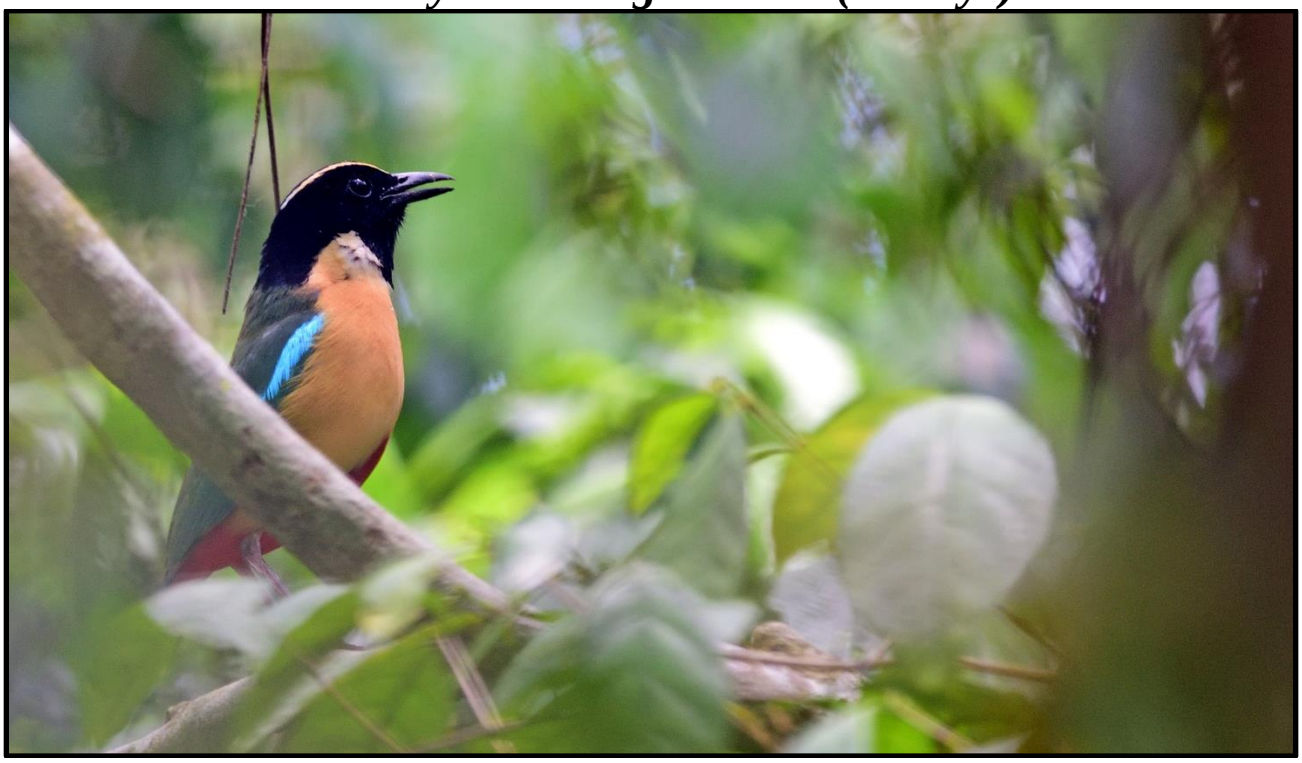
ROCKJUMPER

Worldwide Birding Adventures

Indonesia

Lesser Sundas Endemics

21st July to 7th August 2022 (18 days)



Elegant Pitta by Rich Lindie

Indonesia, spread across 17,508 islands and boasting over 1,600 bird species and nearly 400 endemics (more than any other nation in the world), cannot be ignored by the international birder! Rockjumper is, therefore, proud to be offering the opportunity to explore this mind-bogglingly biodiverse region with several tours on offer, including this exploration of the remarkable Lesser Sundas. This diverse and rugged chain of volcanic islands, stretching across the Java Sea between Bali and New Guinea, supports over 80 endemics. Our tour visits four of these islands (Sumba, Timor, Flores and Komodo) and targets all 80 of the localised and highly sought-after endemics occurring on these four islands. The Lesser Sundas fall within a region known as Wallacea and its avifauna is a startling mix of Asiatic and

Australasian families. Starting and ending in Bali, we explore montane rainforests, lowland monsoon forests, wetlands, mangroves, coastal mudflats, grasslands and dry scrub. We begin this epic birding adventure in East Sumba, where mouth-watering specialities include Red-naped Fruit Dove, Sumba Hornbill, Great-billed Parrot, Mees's Nightjar, Sumba Green Pigeon, Pale-shouldered Cicadabird and the little-known Sumba Buttonquail.Our next leg of the tour takes us to West Timor where avian specialities abound, including some of the island's most highly regarded species: Banded Fruit Dove, Pink-headed Imperial Pigeon, Flame-breasted Sunbird, Orange-sided and Chestnut-backed Thrushes, Cinnamon-banded Kingfisher, Black-banded Flycatcher, Buff-banded Thicketbird and Timor Sparrow.

