

## CONSERVATION ALERT

# In the market for extinction: Sukahaji, Bandung, Java, Indonesia

SERENE C. L. CHNG, MARISON GUCIANO &amp; JAMES A. EATON

## Introduction

Sukahaji market, Bandung, Java, is considered to be the largest wildlife market in West Java outside Jakarta. Indonesian-based NGOs have been surveying this market for a number of years and have identified its importance for the trade in protected and threatened species. Although little has been published about Sukahaji, it was included in ProFauna's 2009 survey of parrots, raptors and protected bird species sold in markets across Java (ProFauna 2009) and they reported that as a result of several confiscation operations by the enforcement agencies, no protected species were on sale.

Under current Indonesian legislation, only non-protected native wildlife may be collected and traded and annual quotas for this are set by the Indonesian Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHKA). However, since 2002, no harvest or export quota has been allocated for birds, other than the capture of small quantities of a few select species for use as breeding stock for commercial breeding operations (Shepherd 2006, ProFauna 2008), thereby making any capture or trade of any wild birds in Indonesia illegal, regardless of whether the species is listed as protected or not.

This report provides a complete inventory of wildlife sold in Sukahaji market on one date in 2016 in order to highlight the scale of the trade in protected wildlife, and alert the appropriate enforcement authorities and encourage them to take action against the illegal trade of protected species there. The survey data also contribute to a baseline from which to evaluate further conservation efforts and impacts, emerging trends, and guide future conservation and research efforts for birds and other wildlife in Indonesia, including species of conservation concern.

## Methods

On 4 September 2016, TRAFFIC researchers carried out a survey at Sukahaji market in Bandung of all avian and mammal species and protected reptiles. The market consists of 71 shops and stalls along Jalan Peta, Suka Asih and Bojongloa Kaler. Where possible, individuals were recorded to subspecies level although this was often difficult owing to the

difficulty in obtaining clear views for identification of subtle plumage differences. Domesticated animals, defined as those that show a significant proportion of mutations, either with colour differing from wild specimens or hybridisation with other species, were not included in the inventory. Examples included canaries *Serinus* sp., lovebirds *Agapornis* sp., Budgerigars *Melopsittacus undulatus* and Java Sparrows *Lonchura oryzivora*.

Observers only counted wildlife openly displayed, except in two cases where shop sellers showed the researchers a Javan Slow Loris *Nycticebus javanicus* and a Changeable Hawk Eagle *Niseatus cirrhatu*s hidden from view. No attempts were made to obtain images or purchase wildlife. Price data were obtained opportunistically when it was possible to engage with dealers without appearing too suspicious or by observing openly advertised prices. Additional information, such as the source and origin of birds, was also solicited from dealers in conversation. An exchange rate of US\$1 = IDR 13,100 was used.

## Results

### *Species, status and origin*

A total of 3,178 birds of 154 species were counted from 71 stalls, an average of 45 birds per stall, with a maximum of 374 birds on one stall. The most numerous species was the Oriental White-eye *Zosterops palpebrosus*, with 526 individuals recorded, followed by the Orange-headed Thrush *Geokichla citrina*, a 'star species' in Indonesian national songbird contests (Jepson 2008). Although the Oriental White-eyes were all thought to be wild-caught, according to the traders many of the thrushes were either 'farmed' or captive-bred (see below under Sources).

Eight species seen (48 individuals) are currently classified as threatened on the IUCN Red List. At the time of writing, a number of species are likely to be uplisted or added to the list as threatened as a result of the annual revision of the Red List of bird species currently underway (BirdLife International 2016), including Sumatran Laughingthrush *Garrulax bicolor* and Greater Green Leafbird *Chloropsis sonnerati*.

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Legally protected birds comprised 19 species (324 individuals) seen at 33 stalls, which also

carried a range of non-protected species. Indeed, most stalls offered a variety of species from multiple sources, with no particular specialisation by species or origin. Notably however, one stall sold birds at higher prices than the others and these included 11 species highlighted as of concern at the Asian Songbird Crisis Summit (Wildlife Reserves Singapore and TRAFFIC in prep); these included two Critically Endangered species, two Bali Myna *Leucopsar rothschildi* and two Black-winged Myna *Sturnus melanopterus* and 10 Near Threatened Straw-headed Bulbul *Pycnonotus zeylanicus*. The local enforcement agencies were informed about all the protected species that we had seen for sale.

Native species accounted for 3,108 birds of 139 species. Of these, 35 species were endemic to Indonesia (605 individuals recorded in the market—19% of all individuals), and a further 555 individuals were from 32 endemic subspecies. Some traders volunteered information on the origin of native birds, perhaps in a bid to justify high prices. For example, two high-priced White-rumped Shamas *Copsychus malabaricus*, one at IDR 12.5 million (US\$954) and one at IDR 4.5million (US\$344) were said to be from Medan, while a Greater Green Leafbird for sale at IDR 1.3 million (US\$99) was said to be from Sumatra. These two species are used in songbird competitions, and their provenance is one of the considerations in determining the quality and therefore the value of specific individuals. Occasionally, a trader offered incorrect information—for example, a Finch-billed Myna *Scissirostrum dubium*, an endemic species from Sulawesi, was claimed to originate from Riau. Most of the species observed are found in Java, indicating that the bulk of the birds seen could be sourced locally, but the presence of other species indicates the movement of birds from other parts of Indonesia. From eastern Indonesia, these included two Hooded Butcherbirds *Cracticus cassicus* from Papua, and Loriidae species from Maluku and Papua. There were also several species restricted to Sumatra and/or Kalimantan, including Sumatran Laughingthrush, Sumatran Treepie *Dendrocitta occipitalis*, Crested Jay *Platylophus galericulatus* and Sunda Scops Owl *Otus lempiji*.

