ROCKJUMPER

Worldwide Birding Adventures

Indonesia

Sumatra & Java

21st August to 4th September 2023 (15 days)



Javan Trogon by Glen Valentine

Our birding adventure of the endemic-rich Indonesian islands of Java and Sumatra begins on the smaller island of Java. This is a land of great beauty, although densely populated, and is dominated by towering volcanos whose forests support important watersheds for the fertile rice fields, which cover most of the lowlands. Nevertheless, Java still supports some wonderful forests and an impressive list of endemic and near-endemic species and we will explore the best of these. From our hotel we will make an excursion to the tiny swamp of Muara Angke for the highly threatened Sunda (Javan) Coucal, Javan Pond Heron, White-capped Munia and Cerulean Kingfisher. Our boat trip into the Bay of Jakarta and onto Pulau Rambut should yield the localised Christmas Frigatebird,

Javan Myna and Milky Stork, while the lowland forest site of Carita harbours endemic Black-banded Barbet, Grey-cheeked Tit-Babbler and Steaky-breasted Spiderhunter, as well as Javan Owlet, Javan Frogmouth and Javan Banded Pitta. Thereafter, we take in the famous Gunung Gede - Pangrango National Park, better known to birders as Cibodas. Here we will wander enchanting pathways and trails through pristine montane forest in our search for a long list of mouth-watering endemics and specialties such as Javan Cochoa, Spotted Crocias, Rufous-fronted Laughingthrush, White-bibbed Babbler, Sunda Forktail, Mees's White-eye (Javan Heleia), Sunda (Javan Blue) Robin, Blue Nuthatch, Chestnut-bellied Partridge, Javan Trogon, Javan Tesia, Brown-throated and Flame-fronted Barbets, Javan Hawk-Eagle and the exquisite White-flanked Sunbird among many others.

