

BIRDS IN THE CITY LIST

LOCATION _____
 DATE _____
 TIME _____



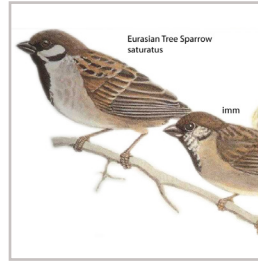
BARRED RAIL
(HYPOTAENIDIA TORQUATA)

Look for the white stripe on its cheek, a black throat, and black and white barred underparts.

Found in wetlands, gardens, cogon grasslands. Crosses roads early or late in the day.

Also known as the "Tinikling" bird, of which the dance is named after!

NUMBER SEEN



EURASIAN TREE SPARROW
(PASSER MONTANUS)

Popularly known as Maya, they are notable for the black spot on their white cheek, a black throat, a black bill, and a brown head.

Easily found EVERYWHERE!

NUMBER SEEN



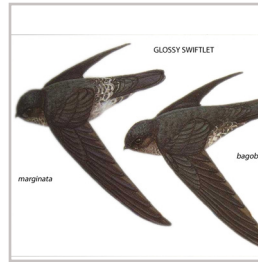
BLACK-NAPED ORIOLE
(ORIGLUS CHINENSIS)

Adults are as big as crows. They are mostly yellow with black bands on the head and wings.

Found in gardens and in areas with large patches of trees.

They sound like long whistles, and they are easy to hear and identify.

NUMBER SEEN

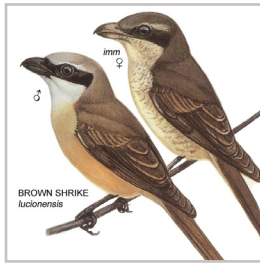


GLOSSY SWIFTLET
(COLLOCALIA ESCULENTA)

They have bluish black upperparts and a whitish belly. Usually flies low, and can be found by sea coasts, mountains, forests, streams, clearings, and roads.

They are not known to echolocate, but they give a twittering call.

NUMBER SEEN



BROWN SHRIKE
(LANIUS CRISTATUS)

Bigger than the Maya (Eurasian Tree Sparrow). They have brown upper parts and a black "bandit mask" over the eyes.

It perches in the open, looking for insects and prey that it eventually disembowels on thorns, broken branches, or barbed wire.

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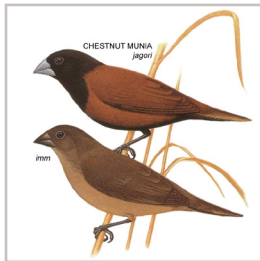


GOLDEN-BELLIED FLYEATER
(GERYGONE SULPHUREA)

They have a uniform olive brown above and a pale yellow below with white lores.

They prefer the crown of trees and frequents open country, mangroves, and residential areas in Manila.

NUMBER SEEN



CHESTNUT MUNIA
(LONCHURA ATRICAPILLA)

Look for the red patch on its back that is visible when it flies. Also note its black upper parts and brown tail.

They usually travel in tight flocks and are common in ricefields, grasslands, and open country.

NUMBER SEEN

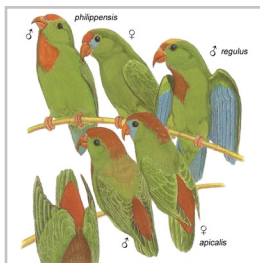


JAVA SPARROW
(LONCHURA DRYZIVORA)

Look for the big white patch on its cheek made noticeable by its black head and a bright orange bill. Its body is predominantly grey but it has a pinkish belly.

Common in neighboring ricefields feeding on tops of trees or on the ground.

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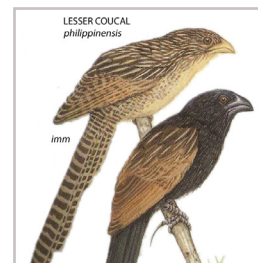


COLASISI
(LORICULUS PHILIPPENSIS)

They are the smallest Philippine parrot.

Predominantly green and has a distinctive red patch on its head and lower back. Found in forests and sometimes in city gardens.