Only 15 non-native species, totalling 70 birds, were recorded. Traders correctly informed us of the range of certain non-native species, including Pakistan as the origin of Bimaculated Lark *Melanocorypha bimaculata*, and Hong Kong as on the trading route for Chinese Hwamei *Garrulax canorus*, suggesting that these traders had good knowledge of the species they were selling. One of the surprises of the survey was the record of two un-ringed Vulnerable Timneh Parrots *Psittacus timneh*, a species confined to west Africa, trade

in which was recently banned at the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) meeting held in October 2016, although this decision has yet to come into force. This is the first time we have observed the species during any of our Indonesian market surveys in the past five years. On the CITES trade database, there is a single recorded import of Timneh Parrots into Indonesia in 2003, when 10 captive-bred birds were imported from South Africa for commercial trade. As this is a long-living species, it is possible that the two birds seen were part of this legal import; however, as neither bird was ringed, it could not be determined whether the birds were of captive or wild origin. As noted in Shepherd *et al.* (2016), any Chinese Hwamei seen in Indonesia has been illegally imported, as the CITES trade database shows no records of this species ever being imported since it was first listed in Appendix II in 2000—14 individuals were seen on three different stalls in our survey.

### Sources

Almost all the birds seen were thought to be wild-caught, based on conversations with traders, on their poor condition and because most were adults. A few birds were said to be captive-bred. Two of the Bali Mynas observed were ringed, and another two were claimed by the trader to be captive-bred. A Black-winged Myna (subspecies *melanopterus*) was said to have been captive-bred in Bali.

One shop had 211 Orange-headed Thrushes, mostly adults with fresh plumage, and it is thought that these birds could have been farmed, based on previous accounts describing the harvest of chicks for hand-rearing; however, this practice is unregulated and it may have negative impacts on wild populations (Kristianto & Jepson 2011, Chng & Eaton 2016a).

### Price

Prices for 41 species were opportunistically collected, including target species of particular conservation concern. There did not appear to be any clear difference between prices of protected and non-protected species. The prices of individual birds appeared to differ according to a range of factors, including the quality of the song, singing ability and level of training.

Prices for a number of species, including some of conservation priority, were generally lower than those recorded in Jakarta, Surabaya, Yogyakarta and Malang in 2014 and 2015. Black-winged Myna (*melanopterus*) prices ranged from IDR 450,000 (US\$34) to IDR 2.25 million (US\$172) in this survey, much lower than prices of US\$103–256 previously recorded (Shepherd *et al.* 2015). A Javan

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**Plate 1.** General view of market stall showing the variety of birds on display, including Javan Banded Pitta *Hydrornis guajanus*, Sukahaji market, Bandung, Java, 4 September 2016.

Banded Pitta *Hydrornis guajanus* was offered for IDR 350,000 (US\$27) in Sukahaji market (Plate 1), cheaper than one offered in Jakarta in 2015 for US\$42. Straw-headed Bulbul prices ranged from IDR 6 million (US\$460) for a juvenile to IDR 7.5 million (US\$570) for an adult in this survey—in the same range as previously recorded prices of US\$86–1,203 (Bergin *et al.* in prep). A Sumatran Laughingthrush was offered for IDR 1.5 million (US\$115), which is comparable to average prices recorded in Jakarta, central and eastern Java in 2014 and 2015 (Shepherd *et al.* 2016). In contrast, a Greater Green Leafbird was offered for IDR 1.3 million (US\$99), much higher than US\$44 in 2014 (Chng *et al.* 2015), but it could be that this individual had a good quality song.

**Other observations**

In addition to the birds recorded, 34 mammals from five species, including one protected Javan Slow Loris *Nycticebus javanicus*, and 10 reptiles from protected species were also observed (Table 1).

**Plate 2.** Oriental Bay Owls *Phodilus badius* feeding on plucked munia *Lonchura* sp., Sukahaji market, 4 September 2016.



One particularly unpleasant sight was feeding time for the Oriental Bay Owls *Phodilus badius* and Black-winged Kite *Elanus caeruleus*. The trader would pluck the body feathers from live munia *Lonchura* sp. and then pass the bird to the owls and kites (Plates 2 & 3). To feed all the owls and raptors seen in the market would require a substantial number of small birds and this probably means that munias and other low-value, large-volume species are not just sold for pets, but also as a source of food for predators kept as pets.

**Table 1.** Mammals and protected reptiles recorded at Sukahaji market.

Species/ systematic name	Number
Large Flying Fox <i>Pteropus vampyrus</i>	24
Common Palm Civet <i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	6
Long-tailed Macaque <i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	2
Javan Loris <i>Nycticebus javanicus</i>	1
Lesser Treeshrew <i>Tupaia minor</i>	1
Total	34
Crocodile sp. <i>Crocodylus</i> sp.	5
Indonesian Blue-tongued Skink <i>Tiliqua gigas</i>	2
Mangrove Monitor <i>Varanus indicus</i>	1
Water Monitor <i>Varanus salvator</i>	1
Yellow-spotted Monitor <i>Varanus gouldi</i> ( <i>V. panoptes horni</i> )	1
Total	10

**Discussion**

In 2009, ProFauna surveyed 56 permanent stalls and 17 street vendors, and reported that they found only one protected bird for sale, a Crested Serpent Eagle *Spilornis cheela* (ProFauna 2009), but in our survey, although the number of stalls was similar, over 10% of the birds recorded were protected. Law enforcement in this market today is clearly inadequate, with enforcement agencies turning a blind eye to the open sale of protected

species. Furthermore, the collection of native birds is not allowed due to zero harvest quotas (with the exception of the capture of certain non-protected species for breeding purposes), yet this and subsequent trade continues openly in defiance of the laws. We therefore urge the Indonesian authorities to carry out decisive law enforcement actions against poachers and illegal traders; a staggered approach could be considered due to high volumes in trade, focusing first on protected species then on non-protected but wild-caught species, and prosecuting violators. The Government of Indonesia is currently revising the relevant legislation and is urged to review and provide enhanced legal protection for species threatened by trade, especially those not already on the protected species list such as Sumatran Laughingthrush and Greater Green Leafbird.

Unlike previous surveys on Java, Indonesia, and other countries e.g. Thailand and Vietnam (Chng *et al.* 2015, Chng & Eaton 2016a, b, Eaton *et al.* in prep) very few fledglings or juvenile birds were noted; the reason for this is unknown.

