

Sulawesi

Mars 18 – 24, 2018.

Text and photos: Bengt Legnell.



Green-backed Kingfisher. There are 6 species of Kingfishers endemic to the island of Sulawesi alone. A Kingfishers paradise. This one is from Tambun.

This short trip to the northern part of Sulawesi came about in a hurry. After having completed my birding-programs in South-east Asia for this season there were a couple of weeks left before I had to return to Sweden. A trip to Noch Linh in Vietnam had fallen through so I quickly decided to travel to Sulawesi and survey this beautiful tropical island in preparations for a couple of upcoming birding-tours there in 2018 & 19.

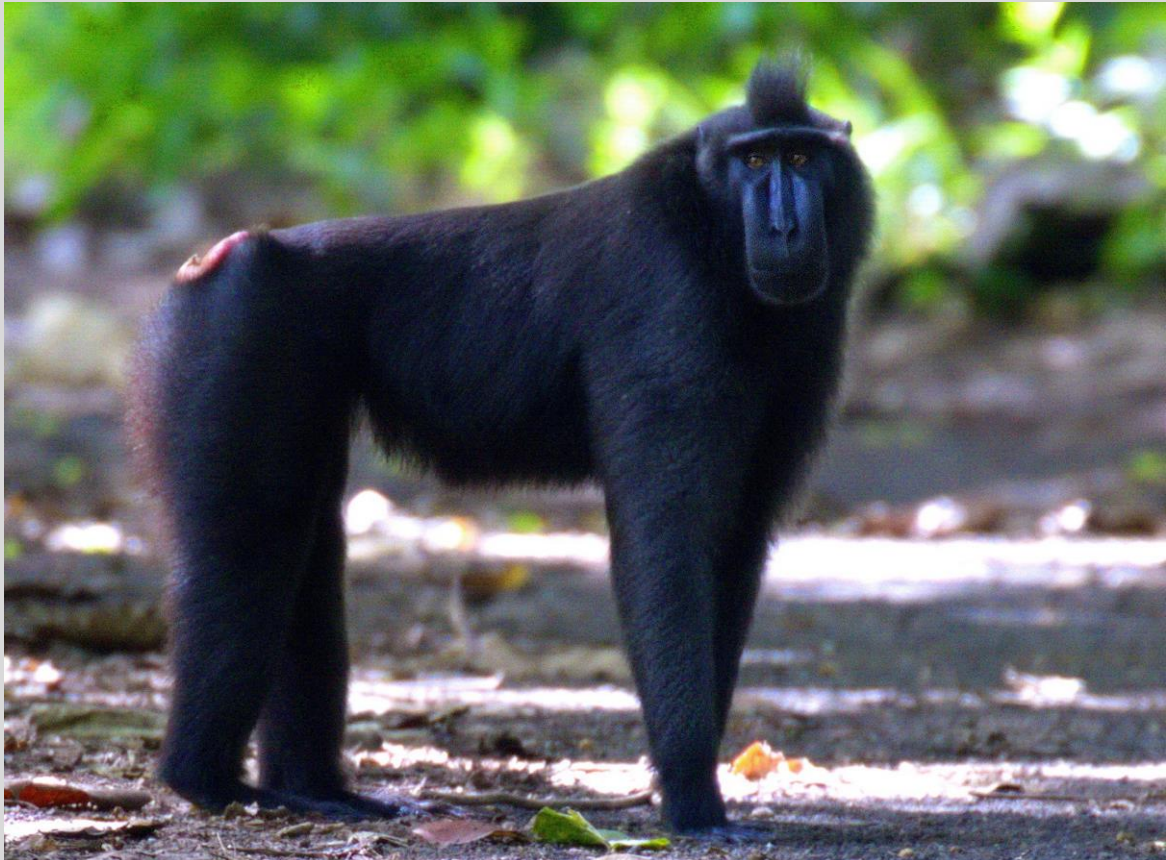
Since this was my first visit to Wallace, Theo from Manado agreed to show me around for a few days.

Poor Theo had suffered a stroke a little over a year ago and had just recently been able to get around so I think he was happy to get a chance to return to the “big beautiful Green” without any big pressure to “deliver”, just take the day as it come and enjoy the birding...

We visited Tangkoko for two nights, then went on to Tomohon and the Mahawu volcano for a night, and finished the trip around Nani Wartabone National Park for 2 nights.

Flight from Bangkok (through Jakarta) to Manado was about US\$ 300 return with AirAsia and Batik Air.

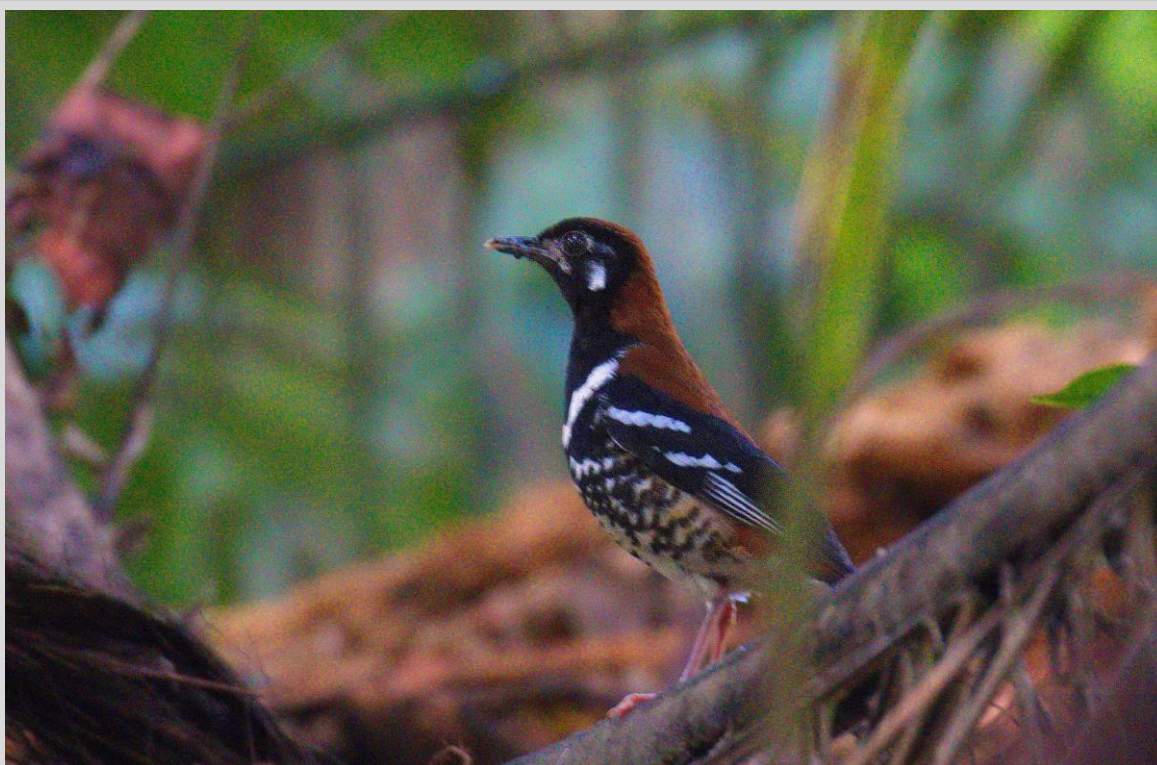
The end of March may not be an optimal time to visit, many birds have begun their breeding season and often turn silent during this time. August - November seem to be a better choice, when many birds finished the breeding and especially around October - November rain seem to be a little less frequent - although during this trip we only finished early one afternoon due to rain -



