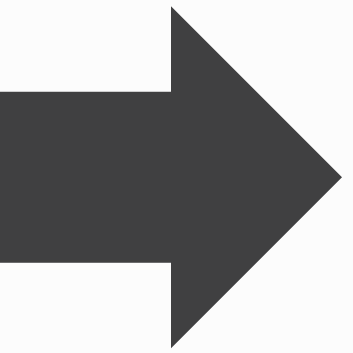


Birding Kei Project Final Report





Our Team



Gloria Pratidhwani Manggalagita

Project Leader



Dhia Shofi Salsabilah

Project Treasurer



Ida Nur Rahmawati

Community Outreach

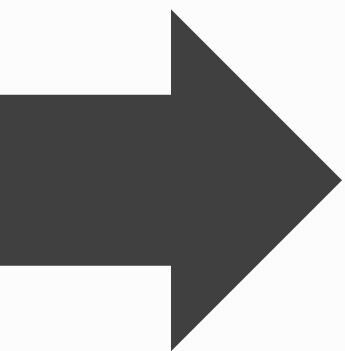


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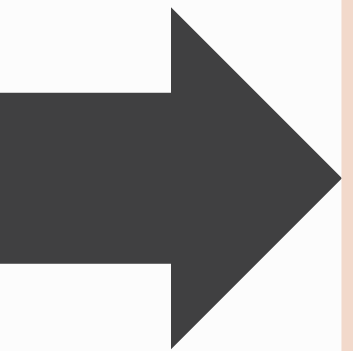
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Introduction

Research Background

1. Vital point for monitoring the East Asia Australia Flyway Network

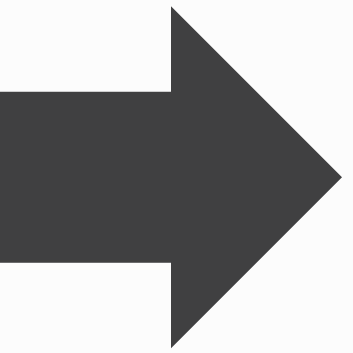
3. New emerging tourist spot in eastern Indonesia



Kei Islands!

2. Bird migration monitoring and observation is rarely carried out because of its remote location (the latest is at 1994!)

NEED NEWEST DATA FOR MIGRATORY BIRD!



Our Goals

**Updated monitoring and lists
of Kei Islands migratory birds**

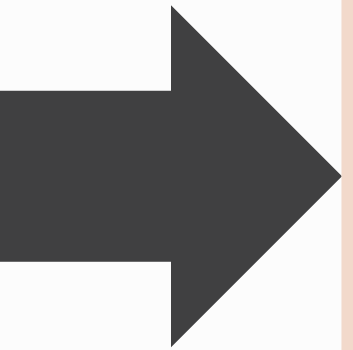
We want to update the types of
birds that migrate because the
existing data is very old; about 28
years ago

**Introduce birdwatching
activities to local residents**

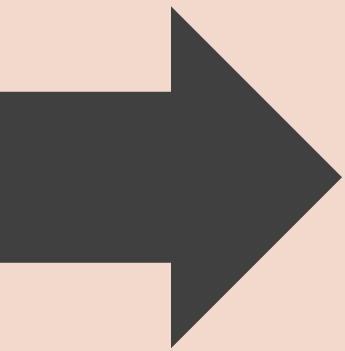
We want to form citizen science as a
way for local residents to know more
about migratory birds

**Obtain initial conditions
related to pelicans and other
water birds & find partners
for tourism**

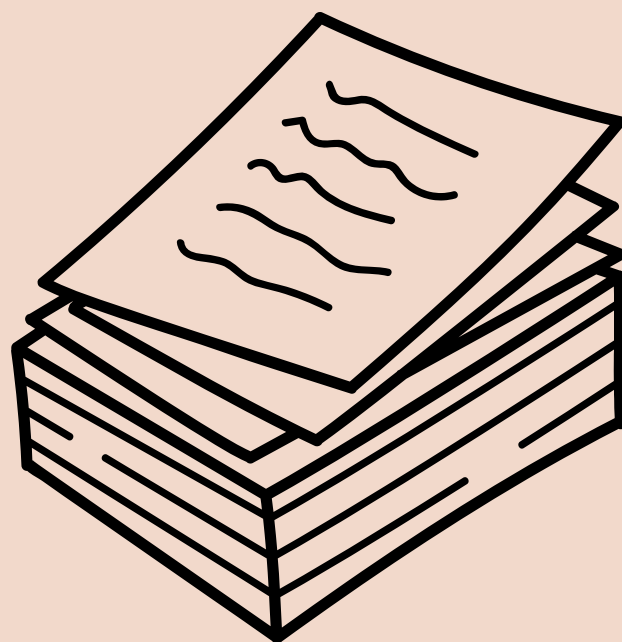
We want to make avitourism
(migratory bird-friendly tourism) as
one of the attractions for the Kei
Island and conduct communication
education and public awareness
through partners



