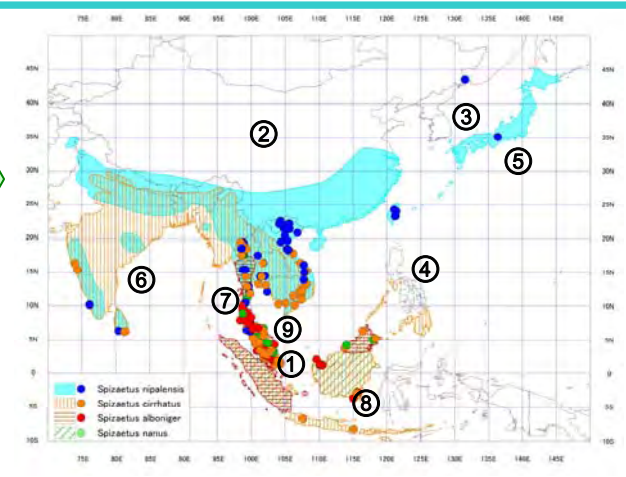


Countries in this Newsletter



Spizaetus nipalensis

- ① Singapore
- ② Russia
- ③ Korea
- ④ Philippines
- ⑤ Japan
- ⑥ India
- ⑦ Thailand
- ⑧ Indonesia
- ⑨ Malaysia



Distribution Map of Genus Spizaetus

(Spizaetus Distribution Map and Habitat Analysis Project)

① Raptor Project in Singapore

Oriental Honey Buzzard (*Pernis ptilorhynchus torquatus*) sighting in Singapore. Taiping Raptor Watch, Malaysia

On a rainy November 10th 2008 day, Gloria Seow, a keen and well-traveled birder saw a raptor flew into a tree from her apartment window at Toa Payoh, a heartland residential estate in the center of Singapore. She took her binoculars and camera and went looking for the raptor. She found and photographed what she thought was a common Oriental Honey Buzzard, *Pernis ptilorhynchus*.

Ding Li, a biology and zoology researcher with the National University of Singapore, saw the posting and photograph in the Wildbirdsingapore e-forum and identified it as the SEA resident *torquatus* sub-species. The photo showed a very rufous belly, brown sides of head and dark wings. I remembered seeing a similar photo of this Honey Buzzard by Chiu Sein Chiong, a veteran birdwatcher and photographer in Ipoh.

Chiu confirmed the sub-species to be a juvenile but too young to determine its sex. This resident sub-species had been breeding successfully for a number of years right in front of his house in Ipoh, East Malaysia.

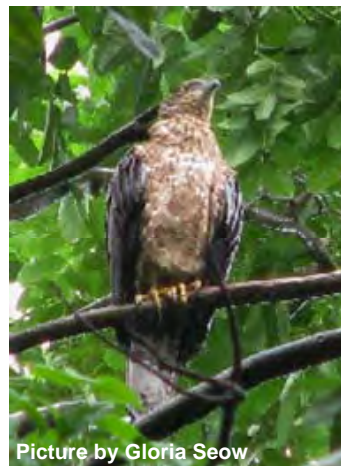
The *torquatus* SEA resident race breeds in Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo, Sumatra and Java. It is distinct from the migratory *orientalis* race that normally visits the island during autumn and spring. As we do not have any breeding records in Singapore, this record was treated as a dispersant from Malaysia so were some of the past records sighted during the summer months. It would be most interesting if any adults make their home here and start breeding.

There is a debate on whether this should be split into a separate species. Ferguson-Lees *et al* (2005) had split it into the migratory Eastern Honey Buzzard *Pernis p. orientalis* and the resident Indomalayan *Pernis p. torquatus*. But this has not been widely accepted as the molecular data does not provide any support for the split (comment from Ding Li).

With kind permission and extract from <http://gloriousbirds.blogspot.com>

References: *The Raffles Bulletin of Zoology* by Wang Luan Keng & Chris Hails.

The Field Guide to the Birds of Thailand and South-East Asia by Craig Robson



Picture by Gloria Seow

A New Scops-Owl In Singapore and Malaysia?

The next time you go owling in Southern Malaysia and Singapore, pay close attention to the calls of the Scops Owls there. Recently published "Owls of the World" 2nd Edition by Claus König (one of the world's foremost owl expert) has renamed the **Collared Scops Owl** as **Sunda Scops Owl**, but retained its Latin name *Otus lempiji* and identified a separate species **Singapore Scops Owl**, *Otus cnephaeus* mainly by virtue of its vocalization. Besides vocalization, there are at least 8 other subtle differences in its length, weight, facial disc, ear tufts, nuchal collar and plumage.

