

Avifauna in Logged-Over Forest of Upper Baleh, Sarawak

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ABSTRACT

Commercial logging is a major economic activity in the Upper Baleh catchment, Sarawak, so logged-over forest is the dominant forest type there. Avifauna survey was conducted in the logged-over forest of Upper Baleh in November 2015 as part of the Upper Baleh Heart of Borneo Expedition. The objective of the survey was to collect baseline data on the avifauna species that inhabit the study area, their conservation status and feeding guilds. Both mist-net and observation method were used. A total of 95 species of birds was recorded: 36 species via mist-nets and 69 species via observation. Little spiderhunter was the dominant species, accounting for 33% of mist-netted bird. Seven species are Totally Protected including six species of hornbills and a Great Argus Pheasant, while 18 other species are Protected under the Sarawak Wild Life Ordinance 1998. The majority of the birds are insectivorous (55.8%), foraging either at ground level (babblers), along the tree trunks or branches (woodpeckers) or at the canopy (flycatchers). Omnivorous birds, which feed on two or more types of diet, accounted for 48.4% of the avifauna species recorded and these include bulbuls and hornbills. The diverse community of bird, including the protected species, makes the area an attractive birding destination for visitors since now part of the catchment has been gazetted as a national park. Avifauna's role as pollinating and dispersing agent will help the logged-over forest to recover.

Keywords: conservation status, feeding guilds, Heart of Borneo, logging roads

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INTRODUCTION

The Baleh River is a tributary of Rajang and has its origin in the Nieuwenhuis highlands that forms the border between Sarawak and Central Kalimantan. It has a large catchment area of 12,433 km² and contributes significantly to the Rajang River basin. For the Kenyah community of Long Singut who settled at Upper Baleh in the late 1960s, the river is the only way to go down to the main towns of Kapit and Sibul. Currently, the main economic activity affecting the forest and thus the habitats of wildlife in the Upper Baleh region is commercial logging. Shifting cultivation is generally confined to accessible areas next to the river and human settlement.

Commercial logging in Sarawak started soon after the Second World War (Aiken & Leigh, 1992) focusing mainly on peat swamp species. Strong demand for tropical timber and favourable government policies had accelerated the growth of the timber industry to become the mainstay of the economy with log production peaking at 19 Mm³ in 1990 (Hon & Shibata, 2013). According to Bryan *et al.* (2013) about 364,489 km of logging roads were constructed

in Sarawak, Sabah and Brunei between 1999 and 2009 alone, with Sarawak having the highest density of logging roads in Borneo (0.89 km/km²). A major consequence of this logging activity in Sarawak is the reduction in intact forest, from 92,152 km² in 1973 to 18,161 km² in 2010 (Gaveau *et al.*, 2014). These intact forests are likely to be logged or converted into other forms of designated land use since they are not legally protected.

In Sarawak, legal protection is given to 37 Totally Protected Areas (TPAs) equivalent to 483,682 hectares of land, which have been gazetted for biodiversity conservation and appreciation of nature (Sarawak Forest Department, 2017). These TPAs are the only land that can be considered safe from logging and cultivation. However, many TPAs do not have management presence and their boundaries are not clearly marked, so encroachment into these areas is a major concern (Gumal, 2007; Mohd Azlan & Lawes, 2011). In addition, the majority of TPAs in Sarawak are less than 10,000 km² in size and scattered throughout the State, with little regards for connectivity. This compromises their

capacity to sustain viable population of large animals with large home range (Mohd Azlan & Lawes, 2011).

Aware of the shortcomings of the current system of protected areas and conscious of the need to balance economic development and biodiversity conservation in Borneo, the government of Malaysia, Indonesia and Brunei agreed in February 2007 to commit funding and resources to promote sustainable development and conserve biodiversity under the Heart of Borneo (HoB) Initiative (<http://wwf.panda.org>). The Upper Baleh catchment is located in central Borneo and is part of the 22 million hectares under the HoB Initiative. The forest there is among the last to be logged circa 1990s, and also the least known in terms of its avifauna composition. Its avifauna has never been documented by earlier naturalists and explorers that put Borneo on the zoological map (Cranbrook & Leh, 1983; Smythies, 1999; Tuen, 2005).

