

1: Birds on stamps: Philippines Filippijnen Filipinas

This is a list of the bird species recorded in the www.enganchecubano.com avifauna of the Philippines include a total of species, of which are endemic, five have been introduced by humans and 52 are rare or accidental.

But first, I needed to get to Palawan I also made plans to visit other islands briefly after the race, hoping to glimpse the interesting endemics this island nation holds. The Philippines is quite daunting for birders, with over 7, islands and over and rising endemic bird species listed, a lot of studying and research is required before a trip there. The avifauna found here is quite different from those found in much of South East Asia, with exotic names such as Guaiabero, Balicassiao, Coletto and Rhabdornis which make things more exciting. With so much to see, it is most certainly impossible for birders to see everything on a single visit, if ever! There are three islands in the Philippines most popular with birders, first being Palawan of west Philippines, it is closer to Borneo, therefore holds a fare amount of birds absent on other islands. Third is Mindanao to the south, it holds some of the most interesting endemic species including the legendary Philippine Eagle, but having a bad reputation for safety. Since the bird race only covers Palawan, we had a choice between Luzon and Mindanao for a few extra days of birding after the race. In the end we chose Luzon due to easier access. We signed up for two teams Hong Kong Sparrows A and B , a registration fee is required, but the accommodation and transports were pretty much taken care of by the organisers. We only had to get the plane tickets and turn up. I also contacted Mark Jason Villa to be our bird guide at Luzon after the bird race. Day 1 - 1st November We left Hong Kong two days prior the race, hoping to fit one full day of birding into our itinerary before the race starts. Flights were terribly delayed but luckily the second flight was equally delayed, which seems to be common in the Philippines, so we made it onto our transfer flight without having to spend an extra night in Manila. Dusk in Manila Captain met his friend Ken Ching by chance on the flight, whose company turns out to be one of the key supporters of the bird race and helped developed a bird app for Palawan. With his help we were able to get a lift to our hotel and dinner! They also invited us to bird with them the next morning, an offer we gladly accepted. We stayed at the Marianne Hotel in Puerto Princesa. Marianne Hotel at Puerto Princesa Day 2 - 2nd November We began our day at 7am, after breakfast, we joined in with two other teams for a morning birding session. One team from Sabah and the other from Hong Kong. Totic, a local bird guide helped us get in tune with the local birds. Olive-backed Sunbird - race aurora Things started off slowly, birds were a little quiet, the only thing that took to the air was a Draco palawensis glided down from the trees. Things picked up slightly when a White-bellied Woodpecker made a brief appearance. A male Blue Paradise Flycatcher was even better, as it sang in the open for everyone to see, making this our first Palawan endemic of the trip! A Black-chinned Fruit Dove was spotted, but I was not quick enough and missed the only photo opportunity. The Philippine endemic Purple-throated Sunbirds also fed on nectar above. Lovely Sunbird - male Purple-throated Sunbird - male I completely ignored an Asian Brown Flycatcher, only to be told by Totic later on that it is in fact a rare migrant to this part of the world Grey-streaked Flycatchers were however far more common. A few Pin-striped Tit-babbler came by, race woodi have finer stripes than nominate race. Totic leading us through the forest track Grey-streaked Flycatcher Pin-striped Tit-babbler - race woodi A pair of Spot-throated Flamebacks; endemic to Palawan, showed briefly. While a Crested Serpent Eagle finally showed itself before we left, having been calling for most part of the morning. It is not a site in pristine habitat, but it does holds several interesting species, including Palawan Hornbills and a male Palawan Peacock-Pheasant which can often be found displaying next to a caged female sad We were however slightly disappointed to find none of our targets present, a small flock of Ashy-fronted Bulbuls kept us entertained. A bird did turn up in the end in form of a Pale Spiderhunter, another Palawan endemic, although of little excitement value. The restaurant is connected by a bridge through the mangroves and opens up at the seafront. Food was most excellent, and you get an excellent view of the sea. The mangroves here also hosts various birds, including Collared Kingfishers and Striated Herons. Teams were given name tags, a rule book and T-shirts and were told to be at the opening ceremony that evening. The carpark at the restaurant is itself a popular birding spot, a rubbish dump nearby attracts many insects and in turn attracts birds. We were greeted