"The Singapore Scops Owl has hitherto been treated as a subspecies of the Sunda Scops Owl but its different vocalization and very likely sympatry with that species support separate species status", commented Claus.

Claus states that "vocal patterns of nocturnal or crepuscular species are in general much more important than coloration or plumage as an aid to identification and that in all owls, vocalization are inherited and therefore of great taxonomic importance."

Singapore Scops Owl: Up to now only known from Southern Malay Peninsular (Malacca) between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. Probably lives alongside Sunda Scops. Status- Probably resident and probably not rare in Singapore and surroundings.

Male song is a resonant hoot at the same pitch, kwookh, uttered at intervals of c14 seconds. Each note without inflection.

Sunda Scops Owl: South East Asia mainland & neighbouring islands to Malay Peninsular. Sumatra (including Bangka & Belitung) Borneo (including W. Natuna islands), Java, Bali (including Kangean Island). Status: Resident.

Male song is a musical "interrogative" *woouk, woouk* with upward inflection & uttered at relatively long intervals of 10-15 seconds.

This split comes as a surprise to the birders and bird groups in Malaysia and Singapore.

I am not sure if there were any consultations with the MNS BCC. I can confirm that the Records Committee of the Bird Group, Nature Society (Singapore) did not received any requests for feedbacks or comments from the authors. So is there really a new species of Scops Owl in Singapore and Malaysia? I think the various bird groups and even individuals should conduct field surveys and collect as many calls as possible to compare and see if there is a distinct difference in the vocalizations, and which is more common.

Reference: *Owls of the World* 2nd Edition by Claus König & illustrated by Friedhelm Weick (2008 Christopher Helm, A & C Black Publishers Ltd, London)

With kind permission and extract from article by Alfred Chia in Wildbirdsingapore.

Last para written by Alan OwYong

Alan OwYong

12 Dec 2008.



Photo taken at P. Ubin Singapore by Robert Teo

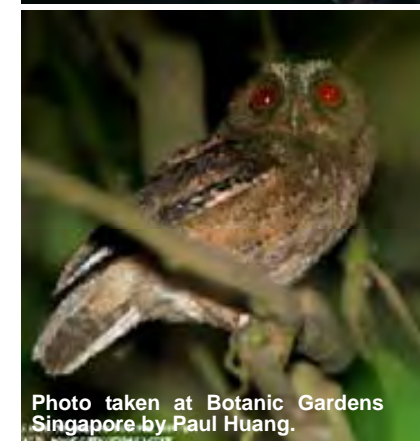


Photo taken at Botanic Gardens Singapore by Paul Huang.

② Raptor Project in Russia

5th Conference on raptors of Northern Eurasia "Research and conservation of the raptors in Northern Eurasia", Ivanovo, Russia

On 4-7 Feb 2008, 5th Conference on raptors of Northern Eurasia "Research and conservation of the raptors in Northern Eurasia" took place in Ivanovo, Russia. It was organized by the scientific community "Working Group on Birds of Prey and Owls of Northern Eurasia", and by Ivanovo State University. The conference and the informal community of raptor study have a long-time history since 1st Conference on ecology and conservation of raptors (1983, Moscow) covering the former USSR.

About 100 participants from Russia, five countries of ex-USSR, and Mongolia visited the meeting.

Unfortunately, only four people from the Asian part of Russia and three from the Central Asia were able to come due to far distances and financial problems. However, there is a set of publications dedicated to the Asian part of the Northern Eurasia in published materials of the conference, and in a collection of papers on spotted eagles in Northern Eurasia. These publications (in Russian, with English titles for materials and English summaries for papers) can be downloaded from a website of the Working Group (www.raptors.ru):

http://www.raptors.ru/library/downloads/ivanovo_2008.pdf

and http://www.raptors.ru/library/downloads/spotted_eagles_2008.pdf

Apart from other points, the meeting has resolved to activate a preparation of species accounts for a volume on birds of prey to the handbook "Birds of Russia and adjacent regions", which six volumes on other bird groups have been published since 1982. The draft preparation of accounts is planned in 2009.

