

BLACK-NAPED ORIOLE

Oriolus Chinensis

The Black-naped Oriole is probably the most persistent suitor you'll ever see as it chases after the female in the sky during courtship.

You'll know when it comes calling by its distinct call, pee-yaaaaooww.



Local Name:

Kilyawan, Kulyawan(Tagalog);
Antulihao, Tulihao (Visayan)

Habits:

Common in forest edge, undergrowth and trees in cultivated areas and gardens. Rarely in true forest. Breeding recorded from February to June.

Voice:

Call a loud, pleasant pee-yaaaaooww or kee-aaaoooww repeated every few second.

BROWN SHRIKE

Lanius Cristatus

Local Name:

Palal, Panal (Ilokano);
Tarat, Pakis-kis (Tagalog);
Tibalas, Tibaas (Visayan)

Habits:

Very aggressive preying on large insects and small birds and possibly mammals. Recorded from all months of the year but most birds arrive in mid-September and depart by late May.

Voice:

Song a loud, raspy, continuous chatter cher cher cher cher...

At the beginning of the breeding season the male pursues the female in flight while singing. They are monogamous.

They are territorial during the breeding season, and the perch sites are important for this behavior.

During the breeding season, it often utters a high-pitched squawking. The alarm call is a harsh “chak-ak-ak-ak-ak”.

The song is a rich, varied chattering, a repeated trilling “kichi-kichi-kichi” and/or “gey-gey-gey” while moving around treetops. The male often imitates songs and calls of other bird species.



CATTLE EGRET

Bubulcus ibis

Local Name:

Talaud (Pilipino),
Tagak kalabao (Tagalog),
Talabong/Tabong (Visayan)

Voice:

Generally silent when not breeding.

Habits:

Usually in pastures or rice fields,
but also in and near marshes or lakes.

Often associated
with large domestic animals like
cattle or carabaos which they follow
waiting to catch disturbed insects.

Normally in flocks, rarely alone.

Characteristic walk with head
following body with each step.

Flies with rapid wing beats.

Breeds in colonies from June
to August.

Cattle Egrets have been seen at airports
waiting for an airplane to pass and
blow insects out of the grass.



CHESTNUT MUNIA

Lonchura Malacca

Local Name:

Maya, Mayang-dampol (Pilipino)

Habits:

This species is usually in large tightly gathered flocks.

Voice:

Only the male sings. His song sounds similar to a kitten mewling.

The call begins with a series of almost inaudible clicks, followed by an extended whine, then terminates in a series of slurred notes.

Once known as the National Bird the Chestnut Munia, reigned before its title was given to the Philippine Eagle in 1995.

Oftentimes, the Eurasian Tree Sparrow (the common maya in most urban areas) is mistaken as the former National Bird when in fact it was the Chestnut Munia.



Photo was taken in B3 area on July 12, 2018.

CRESTED MYNA

Acrydotheres Cristatellus

Local Name:

Martines (Pilipino)

Habits:

Can roughly imitate human voice.
Breeding recorded from April to May.
A clutch of 3 or 4 slightly glossy blue eggs is laid in cavities in dead trees or eaves of buildings.

Voice:

Call varied and can imitate other species and sounds.



Imitates calls of other birds.
Often walks on the ground,
foraging for food.

Flight is swift and direct on powerful,
rapid wing strokes.

It is an introduced songbird from
southern China and northern Indochina.

A group of mynas are collectively known as a "local" and
a "statutory" of mynas.

EURASIAN TREE SPARROW

Passer Montanus

Local Name:

Maya, Maya Bungol, Guryon, Pari-pari

Habits:

Commonly found in association with humans from cities to rice fields.

It usually forages on the ground and in trees and its diet consists mainly of seeds and grains, but has adapted to whatever available food in urban areas

Voice:

Cheep, chirrup



Legend has it that in the early 1900s, Europeans brought these birds to the Philippines to help them combat loneliness and homesickness. Today, it is the most common bird in the Philippines known as the maya.