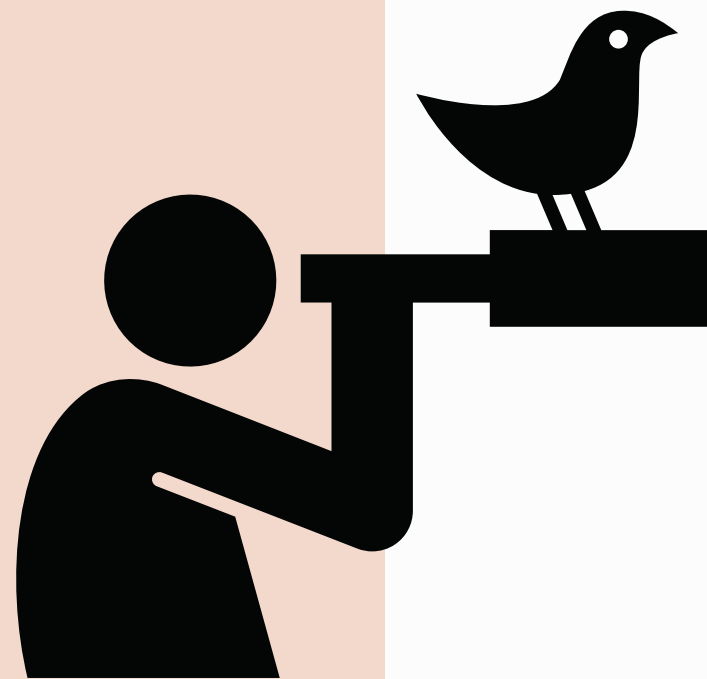
Conducting Research



Research Method



Studying secondary
data from journals,
government
documents, etc.