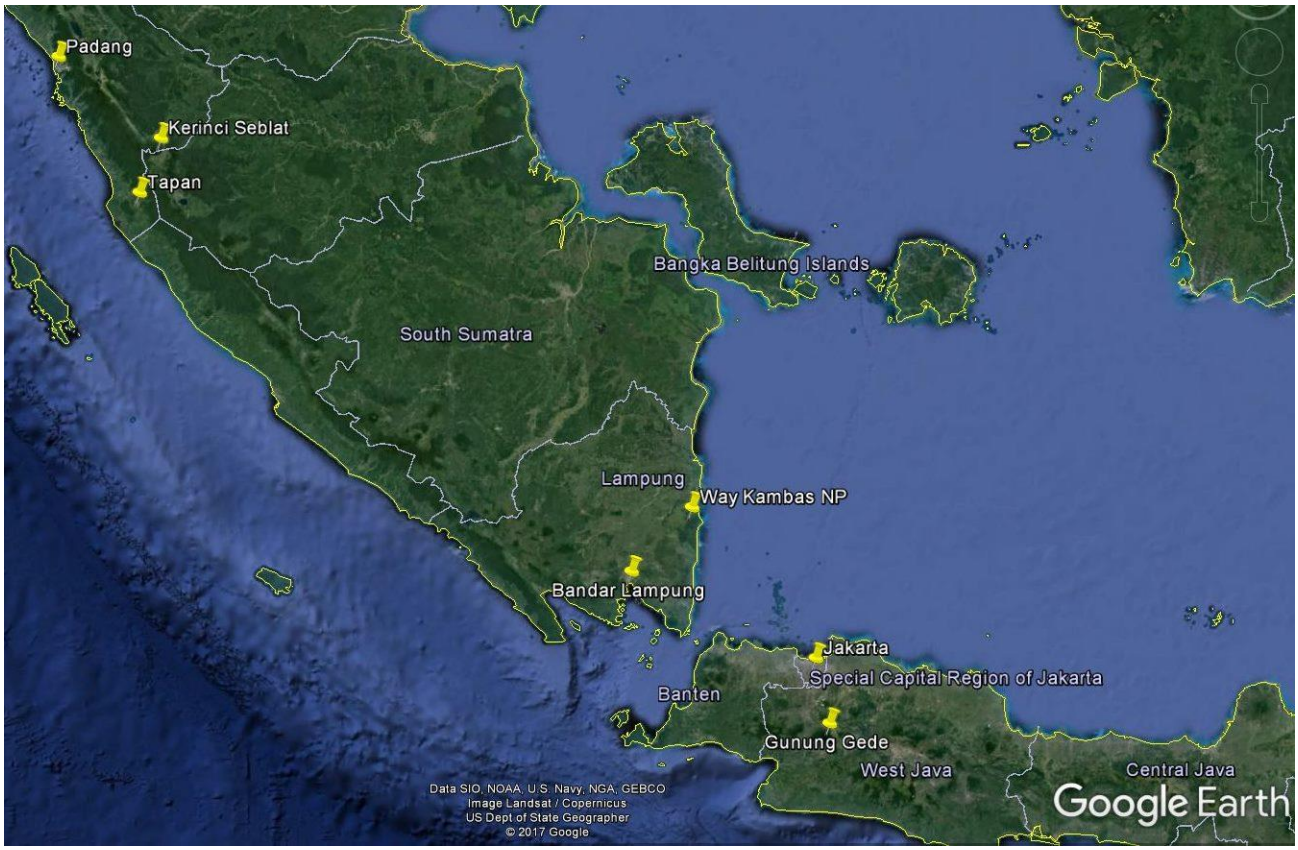
A short flight from Jakarta takes us to the island of Sumatra, a vast, wild island that is surprisingly poorly-explored and yet supports a fabulous range of habitats and many rare, beautiful and endemic birds and mammals. We will range from the bird and mammal rich lowlands of Way Kambas National Park to the volcanic slopes of Gunung (Mt) Kerinci, Sumatra's highest mountain. The lowland forests harbour a spectacular array of species including several very little-known and/or endangered species such as the globally endangered White-winged Duck. Way Kambas is arguably THE best place in all of SE Asia to seek out a number of the continent's rarest and least-seen lowland forest owls, frogmouths and nightjars; and we hope to find Large, Gould's and Sunda Frogmouths, Malaysian Eared and Bonaparte's Nightjars, (the latter is currently only known from this site) in addition to a remarkable suite of owls including Reddish Scops Owl and the peculiar Oriental Bay Owl. From Way Kambas we will make our way to the enormous Kerinci Seblat National Park that protects a vast chunk of Sumatra's Barisan Ranges. We will bird the slopes of Gunung Kerinci in the midst of some of the most exquisite forests on our planet. The birding is certainly not easy, however, the rewards are fabulous and include such rare endemics as Bronze-tailed Peacock-Pheasant, Salvadori's Pheasant, Red-billed Partridge, the incomparable Schneider's Pitta, Sumatran Trogon, Brown-winged and Shiny Whistling Thrushes, Short-tailed (Sumatran) Frogmouth, Rusty-breasted and Sumatran Wren-Babblers and if we are incredibly fortunate, the brilliant but ultra-elusive Sumatran Cochoa. We then end off this fantastic Asian birding tour along the famous Tapan Road where Marbled Wren Babbler, Graceful Pitta, Blue-masked and Sumatran Leafbirds, Cream-striped and Spot-necked Bulbuls, Sumatran Treepie and Sumatran Green Pigeon await us, along with an impressive suite of lowland species such as the regal Rhinoceros and Wreathed Hornbills and the rarely-seen White-tailed Flycatcher.

THE TOUR AT A GLANCE…

Day 1	**Arrival in Jakarta**
Day 2	**Muara Angke, boat trip into Jakarta Bay & Pulau Rambut to Carita**
Day 3	**Carita and onwards to Cibodas**
Days 4 & 5	**Gunung Gede-Pangrango National Park & Cibodas Botanical Gardens**
Day 6	**Cibodas to Padang via Jakarta and drive to Kerinci Seblat National Park**
Days 7 & 8	**Kerinci Seblat National Park (Gunung Kerinci)**
Day 9	**Gunung Kerinci to Sungai Penuh and the Tapan Road**
Day 10	**Tapan Road (Kerinci Seblat National Park)**
Day 11	**Sungai Penuh to Padang**
Day 12	**Padang to Bandar Lampung and drive to Way Kambas National Park**

Days 13 & 14	**Way Kambas National Park**
Day 15	**Way Kambas NP to Bandar Lampung and final departures**

TOUR MAP



THE TOUR IN DETAIL…



Cerulean Kingfisher by Adam Riley

Day 1: Arrival in Jakarta. Upon arriving in the city of Jakarta, you will be met by our local representative and transferred to a comfortable hotel in the city, convenient to our birding destinations in this region. In the evening your Rockjumper leader and the entire group will all meet up for a welcome dinner where we can chat about and discuss the exciting adventures to come over the course of the next two weeks.