Not only does the "Wallace's line" act as a divider between Asian and Papuan/Australian families of Birds. It is the same with mammals. Here Australian-type marsupials take over; with one exception, the strange looking Black (or Crested) Macaque that is endemic to a couple of forests on Sulawesi. This is the alpha male of one of the groups in Tangkoko forest.

The Wallace's line is named after Alfred Russel Wallace who explored this Indonesian archipelago between 1854 - 1862. He was the first scientist who recognized this strange border that runs like an invisible somewhat unexplainable wall, dividing the Lesser Sunda Islands and Sulawesi to the east, from Bali, Borneo & Philippines to the west & north, dividing these eastern islands from the rest of Asia with it's Papuan/Australian influenced fauna. This is especially obvious to an Ornithologist, making it a birding hot-spot. Here almost every species of bird a visitor spots is an endemic one.

Sometimes this imaginary line runs between islands only a few kilometers apart, like between Bali and Lombok. Even though Java, Borneo, & Philippines, islands with families of birds similar to mainland Asia, are placed a little further away, that distance should not be a big obstacle for a flying bird. Nevertheless, to the west of this line the traditional Asian families of birds thrive - Barbets, Babblers, Broadbills, Bulbuls, Leafbirds, Woodpeckers and Trogons f.ex. To the east of this narrow line Papuan/Australian families suddenly appears - Scrubfowls, Owlet-nightjars, Cockatoos, Honeyeaters, Myzomelias, Friarbirds, Thrillers, Whistlers, Monarchs, Birds-of Paradise etc - And neither family of birds seem to have much of a desire to cross this strange line!



Red-backed Thrush *Zoothera erythronota*, endemic to Sulawesi.

According to Birdlife Indonesia - Burung Nusantara.org - there are over 1,500 species of birds in Indonesia alone. Of those between 400 - 600 are endemics, depending on who you consult. On Sulawesi there are about 120 country-endemics (Clements 2007) whereof 113 are endemic to this island alone. About 386 species are recorded on Sulawesi according to Burung Nusantara.

After an over-night flight from Bangkok and a spectacularly beautiful landing at sun-rise, surrounded by some of Sulawesi's high volcanoes, some still active, I was met by Theo and his son Ryan at the airport just outside Manado on the western coast of the northern-most peninsula - this oddly shaped island has 4 distinct peninsulas -

After a check-in at the hotel I got a chance to explore this surprisingly big and modern city surrounded by volcanoes on one side and the beach-front on the other. It is said some of the world's best snorkeling-waters can be found around some of the islands outside this coast. A pair of **Black-headed Gulls**, quite rare in this region, flew along the beach and my first few **Moluccan Swiftlets** (by many split to Sulawesi Swiftlet *Aerodramus sororum*) flew by.

Early the following morning Theo met up at the hotel and we drove the 40 km drive across this northern peninsula to the famous Tangkoko Nature Reserve along the eastern coast. Here we were met by Samuel Masedung who was to be my guide the next couple of days. He quickly proved to live up to his reputation as one of the best local guides on Sulawesi by showing us a **Red-backed Thrush** right at the parking-lot at the entrance to the Reserve. As the terrain in the forest can be a little steep with lots of ridges, Theo, who was recovering from a stroke, decided to stay back at our lodge that recently upgraded with new air-cons etc. Samuel, who was born here, knows this forest like no-one else. He knows the tree were **Sulawesi Hawk-Eagle** nests and can bring you to the place where the pair of **Ochre-bellied Hawk-owls** spend their day-roost. There are 3 endemic species of Kingfishers that birders want to see here in the forest and he makes sure you get them, even takes a pride in not giving up until you get good photos of them. **Green-backed Kingfisher**, **Lilac Kingfisher** and the tiny - 12cm - **Sulawesi Kingfisher**. Anyone want to guess if they are Sulawesi endemics?

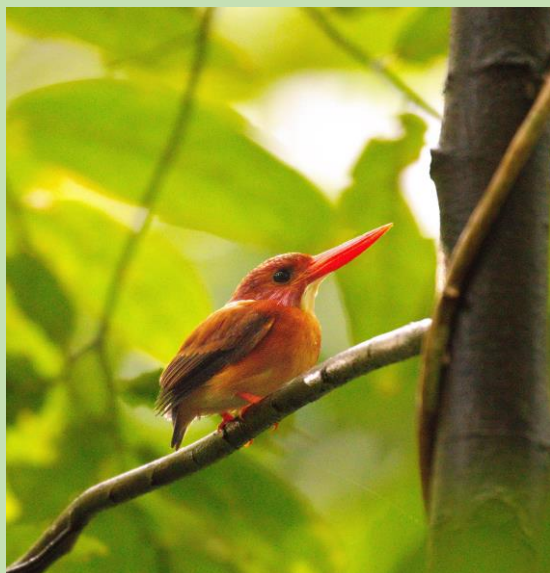


The strange Lilac Kingfisher was not easy to find but once spotted it performed well.