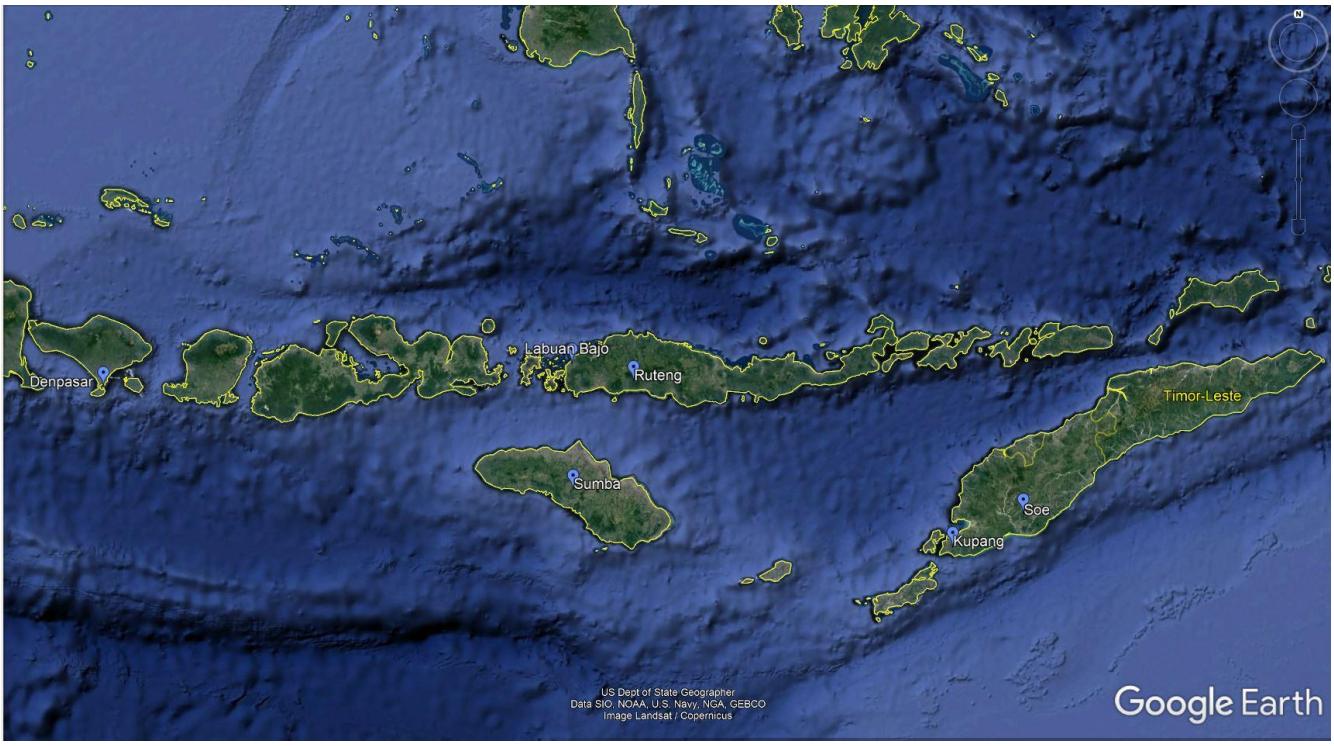
We end off the trip on Flores Island, where the magnificent Flores Hawk-Eagle, Glittering Kingfisher, sensational Elegant Pitta, Wallace's (Flores) Hanging Parrot, Leaf (Flores) Lorikeet and the bizarre Bare-throated Whistler will be among the many targets on the island. One of the undoubted highlights of the trip will be the visit to Komodo Island just off of Flores, where 10ft (3m) Komodo Dragons roam this almost prehistoric paradise along with Green Junglefowl and Orange-footed Scrubfowl. Here we will also seek the beautiful and critically endangered Yellow-crested Cockatoo. The Lesser Sundas has something very special to offer the keen birder and nature enthusiast and this eighteen-day birding tour promises to be a classic among international birding adventures!