Hence a mini scientific expedition to Upper Baleh was jointly organized by Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS), Sarawak Forestry Department (SFD) and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) in November 2015. One of the components of this expedition was a survey of avifauna with the objective to produce a checklist of the bird species inhabiting the logged-over forest of Upper Baleh, Kapit Division, Sarawak, including their conservation status and feeding guilds. The results of the survey are presented in this paper.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sampling Site

Avifauna sampling was carried out using mist-nets in the hill dipterocarp forest near Elite Honour Camp and by observation along the

logging road heading east until the base of White Rock Mountain near Batu Tiban about 10 km from Indonesian Border. Elite Honour Camp (Figure 1) is one of the logging camps located on hill slope south of Baleh River, within a WTK logging concession area.

The mist-netting sites were located on a ridge about 300 meters above the sea level. The forest near the camp was relatively undisturbed because it was the water catchment for the camp while the 1000-meter site was logged about 10 years ago and comprised mainly of secondary growth forest. Active logging was being carried out in many parts of the concession area with the area near the base of White Rock Mountain being opened up for logging for the first time. The gaps created by falling timber trees and skid trails from earlier logging activity have reverted into secondary forests. Other secondary forest areas are fallow land, which is close to the river bank where it has been cleared for padi planting by the Long Singut Kenyah community.

Sampling Method

Mist-netting is a preferred method for bird survey when bird ringing is required or when more information is sought from each bird (Karr, 1981). Ten mist-nets were set up about 100 meters from Elite Honour Camp (Station 1, N01° 33' 32"; E114° 11' 9") and another 10 nets were set up about 1000 meters east the camp (Station 2, N01° 33' 35"; E114° 12' 7"). The mist-nets were operated between 6 am and 6 pm from 21-25 November 2015.

Observation was carried out opportunistically with the aid of binoculars (Nikon, 7x42) around the logging camp area and along the logging road from the camp to Long Singut in the east, then to the base of the White Rock Mountain where active logging is being carried out. The total distance of the logging road surveyed was 52 km



Figure 1. Map of Borneo showing location of Upper Baleh where the expedition was carried out (a) and avifauna sampling stations near Elite Honour Camp (b). Δ Location of Elite Honour Camp.

and the elevation ranged from 220 to 760 meters above sea level. Birds were detected both via sighting and vocalisation; and species detected through vocalisation were recorded only if confirmed by sighting. Identification of feeding guilds followed Smythies (1999) and the naming of species followed Smythies (1999) and Phillipps (2014).

RESULTS

The combination of mist-net and observational method employed during this expedition yielded a total of 95 avifauna species (Table 1). Thirty-six species were recorded using mist-net while 69 were recorded using observational method. This list represents the first record of avifauna community for Upper Baleh catchment. Species such as Cattle Egret, Little Egret, Common Sandpiper, Grey Wagtail and Tree Sparrow (observed around the logging camp compound) are not strictly forest birds.

Of the 36 species caught using mist-net, the most abundant was Little Spiderhunter (54 individuals, 33%). In contrast, 11 species were caught only once, including Crested Goshawk, Plaintive Cuckoo, Black and White Bulbul, Chestnut-naped Forktail, Malaysian Blue Flycatcher and Long-billed Spiderhunter. Although the cumulative graph of species caught using mist-net (Figure 2) appeared to have reached a plateau, more species would have been added to the list had more sites been sampled and sampling period prolonged.

Eighteen of the species that we recorded are listed as Protected under the Sarawak Wild Life Protection Ordinance 1998. These include eagles (4), woodpeckers (3), egrets (2), Common

Sandpiper, Rufous-backed Kingfisher, Imperial Pigeon, Garnet Pitta, Buffy Fish Owl, Hanging Parrot, White-rumped Shama, Chestnut-naped Forktail and Hill Myna. Seven of the species that we recorded are listed as Totally Protected under the same ordinance where these include six species of hornbills and the Great Argus Pheasant. All of the Totally Protected species were detected by observation only, which indicates the usefulness of this method for conservation assessment and thus, there is a need to train more students to be proficient in this method.

