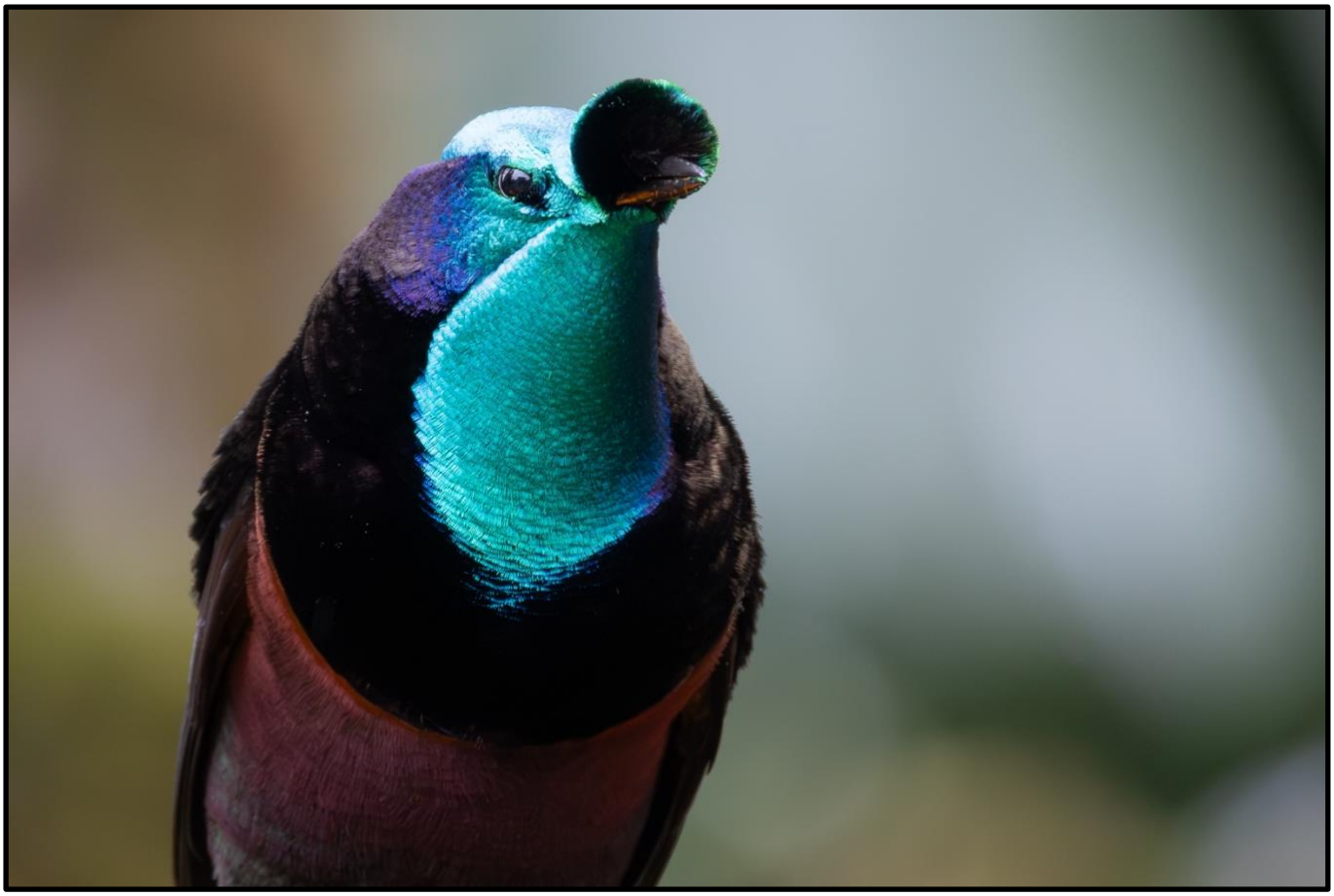
Papua New Guinea

Bird Families I

5th to 14th August 2028 (10 days)



