



## PACIFIC SWALLOW

*Hirundo tahitica*

Pacific swallows are the only resident swallow in New Guinea region. This species has expanded with human settlements, nesting in wooden buildings and, although they can be spotted all around the resort, they seem to specially favor the front jetty, where they build nests of pocked mud, feathers and grass underneath the platform planks. Their diet is insects caught in flight over marshes and other wetlands. Is really inspiring observe them celebrating the new morning or the rain while they take the opportunity for a refreshing shower.





## WILLY WAGTAIL

*Rhiphidura leucophrys*

Willy Wagtails are a common sight around the resort, and can often be seen nesting in the roof tops of the bungalows or in poles or tree branches above the water in the sea or in the mangroves. They are black except for the white belly and eyebrow. They are very active and wag the entire body calling persistently with a beautiful and loud musical song. You can hear them singing overnight. They display territorial, aggressive and bold behavior, attacking intruders near the nest, even bigger birds like beach kingfisher or herons. In the case of humans near to their nest they try to divert the attention to another place. They feed actively in the ground or in the trees walking, running and chasing insects.





## TORRESIAN CROW

*Corvus orru*

Torresian crow is the common black crow in coast and lowlands all around the country. Here in the resort is been observed, singly or in pairs, all along the main path and in the small beach close to the spa. They have a wide diet, including insects and small animals dead or alive from the ground or the shoreline and fruit from the trees. Their nests are bulky structures built in a tree crown.



## GLOSSY MANUCODE

*Manucodia ater*

The glossy-mantled manucode is medium-sized, around 42 cm long, glossed green, blue and purple black with a red iris, black bill, long graduated tail and somewhat elongated upper breast and neck feathers. Both sexes are similar. The female is a slightly smaller than the male. In appearance, the glossy-mantled manucode resembles and is difficult to distinguished from its nearest relatives, the crinkle-collared and jobi manucodes





## PINON'S IMPERIAL PIGEON

*Ducula pinon*

Pinon's Imperial Pigeons are the largest imperial pigeons, they are common and conspicuous in lowland, hill forest and coastal areas. They have been observed in the trees along the main path of the resort, normally singly or in pairs. They feed in fruits, berries and insects and their nest are a thin platform of sticks in a tree branch.





## SPICE IMPERIAL PIGEON

*Ducula myristicivora*

The spice imperial pigeon (*Ducula myristicivora*) is a species of bird in the family Columbidae. It is endemic to Indonesia, where it occurs in the eastern Moluccas and the Raja Ampat Islands. Its natural habitats are subtropical or tropical moist lowland forests and subtropical or tropical mangrove forests





## DUSKY SCRUBFOWL

*Megapodius freycinet*

Dusky Scrubfowl have been observed from the main path of the resort, foraging in the leaf litter near the edge of the sago palms. They are ground dwellers, who occasionally flutter into low tree branches. They are omnivorous and feed on small grubs, insects and berries. The eggs of the scrubfowl are incubated in enormous mounds of decomposing vegetation which the bird built. These birds remain with the same partner for all their life.





## HELMETED FRIAR BIRDS

*Philemon buceroides*

Helmeted Friar Birds have been observed in the tress along the main path of the resort, and seem particularly favors the large blossoming tree overhanging the main jetty. Helmeted friar birds are one of the most conspicuous birds in the resort because of their voice. They can be heard all day, but specially on dawn and sunsets. Often they sing in duets or chorus and their song is a varied series of repetitive, loud and musical notes repeated over and over. They are omnivorous, feeding on nectar, fruit and insects. Their nest is a deep cup of loosely woven plant and bark strips in the crown of a leafy tree, suspended from a forked branch. They may nest close to another species like drongos or pigeons with the propose of mutual defense from the predators.





## PAPUAN LORIKEET

*Charmosyna papou*

The Papuan lorikeet, also known as Stella's lorikeet and Mount-Goliath lorikeet (*Charmosyna papou*) is a species of parrot in the family Psittaculidae. It is found in West Papua, Indonesia. Its natural habitat is subtropical or tropical moist montane forests. The Papuan lorikeet occurs in a red phase and a melanistic phase, the melanistic phase is frequently found at higher altitudes and is more sensitive to overheating in warm weather.