Three migrant species (Blue and White Flycatcher, Grey Wagtail and Cattle Egret) and three montane endemics species (Mountain Imperial Pigeon, Mountain Barbet and Little Cuckoo-Dove) were also identified during the observation. The egrets (Little Egret and Cattle Egret) were spotted flying up and down Baleh River. Only four of the species we recorded are endemic to Borneo, which are Mountain Barbet, Bornean Brown Barbet, Dusky Munia and Yellow-rumped Flowerpecker. None of the species recorded is categorized as Threatened according to IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2018.

The majority of the birds are insectivorous (55.8%), foraging either at ground level (babblers), along the tree trunks or branches (woodpeckers) or at the canopy (flycatchers). A further 18.9% of the birds also include insects as their secondary diet. Omnivorous birds, which feed on two or more types of diet accounted for 48.4% of the avifauna species recorded and these include bulbuls and hornbills.

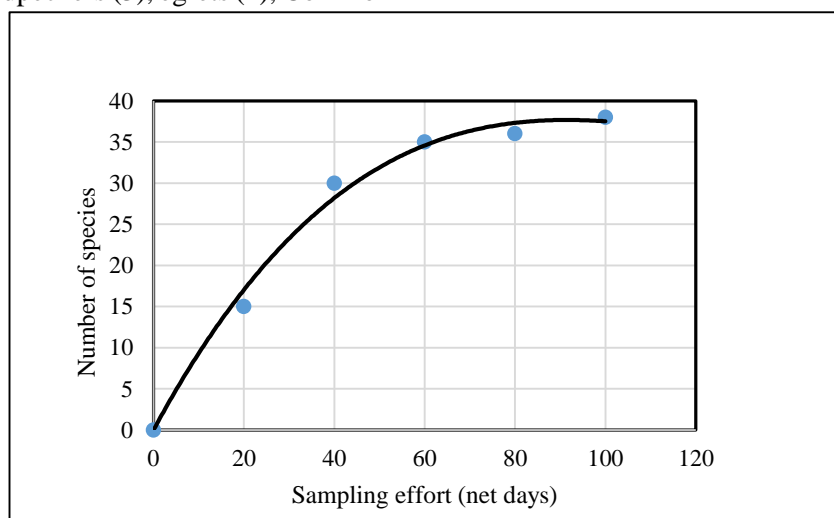


Figure 2. Cumulative graph of mist-netted birds recorded in Ulu Baleh in November 2015.

Table 1. Summary of avifauna species recorded in Ulu Baleh in November 2015 (Status: WPO = Wild Life Protection Ordinance 1998, IUCN = IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2015, P = Protected, TP = Totally Protected, NA = not yet assessed, LC = Least Concern, NT = Near Threatened, Guild represent the main feeding guild of the bird, C = carnivore, F = frugivore, G = granivore, I = insectivore, N = nectarivore, O = omnivore).

