

DATA PRESENTATION

HABITAT OVERVIEW

The habitat region accounts which form the major part of this book have been prepared in a standardised way. The opening page of each account summarises the number of globally threatened species that occur there, the habitat requirements and altitudinal ranges of these birds, and the countries and territories which the region covers. The special features and global importance of the region are highlighted in the summary text, including whether it overlaps with one of Conservation International's Global Hotspots (see pp.20–21).

SUMMARY TABLE

The number of species that qualify for the IUCN Red List Categories (see p.18) of CR (Critically Endangered), EN (Endangered) and VU (Vulnerable) are given, and are subdivided according to their occurrence status within the habitat region. The symbols and species categories used in this table cross-refer to those used in Table 2.

WALLACEA

WALLACEA (almost equivalent to the Lesser Sunda), Sulawesi and Maluku (almost equivalent to the Moluccas). The entire region is marked for the high degree of localised endemism, and has been divided into 10 Endemic Bird Areas (four in Nusa Tenggara, three in Sulawesi and three in Maluku) and one Secondary Area (in Sulawesi). In several of these EBAs (e.g. Timor and Wetar; Sulawesi; Maluku) the threatened species include both lowland and montane specialists, and some threatened species are highly localised. The critically endangered Monarch is confined to the tiny island of Flores. Other lowland and montane specialists are therefore required to provide support highly localised species. The remarkably high number of threatened species mainly comprises birds affected by habitat loss, but also several species that are threatened by exploitation for the wild bird trade (e.g. Chaco Kingfisher, Yellow-crested Cockatoo) or for their eggs (e.g. ...).

Threatened species				
CR	EN	VU	Total	
7	20	22	49	
—	—	1	1	
—	—	—	1	
Total	7	21	23	51

Key: ☉ = breeds only in this forest region.
☿ = also breeds in other region(s).
☼ = non-breeding visitor from another region.

MAP

The maps are colour coded according to habitat type (e.g. forest regions are in a variety of shades of green), and show the geographical extent of each habitat region. In most forest and grassland regions, further colour coding is used to show sub-regions (usually Endemic Bird Areas: see p.20–21), each of which has its own group of threatened birds. The locations of the outstanding Important Bird Areas for threatened birds given in Table 1 are shown on the maps. Only those countries and territories where the habitat region's threatened birds have been recorded are labelled on the maps. The seabirds map (S01) differs in that it shows all known breeding localities for the five threatened seabirds that breed in Asia.



OUTSTANDING IBAs FOR THREATENED BIRDS

The most outstanding sites for threatened birds in the habitat region, generally those with the most extensive and highest quality natural habitats, or wetlands that regularly support globally outstanding congregations of threatened waterbirds.

Table 1. Outstanding Important Bird Areas in Wallacea.

IBA name	Status	Island	Threatened species and habitats
1 Komodo NP	PA ^{BR, WH}	Komodo	Important population of Yellow-crested Cockatoo
2 Mbeliling	—	Flores	Several Northern Nusa Tenggara EBA species, notably ...
3 Ruteng NRP	PA	Flores	Several Northern Nusa Tenggara EBA species, notably ...
4 Wolo Tadhö NR	(PA)	Flores	Extensive forests with several Northern Nusa Tenggara ...
5 Manupeu-Tanadaru	PA	Sumba	Large protected area, with populations of all of ...
6 Laiwangi-Wanggameti NP	PA	Sumba	Large protected area, with populations of all of ...
7 Gunung Mutis	PA	Timor	Populations of several Timor and Wetar EBA species ...
8 Paitchau-Iralalora	—	Timor-Leste	Large area of forest, with populations of several ...
9 Arnau	—	Wetar	Populations of several Timor and Wetar EBA species ...
10 Pulau Damar	—	Damar	The only site for Damar Flycatcher
11 Karakelang HR	PA	Talaud	Populations of Talaud Rail, Grey Imperial-pigeon and ...
12 Gunung Sahendaruman	—	Sangihe	The only site for Sangihe Shrike-thrush, Cerulean Hanging-parrot and Elegant Sunbird
13 Pulau Siau	—	Siau	The only site for Siau Scops-owl
14 Bogani Nani Wartabone NP	PA	Sulawesi	Extensive forests supporting several Sulawesi and Maleo nesting grounds
15 Lindu NP	PA ^{BR}	Sulawesi	Extensive forests supporting several Sulawesi and Maleo nesting grounds
16 Tanahjampea	—	Tanahjampea	The only site for White-bellied Noddy
17 Taliabu	—	Taliabu	The only site for Taliabu Noddy
18 Morotai	—	Morotai	The only site for Morotai Noddy

TABLE 1 lists the outstanding Important Bird Areas in the habitat region, and serves as a key to the habitat region map. It provides information on whether the IBA is a protected area and/or listed under an international convention, the territory or island where the IBA is located, and its importance for threatened birds.

Table 2. Threatened birds of Wallacea.