Day 2: Muara Angke, boat trip into Jakarta Bay & Pulau Rambut to Carita. This morning we make our way to the nearby, small and slowly diminishing wetland of Muara Angke just before dawn. Situated along the coast right in the heart of Jakarta, this site remains one of the only known and accessible places to see the endangered Sunda (Javan) Coucal. Our chances of seeing this rare endemic are excellent and will be our main target species during the morning. However, a number of other fabulous birds will no doubt also be encountered during our boat ride into the marsh. Oriental Darter, Little Black Cormorant, White-breasted Waterhen, Javan Pond Heron, Pink-necked Green Pigeon and Yellow-vented Bulbul are usually commonly seen and we'll also keep a careful lookout for scarcer species such as Sunda Teal, the recently split Black-backed Swamphen, Cerulean Kingfisher, Ruddy-breasted and White-browed Crakes, Sunda Pygmy Woodpecker, Racket-tailed Treepie, Malayan Pied Fantail, Bar-winged and Plain Prinias, Javan and rare White-capped Munias and Australasian Reed Warbler.

After what should be another excellent morning's birding on Java, we depart Muara Angke and take a short, 30-minute boat ride out through the Bay of Jakarta to the island of Pulau Rambut. The island supports a number of species that are otherwise tough to find on the mainland such as Javan Myna (real wild and native ones!), Javan Spangled Drongo (a likely future split from Hair-crested Drongo) and the highly-threatened Milky Stork. During the boat ride across the bay, we shall make a close pass by the fish traps and their associated wooden poles that frequently support large flocks of Christmas Frigatebird, smaller numbers of Lesser Frigatebird, Lesser Crested and Black-naped Terns and White-bellied Sea Eagle.



Christmas Frigatebird by Glen Valentine

The island itself supports a large heronry, which we'll view from an observation tower. The key target for us is the highly threatened Milky



Milky Stork by Glen Valentine

Stork, of which several pairs and juveniles are usually visible from the tower or are often seen flying by overhead. Typically, we can also expect to also see Glossy Ibis and occasionally Black-headed Ibis near the heronry. The surrounding monsoonal woodland supports Sunda Pygmy and Freckle-breasted Woodpeckers, Common Iora, Olive-backed (Ornate) Sunbird, Collared Kingfisher and Oriental Magpie-Robin (now very rare on mainland Java due to the relentless trapping for the cage-bird trade), while the water's edge near the jetty often produces the attractive and near-endemic Cerulean (Little Blue) Kingfisher.

We will spend the remainder of the afternoon heading to Carite, where we should arrive in the early evening.

Day 3: Carita and onwards to Cibodas. We'll have the entire morning to explore Carita along the track that runs through the forest. If we didn't manage to find Javan Frogmouth and Sunda Scops Owl in the Cibodas area, we'll make sure that we arrive pre-dawn this morning to try attempt to track down these two, special night-birds. Family groups of Grey-cheeked (Javan) Tit-Babblers are likely to be heard and fairly regularly encountered and although we'll certainly hear a good number of Javan Banded Pittas, they can be a serious challenge to actually see here but after several attempts, we should be able to secure some fine views of this handsome near-endemic that is otherwise only shared with the neighbouring island of Bali. Sunda Pygmy Woodpecker, Large Woodshrike and Black-winged Flycatcher-shrike associate with mixed species flocks, while we'll keep a lookout for the fast-moving and easily over-looked Streaky-breasted (Javan) Spiderhunter buzzing about in the mid to upper canopy. Carita's an excellent place to see the scarce and elusive Javan Owlet and the local guides sometimes have roosts for Javan Frogmouth and Sunda Scops Owl.



Javan Banded Pitta by Adam Riley

Further along the trail, we'll target the attractive, scarce, lowland endemic Black-banded Barbet and we might also encounter Olive-backed Tailorbirds flitting around in the understory. Other noteworthy species we may encounter this morning include Banded Kingfisher, Black-naped Fruit Dove and Blue-eared Barbet (the near-endemic

subspecies here often split as Yellow-eared Barbet).



