Nusa Penida Bird Sanctuary Project

Drh. I. Gede Nyoman Bayu Wirayudha DVM

Jalan Bisma # 3, Ubud Gianyar, Bali, Indonesia 80571

Back Ground

The Friends of the National Parks Foundation (FNPF) is a proudly Indonesian NGO. We began by rehabilitating orangutans and preserving their habitat back in 1997. Initially our work was focused on Tanjung Puting National Park (TNTP), Central Kalimantan, one of the jewels in Indonesia's crown and a Biosphere Reserve. Tanjung Puting is estimated to hold a population of approximately 6000 wild orangutans; an estimated 300 ex-rehabilitant apes, which have been reintroduced to the park over the last 30 years; and is home to other protected apes such as Gibbons and Proboscis Monkeys.

Although Tanjung Puting is a national park, the orangutans here are under severe threat. Illegal logging, encroachment and forest fires have impacted on nearly 60% of the park, degrading almost all the prime habitat preferred by orangutans. The loss of mature trees, the continuing depletion of the forest, the subsequent fragmentation of home ranges and the loss of food sources threatens the survival of orangutans and other species, and will kill the forest itself if not reversed. The Sekonyer River which flows through the park is polluted with mercury from an illegal gold mine. The poor water quality and reduced aquatic life has a direct impact on humans and animals that rely on the river for food and water. The natural resources previously available to villagers around the park are now depleted and issues have arisen with wildlife/ human conflict.

Since the inception of our reforestation project, which was funded mainly by the US Fish and Wildlife Service, Humane Society International and Gibbon Foundation in 2003, FNPF has directly involved several village families in seedling collection and identification, land preparation, site surveying and other conservation and reforestation work, providing an alternative to logging whilst building environmental awareness. FNPF is sponsoring a Mengkudu (*Morinda citrifolia*) planting project for medicinal and other uses, as well as supporting villagers to produce natural dyes and local batik craft for sale. To ensure momentum is maintained and to supplant previous logging, encroachment and hunting activities, we must continue to offer ongoing training and opportunities in these and other alternative means of livelihood.

Continuity is also vital given the site-specific, multi-year nature of reforestation projects. Reforestation projects in Kalimantan have a frighteningly high failure rate (over 70% has been quoted in the press) – unless tended for at least the first two years, young seedlings may not survive the harsh conditions in the denuded forest. Using the first year's grant, FNPF successfully nurtured over 8,000 seedlings representing 22 native tree species which provide

food and shelter for orangutans, and we have reforested nearly 16 hectares in 9 months.

We provide a conservation education to support the success of the whole program into the future. This program will also allow us to more effectively address the lack of awareness that was a significant cause in the forest decline in Nusa Penida a long time ago. Allowing visitors and young students to actively participate in conservation activities can help raise the profile of orangutans and great apes while building a greater sense of care and responsibility toward the park. In all we do, FNPF continues to work with local communities, government authorities, schools, universities, the private sector and the global conservation community to promote the idea of preserving wildlife in the wild.

The Nusa Penida Bird Sanctuary

Our work in Borneo was a model that succeeded and we extended that work to the island at Nusa Penida. We have prepared that island and two other island Nusa Ceningan and Nusa Lembongan as a "bird sanctuary" This island is situated about 19 km South of Bali, which is too far for many bird to fly across yet close enough to get any support that we may need from Bali.

The idea of a "Bird Sanctuary" came from our observations that the number of the birds being held at the animal rescue centers in Indonesia was quite high. With more intensive confiscation it will result in more and more bird being held. When the number of birds being held at the rescue centres is too high it will be difficult for the management to give the necessary care to the animal. To continue building new cages will not be the best solution considering the space required and the availability of funding necessary to bring the animal back to the wild.

To overcome this situation FNPF believes that to accommodate the animal in a semi wild area with minimum cage-like situation will be one of the best solutions. By doing this we gain benefits such as

- Much lesser expense in building cages
- Lesser expenses for food supplies
- Much lesser expenses for staffing
- Better for the release process

The illegal trading of protected animals, including birds, has not yet really stopped. Some people who claim to be animal lovers or collectors sometime have unusual ideas about what they need to have in this life. The more an animal is considered to be a rare species the more they want to have it for their collection. This attitude also affects the price of rare species; which increases according to its rareness in captivity and/or in the wild. In this kind of situation poachers see it as an opportunity for themselves instead of thinking about the threat of extinction that it faces. Law enforcement to prevent this illegal activity does exists and is publicized, but does not seem to be effective. The reason for this is probably that the penalties are not strong enough to deter people; and the amount of money that they can make from this illegal work is very tempting.

The release program can not be carried out immediately; first one must consider the condition of the animal and of the habitat. There are few animals that have been in captivity for any length of time that can be returned to the wild without first spending a period of time in a release process. There are also natural habitats that could not be used for the release of confiscated animals due to the degraded habitat condition or illegal poaching activities that may still be going in the area.