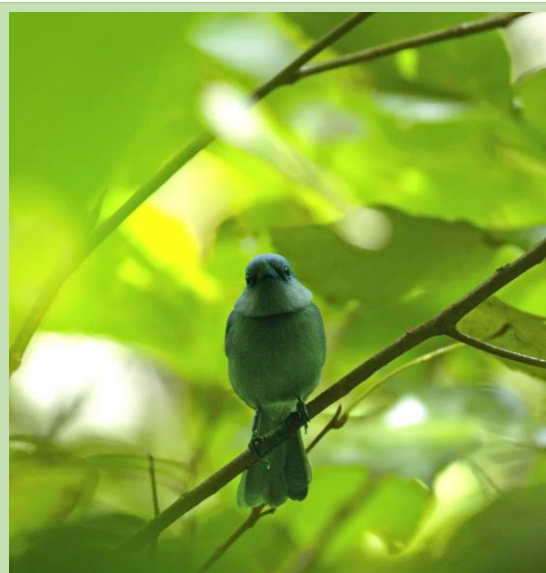


The back of the Green-backed Kingfisher is blueish at Tangkoko (green other places)

This was my first visit to Sulawesi and Wallace and to get a chance to see so many endemics to this island in a very short time felt very rewarding. Only in Tangkoko I saw almost half of the island-endemics, about 40 of them, in only a few days! It is not to exaggerate to say that almost every bird spotted was endemic to this beautiful island..



A tiny little Kingfisher, only about 12 centimeter, the Sulawesi Dwarf Kingfisher is one of the worlds smallest Kingfishers.



The Pale-blue Monarch is another Sulawesi endemic. Previously included with the Black-naped Monarch but when seen very different.

Before leaving Tangkoko Samuel arranged a boat-trip to a nearby Mangrove forest in order to see yet another island endemic; the **Great-billed Kingfisher**. On the way there we saw a few more Kingfishers, not endemic but never-the-less again proving this is a Kingfishers paradise. The **Common Kingfisher** breeds on the island - only a winter visitor elsewhere - **Blue-eared Kingfisher** also breeds here, as well as the beautiful **Rudy Kingfisher**. To our surprise the strange, Hornbill-like, **Channel-billed Cuckoo** showed up as well



The endemic Great-billed Kingfisher can only be seen around Sulawesi's Mangrove forests.



The sub-species of Ruddy Kingfisher is a stunning bird.

Not only bird-life in the Tangkoko forest is extra-ordinary, this is also the home of the strange looking Black (or Crested) Macaque. Groups of this critically endangered monkeys are unusually tame and easy to see along the beach-front. Surprisingly they don't seem to

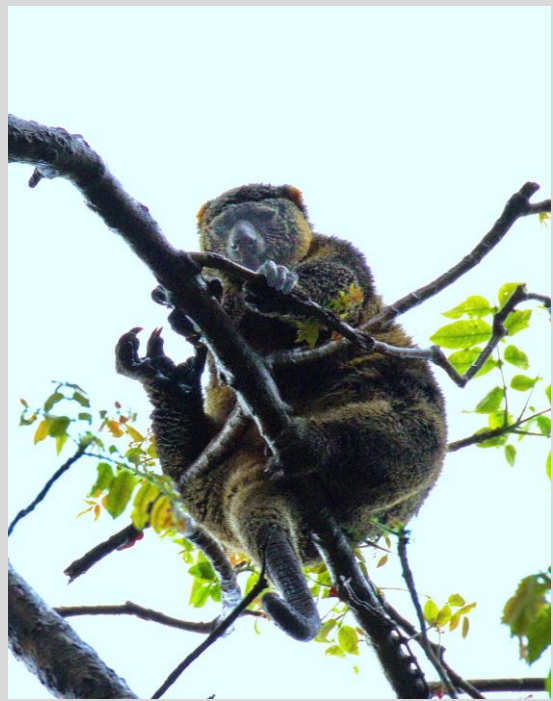
bother visitors or beg for food, even though they proudly may pass by a meter or two away from you on a trail. They never have had any natural enemies on this island.

Further in the forest Samuel brought me to the day-roost of the rare and vulnerable Sulawesi Tarsier, a 12cm - plus tail - nocturnal primate with huge eyes. They are monogamous and we also heard them sing their strange duet early one morning.

The Sulawesi Bear Cuscus is another vulnerable inhabitant of this forest. We saw a few of these big, 7-10kg, 60 cm + 60 cm tail, arboreal Marsupials high up in the trees. They do look like small, furry, bears.



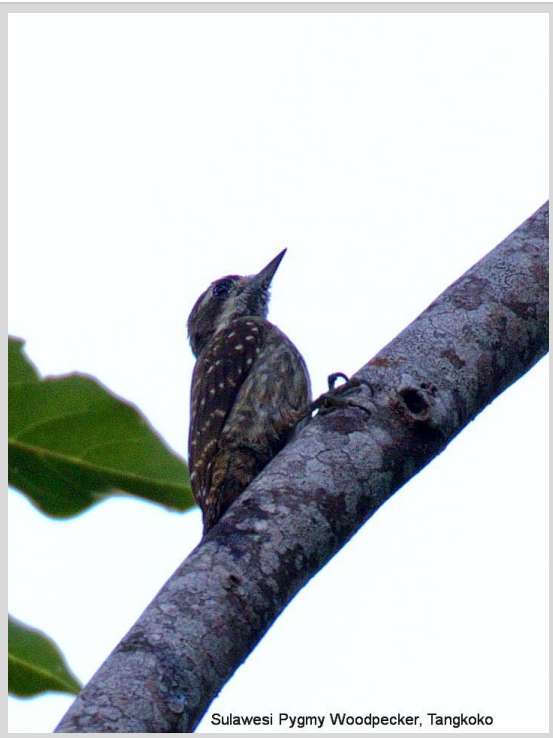
Sulawesi Tarsier.