Black-naped Fruit Dove by Shailesh Pinto

After what should be a productive morning's birding we shall make our way towards the city of Bogor, where a short stop at the Bogor Botanical Gardens should produce our main target species in the form of Ruby-throated and Grey-cheeked (Melodious) Bulbuls, as well as Black-naped Fruit Dove, Blue-eared Kingfisher, Javan Munia, Cream-vented and Sooty-headed Bulbuls and Scarlet-headed Flowerpecker, as well as further chances of Freckle-breasted and Sunda Pygmy Woodpeckers.

In the afternoon, we'll depart for the highlands and climb our way up to the famous birding locality of Cibodas where we spend the next three nights

Days 4 & 5: Gunung Gede-Pangrango National Park & Cibodas Botanical Gardens. Home to the vast majority of Java's endemic bird species, Gunung Gede-Pangrango National Park (named after the two impressive volcanoes that dominate the park's landscape) will be our primary focus for birding over the next two days. Here, amidst lush forest, rivers, waterfalls and high peaks, we'll search for a number of spectacular and highly desirable endemics, near-endemics and other more widespread but nonetheless special and sought-after species.

Along the lower section of the trail, we'll keep an eye open and listen out for the elusive Sunda Thrush along the trail-edge at dawn, before working through the regular mixed flocks for the marvellous Blue Nuthatch, Sunda and Mountain Leaf Warblers, Sunda Minivet, Trilling and Pied Shrike-Babblers, Javan Fulvetta, Mountain and Olive-backed Tailorbirds, Crescent-chested and Horsfield's Babblers, Black-winged Flycatcher-Shrike, Large Woodshrike, Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo, Rufous-tailed Fantail, Mees's White-eye (Javan Heleia), Indigo and Snowy-browed Flycatchers, Flame-fronted Barbet and Chestnut-breasted Malkoha. Here, we also stand our first chance at encountering the beautiful Javan Banded Pitta. Gunung Gede is also an excellent site to see a number of understory skulkers that are usually tough to see in the rest of their ranges and these include Pygmy Cupwing, Eyebrowed Wren-Babbler and Lesser Shortwing. Endemic skulkers and songsters that we'll be searching for are Sunda (Javan Blue) Robin, the striking White-bibbed Babbler and much higher up the trail, the



Ruby-throated Bulbul by Merilyn Browne

miniscule Javan Tesia and White-browed (soon to be split as Javan) Shortwing.



White-flanked Sunbird by Glen Valentine

A small clearing in the forest allows for superb views of the surrounding volcanoes and forest and also affords us the chance of spotting soaring Javan Hawk-Eagle (a very low-density endemic), Black Eagle, Crested Serpent Eagle and Spotted (Indonesian) Kestrel in the mid-morning.

Further on, we'll look and listen out for noisy pairs of Spotted (Javan) Crocias, the very rare and endangered Rufous-fronted (Javan) Laughingthrush that is now completely restricted to the Gunung-Pangrango National Park, the gorgeous Javan Trogon, Sunda (Javan) and Orange-spotted Bulbuls, Javan Whistling Thrush, the brilliant White-flanked Sunbird and the scarce Brown-throated Barbet. If we are very fortunate, we might also find the rare and elusive Javan Cochoa, as well as the skulking Chestnut-bellied Partridge, Scaly (Horsfield's) Thrush, Volcano Swiftlet and Tawny-breasted Parrotfinch but these rare species are generally only seen with any regularity much higher up the mountain. Another virtually mythical species that is certainly possible anywhere on the mountain but requires a seriously hefty dosed of luck to encounter is the Sunda Woodcock.

The reserve also protects a good number of mammals and we hope to find Black-banded and Black Giant Squirrels, Horsfield's Treeshrew, Grizzled and Javan Langurs, and with a fair amount of luck, Javan Gibbon that will almost certainly be heard bellowing out their whooping calls across the valleys.

On our final afternoon in the Cibodas area, we are likely to pay a second visit to the nearby Cibodas Botanical Gardens, depending on what we encounter on our first afternoon there, and we'll no doubt target any remaining species we might not yet have encountered such as the elusive Sunda Thrush or perhaps one of two of the area's night-birds.