Ribbon-tailed Astrapia by Daniel Danckwerts

Of all the world's birding destinations, Papua New Guinea must certainly rank amongst the most fascinating and exotic. The second largest island on Earth, New Guinea was the last inhabited island to be explored by Europeans, and even today many areas have little or no exposure to Western influence. Second only to Madagascar, New Guinea supports the highest number of endemics of any island and these riches are perhaps no better reflected by any other group than its birds. The most sought-after among these are the members of the seven endemic bird families including the monotypic Blue-capped Ifrit, Ploughbill, and Mottled Berryhunter along with the Satinbirds (3 species), Berrypeckers and Longbills (12 species), Painted Berrypeckers (3 species) and Melampittas (2 species). Coupled with a supporting cast of more nine other widespread Australasian bird families, including the unbelievable Birds-of-Paradise, Papua New Guinea is a destination like no other. Over the course of 10 days, we will target representatives of each of these endemic bird families all the while enjoying abundant fruit doves, fig parrots, pittas, honeyeaters and kingfishers.

Itinerary & Map

Day 1	**Arrival in Port Moresby**
Day 2	**Varirata National Park**
Day 3	**Port Moresby to Mount Hagen**
Days 4 & 5	**Rondon Ridge**
Day 6	**Rondon Ridge to Kumul Lodge**
Days 7 & 8	**Kumul Lodge area**
Day 9	**Mount Hagen to Port Moresby**
Day 10	**Final departures**



Birding sites in detail

Please note the below notations:

****Species belonging to Australasian bird families***
*****Species belonging to endemic New Guinea bird families***



Papuan Frogmouth by Daniel Danckwerts

Pacific Adventist University. The Pacific Adventist University affords a pleasant introduction to some of the woodland and wetland birds of the island. The expansive grounds of the university contain gardens and patches of habitat suitable for a surprising variety of lowland species that can literally teem with birds.

We'll likely find the huge Blue-winged Kookaburra with its distinctive raucous call, flocks of migrant Black-faced Cuckooshrike that can often number more than 50 at a time, as well as the attractive Rufous-banded and Yellow-tinted Honeyeaters*. The loud calls of New Guinea Friarbird* are heard throughout the grounds, while conspicuous Black-backed Butcherbirds and the huge, skulking Pheasant Coucal patrol the scrubby edge. One of the key birds here is the subtly attractive Fawn-breasted Bowerbird* and we will also look for Torresian Imperial Pigeon, Orange-fronted Fruit Dove, Torresian Crow, the locally uncommon Bar-shouldered Dove, endemic Gray-headed Mannikin and flocks of attractive Australasian Figbird and Yellow-faced Myna. The grounds support many ponds and we can expect to see Comb-crested Jacana, Australasian Swamphen, Dusky Moorhen and good numbers of Pacific Black Duck and Wandering and Plumed Whistling Ducks. Other species we may encounter include Green Pygmy Goose, Grey Teal, Radjah Shelduck and Nankeen Night Heron. Overhead we will keep an eye out for Whistling and Brahminy Kites, noisy Rainbow Bee-eaters, White-breasted Woodswallows and Pacific Swallow. Variable Goshawk hunt throughout the grounds, and in the late afternoon we will seek out a roost of the impressively large Papuan Frogmouth!



White-faced Robin by Daniel Danckwerts

Varirata National Park. Varirata National Park is situated in the foothills above the city. En route to the park entrance, we will pass by the head of the notorious Kokoda Trail, where valiant efforts by Australian and local troops halted the Japanese march during the Second World War.

The dry eucalypt forests that flank the quiet access road to Varirata provide superb birding and noisy screeches will reveal pairs of stunning Black-

capped Lory and flocks of busy Coconut Lorikeet and Red-cheeked Parrot. Here we will find a mix of New Guinea endemics and species shared with Australia. Likely birds may include the attractive White-shouldered Fairywren*, Black Sunbird, White-throated Honeyeater*, White-bellied Cuckooshrike, Varied Triller, Lemon-bellied Flyrobin*, Leaden Flycatcher, Brown Oriole, Spangled Drongo and noisy Hooded Butcherbird, while we will also work hard to try and locate the scarce White-bellied Whistler.