THE TOUR AT A GLANCE…

THE ITINERARY

Day 1	**Arrival in Denpasar, Bali. Flight to Waingapu Yumbu & transfer to Yumbu**
Day 2	**Megitimbi and Lewa**
Day 3	**Watumbelar Forest, Uma Manu and Lewa area**
Day 4	**Langgaliru Forest**
Day 5	**Langgaliru Forest to Waingapu and flight to Kupang (West Timor)**
Day 6	**Bipolo**
Day 7	**Camplong Forest**
Day 8	**Kupang to Bipolo, onwards to Soe and Oenali Forest**
Day 9	**Fatumnasi and Mount Mutis**
Day 10	**Oenali Forest and return to Kupang**
Day 11	**Fly to Ruteng (Flores Island), drive to Kisol and Ponco Denki Forest**
Day 12	**Ponco Denki Forest**
Day 13	**Kisol to Ruteng via Ranamese Lake, afternoon at Golo Lusang**
Days 14 & 15	**Pagal, Golo Lusang and Ranamese areas**
Day 16	**Ruteng to Puarlolo, to Labuan Bajo and Potawangka**
Day 17	**Day trip to Komodo Island**
Day 18	**Labuan Bajo and departure**

TOUR MAP



THE TOUR IN DETAIL…

Day 1: Arrival in Denpasar, Bali. Flight to Waingapu Yumbu & transfer to Yumbu. Our tour begins at Ngurah Rai Airport in Denpasar, Bali, where we will meet before our internal flight to East Sumba. Upon arrival at Umbu Mehan Kunda Airport in Waingapu (East Sumba), we will then transfer to our nearby hotel for lunch. Our exciting Lesser Sundas Endemics birding tour will begin in earnest this afternoon as we undertake the relatively short drive to Yumbu. Top of the target list here will be the endemic and little-known Sumba Buttonquail (Sumba's only non-forest endemic). We will traverse the surrounding grasslands and have a good chance of finding this ground-dwelling bird. Other grassland species that we may very well find include Horsfield's Bush Lark, Brown Quail, Zebra Finch and Pied Bush Chat. Later in the afternoon, we will explore the nearby mangroves in search of Indonesian Honeyeater and Barred Dove. In the late afternoon, we will make our way back to Waingapu for an overnight stay.



Little Sumba Hawk-Owl by David Hoddinott

Day 2: Megitimbi and Lewa. After breakfast, we will drive to Megatimbi, where we will spend the morning birding the fairly extensive wetland. A wealth of waterbirds can be found here and new species could include Australian Pelican, Wandering and Lesser Whistling Ducks, the range-restricted Sunda Teal, Pacific Black Duck,

Little Pied and Little Black Cormorants, White-faced Heron, Pied Stilt, Australasian Swamphen, Australasian Darter, Australian Pratincole and, if we are fortunate, perhaps a White-browed Crake might put in an appearance. We will return to Waingapu for lunch and in the afternoon, we will then embark on our journey west towards the town of Lewa, where we will be based for the next three nights. Several extremely productive forest patches still remain in this area and these remnant forests will be our focus for the following few days. This afternoon, we will begin our search for the area's many exciting and endemic forest birds at a small patch of forest near Lewa. Before dusk approaches we may encounter such gems as the gorgeous and endemic Red-naped Fruit Dove, Sumba Green Pigeon and Pale-shouldered Cicadabird, to mention just a few. In the early evening, we will try for another very special endemic species, the Little Sumba Hawk-Owl, before making our way back to our accommodation in Lewa.



Brown Quail by Adam Riley

Day 3: Watumbelar Forest, Uma Manu and Lewa area. This morning we will strike out for the Watumbelar forest in search of some of Sumba's most desirable birds. Targets include the magnificent Sumba Hornbill, Yellow-crested Cockatoo (the Sumba subspecies shows an orange crest and cheeks and is sometimes split as Citron-crested Cockatoo, which would become an extremely localised and critically endangered endemic), Red-naped Fruit Dove, the exquisite Elegant Pitta, handsome Eclectus Parrot and rare Great-billed Parrot. After lunch, we will visit the same small forest patch as yesterday afternoon near Lewa in search of any further species that we may still need there. As dusk approaches, we might hear the calls of the localised endemic, Mees's Nightjar. We will try hard to see this species along with Sumba Boobook and the recently described Little Sumba Hawk-Owl, should we have missed it the night before.