Huge claws & strong tail. Sulawesi Cuscus.



Ashy Woodpecker, Tangkoko



Sulawesi Pygmy Woodpecker, Tangkoko

Woodpeckers are an avian Family that can be found on all continents except Australia (and Antarctica). Common on Borneo, The Philippines and Java/Bali just west of Wallace, the distribution drastically stops along this border...that is with the exception of two brave species that dares to cross the line and have made Sulawesi the last outpost before the Americas... Both are endemic to the Island of Sulawesi. **Ashy & Sulawesi Pygmy Woodpeckers** were not so difficult to find in Tangkoko forest.

The same goes for a lot of the endemic birds at this location.

Hornbills belong to a Family with a distribution from tropical Africa and throughout the rainforests of Asia (about 64 species altogether). 4 of these slipped through the Wallace-line; Papuan or Blyth's Hornbill inhabits Papua New Guinea (also Halmahera). Another, Sumba Hornbill, exists only on the island of Sumba west of Timor. 2 species are found as island-endemics on Sulawesi, the impressive **Knobbed Hornbill** & strange looking **Sulawesi Hornbill**. I saw both in Tangkoko as well as around Tambun.



A male Sulawesi Hornbill in the Tangkoko forest.

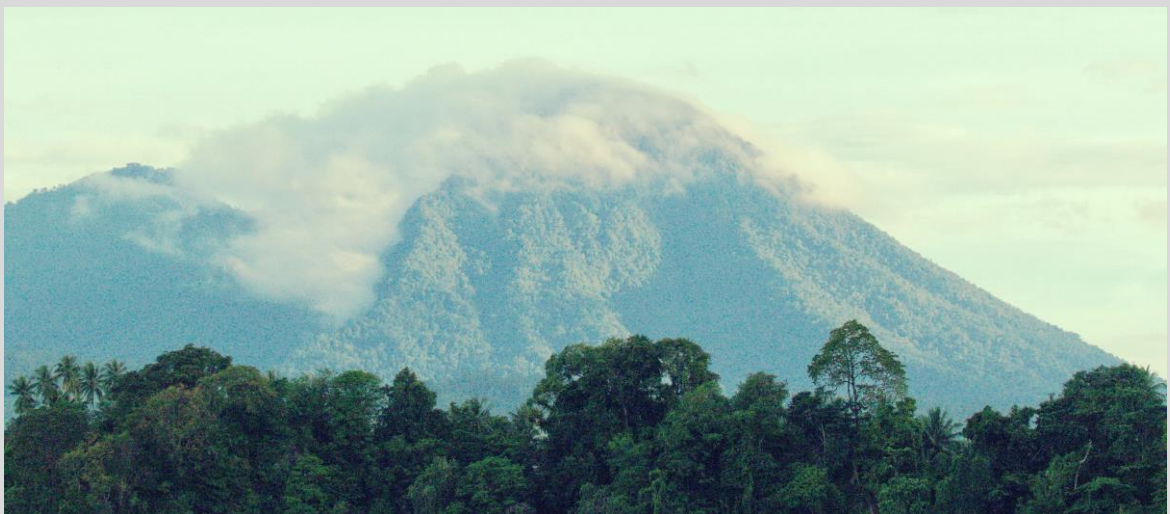
An avian Family that Wallacea share with the other 5 continents are Kingfishers. Every group of islands here have their own endemic set and this part of the world is home to a large portion of the worlds approximately 121 species. About 48 species of Kingfishers occur in Indonesia and almost all of them are endemic to this country.

There are 6 species endemic to Sulawesi alone. Of these 5 are "forest Kingfishers", often seen in low-or-mid-story of a tree deep in the forest. Since there are no Trogons, Broadbills, Barbets or Bulbuls (except two introduced species & one endemic) that pass the Wallace-line and there are few other birds occupying this section of the forest here - maybe these Kingfishers are their replacement?-

Most of the Kingfishers I encountered on the island were remarkably tame and easy to get close to...with one exception; In spite of spending quite some time to find the Scaly Kingfisher at Mahawu south of Manado I never managed to connect with that one.



Beautiful palm-clad beaches can be found everywhere on these paradis-islands. Tangkoko.



There are many vulcanoes on Sulawesi, some still active. The highest are over 3000m. This is Mt. Tangkoko, a little over 1,100m. At the foot, some of the best low-land forests on the island.

□



Minahasa Raket-tail. A Sulawesi endemic

Another Family of birds that have many members on the islands of Wallacea are the Parrots. Indonesia hosts about 82 of the world's 369 species. Again, most of them are endemic to the country. On Sulawesi there are 9 species, 7 endemic to the island.

On Halmahera, an island not far north of Sulawesi there are an additional 8 species, 3 island-endemics and 5 species shared with nearby Papua New Guinea. Here can also one of the regions 7 species of Cockatoos be seen. Island-endemic of course.

Parrots are not easy to see during the day when they feed high up in the tall forest trees. In the mornings they sometimes sit to bask in the first sunlight.



Yet another group of birds that are well represented around this archipelago are Imperial Pigeons. 17 species altogether. 8 of these can be seen on Sulawesi/Halmahera. Of these 6 are island-endemics. Here a Silver-tipped Imperial Pigeon endemic to Sulawesi.



Almost as plentiful are the colourful Fruit-Doves. Every island in the archipelago seem to have their own endemic one. 16 species share the islands of Wallaceia. 7 endemic to Sulawesi/Halmahera alone. This is a Supurb Fruit Dove. Surely living up to it's name!

One last Family of Birds that are unusually well represented on these islands are the Owls, esp. Scops-Owls - *Otus* - and Boobooks (Hawk-Owls) - *Ninox* - Representatives of Scops-Owls can be found from Southern Africa and up the east coast, along Mediterranean Europe and throughout Asia but seem to congregate along this mysterious Wallace-line. There are about 50 species *Otus*-Owls altogether. Of these 1/5 - 11 species - are recorded along the Wallace Islands. Only one species makes it any further east, to nearby Biak Island, West Papua, not far from Halmahera. 2 are Sulawesi endemics. There are about 50 species of *Ninox*-Hawk-owls (Boobooks) recorded in the world. Mostly in Australia, the Philippines and Indonesia. Only a couple of *Ninox*-Owls -Brown-Boobooks- reach mainland Asia. Along the Wallace-line there are 17 species recorded, an astonishing 1/3 of the world's population. 6 species are endemic to Sulawesi/Halmahera.