FNPF works within a holistic model that attempts to address core stresses to the ecology via an array of strategic approaches; where these fall within our means as a small NGO. Our overall program aims to achieve the following:

- To get support from the local community for the concept of creating a bird sanctuary
- To conserve and rehabilitate the native flora, fauna and habitat of the Nusa Penida, Ceningan and Lembongan.
- To manage and ensure appropriate care for ex-captive birds and to undertake release programs in partnership with the local community, NGOs, students and other stakeholders.
- To support local capacity building in a culturally and environmentally sensitive manner, providing appropriate infrastructure and developing environmentally friendly alternative income sources with local villagers such as farming and eco-tourism.
- To promote community care and management of natural resources via better education; increased awareness and participation in ecologically sustainable activities.

The proposal to rehabilitate birds at Nusa Penida has the following specific objectives:-

- To encourage the local community to make local regulations (known as “awig-awig”) about conservation especially for bird sanctuary purpose
- To undertake intelligent and ongoing habitat rehabilitation and reforestation programs to increase the holding capacity of the island for long term project.
- To discourage bird poaching by involving the local community in conservation related undertakings and activities,
- To encourage the community to support the project effectively and to continuously monitor the activity.
- To provide opportunities for research for Indonesian and international institutions and students
- To facilitate information sharing at national and international levels while building a skill pool.
- To increase environmental awareness within the local community, especially among students and youth, via conservation education programs and interactive on-site activities.
- To provide better information and education facilities for visitors and staff on the wild and semi-wild bird as well as the rich flora and fauna in Nusa Penida, and to promote the conservation of the existing forest.

By restoring and enriching the habitat; building local awareness; encouraging conservation skills and promoting villager education, participation and cooperation, we believe these objectives will combine to help reduce the threats of land degradation, poaching in the existing forest, thereby improving the chances for the release bird to survive in this area.

Bali Starling Release Program

This is what we did at the beginning:

- In the first two years of project we socialize the idea of the Bird Sanctuary through the key person of any village in Nusa Penida area then spread to the local community. We have received he written support from the heads of each village; they in turn received support from the whole community; and this lead to the creation of local regulations, known as "awig awig," for the protection of the bird and its habitat.
- We researched areas of Nusa Penida to find out which area would be the most suitable area to start the release program. The research included biodiversity, the holding capacity and the local support.
- A quarantine station was built close to the harbor to ensure that the bird would not be too stressed from the transportation.
- Knock down and removable release cages were built at the area which we selected as the most suitable area to start the project.
- The release program is done as a soft release or a hard release program depending on the condition of the bird. Birds are grouped depending on their captive behavior level then kept in pairs or colonies depending on the bird's behavior.
- The rehabilitation and release cages were constructed near the forest, where it is available, close to the temple area. Ceremonies are held at the temple before we release the birds.
- When the food from the wild area is available we mix it with the captive food and gradually reduce the captive food according to the bird's response. Two sets of feeders are prepared which have identical designs to ensure that the released bird will recognize it after they are released. This is particularly useful for any bird that is less able to find wild food. The feeder will be placed both inside the release cage and out side and can be easily seen by the bird in the rehab cage. The feeder is designed to allow us to move it further and further from the release/rehab center.
- For the initial release we did not release them as a whole group but one bird from each group at a time. Since the first release produced such good results we released more than one bird each time.
- Post release observations are done by staff and or others such as students and bird watchers; with FNPF provide the guidelines for the observations. For the long term observation FNPF will try to cooperate with the university to include this bird observation as a part of the curriculum.

Birds Need a Habitat - Reforestation and Agro-forestry

We ran a pilot project to show the local community that we still have a chance to restore the area from one which is quite dry into one that could become a future forest and bird habitat. We focused on the area where we could expect to get more humidity brought by the wind.

The selection of the tree species that we use for the reforestation project must be able to give benefit to the release program such as provide nesting sites and food. It must also give benefit to the whole island such as by giving more chance of rainfall. The species will, as much as possible, meet the following conditions:

- Species grow naturally in this area and give benefit for the bird release program and the community
- Species that do not come from this area but will be able to survive at this area. This species must have at least be compatible with local species the possibility and useful for the bird release and the community.
- Species that are commercial and are proven to give benefit yet have minimum impact on the environment. This kind of species will be a part of the project contribution to the local community to ensure we will get support.

Much more detail is shown in Appendix 2

Education and Field Research

FNPF intends to draw upon the unique value of the reforestation locations to combat the lack of awareness that is a significant cause in dryness of this island. We aim to stimulate interest in, increase knowledge of and promote appreciation of the local inhabitant about the role of the flora and fauna in the island through:

- Running 'hands on' conservation education activities for students on-site in the island,
- Facilitating discussions in schools among children and 'real' field practitioners,
- Providing part-funding for local university students to undertake appropriately supervised field work.
- Developing on-site information facilities to enhance visitor experience at the island.

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We began reforestation education at Tanjung Putting National Park in 2003, in the reforestation sites in conjunction with the Park Authorities, district conservation clubs and local volunteers. We have refined our program building on the feedback we received, to hopefully move students further along the continuum from awareness of conservation issues to taking action in their daily lives.