Several species of native birds, including Straw-headed Bulbul, White-rumped Shama and Greater Green Leafbird, probably originate from either Borneo, including both East Malaysia and Kalimantan (with several recent seizures of shipments from Borneo to Java involving the latter two species), or Peninsular Malaysia due to the collapse of wild populations in Indonesia (Eaton *et al.* 2015, Chng & Eaton 2016a).

**Plate 3.** Black-winged Kite *Elanus caeruleus* feeding on plucked *munia* sp., Sukahaji market, 4 September 2016.



### Species of particular interest

From the Asian Songbird Crisis Summit priority list of 28 songbird taxa in the Greater Sunda region of highest conservation priority and most at risk from trade, 21 were found in this survey, totalling 1,270 individuals (40% of the total), including eight of the 12 species in need of immediate action.

Of particular concern to the authors is the continued trade in the Greater Green Leafbird, a species that had been overlooked until it was recorded in huge numbers in a survey of Jakarta bird markets (Chng *et al.* 2015). It is now also a heavily traded species from Kalimantan to Java, based on seizure data in recent years (Chng & Eaton 2016a), and evidence has pointed to large numbers being exported from Malaysia to Indonesia, including up to 6,000 a month from Sarawak to Kalimantan (A. Miller pers. comm.).

Despite their adaptability to a whole range of habitats, starlings Sturnidae continue to be one of the most highly threatened families due to trade in the region, including four native species that would be abundant in their native, open habitats if it were not for the bird trade. A pair of the Critically Endangered Bali Myna was found for sale at IDR 15 million (US\$1,145), despite it being extinct in the wild, with the small number of surviving free-flying birds the result of massive reintroduction efforts (Eaton *et al.* 2015). Even the previously ubiquitous White-vented Myna *Acridotheres javanicus*, a common and abundant non-native species in neighbouring Malaysia and

**Plate 4.** Javan Owlet *Glaucidium castanopterum*, Sukahaji market, 4 September 2016.



Singapore and soon to be uplisted to Vulnerable, is now rare on its native Java, where flocks of more than 20 are seldom encountered today (JAE pers. obs.).

Of particular note, just prior to our survey the Endangered Rufous-fronted Laughingthrush *Garrulax rufifrons* was seen at Sukahaji market (MG pers. obs.), with the trader providing details of where the birds were trapped, which will hopefully lead to follow-up field surveys to establish the species's status in the wild. Rufous-fronted Laughingthrush has only been recorded from a single site since 1990 (Eaton *et al.* 2015).

An unexpectedly high number of Van Hasselt's Sunbirds *Leptocoma brasiliana* was recorded at Sukahaji market, mostly males. This is a protected species and thus should not be traded. Although sunbirds have been observed by the authors on other surveys, the numbers seen during this survey—192 individuals in 11 shops—was very high, compared with 33 individuals in four shops in eastern and central Java (Chng & Eaton 2016a) and 28 individuals in six shops in Jakarta (Chng *et al.* 2015). Shopkeepers said that this species was easy to keep, requiring just a milk and sugar mix to sustain it, and also had a melodious call compared with other sunbird species.

Widespread countryside species such as Baringwinged Prinia *Prinia familiaris*, Brown Prinia *P. polychroa*, Common Iora *Aegithina tiphia* and tailorbirds *Orthotomus* sp. are also regular in the markets; during this survey, a combined total of 111 individuals of five species of *Prinia* and *Orthotomus* was recorded. In 2015, 524 individuals of seven species from these two families were recorded from five markets in central and eastern Java (Chng & Eaton 2016), while 309 individuals from six species were recorded in 2014 (Chng *et al.* 2015). Some of these species appear to be increasingly popular in singing competitions. Hundreds of *Prinia* and *Orthotomus* have been recorded in recent seizures of shipments (Asikin, 2016, Lampung Post 2016).

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**Appendix 1.** Birds recorded for sale in Sukahaji market, Bandung, Java, Indonesia, 4 September 2016Key: Species protected under Indonesian law are in **bold**, \* = non-native species