Day 4: Langgaliru Forest. Today we spend a very exciting and mouth-watering full day's birding in the Langgaliru National Park. The Langgaliru Forest is one of the island's most extensive forest remnants and harbours an array of delectable endemic species. We have further chances for the magnificent Eclectus and Great-billed Parrots, while Sunset Lorikeet (recently split from Rainbow Lorikeet) and Red-cheeked Parrot are more common and should afford us good views.



Yellow-ringed White-eye by Adam Riley

One of the most sought-after species today will be the striking Cinnamon-banded Kingfisher and we will work hard to find this often-elusive endemic. Other highly desirable forest specialities on the menu include Sumba Green Pigeon, Red-naped and Black-naped Fruit Doves, Wallacean Cuckooshrike, Pale-shouldered Cicadabird, Wallacean Drongo (this form is sometimes split as Lesser Wallacean Drongo), superb Elegant Pitta, Arafura Fantail (split from Rufous Fantail), Sumba

Myzomela, Apricot-breasted Sunbird, Yellow-ringed and Ashy-bellied White-eyes, as well as three endemic flycatchers: Sumba, Russet-backed Jungle and Sumba Brown Flycatcher. Other more widespread but no less desirable species that we will also be on the lookout for today include Brown Goshawk, attractive and lively Spectacled Monarch, Oriental Dollarbird, Cinereous Tit (split from Great Tit), comical Helmeted Friarbird, beautiful Australian Golden Whistler, Asian Paradise Flycatcher, Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher, and the hyperactive but rather delightful Blood-breasted Flowerpecker.



Sumba Myzomela by David Hoddinott

Day 5: Langgaliru Forest to Waingapu and flight to Kupang (West Timor). This morning we will return to Langgaliru Forest in search of any species we may still require. In the surrounding open habitats we could find a few new species, including Black-shouldered and Brahminy Kites, Short-toed Snake Eagle, Spotted Kestrel, Brush Cuckoo, Green Imperial Pigeon, Barred Dove, Blue-tailed Bee-eater hawking insects from exposed perches, widespread Zitting Cisticola, Red Avadavat, Black-faced and Five-colored Munias, Black-naped Oriole, Short-tailed Starling, Large-billed Crow and Brown-throated Sunbird.

After an early lunch, we will have to head back to Waingapu to connect with our internal flight to Kupang in West Timor. Upon arrival, we will check in at our nearby hotel and then spend the remainder of the afternoon birding along the Kupang coastline. Here we may find several new shorebirds, including Pacific Reef Heron, Ruddy Turnstone, Grey-tailed Tattler, Greater Crested Tern and, if we are lucky, perhaps a Lesser Frigatebird or White-tailed Tropicbird may entertain us overhead.

Day 6: Bipolo. This morning, armed with packed lunches, we will strike out early for one of the last remaining patches of lowland forest in West Timor. Bipolo Forest harbours many of the island's sought-after and localised endemics but, as it is unfortunately currently unprotected, the future of the forest and its special birds does not look very promising. Today we will search for specialities, including Timor Friarbird, the rare and attractive Timor Sparrow, Timor Blue Flycatcher, Rose-crowned and Banded (Black-backed) Fruit Doves, the rare Pink-headed Imperial Pigeon and Green (Timor) Figbird, Olive-brown (Timor) Oriole, Wallacean Drongo (sometimes split as Greater Wallacean Drongo), Fawn-breasted Whistler and Pacific Emerald Dove. Blue-cheeked (Red-chested) and Thick-billed Flowerpeckers, Flame-breasted Sunbird, Flame-eared and Streak-breasted Honeyeaters and Black-breasted



Jonquil Parrot by David Hoddinott

Myzomela may be seen feeding on flowering trees, while the beautiful but elusive Orange-sided Thrush will be sought in the forest understory.