by a Philippine Pied Fantail, a species formerly considered conspecific with Malaysian Pied Fantail, but differs in call, thinner breast band and having a longer brow. Philippine Pied Fantail Totic soon caught sight of a Spotted Wood Owl, Palawan is the only island which hosts this species in all of the Philippines, race *wiepkeni* differs from nominate race with more buffish belly. Both birds later flew out and perched in a tall tree for everyone to get a good look. They even invited performers to perform traditional dances during dinner, it was all very festive and lively. A total of 29 teams from 10 countries had joined this year. We prepared ourselves for the early start the next morning Each team was assigned a van and a marshall who will accompany the team throughout the bird race. Our marshall was not so much a bird guide, but simply a local who knows some of the birding locations although some teams did have bird guides as marshall The rule of the race is to photograph as many species as you can in the designated time, so we cannot be picky and just photographed everything we saw. You get different scores for different birds, 10 points for endemic birds and rare migrants, 5 points for uncommon residents and migrants, and 3 points for common resident birds. Our first stop was the Iwahig Prison and Penal Farm, one of the largest open air prison in the Philippines. Unlike other prisons, tourists can enter the prison at will and inmates live in communities inside the prison, they can work as a farmer or other jobs within the prison. It is an interesting system and apparently only twenty jailbreaks attempts in the last two decades. We stopped next to a banana plantation within the prison, where we were supposed to look for Blue-headed Racquet-tails. Of the ten Racquet-tail species in the world, seven occur in the Philippines, making them a prominent genus in this island nation. Males have two spatula shaped streamers at the end of their tails, making them quite unique amongst parrots. A few flocks were observed, although mostly flew high. Blue-headed Racquet-tail - group in flight The paddy fields in the prison also hosts a good number of wetland species, including many Egrets. Whiskered Terns were a nice addition and flocks feeding above the shallow pools. Intermediate Egret Whiskered Tern Our next stop was Crocodile Farm, as we have heard that the site is usually better early morning before all the tourists arrives. It seemed to be true, as the first bird that greeted us was a few Palawan Hornbills! We also found a Rufous Night Heron roosting in the nearby area. Northern Palawan Tree Squirrels were quite common throughout wooded areas. At the moment *rufidorsa* is considered one of the four races of the Oriental Dwarf-Kingfisher, but occasionally treated as a full species as Rufous-backed Kingfisher. Oriental Dwarf-Kingfisher - race *rufidorsa* A very friendly Palawan Hornbill perched on a fruiting palm tree provided excellent photographic opportunities. We saw very little else afterwards, only a few Ashy-headed Bulbuls were note worthy. It is also to our horror that the supposedly easy Palawan Peacock Pheasant continues to be absent at this site Palawan Hornbill - feeding on palm tree fruits Ashy-fronted Bulbul - a modest looking endemic We returned to Irawan Eco Park once again around mid-morning, where we were able to add on a few species, including a good looking male Spot-throated Flameback and Black-naped Monarchs. One of the star bird there was a very friendly Palawan Flycatcher. The other bird hide was designated for a Blue-eared Kingfisher, although this widespread south east asian species is unlikely to impress any endemic chasers, it is still a nice bird to see well. Palawan Flycatcher Blue-eared Kingfisher - juvenile Ashy Minivets were plentiful, flocks were seen on several occasion. Brown-backed Needletails circled above, although high up, only a recognisable photo is required to get the points we needed. Black-headed Bulbuls were a nice addition to the day, while along the river we flushed two Striated Herons. Ashy Minivet Black-headed Bulbul Striated Heron Not quite knowing where else we could go, we decided to head back to Badjao Seafront Restaurant, hoping to get a few more species in the mangroves. To our delights, a pair of Mangrove Blue Flycatchers turned up while we were trying to take photographs of a Philippine Pied Fantail. They were most obliging and posed for as long as we wanted. A wintering Grey-streaked Flycatcher was also there, hawking for the flies constantly. While an endemic Pygmy Flowerpecker also popped in for a good look. Olive-backed Sunbird - female Pygmy Flowerpecker The best bird there though must have been an Ashy-headed Babbler, a skulker found within the mangroves. With some patience we were able to get some satisfactory views of this ground dwelling endemic. Ashy-headed Babbler - a skulking endemic Inside the restaurant we saw a Little Egret foraging along the coast. While a Stork-billed Kingfisher perched silently in the trees next to the restaurant. Little Egret Stork-billed Kingfisher We returned to the Princesa Garden early, so we visited to the seafront floating walkway, hoping to get some waders.

Striated Herons were quite common here and allowed close views. Philippine Pied Fantails and Golden-bellied Gerygones were also seen along the mangroves.