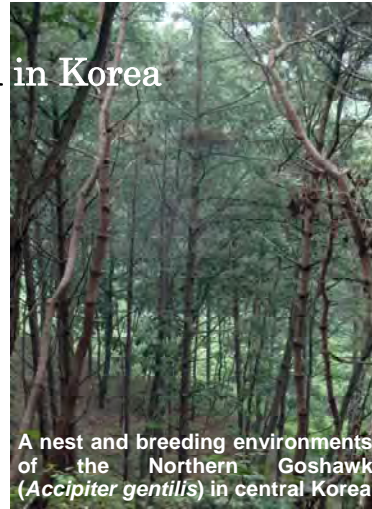
Dr. Igor FEFELOV, Irkutsk, Russia, u000438@ic.isu.ru



③ Raptor Project in Korea

Breeding Population of Northern Goshawks was confirmed in Korea

In Korea, Northern Goshawks (*Accipiter gentilis*) have been regarded as uncommon winter visitors or migratory raptors. Few old and scattered observation records of the goshawk only exist during breeding seasons both in South and North Korea. However, some breeding signs such as blood feathers of juveniles and observation of fledged young had been reported occasionally after 2000 in a central part of Korea. In 2006, Mr. Kim Yeon-Su, an outstanding photographer, finally found one breeding pair at pine and larch forests near Namhan River. At present, local bird watchers and photographers suggest that more than 30 pairs of the goshawk may annually breed in Chungbuk and Gangwon provinces. New discovery of this breeding population in Korea is probably caused by increased survey efforts and number of bird watchers rather than by increased nesting attempt or number of breeding Northern Goshawks. <Chang-Yong Choi, subbuteo@hanmail.net>



Korea-Japan joint survey on raptor migration in Eocheongdo, Korea

From 28 September to 3 October, a Korea-Japan joint survey on raptor migration was carried out at Eocheongdo Island, Korea. Eocheongdo is known as one of key stopover sites for raptors crossing the Yellow Sea from central Korea to Qingdao, China. Mr. Sung-hyun Kim (Korean BioInformation Center) was involved in the joint survey, and many Japanese colleagues (Toshikazu Onishi, Hiroshi Yamada, Yasuo Watanabe, Yoza Koshiyama, Takanobu Mishima, Atushi Igarai) were participated.

A total of 453 raptors from 12 species was observed, and the Oriental Honey Buzzard (*Pernis ptilorhynchus*) was the most abundant migrating raptor (350 birds, 69.3%). Especially, the number of the honey buzzards in afternoon was similar to the number in the subsequent morning. This result suggests that the honey buzzards, which migrated eastward from mainland Korea, take rest during night time in Eocheongdo and they migrate again to China using thermal air in next morning. From this survey, we confirmed one of autumn routes of the Oriental Honey Buzzards from central parts of Korea to China passing through Eocheongdo Island. Moreover, the Korea-Japan joint survey itself was an important opportunity to promote further cooperative researches on raptor migration between Korea and Japan. < Mr. Sung-hyun Kim, birdksh@hotmail.com >



Distribution and expected migration routes of the Oriental Honey Buzzard (*Pernis ptilorhynchus*) in Korea

Number of Raptors at Eocheongdo from 28 Sep. to 3 Oct. 2008

Scientific Name	Sep.				Oct.		Total	Dom(%)
	27	28	29	30	01	02		
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>				2	1	1	4	0.8
<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	93	95	53	38	30	41	350	69.3
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	1						1	0.2
<i>Butastur indicus</i>					1	1	2	0.4
<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>				2	1	5	8	1.6
<i>Accipiter gularis</i>	10	5	3		3	2	23	4.6
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	5	3	6	3	3	3	23	4.6
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>		2	1	4	2	1	10	2.0
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	1						1	0.2
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	3	2	6	2	2	2	17	3.4
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	10	10	3	13	3	4	43	8.5
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	3	5	3	3	4	5	23	4.6
No. of species	8	7	7	8	10	10	12	
No. of individuals	126	122	75	67	50	65	505	

④ Raptor Project in Philippines

4th Philippine Bird Festival 2008, Pahlawan, Philippines

ARRCN again participated in the Philippine Bird Festival 2008, after having taken part in the 2007 event held in Cebu. This year's 4th Philippine Bird Festival was held on 12 & 13 September 2008 in Puerto Princesa city, Pahlawan, Philippines. This annual event aims to promote awareness of the unique birds of the Philippines and the need to conserve them.