## OLIVE-BACKED SUNBIRD

*Cinnyris jugularis*

Olive-backed sunbirds have been observed all over the resort, especially in the lounge and restaurant area. Males and females have similar size, but males can be easily distinguished by their black iridescent throat. Their nests are pendulous and tear shaped, composed of plant fiber and bark strips and covered in feathers and spider web with roofed entrance. They feed in insects and nectar by gleaning, hovering and probing.





## RED-CHEEKED PARROT

*Geoffroyus geoffroyi*

Red-cheeked parrots usually live in pairs, and small family groups outside of the breeding season. During the breeding season the birds are usually found in pairs but there is little else known of their courtship behavior in the wild. They are usually quite shy, except while feeding. When feeding they gather in large groups, and they are very noisy and conspicuous. They only walk short distances as their feet are not structured for walking, but for perching. They forage for food and their diet consists of seeds, fruits (mainly figs), blossoms, and nectar. During the breeding season the female bird excavates its nest in a rotting tree limb. A clutch usually contains three eggs.





## PALM CACKATOO

*Probosciger aterrimus*

Palm Cockatoos are enormous blackish parrots with high, erectile crest and red cheeks. They have been observed in the trees around the main path, but looks like they highly prize the seeds of the Beach Almond trees (*Terminalia catapa*) found all over the resort grounds. Their extremely strong beak and claws enable them to break the hard shell of the seed. Although in many occasions they are spotted alone, they form long-term monogamous pairs and nest in tree cavities.





## SULPHUR-CRESTED CACKATOO

*Cacatua galerita*

Sulphur-crested Cockatoos or White Cockatoos have been observed all around the resort. The end of the front jetty looking back to the right side of the resort is an excellent place to observe a large family nesting in a tall tree. They are particularly active and noisy early morning and late evening. They feed on seeds, berries, nuts and roots, and have a loud and raucous call.





## BLYTHES HORNBILL

*Rhyticeros plicatus*

Blythes Hornbills is the only hornbill species that inhabit New Guinea. Have often been observed flying over the tree line of the island, usually in pairs or small parties. Excellent sightings have occurred from the end of the jetty, looking back to the resort. But the best way to view these birds is on the Hornbill Sunset Cruise, a sunset excursion to Pulau Yum organized by Papua Paradise. They can reach over 90cm large and often heard before they are seen, due to the extremely loud whooshing sound of their wings in flight and their loud voice. The nest is in a tree hollow, into which the female is sealed for all the incubation period, being feed by the male through a small opening. Their diet is mainly for fruits, but also for large insects, reptiles, frogs, small mammals and nesting birds.





## EASTERN REEF-EGRET

*Egreta sacra*

Pacific reef herons are medium-sized herons, reaching 57 to 66 cm in length. They have a wingspan of between 90 and 110 cm and reach an average weight of 400 grams. The species displays an unusual, non-sexual dimorphism, with some members having entirely white plumage and others (the larger portion) being charcoal-grey. Eastern reef egrets have very short, yellow legs, and the grey variety's throats and chins are marked by a narrow, white stripe. They have brown beaks, gold-yellow coloured eyes and the surrounding areas of their faces are normally of a greenish to yellow cast.





## BRAHMINY KITE

*Haliastur indus*

Brahminy Kites have been observed circling above and flying overhead along the resort and is common to see them perch in the trees of the small beach next to the spa singly or in pairs. They are easily distinguished from the white-bellied sea eagle by the size, they are much smaller, and by the dark brown coloring on the undersides of their wings. They pluck their prey from the water, foliage, ground, or out in the air. Catch insects, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and small mammals. Their nests are stick structures in the treetops.





## VARIABLE GOSHAWK

*Accipiter hiogaster*

The variable goshawk (*Accipiter hiogaster*) is a bird of prey native to Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. It was recently elevated to species status, and was previously lumped together with the grey goshawk.





## WHITE-BELLIED SEA EAGLE

*Haliaeetus leucogaster*

White-bellied sea eagles have been observed fishing in the house reef in front of the bungalows. They are the only large grey-and-white predator and can grow to reach a wingspan of 2 meters. Master hunters, they forage over reefs and lagoons, and their diet includes fish, snakes, small turtles and carrion, occasionally stolen from smaller raptors. They have been seen singly or in pairs and their nests in trees are enormous stick structures.