Ochre-bellied Boobook, a Sulawesi endemic.



Sulawesi Scops-Owl behind my bungalow.

After 2½ days of top-notch birding at Tangkoko it was time to move on to Tomohon about 3 hours of scenic drive away. The city itself is a bit “touristy”, surrounded by volcanoes and a fantastic view out towards the ocean.

Here we stayed in a beautiful lodge on the mountain-side, surrounded by a well kept garden, in full view of the 1,350m high volcano Gunung Empung - still active - **Crimson Sunbirds**, the endemic **Yellow-sided Flowerpeckers** and likewise endemic **Sulawesi Babblers** - the only “True Babbler” that manage to cross the Wallace-line - were feeding among the flowers. A **Sulawesi Hanging Parrot** was inspecting a hole in a tree-trunk.

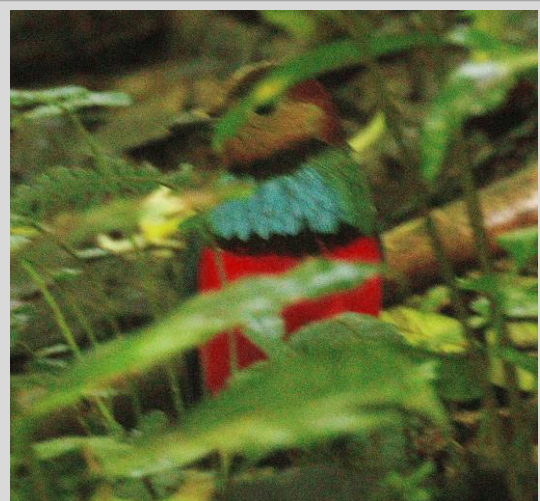
The reason for the trip here was to visit Gunung Mahawu, an non-active volcano (after a short but steep walk up the stairs, it is possible to see the crater) where there still is a bit of hill-forest left and apparently the best site for the Sulawesi-endemic Scaly Kingfisher. In spite of trying many hours we missed that one.

The forest was a bit quiet this time of the year but we still managed to see some new birds. Sulawesi-endemics like; **Sulawesi Fantail**, **Sulawesi Muzmomeia**, **Turquoise Warbling Flycatcher** (belongs to “Verdieter” family), **Crimson-crowned Flowerpecker**, **Sulphur-bellied Whistler**, **Sulawesi Blue-Flycatcher**, **Citrine Canary-Flycatcher**, **White-bellied Imperial Pigeon**, **Red-eared Fruit-Dove**, **Sulawesi Cuckoo-Dove** & **Sulawesi Streaked Flycatcher**.

While searching for that elusive Scaly Kingfisher, a **Red-breasted (Sahul) Pitta** (by many split to Sulawesi Pitta) started to call nearby. After having tried to locate it for 10 min it suddenly flew off. It had been sitting 2-3 meters exactly above my head - I had been looking on the ground, under bushes! - A 20 min hide-and-seek started. I think the Pitta thoroughly enjoyed the game as it was running around on the ground, hiding behind roots or tree-trunks. I gave up in the end.



Myzomelas belong to the Honey-eater Family, a Papuan/Australian Family that doesn't cross the Wallace-line west-wards. This is a molting male Sulawesi Myzomela.



The Red-bellied - or Sulawesi - Pitta played hide-and-seek with me for a long time. The back of this small - 15 cm - Pitta is greenish, perfectly blending in with the thick undergrowth, as he runs like a mouse in the greenery. When standing up; Another story...

Next stop on our mini-tour across the northern-most peninsula of Sulawesi was the area around Nani Wartabone National Park a little over 200km south of Manado - still on the northern peninsula -. This stretch made me realize the huge distances of this island. To drive from the northern tip to the southern is a 3 days ride of about 1,600km. Add to that the road-conditions; narrow roads that creep in serpentine along the side of high mountains and volcanoes. It took us about 7 hours of non-stop driving to complete this distance. It was very interesting to travel through all the villages - think we averaged about 40-50km/hour - giving me a chance to study everyday life along the way. It was common to count 7-8 - churches, usually of 5 denominations, along the road in a village inhabited by maybe 5-600 families. Add

to this a few Mosques. Theo told me they have to divide the “airspace”, some days belong to the Mullah, chanting the Muslim prayers from the Minaret, Sundays belong to the Church-bells ringing in Morning-Mass. Maybe the rest of the world can learn something here!? Overall, I was charmed by the friendly, happy people along the way. The beautiful, dramatic, mountains & Volcanoes, the palm-clad sandy beaches, surrounded by Blue Ocean and 100’s of small islands...and all the exotic bird-life of course. This is a place I would like to call my home and be able to explore for a period of time. I surely hope to return soon.



The Maleo, another endangered Sulawesi endemic, is placed in the Megapode Family. They are forest-birds, very secretive and hard to approach. (Photo heavily cropped) They are communal nesters, many pairs - they are monogamous - share the ground, usually a sandy, sun-heated beach or soil heated by volcanic activity. The pairs return to these traditional egg-laying grounds throughout the year to dig a hole and lays up to 12 eggs, about 5x the size of a chicken-egg. Incubation is done by the heat from the sun or volcano. When the egg is hatched the chick digs its way to the surface and can immediately take to the wings.

The main threats are destruction of their habitats and collecting of their eggs which is considered a local delicacy.

We spent 2 nights in a homestay in Dolodua a village not far from Tambun where the Indonesian Forestry Department has a station that closely monitor the egg-laying along the hot-springs at this site. - there are only 4-5 known communal sites left on the island where the Maleo come to lay their eggs -

Some of the eggs are collected and put in an incubator to be released directly after they hatched.