Besides the many local agencies that took part, several regional organizations were also present, including from Singapore, Taiwan, Korea, India and China. Exhibits, videos and dances about Philippine birds were

held for the benefit of students and other visitors. Five representatives from ARRCN put up posters to explain about our organization and its aims. There were also posters informing about characteristics of raptors, Asian raptors and the threats they face, raptor migration as well as the conservation projects that members are currently carrying out.

The post festival field trips took the participants to two sites. One trip was to Rasa Island to view the endangered Philippine Cockatoo while the other one was to St. Paul's Subterranean River National Park, a World Heritage site. Only very few individuals of 4 species of raptors were recorded during the field trips: White-bellied Sea-Eagle, Brahminy Kite, Crested Goshawk and Grey-faced Buzzard. It was unusual to see the single Grey-faced Buzzard as it was too early for migrants to have arrived.

ARRCN would like to thank Wild Bird Club of Philippines for the invitation to attend the festival and the Department of Tourism and Puerto Princesa city mayor's office for the hospitality.

⑤ Raptor Project in Japan

2008 meeting for exchanging information of raptor migration

The meeting for exchanging information of raptor migration in Japan was held in November at Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan. This meeting has been held annually around November at different places in Japan. Two Korean raptor researchers (Sung-Hyum Kim and Gi-Chang BING) participated in this meeting and made a presentation about current raptor migration and distribution of raptors in Korea. The initiation of Korea-Japan collaborative raptor migration research was proposed during the meeting.

Satellite tracking of Grey-faced Buzzards

The research group of Grey-faced buzzards led by Dr. Hiroyoshi Higuchi of Tokyo University attached PTT transmitters onto Grey-faced Buzzards which bred in Iwate Prefecture and Akita Prefecture located in the north part of Japan to confirm migration route and wintering place.

Summary of raptor migration survey in Japan

Raptor migration surveys were conducted at approximately 50 sites throughout Japan from September to November in 2008.

70,809 Chinese Goshawks were counted at Tsushima Island located about midway between Korea and Japan, 22,952 Oriental Honey Buzzards were counted at Fukue Island the westernmost island near the East China Sea, and 32,636 Grey-faced Buzzards were counted at Ryukyu Islands near Taiwan. The number of Grey-faced Buzzards and Oriental Honey Buzzards was larger than usual this year

<http://www.gix.or.jp/~norik/hawknet/hawknet0.html>

nitani@mxr.mesh.ne.jp

⑥ Raptor Project in India

NEWS ON RAPTORS IN INDIA 2007-08

BNHS run vulture conservation breeding centre at Pinjore, Haryana, has reared the world's first two Oriental white-backed vulture fledglings. This great news represents one of the most significant steps forward for securing the long-term survival of declining vulture species (Source: www.vulturerescue.org). Dr. Murlidharan and his team found organochlorine pesticide residues in the tissue and eggs of White-backed vulture and detected that residues do not appear to be responsible for the decline of vultures in India (Subramanian Muralidharan" email: ecot_mur@yahoo.com). Bangalore based Citizen Science Programme has initiated the first Migrant Watch Programme in India and more than 650 volunteers across the country note the dates of arrival and presence of migratory raptors (source: www.ncbs.res.in/citsci/migrantwatch).



"Phoenix" the second Oriental white-backed vulture fledgling. Photo: Vibhu Prakash

⑦ Raptor Project in Thailand

Autumn Raptor Migration at Radar Hill, Prachuap Khiri Khan, southern Thailand.

A month-long raptor count was organized from late September to early November 2008 at Radar Hill, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province by Thai Raptor Group and performed by Chatuphon Sawasdee, the principal counter. A total of 129,123 migrating raptors of 20 species were recorded. The highest count per day was 28,354 birds on 27 October. The commonest migrant was Black Baza *Aviceda leuphotes* (81,315 individuals) and followed by Grey-faced Buzzard *Butastur indicus* (24,489), Chinese Goshawk *Accipiter soloensis* (10,130), Oriental Honey-buzzard *Pernis ptilorhyncus* (8,049) and Japanese Sparrowhawk *Accipiter gularis* (1,655).

The uncommon and rarities included one Short-toed Snake-eagle *Circaetus gallicus*, 23 Jerdon's Bazas *Aviceda jerdoni*, two Northern Sparrowhawks *Accipiter nisus*, six Greater Spotted Eagles *Aquila clanga*, ten Booted Eagles *Hieraaetus pennatus*, and five Northern Hobbies *Falco subbuteo* were observed at the site. Also recorded as passage migrant, 157 Crested Serpent-eagle *Spilornis cheela* and 1,199 Shikra *Accipiter badius* were counted.