LITTLE EGRET

Egretta Garzetta

Local Name:

Tagak, Bakaw

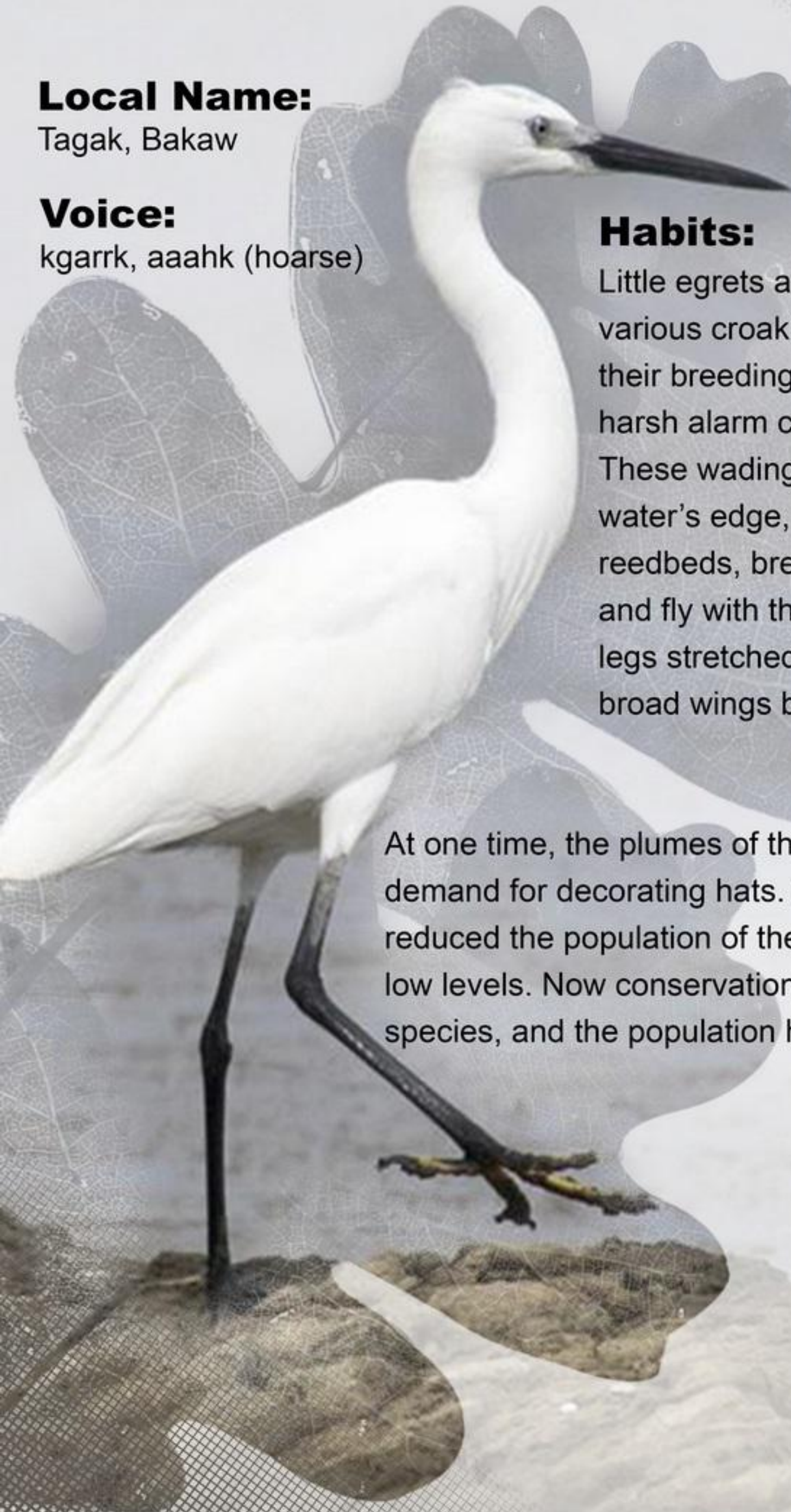
Voice:

kgarrk, aaahk (hoarse)

Habits:

Little egrets are mostly silent but make various croaking and bubbling calls at their breeding colonies and produce a harsh alarm call when disturbed. These wading birds feed on the water's edge, roost in trees and reedbeds, breed colonially in trees and fly with their necks pulled back, legs stretched out beyond tails, broad wings beating slowly.

At one time, the plumes of the Little Egret were in demand for decorating hats. Hunting for this purpose reduced the population of the species to dangerously low levels. Now conservation laws protect this species, and the population has rebounded strongly.