Family/Species	Conservation Status			Detection method		Guild
	WPO	IUCN	Residential	Mist-net	Observation	
Accipitridae						
Crested Goshawk (<i>Accipiter trivigatus</i>)	P	NA	Resident	1		C
Crested Serpent-eagle (<i>Spilornis cheela</i>)	P	LC			2	C
Black Eagle (<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>)	P	LC			1	C
Rufous-bellied Hawk-eagle (<i>Spizaetus cirrhatu</i> s)	P	NA			1	C
Ardeidae						
Cattle Egret (<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>)	P	LC	Migrant		1	C, I
Little Egret (<i>Egretta garzetta</i>)	P	LC	Migrant & Resident		4	C, I
Scolopacidae						
Common Sandpiper (<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>)	P	LC	Resident		1	C
Phasianidae						
Great Argus (<i>Argusianus argus</i>)	TP	NT	Resident		2	I, F
Columbidae						
Mountain Imperial Pigeon (<i>Ducula badia</i>)	P	NA	Montane resident		3	F
Emerald Dove (<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>)	-			7		F, G
Little Cuckoo-dove (<i>Macropygia ruficeps</i>)		NA	Submontane resident		2	F, G
Psittacidae						
Blue-crowned Hanging Parrot (<i>Loriculus galgulus</i>)	P	LC	Resident		2	F, I
Cuculidae						
Violet Cuckoo (<i>Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus</i>)		LC	Resident		1	I, F
Plaintive Cuckoo (<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>)	-	LC	Resident	1		I, F
Raffles's Malkoha (<i>Phaenicophaeus chlorophaeus</i>)	-	LC	Resident		4	I
Chestnut-breasted Malkoha (<i>Phaenicophaeus curvirostris</i>)			Resident		1	I
Lesser Coucal (<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>)	-	LC	Resident		1	I, O
Strigidae						
Buffy Fish-owl (<i>Ketupa ketupu</i>)	P	LC	Resident		1	C,
Apodidae						
Silver-rumped Needletail (<i>Rhaphidura leucopygialis</i>)			Resident		4	I
Trogonidae						
Red-naped Trogon (<i>Harpactes kasumba</i>)		LC	Resident		1	I
Alcedinidae						
Rufous-backed Kingfisher (<i>Ceyx rufidorsus</i>)	P	LC	Resident	4	1	I
Meropidae						
Red-bearded Bee-Eater (<i>Nyctornis amictus</i>)	-		Resident		1	I
Bucerotidae						
White-crowned Hornbill (<i>Berenicornis comatus</i>)	TP	LC	Resident		1	F, O
Bushy-crested Hornbill (<i>Anorrhincus galeritus</i>)	TP	LC	Resident		9	F, O
Black Hornbill (<i>Anthracoceros malayanus</i>)	TP	NT	Resident		2	F, O
Oriental Pied Hornbill (<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>)	TP	LC	Resident		2	F, O
Rhinoceros Hornbill (<i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>)	TP	NT	Resident		1	F, O
Wreathed Hornbill (<i>Rhyticeros undulatus</i>)	TP		Resident		2	F, O
Megalaimidae						
Bornean Brown Barbet (<i>Calorhamphus fuliginosus</i>)	-	LC	Endemic		3	I, F
Red-crowned Barbet (<i>Megalaima rafflesii</i>)	-	NT	Resident		1	F
Red-throated Barbet (<i>Megalaima mystacophanos</i>)	-	NT	Resident		2	F, O
Yellow-crowned Barbet (<i>Megalaima henricii</i>)	-	NT	Resident, sub-montane		3	F, O
Blue-eared Barbet (<i>Megalaima australis</i>)	-	LC	Resident		2	F
Gold-whiskered Barbet (<i>Megalaima chrysopogon</i>)	-	LC	Resident		1	F, O
Mountain Barbet (<i>Megalaima monticola</i>)	-	LC	Montane endemic		1	F, I
Picidae						
Rufous Piculet (<i>Sasia abnormis</i>)	P	LC	Resident	3		I

Table 1. Continued.