Banded Fruit Dove by David Hoddinott

We will also keep an eye out for the area's special parrots: Jonquil (Olive-shouldered) Parrot and Marigold Lorikeets, although the latter has become increasingly rare here over the past few years. Other noteworthy species we hope to see during our time in this prolific area include Crested Honey Buzzard, Australian Hobby, Lesser Coucal, Pacific Baza, White-shouldered Triller, Northern Fantail and Plain Gerygone. Black-faced and White-breasted Woodswallows and radiant Rainbow Bee-eaters may be seen hawking for insects from exposed snags, while Glossy Swiftlet, Tree Martin and Striated Swallows feed overhead. The surrounding grasslands and scrubby habitats support a variety of seed-eaters such as Black-faced, Pale-headed, Scaly-breasted and Five-colored Munias, the intricately-patterned Zebra Finch and Golden-headed Cisticola, as well as more secretive species, including Red-backed Buttonquail and Brown Quail. Several small pans are dotted around the area and these often host White-faced and Striated Herons as well as several species of wintering shorebirds, including Red-capped Plover, Far Eastern Curlew, Marsh and Sharp-tailed Sandpipers and Long-toed Stint. Denser vegetation along the pan edges could yield White-browed Crake and Clamorous Reed Warbler. In the early evening, we will try an area for Southern Boobook (the sub-species here is often split as Streaked Boobook), after which we will make our way back to our accommodation in Kupang.

Day 7: Camplong Forest. Today promises to be another bird-filled day and will be spent exploring the productive Camplong Forest. This beautiful patch of forest varies quite considerably from Bipolo Forest and is an excellent area to find some of Timor's very special and rather elusive endemics. Included in this fantastic suite are Black Dove (Slaty Cuckoo-Dove), Banded Fruit Dove, Cinnamon-banded Kingfisher, Orange-sided Thrush, Timor Stubtail and Spot-breasted Heleia (Dark-eye). Birding along the road and trails, we hope to also encounter White-bellied Bush Chat, Black-banded Flycatcher, Timor Leaf Warbler and the ultra-skulking Buff-banded Thicketbird. Other more widespread species we are likely to encounter today include Little Bronze Cuckoo (sometimes split as Gould's Bronze Cuckoo), delightful Spectacled Monarch, Little Pied Flycatcher and Sunda



White-bellied Bush Chat by David Hoddinott

Bush Warbler. In the late afternoon, we will return to our now familiar accommodation in Kupang.

Day 8: Kupang to Bipolo, onwards to Soe and Oenali Forest. This morning after breakfast we will embark on the drive to Soe, stopping in at Bipolo Forest for a final morning's birding there in search of any species we may still need in the area. We should arrive at our accommodation in Soe in time for lunch and, after checking in and re-energising ourselves, we will head off to Oenali Forest where we will spend the remainder of the afternoon. Oenali is another good site for Black Dove, Timor Sparrow, the often-elusive Cinnamon-banded Kingfisher, Banded Fruit Dove and Bar-necked Cuckoo-Dove. At dusk, we'll try for Large-tailed Nightjar (the subspecies endemic to Timor might be split as Timor Nightjar) and Eastern Barn Owl at the forest edge.



Cinnamon-banded Kingfisher by David Shackelford

Day 9: Fatumnasi and Mount Mutis. This morning we embark early on the drive up into the mountains. The entire day will be spent birding the montane and lower altitude forests in the Fatumnasi and Mount Mutis area. The fairly extensive Mount Mutis Nature Reserve is cloaked in wonderful mossy forest and protects many of the island's most wonderful endemic species. One of the toughest endemics, the rare Timor Imperial Pigeon, occurs here and will be a major target species for today, although we would be very fortunate to encounter this mega rarity! We should, however, encounter Metallic Pigeon in the forests, while a host of other fabulous species that may entertain us during the day include Island Thrush, Yellow-breasted and Timor Leaf Warblers, Mountain White-eye and the shy and skulking Pygmy Wren-babbler. The forest interior is the place to search for the skulking and elusive Chestnut-backed Thrush (decreasing rapidly in numbers due to trapping for the cage-bird trade), while Little Cuckoo-Dove and Snowy-browed Flycatcher should prove easier to find. We will also keep a look out for flocks of Olive-headed Lorikeet overhead and the lower-altitude forest and secondary growth may yield the very rare Iris Lorikeet if we are extremely lucky, as well as the gaudy Tricolored Parrotfinch.



Little Minivet by Adam Riley

Day 10: Oenali Forest and return to Kupang. This morning we will once again bird the nearby Oenali Forest in search of any species that are still outstanding. After lunch, we head back to Kupang for our final night's stay on West Timor.

Day 11: Fly to Ruteng (Flores Island), drive to Kisol and Ponco Denki Forest. After breakfast this morning we head to Eltari Airport in Kupang and board our flight to the highland city of Ruteng on Flores Island. Upon arrival, we will drive to

the lower elevation town of Borong, situated to the east of Ruteng. In the afternoon we will bird the Ponco Denki Forest in search of the endemic and very impressive Flores Hawk-Eagle and the superb (and rather difficult) Glittering (White-rumped) Kingfisher. We may also find the impressive but more widespread Stork-billed Kingfisher and, later in the afternoon, we will begin our quest for the range-restricted Moluccan Scops Owl and Mees's (Sunda) Nightjar.