Species	No. of birds	No. of shops	Species	No. of birds	No. of shops
Oriental White-eye <i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	526	29	Hill Blue Flycatcher <i>Cyornis banyumas</i>	6	6
Orange-headed Thrush <i>Geokichla citrina</i>	224	10	Indigo Flycatcher <i>Eumyias indigo</i>	6	3
Javan Munia <i>Lonchura leucogastroides</i>	202	5	Eurasian Tree Sparrow <i>Passer montanus</i>	6	4
Sooty-headed Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	197	17	<b>Bali Myna <i>Leucopsar rothschildi</i> CR</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Van Hasselt's Sunbird <i>Leptocoma brasiliana</i></b>	<b>192</b>	<b>11</b>	Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i>	5	2
Zebra Dove <i>Geopelia striata</i>	152	13	Chestnut-backed Scimitar Babbler <i>Pomatorhinus montanus</i>	5	3
Asian Pied Starling <i>Gracupica contra</i>	146	36	*Common Myna <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	5	5
Australasian Bushlark <i>Mirafra javanica</i>	124	14	Lesser Green Leafbird <i>Chloropsis cyanopogon</i>	5	5
Javan Grey-throated White-eye <i>Lophozosterops javanicus</i>	104	12	Mountain White-eye <i>Zosterops montanus</i>	5	3
Yellow-vented Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>	83	16	Silver-eared Mesia <i>Leiothrix argenteauris</i>	5	2
Common Iora <i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	63	12	Sumatran Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax bicolor</i> VU	5	2
White-rumped Shama <i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	61	17	Sunda Scops Owl <i>Otus lempiji</i>	5	3
Scaly-breasted Munia <i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	60	1	*Vinous-breasted Myna <i>Acridotheres burmannicus</i>	5	1
Hair-crested Drongo <i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	59	6	Asian Fairy Bluebird <i>Irena puella</i>	4	2
Long-tailed Shrike <i>Lanius schach</i>	59	16	Asian Glossy Starling <i>Aplonis panayensis</i>	4	2
White-vented Myna <i>Acridotheres javanicus</i>	56	20	Black-capped Lory <i>Lorius lory</i>	4	3
Oriental Magpie Robin <i>Copsychus saularis</i>	44	20	Black-headed Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>	4	3
Olive-backed Tailorbird <i>Orthotomus sepium</i>	42	6	<b>Brown-throated Sunbird <i>Anthreptes malacensis</i></b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
Brown Prinia <i>Prinia polychroa</i>	34	9	Common Flameback <i>Dinopium javanense</i>	4	2
Eastern Spotted Dove <i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	33	10	Common Green Magpie <i>Cissa chinensis</i>	4	4
<b>Indonesian Honeyeater <i>Lichmera limbata</i></b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1</b>	*Common Pheasant <i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	4	1
Bar-winged Prinia <i>Prinia familiaris</i>	31	20	Lemon-bellied White-eye <i>Zosterops chloris</i>	4	2
*Orange-bellied Leafbird <i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	26	1	<b>Olive-backed Sunbird <i>Cinnyris jugularis</i></b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
Zebra Finch <i>Taeniopygia guttata guttata</i>	26	1	Pied Bushchat <i>Saxicola caprata</i>	4	3
<b>Black-winged Myna</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	Red Lory <i>Eos bornea</i>	4	2
<b><i>Acridotheres melanopterus</i> CR</b>			Red-breasted Parakeet <i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	4	2
Grey-cheeked Bulbul <i>Alophoixus bres</i>	22	16	Sunda Minivet <i>Pericrocotus miniatus</i>	4	2
Sunda Bulbul <i>Ixos virescens</i>	21	9	Baya Weaver <i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	3	2
Black-naped Oriole <i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	18	5	Blue Nuthatch <i>Sitta azurea</i>	3	3
<b>Javan Fulvetta <i>Alcippe pyrrhoptera</i></b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	Chestnut-backed Thrush <i>Geokichla doherityi</i>	3	2
Orange-spotted Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus bimaculatus</i>	18	10	Common Tailorbird <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	3	3
Chestnut-capped Thrush <i>Geokichla interpres</i>	17	5	Coppersmith Barbet <i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>	3	3
Flame-fronted Barbet <i>Psilopogon armillaris</i>	17	4	Crimson-breasted Flowerpecker <i>Prionochilus percussus</i>	3	1
Greater Green Leafbird <i>Chloropsis sonnerati</i>	17	13	Large-billed Crow <i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	3	2
Blue-winged Leafbird <i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>	16	12	Lineated Barbet <i>Psilopogon lineatus</i>	3	3
*Chinese Hwamei <i>Garrulax canorus</i>	14	3	*Mongolian Lark <i>Melanocorypha mongolica</i>	3	2
<b>Black-winged Kite <i>Elanus caeruleus</i></b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	Mountain Leaf Warbler <i>Phylloscopus trivirgatus</i>	3	2
Cinereous Tit <i>Parus cinereus</i>	13	6	Oriental Bay Owl <i>Phodilus badius</i>	3	1
Orange-bellied Flowerpecker <i>Dicaeum trigonostigma</i>	13	3	Sunda Cuckooshrike <i>Coracina larvata</i>	3	2
Streaked Bulbul <i>Ixos malaccensis</i>	13	5	Sunda Woodpecker <i>Yungipicus moluccensis</i>	3	3
Finch-billed Myna <i>Scissirostrum dubium</i>	12	5	Asian Golden Weaver <i>Ploceus hypoxanthus</i>	2	1
Ashy Drongo <i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	11	7	*Black-throated Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax chinensis</i>	2	2
Straw-headed Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i> VU	11	2	Chestnut-capped Babbler <i>Timalia pileata</i>	2	2
Striated Grassbird <i>Megalurus palustris</i>	11	1	Grey-capped Emerald Dove <i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	2	2
Ruby-throated Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus dispar</i>	10	4	<b>Crescent-chested Babbler</b> <b><i>Stachyris melanothorax</i></b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Hill Myna <i>Gracula religiosa</i></b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Crimson Sunbird <i>Aethopyga siparaja</i></b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Black Drongo <i>Dicrurus macrocerus</i>	7	4	Purple-backed Starling <i>Agropsar sturninus</i>	2	2
Crested Jay <i>Platylophus galericulatus</i>	7	4	Fire-tufted Barbet <i>Psilopogon pyrolophus</i>	2	
<b>Javan Banded Pitta <i>Hydrornis guajanus</i></b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	1Freckle-breasted Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos analis</i>	2	2
<b>Pied Fantail <i>Rhipidura javanica</i></b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	*Green-cheeked Parakeet <i>Pyrrhura molinae</i>	2	1
Chestnut-capped Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax mitratus</i>	6	4			