Javan Tesia by Glen Valentine

Day 6: Cibodas to Padang via Jakarta and drive to Kerinci Seblat National Park. Today is mostly a travel day as we drive back to Jakarta from where we catch our internal flight to Padang on the west coast of Sumatra. It is then an eight-hour drive up into Sumatra's forested hills and the base of Mt. (Gunung) Kerinci, where we'll be based for the next three nights.



Schneider's Pitta (female) by Glen Valentine

Days 7 & 8: Kerinci Seblat National Park (Gunung Kerinci). Gunung Kerinci, an awe-inspiring volcano surrounded by Kerinci Seblat National Park offers some of South-East Asia's most exciting birding and the list of specialties on offer is truly staggering!

We have two full days to find as many of Kerinci's endemics and other specialties as possible. The target list is impressive and includes once-mythical species like the recently rediscovered Schneider's Pitta, Salvadori's Pheasant, Bronze-tailed (Sumatran) Peacock-Pheasant and the incredibly rare Sumatran Cochoa.

Other Sumatran and Sundaic endemics that we'll be searching for during our time on the mountain include the rare and shy Red-billed Partridge, skulking Rusty-breasted and Sumatran Wren-Babblers, Shiny and elusive Brown-winged (Sumatran) Whistling Thrushes, Sumatran Trogon, Sunda Robin (often split here as Sumatran Blue Robin), the stunning Sunda Minivet, Indigo Flycatcher, Black-capped White-eye, Sunda Cuckooshrike, Sunda Warbler, Sunda Owlet (an almost-certain future split from Collared Owlet), Orange-spotted Bulbul, Rufous-vented Niltava, Sunda Cuckoo, Fire-tufted and Black-browed Barbets and Sumatran Shortwing (soon to be split from White-browed Shortwing).

Other highlight species that are slightly more widespread but still noteworthy include Blue Nuthatch, Warbling (ex-Mountain) White-eye, Grey-chinned Minivet, Long-tailed Sibia, Bar-winged Flycatcher-Shrike, Mountain Leaf Warbler, Lesser Racket-tailed and Ashy Drongos, White-throated Fantail, Grey-throated, Spot-necked and Golden Babblers, Sooty-headed Bulbul, Blyth's Shrike-Babbler, Little Pied and Pygmy Flycatchers, Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon, Mountain Imperial Pigeon, Greater Yellownape, Lesser Shortwing and Fire-breasted Flowerpecker.

At the forest edge and in the tea plantations between our accommodation and he forest we can expect to encounter more common and widespread species like Black-winged Kite, Spotted Dove, Long-tailed Shrike, Yellow-vented Bulbul, the secretive Lesser Coucal and intricately-patterned Scaly-breasted Munia.

We will also do some might-birding around the start of the trail if we cannot find Kerinci's special nocturnal species on their respective day roosts, and these are the Short-tailed (Sumatran) Frogmouth and the little-known Rajah Scops Owl. Other nocturnal species we may encounter include Salvadori's Nightjar



Short-tailed Frogmouth by Andrew Sutherland



Blue Nuthatch by Glen Valentine

(endemic to Sumatra and Java), the regal Barred Eagle-Owl and with exceptional luck and effort, the always-elusive Mountain Scops Owl.

Day 9: Gunung Kerinci to Sungai Penuh and the Tapan Road. This morning we can either leave early and begin our explorations and birding of the productive Tapan Road or we could return to Kerinci for a few hours in the early morning to try and mop up any of the remaining target species.

Our drive to the Tapan road is a fairly short one and passes the town of Sungai Penuh, where we'll be based for two nights. We should at least have some of today (and potentially the entire day depending on what time we leave Kerinci) to bird the upper reaches of the Tapan road where specialties include the noisy Sumatran Treepie, Sumatran Trogon, the unobtrusive but vocal Sumatran Green Pigeon that is most often seen in flight, Hill Prinia, Cream-striped, Spot-necked, Sunda (Sumatran) and Orange-spotted Bulbuls and if we didn't manage to find Short-tailed Frogmouth at Kerinci, we'll have a back-up chance at the upper end of the Tapan Road.