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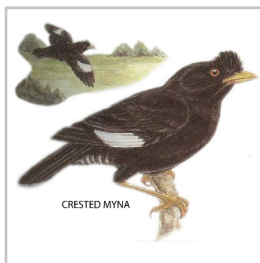


LESSER COUCAL
(CENTROPUS BENGALENSIS)

Adults are generally black with brown flight feathers and a long shaft with brownish streaks. On the other hand, young ones have yellow-brownish streaks on the upperparts and plain light yellow underparts.

Common in grassland and open country, often seen perching on tops of grass.

NUMBER SEEN



CRESTED MYNA
(ACRIDOTHERES CRISTATELLUS)

They are generally all black in color with a contrasting yellowish bill, with white patch at base of flight feathers, and white tip on tail.

Found in open country and agricultural land. Calls are varied because they can imitate other species and sounds!

NUMBER SEEN



LONG-TAILED SHRIKE
(LANIUS SCHACH)

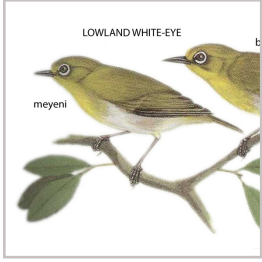
Spot the long slender tail and the white patch on its black wing. They also have a black head, a grey back and white underparts.

Common in open country and scrub where it perches on bushes and dead trees.

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LOWLAND WHITE-EYE (*Zosterops meyeri*)

Look for the white eyering, yellowish green upperparts and a whitish belly.

It travels noisily in flocks and are common on lowlands, scrubs and gardens in particular.

NUMBER SEEN

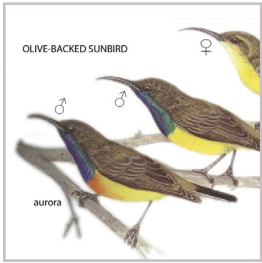


PIED FANTAIL (*Rhipidura nigritorquis*)

Privileged in the mating game, these birds have a fanning white-tipped tail that they use for attracting females.

They also have a white eyebrow, blackish brown breasts, and white underparts. Found in parks, residential areas, mangroves, and dense bushes or trees.

NUMBER SEEN

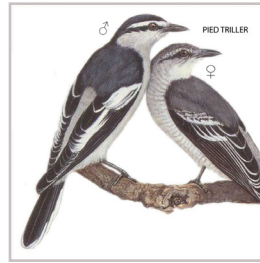


OLIVE-BACKED SUNBIRD (*Cinnyris jugularis*)

Both sexes have an olive green above. However, males have a strikingly blue throat and upperbreast while females have a uniform yellow below.

Found in lowlands, coconut plantations, and city gardens.

NUMBER SEEN



PIED TRILLER (*Lalage nigra*)

Look for the white eyebrow and the white wing bar on its generally greyish above and white below.

Usually seen in open country, gardens, and scrubs.

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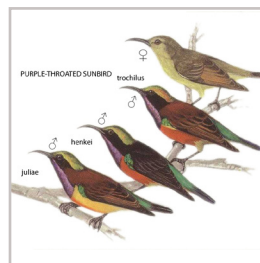


PACIFIC SWALLOW (*Hirundo tahitica*)

Blue with orange face and neck (unlike the similar Barn Swallow which has a forked tail and bluish neckband).

It is usually found along coasts, towns, and open country.

NUMBER SEEN



PURPLE-THROATED SUNBIRD (*Leptocoma sperata*)

Similar in size as the Olive-backed Sunbird, but harder to find in some places in the country. It is also just as vibrant, with a purple throat, red belly, and green crown.

Find it among mangroves, coconut groves, and cultivated areas in your town.

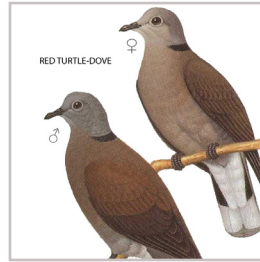
NUMBER SEEN



PHILIPPINE COUCAL (*Centropus viridis*)

Shy and difficult to see, these birds have uniform black plumage and are usually spotted on grasslands and forests.

NUMBER SEEN



RED TURTLE-DOVE (*Streptopelia tranquebarica*)

A relatively fat and short-tailed dove with a distinctively narrow black collar.

They can be seen resting in trees or on telephone wires.

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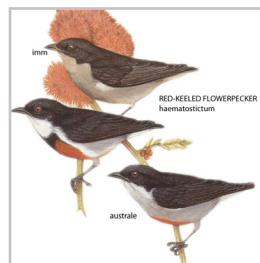


PHILIPPINE MAGPIE-ROBIN (*Copsychus mindanensis*)

Look for the white wing patch contrasting its grey blackish upperparts.