Species	No. of birds	No. of shops	Species	No. of birds	No. of shops
Grey-bellied Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus cyaniventris</i>	2	1	Chattering Lory <i>Lorius garrulus</i> VU	1	1
Hooded Butcherbird <i>Cracticus cassicus</i>	2	2	<b>Collared Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus chloris</i></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Horsfield's Babbler <i>Malacocincla sepriaria</i>	2	1	Cream-vented Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus simplex</i>	1	1
<b>Javan Kingfisher <i>Halcyon cyanoventris</i></b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	*Crested Myna <i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	1	1
Javan Whistling Thrush <i>Myophonus glaucinus</i>	2	2	Dusky Lory <i>Pseudeos fuscata</i>	1	1
Long-tailed Sibia <i>Heterophasia picaoides</i>	2	2	Ecliptic Parrot <i>Eclipticus roratus</i>	1	1
White-browed Shrike-babbler <i>Pteruthius flaviscapis</i>	2	1	Island Thrush <i>Turdus poliocephalus</i>	1	1
Ruddy Cuckoo Dove <i>Macropygia emiliana</i>	2	1	Javan Cochoa <i>Cochoa azurea</i> VU	1	1
Brush Cuckoo <i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	2	1	Javan Owlet <i>Glaucidium castanopterum</i>	1	1
*Senegal Parrot <i>Poicephalus senegalus</i>	2	1	<b>Javan Sunbird <i>Aethopyga mystacalis</i></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Snowy-browed Flycatcher <i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	2	2	Lesser Coucal <i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	1	1
Sumatran Treepie <i>Dendrocitta occipitalis</i>	2	1	Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo <i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	1	1
*Timneh Parrot <i>Psittacus timneh</i> VU	2	1	Malaysian Blue Flycatcher <i>Cyornis turcosus</i>	1	1
Chestnut-fronted Shrike Babbler <i>Pteruthius aenobarbus</i>	2	2	Oriental Dollarbird <i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	1	1
White-crowned Forktail <i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>	2	1	Plaintive Cuckoo <i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	1	1
Ashy Tailorbird <i>Orthotomus ruficeps</i>	1	1	Siberian Thrush <i>Geokichla sibirica</i>	1	1
*Bimaculated Lark <i>Melanocorypha bimaculata</i>	1	1	Small Minivet <i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	1	1
Black Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax lugubris</i>	1	1	<b>Spotted Crocias <i>Crocias albonotatus</i></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Black-capped Babbler <i>Pellorneum capistratum</i>	1	1	Streaked Weaver <i>Ploceus manyar</i>	1	1
*Black-collared Starling <i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>	1	1	Sumatran Drongo <i>Dicrurus sumatranus</i>	1	1
Blood-breasted Flowerpecker <i>Dicaeum sanguinolentum</i>	1	1	*Sun Parakeet <i>Aratinga solstitialis</i> EN	1	1
Blue Whistling Thrush <i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	1	1	Sunda Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax palliatus</i>	1	1
Blue-and-white Flycatcher <i>Cyanoptila cyanomelana</i>	1	1	Velvet-fronted Nuthatch <i>Sitta frontalis</i>	1	1
Blue-streaked Lory <i>Eos reticulata</i>	1	1	*White-crested Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	1	1
Brown Lory <i>Chalcopsitta duivenbodei</i>	1	1	<b>White-flanked Sunbird <i>Aethopyga eximia</i></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Buffy Fish Owl <i>Ketupa ketupu</i>	1	1	Yellow-throated Hanging Parrot <i>Loriculus pusillus</i>	1	1
<b>Changeable Hawk Eagle <i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	Zappey's Flycatcher <i>Cyanoptila cumatilis</i>	1	1
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,178</b>	



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carried a range of non-protected species. Indeed, most stalls offered a variety of species from multiple sources, with no particular specialisation by species or origin. Notably however, one stall sold birds at higher prices than the others and these included 11 species highlighted as of concern at the Asian Songbird Crisis Summit (Wildlife Reserves Singapore and TRAFFIC in prep); these included two Critically Endangered species, two Bali Myna *Leucopsar rothschildi* and two Black-winged Myna *Sturnus melanopterus* and 10 Near Threatened Straw-headed Bulbul *Pycnonotus zeylanicus*. The local enforcement agencies were informed about all the protected species that we had seen for sale.

Native species accounted for 3,108 birds of 139 species. Of these, 35 species were endemic to Indonesia (605 individuals recorded in the market—19% of all individuals), and a further 555 individuals were from 32 endemic subspecies. Some traders volunteered information on the origin of native birds, perhaps in a bid to justify high prices. For example, two high-priced White-rumped Shamas *Copsychus malabaricus*, one at IDR 12.5 million (US\$954) and one at IDR 4.5million (US\$344) were said to be from Medan, while a Greater Green Leafbird for sale at IDR 1.3 million (US\$99) was said to be from Sumatra. These two species are used in songbird competitions, and their provenance is one of the considerations in determining the quality and therefore the value of specific individuals. Occasionally, a trader offered incorrect information—for example, a Finch-billed Myna *Scissirostrum dubium*, an endemic species from Sulawesi, was claimed to originate from Riau. Most of the species observed are found in Java, indicating that the bulk of the birds seen could be sourced locally, but the presence of other species indicates the movement of birds from other parts of Indonesia. From eastern Indonesia, these included two Hooded Butcherbirds *Cracticus cassicus* from Papua, and Loriidae species from Maluku and Papua. There were also several species restricted to Sumatra and/or Kalimantan, including Sumatran Laughingthrush, Sumatran Treepie *Dendrocitta occipitalis*, Crested Jay *Platylophus galericalatus* and Sunda Scops Owl *Otus lempiji*.

Only 15 non-native species, totalling 70 birds, were recorded. Traders correctly informed us of the range of certain non-native species, including Pakistan as the origin of Bimaculated Lark *Melanocorypha bimaculata*, and Hong Kong as on the trading route for Chinese Hwamei *Garrulax canorus*, suggesting that these traders had good knowledge of the species they were selling. One of the surprises of the survey was the record of two un-ringed Vulnerable Timneh Parrots *Psittacus timneh*, a species confined to west Africa, trade

in which was recently banned at the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) meeting held in October 2016, although this decision has yet to come into force. This is the first time we have observed the species during any of our Indonesian market surveys in the past five years. On the CITES trade database, there is a single recorded import of Timneh Parrots into Indonesia in 2003, when 10 captive-bred birds were imported from South Africa for commercial trade. As this is a long-living species, it is possible that the two birds seen were part of this legal import; however, as neither bird was ringed, it could not be determined whether the birds were of captive or wild origin. As noted in Shepherd *et al.* (2016), any Chinese Hwamei seen in Indonesia has been illegally imported, as the CITES trade database shows no records of this species ever being imported since it was first listed in Appendix II in 2000—14 individuals were seen on three different stalls in our survey.

#### Sources

Almost all the birds seen were thought to be wild-caught, based on conversations with traders, on their poor condition and because most were adults. A few birds were said to be captive-bred. Two of the Bali Mynas observed were ringed, and another two were claimed by the trader to be captive-bred. A Black-winged Myna (subspecies *melanopterus*) was said to have been captive-bred in Bali.

One shop had 211 Orange-headed Thrushes, mostly adults with fresh plumage, and it is thought that these birds could have been farmed, based on previous accounts describing the harvest of chicks for hand-rearing; however, this practice is unregulated and it may have negative impacts on wild populations (Kristianto & Jepson 2011, Chng & Eaton 2016a).

#### Price

Prices for 41 species were opportunistically collected, including target species of particular conservation concern. There did not appear to be any clear difference between prices of protected and non-protected species. The prices of individual birds appeared to differ according to a range of factors, including the quality of the song, singing ability and level of training.