2: Overview of Birding in PHILIPPINES

Birds of the Philippines The Philippine archipelago has an astounding mix of more than species of resident and migratory birds, of which almost species are endemic. Despite the high degree of endemism, very few Filipinos are aware of the country's avifaunal diversity.

Due to the active volcanism and tectonic plate boundaries, earthquakes and volcanism are common. Also present are deep water trenches that are some of the deepest in the world. As a result, the Philippines counts over endemic birds out of some species recorded. This high rate of endemism makes the Philippines an attractive destination for birders. Making a visit more imperative is the rapid rate of habitat destruction occurring in the islands. Many endemics are already endangered, some are critically endangered, and a few are extinct or soon to be extinct. Most islands are succumbing to rapid deforestation and even forest reserves are under pressure. The islands are usually divided geographically into 3 groups, Luzon, the Visayan Islands, and Mindanao. The primary destinations for birders are Luzon, Mindanao, and Palawan, with fewer groups going to Cebu, Bohol, Negros, and occasionally Panay. The logistics of birding in the Philippines are complicated so birding with an organized tour is highly advisable. The best and traditional time to go birding is during January-February. Summer monsoons bring heavy rainfall from May-October. Typhoons mainly occur from July-October but can happen as late as December. Temperatures are somewhat cooler during December-February. Luzon Island is the largest island and the location of Manila, usual port of entry and capital city. Extensive logging has resulted in little forest remaining. More remote and much more difficult to reach and bird are Mount Polis and the Sierra Madre Mountains in the north. Palawan Island is the most scenic of all the islands in the Philippines and still has good forest remaining. Mindoro Island off the southeast coast of Luzon Island is worth one or two days short visit for a few island endemics. The main place to go birding there is at the Sablayan Penal Colony, where the best intact forest on the island still exists. All but 2 high elevation island endemics can be found there, although the Mindoro Bleeding-heart is nearly extinct and unlikely to be seen. Mindanao Island is the second largest island and is located in the heavily Muslim south. Travel advisories are often in place but for the most part its relatively safe to go birding there. The latter long travel times to reach, habitat destruction is rampant and ongoing, but birding is still productive. The former is the best place to find Philippine Eagle and other higher elevation endemics. The most visited islands in the Visayan Chain are Cebu and Bohol. These islands are almost entirely deforested and have only a couple sites worth birding each. They are visited mainly for a few target species endemic to those two islands. Negros is the fourth largest island in the Philippines and hosts a number of island endemics. The main attraction is Mount Kanlaon where most of the encemics can be found. Panay Island is seldom visited other than occasional privately organized birding groups.

3: Details - Philippine birds. - Biodiversity Heritage Library

With 7, islands and + bird species to choose from, the Philippines is one of the best birding destinations in the world! Several species of hornbills, numerous kinds of parrots and woodpeckers, the endemic family of rhabdornises and many other beautiful and unique birds await you.

Native Birds Of The Philippines Each of the major Philippine islands house their own unique collections of avian fauna. Close-up look at a Philippine Duck. Each of the major Philippine Islands house their own unique collections of avian fauna species. Over resident and migratory bird species have been recorded in numerous Philippines Islands. Years of isolation has rendered some of these bird species endemic to the Philippine archipelago. The following are the birds of the Philippines. The Philippine duck inhabits both freshwater and saltwater wetlands and has been recorded in mangroves and open seas. The duck grows to 48 to 58 centimeters and is characterized by a cinnamon head with a black crown and a black stripe across the eye. The rest of the body is grayish-brown, and a glossy green patch on the wing is visible, which is bordered by black and a narrow white edge. The duck has a bluish-grey bill and grey-brown legs. The duck is mostly active in early mornings and late afternoons and lives in small groups or pairs. The Philippine duck is listed as vulnerable due to threats such as habitat loss and hunting. Its numbers have been declining sharply due to rampant hunting. The use of pesticides on rice farms and draining of wetlands are also taking a toll on the species. Hunting of the species is also illegal in the country. The dove is characterized by its general brown color and warm brown underparts. The dove grows to 27 centimeters and has a gray head. The species inhabits lowland forests and has been recorded in beach mangroves with both primary and secondary growth. The dove feeds on a variety of seeds and fruits. Listed as endangered, the major threat to its sustainability is deforestation. The species is not adequately protected and factors such as hunting, mining, and military activity are all potential threats to its survival. The male is mostly green with a red forehead and crown, a yellow line on the forehead, a gold-yellow spot on the neck and a red rump. The female is distinctive with blue cheeks and a red spot on its neck. The parrot has blue under tail feathers. The parrot has a wide habitat range including forests, bushy regions, coconut plantations, fruit trees, secondary growth forests, and bamboo clumps. The species feeds on seeds, nectar, fruits, and insects and lives in small groups. The parrot breeds between the months of March and May and again from September through November. The species is listed as least concern due to its wide population range. Degradation of its habitats has however been identified as a potential threat to its numbers. The owl species is a member of the Strigidae family, and it lives in wooded and forested regions. The species grows to 27 to 33 centimeters and is characterized by a dark face with a small white region between its yellow eyes. The owl has a barred tail and a dark-brown plumage. The owl is nocturnal and predominately feeds on insects, small mammals, birds, crabs, and amphibians. The Chocolate Boobook is listed as near threatened due to the continuous degradation of its habitats. No significant conservation areas exist for the species although it is thought to be present in several protected regions. Native Birds of the Philippines Scientific Name.