Metallic Pigeon by Adam Riley

Day 12: Ponco Denki Forest. We have the entire day to explore the fabulous Ponco Denki Forest in search of a multitude of extremely special avian delicacies! Ponco Denki is one of the best places on earth to look for the stunning Elegant Pitta and we have an excellent chance of finding this highly desirable species. We will also try our best to track down the other target species, including Flame-breasted Sunbird, Crested Ibon (a species of white-eye), Black-fronted and Golden-rumped Flowerpeckers and Russet-capped Tesia bouncing around on the forest floor. The distinctive calls of the Flores Crow should pinpoint us to the whereabouts of these strange corvids and we hope to encounter a wealth of other great birds during the day, such as Thick-billed Heleia (Dark-eye), Variable Goshawk, Black-naped Fruit Dove, Little (Flores) Minivet and Black-naped Monarchs. If we are fortunate, we may find the widespread but rare and secretive Chestnut-capped Thrush, a retiring, forest-floor species as well as the low-density Flores Green Pigeon. Time spent at the forest edge should yield Glossy Swiftlet overhead as well as Olive-backed Sunbird. In the early evening, we will search for another endemic night-bird, Wallace's Scops Owl.



Thick-billed Heleia by David Hoddinott

Day 13: Kisol to Ruteng via Ranamese Lake, afternoon at Golo Lusang. Today we head back to Ruteng, but not before making a very productive and enjoyable birding stop in the forests surrounding Ranamese Lake. Here many high-altitude forest species are to be sought in the beautiful cloud forest that surrounds the shore. Target birds include Russet-backed Jungle Flycatcher, the strange Bare-throated Whistler (which displays brilliant red bare skin on its throat when it emits its beautiful, whistled song), the near-endemic Brown-capped Fantail, Cream-browed (Yellow-browed) White-eye, Scaly-crowned Honeyeater and Flores Leaf Warbler. The lake itself usually holds several pairs of Pacific Black Duck and Tricoloured Grebe.



Bare-throated Whistler by Adam Riley

In the afternoon we will ascend to the higher altitude forest at Golo Lusang. At both sites, mixed feeding flocks may yield a number of other localised specialities that we might already have seen, including Little Minivet, Sunda Pygmy Woodpecker and Crested White-eye. The sweet song of White-browed Shortwing (occurring here as a highly distinctive subspecies, sometimes split as Flores Shortwing) may give its presence away in the dense undergrowth and we might also be fortunate to encounter Barred Cuckoo-Dove in the forest canopy. Other species that may entertain us in these highland forests include Mountain Tailorbird, Rusty-breasted and Sunda Cuckoos (the latter split from Oriental Cuckoo) and mouse-like Pygmy Wren-babbler in the dense, dark gullies. If we are very lucky, the rarely-seen Sunda Thrush and highly elusive Tawny-breasted Parrotfinch may also put in an appearance. The endemic race of Russet-backed Jungle Flycatcher (sometimes split as Flores Jungle Flycatcher) will also be a target. At dusk, we will then try and track down one of the island's least known and toughest endemics, the near-mythical Flores Scops Owl. Finding this species will, however, require exceptional effort and a fair amount of luck thrown in as well! While searching for this mega owl, we will also have further chances of finding both Wallace's and Moluccan Scops Owls. Later in the evening, we will head back to our accommodation in Ruteng, where we will be based for the next three nights.

Days 14 & 15: Pagal, Golo Lusang and Ranamese areas. The next two full days will be spent birding the forests of Pagal, Golo Lusang and Lake Ranamese in search of the area's many tough endemics that we may not yet have found. New birds could include the difficult Wallace's (Flores) Hanging Parrot, Leaf (Flores) Lorikeet (recently split from Rainbow Lorikeet), Dark-backed Imperial Pigeon and Chestnut-backed Thrush, as well as Ruddy Cuckoo-Dove. Obviously, we will also encounter an array of magical species that we may already have seen during the past few days, such as Little Minivet, Glittering Kingfisher, Russet-capped Tesia, Bare-throated Whistler and Golden-rumped Flowerpecker, among many others. We may also encounter Bonelli's Eagle and Rufous-bellied Hawk-Eagles patrolling the forests overhead and, in the evenings, we will have further chances of tracking down the little-known and recently rediscovered Flores Scops Owl.