They are noisy and easy to spot on lowland forests.

NUMBER SEEN

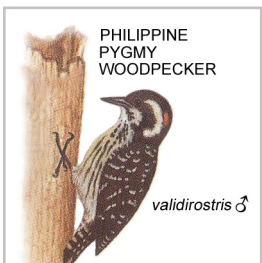


RED-KEELED FLOWERPECKER (*Dicaeum australe*)

Look for the scarlet patch on its breast contrasting its black above and generally white below.

They frequent flowering and fruiting trees. Found in edge and open country not far from forests.

NUMBER SEEN

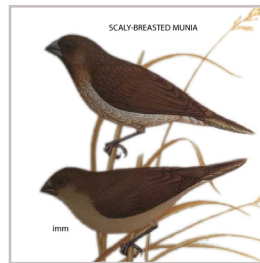


PHILIPPINE PYGMY WOODPECKER (*Picoides maculatus*)

Known as the smallest Philippine woodpecker, it has a distinguishable orange stripe on its eye line and white and orange patches on its grey crown.

Usually seen in lowland and montane forests.

NUMBER SEEN



SCALY-BREADED MUNIA (*Lonchura punctulata*)

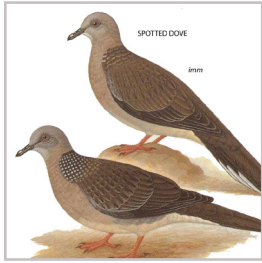
Distinguishable by its scaly underparts and a dark brown throat.

They are commonly seen in ricefields, grasslands, and gardens.

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SPOTTED DOVE
(SPILOPELIA CHINENSIS)

Similar to the Zebra dove, but with a broad black collar with white spots. They also have large white tips to its outer tail and wing coverts with dark shafts.

Commonly seen in open country and agricultural areas, particularly in road beds.

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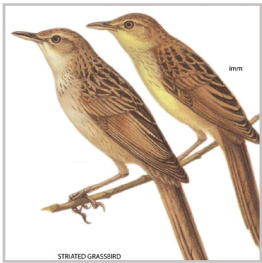


ZEBRA DOVE
(GEOPELIA STRIATA)

Similar to the Spotted dove, but with white-and-black barrings instead of spots which are most visible on their throat and side breasts.

Common in open country, cultivated areas, and particularly on dirt roads.

NUMBER SEEN



STRIATED GRASSBIRD
(MEGALURUS PALUSTRIS)

They are generally light brown in color, large in size, have long tail and legs, streaked crown, and streaked upper breast.

Noisy and easily seen, they are often resting on tops of grasses, bushes, and telephone wires.

NUMBER SEEN



FOUND ONE NOT LISTED HERE?
LET US KNOW!

EMAIL HARINGIBON@HARIBON.ORG.PH

NUMBER SEEN



WHITE-BELLIED MUNIA
(LONCHURA LEUCOGASTRA)

Generally brownish black with a grey bill. They are distinctive by its pale golden yellow tail and white belly.

Considered as common birds in the country, they are seen in various places ranging from forest to ricefields.

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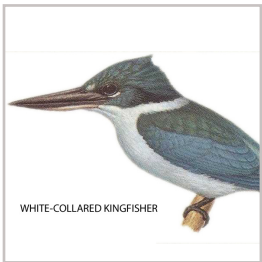


WHITE-BREASTED WOODSWALLOW
(ARTAMUS LEUCORHYN)

Note its white and dark grey plumage and a white rear. They are noisy, aggressive and will most likely mob larger birds.

Often seen perching on telephone wires and large tree branches.

NUMBER SEEN



WHITE-COLLARED KINGFISHER
(TODIRAMPHUS CHLORIS)

Look for turquoise blue upperparts, a white collar, and white underparts.

Very common, usually seen in coastal areas, towns and telephone wires in open country.

NUMBER SEEN



YELLOW-VENTED BULBUL
(PYCNONOTUS GOIAVIER)

Easily spotted through its broad white eyebrow and yellow undertail coverts.

They are usually alone or in small groups and are frequently seen on gardens, scrubs, and towns.

NUMBER SEEN