Family/Species	Conservation Status			Detection method		Guild
	WPO	IUCN	Residential	Mist-net	Observation	
Picidae						
Crimson-winged Woodpecker (<i>Picus puniceus</i>)	P	LC	Resident		1	I
Maroon Woodpecker (<i>Blythipicus rubiginosus</i>)	P	LC	Resident	3		I
Pittidae						
Garnet Pitta (<i>Pitta granatina</i>)	P	LC	Resident		1	I
Campephagidae						
Black-winged Flycatcher-shrike (<i>Hemipus hirundinaceus</i>)	-	LC	Resident		2	I
Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike (<i>Hemipus picatus</i>)	-	LC	Montane Resident		1	I
Eurylaimidae						
Green Broadbill (<i>Calyptomena viridis</i>)	-	NT	Resident	2		F
Black-and-yellow Broadbill (<i>Eurylaimus ochromalus</i>)	-	NT	Resident		1	I
Banded Broadbill (<i>Eurylaimus javanicus</i>)	-	LC	Resident		1	I
Hirundinidae						
Pacific Swallow (<i>Hirundo tahitica</i>)	-	LC	Resident		23	I
Motacillidae						
Grey Wagtail (<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>)	-	LC	Migrant		1	I
Pycnonotidae						
Buff-vented Bulbul (<i>Iole olivacea</i>)	-		Resident	3	2	F, I
Finsch's Bulbul (<i>Criniger finschii</i>)	-		Submontane Resident		2	I, F
Hairy-backed Bulbul (<i>Tricholestes criniger</i>)	-		Resident	6		I, F
Black-headed Bulbul (<i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>)	-	LC	Resident		2	F, I
Olive-winged Bulbul (<i>Pycnonotus plumosus</i>)	-	LC	Resident		1	I, F
Red-eyed Bulbul (<i>Pycnonotus brunneus</i>)	-	LC	Resident	2		I, F
Scaly-breasted Bulbul (<i>Pycnonotus squamatus</i>)	-		Submontane Resident		2	F, I
Spectacled Bulbul (<i>Pycnonotus erythrothalmos</i>)	-	LC	Resident	8		I, F
Grey-bellied Bulbul (<i>Pycnonotus cyaniventris</i>)	-		Resident		1	F, I
Grey-cheeked Bulbul (<i>Alophoixus bres</i>)	-	LC	Resident	3		I, F
Yellow-bellied Bulbul (<i>Alophoixus phaeocephalus</i>)	-	LC	Resident	8		I, F
Black and White Bulbul (<i>Pycnonotus melanoleucos</i>)	-	LC	Resident	1		F, I
Turdidae						
Oriental Magpie-Robin (<i>Copsychus saularis</i>)	-	LC	Resident		1	I
White-rumped Shama (<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>)	P	LC	Resident	4	2	I
Chestnut-naped Forktail (<i>Enicurus ruficapillus</i>)	P	LC	Resident	1		I
Timaliidae						
Black-capped Babbler (<i>Pellorneum capistratum</i>)	-	LC	Resident		2	I
Ferruginous Babbler (<i>Trichastoma bicolor</i>)	-	LC	Resident	2	1	I
Short-tailed Babbler (<i>Malacocincla malaccense</i>)	-	NT	Resident	3	1	I
Scaly-crowned Babbler (<i>Malacopteron cinereum</i>)	-	LC	Resident	1		I
Sooty-capped Babbler (<i>Malacopteron affine</i>)	-	LC	Resident	1		I
Rufous-crowned Babbler (<i>Malacopteron magnum</i>)	-	LC	Resident	2		I
Striped Tit Babbler (<i>Macronous gularis</i>)	-	LC	Resident		3	I
Fluffy-backed Tit Babbler (<i>Macronous ptilosus</i>)	-	NT	Resident	4	2	I
Black-throated Babbler (<i>Stachyris nigricollis</i>)	-	NT	Resident	3		I
Chestnut-winged Babbler (<i>Stachyris erythroptera</i>)	-	LC	Resident	2	2	I
Chestnut-rumped Babbler (<i>Stachyris maculata</i>)	-	LC	Resident	5		I
Rufous-fronted Babbler (<i>Stachyris rufifrons</i>)	-	LC	Resident		1	I
Grey-headed Babbler (<i>Stachyris poliocephala</i>)	-	LC	Resident	7		I
Eupetidae						
Brown Fulvetta (<i>Alcippe brunneicauda</i>)	-	NA	Resident		2	I, F
Pardalotidae						
Rufous-tailed Tailorbird (<i>Orthotomus sericeus</i>)	-	LC	Resident	1	1	I
Muscicapidae						
Pied Fantail (<i>Rhipidura javanica</i>)	-	LC	Resident		2	I
Blue-and-white Flycatcher (<i>Cyanoptila cyanomelana</i>)	-	LC	Migrant			I, F
Malaysian Blue Flycatcher (<i>Cyornis turcosus</i>)	-	LC	Resident	1	1	I
Rufous-winged Philentoma (<i>Philentoma pyrrhoptera</i>)	-	LC	Resident	1		I

Table 1. Continued.