Komodo Dragon by Adam Riley

Day 16: Ruteng to Puarlolo, to Labuan Bajo and Potawangka. An early morning departure will take us to the beautiful forests at Paurlolo. Paurlolo is famous for harbouring the incredibly rare Flores

Monarch, which was only discovered in 1971 and still remains an almost mythical species! Paurlolo is also a good site for Elegant Pitta, Chestnut-capped Thrush, Rufous-chested Flycatcher and a number of the Lesser Sunda forest endemics. After a wonderful morning's birding, we will continue to Labuan Bajo on the western edge of Flores, where we will check into our beachside hotel and enjoy lunch before the afternoon birding session. The afternoon will then be spent searching for elusive endemics such as Wallace's Hanging Parrot, or exploring Potawangka. The coastal fields, mangroves and thickets hold Lemon-bellied White-eye and the exposed mudflats attract Malaysian Plover and the first migrant waders, with possibilities including Lesser and Greater Sand Plovers, Terek Sandpiper, Red-necked Stint and Ruddy Turnstone.



Flores Scops Owl by David Hoddinott

Day 17: Day trip to Komodo Island. Today will undoubtedly be one of the highlights of the entire trip! We will board a boat for the world-famous Komodo Island before dawn in order to arrive at the island with ample time for exploration and photography. On this arid 390sq km island, we will be met by one of the park's rangers and will then head off to the savannas and forests of this remarkable island, now a national park, in search of its most famous resident – which we have an excellent chance of observing.

The Komodo Dragon was discovered by Westerners only in 1910 when an official of the Dutch Colonial Administration mounted an expedition of armed soldiers to investigate stories of fire-spitting dragons exceeding 23ft in length. Two theories exist as to the reasons for such a huge lizard evolving: the traditional thinking was that the Komodo Dragon was an example of island gigantism, a biological phenomenon whereby island forms tend to evolve into larger taxa (and conversely continental forms become smaller). However, recent evidence indicates that the Komodo Dragon is an ancient relict of giant lizards that evolved in Australia but became extinct with other megafauna during the Pleistocene era. Measuring up to 10ft 3in (over 3m) and tipping the scales at an average weight of up to 200 lbs (90 kg), the Komodo Dragon is the super predator on the island. Any creature they can overcome and kill falls within their dietary range: from invertebrates and birds, fellow Komodo Dragons, right up to mammals as large as Water Buffalo and even humans! The bulk of their diet, however, consists of large mammals that have been introduced to these islands, notably Timor Deer, Wild Boar, Water Buffalo and goats. Animals up to the size of goats are swallowed whole; this process being aided by the



Orange-footed Scrubfowl by Adam Riley

dragons' loosely articulated jaws, flexible skull and expandable stomach. Nevertheless, this can be a slow process despite the saliva lubricating the meal, and Komodo Dragons have been observed to ram carcases against trees (sometimes even knocking trees down in the process) to force large prey items down their throats!



Yellow-crested Cockatoo by Adam Riley

Komodo is home to far more than these incredible lizards: 32 mammal species, 128 birds and 37 reptile species are known from Komodo National Park. Native mammals occurring on the island include Asian Palm Civet and several bat and rodent species. Birds are prolific and we will search for Green Junglefowl, Orange-footed Scrubfowl, the Critically Endangered Yellow-crested Cockatoo, Green Imperial Pigeon, the lovely Barred Dove, Little Cuckoo-Dove, White-bellied Sea Eagle, Asian Koel, Black-naped Oriole, Black-naped Monarch, Wallacean Drongo, Collared Kingfisher, Blue-tailed Bee-eater, Australian Golden Whistler, Olive-backed Sunbird, Helmeted Friarbird and, with a bit of good fortune, Beach Thick-knee.

After lunch on the island, we will have an opportunity to snorkel the remarkable coral reefs off Pink Beach before we begin our journey back to Labuan Bajo. En route we will keep an eye out for seabirds and possibilities include Lesser Frigatebird, White-tailed Tropicbird, Brown Booby and various terns such as Black-naped, Lesser and Greater Crested, and Bridled. Schools of Bottle-nosed Dolphins may put in an appearance or perhaps even a Dugong, which we were very fortunate to see on our 2013 tour, and maybe even the tiny Bulwer's Petrel, which generally prefers deeper waters, may pass by our boat. We should arrive back on the mainland in the late afternoon to freshen up and enjoy a final dinner on this fascinating island.