The Warden told me that altogether almost 7000 eggs have been collected, incubated and chicks released after hatched since this program started about 10 years ago. No-one knows exactly what impact this breeding-program have had on the total population on the island but there are apparently more sightings now.

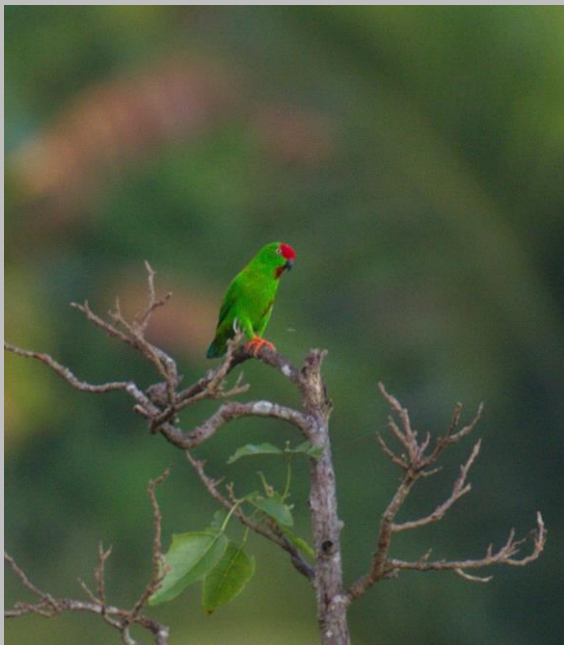
I counted 5 **Maleos** at the nesting site here during a morning visit.

We also visited some other forested sites, as well as wetlands, around Dolodua. Here I could add a few new Sulawesi-endemics; **Maroon-chinned Fruit-Dove, Black-billed Koel, Sulawesi Cuckoo-Dove, Sulawesi Hawk-Cuckoo, Sulawesi Serpant-Eagle, Spotted Harrier & Speckled Boobook.**

In Kolintani, not far from there there were more Sulawesi endemics like; **Ornate Lorikeet, Sulawesi Honey-Buzzard, White-necked Myna, Crested Myna, Sulawesi Cicada-Bird & Sulawesi Racket-tail.**

After the visit here I returned to Manado and a great visit was completed...for this time.

A few more photos of Sulawesi-endemics taken during the trip.



Sulawesi Hanging-Parrot.



White-faced Cuckoo-Dove.



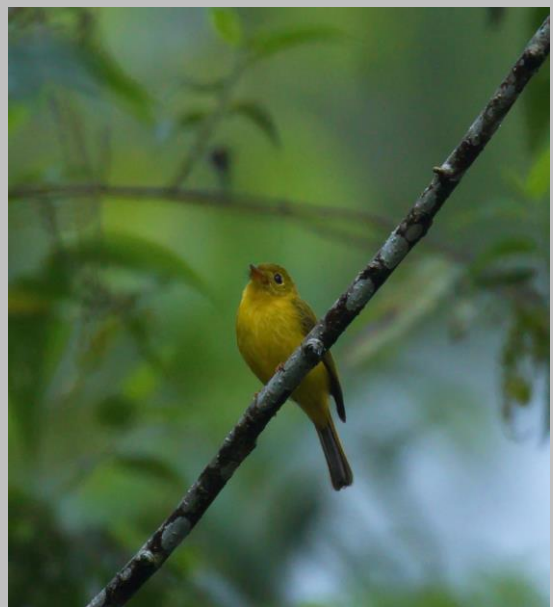
Grosbeak Myna



Sulawesi Roller



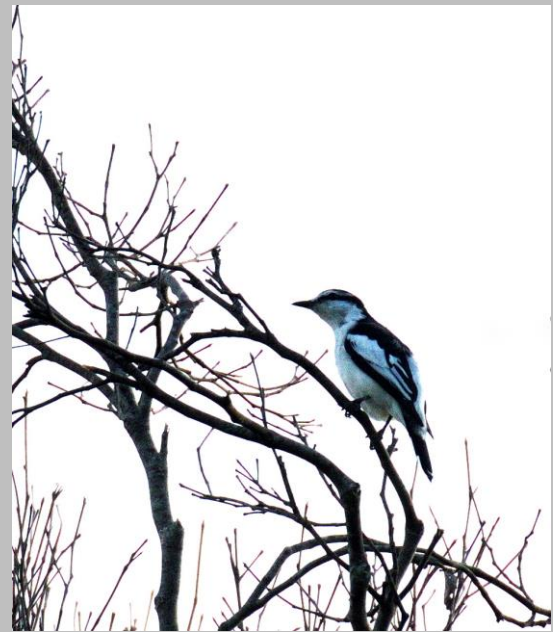
Black-faced Munia



Citrine Canary-flycatcher.



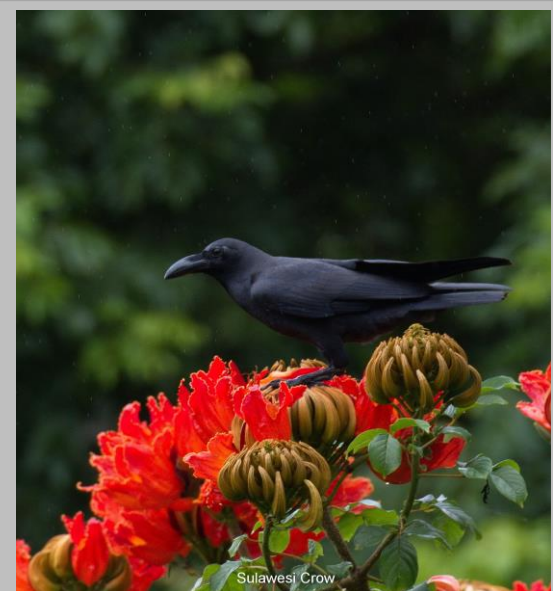
Female Sahul Sunbird.



Sulawesi Triller



White-bellied Imperial Pigeon.



Sulawesi Crow



Sulawesi Masked Owl



Spotted Harrier



Sulawesi Bush-hen



Sulphur-bellied Whistler

Following is a list of birds seen during this 5 day excursion. Totally 134 species were seen whereof 57 endemic to Sulawesi Island. The birds in **Blue** are Sulawesi endemics. The info in parenthesis are total species of that particular Family recorded on Sulawesi-Halmahera and how many of these are endemic to these 2 islands - (S/H) (Bird-Families occurring on S/H not encountered on this trip are not included.)