## BEACH KINGFISHER

*Todiramphus saurophagus*

Beach kingfishers are the only white-headed in NG region. To be found in seacoasts of offshore islands, mangroves and coconut groves. They have been observed around the shore of the resort and on several occasions perched above the bungalows near the restaurant. These hunters prey on small fishes, crustaceans and lizards. Usually they have been seen smacking violently their catch against the wooden beams of the bungalows, to stun their meal before devouring it.





## RUFOUS-BELLIED KOOKABURRA

*Dacelo gaudichaud*

Rufous-bellied kookaburras has been observed in the trees all around the main path of the resort. They have black head with whitish bill and deep rufous underparts. Males have blue tails, brown the females. These birds are usually in pairs and are very noisy and territorial. They excavate the nest in active, arboreal termitariums. And feed in insects, crustaceans and specially lizards from foliage, branch and also ground, where they find earthworms. They like to smack violently their catch before eat it.





## AZURE KINGFISHER

*Ceix azureus*

Azure kingfisher has been observed all along the main path of the resort. They are small, with dark blue crown and upper parts and black bill with pale tip. Solitary bird it likes to perch close to the water's edge at forest margins and hovers over the water to catch insects, small fishes and crustaceans. These kingfishers nest by burrowing a narrow tunnel deep into muddy cliffs or stream banks.





**RADJAH SHELDUCK**  
*Tadorna radjah*

Shellducks have been observed all along the front of the resort beach and the room's jetties. One of their favorite spot is the big lying tree in the beach situated just next to the spa. They feed on small mollusks, insects and algae foraged from the tide line and their nests are in tree hollows.





## LESSER FRIGATEBIRD

*Fregata ariel*

Lesser frigate birds are often seen out to sea, directly in front of the jetty, occasionally coming in close to the house reef. They are very large mainly black seabirds with extremely long, slender wings and a long, forked tail. They have a long powerful, hooked-tip bill and short legs. Supremely adapted for life in the sky, although are more often seen soaring high on motionless wings, they are capable of swift action and can chase down sterns or other smaller birds to steal their catch. But more often they fish for themselves plucking fish from the surface or taking their favorite food, flying fish, on the wing. They never sit or dive in the water.





## SOOTY TERN

*Onychoprion fuscatus*

This is a large tern, similar in size to the Sandwich tern (*Thalasseus sandvicensis*) at 33–36 cm (13–14 in) long with an 82–94 cm (32.5–37 in) wingspan. The wings and deeply forked tail are long, and it has dark black upperparts and white underparts. It has black legs and bill. The average life span is 32 years. Juvenile Sooty Terns are scaly grey above and below. The Sooty Tern is unlikely to be confused with any tern apart from the similarly dark-backed but smaller bridled tern (*O. anaethetus*). It is darker-backed than that species, and has a broader white forehead and no pale neck collar. The call is a loud piercing ker-wack-a-wack or kvaark.





## ORIENTAL DOLLARBIRD

*Eurystomus orientalis*

Oriental dollarbirds inhabit forest edge, lowlands and hills. In the resort mostly seen during the Mangrove or Hornbill Tour, perched in a tall isolated tree from where capture passing insects. They are chunky birds with large head and broad bill looks like dark with red bill and legs, but in good light is possible to distinguish brown head and blue body. In flight is possible to see a pale "dollar coin" mark in the wings. Solitary or in pairs, these birds nest on tree hollows.





## FRILLED MONARCH

*Arses telescopthalmus*

The frilled monarch (*Arses telescopthalmus*) is a species of bird in the family Monarchidae. As currently defined, its range is restricted to forest on New Guinea and nearby smaller islands, but historically it has included some or all of the remaining members of the genus *Arses* as subspecies.





## WHITE COCKATOO

*Cacatua alba*

The white cockatoo (*Cacatua alba*), also known as the umbrella cockatoo, is a medium-sized all-white cockatoo endemic to tropical rainforest on islands of Indonesia. The white cockatoo is around 46 cm (18 in) long, and weighs about 400 g (14 oz) for small females and up to 800 g (28 oz) for big males. The male white cockatoo usually has a broader head and a bigger beak than the female. They have brown or black eyes and a dark grey beak. When mature some female white cockatoos can have reddish/brown irises, while the irises of the adult male are dark brown or black. The feathers of the white cockatoo are mostly white. However, both upper and lower surfaces of the inner half of the trailing edge of the large wing feathers are a yellow color.