The summary of the raptor count in a table can be viewed

at <http://thairaptorgroup.com/TRG/modules.php?name=raptorcount>.

The photographs of recorded raptors

<http://thairaptorgroup.com/TRG/modules.php?name=Forums&file=viewtopic&t=1637>.



Raptor survey at Tub Lan National Park, Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand.

Thai Raptor Group organized a field trip to survey resident species of diurnal raptors mainly the forest pygmy-falcon and falconets on 9-10 August 2008 at Sub Sadao Sub-station, Tub Lan National Park, Nakhon Ratchasima province, North-east part of Thailand. Twenty-seven birders volunteered and were grouped into 4 teams; each team did a line transect on a designated nature trail in the deciduous dipterocarp forest encroached with agriculture fields. The target species was White-rumped Falcon *Polihierax insignis*, a globally near-threatened species due to habitat loss. A total of 7.6 kilometers was surveyed in a period of eight hours and two families (*Accipitridae* and *Falconidae*) and four species of diurnal raptors including 1 adult female White-rumped Falcon and 3 Collared Falconet *Microhierax caerulescens*. Twenty-six families and 75 species of non-raptor birds were also observed.



2008 Thailand Raptor Watch Festival, Chumphon, Thailand.

The seventh Raptor Watch Fest was organized on 3-5 October 2008 by Thayang Administrative Organization and Mr. Chukiat Nualsri, the chief administrative officer of the Nathung Subdistrict Administrative Organization. Approximately two hundred birders and people attended the event which was aimed mainly to local children for increased awareness and conservation of migrating raptors in Chumphon as a major flyway in the continental South-east Asia. For the 2-day counts on 4-5 October, a total of 22,411 raptors and nine species were recorded. The predominant three species were Chinese Goshawk *Accipiter soloensis*, Oriental Honey-buzzard *Pernis ptilorhyncus* and Japanese Sparrowhawk *Accipiter gularis*, respectively.

Other species included Osprey, Black Kite, Eastern Marsh Harrier, Pied Harrier, Shikra and Peregrine Falcon. Detail at <http://thairaptorgroup.com/TRG/modules.php?name=raptorcount&file=autumn200810>



Photo by Chaiwat Chinuparawat.

⑧ Raptor Project in Indonesia

Indonesian Raptor Projects (2008-2009)

In closing this 2008, let me first, on behalf of Indonesian raptor researchers and hobbyists joint with Indonesian Raptor Research & Conservation Network (RAIN), begin by saying "Happy New Year 2009" and may the next moments will bring better time, opportunities and works. Then we can summarize raptor-related projects conducted in Indonesia:

Gunungkidul Raptor Research Project

The goal of the project is to study population, distribution, and ecological aspects (nest habitat, home range, prey, habitat preference) of the raptors occurring in Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta. Certain aspects of the study include *Spilornis cheela* and *Spizaetus cirrhatus* are emphasized due to release program possible held in the area.

Further contacts: Okie Kristyawan (08995047247), Ma'ruf Erawan (085729920298),

Project contact : Gunawan (081328215951), email: gunawan215@yahoo.com

The subsequent activities include:

- 1) **Raptor survey.** The objective is to study population and distribution of the raptors in Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta, and Central Java. The survey has been scheduled on November 2008-February 2009.
- 2) **Ecological study of Changeable hawk eagle and Crested serpent eagle.** The objective is to study nest habitat, home range, prey, and habitat use of Changeable hawk, *Spizaetus cirrhatus* that its characteristics of the habitat are well understood. The study was held at Tepus, Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta on January – April 2008. Whereas for Crested serpent eagle the study is meant to study characteristics of nesting sites of Crested serpent eagle, *Spilornis cheela bido*. The site is in Gunungkidul. The study is scheduled on 2008-2009.
- 3) **Raptor release (Changeable hawk eagle).** The release was held to return a young eagle to the wild after being in cage with local people. Before we release the eagle, necessary treatment and procedure applied to the eagle. The site is at Tepus, Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta, and the release was held on 7 – 22 December 2008.