Family/Species	Conservation Status			Detection method		Guild
	WPO	IUCN	Residential	Mist-net	Observation	
Muscicapidae						
Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher (<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>)		LC	Resident		1	I
Dicaeidae						
Yellow-breasted Flowerpecker (<i>Prionochilus maculatus</i>)	-	LC	Resident	4		I, F
Yellow-rumped Flowerpecker (<i>Prionochilus xyanthopygius</i>)	-		Endemic	8		N, I, F
Nectariniidae						
Purple-naped Sunbird (<i>Hyprogramma hypogrammicum</i>)	-	LC	Resident	4		N, I, F
Plain Sunbird (<i>Anthreptes simplex</i>)	-	LC	Resident	1	1	N, I, F
Temminck's Sunbird (<i>Aethopyga temminckii</i>)	-	LC	Resident		3	N, I
Little Spiderhunter (<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>)	-	LC	Resident	54		N, I
Long-billed Spiderhunter (<i>Arachnothera robusta</i>)	-	LC	Resident	1		N, I
Thick-billed Spiderhunter (<i>Arachnothera crassirostris</i>)	-	LC	Resident		1	N, I
Sturnidae						
Hill Myna (<i>Gracula religiosa</i>)	P	LC	Resident		2	F, O
Passeridae						
Eurasian Tree Sparrow (<i>Passer montanus</i>)	-	LC	Resident		5	G
Estrildidae						
Dusky Munia (<i>Lonchura fuscans</i>)	-	LC	Endemic	4		G, I, F
Black-headed Munia (<i>Lonchura malacca</i>)	-	LC	Resident		7	G
Irenidae						
Asian Fairy Bluebird (<i>Irena puella</i>)	-	LC	Resident	2	2	F, I
Corvidae						
Slender-billed Crow (<i>Corvus enca</i>)	-	LC	Resident		8	I, F

DISCUSSION

The main limitation of this study is that the survey covers a very small area (52-km of logging roads) and only two mist-netting sites over a very short time (five days). However we have tried to increase the efficiency of our survey by combining both observational and mist-netting method leading to a haul of 95 species: 69 detected by observation and 36 using mist-net. Whitman *et al.* (1997) also reported more species recorded using observational method compared to mist-nets. Our data is also probably biased towards birds that are still common and easily detected due to their active and noisy behaviour. The bird list reported here represents the first record for Upper Baleh where this could provide a snapshot of what tourists expect to see if they come to this area as well as a reference for future work in the area.

Logging and shifting cultivation was still going on in the Upper Baleh area during the time of the expedition. Selective logging such as the one practiced in Upper Baleh catchment can remove about 54% of trees greater than 30 cm diameter at breast height (dbh) and a further 13% are damaged incidentally due to falling timber trees, construction of skid trails and logging roads (Bennett & Gumal, 2001) while Berry

et al. (2010) reported 21% of trees were removed by direct logging and another 32% by collateral damage associated with logging operation. Selective logging affects all bird species within the forest through opening of the canopy, intrusion of sunlight, drying, temperature increase, soil erosion, reduction of leaf litter, and effects on the invertebrates, flower and fruit production and changes in the predator community. The effect would be more devastating especially if the timber trees and other affected plants are food sources, nesting sites or place of refuge for Threatened or Protected bird species (Johns, 1988).

Lambert (1992) found that the abundance of some species of birds increased in selectively logged forests in Peninsular Malaysia compared to unlogged forests, while the abundance of other species decreased. An observational study conducted in Seram Island, Indonesia found that the avifauna diversity was lower in logged compared to unlogged forest (Marsden 1998). Repeatedly logged forest retained about 75% bird species richness of unlogged forest (Edwards *et al.*, 2011).