We will develop materials aimed at building awareness within our target groups at several levels:

Communication Tier	Desired Response
Awareness of the terms “release”, rehabilitation and “conservation”	I’ve heard of this
Knowledge and understanding of release, rehabilitation & conservation	I know about this
Consciousness raising & linkages to our own lives	This relates to me; I care
Call to action; behavior modifications	I do / I will

We expect that the materials we develop will not be limited to use by school systems but can be used by others e.g. after hour’s science clubs, gardening clubs, and nature clubs. We will promote and offer support to students and teachers wishing to form such clubs in their schools.

“Real” School Discussions

At the broadest communication level, we are building awareness among high school student in the island and through-out the whole regency, working with teachers to facilitate discussions on the value of and need for conservation and biodiversity, and drawing out practical examples from the students’ lives. We will provide a more ‘real’ and less textbook experience by involving the forestry department officers and practicing conservationists in interactive sessions.

Reforestation Day Trips

We also run separate “Reforestation Days” for high schools in the region, bringing in older students to work on our reforestation sites in the island. We combine theoretical and practical learning in areas like plant identification and inventory, tree selection, care and planting, as well as tree and soil conditions and characteristics. Students will be involved in seedling collection, cultivation and replanting and will see first-hand the impact of forest destruction and incompatible human economic activities on habitat while they build their understanding of the interaction between trees, soil and people. We intend to bring approximately 15 students to reforestation and release site each month.

University Student Field Research Opportunities

For local university students, undertaking in-situ fieldwork is often not within their means. By providing opportunities for 3 local final-year students to undertake appropriately supervised fieldwork and research for 3 months each, we aim to build local capacity and contribute to the talent pool of local conservation workers in Indonesia, as well as support much-needed research. Selection of students will be on community and academic record, their proposed research and study program, as well as financial need. Students are expected to come from the Biology, Veterinary and Conservation Sciences faculties, as well as other related area e.g. plant pharmacology. We expect students to interact with the local inhabitants and will work with FNPF and the forestry department staff, allowing all parties to broaden their knowledge.

On-Site Visitor Education Facility

We will take advantage of tourism activities from the two smaller islands of Ceningan and Lembongan that have already been developed as tourism sites to promote our work and to get more support by providing an outdoor education center for visitors. By putting up information boards, plant tags, a bird-watching hut, rest shelters and an information hut spaced out at strategic points around the island. We will also prepare some walking trails branching off from

one reforestation and release site to the other, complete with maps and information on the interesting features of the walk. The information we provide will encompass the ecosystems, flora and fauna within the island, including information on the wild and semi-wild birds in Nusa Penida.

Community Development

To get the full support from the local people FNPF believe that we must develop programs that will give a direct benefit to the community not just an indirect benefit. The programs that are going to be developed will be in keeping with local traditional knowledge, upon which we will build and develop according to the local potential.

Agriculture and Livestock Management

The aims of this project are to promote humane and responsible practices while exploring income-generating options in the fields of general agriculture and livestock farming systems.

- To ensure the project will be successful FNPF work with partners and employ an agronomist will be employed to research, coordinate, design, develop and implement pilot agriculture projects in sustainable agriculture, livestock and land management, while promoting humane and responsible practices. We will support local people to take part in trial projects and on-farm research, drawing on both indigenous processes and modern science-based systems
- Professional consulting services will be utilized for proof of concept and project review and 2 graduates will be invited to carry out research for 3 months each at the island.
- A veterinarian will be employed to setup and coordinate livestock programs and provide support for working and companion animals, combined with humane education.
- Specialists will be invited to research the viability of local conditions for agro-forestry and agricultural activity in these Islands; an information database will be built and maintained.
- Business models including finance, production and marketing assumptions will developed
- An incentive and support scheme for villagers will be established to encourage participation in pilots

Community Based Eco-tourism Project

We aim to create a sustainable eco-tourism program which brings economic benefits to local communities and directs a portion of revenues to conservation and environment management. See ***Appendix 3*** for further details.

What We Have Achieved

In Reforestation and Agro-Forestry

FNPF have distributed 32.000 seedlings from 40 different species for reforestation which will give benefit to the environment and the wildlife in Nusa Penida including the released birds.

Commissioned by Mr. John Hardy who own a jewelry company named Karya Tangan Indah to conduct a bamboo planting in Nusa Penida for agro-forestry purpose. Bamboo is a traditional and sustainable building material used in many aspects of Balinese life. Karya Tangan Indah funded our agro-forestry program of bamboo and other hard woods from commission of some of their jewelry product. All of the bamboo seedling and the distribution are funded by Karya Tangan Indah. Up to May 2007 we have distributed 1.000 bamboo seedlings along with other seedling.

In Conservation Education
We are concentrating our conservation education in Nusa Penida Island on junior and senior high school students. Some of the schools have used the conservation as the part of their extra curricular subject. The conservation education is being done as a class education and also a field education. For the field education we are not only give them knowledge about how to respect the nature but also actively work for conservation work such as reforestation.