Prices for a number of species, including some of conservation priority, were generally lower than those recorded in Jakarta, Surabaya, Yogyakarta and Malang in 2014 and 2015. Black-winged Myna (*melanopterus*) prices ranged from IDR 450,000 (US\$34) to IDR 2.25 million (US\$172) in this survey, much lower than prices of US\$103–256 previously recorded (Shepherd *et al.* 2015). A Javan

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**Plate 1.** General view of market stall showing the variety of birds on display, including Javan Banded Pitta *Hydrornis guajanus*, Sukahaji market, Bandung, Java, 4 September 2016.

Banded Pitta *Hydrornis guajanus* was offered for IDR 350,000 (US\$27) in Sukahaji market (Plate 1), cheaper than one offered in Jakarta in 2015 for US\$42. Straw-headed Bulbul prices ranged from IDR 6 million (US\$460) for a juvenile to IDR 7.5 million (US\$570) for an adult in this survey—in the same range as previously recorded prices of US\$86–1,203 (Bergin *et al.* in prep). A Sumatran Laughingthrush was offered for IDR 1.5 million (US\$115), which is comparable to average prices recorded in Jakarta, central and eastern Java in 2014 and 2015 (Shepherd *et al.* 2016). In contrast, a Greater Green Leafbird was offered for IDR 1.3 million (US\$99), much higher than US\$44 in 2014 (Chng *et al.* 2015), but it could be that this individual had a good quality song.

**Other observations**

In addition to the birds recorded, 34 mammals from five species, including one protected Javan Slow Loris *Nycticebus javanicus*, and 10 reptiles from protected species were also observed (Table 1).

**Plate 2.** Oriental Bay Owls *Phodilus badius* feeding on plucked munia *Lonchura* sp., Sukahaji market, 4 September 2016.



One particularly unpleasant sight was feeding time for the Oriental Bay Owls *Phodilus badius* and Black-winged Kite *Elanus caeruleus*. The trader would pluck the body feathers from live munia *Lonchura* sp. and then pass the bird to the owls and kites (Plates 2 & 3). To feed all the owls and raptors seen in the market would require a substantial number of small birds and this probably means that munias and other low-value, large-volume species are not just sold for pets, but also as a source of food for predators kept as pets.

**Table 1.** Mammals and protected reptiles recorded at Sukahaji market.

Species/ systematic name	Number
Large Flying Fox <i>Pteropus vampyrus</i>	24
Common Palm Civet <i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	6
Long-tailed Macaque <i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	2
Javan Loris <i>Nycticebus javanicus</i>	1
Lesser Treeshrew <i>Tupaia minor</i>	1
Total	34
Crocodile sp. <i>Crocodylus</i> sp.	5
Indonesian Blue-tongued Skink <i>Tiliqua gigas</i>	2
Mangrove Monitor <i>Varanus indicus</i>	1
Water Monitor <i>Varanus salvator</i>	1
Yellow-spotted Monitor <i>Varanus gouldi</i> ( <i>V. panoptes horni</i> )	1
Total	10

**Discussion**

In 2009, ProFauna surveyed 56 permanent stalls and 17 street vendors, and reported that they found only one protected bird for sale, a Crested Serpent Eagle *Spilornis cheela* (ProFauna 2009), but in our survey, although the number of stalls was similar, over 10% of the birds recorded were protected. Law enforcement in this market today is clearly inadequate, with enforcement agencies turning a blind eye to the open sale of protected

species. Furthermore, the collection of native birds is not allowed due to zero harvest quotas (with the exception of the capture of certain non-protected species for breeding purposes), yet this and subsequent trade continues openly in defiance of the laws. We therefore urge the Indonesian authorities to carry out decisive law enforcement actions against poachers and illegal traders; a staggered approach could be considered due to high volumes in trade, focusing first on protected species then on non-protected but wild-caught species, and prosecuting violators. The Government of Indonesia is currently revising the relevant legislation and is urged to review and provide enhanced legal protection for species threatened by trade, especially those not already on the protected species list such as Sumatran Laughingthrush and Greater Green Leafbird.

Unlike previous surveys on Java, Indonesia, and other countries e.g. Thailand and Vietnam (Chng *et al.* 2015, Chng & Eaton 2016a, b, Eaton *et al.* in prep) very few fledglings or juvenile birds were noted; the reason for this is unknown.

Several species of native birds, including Straw-headed Bulbul, White-rumped Shama and Greater Green Leafbird, probably originate from either Borneo, including both East Malaysia and Kalimantan (with several recent seizures of shipments from Borneo to Java involving the latter two species), or Peninsular Malaysia due to the collapse of wild populations in Indonesia (Eaton *et al.* 2015, Chng & Eaton 2016a).

**Plate 3.** Black-winged Kite *Elanus caeruleus* feeding on plucked *munia* sp., Sukahaji market, 4 September 2016.



### Species of particular interest

From the Asian Songbird Crisis Summit priority list of 28 songbird taxa in the Greater Sunda region of highest conservation priority and most at risk from trade, 21 were found in this survey, totalling 1,270 individuals (40% of the total), including eight of the 12 species in need of immediate action.

Of particular concern to the authors is the continued trade in the Greater Green Leafbird, a species that had been overlooked until it was recorded in huge numbers in a survey of Jakarta bird markets (Chng *et al.* 2015). It is now also a heavily traded species from Kalimantan to Java, based on seizure data in recent years (Chng & Eaton 2016a), and evidence has pointed to large numbers being exported from Malaysia to Indonesia, including up to 6,000 a month from Sarawak to Kalimantan (A. Miller pers. comm.).

Despite their adaptability to a whole range of habitats, starlings Sturnidae continue to be one of the most highly threatened families due to trade in the region, including four native species that would be abundant in their native, open habitats if it were not for the bird trade. A pair of the Critically Endangered Bali Myna was found for sale at IDR 15 million (US\$1,145), despite it being extinct in the wild, with the small number of surviving free-flying birds the result of massive reintroduction efforts (Eaton *et al.* 2015). Even the previously ubiquitous White-vented Myna *Acridotheres javanicus*, a common and abundant non-native species in neighbouring Malaysia and

**Plate 4.** Javan Owlet *Glaucidium castanopterus*, Sukahaji market, 4 September 2016.



Singapore and soon to be uplisted to Vulnerable, is now rare on its native Java, where flocks of more than 20 are seldom encountered today (JAE pers. obs.).