The list follows "Birds of the Indonesian Archipelago" by James Eaton etc.

Ducks & Grebes. (5 on S/H, 1 Indonesia endemic)

Wandering Whistling Duck.....	seen 3-4 times north of Dolodua.
Sunda Teal (Indonesia endemic).....	seen twice north of Dolodua. 5+5
Little Grebe.....	seen once - 3ex - north of Dolodua

Megapodes. (3 on S/H, 2 endemic)

Maleo	5 seen at Tambun
Tabon Scrubfowl.....	a few seen in Tangkoko

Pigeons. (30 on S/H, 18 endemic, 2 Indonesia endemics)

Domestic Pigeon.....	seen daily.
Spotted Dove.....	seen in Manado & Dolodua.
Sulawesi Cuckoo Dove	seen & heard in Tangkoko etc.
White-faced Cuckoo Dove	Tangkoko & Tapak Kolintang
Pink-necked Green Pigeon.....	seen in mangrove outside Tangkoko.
Grey-cheeked Green Pigeon (Indonesia endemic).....	a few seen in Tangkoko.
Stephen's Dove.....	2 in Tangkoko, 1 in Tambun
Red-eared Fruit Dove	Tangkoko, Tapak Kolintang & Tomohon
Oberholser's (Maroon-chinned) Fruit Dove	Tapak Kolintang & Tomohon.
Supurb Fruit Dove.....	1 seen in Tomohon
Black-naped Fruit Dove (Indonesian endemic).....	Tapak Kolintang
White-bellied Imperial Pigeon	Tomohon & Tapak Kolintang
Green Imperial Pigeon.....	10 at Tangkoko
Pied Imperial Pigeon.....	20 at Tangkoko
Silver-tipped Imperial Pigeon	20 at Tangkoko

Cuckoos. (22 on S/H, 8 endemic)

Sulawesin Malkohaseen Tangkoko, Tapak Kolintang.
Oriental Cuckoo.....	1 seen Mangrove Tangkoko
Large Hawk-Cuckoo.....	1 seen in Tomohon
Plaintive Cuckoo.....	heard in Tangkoko
Sulawesi Cuckoo	seen or heard daily
Channel-billed Cuckoo.....	1 in Tangkoko Mangroves
Black-billed Koel	seen & heard daily
Lesser Coucal.....	seen or heard daily
Bay Coucal	1 in Tangkoko

Tree-Swifts & Swifts. (9 on S/H, 1 endemic)

Grey-rumped Tree-Swift.....	a few in Tapak Kolintang
Asian Palm Swift.....	common in Dolodua etc.
Glossy Swiftlet.....	seen daily
Sulawesi Swiftlet	seen daily
Uniform Swiftlet.....	seen daily

Nightjars. (5 on S/H, 2 endemic)

Sulawesi Nightjar	2-3 in Tangkoko
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Rails, Crakes & Coots (20 on S/H, 4 endemic)

Barred Rail.....	seen/heard daily along the road.
Ruddy-breasted Crake.....	1 seen in wetland north of Dolodua.

White-browed Crake.....	seen twice -10- in wetland around Dolodu.
Sulawesi Bush-hen	2 seen outside Tangkoko
White-breasted Waterhen.....	1 seen outside Dolodua
Purple Swamphe.....	10 - 15 seen in wetlands around Dolodua
Moorhen.....	2 seen in wetland north of Dolodua
Dusky Moorhen (semi-endemic).....	3 seen in wetland north of Dolodua.

Waders. (42 on S/H, 1 endemic)

Pied Stilt.....	seen along the road 3 times.
Pacific Golden Plover.....	flock of 7 seen along the road
Little Ringed Plover.....	2 seen in wetland along the road.
Common Sandpiper.....	5 seen in mangrove outside Tangkoko
Wood Sandpiper.....	seen in suitable habitats throughout
Swinhoe's Snipe.....	2 seen in wetland along the road.

Gulls. (1 on S/H, 0 endemic)

Black-headed Gull.....	2 seen in Manado
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Hérons, Egrets & allies. (19 on S/H, 0 endemic)

Yellow Bittern.....	1+1 seen in wetlands around Dolodua
Cattle Heron.....	common
Intermediate Egret.....	occasional along the road.
Purple Heron.....	1 +1 seen in wetlands outside Dolodua
Little Egret.....	seen daily in suitable habitat
Pacific Reef Egret.....	2 seen in mangrove outside Tangkoko
Javan Pond Heron.....	seen daily
Striated Heron.....	1 seen in mangrove outside Tangkoko

Raptors. (29 on S/H, 11 endemic)

Black-winged Kite.....	1 seen along the road.
Sulawesi Honey-Buzzard	1 seen in Tapak Kolintang
Sulawesi Sepant-Eagle	1 seen Tangkoko, 1 in Tambun.
Sulawesi Hawk-Eagle	1 seen in Tangkoko
Black Kite.....	2 seen along the road
Spotted Harrier	1 seen in Dolodua.
Spot-tailed Sparrow-Hawk	1 seen in Tangkoko
Small Sparrow-Hawk	a family group seen/heard in Tomohon

Owls. (12 on S/H, 9 endemic)

Sulawesi Scops Owl	1 seen, one heard in Tangkoko
Ochre-bellied Boobook	2 seen at day-roost, Tangkoko
Speckled Boobook	1 seen Tomohon, 1 seen outside Dolodua

Hornbills. (2 on S/H, 2 endemic)

Sulawesi Hornbill	2 seen Tangkoko, 1 in Tapak Kolintang
Knobbed Hornbill	1 seen Tangkoko, 1 Tambun, heard Tapak K.