Beside in Nusa Penida the conservation education is also being given in some high schools and also some universities in Bali. For the field education we still focus in Nusa Penida area.

In Community development.
We are conducting community development programs in Nusa Penida as our contribution to the local community. The program provides scholarships for students at junior high school, who may otherwise not be able to attend; there are cultural activities such as traditional dancing classes; there are livestock health and consultancy programmes and ecotourism.

Finally What We Have Achieved in the Bird Protection and Release Program?

All 35 traditional villages in Nusa Penida have established traditional regulations ("awig–awig") for bird protection. Law enforcement will be carried out by the whole community.

We also have the support from local government from sub district level to the province level, local customary body from village level to the province level, all military and police department from sub district level to province level.

With the Begawan Giri Foundation we did our first bird release program by releasing 25 Bali Starlings from Begawan Giri breeding facility at two locations. The Nusa Penida Bird Sanctuary was established based on Balinese Hinduism tradition, so before we released the birds we held a ritual ceremony centralized at Ped temple, which is the most popular temple and the one with the strongest energy and influence for the whole island and Bali. During this ceremony we offered the birds to God with the hope of receiving guidance and protection for the survival of the birds. Similar rituals have also been done at 10 other main temples on the island for the same purpose. The ceremony was attended by representatives of the 35 traditional villages, 16 administrative villages, Klungkung regency, Bali Province, local customary body, military, police department, hotel and restaurant organization, travel agency organization, NGOs, press, other supporters, students, conservation clubs and our volunteers.

At the first release ten birds were released at Ped village and 15 birds were released at Batumadeg village by hard released method. In the second month one pair started to breed at Batumadeg village and then followed another pair at the same village. At Ped village the birds started to breed in the 3rd month after release.

The second release was on 12 December 2006 with a much simpler ceremony in terms of those who attended event but there was no reduction in any of the ritual. Twelve Bali Starlings from Begawan Giri Foundation collection were release at Mujaning Tembeling at Batumadeg village. All of these released birds survive.

The third release was done in conjunction of the opening ceremony of some infrastructure projects in Bali that was done by the President of the Republic of Indonesian. At this event the President and the First Lady were very pleased to release 12 Bali Starlings from Begawan Giri Foundation collection at Nusa Penida harbor, which is about 5 km from the FNPF Bird Sanctuary at Ped Village. As with the previous release programs all the ritual ceremonies were held before the release of the birds.

As at the end of May 2007 the first group released had produced 13 offspring that are already independent. The second group was mostly young birds and they have just started to form pairs. With the third group it is too soon to expect breeding. Three birds have been lost; two to predators and one drowned.

From the 6 birds that were known to exist in the wild we have therefore achieved an increase of a further 59 birds.

APPENDIX 1

List of Key Individuals Involved in the Project; Brief Summaries of Their Qualifications

Drh. I Gede Nyoman Bayu Wirayudha, FNPF Director and Project Director
Drh. Bayu Wirayudha holds a degree in Veterinary Medicine from Udayana University, Bali. He is the founding director of FNPF, and holds other directorships including with Yayasan Bebali which works with traditional cultural revitalization, and with the Begawan Giri Foundation, where his program of breeding the endangered Bali Starling rates among the most successful in the world.

In addition to his NGO work, Drh. Bayu has extensive experience working closely with all levels of government, and has also been active in the private sector where he has achieved success in the livestock and eco-tourism industries. The quality of his work with FNPF can be seen in the successes it has achieved, and in the trust put into FNPF by various major donors including HSI Australia, US Fish and Wildlife, and the Gibbon Foundation.

Drh. Bayu provides vital leadership and oversight to FNPF. He has worked for FNPF in a purely voluntary capacity for the past 7 years.

Drh. I Made Sugiarta, Site Manager
Drh. Made Sugiarta holds a degree in Veterinary Medicine from Udayana University, Bali. His experience includes community social surveying and monitoring, animal health and welfare and habitat conservation with both local and international NGOs. He has sat on various committees such as the Indonesian Conservation Cadets Forum, participated in and led nature expeditions in Java and Lombok, and organized outdoor education activities for various student organisations.

Drh. Made runs the overall FNPF operations at Tanjung Puting National Park, Kalimantan. Under his management, FNPF's support among local communities has grown noticeably.

Drh. I Made Widana, Office Manager
Drh. Made holds a degree in Veterinary Medicine from Udayana University, Bali. His experience is mainly in animal health and welfare. He has participated in some eco-tourism in Bali and Lombok. Drh. Made run the overall FNPF operations at Tanjung Puting National Park, Kalimantan when he was one of our early volunteers for three periods. Under his management, FNPF's support among local communities has grown noticeably.

I Komang Gede Antoni Finance Manager
He holds a degree in accounting from Jayanegara University in Malang East Java, His experience includes working in the Waka group that manages hotels and tours.

