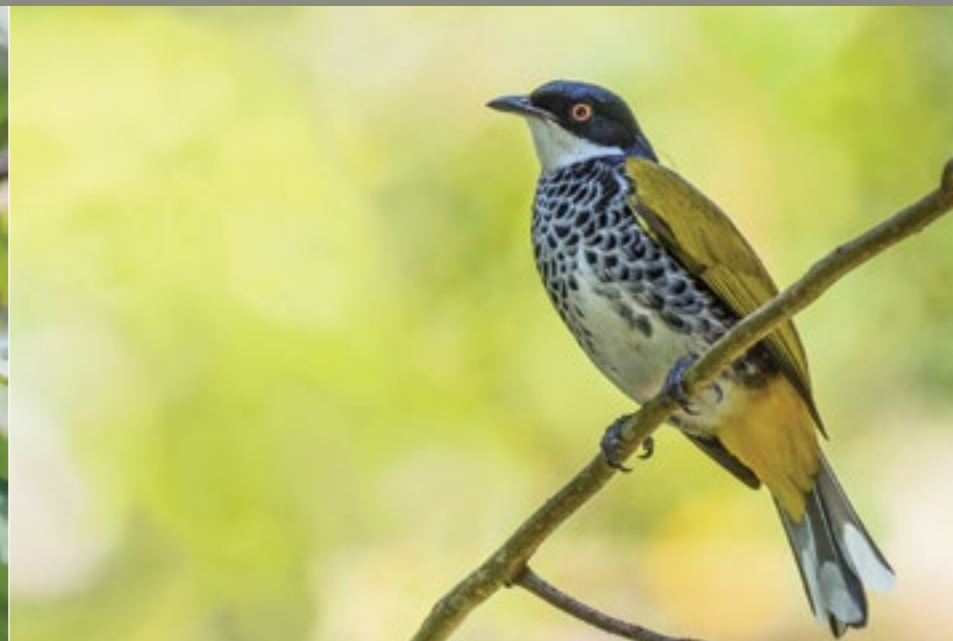


22449
Pycnonotus zeylanicus

Straw-headed Bulbul
Barau-Barau
©Hariri Yusof



22413
Pycnonotus brunneus
Red-eyed Bulbul
Merbah Mata Merah
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof



22445
Pycnonotus squamatus
Scaly-breasted Bulbul
Merbah Bersisik
©Muhammad Al Zahri



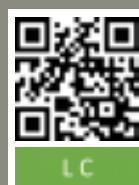
22427
Pycnonotus goiavier
Yellow-vented Bulbul
Merbah Kapur
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof



20664
Alophoixus phaeocephalus
Yellow-bellied Bulbul
Merbah Perut Kuning
©Muhammad Al Zahri



22411
Pycnonotus atriceps
Black-headed Bulbul
Merbah Siam
©Uzair Abd Rahim



22423
Pycnonotus finlaysoni
Stripe-throated Bulbul
Merbah Luris Leher
©Norhayati Ahmad



53638
Ixos mccllellandii
Mountain Bulbul
Merbah Lorek Gunung
©Koay Zhong Ying



21707
Iole olivacea
Buff-vented Bulbul
Merbah Riang
©Muhammad Al Zahri



Patuk Gunung, yang tidak mempunyai ciri dimorfisme seks (jantan dan betina dewasa hampir serupa), mempunyai warna yang sangat menarik, tidak seperti mana-mana ahli dalam genus ini. Walaupun taburannya terhad di Semenanjung Tanah Melayu (paling selatan Thailand dan utara Semenanjung Malaysia), Sumatra dan Jawa, ia boleh dijumpai di hutan tanah rendah hingga hutan gunung tropika dan sub tropika yang lebih daripada 900 m dari paras laut. Di Semenanjung Malaysia, spesies ini pernah direkodkan di Bukit Larut di Perak, Hulu Langat di Selangor; Gunung Benom di Pahang, Gunung Tahan di sempadan Pahang-Kelantan, Gunung Rabong di Kelantan, dan Gunung Padang di Terengganu.