4: Wild Birds of the Philippines (Photos) Photo Gallery by romy ocon at www.enganchecubano.com

My Best Philippine Endemics - this contains my current best photos of birds found only, or nearly only, in the Philippines.
3. My Best Resident and Migrant Birds - I created this gallery as repository of my best captures of non-endemic birds.

Negros Fruit Dove Scientific name: *Ptilinopus arcanus* Bird profile: In , the only known female specimen of this bird was collected from Mount Kanlaon in the northern part of the Negros island. The specimen shows that Negros fruit dove is very small about It also has ashy-grey forehead, white throat, and yellow undertails. Its rarity, though, could be due to extensive forest loss which might have pushed the surviving species to leave the lowland forests and transfer to higher elevations. Sulu Hornbill Scientific name: *Anthracoceros montani* Bird profile: These birds feature a black casque and bill, white long tail, blackish skin, and dark green upperparts. Due to forest clearing, they now live on mountain slopes and occasionally visit fruit trees that are at least 1 kilometer from the nearest forest. Visayan Wrinkled Hornbill Scientific name: *Aceros waldeni* Bird profile: Male hornbills have characteristically reddish-brown head, neck, and upper breast. The rest of its feathers are blackish while its upper parts feature a glossy green color. Fruit-bearing trees are their natural habitat, destruction of which have decreased their population tremendously. Visayan wrinkled hornbills live in small and noisy groups. They do this with the help of a gland at the base of their tails which they stimulate to apply orange or red-yellow stains on their bills. Philippine Cockatoo Scientific name: *Cacatua haematuropygia* Bird profile: Adults have erectile crest, pinkish ear-coverts, and red undertail. They also have deep yellow suffusion beneath the wings and tail. Due to extensive lowland habitat loss and rampant trapping for pet trade, Philippine cockatoo has been classified as critically endangered by the IUCN. In connection with this, plans of opening a coal-fired powered plant near Rasa Island in Palawan have been strongly opposed by conservationists. Rasa Island is a sanctuary that currently keeps of the 1, remaining red-vented cockatoos in the world. Philippine cockatoo s are usually found in lowland or mangrove forests. They occasionally fly on forest edge and high mountain sides to search for food. Outside breeding seasons, Philippine cockatoos are often seen in flocks as they hunt for crops such as corn. Philippine Eagle Scientific name: *Pithecophaga jefferyi* Bird profile: It is sometimes referred to as monkey-eating eagle because it feeds on small primates. Philippine eagle also eats hornbills, snakes, wild cats, and flying lemurs. These huge birds often hide in the lowland forests of Luzon, Leyte, Samar, and Mindanao. But due to rampant deforestation, it is estimated that only pairs of them exist today some of which are held captive at the Philippine Eagle Foundation in Mount Apo. Philippine eagles are one of the most responsible parents in the avian world. They build their nests on the highest parts of the forest trees, approximately 30 meters off the ground.

5: List of birds of the Philippines - Wikipedia

The magnificent Philippine Eagle Pithechophaga jefferyi is understandably one of the most desirable birds for visitors to the Philippines. Standing more than 3 feet tall, this is the tallest eagle in the world, and its shaggy brown crest give it a rather regal appearance, deserving of the Philippines National Bird.