Raggiana Bird-of-Paradise by Daniel Danckwerts

Upon entering the park, we will spend the morning slowly walking the narrow trails that enter the moister evergreen hill forest. These well-marked trails wind through a variety of habitats with some excellent lookouts over Port Moresby and the coastline, providing a full day of new sights and sounds.

The forests here are particularly rich in kingfishers; in fact, New Guinea hosts the world's highest density of these desirable birds with 24 species known to occur! We will search for the PNG endemic Brown-headed Paradise Kingfisher, one of several paradise kingfisher species found on the island, and distinguished by their long trailing tails. Further kingfishers to be found today may include Yellow-billed, Azure, Forest, Papuan Dwarf and Sacred, while the most attractive of all the giant kingfishers, Rufous-bellied Kookaburra, is also a possibility.

Columbids are very well represented here too, particularly the stunning collection of Fruit Doves that include Wompoo, Pink-spotted, Superb, Beautiful and Orange-bellied. Zoe's Imperial Pigeon, Amboyna Cuckoo-Dove, Metallic Pigeon and the elusive Pheasant Pigeon are other species we will be on the lookout for. The latter is likely to be heard but we would be very fortunate to observe this secretive ground dweller. Other species we might find on the trails include White-faced Robin*, Black Cicadabird, Barred Cuckooshrike, Sooty Thicket Fantail and inquisitive Chestnut-bellied Fantail, Frilled, Black-faced and Spot-winged Monarchs, Green-backed Honeyeater*, Rusty Mouse-warbler with its continuous squeaky-gate call, Yellow-breasted Boatbill*, Grey Whistler, Rusty Pitohui and the poisonous Hooded Pitohui, Pale-billed Scrubwren, Growling Riflebird* with its loud, guttural calls, Fairy Gerygone, Black Berrypecker** and Dwarf Longbill**. The last two mentioned species belong



Barred Owlet-nightjar by Daniel Danckwerts

to the Berrypecker family that is endemic to New Guinea. Two other taxonomic oddities that sometimes join the mixed feeding flocks at Varirata are Goldenface and Drongo Fantail and while both are difficult to track down, we will certainly try our best as they are both of great interest. We will also attempt to locate Barred Owlet-nightjar*, a localised endemic, by checking some potential roost sites.



Eastern Crested Berrypecker by Dušan Brinkhuizen

Besides the Pheasant Pigeon, several other secretive terrestrial birds occur in Varirata, all of them a challenge to observe! These include Black-billed Brushturkey, Crested Pitohui, Cinnamon and White-breasted Ground Dove, Painted Quail-thrush*, the stunning Chestnut-backed Jewel-babbler* and Papuan Scrub Robin. Any of these require luck but it would take a huge dose of luck to bump into a Dwarf Cassowary* or Forest Bittern, although we have done just that on past tours! However, the absolute highlight of the day will be witnessing the marvellous performance by testosterone-ridden male Raggiana Bird-of-paradise*. Adorned with elaborate red and orange flank plumes, they dance in anticipation of a potential mate. We will visit a display site where we may see good numbers of displaying males and receptive females. After this unforgettable experience, we will know for sure that we really are in birders' heaven!

Rondon Ridge. Sitting on the outer edge of the Kubor Range, our lodge sits at an altitude of around 2,150 masl. Powered by its own eco-friendly hydro plant, this rather luxurious lodge enjoys stunning views over the Wahgi Valley and Mount Hagen itself. The lodge gardens are host to White-shouldered Fairywren* (here of the black and white northern race), Mountain Myzomela, Bar-tailed Cuckoo-Dove, Mountain Meliphaga*, Fan-tailed Cuckoo and Yellow-browed Melidectes*.