LONG-TAILED SHRIKE

Lanius Schach

Local Name:

Palal, Panal (Ilokano);
Tarat San Diego, Mamumugot (Pilipino);
Verdugo, Mamomonggot (Visayan)

Habits:

They are aggressive, hawking insects and small vertebrates from a perch. Breeding recorded from March to June.

Voice:

Has a distinctive ki-toap or chi-choap call. Its alarm call is raucous and sharp “guerlek-guerlek”, followed by some barks “yaou-yaou”.

It is very vocal during pair formation. Its song is known as melodious, and the bird is able to perform mimicries. They are monogamous. Breeding season varies, according to the geographical areas.

In late June, some long-tailed shrikes were observed swooping on people entering B1 lobby due to their protective behavior during their nesting period.



OLIVE-BACKED SUNBIRD

Nectarinia Jugularis



Local Name:

Pipit-Parang (Pilipino);
Pipit-puso (Tagalog);
Tamsi, Tseweet (Visayan)

Habits:

Active and noisy.
Known to breed from
December to June.

Voice:

Call a loud, 2-syllable
che-wheeeeet or
1 more loud, clear sweet sweet.

Sunbirds are often rather confiding when nesting in people's gardens, allowing a close approach if you are quiet. Seen in pairs feeding in flowering trees, the olive-backed sunbird is one of the commonly-seen sunbirds in Metro Manila.

The area behind the gym in SRC is home to these lovely sunbirds.

PACIFIC SWALLOW

Hirundo Tahitica



Local Name:

Layang Layang (Tagalog)
Balinsasayao or Sayao (Visayan)

Habits:

Likes bridges over river where it presumably breeds. Flight is rapid. Crescent-shaped cup nests made of mud are fastened to overhangs on cliffs, in caves or the eaves of houses. Breeding recorded from March to May, July and October.

Voice:

Twittering song "twisit-twsit-twsit"; also a "titswee"

PIED BUSHCHAT

Saxicola Caprata

Local Name:

Taing Baboy, Siloy

Habits:

Males use dawn chorus to mediate social relationships with neighboring males to proclaim an established territory. It is a familiar bird of countryside and open scrub or grassland where it is found perched at the top of short thorn trees or other shrubs, looking out for insect prey.

Voice:

Chip-chepee-cheweechu

This species is insectivorous, and like other chats hunts from a prominent low perch.



PADDYFIELD PIPIT

Anthus Rufulus

Local Name:

Pipit-lata, Sipyakan (Pilipino),
Tagsing, Ananagsing,
Tambayugyug (Visayan)

Habits:

Forages on the ground with erect posture preferably with clear visibility around it. Wags tails up and down. Breeding recorded from April to June.

Voice:

Voice: Call a harsh, high-pitched shree-ep given when flushed or in flight.

It used to be called Richard's Pipit but is now called Oriental Pipit. During the breeding season, it sings by repeating the note during its descent from a short fluttery flight, a few feet above the ground.



SCALY-BREASTED MUNIA

Lonchura Punctulata

Local Name:

Mayang Paking (Pilipino)

Habits:

Local in rice fields, grasslands, gardens and scrub in flock.

Breeds year round.

Voice:

Call a sharp metallic pe-tee pe-tee or a simple ptee.

The Scaly-breasted Munia is also known as Ricebird, Nutmeg Mannikin, Spice Finch or Spotted Munia. Many colonies started from escaped caged birds. They flick their tail and wings constantly.



SLENDER-BILLED CROW

Corvus Enca

Habits:

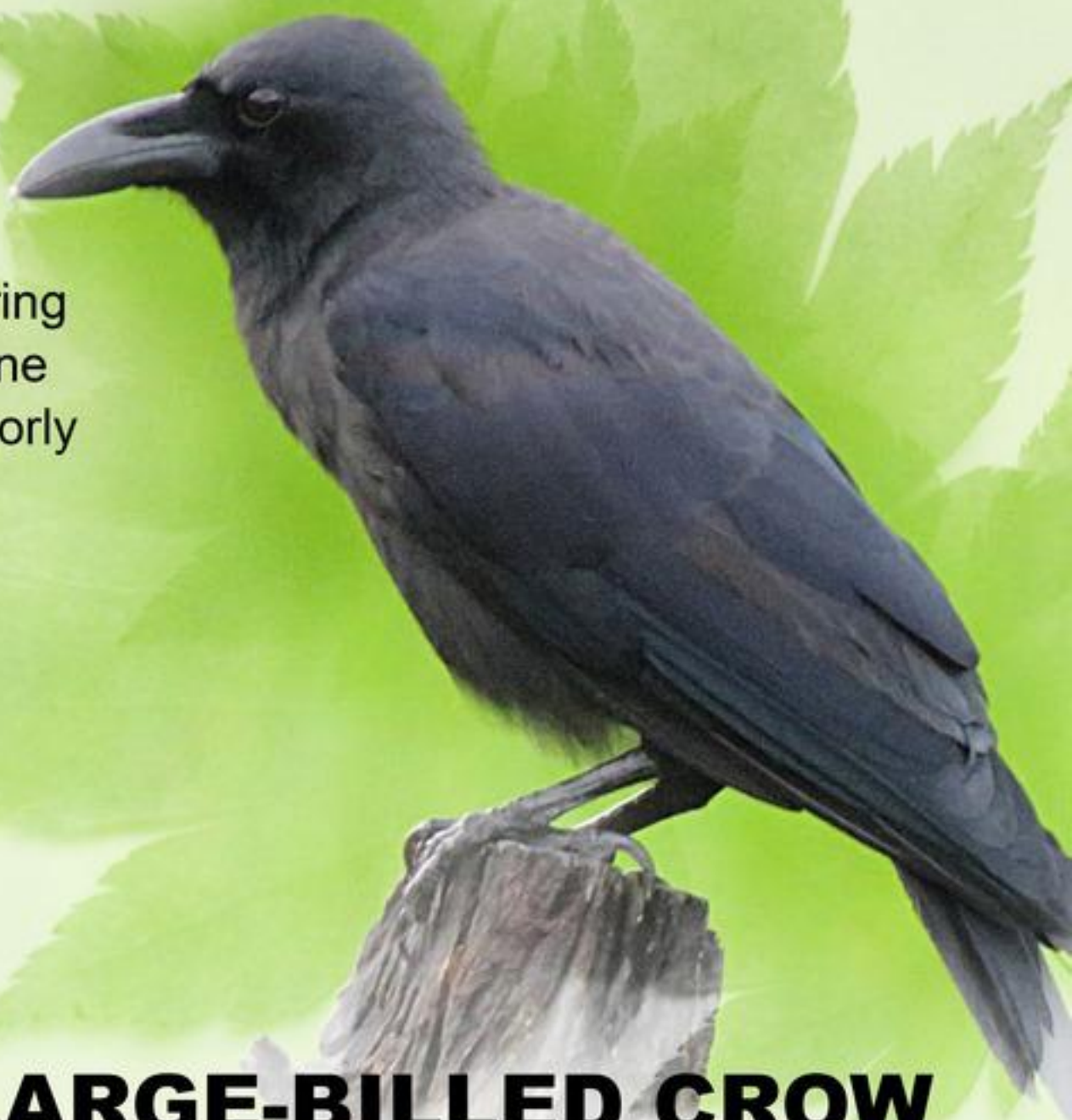
Fairly noisy in small groups.
Flight direct with uniquely fluttering wings held below horizontal plane of its body. Breeding season poorly known, reported in June.

Local Name:

Kakak, Uwak, Wak (Pilipino)

Voice:

Little variation over most of range a dry "akh-akh-akh" or "ka ka ka-a-a-a."



LARGE-BILLED CROW

Corvus Macrorhynchos

Local Name:

Uwak, Wak, Kakwak (Pilipino)

Voice:

Call loud, more guttural weerrk weerrk weerk.

The voice is similar to the house crow with which it is closest to, but deeper and usually more resonant and described as the usual loud "caa-haa-caa".

However it makes arrange of calls, some which could be described as "cau cau" and others that could be mistaken for a woodpecker drumming.



It is often considered a nuisance, especially on islands. It has a large bill which is the source of its scientific name macrorhynchos (Ancient Greek for "large beak"), and it is sometimes known by the common name thick-billed crow.

STRIATED GRASS BIRD

Megalurus Palustris

Local Name:

Tigso (Visayan)

Habits:

Feeds on small invertebrates, including spiders and wide variety of insects.

Voice:

A subdued whistle followed by loud "wheeechoo".

Noisy and conspicuous, often sitting and calling exposed on tops of grasses, bushes and telephone wires.