Taxonomy[edit] The first European to study the species was the English explorer and naturalist John Whitehead in 1845, who observed the bird and whose servant, Juan, collected the first specimen a few weeks later. This, coupled with the fact that the same name applied to the African crowned eagle and the Central and South American harpy eagle, resulted in a presidential proclamation to change its name to Philippine eagle in 1937, and in 1938 it was declared a national emblem. This species has no recognized subspecies. The species has subsequently been placed in the subfamily Circaetinae. The eagle has a dark face and a creamy-brown nape and crown. The back of the Philippine eagle is dark brown, while the underside and underwings are white. The heavy legs are yellow, with large, powerful, dark claws, and the prominent, large, high-arched, deep beak is a bluish-gray. Juveniles are similar to adults except their upperpart feathers have pale fringes. Its bill averages 7. The largest numbers of eagles reside on Mindanao, with between 82 and 100 breeding pairs. Only six pairs are found on Samar, two on Leyte, and a few on Luzon. Each breeding pair requires a large home range to successfully raise a chick, thus the species is extremely vulnerable to deforestation. A captive Philippine eagle lived for 41 years in Rome Zoo, and it was already adult when it arrived at the zoo. This may be because the first examined specimen was found to have undigested pieces of a monkey in its stomach. For example, the tree squirrel-sized Philippine flying lemurs, the preferred prey in Mindanao, are absent in Luzon. One is still-hunting, in which it watches for prey activity while sitting almost motionlessly on a branch near the canopy. The other is perch-hunting, which entails periodically gliding from one perch to another. While perch-hunting, they often work their way gradually down from the canopy on down the branches, and if not successful in finding prey in their initial foray, they fly or circle back up to the top of the trees to work them again. Eagles in Mindanao often find success using the latter method while hunting flying lemurs, since they are nocturnal animals which try to use camouflage to protect them by day. The female matures sexually at five years of age and the male at seven. Like most eagles, the Philippine eagle is monogamous. Once paired, a couple remains together for the rest of their lives. Aerial displays also play a major role in the courtship. Advertisement displays coupled with loud calling have also been reported. Copulation follows and occurs repeatedly both on the nest and on nearby perches. The earliest courtship has been reported in July. The nests are lined with green leaves, and can be around 1 m in diameter. In this experience, the female does not eat, drinks lots of water, and holds her wings droopingly. Copulation may take place a few days after the egg is laid to enable another egg to be laid should the first one fail. The egg is incubated for 58 to 68 days typically 62 days after being laid. Additionally, the parents have been observed taking turns shielding the eaglet from the sun and rain until it is seven weeks old. Old-growth forest is being lost at a high rate, and most of the forest in the lowlands is owned by logging companies. As a representative of the World Wildlife Fund, Lindbergh traveled to the Philippines several times between 1960 and 1970, where he helped persuade the government to protect the eagle. In 1975, the Monkey-eating Eagle Conservation Program was started to help preserve this species. In 1978, the first Philippine eagles were hatched in captivity through artificial insemination; however, the first naturally bred eaglet was not hatched until 1980. The first captive-bred bird to be released in the wild, Kabayan, was released in 1981 on Mindanao; however, he was accidentally electrocuted in January 1982. Another eagle, Kagsabua, was released in March 1983, but was shot and eaten by a farmer. A series of floods and mud slides, caused by deforestation, further devastated the remaining population. The Philippine eagle may soon no longer be found in the wild, unless direct intervention is taken. The Philippine Eagle Foundation in Davao City, is one organization dedicated to the protection and conservation of the Philippine eagle and its forest habitat. The Philippine Eagle Foundation has successfully bred Philippine eagles in captivity for over a decade and conducted the first experimental release of a captive-bred eagle to the wild. The foundation has 36 eagles at its center, of which 19 were bred in captivity, including one born in 1998, the first for two years. Ramos under Proclamation No. 1000. It was also depicted

on the centavo coins minted from to

6: Birds of the Philippines | Gallery 1 | www.enganchecubano.com

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7: Endangered Birds in the Philippines

Birds of the Philippines: And Sumatra, Java, Bali, Borneo, Sulawesi, the Lesser Sundas and the Moluccas (Collins Field Guides) May 17, by Norman Arlott (author).

8: Philippines bird checklist - Avibase - Bird Checklists of the World

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9: Philippines Birds Stamps for sale | eBay

This is a well written and illustrated bird guide to all birds known to be found, however rarely, in the Philippines. The illustrations are of high quality, and often show male, female and immature birds, as well as the birds in flight.

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