The Blue Nuthatch, which lacks sexual dimorphism (male and female adults look similar), has dramatic coloration unlike any other members of its genus. Although it has limited distribution to the Malay Peninsula (southern-most part of Thailand and northern Peninsular Malaysia), Sumatra and Java, it inhabits lowland to montane tropical and sub-tropical forests above 900 m above sea level. It has been recorded at Bukit Larut in Perak, Hulu Langat in Selangor; Mount Benom in Pahang, Mount Tahan in Pahang-Kelantan border, Mount Rabong in Kelantan, and Mount Padang in Terengganu.



22543
Sitta azurea

Blue Nuthatch
Patuk Gunung
©Muhammad Al Zahri



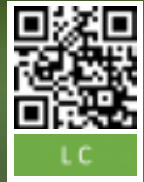
22544
Sitta frontalis
Velvet-fronted Nuthatch
Patuk Baldu
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan



22708
Zoothera citrina
Orange-headed Thrush
Murai Belanda
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof



21733
Leiothrix argentea
Silver-eared Mesia
Rimba Telinga Perak
©Uzair Abd Rahim



20739
Ardea cinerea

Grey Heron
Pucung Seriap
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof



20742
Ardea purpurea
breeding plumage

Purple Heron
Pucung Serandau
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof





20743
Ardea sumatrana

Great-billed Heron
Pucung Lembu
©Hariri Yusof



20782
Ardeola speciosa
breeding plumage

Javan Pond-heron
Pucung Jawa
©Koay Zhong Ying



20748
Ardeola bacchus
breeding plumage

Chinese Pond-heron
Pucung Cina
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof



20751
Ardeola grayii
breeding plumage

Indian Pond-heron
Pucung Bakau
©Neoh Hor Kee



20935
Bubulcus ibis

Cattle Egret
Bangau Kerbau
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan

Spesies bangau yang paling meluas taburannya ialah Bangau Kerbau atau *Bubulcus ibis*. Ia biasa dijumpai di kawasan jasad air, seperti tasik, kolam, paya, sungai, pulau, dan juga sawah padi. Burung ini biasanya dijumpai bersama lembu, kerbau dan haiwan ungulat lain untuk memakan kutu dan lalat yang sentiasa mengharung haiwan Mamalia pemakan rumput ini. Nama genus *Bubulcus* sebenarnya berasal daripada Latin yang bermaksud 'pengembala.'

The most widespread heron species is the Cattle Egret or Bubulcus ibis. It is commonly found in water bodies, such as lakes, ponds, swamps, rivers, islands, and also rice fields. This bird is usually found near or on cattles, buffaloes and other grazing ungulates to feed on fleas and flies that constantly hound these grazing large mammals. The genus name Bubulcus actually comes from Latin meaning, 'herdsman.'



21377
Egretta garzetta
breeding plumage

Little Egret
Bangau Kecil
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof



Atas/ Above



22031
Nycticorax nycticorax
Black-Crowned Night Heron
Pucung Kuak
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof

Kanan/ Right



21381
Egretta sacra
Pacific Reef-egret
Bangau Batu
©Koay Zhong Ying





LC

52412
Psilopogon franklinii

Golden-throated Barbet
Takur Leher Emas
©Muhammad Al Zahri



LC

21856
Psilopogon chrysopogon

Gold-whiskered Barbet
Takur Jambang Emas
©Uzair Abd Rahim



LC

21864
Psilopogon lineatus

Lineated Barbet
Takur Kukup
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof



Taburan Takur Raya terhad di selatan Tenasserim, Myanmar, semenanjung Thailand, Semenanjung Malaysia, Borneo, Sumatra dan Singapura. Burung ini mempunyai status Senarai Merah IUCN Hampir Terancam disebabkan oleh kehilangan habitatnya, terutama sekali hutan tanah rendah. Ia juga boleh didapati di kawasan pertanian seperti ladang getah dan kebun buah yang berhampiran dengan hutan tebal.

The Red-throated Barbet has limited distribution from southern Tenasserim, Myanmar, peninsular Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo, Sumatra and Singapore. This bird has a status of Near Threatened in the IUCN Red List due to habitat loss, especially of lowland forests. It is also available in agricultural areas, such as rubber plantations and orchards near the jungle.