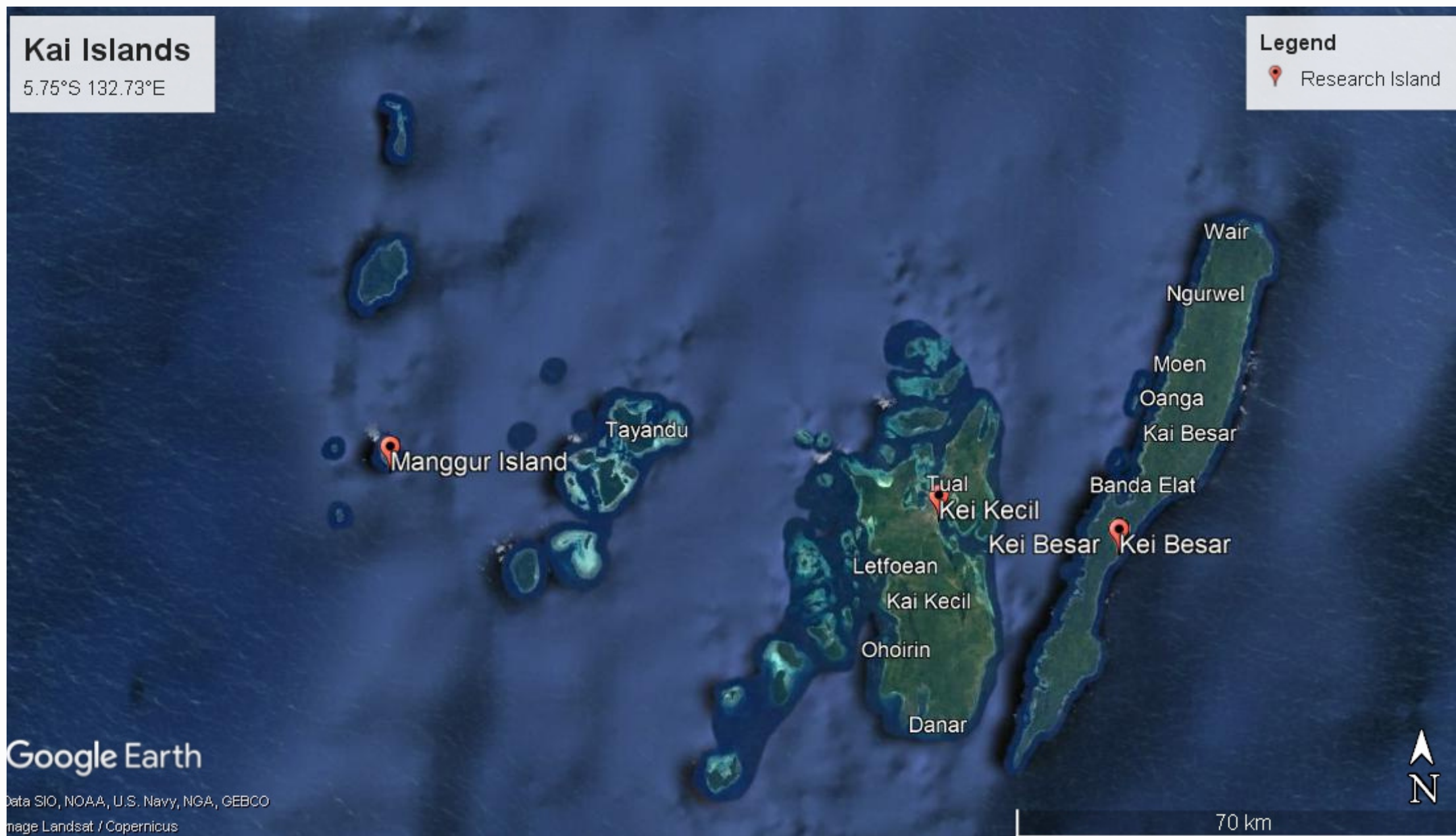


Line-transect by
walking

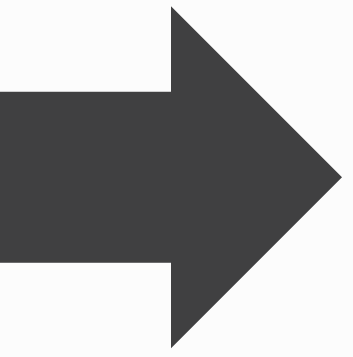


Having a group
discussion with local
people

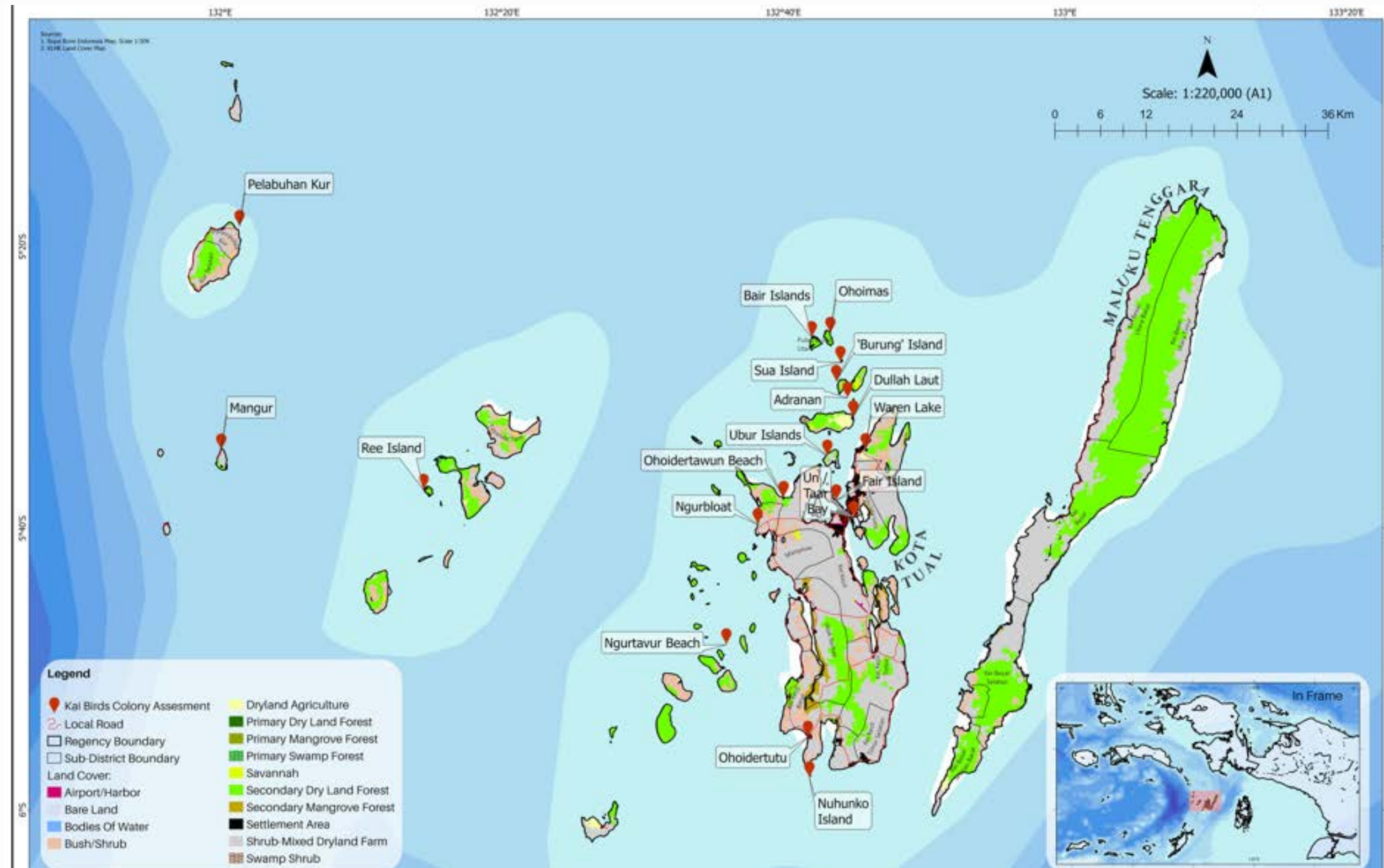
Project Location

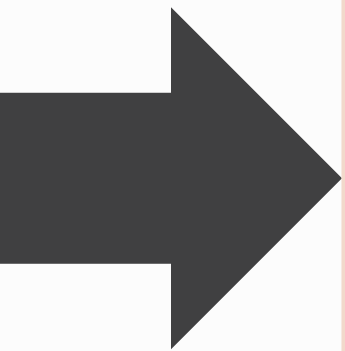


- Located in the southeastern part of the Maluku Islands, hence included in Maluku Province.
- Has 2 major islands, Kai Besar and Kai Kecil.
- Consist of two second-tier administrations, Tual City and Southeast Maluku Regency with Langgur as its Capital.

