Indonesia

Sumatra & Java



Javana Trogon by Glen Valentine

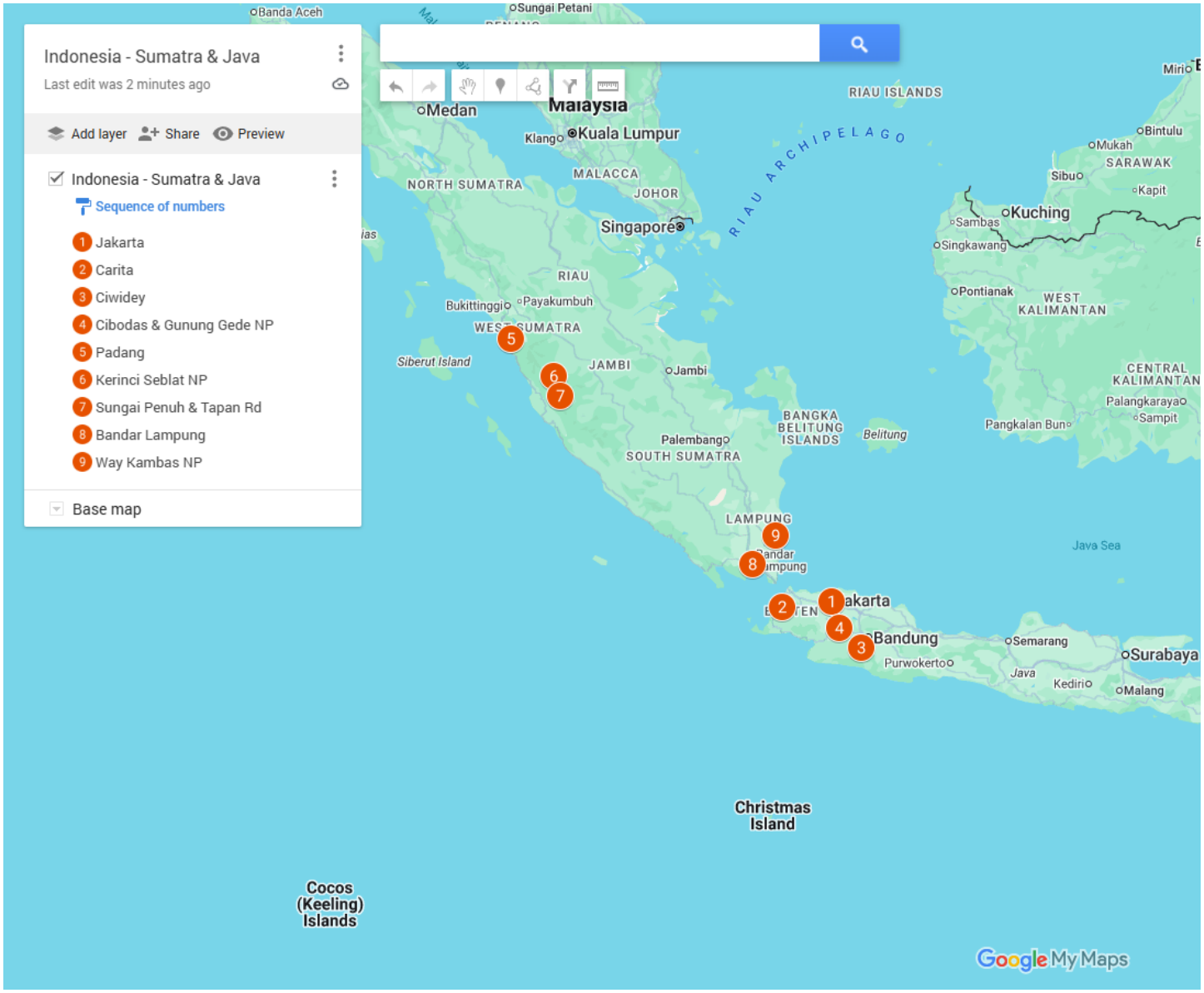
Our birding adventure of the endemic-rich Indonesian islands of Java and Sumatra begins on the smaller island of Java. This is a land of great beauty, although densely populated, and is dominated by towering volcanos whose forests support important watersheds for the fertile rice fields, which cover 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. A 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 Ciwidey (Kawah Putich) and the famous Gunung

Gede-Pangrango National Park, better known to birders as Cibodas. The pristine montane forest hosts 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 amid 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 conclude this fantastic Asian birding looking for Sumatran Ground Cuckoo near Lake Kaco and enjoying 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.