APPENDIX 2

REFORESTATION AND AGRO-FORESTRY

We ran a pilot project to show the local community that we still have a chance to restore the area from one which is quite dry into one that could become a future forest and bird habitat. We focussed on the area where we could expect to get more humidity brought by the wind.

The selection of the tree species that we use for the reforestation project must be able to give benefit to the release program such as provide nesting sites and food. It must also give benefit to the whole island such as by giving more chance of rainfall. The species will, as much as possible, meet the following conditions:

- Species grow naturally in this area and benefit both the birds and the community
- Species that do not come from this area but will be able to survive at this area. This species must have at least be compatible with local species the possibility and useful for the bird release and the community.
- Species that are commercial and are proven to give benefit yet have minimum impact on the environment. This kind of species will be a part of the project contribution to the local community to ensure we will get support.

For seed / seedling collection FNPF cooperate with / approach any institution that may give contribution to the project such as Balai Pembibitan Tanaman Hutan (Forest Plant Nursery Body), Bali Barat National Park and local community.

The pilot project nursery was set up close by the base camp beside. The pilot project also set up as a training centre for any project site in the future.

Land preparation is done as soon as we get an agreement with the villager that they are going to support the activities. FNPF will invite as much as possible local support mainly student and volunteer to do this job. We will make rows 5 m separated each other. Every 4 m we will dig a hole with a size 30 X 30 X 30 cm to 50 X 50 X 50 cm depend on the land condition then loaded with soil / compost.

To plant the seedling we involved mostly the local community and other parties such as student, government institution, temple board member and other. In certain amount of seedling that villager plant for the reforestation project they will get certain amount of seedling that have commercial value. The long term re plant FNPF will involve more student and volunteer to do it beside the local community. For non private land we will spread the seedling randomly by species, size and distance between each tree, to mimic a natural forest situation as closely as possible. Even though randomly distributed, we will continue to maintain comparable species composition and distribution to nearby forest. Every hectare of land will be replanted with about 400 – 500 seedlings. Actual planting will be aligned with the rainy season where possible. When we need to plant any exotic plan we will make sure it will be the least number in the replant site

The post replant maintenance will be done by the local community that known as “Banjar”

as an institution. By this way every member of Banjar will take a turn to maintain the seedling as their task as a member of Banjar. This system is quite effective in many similar works in Bali as most of Balinese respect more the traditional social structure. To ensure we will have enough water supply post replant on each site will have traditional water catchments on the ground that have been proven work very well in this area. The maintenance actually is a long-term activity beginning from when the seedling is planted, that is from age zero to age five years. Our maintenance activities include clearing planting rows, controlling pests, diseases and weeds, clearing grass around the planted area and replacing dead seedlings with new ones as required.

APPENDIX 3

COMMUNITY BASED ECO-TOURISM PROJECT

We aim to create a sustainable eco-tourism program which brings economic benefits to local communities and directs a portion of revenues to conservation and environment management. To achieve this we will:

- Organise an appropriate project and village institutional structure and community benefit-sharing process as a prelude to setting up a professionally run and community-managed eco-tourism project
- Work with relevant authorities to develop and run certified programs to assist local tourism initiatives
- Liaise with the private sector to promote and support ecologically friendly local itineraries
- Undertake a preliminary industry market and needs analysis and SWOT exercise by a Project Consultant in conjunction with local villagers and other stakeholders, to determine the viability of proceeding
- Employ a professional Project Coordinator to assist the community to establish village institutional structures and community benefit-sharing processes, including the creation of a Community Tourism and Conservation Fund, and to assist with supporting and promoting local tourism initiatives.
- Set up local Committees to organize tourism-related functions including transport services, village beautification and to manage local tourism initiatives including home stay and handicraft programs.
- Plan and develop certified training courses in conjunction with relevant authorities, covering home stay initiatives, local nature guiding, English, tourist management and basic business management.
- Develop a set of ecologically friendly itineraries, covering short half-day trips and walks, longer overnight camping, and eco-experiences with hands-on involvement in conservation and reforestation work, as well as a 'cultural experience' product extension. All products will be tested and refined with potential clients.
- Use sound financial models to identify and review funding options for startup and ongoing operations.
- Implement a promotion strategy involving regular liaison with travel agencies and other stakeholders.
- Instruct FNPF staff by a Project Consultant and Director, who will design plans and run evaluation sessions for each project at project commencement. Evaluation will be pre-, post- and ongoing during a project. More technical and specialist reviews will be undertaken by outside consultants, and all results will be disseminated to appropriate stakeholders.