A spectacular diversity of Bird-of-paradise occur here, including the elaborately plumed King of Saxony Bird-of-paradise*, Superb Bird-of-paradise* with its protruding iridescent breast-shields, outrageous Blue Bird-of-paradise*, the rare Black* and more widespread Brown Sicklebills* and impressive Princess Stephanie's Astrapia*! With the keen knowledge of local guides, we will attempt to see as many of these jewel-like species as possible, some of which may be performing their ritualistic displays.



Crested Satinbird by Dušan Brinkhuizen

Rondon Ridge is a good area to search for some of the more elusive of the 7 endemic bird families of New Guinea. The fabulous Wattled Ploughbill** is common here although not easy to see as it moves around in the incredibly lush bamboo growth. The very skulky Mottled Berryhunter** is also to be found here, but as always it is much easier to hear than actually see! Poisonous Blue-capped Ifrits**

are relatively common at the higher parts of the trail. Besides these specialties, we will search some of the forest trails in the area for some other highly sought-after species such as the elusive MacGregor's Bowerbird* (generally easy to see here!), Goldie's Parakeet, Red-breasted Pygmy Parrot, Black Pitohui, Black-throated Honeyeater*, Black-mantled Goshawk, Orange-crowned Fairywren*, Sclater's Whistler, Lesser Melampitta**, Streaked and Mid-mountain Berrypecker**, and Blue-faced Parrotfinch. It is arguably the best site in the country to track down a couple of rare and rather obscure species, namely Yellowish-streaked Honeyeater* and Papuan Parrotfinch.



Wattled Ploughbill by Lev Frid

On one of our days here we shall depart the lodge shortly after a hot coffee or tea to take a slow hike up the ridge. Walking through cool forest we are likely to find parties of Buff-faced and Large Scrubwren and perhaps some mixed species flocks, whilst if we hear the piping call of Spotted Jewel-babbler* we will certainly do our best to see it! Upon reaching a clearing at the summit, we shall watch and wait for the call of Black Sicklebill*, another speciality of Rondon Ridge. With luck we shall see one of the massive males dash into the open, before skulking away again. We can also expect to find the commoner Brown Sicklebill*, the simply incredible King of Saxony Bird-of-paradise* and hopefully a few male Princess Stephanie's Astrapia* with their amazing tails. We will keep our eyes open for the quiet Rufescent Imperial Pigeon feeding in the mid-canopy, Yellow-billed, Papuan and the odd Orange-billed Lorikeet, Rufous-backed Honeyeaters*, Black-breasted Boatbill*, Slaty-chinned Longbill**, and Rufous-naped Bellbird*.

We'll head back down the trail to bird a patch of lower altitude forest for the very desirable Blue Bird-of-paradise* and the somewhat commoner, but no less attractive Superb Bird-of-paradise*. If available, we will head over to look at an active bower of the rare MacGregor's Bowerbird*, although we are more likely to encounter this species at a favoured fruiting tree. We may even be able to find a male with their impressive long orange crest! Mixed flocks move through in a frenzy, but with care we may find Loria's Satinbird**, Fan-tailed Berrypeckers**, Black Monarch, and Island Leaf Warbler.



Mottled Berryhunter by Lev Frid

A number of other species that are likely to be found as we search for the area's specialities include White-bibbed Fruit Dove, Papuan Mountain Pigeon, Ornate Melidectes*, Little Shrikethrush, Black and Dimorphic Fantail, Papuan Sitella*, Hooded Pitohui, and Black-throated Robin*. At the end of each day, we will enjoy the spectacular views over the Wahgi Valley and across to the stunning

alpine peaks of Mt Hagen and Mt Giluwe. Nocturnal walks could produce a sighting of Papuan Boobook or even the rare Feline Owlet-nightjar*.



Blue-capped Ifrit by Daniel Danckwerts

Mount Hagen area. Our lodge is situated at 2,900m (9,600ft), inside a lush alpine forest patch. Here we will concentrate our efforts on the montane forest patches and secondary forest habitat in and around this fabulous area. We are likely to linger at the lodge feeders where the remarkable Ribbon-tailed Astrapias* will compete with Brown Sicklebill*, Common Smoky* and Grey-streaked Honeyeaters*, Belford's Melidectes*, Brehm's Tiger Parrot, Island Thrush, White-winged Robin* and Rufous-naped Bellbird* for our attention! A constant flow of hungry birds throng to the feeders, providing incredible photographic opportunities. Many of us will no doubt spend hours birding from here, with a cup of coffee in hand and coal stoves nearby!