Of particular note, just prior to our survey the Endangered Rufous-fronted Laughingthrush *Garrulax rufifrons* was seen at Sukahaji market (MG pers. obs.), with the trader providing details of where the birds were trapped, which will hopefully lead to follow-up field surveys to establish the species's status in the wild. Rufous-fronted Laughingthrush has only been recorded from a single site since 1990 (Eaton *et al.* 2015).

An unexpectedly high number of Van Hasselt's Sunbirds *Leptocoma brasiliana* was recorded at Sukahaji market, mostly males. This is a protected species and thus should not be traded. Although sunbirds have been observed by the authors on other surveys, the numbers seen during this survey—192 individuals in 11 shops—was very high, compared with 33 individuals in four shops in eastern and central Java (Chng & Eaton 2016a) and 28 individuals in six shops in Jakarta (Chng *et al.* 2015). Shopkeepers said that this species was easy to keep, requiring just a milk and sugar mix to sustain it, and also had a melodious call compared with other sunbird species.

Widespread countryside species such as Baringwinged Prinia *Prinia familiaris*, Brown Prinia *P. polychroa*, Common Iora *Aegithina tiphia* and tailorbirds *Orthotomus* sp. are also regular in the markets; during this survey, a combined total of 111 individuals of five species of *Prinia* and *Orthotomus* was recorded. In 2015, 524 individuals of seven species from these two families were recorded from five markets in central and eastern Java (Chng & Eaton 2016), while 309 individuals from six species were recorded in 2014 (Chng *et al.* 2015). Some of these species appear to be increasingly popular in singing competitions. Hundreds of *Prinia* and *Orthotomus* have been recorded in recent seizures of shipments (Asikin, 2016, Lampung Post 2016).

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**Appendix 1.** Birds recorded for sale in Sukahaji market, Bandung, Java, Indonesia, 4 September 2016Key: Species protected under Indonesian law are in **bold**, \* = non-native species

Species	No. of birds	No. of shops	Species	No. of birds	No. of shops
Oriental White-eye <i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	526	29	Hill Blue Flycatcher <i>Cyornis banyumas</i>	6	6
Orange-headed Thrush <i>Geokichla citrina</i>	224	10	Indigo Flycatcher <i>Eumyias indigo</i>	6	3
Javan Munia <i>Lonchura leucogastroides</i>	202	5	Eurasian Tree Sparrow <i>Passer montanus</i>	6	4
Sooty-headed Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	197	17	<b>Bali Myna <i>Leucopsar rothschildi</i> CR</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Van Hasselt's Sunbird <i>Leptocoma brasiliana</i></b>	<b>192</b>	<b>11</b>	Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i>	5	2
Zebra Dove <i>Geopelia striata</i>	152	13	Chestnut-backed Scimitar Babbler <i>Pomatorhinus montanus</i>	5	3
Asian Pied Starling <i>Gracupica contra</i>	146	36	*Common Myna <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	5	5
Australasian Bushlark <i>Mirafra javanica</i>	124	14	Lesser Green Leafbird <i>Chloropsis cyanopogon</i>	5	5
Javan Grey-throated White-eye <i>Lophozosterops javanicus</i>	104	12	Mountain White-eye <i>Zosterops montanus</i>	5	3
Yellow-vented Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>	83	16	Silver-eared Mesia <i>Leiothrix argenteauris</i>	5	2
Common Iora <i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	63	12	Sumatran Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax bicolor</i> VU	5	2
White-rumped Shama <i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	61	17	Sunda Scops Owl <i>Otus lempiji</i>	5	3
Scaly-breasted Munia <i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	60	1	*Vinous-breasted Myna <i>Acridotheres burmannicus</i>	5	1
Hair-crested Drongo <i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	59	6	Asian Fairy Bluebird <i>Irena puella</i>	4	2
Long-tailed Shrike <i>Lanius schach</i>	59	16	Asian Glossy Starling <i>Aplonis panayensis</i>	4	2
White-vented Myna <i>Acridotheres javanicus</i>	56	20	Black-capped Lory <i>Lorius lory</i>	4	3
Oriental Magpie Robin <i>Copsychus saularis</i>	44	20	Black-headed Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>	4	3
Olive-backed Tailorbird <i>Orthotomus sepium</i>	42	6	<b>Brown-throated Sunbird <i>Anthreptes malacensis</i></b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
Brown Prinia <i>Prinia polychroa</i>	34	9	Common Flameback <i>Dinopium javanense</i>	4	2
Eastern Spotted Dove <i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	33	10	Common Green Magpie <i>Cissa chinensis</i>	4	4
<b>Indonesian Honeyeater <i>Lichmera limbata</i></b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1</b>	*Common Pheasant <i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	4	1
Bar-winged Prinia <i>Prinia familiaris</i>	31	20	Lemon-bellied White-eye <i>Zosterops chloris</i>	4	2
*Orange-bellied Leafbird <i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	26	1	<b>Olive-backed Sunbird <i>Cinnyris jugularis</i></b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
Zebra Finch <i>Taeniopygia guttata guttata</i>	26	1	Pied Bushchat <i>Saxicola caprata</i>	4	3
<b>Black-winged Myna</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	Red Lory <i>Eos bornea</i>	4	2
<b><i>Acridotheres melanopterus</i> CR</b>			Red-breasted Parakeet <i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	4	2
Grey-cheeked Bulbul <i>Alophoixus bres</i>	22	16	Sunda Minivet <i>Pericrocotus miniatus</i>	4	2
Sunda Bulbul <i>Ixos virescens</i>	21	9	Baya Weaver <i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	3	2
Black-naped Oriole <i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	18	5	Blue Nuthatch <i>Sitta azurea</i>	3	3
<b>Javan Fulvetta <i>Alcippe pyrrhoptera</i></b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	Chestnut-backed Thrush <i>Geokichla doherityi</i>	3	2
Orange-spotted Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus bimaculatus</i>	18	10	Common Tailorbird <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	3	3
Chestnut-capped Thrush <i>Geokichla interpres</i>	17	5	Coppersmith Barbet <i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>	3	3
Flame-fronted Barbet <i>Psilopogon armillaris</i>	17	4	Crimson-breasted Flowerpecker <i>Prionochilus percussus</i>	3	1
Greater Green Leafbird <i>Chloropsis sonnerati</i>	17	13	Large-billed Crow <i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	3	2
Blue-winged Leafbird <i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>	16	12	Lineated Barbet <i>Psilopogon lineatus</i>	3	3
*Chinese Hwamei <i>Garrulax canorus</i>	14	3	*Mongolian Lark <i>Melanocorypha mongolica</i>	3	2
<b>Black-winged Kite <i>Elanus caeruleus</i></b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	Mountain Leaf Warbler <i>Phylloscopus trivirgatus</i>	3	2
Cinereous Tit <i>Parus cinereus</i>	13	6	Oriental Bay Owl <i>Phodilus badius</i>	3	1
Orange-bellied Flowerpecker <i>Dicaeum trigonostigma</i>	13	3	Sunda Cuckooshrike <i>Coracina larvata</i>	3	2
Streaked Bulbul <i>Ixos malaccensis</i>	13	5	Sunda Woodpecker <i>Yungipicus moluccensis</i>	3	3
Finch-billed Myna <i>Scissirostrum dubium</i>	12	5	Asian Golden Weaver <i>Ploceus hypoxanthus</i>	2	1
Ashy Drongo <i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	11	7	*Black-throated Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax chinensis</i>	2	2
Straw-headed Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i> VU	11	2	Chestnut-capped Babbler <i>Timalia pileata</i>	2	2
Striated Grassbird <i>Megalurus palustris</i>	11	1	Grey-capped Emerald Dove <i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	2	2
Ruby-throated Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus dispar</i>	10	4	<b>Crescent-chested Babbler</b> <b><i>Stachyris melanothorax</i></b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Hill Myna <i>Gracula religiosa</i></b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Crimson Sunbird <i>Aethopyga siparaja</i></b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Black Drongo <i>Dicrurus macrocerus</i>	7	4	Purple-backed Starling <i>Agropsar sturninus</i>	2	2
Crested Jay <i>Platylophus galericulatus</i>	7	4	Fire-tufted Barbet <i>Psilopogon pyrolophus</i>	2	
<b>Javan Banded Pitta <i>Hydrornis guajanus</i></b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	1Freckle-breasted Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos analis</i>	2	2
<b>Pied Fantail <i>Rhipidura javanica</i></b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	*Green-cheeked Parakeet <i>Pyrrhura molinae</i>	2	1
Chestnut-capped Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax mitratus</i>	6	4			