APPENDIX 4

BIRD SPECIES AT BALI BIRD PARK

Bird Species At Bali Bird Park			Existence in private place			
NO	Latin Name	English Name	Very common	Common	Seldom	Very seldom
174	*Meleagris gallopavo*	Turkey	x			
187	*Aceros comatus*	White-creasted Hornbill				x
188	*Aceros everetti*	Sumba Wreathed Hornbill				x
186	*Aceros plicatus*	Papuan Wreathed Hornbill				x
189	*Aceros undulatus*	Bar-pouched Wreathed Hornbill				x
54	*Acryllium vulturinum*	Vulturine Guineafowl				x
55	*Acryllium vulturinum spp*	Vulturine Guineafowl				x
46	*Agapornis sp.*	Love Bird		x		
139	*Aix galericulata*	Mandarin Duck			x	
61	*Alisterus amboinensis*	Amboina King Parrot			x	
64	*Alisterus amboinensis chloropterus*	Buru King Parrot				x
110	*Alisterus chloropterus*	Green-wing King Parrot				x
136	*Amazona o. auropalliata*	Yellow-naped Amazon				x
84	*Anas discors*	Blue-winged Teal				x
156	*Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*	Hyacinth Macaw				x
83	*Anseranas semipalmata*	Magpie Goose				x
191	*Anthracoceros albirostris convexus*	Southern Pied Hornbill			x	
185	*Anthracoceros malayanus*	Malayan Black Hornbill				x
67	*Anthropoides virgo*	Demoiselle Crane				x
103	*Aprosmictus e. erythropterus*	Crimson-winged Parrot				x
154	*Ara ambigua*	Buffon Macaw				x
153	*Ara ararauna*	Blue and Gold Macaw			x	
157	*Ara auricollis*	Yellow-collard Macaw				x
159	*Ara chloropterus*	Green-winged Macaw				x
161	*Ara macao*	Scarlet Macaw			x	
158	*Ara militaris*	Military Macaw				x
155	*Ara rubrogenys*	Red-fronted Macaw			x	
160	*Ara severa*	Severe Macaw				x
68	*Aratinga solstitialis*	Sun Conure				x
126	*Arborophila javanica*	Chestnut-bellied Partridge				x
44	*Argusianus argus*	Great Argus Pheasant				x
137	*Balearica regulorum*	African Grey Crowned Crane				x
80	*Branta canadensis*	Canada Goose				x
66	*Bubo sumatranus*	Barred Eagle Owl				x
196	*Buceros rhinoceros sylvestris*	Javan Great Rhinoceros Hornbill				x
163	*Bucorvus leadbeateri*	Southern Ground Hornbill				x
32	*Bulbucus ibis*	Cattle Egret				x
42	*Cacatua alba*	Alba Cockatoo			x	
43	*Cacatua galerita eleanora*	Eleanora Cockatoo		x		
16	*Cacatua galerita triton*	Triton Cockatoo			x	
31	*Cacatua goffini*	Goffin's Cockatoo			x	
152	*Cacatua leadbeateri*	Major Mitchell's Cockatoo				x
30	*Cacatua moluccensis*	Moluccan Cockatoo			x	
87	*Cacatua pastinator sanguinea*	Bare-eyed Cockatoo			x	

Bird Species At Bali Bird Park			Existence in private place			
NO	Latin Name	English Name	Very common	Common	Seldom	Very seldom
28	*Cacatua s. citrinocristata*	Citron Cockatoo			x	
29	*Cacatua sulphurea*	Lesser Sulphur-crested Cockatoo		x		
82	*Callonetta leucophyrus*	Ringed Teal				x
27	*Caloenas nicobarica*	Nicobar Pigeon			x	
190	*Caloenas nicobarica*	Nicobar Pigeon			x	
18	*Casuarius casuarius*	Two-wattled Cassowary				x
19	*Casuarius unappendiculatus*	Golden-necked Cassowary				x
130	*Centropus bengalensis*	Lesser Coucal	x			
76	*Chalcophaps indica*	Emerald Ground Dove	x			
104	*Chalcopsitta atra atra*	Black Lory			x	
105	*Chalcopsitta duivenbodei*	Duivenbode's Lory			x	
120	*Chalcopsitta sintillata sintillata*	Yellow-streaked Lory		x		
132	*Charmosyna placentis*	Red-flanked Lory				x
112	*Charmosyna placentis stellae*	Stella's Lorikeet				x
108	*Charmosyna placentis XC stellae*	Black-capped Stela Lory			x	
52	*Chrysolophus amherstiae XC pictus*	Hybrid Lady Amherst Pheasant				x
50	*Chrysolophus pictus*	Golden Pheasant		x		
5	*Cicinnurus magnificus*	Magnificent Bird of Paradise				x
145	*Cinnyricinclus leucogaster*	Amethyst Starling				x
182	*Cirrhatus flores*	Flores Change-able Hawk Eagle				x
72	*Cissa thalasina*	Short-tailed Green Magpie			x	
146	*Coccycolius iris*	Emerald Starling				x
91	*Copsychus malabaricus*	White-rumped Shama	x			
90	*Copsychus saularis*	Magpie Robin	x			
79	*Cornus macrorhynchos*	Jungle Crow			x	
168	*Corythaixoides leucogaster*	White-bellied Go away bird				x
47	*Cygnus atratus*	Black Swan				x
58	*Cygnus cygnus*	Whooper swan				x
48	*Cygnus olor*	Mute Swan				x
143	*Dacelo novaeguineae*	Laughing Kookaburra				x
127	*Dendrocopos moluccensis*	Brown-capped Woodpecker				x
140	*Dendrocygna arcuata*	Greater Whistling Tree Duck				x
56	*Dendrocygna guttata*	Spotted Whistling Duck				x
141	*Dendrocygna javanica*	Lesser Whistling Tree Duck				x
129	*Dicrurus paradiseus*	Greater Racket-tailed Black Drongo	x			
116	*Ducula concinna*	Yellow-eyed Imperial Pigeon				x
117	*Ducula forsteni*	White-bellied Imperial Pigeon				x
118	*Ducula aenea paulina*	Green Imperial Pigeon				x
115	*Ducula bicolor*	Pied Imperial Pigeon			x	
1	*Eclectus roratus aruensis*	Aru-eclectus Redsided				x
2	*Eclectus roratus roratus*	Grand Eclectus				x
3	*Eclectus roratus vosmaeri*	Vosmarie Eclectus				x
149	*Eolophus roseicapillus*	Galah (Rose-breasted) Cockatoo				x
107	*Eos bornea*	Red Lory		x		
119	*Eos reticulata*	Blue-streaked Lory		x		
144	*Eudocimus ruber*	Scarlet ibis				x
98	*Gallicolumba rufigula*	Cinnamon Ground Dove				x
22	*Gallus varius*	Green Junglefowl			x	
122	*Garrulax chinensis*	Black-throated Laughing Thrush	x			