Day 10: Tapan Road. We have another early start to the day, which will take us back to the top of the Tapan Road, in search of any of the previously-mentioned target species that we may still be missing. Other Tapan specialties that we'll also be searching for today are the rare and declining Blue-masked and Sumatran Leafbirds, extremely scarce Sumatran Drongo, the gorgeous Graceful Pitta, the intricately-patterned, rare and highly range-restricted Marbled Wren-Babbler, Fulvous-chested Jungle Flycatcher and the dazzling Temminck's Sunbird.

Other desirable but more regular and widespread species that we are likely to encounter this morning include Green-billed Malkoha, Grey-headed Canary-Flycatcher, Yellow-bellied Warbler (Bamboo Bush Warbler), Black-and-crimson Oriole, Blyth's Shrike-Babbler, Black-browed and Fire-tufted Barbets, Blue Nuthatch, Golden-bellied Gerygone and several species of raptor that could include Black and Rufous-bellied Eagles, Blyth's and Changeable Hawk-Eagles, Spotted Kestrel and Oriental (Sunda) Honey Buzzard.



Shiny Whistling Thrush by Glen Valentine

Lower down the road, the mid-elevation, hill forest soon gives way to



Marbled Wren-Babbler by Shailesh Pinto

expansive, humid lowland forest that supports a completely different suite of birds and an afternoon session in this lower-elevation section of the road could yield new and exciting species like the shy, scarce and elusive White-tailed Flycatcher, the magnificent Rhinoceros, Wreathed and uncommon White-crowned Hornbills, Golden-whiskered, Red-throated and Blue-eared Barbets, Banded Kingfisher, the rare and declining Ruby-throated Bulbul, Scaly-breasted, Grey-bellied, Black-headed, Hairy-backed, Buff-vented, Yellow-bellied, Streaked and Cinerous Bulbuls, the rare and very shy Crested Jay (Jay Shrike), Spectacled Spiderhunter, Crimson-breasted, Orange-bellied and Scarlet-backed Flowerpeckers, Blue-crowned Hanging Parrot, Brown (Sunda) Fulvetta, Silver-rumped and Brown-backed Needletails in flight overhead and with much luck the very rare (at least on Sumatra) Black Laughingthrush and Giant Swiftlet.

Day 11: Tapan Road to Padang. We have another morning to bird the Tapan Road for any species we may be missing before a fairly long drive back to Padang. En route, we will make short stops to photograph some of the unique and classically Sumatran-style buildings and if Gunung Kerinci is showing, before arriving at our hotel in town late this afternoon.

Day 12: Padang to Bandar Lampung and drive to Way Kambas National Park. We depart Padang early for a flight to Jakarta, before taking a short connecting flight Bandar Lampung, the gateway to the fabulous Way Kambas National Park. On arrival, we embark on the two-and-a-half-hour drive through small villages, rice paddies and agricultural fields that dominate Sumatra's lowlands to our comfortable and homely lodge, situated right at the edge of the national park. After a late lunch, we'll head into Way Kambas for some introductory, late afternoon birding.



Sumatran Wren-Babbler (Rimator) by Shailesh Pinto

This will likely be our birdiest site of the trip and highlights will no doubt be many and often-encountered and this afternoon we'll be trying for the endemic Sumatran (Buttikofer's) Babbler in the understory, as well as our first chance of the very rare and highly-threatened White-winged Duck at two small lakes at the edge of Way Kambas National Park. We would



Malayan Banded Pitta by Shailesh Pinto

be very fortunate to see the duck, however, as they have become very rare here but we certainly do stand a chance of finding one. The remainder of the afternoon will be spent enjoying the productive general birding that this fairly open-country, forest-edge section of the reserve has to offer and noteworthy species we are likely to find include the brilliant Scarlet Minivet, Orange-bellied, Scarlet-headed and Plain Flowerpeckers, Sunda Pygmy Woodpecker, Pink-necked Green Pigeon, Collared and Cerulean (Little Blue) Kingfishers, Grey-rumped and Whiskered Treeswifts, Plume-toed Swiftlet (recently split from Glossy) Swiftlet, fly-over Blue-rumped and Blue-crowned Hanging Parrots, Lesser Cuckooshrike, Ashy and Rufous-tailed Tailorbirds, Olive-backed and Brown-throated Sunbirds, Crested Serpent Eagle, Changeable Hawk-Eagle, the diminutive Black-thighed Falconet perched up on dead snags, Greater and Lesser Coucals, Common Hill Myna, Oriental Dollarbird, Yellow-bellied Prinia, Banded Bay, Rusty-breasted, Plaintive, Violet and Square-tailed Drongo Cuckoos, the handsome White-throated Kingfisher, White-breasted Woodswallow, Asian Palm Swift and large rafts of Lesser Whistling Ducks. If luck is on our side, our excellent local guide may even have a roost site for the impressive Buffy Fish Owl.