Itinerary & Map

Day 1	**Arrival in Jakarta**
Day 2	**Muara Angke, boat trip into Jakarta Bay & Pulau Rambut to Carita**
Day 3	**Carita and onwards to Ciwidey**
Day 4	**Ciwidey (Kawah Putih)**
Day 5	**Ciwidey to Cibodas**
Day 6	**Gunung Gede-Pangrango National Park & Cibodas Botanical Gardens**
Day 7	**Cibodas to Jakarta, flight to Padang, transfer to Kerinci Seblat National Park**
Days 8 & 9	**Kerinci Seblat National Park (Gunung Kerinci)**
Day 10	**Lempur & Lake Kaco (Sumatran Ground Cuckoo)**
Day 11	**Kerinci Seblat National Park - Tapan Road**
Day 12	**Sungai Penuh to Padang via Tapan Road & Muara sako**
Day 13	**Padang, flight to Bandar Lampung via Jakarta, transfer to Way Kambas NP**
Days 14 & 15	**Way Kambas National Park**
Day 16	**Way Kambas NP to Bandar Lampung, flight to Jakarta & final departure**


Indonesia - Sumatra & Java
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Sequence of numbers
1 Jakarta
2 Carita
3 Ciwidey
4 Cibodas & Gunung Gede NP
5 Padang
6 Kerinci Seblat NP
7 Sungai Penuh & Tapan Rd
8 Bandar Lampung
9 Way Kambas NP
Base map
Banda Aceh
Sungai Petani
Medan
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RIAU ISLANDS
RIAU ARCHIPELAGO
Miri
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Mukah
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Sibu
Kapit
Kuching
Sambas
Singkawang
NORTH SUMATRA
MALACCA
JOHOR
Singapore
RIAU
Bukittinggi
Payakumbuh
WEST SUMATRA
Siberut Island
JAMBI
Jambi
Pontianak
WEST KALIMANTAN
CENTRAL KALIMANTAN
Palangkaraya
Sampit
Pangkalan Bun
BANGKA BELITUNG ISLANDS
Belitung
Palembang
SOUTH SUMATRA
LAMPUNG
Java Sea
Jakarta
Bandung
Semarang
Surabaya
Purwokerto
Java
Kediri
Malang
Christmas Island
Cocos (Keeling) Islands
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Birding sites in detail

Java



Milky Stork by Glen Valentine

Muara Angke. This small and slowly diminishing wetland is situated along the coast right in the heart of Jakarta. It remains one of the only known and accessible places to see the endangered Sunda (Javan) Coucal. Our chances of seeing this rare endemic are good and will be our main target species during the morning. However, several 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.

Pulau Rambut. We'll take a short 30-minute boat ride into the Bay of Jakarta to visit the island of Pulau Rambut. The island supports several 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 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



White-flanked Sunbird by Glen Valentine

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.

Carita. We'll explore Carita along a track that runs through the forest. Family groups of Grey-cheeked (Javan) Tit-Babblers are likely to be heard and regularly encountered and although we'll certainly hear a good number of Javan Banded Pittas, they can be a serious challenge to see. With persistence, 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.

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 here include Banded Kingfisher, Black-naped Fruit Dove, and Blue-eared Barbet (the near-endemic subspecies here often split as Yellow-eared Barbet).

Ciwidey (Kawah Putih). This relatively new location has many of the same species as Gunung Gede but is much easier to access and also offers a far better probability of finding Volcano Swiftlet.

Typical species to be found here include Cave Swiflet, Pink-headed Fruit Dove, Mountain Serin, Salvadori's Nightjar, Javan Scops Owl, Javan Frogmouth, Javan Owlet, Sunda Scops Owl, Javan Cochoa, Javan Trogon, Javan Munia, Javan Tesia, Javan Heleia, Horsefield's Thrush, Cresent-chested Babbler, Tawny-breasted Parrotfinch, Banded Broadbill (Javan Broadbill), White-flanked Sunbird, Pied Shrike-vireo, Trilling Shrike-vireo, Sunda Minivet, Sunda Cuckooshrike, Sunda Cuckoo, Eyebrowed Wren-Babbler, Sunda Warbler, Mountain Leaf Warbler, Chestnut-bellied Partridge, Pygmy Bushtit, Rufous-tailed Fantail and Sunda Minivet.



Javan Banded Pitta by Adam Riley

Gunung Gede-Pangrango National Park. Named after the two impressive volcanoes that dominate the park's landscape, the park is home



Schneider's Pitta (female) by Glen Valentine

to many of Java's endemic bird species. Here, amidst lush forest, rivers, waterfalls, and high peaks, we'll search for several spectacular and highly desirable endemics, near-endemics and other more widespread but nonetheless special and sought-after species that we may still be missing.

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

A small clearing in the forest allows for superb views of the surrounding volcanoes and forest and 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. 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.



Javan Tesia by Glen Valentine

Sumatra



Rajah Scops Owl by Carlos Bocos

Kerinci Seblat National Park (Gunung Kerinci). Gunung Kerinci, an awe-inspiring volcano surrounded by Kerinci Seblat National Park offers some of Southeast Asia's most exciting birding. 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 the 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



Salvadori's Pheasant by Carlos Bocos



Cream-striped Bulbuls by Glen Valentine

nocturnal species we may encounter include Salvadori's Nightjar (endemic to Sumatra and Java), the regal Barred Eagle-Owl and with exceptional luck and effort, the always-elusive Mountain Scops Owl.