52417

Psilopogon mystacophanos

Red-throated Barbet
Takur Raya
©Muhammad Al Zahri



52421
Psilopogon haemacephalus

Coppersmith Barbet
Takur Tembaga
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof



52420
Psilopogon duvaucelii

Blue-eared Barbet
Takur Akar
©Uzair Abd. Rahim



52408
Psilopogon oorti

Black-browed Barbet
Takur Bukit
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan



22379
Psilopogon pyrolophus

Fire-tufted Barbet
Takur Api
©Uzair Abd Rahim





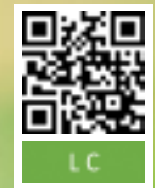
21349
Dinopium javanense

Common Flameback
Belatuk Pinang Muda
©Koay Zhong Ying



21592
Hemicircus concretus

Grey-and-buff Woodpecker
Belatuk Punggur
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof



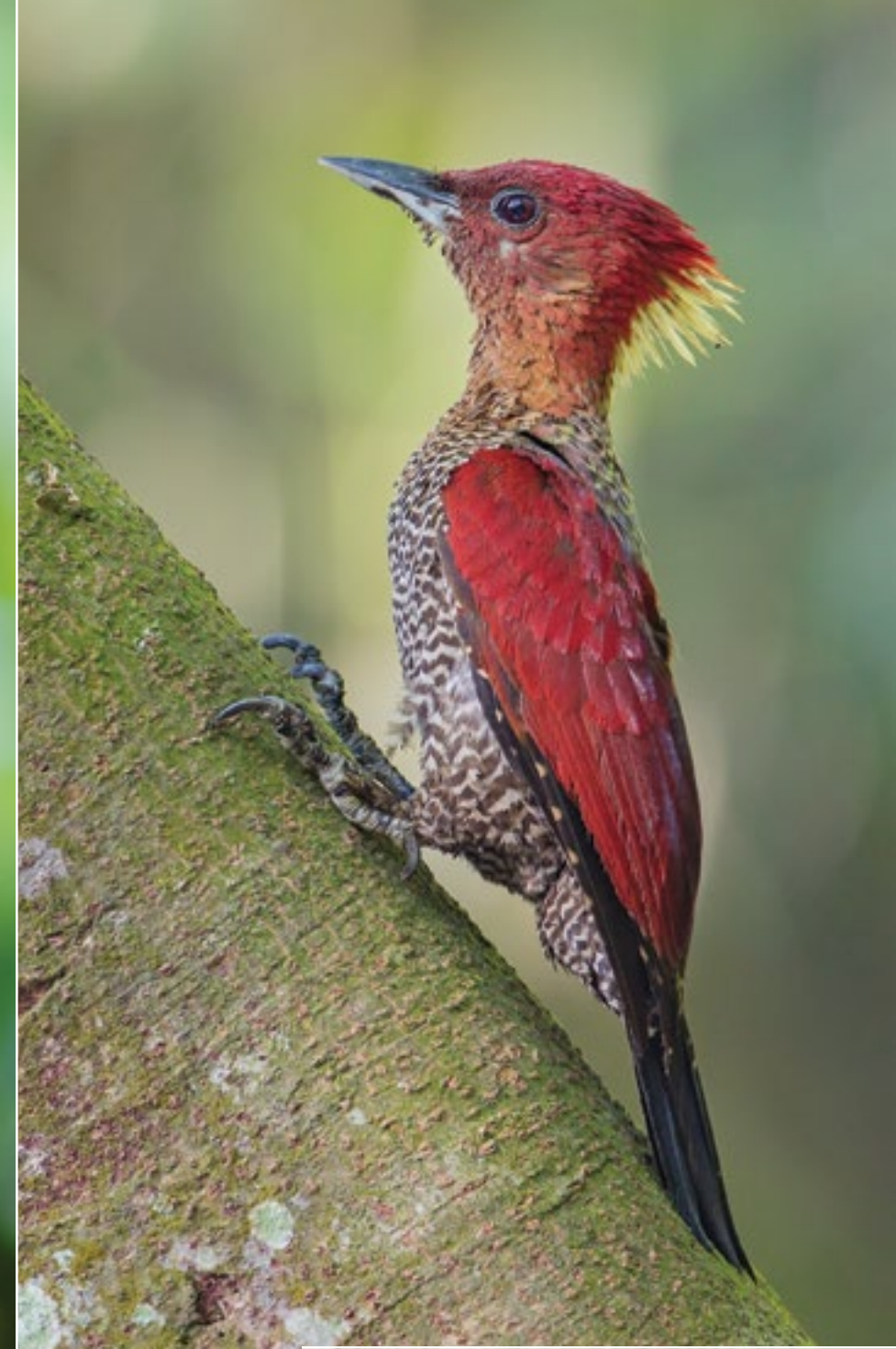
52403
Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus

