



BLACK BAZA *Aviceda leuphotes*

Black Baza is a small size black and white hawk with a long curved crest. It eats some insect and small reptile. Migratory behavior; This species is flocker, huge number of them up to several tens of thousand through Rupert Island annually. Found in Sumatra but rarely in Java.

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ORIENTAL HONEY BUZZARD *Pernis ptilorhynchus*

Oriental Honey - buzzard is a large - size hawk. It eats bees and other insect. The plumage are variable with multiple distinct plumage, pale, dark and brown. Male has two wide black tail bars and white band in the middle and dark red eyes. Female has three narrow black tail bars with small two white bars in between and yellow eyes. Young bird have pale yellow eyes and several narrow black tail bars.



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CHINESE GOSHAWK *Accipiter soloensis*

Chinese Goswak is a small - size hawk about a spotted dove. It eats frogs, lizards and insect. Both adults male and female have large black bar wing tip, underside orange, nose are covered roof, legs are yellow - orange. Male dark eyes, Female yellow eyes.



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JAPANESE SPARROWHAWK *Accipiter gularis*

Japanese Sparrowhawk is a small - size about spotted dove, eats frogs, mice and insect is a food. Broad wing and short. Adults male have orange belly, under the wings frequently cross - banded pattern, adult females with frequently cross - banded pattern on the body and wings, band yellow eyes. The young have short line on the body and wings.



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GREY - FACED BUZZARD *Butastur indicus*

Grey - faced Buzzard is a medium - size hawk, eat frogs, snakes, lizard, small bird and insect. Long wings and pointed, tail narrow with two black and white band. Both adult male and females have yellow eyes.



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RAPTOR MIGRATION SURVEY



KONSERVASI KEANEKARAGAMAN HAYATI
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PERLINDUNGAN HUTAN DAN KONSERVASI ALAM
KEMENTERIAN KEHUTANAN - REPUBLIK INDONESIA



What is “the Raptor Migration Survey”?

This survey was started in 2001. The Raptor Indonesia (RAIN) was formed in 2001 to support and coordinate researchers in the field. It is hoped that when data from RAIN members in different region or Province are put together in the near future, we will able to have clearer picture of raptor populations and their migratory behaviors patterns.

The main objectives of our activities are:

- To compile data species and numbers population during migration.
- To find out and determine the migration routes, stop over and wintering of migratoy raptors.

What is Raptor Migration?

Migration is the seasonal movement or dispersal of wildlife, from one region to another for the purpose of feeding or breeding. Although many animals migrate, the most spectacular example of this natural phenomenon is the migration of birds. After breeding season at the end of summer, most bird and raptors (*birds of prey*) in the Temperate Zone (Norther Hemisphere) usually move south to feed in food – abundant areas. This is called “ Raptor Migration”.

When do raptors Migrate?

Raptors migrate in autumn from their breeding grounds to wintering areas, and in spring they return to their breeding areas, in a reverse cycle. Although the timing of migration is different according to the species of raptor, it usually accurs from September to November (Autumn Migration) and from March to May (Spring Migration).

Why are raptors important?

Raptors are at the top of the food chain, so their healths depend on the health of the whole ecosystem they live in. Declines in their populations can indicate a problem in the specific ecosystem that raptor species depend upon or visit.

Where can we see raptors on migration?

The best places to observe migration are along mountain ranges or at a peninsula facing the see(strait) like in Rupal Island and Sangihe. But we can also see them along migration routes. These routes are well known and have been used since ancient time in the same area. It is better to watch migration raptors with “binoculars”. There are also special areas where regular raptor migration events are held according to the migration season.

How do the migrate?

Raptors perform a revolving ascending flight (soaring) using the rising warm air currents called “thermals” generate on a mountain or lowland area, etc. after reaching a certain height, the glide (cruise) a long distance to their next destination. This is repeated many times until they reach their final destination.

What migrant raptors species can we see?

In Southeast Asia, Particularly in Indonesia, during the peak migratory seasons, we can usually observe hundreds and even thousands of migrating Oriental Honey-buzzard (*Pernis ptilorhynchus*), Black Baza (*Aviceda leuphotes*), Grey-faced Buzzard (*Butastur indicus*), Chinese Goshawk (*Accipiter soloensis*), Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), and less of other raptor species.



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