Day 18: Labuan Bajo and departure. After a final breakfast at our hotel, we will head to Komodo Airport and board our internal flight back to Denpasar on Bali from where we will fly our separate ways. We will no doubt conclude that the past 18 days have yielded many very special and highly memorable experiences together with some of the most prized, localised, exotic and desirable birds on earth!

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS:

Tour dates, prices, single supplement rates, approximate flight costs and spaces available for this tour are displayed on our website. Please see under IMPORTANT NOTES below.

This includes:

- All meals from lunch on day 1 to breakfast on day 18;
- Bottled drinking water;
- All lodgings;
- Ground transportation;
- Reserve entrance fees;

- Extra activities as mentioned in the itinerary; and
- All guiding services (including tips for local guides and services).

The tour fee does not include:
- Visa fees;
- **ANY** flights;
- Any beverages;
- Special gratuities;
- Telephone calls and
- Laundry and other items of a personal nature.

Single Supplement: The single supplement cost for this tour will be charged if you wish to have single accommodation. If RBL cannot provide you with a rooming partner for these nights although you choose to share, the single supplement will become applicable. We will make all reasonable efforts to ensure that a rooming partner is found if you do wish to share.

IMPORTANT NOTES:
a) Due to constantly fluctuating exchange rates, we quote our tours in 4 currencies. The tour price is however fixed only in the currency printed in bold, and the actual cost in the other currencies listed will be adjusted according to prevailing exchange rates at the time of final invoicing (usually 4 months before the tour.) The same applies to approximate flight and single supplement rates, which are also quoted in the respective fixed currency.
b) Rates are based upon group tariffs; if the tour does not have sufficient registration a small party supplement will have to be charged.
c) Furthermore, these costs are subject to unforeseen increases in tour related costs and may have to be adjusted as a result.
d) Lastly, we may be forced to change or alter the itinerary and / or the designated Rockjumper leader/s at short or no notice due to unforeseen circumstances; please be aware that we will attempt to adhere as close to the original program as possible.

Tipping: As noted above, gratuities (drivers, hotel staff, restaurants etc.) are included on this tour. However, this does NOT include your Rockjumper leader/s. If, therefore, you feel that he/they have given you excellent service, it is entirely appropriate to tip them.

Please Note:
- The intensity of walking on this Lesser Sundas birding tour varies from easy to moderate, however, there will be an option of a tougher trail in the Gunung Mutis Nature Reserve. You should be in good health and of reasonable fitness to undertake this tour. If you have any physical limitations or medical conditions of any sort, please do let the Rockjumper office know in advance.
- We will be birding in some remote areas well away from modern medical facilities.
- The hotels during the tour are of a reasonable standard. However, the standard is probably inferior to that which many of you will be used to in more modern and first world countries. Some nights will be spent at fairly basic hotels.
- The roads are mostly in fair condition, although we will encounter some curvy roadways with potholes; while in a few areas we have rougher unpaved roads to traverse.
- Most days in the lowlands will be hot, dry and sunny, but overcast conditions are fairly frequent and

some rain, heavy at times, can be expected. In montane areas, it will range from very cool to warm. Humidity levels are often rather high.

- Several nocturnal outings will be taken to search for night birds and combined with early starts, some long days in the field are to be expected.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE DETAILS:

This tour **does not** include **ANY** airfares. The tour will depart from Ngurah Rai International Airport, Bali (IATA: DPS) on the morning of day 1. Please arrive early on this morning or preferably the day before (if not continuing on from the Bali Birding Extension) to ensure that you do not miss the connecting flight from Denpasar to Mau Hau Airport, Waingapu (IATA: WGP) in East Sumba. The tour will conclude at Ngurah Rai International Airport, Bali (IATA: DPS) by noon on day 18.

The above information in respect of arrivals and departures is a guide only. Precise arrival and departure information will be sent to you in your Tour Confirmation package once the tour has been officially confirmed. If you wish to arrive early and/or depart late and would like assistance in this regard, kindly contact the Rockjumper office.

FLIGHTS:

Ngurah Rai International Airport, Denpasar (IATA: DPS), is the main port of entry for international flights for this tour. We have the capacity to advise you on the best route according to your preferences, but your local travel agent will best be able to book these flights for you. **Please DO NOT book any flights until you have consulted the Rockjumper office for confirmation on the status of the tour.**