Greater Flameback
Belatuk Pinang Tua
©Muhammad Al Zahri



22279
Picus puniceus

Crimson-winged Woodpecker
Belatuk Mas
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof



22277
Picus miniaceus

Banded Woodpecker
Belatuk Merah
©Koay Zhong Ying



21959
Mulleripicus pulverulentus

Great Slaty Woodpecker
Belatuk Berjalur
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan



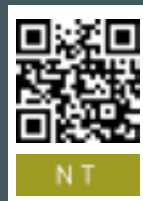
22281
Picus viridanus

Streak-breasted Woodpecker
Belatuk Rotan
©Muhammad Al Zahri



22528
Sasia abnormis

Rufous Piculet
Belatuk Kecil
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan



22383
Psittacula longicauda
Long-tailed Parakeet
Bayan Nuri
©Muhammad Al Zahri



21798
Loriculus galgulus
Blue-crowned Hanging-parrot
Bayan Serindit
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof



22619
Tanygnathus lucionensis
Blue-naped Parrot
Serindit Tengkok Biru
©Ambo Sakka Mappedasse



22680
Tyto alba

Common Barn-owl
Jampuk Kubur
©Koay Zhong Ying



22593
Strix seloputo

Spotted Wood-owl
Burung Hantu Carik Kafan
©Muhammad Al Zahri





22592
Strix leptogrammica

Brown Wood-owl
Burung Hantu Punggur
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan



20897
Bubo coromandus

Dusky Eagle-owl
Burung Hantu Busut
©Neoh Hor Kee



22020
Ninox scutula

Brown Hawk-owl
Burung Hantu Bertam
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan



20900
Bubo sumatranus

Barred Eagle-owl
Burung Hantu Bubu
©Neoh Hor Kee

Burung Hantu Kecil adalah burung hantu yang paling kecil di Asia dan salah satu yang paling kecil di dunia, iaitu seberat hanya 52-63 g dan berukuran 15 hingga 17 cm panjang badan. Ia mempunyai sepasang mata palsu yang besar di belakang kepalanya untuk mewujudkan ilusi bahawa ia adalah lebih besar daripada saiz sebenar untuk menipu pemangsanya. Teori lain ialah mata palsunya membantu melindungi mata yang sebenar ketika diserang oleh burung kecil.

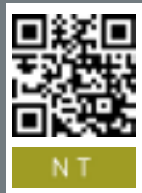
Collared Owlet is the smallest owl in Asia and one of the smallest in the world, weighing only 52-63 g and measuring 15 to 17cm body length. It appears to have large false eyes at the back of its head to create the illusion that it is much bigger than its actual size to trick its predators. Another recent theory is that its false eyes help protect its true eyes when attacked by small birds.