## GREAT-BILLED HERON

*Ardea sumatrana*

Great-billed herons can be seen occasionally in the tidal pools along House Reef I, very lucky observers had encounters in the main jetty or the jetties of the bungalows. But is more easily observed from the boat in the Mangrove Tour because they are very shy birds that avoid people and stay close to the tree cover. Adults are very large and long-necked, uniformly dusky grey or brown with whitish throat, actually, no other herons are so large and plainly colored. They are normally silent, solitary and elusive. They stand on the water to capture fish and nest alone in mangroves over tidal mud.





## SPANGLED DRONGO

*Dicrurus bracteatus*

Spangled Drongo has been observed all over the main path of the resort and usually in the hikes to the jungle to look for birds of paradise. They are the only species of Drongo in New Guinea. They are noisy, glossy black birds that sit upright position when are perched, easily recognized by its forked "fish tail". Solitary or in pairs they often mixed in with other birds, like birds of paradise or babblers, acting as a sentinel species. They breed as a monogamous pair, are territorial and can be aggressive toward other birds. Feed on insects catch in flight or in the foliage and fruits.





## RAINBOW LORIKEET

*Trichoglossus haematodus*

Rainbow lorikeets have been spotted in the nectar flowering trees around the resort and flying on the top of the canopy looking from the main jetty to the jungle. They live from the coast to the mid forest, normally in flocks of 3 to 20 or even more and do large night roosts in eucalyptus. They are noisy green-and-red parrot with pointed tail and yellow collar that contrast with their dark blue head. They feed and nest in treetops, taking flowers, soft fruits, sap and rarely insects or seeds. Their nests are excavated tree hollows.





## BLACK-NAPED TERN

*Sterne sumatrana*

Black-naped terns are locally common on outer reefs, atolls and oceanic islands, rarely along the coast and never in fresh water. In the resort they have been observed from the main jetty or bungalow's balconies looking towards the sea. Exceptional encounters with larger flocks of them, has occurred during the surface interval in the sand bank of Pulau Dua. These birds are immaculate white but for the crescent shaped black nape band from eye to eye. They are pelagic and often in small flocks. Feed on fish by snatching or diving.





## PAPUAN HORNBILL

*Rhyticeros plicatus*

Blyth's hornbill (*Rhyticeros plicatus*), also known as the Papuan hornbill, is a large hornbill inhabiting the forest canopy in Wallacea and Melanesia. Its local name in Tok Pisin is kokomo. Previously, this hornbill was placed in the genus *Aceros*. Up to 91 cm (36 in) in length, the adult male has mainly black plumage with a golden or orange-buff head, white throat and a white tail. Its irises are reddish brown, and the eye is surrounded by naked pale blue skin. The female is a smaller, mainly black bird with a white throat and tail. Both sexes have a very large horn-coloured bill and casque. Young birds of both sexes resemble the male. Adults have up to eight folds on the pale casque, depending on age, while young birds have none.





## RED BIRD OF PARADISE

*Paradisea rubra*

Red Bird of Paradise have been observed on our Paradise Birds Hike in Batanta. Like the Wilsons Bird of Paradise, they occur nowhere else on earth except for Batanta and Waigeo Islands. Males from this family impresses females by swinging, outstretching and quivering their feathers.





## WILSONS BIRD OF PARADISE

*Diphyllodes respublica*

Wilson's Bird of Paradise have been observed on our Paradise Birds Hike in Batanta Island. The male selects a patch of ground as his own and fastidiously clears the area of leaves, from the ground to the canopy, to have as much sunlight as possible to show up in case of the female approaches his area. The females are dullish brown and can often be seen on the outskirts of the male's territory. These birds are found nowhere in the world except in Batanta and Waigeo Islands, Raja Ampat.





## RUDDY TURNSTONE

*Arenaria interpres*

Ruddy turnstones have been observed along the front stretch of beach near the main jetty and restaurant area. They are usually in small flocks and mix with other species, walking slowly along beaches, busily digging, pecking and turning over small stones and seaweed looking for food. Their diet consist in a variety of invertebrates and their eggs.