Woodpeckers. (2 on S/H, 2 endemic)

Ashy Woodpecker	1 seen in Tangkoko
Sulawesi Pygmy Woodpecker	2 (male & female) in Tangkoko

Kingfishers. (19 on S/H, 8 endemic)

Green-backed Kingfisher	1 seen, 1 heard Tangkoko, 1 seen Tambun
Sulawesi Lilac Kingfisher	1 seen in Tangkoko
Great-billed Kingfisher	2 seen in mangrove outside Tangkoko

Sulawesi Dwarf Kingfisher.....1 seen in Tangkoko.
 Ruddy Kingfisher.....1 seen in Tangkoko
 Collared Kingfisher.....3 seen in mangrove outside Tangkoko
 Common Kingfisher.....2 in mangrove, Tangkoko 1+1 along the road
 Blue-eared Kingfisher.....1 Tangkoko, 1 Dolodua

Rollers. (3 on S/H, 2 endemic)

Sulawesi Roller..... family-group of 3, Tangkoko,

Falcons. (3 on S/H, 1 Indonesia endemic)

Indonesian (Spotted) Falcon (**country endemic**).....1 in Tangkoko.

Parrots. (18 on S/H, 10 endemic)

Ornate Lorikeet.....5 Tangkoko, 5 Tapak Kolintang

Minahasa Raquet-tail.....2 in Tangkoko

Sulawesi Raquet-tail.....1 in Tapak Kolintang

Sulawesi Hanging-Parrot.....a few in forested areas throughout.

Pittas. (4 on S/H, 1 endemic, 1 Indonesia endemic)

Sahul (Red-bellied or Sulawesi) Pitta..... heard in Tangkoko, 1 seen in Tomohon

Honeyeaters & Myzomelas. (4 on S/H, 3 endemic)

Sulawesi Muzomela..... fairly common in Tomohon

Gerygones. (1 on S/H, 0 endemic)

Golden-bellied Gerygone..... heard in mangrove outside Tangkoko

Orioles & Whistlers (2 on S/H, 1 endemic)

Black-naped Oriole.....seen/heard daily.

Sulphur-bellied Whistler..... 2 seen in Tomohon

Woodswallows. (2 on S/H, 1 endemic)

White-breasted Woodswallow..... along the road etc.

Ivory-backed Woodswallow..... 2 in Tangkoko

Whistlers. (5 on S/H, 5 endemic)

Sulphur-bellied Whistler.....2 in Tomohon.

Cuckoo-Shrikes & Allies. (14 on S/H, 11 endemic, 2 Indonesia endemic)

White-rumped Cuckoo-shrike..... a few in Tangkoko & Tapak Kolintang

Sulawesi Cicadabird..... 2 seen in Tapak Kolintang

Sulawesi Triller..... a few in Tangkoko & Tapak Kolintang

Fantails (4 on S/H, 3 endemic)

Sulawesi Fantail..... a few in Tangkoko, 1 in Tomohon

Drongos. (4 on S/H, 4 endemic - though still uncertainties regarding classification)

White-eyed (Sprangled) Drongo..... fairly common throughout

Monarchs. (5 on S/H, 2 endemic, 2 Indonesia endemic)

Pale-blue Monarch..... fairly common Tangkoko, Tomohon & Tapak K

Crows. (5 on S/H, 3 endemic)

Sulawesi (Slender-billed/Sunda) **Crow**..... common throughout

Canary-Flycatchers. (2 on S/H, 0 endemic)

Citrine Canary-Flycatcher..... fairly common Tangkoko, Tomohon & Tapak K

Swallows. (2 on S/H, 0 endemic)

Barn Swallow.....just a few along the road

Pacific Swallow.....common throughout

Bulbuls. (3 on S/H, 1 endemic)

Sooty-headed Bulbul.....introduced, common in Manado etc.

Sunda Yellow-vented Bulbul.....introduced, common in Manado etc.

True Babblers. (1 on S/H, 1 endemic)

Sulawesi Babbler.....common in forested areas.

White-eyes & allies. (12 on S/H, 10 endemic, 1 Indonesia endemic)

Black-crowned White-eye.....common

Mountain White-eye..... a few in Tomohon.

Bush-Warblers. (1 on S/H, 0 endemic)

Mountain Leaf-toiler (Mountain Tailorbird)..... fairly common in Tomohon.

Reed-Warblers. (2 on S/H, 0 endemic)

Oriental Reed-Warbler..... common in wetlands

Cisticolas. (2 in S/H, 0 endemic)

Zitting Cisticola..... fairly common in suitable habitat.

Starlings & Mynas. (9 on S/H, 6 endemic)

Asian Glossy Starling..... common.

Grosbeak Myna..... 8 in Tangkoko, 5 in Tapak Kolintang

White-necked Myna..... 2 in Tangkoko, 3 in Tapak Kolintang

Thrushes. (5 in S, 3 endemic)

Red-backed Thrush..... 1 in Tangkoko.

Chats & Flycatchers. (15 on S/H, 6 endemic)

Grey-streaked Flycatcher..... 1 in Tangkoko

Sulawesi Streaked Flycatcher..... 1 in Tapak Kolintang

Sulawesi Jungle-(Blue) Flacatcher..... common in Tomohon

Turquoise (Wallacean) Warbling Flycatcher..1 in Tomohon.

Flowerpeckers. (4 on S/H, 4 endemic)

Crimson-crowned Flowerpecker.....2 in Tomohon.

Yellow-sided Flowerpecker.....a few in most locations

Grey-sided Flowerpecker.....a few in most locations

Sunbirds. (4 on S/H, 0 endemic)

Brown-throated Sunbird.....a few in most locations (coastal)

Black Sunbird.....a few in all locations

Crimson Sunbird.....2 in Tomohon, 1 in Tapak Kolintang

Sahul Sunbird.....a few in most locations

Parrotfinches & Munias. (5 on S/H, 1 endemic)

Black-headed Munia.....a few along the road & wetland.
Scaly-breasted Munia.....a few along the road & wetland
Black-headed Munia.....a few along the road & wetland

Sparrows. (1 on S/H, 0 endemic)

Euro-asian Tree-Sparrow.....common

Wagtails & Pipits. (5 on S/H, 0 endemic)

Eastern Yellow Wagtail.....1 along the road

Padyfield Pipit.....2 along the road.

On-line list of endemic birds on Sulawesi.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Endemic_birds_of_Sulawesi

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