21534
Glaucidium brodiei

Collared Owlet
Burung Hantu Kecil
©Muhammad Al Zahri

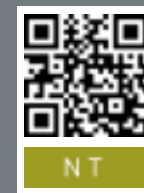




21573
Harpactes duvaucelii
Scarlet-rumped Trogon
Kesumba Puteri
©Hariri Yusof



21567
Harpactes erythrocephalus
Red-headed Trogon
Kesumba Gunung
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof



21569
Harpactes kasumba
Red-naped Trogon
Kesumba Batang
©Uzair Abd Rahim



21576
Harpactes oreskios
Orange-breasted Trogon
Kesumba Harimau
©Mohd Rosmadi Hassan



21572

Harpactes diardii

Diard's Trogon
Kesumba Bukit
©Mohd Suhaimi Mohd Yusof



21579

Harpactes whiteheadi

Whitehead's Trogon
Kesumba Whitehead
©Ambo Sakka Mappesse



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21720
Ketupa ketupu
Buffy Fish Owl
Burung Hantu Kuning
©Muhammad Al Zahri

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KUMPULAN PENGURUSAN PROJEK

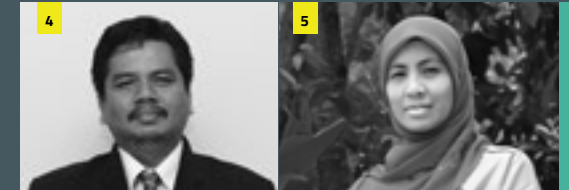
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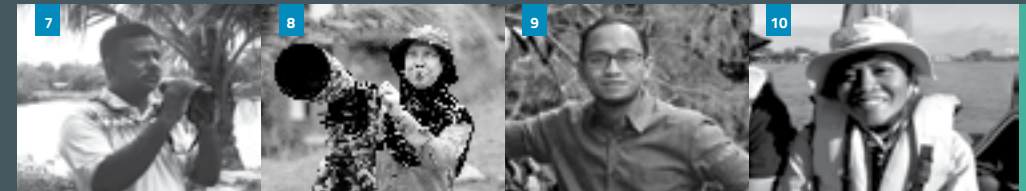
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Kejayaan itu hanya penuh dengan janji kosong sehinggalah ianya diperolehi, bak burung yang terbang dari sarangnya.

Success is full of promise till one gets it, and then it seems like a nest from which the bird has flown.

- Henry Ward Beecher -



Semua orang suka burung.
Hidupan liar apakah yang lebih
mudah dilihat dan didengari,
dekat dengan kita dan semua
orang di dunia, universal seperti
burung?

*Everyone likes birds. What wild
creature is more accessible to our
eyes and ears, as close to us and
everyone in the world, as universal
as a bird?*

- David Attenborough -



Buku ini mengandungi data dan maklumat yang terkini tentang kekayaan spesies burung di Malaysia yang dipersembahkan secara jelas dan menarik. Gambar-gambar yang terbaik telah dipilih untuk menyerikan halaman buku ini, lengkap dengan kod QR maklumat tambahan di laman sesawang Malaysia Biodiversity Information System (MyBIS). Tujuan laman sesawang ini adalah untuk menjadikan pusat repositori yang merangkumi maklumat kepelbagaian biologi di Malaysia. Tahun ini, MyBIS dengan bangganya menghasilkan edisi pertama dalam siri kepelbagaian biologi, iaitu burung di Malaysia. Buku ini memaparkan sejumlah 19 Order, 52 Famili dan 189 spesies, yang kebanyakannya boleh didapati di seluruh Malaysia.

ALLEN JEYARAJASINGAM ialah Guru Bahasa Inggeris di Sekolah Menengah Sains Alam Shah, Kuala Lumpur yang meminati sejarah alam, terutamanya mengenai burung sejak tahun 1968. Beliau ialah ahli yang aktif dalam Persatuan Pencinta Alam Malaysia dan Bird Conservation Council dan telah menghasilkan dua buku panduan di lapangan mengenai burung. NORHAYATI AHMAD, PhD, ialah Profesor di Pusat Pengajian Sains Sekitaran dan Sumber Alam, Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. Beliau mengkhusus di dalam bidang Herpetologi dan Pemuliharaan Biologi. YASSER MOHAMED ARIFIN ialah Penolong Ketua Unit (Strategik), Core Team National Biodiversity Centre, Kementerian Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar. RAHMAH ILIAS ialah Pengarah PERHILITAN Negeri Terengganu, Jabatan Perlindungan Hidupan Liar dan Taman Negara (PERHILITAN) Semenanjung Malaysia