At dusk, we'll look and listen out for Savanna, Large-tailed and Malaysian Eared Nightjars and thereafter we'll continue back along the road, stopping periodically to try for several very special nocturnal species. These are: the rarely-seen (outside of Way Kambas of course!) Large, Gould's and Sunda Frogmouths, the unique and unusual Oriental Bay Owl, Reddish Scops Owl and the almost-mythical Bonaparte's Nightjar (Way Kambas being the only accessible site on Earth for this species!) with its seriously bizarre call. Obviously, we won't be able to see all of these magical south-east Asian nocturnal gems on our first evening but any one or two of them would be a good start and we'll spend pre-dawn and post-dusk sessions chipping away at the long and mouth-watering list of night-birds until we've hopefully seen them all!



Reddish Scops Owl by Glen Valentine

Days 13 & 14: Way Kambas National Park. Way Kambas offers some of the best lowland forest birding in the whole of Sumatra and in South-East Asia and harbours a fine selection of the region's



Rufous-collared Kingfisher by Shailesh Pinto

most difficult and sought-after species. We have two full days to explore the main access track that bisects this amazing forest and our efforts here will no doubt turn up an incredible suite of rare and delectable avian specialties over the next two days!

In the forest understory we'll seek out mixed species flocks that support a wealth of babblers (Black-capped, Black-throated, Short-tailed, Chestnut-winged, Ferruginous, Rufous-crowned, Moustached, Sooty-capped, Scaly-crowned, White-chested and Chestnut-rumped Babblers, as well as Fluffy-backed and Pin-striped Tit-Babblers), bulbuls (Asian Red-eyed, Spectacled, Cream-vented, Olive-winged, Hairy-backed, Buff-vented and Yellow-bellied Bulbuls), as well as Black-winged Flycatcher-Shrike, Green Iora, Rufous-winged Philentoma, Greater Green, Lesser Green and Blue-winged Leafbirds, Bronzed and Greater Racket-tailed Drongos, Dark-throated Oriole, Asian Fairy Bluebird, Banded, Black-and-yellow, the scarce Dusky and mind-blowing Green Broadbills, Red-billed, Chestnut-breasted, Black-bellied, Raffles's and the rare Chestnut-bellied Malkohas, gaudy Red-naped, Scarlet-rumped and Diard's Trogons, Fiery Minivet, Black-naped Monarch, Blyth's Paradise, Grey-chested Jungle and Malaysian Blue Flycatchers, the shy Black Magpie, Velvet-fronted Nuthatch and the unobtrusive Chestnut-backed Scimitar Babbler. On the forest floor, we'll watch and listen carefully for the brilliant by shy and unobtrusive Hooded and Malayan Banded Pittas, as well as rarities such as the Mesite-like Rail-babbler and outrageous but very rarely seen Crested Partridge.

Other forest-interior species we'll be looking out for include the scarce White-crowned Hornbill, Rufous-collared, Banded and Oriental Dwarf Kingfishers, Common Emerald Dove, White-crowned Forktail and Rufous-tailed Shama.

Woodpeckers also feature prominently and we can expect a fine selection of striking representatives of this favourite family, ranging from the miniature Rufous Piculet to the giant White-bellied Woodpecker, as well as Checker-throated, Crimson-winged, Rufous, Buff-necked, Buff-rumped, Grey-and-buff and Maroon Woodpeckers and if we are very fortunate, perhaps even the extremely scarce Olive-backed Woodpecker.