Launching of Suaka Elang; Halimun-Salak Raptor Sanctuary

The Sanctuary is for 'unreleasable' raptors used for educational purposes and limited tourism. Moreover, one important document being prepared collaboratively is the Javan Hawk Eagle Recovery Plan. The document will review the previous strategies and formulate the next plan of action. The sanctuary is a collaborative effort among local authorities, NGOs and a corporation. The goal of the sanctuary is to support the conservation of raptors and its natural habitat as an integral part of the effort to conserve biodiversity in and around Halimun-Salak National Park. The sanctuary is located at Loji, Halimun-Salak National Park.

Contact person: Dr. Bambang Supriyanto (bambang_halimun@yahoo.com).

Raptor Watching 2008

This is an annual counting of the raptor migrating from the north. During the counting, public campaign was held and expatriates living in Jakarta were invited. Raptor Conservation Society (RCS) and Indonesian Raptor Research and Conservation Network (RAIN) coordinated the event. Individuals of raptors observed the site in Puncak, West Java.

Contact persons: Usep Suparman (raptorcs2002@hotmail.com) and Adam A. Supriatna (asianraptot7@gmail.com).



Training/ workshop on raptor

The training/ workshop is to be held in Yogyakarta on 18-19 January 2009. The topics to be trained are Raptor ID and Raptor Population Survey. The training is coordinated by Bernadus Setiawan and participated by local raptor researchers and conservation practitioners.

Contact: Bernadus Setiawan (Wawan), email: bernadussetiawan@yahoo.co.id

Cooperative project on migratory raptors in Rupert island.

Member of RAIN, Dr. Wilson Novarino has led a team of Indonesian raptor researchers to study migratory raptors in Rupert island. This activity is a collaborative project with Lim Kim Chye and colleagues (Malaysia) who is ARRCN member as well. The project is to implemented on early 2009. RAIN hopes to have more members with expertise on migratory raptor.

Contact in Indonesia: Dr Wilson Novarino email: wilson_n_id@yahoo.com

⑨ Raptor Project in Malaysia

Himalayan Griffon *Gyps himalayensis* in Peninsular Malaysia

A Himalayan Griffon *Gyps himalayensis* was recently found in captivity in a bird park in Perlis state, north Peninsular Malaysia. ARRCN member Tan Choo Eng heard about the captive vulture and in August 2008 he visited the bird park and photographed it (see below photo by Tan Choo Eng). Unfortunately, details of the circumstances of its capture, such as location and date, were not available but it is believed that the vulture is a wild bird that had lost its way. Himalayan Griffon is a vagrant raptor to Peninsular Malaysia with at least 5 previous reports in the past few years. For more information on this captive Himalayan Griffon, please contact Tan Choo Eng (chooengtan@yahoo.com).



Raptor enthusiasts form new group in Malaysia

In August 2008, raptor enthusiasts in Malaysia came together to form the Raptor Study Group (RSG), under the auspices of the Bird Conservation Council of the Malaysian Nature Society (BCC-MNS). The main objective of the RSG is to strengthen and consolidate current raptor research in the country. One of its first activities was the Workshop on Identification of Asian Raptors carried out on 18-19 October 2008. Twenty-six MNS members attended the workshop which consisted of a full day classroom session on topics such as raptor morphology, diagnostic field marks, flight characteristics and migration patterns of migratory raptors found in Malaysia, and followed by field practice identifying migrating raptors at Bagan Lalang the next day (see photo below). For more information on the RSG, please contact the Co-ordinator, Lim Aun Tiah (limbird@streamyx.com).

2008 autumn migration count at Taiping, Peninsular Malaysia

The 2008 autumn migration count at Taiping unfortunately missed certain critical days due to the observers' other commitments. This season we managed to carry out observations for only 45 days and recorded 19,588 raptors compared to 2007 when we counted for 48 days and recorded 23,068 raptors. The highlight of the season was the sighting of a Eurasian Hobby *Falco subbuteo*, a rare winter visitor.

This year, the observers decided to investigate the width of the migration front. Three teams were positioned along a 12 km east-west transect across the Taiping area: at Bukit Larut (1300 m asl), Scott's Hill (200 m asl) and Setia village near the coast. From simultaneous counts on 2 days, we found that migration occurred on a front about 20 km wide, from the mountains to the coast. The Taiping autumn migration count also included the 6th Taiping Raptor Watch. This event was held on Sunday, 2 November 2008. Twenty-six people, including some students gathered at the usual Scott's Hill site to view the autumn migration of raptors. About 2700 raptors, mostly Black Bazas (photo below), were observed.