Bird Species At Bali Bird Park			Existence in private place			
NO	**Latin Name**	**English Name**	Very common	Common	Seldom	Very seldom
121	*Garrulax leucolophus*	White-crested Laughing Thrush	x			
128	*Geopelia striata*	Peaceful Dove/Zebra Dove	x			
9	*Goura cristata*	Western Crowned Pigeon				x
10	*Goura scheepmakeri*	Southern Crowned Pigeon				x
11	*Goura victoria*	Victoria Crowned Pigeon				x
24	*Gracula robusta*	Nias Hill Myna		x		
74	*Gymnophaps albertisii*	Papuan Mountain Pigeon				x
195	*Halcyon cyanoventris*	Javan Kingfisher			x	
178	*Haliaeetus indus*	Brahminy Kite			x	
181	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	White-bellied Sea Eagle				x
75	*Henicophaps albifrons*	New Guinea Bronzewing				x
183	*Ictinaetus malayensis*	Indian Black Eagle				x
69	*Irena puella*	Asian Fairy Blue Bird		x		
65	*Ketupa ketupu*	Buffy Fish Owl				x
148	*Lamprotornis hildebrandti*	Hildebrandt's Starling				x
147	*Lamprotornis purpureus*	Purple Glossy Starling				x
177	*Leptoptilos javanicus*	Lesser Adjuntant				x
12	*Leucopsar rothschildi*	Bali Starling			x	
51	*Lophura bulweri*	Bulwer's Pheasant				x
53	*Lophura nycthemera*	Silver Pheasant				x
131	*Loriculus pusillus*	Yellow-throated Hanging Parrot			x	
21	*Lorius domicellus*	Purple-capped Lory			x	
109	*Lorius garrulus flavopalliatus*	Yellow-backed Lory		x		
37	*Lorius lory erythrothrorax*	Black-capped Lory Erythrothorax			x	
36	*Lorius lory lory*	Black-capped lory			x	
35	*Lorius lory salvadori*	Salvadory Black-capped Lory			x	
171	*Lybius dubius*	Bearded Barbet		x		
73	*Macropygia amboinensis*	Brown-billed Cuckoo Dove			x	
26	*Manucodia jobiensis*	Jobi Manucode				x
176	*Megalaima armillaris*	Orange-fronted Barbet		x		
175	*Megalaima haemacephala*	Coppersmith Barbet		x		
169	*Musophaga violacea*	Violet Turaco				x
23	*Mycteria cinerea*	Milky Stork				x
151	*Nymphicus hollandicus*	Cockatiel		x		
89	*Oriolus chinensis*	Black-naped Oriole	x			
96	*Otidiphaps nobilis*	Pheasant Pigeon				x
70	*Otus lempiji lempiji*	Sunda Scops Owl			x	
41	*Padda oryzivora*	Java Sparrow	x			
6	*Paradisaea apoda*	Greater Bird Of Paradise				x
7	*Paradisaea minor*	Lesser Bird Of Paradise				x
8	*Paradisaea rubra*	Red Bird Of Paradise				x
150	*Pavo "Blue" cristatus*	Blue Peafowl			x	
95	*Pavo "white" cristatus*	White Peafowl				x
20	*Pavo muticus muticus*	Green Peafowl			x	
38	*Pelecanus conspicillatus*	Australian Pelican				x
114	*Pelecanus rufescens*	Pink-backed Pelican				x
194	*Penelopides exarhatus*	Sulawesi Tarrictic Hornbill				x
193	*Philemon buceroides*	Timor-helmeted Friarbird			x	
192	*Philemon corniculatus*	Helmeted Friarbird			x	