WHITE-BREASTED WOOD SWALLOW

Artamus Leucorhynchus

Local Name:

Gikgik, and Pagatpat (Pilipino)

Habits:

Often seen perched on telephone wires or dead limbs of trees.

They have a characteristic deltoid flight similar to that of a plane. Feeds on the wing usually gliding out from the perch, flapping to accelerate at prey.

Breeding begins from March to April.

Voice:

Call a loud harsh ke kak kak kak kak lasting about 1.3 seconds.

Also gives a shorter ke kek-kak

The species was first described by Linnaeus in 1771, its specific epithet derived from the Ancient Greek words leucos 'white', and rhynchos 'bill'.

PIED TRILLER

Lalage nigra nigra

Habits:

Solitary or in pairs in gardens, open areas, mangroves, and scrub, never in true forest, usually in the lowlands but recorded up to 1400m. Often seen flying in straight slightly undulating flight from one tree or bush to another.

Breeding recorded from May and June.

Local Name:

Pari (Pilipino), Ibon-pare (Tagalog)
Bugaungon or Salaksak (Visayan)

Voice:

Call an ascending, chattering "che-che-che-che-che"

As the name suggests, the Pied Triller is also black & white. If you are lucky, you'll see one of these perched on our golden shower trees or the nearby mango tree in B1 parking.

WHITE-COLLARED KINGFISHER

Halcyon Chloris

Habits:

By far the most common and conspicuous kingfisher in the Philippines. Excavates a nest inside termite nests, into sides of road cuts or in the banks of stream.

Local Name:

Salaksak (Pilipino);
Kasaykasay (Tagalog);
Tikarol (Visayan)

Voice:

Call a loud harsh ke kak kak kak kak lasting about 1.3 seconds.
Also gives a shorter ke kek-kak



Kingfishers are perch-and-wait hunters. They hammer shells against stones to get at the mollusk or hermit crab inside. Sometimes, they will take prey from other birds.

Kingfishers' trademark blue coloring is not an actual pigment on the feathers. Rather there are layers within the feathers that reflect only blue wavelengths of light. So, as kingfishers fly, their color may change from blue to green.

The Collared kingfisher is by far the most common and distinct kingfisher in the Philippines. You'll know it is nearby once you hear a loud kak-kak-kak-kak. Look out for them in Lot 3/Wellness Facility.

WHITE-THROATED KINGFISHER

Halcyon Smyrnensis

Local Name:

Tig-mamanuk (Pilipino),
Salaksak, Uwak Bata (Visayan)

Habits:

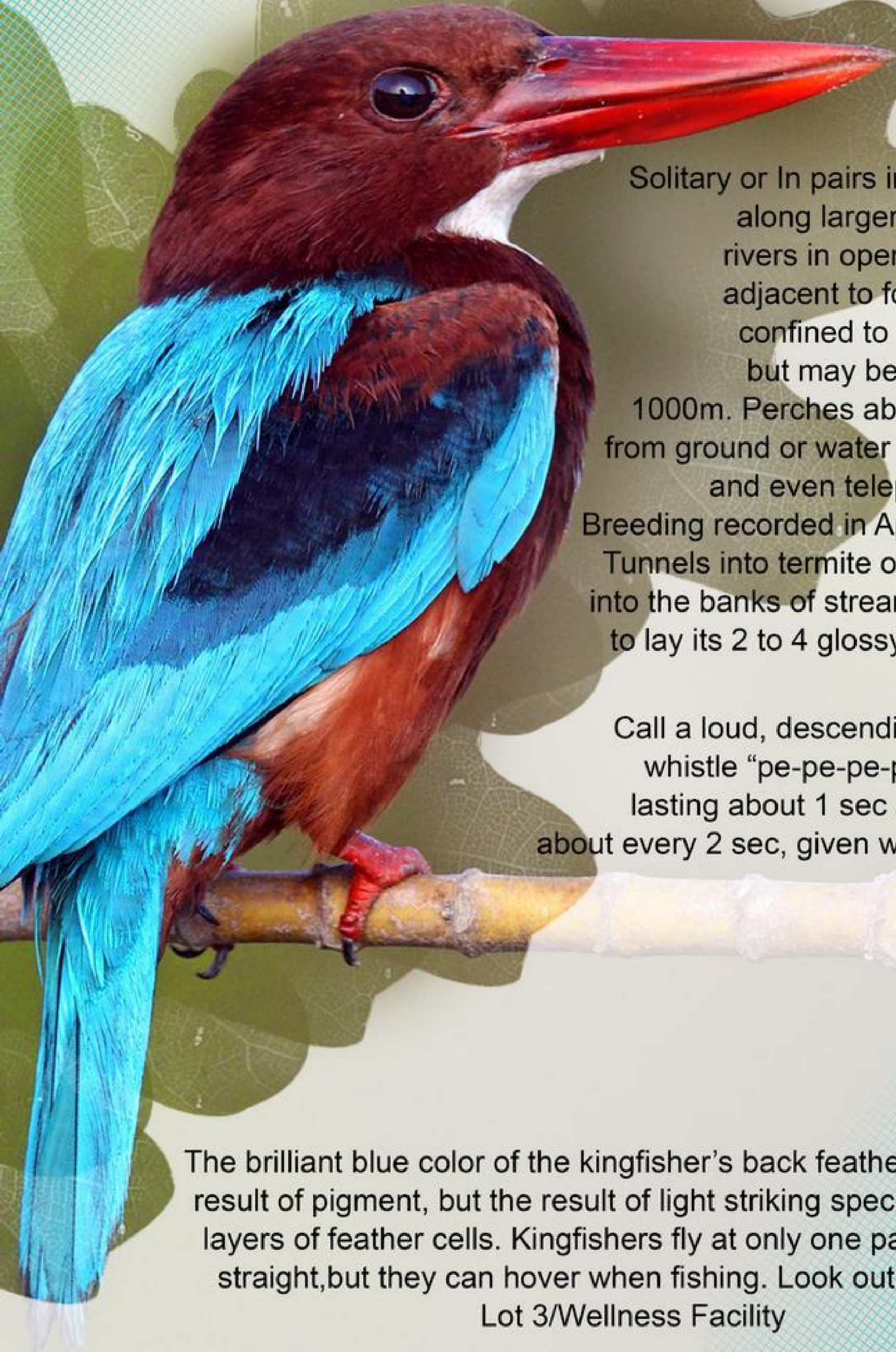
Solitary or In pairs in clearings or along larger streams and rivers in open country and adjacent to forest. Usually confined to the lowlands, but may be found above 1000m. Perches about 5 to 10 m from ground or water on branches and even telephone wires. Breeding recorded in April and May. Tunnels into termite or ant nests or into the banks of streams and rivers to lay its 2 to 4 glossy white eggs.

Voice:

Call a loud, descending, stuttering whistle "pe-pe-pe-pe-pe-pe-pe" lasting about 1 sec and repeated about every 2 sec, given while perched.

The brilliant blue color of the kingfisher's back feathers are not the result of pigment, but the result of light striking specially modified layers of feather cells. Kingfishers fly at only one pace: fast and straight, but they can hover when fishing. Look out for them in

Lot 3/Wellness Facility



YELLOW-VENTED BULBUL

Pycnonotus Goiavier



Local Name:

Pirruka (Ilokano);
Kukul (Pilipino);
Luklak or Malipago (Tagalog);
Pirok-Pirok, Tangolol, Palago, Papago,
Parago, Pago-Pago (Visayan)

Habits:

Noisy and easily detected.
Often forms large flocks in the evening.
Breeding recorded from February to August.

Voice:

Call almost a stream of varied, musical,
clear notes cho or chop,
or cho-cho or pi-ro or pi-rop.

Easily identified by its yellow bottom,
this bird sports a mohawk comparable
to that of the infamous hairstyle. Both adults
help in incubating, leaving the nest regularly
during the day to forage for food.

Only at night will one adult brood the chicks
throughout the night. The first-hatched chick in a brood of
two may indulge in siblicide
(when a sibling almost always ends up being killed),
kicking the younger out of the nest.
The fledglings are cared by both adults.



Photo was taken in B3 area in 2013.

ZEBRA DOVE

Geopelia Striata

Local Name:

Batobatong. Katigbe, Kurokutok (Pilipino)

Habits:

Most often seen on the ground, especially on roads and gardens.

When flushed flies off low in a characteristic fluttering flight.

Breeds throughout the year.



Voice:

Call is a soft, pleasant trill, almost a staccato of 5 to 8 notes
kurrrr coo coo coo coo coo.

This bird is locally called bato bato because of its ability to stay perfectly still like a stone.