The effect of logging on avifauna communities seems to depend on species traits such as size of birds and their feeding heights and guilds, and

logging practices (Cleary *et al.*, 2007; Burivalova *et al.*, 2015; Hamer *et al.*, 2015). Large avifauna species seemed to be particularly vulnerable because of their greater metabolic needs and habitat range which are disrupted by logging activities (Constantini *et al.*, 2016). Logging appeared to have the strongest negative effect on the abundance of hornbills (Cleary *et al.*, 2007; Naniwadekar *et al.*, 2015) perhaps because of selective removal of large trees which are more likely to have tree holes that are used by birds for nesting. This can have negative implications on forest regeneration since hornbills are one of the most effective agents of seed dispersal (Kitamura, 2011). Six species of hornbills (out of eight species present in Borneo) were recorded in the Upper Baleh study area, suggesting either the logging intensity practiced by the company is not as severe as in other areas or the effects of logging are not complete since logging operation is still on-going. Insectivorous birds are particularly vulnerable to habitat disturbance (Sekercioğlu *et al.*, 2002, Gray *et al.*, 2007), perhaps because they constitute the majority of feeding guilds. However, this seem to depend on their trophic level, as well as their body size and foraging heights. Studies with babblers showed that large ground-feeding species occupying high trophic positions were more adversely affected than small understory-feeders with lower trophic positions (Hamer *et al.*, 2015). This is attributed to a change in leaf litter arthropod composition (Burghouts *et al.*, 1992), which in turn affect the abundance of their predators. In Upper Baleh, 53/95 avifauna species (55.7%) are insectivorous and a further 18 species that are categorized as omnivorous have insects in their diet. The predominance of insectivores in primary forest and agroforest was also reported recently by Attiqqah *et al.* (2017).

Logging roads can have a devastating impact on ecologically specialized species that cannot adapt to disturbances in their ecosystem (Laurance *et al.*, 2009, Edwards *et al.*, 2017). Logging roads open up the previously inaccessible areas to hunters making game animals especially more vulnerable. For example, an estimated 29,000 kg of wild meat was consumed by a population of 167 workers, mainly Iban, at Nanga Gaat logging camp located within the Baleh catchment, of which bearded pig constitute 71.4% (Dahaban *et al.*, 1996). Although birds are not normally the target, sometimes they are trapped for food as

well as for pet, especially Blue-crowned Hanging Parrots. A few parrots were kept as pets in cages by the Long Singut community within the Upper Baleh study area. In addition, the logging roads and skid trails do not only remove trees but also disturb the soil where these may have either positive impacts (exposes ground dwelling organisms e.g. worms, upon which bird feeds on) or negative impacts (destroys food source, nests and refuge for ground dwelling birds).

Besides logging, there was also conversion of forests into rice fields by the villagers of Long Singut. The process of land clearing for rice cultivation by the community is devastating for wildlife because it involves not only felling of trees but burning of the dried vegetation before planting can take place. The area affected at any one time is small, generally not more than one hectare per family, and after harvesting the land is usually left to grow back into secondary forest. Other threat includes the carnivorous pets (cats and dogs) owned by the logging community as well as the local community of Long Singut; these pets may harass wildlife, including birds.

Avifauna plays an important role in maintaining ecological balance through the services they provided, some of which can directly or indirectly benefit humans. These services include flower pollination and seed dispersers and the birds are therefore serve as important agents in the forest regeneration and recovery from disturbance. Other birds such as owls, hawks and eagles that feed on small vertebrates and the insectivorous birds such as babblers play an important role in biological pest control.

The ecosystem and biodiversity of Upper Baleh may be spared from further damage with the implementation of the HoB programs and initiatives, which may include gazettement of the study area as a national park. The firm stance of Sarawak State government against illegal logging (New Straits Times, 2014), including by not issuing new timber license, will eventually allow the ecosystem to recover. Both the HoB Initiative and hydroelectric power dam further downstream has put the area under greater scrutiny from conservation-minded organization. This scrutiny and the greater awareness due to publicity and findings of the expedition has prompted the Sarawak Government to recently announce the gazettement of 66,721 ha of Upper Baleh as a national park (Sarawak Forest Department, 2018). The small Kenyah community in Long

Singut are not expected to cause further damage to the ecosystem if they are given alternative means of livelihood under the HoB Initiative or better employment opportunities with the power supply company.

CONCLUSION

A total of 95 species were recorded during the expedition, including four endemic, seven Totally Protected and 18 Protected species. Insectivores and omnivores are the major feeding guilds of these birds. This diverse community of bird, including the presence of protected and colourful species, makes the area an attractive birding destination. Avifauna's role as pollinating and dispersing agent will help the logged and cultivated forest to recover.

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