Graceful Pitta by Glen Valentine



Bonaparte's Nightjar by Andrew Sutherland

If we are lucky enough to encounter some fruiting trees, we might be entertained by a number of gorgeous barbets that could include the superb Coppersmith, tiny Blue-eared, dashing Red-crowned and subdued Sooty Barbets, as well as a feast of doves such as Little, Pink-necked and Thick-billed Green Pigeons, the usually-rare and elusive Cinnamon-headed Green Pigeon and the large Green Imperial Pigeon. Flowering trees could exhibit a variety of nectar and insect feeders like Purple-naped, Ruby-cheeked, Plain and exquisite Crimson Sunbirds, splendid Orange-bellied, Crimson-breasted and Yellow-breasted Flowerpeckers and the flighty Little Spiderhunter.

We also hope to encounter several pairs and flocks of hornbills flopping over the canopy in the early mornings or late afternoons and these could include Bushy-crested, Black and Wreathed, as well as the rare and endangered Wrinkled Hornbill.

During early morning and late afternoon drives along the access road, we should encounter pairs and family groups of the striking (Malayan) Crested Fireback, feeding at the road-edge and another handsome species to look and listen out for is the spectacular Red-bearded Bee-eater that perches unobtrusively in the mid-canopy. One of South-east Asia's rarest and least-known species is the Malaysian Honeyguide and Way Kambas appears to be one of the better places in which to see this very tricky species, although we'd still need a remarkable amount of fortune to find one!



Scarlet-headed Flowerpecker by Glen Valentine

Eventually, the road reaches the Way Kanan River and this area is especially good for the dazzling Blue-eared and gigantic Stork-billed Kingfishers, Black-and-red Broadbill and at dusk, Malaysian Eared Nightjar and Brown Hawk-Owl (Boobook).

Mammals are also well represented at Way Kambas and we may be fortunate enough to have encounters with Agile Gibbon and the impressive Siamang (another kind of gibbon). Many species of tree-shrew and squirrel frequent the forest as do troops of Long-tailed



Oriental Bay Owl by Glen Valentine

(Crab-eating) and Southern Pig-tailed Macaques, the endangered and endemic Sumatran Mitrid Langur/Surili/Leaf Monkey, the riverine-dwelling Silvery Lutung (Silvered Langur), Greater and Lesser Mouse Deer and Wild Boar. Way Kambas also protects some very rarely seen mammals, most of them nocturnal but our chances of seeing any of these species that include Sunda Clouded Leopard, Asiatic Golden and Marbled Cats, Banded Palm Civet and Binturong are extremely slim but certainly possible. Our chances are a little better of Malay Civet, Sunda Slow Loris, Sunda Colugo, Malayan Porcupine, Masked and Small-toothed Palm Civets, Red Giant Flying Squirrel, Horsfield's Flying Squirrel, Yellow-throated Marten and Sunda Leopard Cat but even these handsome mammals are rare and seldom-seen and require many long, consecutive nights of dedicated spot-lighting to have any reasonable chance of encountering them.

Day 15: Way Kambas NP to Bandar Lampung and final departures. We have some more time to bird around Way Kambas this morning before taking the drive back to Bandar Lampung where the tour will conclude.

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 dinner on day 1 to breakfast on day 15;
- 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.

Special Notes:
- This tour involves some moderate walking with a couple strenuous treks (especially up and down Mount Kerinci). 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.
- Many of the hotels are of reasonable standard during the tour, although in some areas where we will be staying the only accommodations available are basic guesthouses with no hot water and shared facilities.
- Transport is in comfortable vehicles, each person having a window seat, and 4x4 vehicles where required. 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. Due to the nature of the topography, there is the possibility of landslides interfering with our trip, though we have minimized this risk by undertaking the tour during the drier season.
- 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. The humidity is often rather high.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE DETAILS:
This tour **does not** include **ANY** airfares. The tour will depart from Soekarno–Hatta International Airport, Jakarta (IATA: CGK) on day 1, and as this is an arrival day, you are free to arrive at any time. The tour will conclude at Radin Inten II International Airport, Bandar Lampung (IATA: TKG) in the mid-morning of day 15.

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:

Soekarno–Hatta International Airport, Jakarta (IATA: CGK) and Radin Inten II International Airport, Bandar Lampung (IATA: TKG) are the main ports of entry and exit for this tour and are well serviced by all major airlines. **Please DO NOT book any flights until you have consulted the Rockjumper office for confirmation on the status of the tour.**