Raptor Watch Week 2009, Tanjung Tuan, Malaysia

Malaysian Nature Society (MNS) has announced that Raptor Watch Week (RWW) will be held on 14 & 15 March 2009 at Tanjung Tuan (Cape Rachado), Malacca. RWW has been held at this site since the event was first started in 2000 to raise public support for protection of this forest reserve for migratory raptors.

The main event will be in the grounds of Ilham Resort, Malacca where there will be activities such as nature walks, games for children and exhibits and stalls selling souvenirs, nature books and optical equipment. Tanjung Tuan is a very important landfall site for Oriental Honey Buzzards crossing the Malacca Straits separating Malaysia and Sumatra. In spring 2008, about 32,000 Oriental Honey Buzzards were counted during a 16-day count. For spring 2009, the Raptor Study Group of MNS plans to carry out raptor counts for 65 days from 14 February to 19 April. To volunteer for the count and for more information about RWW 2009, please log on to <http://www.raptorwatch.org/> or contact swekhoo@yahoo.com (Mr. Khoo Swee Seng).



Raptor counting at the lighthouse

⑩ From the Secretariat

The 6th ARRCN Symposium

Our next symposium will be held in Mongolia next year. The Organizing Committee in Mongolia is going to prepare for the symposium at a rapid rate. Dr. Gombobaatar (a head of Ornithological Laboratory National University of Mongolia and a director of the Mongolian Ornithological Society) and Dr. Nyambayar (Wildlife Science and Conservation Center) are responsible persons of the OC.

[Schedule at the present time]

Location: Hustai nuruu national park in Mongolia

Dates: The end of June, 2010 (Breeding period of Saker falcons, Steppe eagles, Amur falcons, etc.)

Borneo (Kalimantan) Project

We start "the raptor project in Borneo (Kalimantan)". Raptor researchers in Malaysia and Indonesia promote the project collaboratively. Mr. Lim Kim Chye (Malaysia), Mr. Zaini RAKHMAN and Mr. Adam A SUPRIATNA (Indonesia) are responsible persons of each country.

Purpose: To promote the understanding of Raptors for the conservation nature and to raise raptor researchers in Borneo (Kalimantan)

Period: Until March, 2010

Past Project: [2008] The collaborative research with local people for the habitat use of forest raptors in Panaruban, Java, Indonesia

[2009] The raising raptor researchers for the conservation of habitat of raptors in Vietnam



Workshop in Hanoi, Vietnam [Past Project]

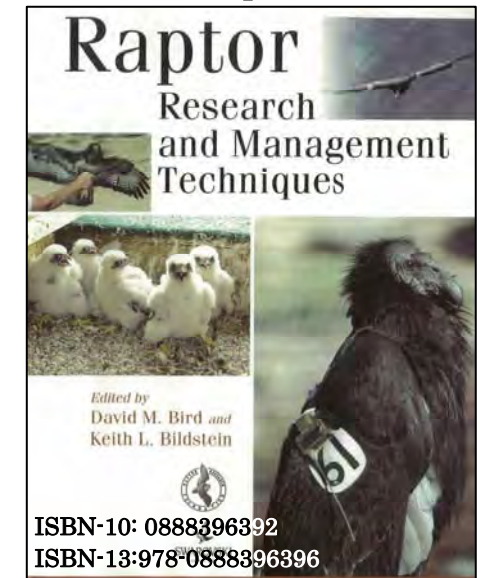
Japanese translation of "Raptor Research and Management Techniques"

Toru Yamazaki (President of ARRCN) and other raptor researchers are going to translate "Raptor Research and Management Techniques" into Japanese. As you know, "Raptor Research and Management Techniques (published in 2007)" is the 2nd edition of very famous "Raptor Management Techniques Manual (published in 1987)". Because the book includes clear examination of all parts of raptor research and management techniques, it will be strongly useful for every raptor researcher.

[Big News] The Peregrine Funds plan to send authors of this book for the special lecture on our next symposium in Mongolia!



Spilornis perplexus



ISBN-10: 0888396392
ISBN-13: 978-0888396396

ARRCN members

187 individuals
3 organizations
in 29 countries
(August, 2009)



<Asian Raptor Research and Conservation Network WebSite>

<http://www5b.biglobe.ne.jp/~raptor/index.htm>