The heavily mossed trails around our lodge produce some exciting birding and here we will seek out the secretive Rufous-throated Bronze Cuckoo, Friendly and Dimorphic Fantails, stunning Regent Whistler, Orange-crowned Fairywren*, Wattled Ploughbill*, Garnet Robin*, Mountain Mouse-warbler and Large Scrub-wren. The Papuan Lorikeet is one of the world's most beautiful parrots and both the stunning black form and more gaudy red form occur around the lodge. Flocks of the attractive, monotypic Blue-capped Ifrit** feed like nuthatches along branches and are now known to be even more poisonous than the Hooded Pitohui! Crested Berrypeckers* sometimes forage around the lodge grounds, while other lodge specialities include Lesser Melampitta**, Mountain Firetail, stunning Crested Satinbird**, New Guinea Woodcock (a resident in the bogs around the lodge), and Mountain Owlet-nightjar* that sometimes perches on tree-ferns outside the cabins at night. Even the rare Feline Owlet-nightjar* occurs around the lodge and we will work hard to try and locate this very difficult species.



Lesser Melampitta by Daniel Danckwerts

A number of other elusive species occasionally attend the feeder and it is hard to predict what will be around, but past visitors have included Archbold's Bowerbird* and Crested Satinbird**, Bronze Ground Dove, Mountain Mouse Warbler and both Forbes's and Chestnut Forest Rail, although seeing any of these species at the feeder would be a huge bonus. Mammals sometimes visit as well, most commonly a marsupial carnivore called



Fan-tailed Berrypecker by Daniel Danckwerts

Speckled Dasyure, or perhaps a Raffray's Bandicoot. By night Black-tailed Giant Rat and De Vis' Wooly Rat also sometimes visit.

Although the region of Mount Hagen is rather heavily cultivated, the areas of standing native habitat can produce a wide variety of remarkable endemic species. The area below the lodge offers possibilities of seeing a host of mouth-watering specials such as dazzling Blue*, Superb* and Magnificent* Bird-of-paradise*, Lawes's Parotia*, Bar-tailed, Amboyna and Great Cuckoo-Doves, attractive Ornate Melidectes*, Mid-mountain* and rarely-observed Streaked Berrypeckers**, Torrent Flyrobin* and with luck the striking and rather elusive Torrent-lark*. Other birds we will search for include the localised Yellow-breasted Bowerbird*, Australian Hobby, Brown Falcon, Hooded Mannikin, Papuan White-eye, the beautiful Mountain Myzomela, Island Leaf Warbler, Long-tailed Shrike and best of all, the localised Lesser Bird-of-paradise**. (Please note however that accessing the Lesser BOP site largely depends upon local weather and road conditions and is not always possible.)

In a nearby patch of forest, we will search for slightly lower elevation species that could include White-bibbed Fruit Dove, Mountain Swiftlet, Plum-faced Lorikeet, Red-collared Myzomela, Loria's Satinbird**, Black-breasted Boatbill*, Black-bellied Cuckooshrike, Ashy Robin*, Fan-tailed Berrypecker** and Tit Berrypecker**. Male Brown Sicklebills* utter their incredibly loud machine-gun staccato call from a regular post. However, the star here is the King of Saxony Bird-of-paradise*. We hope to encounter a stunning male waving his weird head-plumes around and uttering its strange buzzing calls. This forest patch also offers our best chance at tracking down the elusive Mottled Berryhunter**.