Species	No. of birds	No. of shops	Species	No. of birds	No. of shops
Grey-bellied Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus cyaniventris</i>	2	1	Chattering Lory <i>Lorius garrulus</i> VU	1	1
Hooded Butcherbird <i>Cracticus cassicus</i>	2	2	<b>Collared Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus chloris</i></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Horsfield's Babbler <i>Malacocincla sepiaria</i>	2	1	Cream-vented Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus simplex</i>	1	1
<b>Javan Kingfisher <i>Halcyon cyanoventris</i></b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	*Crested Myna <i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	1	1
Javan Whistling Thrush <i>Myophonus glaucinus</i>	2	2	Dusky Lory <i>Pseudeos fuscata</i>	1	1
Long-tailed Sibia <i>Heterophasia picaoides</i>	2	2	Eclectus Parrot <i>Eclectus roratus</i>	1	1
White-browed Shrike-babbler <i>Pteruthius flaviscapis</i>	2	1	Island Thrush <i>Turdus poliocephalus</i>	1	1
Ruddy Cuckoo Dove <i>Macropygia emiliana</i>	2	1	Javan Cochoa <i>Cochoa azurea</i> VU	1	1
Brush Cuckoo <i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	2	1	Javan Owlet <i>Glaucidium castanopterum</i>	1	1
*Senegal Parrot <i>Poicephalus senegalus</i>	2	1	<b>Javan Sunbird <i>Aethopyga mystacalis</i></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Snowy-browed Flycatcher <i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	2	2	Lesser Coucal <i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	1	1
Sumatran Treepie <i>Dendrocitta occipitalis</i>	2	1	Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo <i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	1	1
*Timneh Parrot <i>Psittacus timneh</i> VU	2	1	Malaysian Blue Flycatcher <i>Cyornis turcosus</i>	1	1
Chestnut-fronted Shrike Babbler <i>Pteruthius aenobarbus</i>	2	2	Oriental Dollarbird <i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	1	1
White-crowned Forktail <i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>	2	1	Plaintive Cuckoo <i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	1	1
Ashy Tailorbird <i>Orthotomus ruficeps</i>	1	1	Siberian Thrush <i>Geokichla sibirica</i>	1	1
*Bimaculated Lark <i>Melanocorypha bimaculata</i>	1	1	Small Minivet <i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	1	1
Black Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax lugubris</i>	1	1	<b>Spotted Crocias <i>Crocias albonotatus</i></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Black-capped Babbler <i>Pellorneum capistratum</i>	1	1	Streaked Weaver <i>Ploceus manyar</i>	1	1
*Black-collared Starling <i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>	1	1	Sumatran Drongo <i>Dicrurus sumatranus</i>	1	1
Blood-breasted Flowerpecker <i>Dicaeum sanguinolentum</i>	1	1	*Sun Parakeet <i>Aratinga solstitialis</i> EN	1	1
Blue Whistling Thrush <i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	1	1	Sunda Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax palliatus</i>	1	1
Blue-and-white Flycatcher <i>Cyanoptila cyanomelana</i>	1	1	Velvet-fronted Nuthatch <i>Sitta frontalis</i>	1	1
Blue-streaked Lory <i>Eos reticulata</i>	1	1	*White-crested Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	1	1
Brown Lory <i>Chalcopsitta duivenbodei</i>	1	1	<b>White-flanked Sunbird <i>Aethopyga eximia</i></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Buffy Fish Owl <i>Ketupa ketupu</i>	1	1	Yellow-throated Hanging Parrot <i>Loriculus pusillus</i>	1	1
<b>Changeable Hawk Eagle <i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	Zapppy's Flycatcher <i>Cyanoptila cumatilis</i>	1	1
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,178</b>	



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