Bird Species At Bali Bird Park			Existence in private place			
NO	Latin Name	English Name	Very common	Common	Seldom	Very seldom
78	*Phoenicopterus minor*	Lesser Flaminggo				x
77	*Phoenicopterus ruber*	Greater Flaminggo				x
45	*Pitta guajana*	Banded Pitta				x
138	*Platalea ajaja*	Roseate Spoonbill				x
173	*Platycercus adscitus*	Pale-headed Rosella				x
172	*Platycercus eximius eximius*	Golden-mantled Rosella				x
39	*Plegadis falcinellus*	Glossy Ibis				x
63	*Poichepalus senegalus*	Senegal Parrot				x
62	*Poinus menstruus*	Blue-headed Parrot				x
34	*Polyplectron chalcurum*	Bronze-tailed Peacock Pheasant				x
33	*Porphyrio porphyrio*	Purple Swamphen				x
59	*Prioniturus mada*	Buru Racket-tailed Parrot				x
14	*Probosciger aterrimus aterrimus*	Black-palm Cockatoo			x	
15	*Probosciger aterrimus goliath*	Great-billed Palm Cockatoo			x	
99	*Pseudeos fuscata*	Dusky Lory		x		
134	*Psilopogon pyrolophus*	Fire-tufted Barbet		x		
111	*Psittaculirostris desmarestii*	Desmarest Fig Parrot				x
142	*Psittacus erithacus erithacus*	Congo African Grey Parrot			x	
17	*Psittrichas fulgidus*	Pesquet's Parrot			x	
135	*Ptilinopus melanospila melanauchen*	Black-napped Fruit Dove		x		
125	*Ptilinopus porphyreus*	Pink-necked Fruit Dove		x		
93	*Pycnonotus aurigaster*	Sooty-headed Bulbul	x			
71	*Pycnonotus bimaculatus*	Orange-spotted Bulbul			x	
94	*Pycnonotus jocosus*	Red-whiskered Bulbul			x	
166	*Ramphastos swainsonii*	Swainsonni Toucan				x
167	*Ramphastos toco*	Toco Toucan				x
165	*Ramphastos tucanus*	Red-billed Toucan				x
164	*Ramphastos vitellinus*	Channel-billed Toucan				x
85	*Scissirostrum dubium*	Finch-billed Myna			x	
4	*Seleucidis melanoleuca*	Twelve-wire Bird of Paradise				x
180	*Spilornis cheela*	Crested Serpent Eagle				x
179	*Spizaetus bartelsi*	Javan Hawk Eagle				x
97	*Streptopelia "white" risoria*	Ringneck-white Dove		x		
133	*Streptopelia chinensis*	Spotted Dove	x			
92	*Strix leptogrammica*	Brown Wood Owl			x	
40	*Sturnus contra*	Asian Pied Starling	x			
13	*Sturnus melanopterus*	Black-winged Starling	x			
184	*Sturnus melanopterus*	Black-winged Starling	x			
86	*Sturnus struninus*	Purple-backed Starling				x
49	*Syrmaticus reevesi*	Reeve`s Pheasant				x
81	*Tadorna radjah*	White-headed Shelduck				x
60	*Tanygnathus sumatranus*	Muller's Parrot				x
170	*Tauraco hartlaubi*	Hartlaub Turaco				x
25	*Threskiornis melanocephalus*	Black-headed Ibis				x
162	*Tockus deckeni*	Von der Decken's Hornbill				x
123	*Treron bicincta*	Orange-breasted Green Pigeon		x		
124	*Treron olax*	Little Green Pigeon			x	
102	*Trichoglossus euteles*	Perfect Lorikeet			x	
100	*Trichoglossus h. haemadotus*	Rainbow lorikeet		x		

Bird Species At Bali Bird Park			Existence in private place			
NO	Latin Name	English Name	Very common	Common	Seldom	Very seldom
113	*Trichoglossus h. mitchelli*	Mitchel lorikeet			x	
101	*Trichoglossus h. mitchelli XC ornatus*	Mitchel`s Ornate Lorikeet			x	
106	*Trichoglossus ornatus*	Ornate Lorikeet			x	
88	*Vanellus miles*	Masked Lapwing				x

Birds that Indonesians like to keep that are not included in the Bird Park list		Existence in private place			
Latin Name	English Name	Very common	Common	Seldom	Very seldom
Pycnonotus zeylanicus	Straw billed bulbul	x			
Serinus canaria	Canary	x			
Copsicus malabaricus	White Rumped Shama	x			
Eudynamus scolopacea	Common coucal		x		
Chloropsis sonnerati	Leaf bird	x			
Dicrurus sp	Drongo	x			
Zoothera citrina	Orange Headed Thrush	x			
Copsicus saularis	Magpie robin	x			
Pedda oryza	Java sparrow	x			
Zoothera interpres	Chestnut-capped Thrush	x			
Taeniopygia guttata	Zebra Finch	x			
Various	Other finches	x			
Various	Australian parakeet	x			