Lempur & Lake Kaco. Today is dedicated to finding the mega Sumatran Ground Cuckoo. We'll embark on a 2-to-3-hour hike from Lempur towards Lake Kaco. The trail is reasonably flat but is often muddy with several small stream crossings. Whilst searching for the ground cuckoo, we'll keep our eyes open for Sumatran Trogon, Fire-tufted and Black-browed Barbets, Maroon Woodpecker, Long-tailed Broadbill, Rhinoceros Hornbill and if we're lucky, perhaps a Graceful Pitta.

Tapan Road. We head to the top of the Tapan Road in search of a host of desirable species that included 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.

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.



Sumatran Ground Cuckoo by Carlos Bocos

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



Graceful Pitta by Glen Valentine

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.

Way Kambas National Park. This will likely be our birdiest site of the trip and highlights will no doubt be many and often encountered. We'll be trying for the endemic Sumatran (Buttikofer's) Babbler in the understory, as well as our first chance for the very rare and highly threatened White-winged Duck at two small lakes at the edge of Way Kambas National Park. We would be very fortunate to see the duck, however, as they have become very rare, but we certainly do stand a chance of finding one.

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



Shiny Whistling Thrush by Glen Valentine



Oriental Bay Owl by Glen Valentine

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!

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.

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



Sumatran Treepie by Glen Valentine



Siamang by David Hoddinott

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 Southeast 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 (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 spotlighting to have any reasonable chance of encountering them.

Tour Grading & Key

Overall Ease		Moderate to difficult. This a Mega style tour designed for the dedicated lister & serious birder. Not suitable for dedicated or avid photographers; inexperienced birders; or anyone with mobility or health challenges.
Birding Ease		Birding can be demanding at some locations. Low density of several key species. Others require repeat efforts.
Accommodation		Most accommodations are reasonable to comfortable hotels, some are simple lodges (ie: Way Kambas)
Walking / Trails		Some trails can be very muddy. Long days on our feet. Gunung Kerinci's lower slopes climb gradually before getting very steep.
Vehicles / Roads		Some long travel days (1 day can be >12 hours), Comfortable vehicles (minibus & sedans). Sealed roads often have potholes, unpaved roads can be rough. Risk of landslides impacting tour.
Photography		Photography can be reasonable at times, predominant forest birding.
Annoyances		Hot & very humid at some locations, varies from cool to warm in the highlands. Some lodges do not have air-conditioning.

Financial Arrangements and Important Notes

Tour dates, prices, single supplement, approximate flight costs and tour spaces are displayed on our website.

Tour inclusions:

- All meals from dinner on day 1 to breakfast on day 16;
- Bottled drinking water;
- All lodgings;
- All ground transportation during the tour;
- All reserve entrance fees;
- All guiding services
- Tips for local guides, drivers and services.

Tour exclusions:

- Visa fees;
- ANY flights;
- Any beverages (including mini-bar charges at hotels);
- Optional excursions;
- Special gratuities;
- Telephone calls, 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.

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 you feel that they have given you excellent service, it is entirely appropriate to tip them at your discretion.

- **Due to constantly fluctuating exchange rates, we quote our tours in 4 currencies. The tour price is 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. The same applies to approximate flight and single supplement rates.**
- **Rates are based upon group tariffs; if the tour does not have sufficient registrations, a small group supplement will be offered to confirm the tour.**
- **Tour prices are subject to unforeseen increases in tour related costs and may have to be adjusted as a result.**
- **The designated tour leader/s may be changed at short due to unforeseen circumstances.**
- **The itinerary is indicative only. Changes may need to be made to the order in which the tour is conducted, or some of the venues we visit closer to departure. We will attempt to adhere as close to the original program as possible.**

- This tour involves some moderate to difficult (optional) walking with some longer hikes. We no longer need to ascend the very steep and muddy trail on Gunung Gede, visiting the far more accessible Kawah Putih for the prime target species. Gunung Kerinci's lower slopes host many of the key species. One needs to climb the steeper parts of the trail for a small number of target species, but this is optional.
- You should be in good health and of good 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 simple guesthouses which may not have hot water and may require shared facilities.
- Transport is in comfortable vehicles, switching from minibuses to sedan vehicles depending on location and requirement. 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 frequent and some rain, heavy at times, can be expected. The humidity is often rather high. In montane areas it will range from very cool to warm.

Arrival and Departure Details

The tour begins with a welcome dinner on day 1 in Jakarta and concludes here at around midday of day 16 after a short flight from Bandar Lampung.

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.

Soekarno–Hatta International Airport, Jakarta (IATA: CGK)is the main port of entry & departure for this tour.

Visa requirements differ by country, nationality of the traveller and duration and purpose of your intended stay. It may be necessary to obtain a visa or an electronic travel authorization in advance of your travel. It is therefore vitally important that you check with your travel agent/consulate/embassy for exact visa requirements.

DO NOT book any flights until the Rockjumper Team have officially confirmed the tour.