Tour Grading & Key

Overall Ease	■ ■ ■	This is a moderate to difficult tour. You should have a VERY GOOD level of fitness and stamina, and be in good health. Not suitable for dedicated or avid photographers; inexperienced birders; or anyone with mobility or health challenges.
Birding Ease	■ ■ ■	Moderate to demanding. Bird density is low, many visuals are high in the canopy. We will be focussing on a number of challenging targets requiring patience and long days in the field.
Accommodation	■ ■ ■	Reasonable to good.
Walking / Trails	■ ■ ■	Some trails can be very muddy and fairly steep to very steep. Long days on our feet.
Vehicles / Roads	■ ■ ■	Some bumpy drives, poor road conditions in general.
Photography	■ ■ ■	Reasonable, typical rain forest conditions of variable light and frequent rain.

Annoyances		Malaria, chiggers and other biting insects. Environment varies from very hot & humid to cold, with some nights at high altitude.

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 10;
- Bottled drinking water, tea and coffee at meals;
- 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 (except as stated above);
- Any beverages (including mini-bar charges at hotels);
- Optional excursions & activities;
- 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 made 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 DOES require a VERY GOOD level of fitness and stamina. Participants should also be in good general health. Much of the forest birding will be done on foot and may require walking for several hours at a time.
- We will be away from modern medical facilities for much of this tour.
- Trails around Rondon Ridge area and in Varirata National Park can be excessively muddy depending on weather conditions.

- This Papua New Guinea tour is designed to be an intensive birding experience focussing on the endemic and near-endemic bird families. In general, views can be unrewarding but we will devote time to finding and observing these priority species.
- In some areas, it can get very hot and humid, especially in the lowlands. We will thus make good use of the early mornings and will have a lot of early starts to avoid, as far as possible, birding in the heat of the day. Rainforest areas often have high humidity.
- We spend several nights in the highlands of New Guinea at an altitude of approximately 3 000m (9 000ft) above sea level, meaning that cooler evenings and early mornings should be expected.
- Due to the nature of Papua New Guinea's economy, the cost vs delivery in terms of quality of items and services is highly disproportionate.
- New Guinea is always a challenging place to visit, and it is not unusual for logistics to go awry - expect some hassles along the way. Delays, sometimes significant, should be expected when taking the several internal flights that are necessary to access remote locations. Weather or airline problems might cause delays that are out of our control.
- Birding in Papua New Guinea is very challenging. Many species are incredibly shy and difficult to observe along trails. The Lesser Bird-of-paradise lek may be inaccessible due to poor road conditions.
- To ensure your comfort and that of your companions, please limit yourself to one medium-sized suitcase / duffel bag and one carry-on bag as space in the vehicles is limited.
- Malaria is prevalent in New Guinea - consult your physician or local travel clinic for specific advice.
- Rubber boots are particularly useful along the many muddy trails and are highly recommended.
- We will spend many hours waiting for birds to appear at various locations where no seating is available. A small, folding stool may be beneficial.
- Due to the nature of some trails, a collapsible hiking pole may be beneficial.
- Accommodation varies greatly in Papua New Guinea. Some hotels and lodges will be below the standard of what you have come to expect from the developed world, and can suffer from issues related to basic maintenance. We will stay either in hotels or guesthouses.
- Domestic flights within Papua New Guinea have a baggage limit of 16kg per person for checked luggage and 5kg for hand luggage. (Airlines in PNG have however become more tolerant towards travellers carrying heavy / expensive camera and other optical equipment and often waive overweight hand luggage fees.)

Arrival and Departure Details

Day 1 of the tour is allocated as an arrival day, and you should have arrived in Port Moresby by midday, as the afternoon will be spent birding near to Port Moresby. The main tour will conclude by mid to late morning on day 10 at Port Moresby International Airport.

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.

Due to the unreliable nature of the internal flights in Papua New Guinea, it is highly recommended to take an afternoon or evening departure flight on the final day of the tour, or a morning flight the day after.

Port Moresby International Airport (IATA: POM) is the main port of entry for international flights into Papua New Guinea, and is serviced most reliably by Air Niugini from Brisbane, Singapore or Cairns. We will book all domestic flights of this tour on your behalf.

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. The following website provides detailed information about visa eligibility and assistance with online applications options where viable: Visa HQ for Travel

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