Species	Distribution and habitat
NORTHERN NUSA TENGARA (EBA 162)	
Flores Green-pigeon <i>Treron iloriss</i>	Throughout EBA in lowland forest
Yellow-crested Cockatoo <i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>	Occurs sparsely throughout EBA
Flores Hanging-parrot <i>Loriculus flosculus</i>	Endemic to Flores, where very common
Flores Scops-owl <i>Otus alfredi</i>	Endemic to Flores, known from
Flores Monarch <i>Monarcha sacerdotum</i>	Endemic to Flores, where very common
Flores Crow <i>Corvus florensis</i>	Endemic to Flores, inhabits lowland forest
SUMBA (EBA 163)	
Sumba Buttonquail <i>Turnix everetti</i>	Sparse dry grassland with patches of forest
Red-naped Fruit-dove <i>Ptilinopus dohertyi</i>	Mostly confined to montane forests
Yellow-crested Cockatoo <i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>	Depends on closed-canopy primary lowland forest
Sumba Hornbill <i>Aceros everetti</i>	Mostly confined to large patches of unlogged forest
TIMOR AND WETAR (EBA 164)	
Slaty Cuckoo-dove <i>Turacoena modesta</i>	Primary and tall secondary lowland forest
Wetar Ground-dove <i>Gallicolumba hoedtii</i>	Lowland and hill forests on Timor
Timor Green-pigeon <i>Treron psittacea</i>	Primary or tall secondary forest
Timor Imperial-pigeon <i>Ducula cineracea</i>	Forest at 500–2,200 m in the mountains
Yellow-crested Cockatoo <i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>	Lowland and hill forests on Timor
Timor Sparrow <i>Padda fuscata</i>	Savanna, scrub and cultivation
BANDA SEA ISLANDS (EBA 165)	
Damar Flycatcher <i>Ficedula hircini</i>	Common in forest on the island of Damar

TABLE 2 lists the globally threatened species found in the habitat region, together with a symbol to represent their occurrence status there, their IUCN Red List Category, and notes on their distribution and/or habitats. In most forest and grassland regions, the table is divided into subgroups of threatened birds (usually by Endemic Bird Areas: see pp.20–21; the codes used for Endemic Bird Areas and Secondary Areas are from Stattersfield *et al.* 1998), which are colour coded to cross-refer visually to the coloured sub-regions on the map. In wetland regions, the occurrence status symbols are used to show whether a species is a breeding, passage or non-breeding visitor, and the proportion of its global population that is estimated to occur in the wetland region. The occurrence status symbols and IUCN Red List Category cross-refer to the summary table and the species list in the Appendix.

CURRENT STATUS OF HABITATS AND THREATENED SPECIES

This section gives an overview of the current conditions of the natural and semi-natural habitats in the region, with information on past and current threats, and conservation measures that are already in place. Where species are directly threatened by exploitation or other issues that do not relate to their habitats, information is given on the current status and rates of decline of the birds affected.



Table 3. Conservation issues and strategic solutions for birds of Wallacea.

Conservation issues	Strategic solutions
Forest loss and degradation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FORESTRY AND ILLEGAL LOGGING EXPLOITATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS CONVERSION TO AGRICULTURE AND PLANTATIONS LIVESTOCK GRAZING AND FIRE TRANSLOCATION DEVELOPMENT (URBAN, INDUSTRIAL, ETC.) PESTICIDES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage forests sustainably, with certification schemes based on independent monitoring Cancel logging concessions within gazetted and proposed protected areas Develop greater community participation in forest management Promote the development of more efficient agriculture, to help natural habitat Maintain forest patches on Sangihe, and restore the forest at Gunung Subanbanan Introduce fire management programmes, and measures to reduce environmental impact assessment, to integrate biodiversity conservation Eliminate use of illegal insecticides on plantations
Protected areas coverage and management	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GAPS IN PROTECTED AREAS SYSTEM WEAKNESSES IN RESERVE MANAGEMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish new protected areas to fill gaps in coverage of threatened bird and plant habitats Strengthen the PKA through training, improved terms and conditions, and reserve management through more intensive patrolling/enforcement
Exploitation of birds	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HUNTING AND TRAPPING EGG-COLLECTION WILD BIRD TRADE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve enforcement of existing hunting laws, especially in protected areas Promote sustainable community management of Maloko Implement the Yellow-crested Cockatoo Recovery Plan
Gaps in knowledge	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INADEQUATE DATA ON THREATENED BIRDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey poorly known threatened species, islands, and sites, including proposed protected areas Monitor populations of species that are exploited by man, including megapode and gamebirds

CONSERVATION ISSUES AND STRATEGIC SOLUTIONS

This section is usually subdivided under four main headings: Habitat loss and degradation; Protected areas coverage and management; Exploitation of birds; and Gaps in knowledge. Within each of these subsections, there are overviews of the main threats to habitats and birds in the region, with recommendations for conservation actions to address these issues. These conservation issues, and the ‘strategic solutions’ proposed to address them, are summarised in Table 3.

TABLE 3 summarises the main conservation issues affecting the threatened birds in the habitat region, and the ‘strategic solutions’ proposed to address these threats. Each of the conservation issues listed in the table corresponds to a subheading in the *Conservation issues and strategic solutions* section.