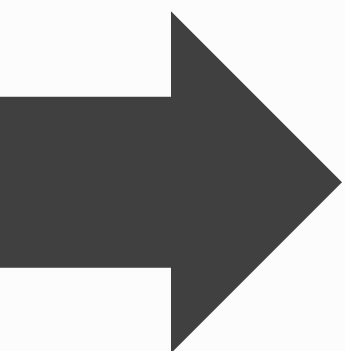


Data Capture Point





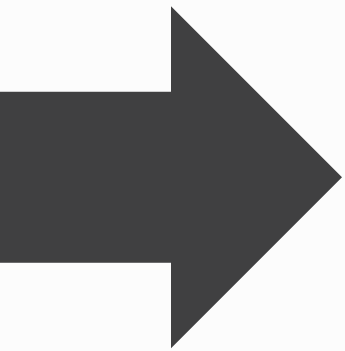
Research Result



Birds Found

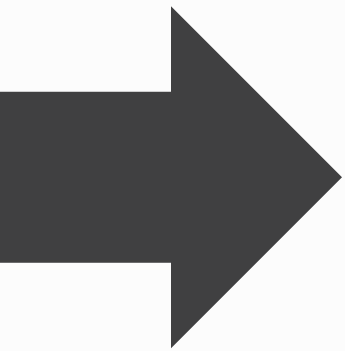
We found 22
from 82 listed
waterbirds
(Johnstone &
Van Balen,
2013)

Name	Scientific Name	Migrant/Resident	IUCN Status
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Migrant	LC
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Migrant	LC
Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Migrant	NT
Greater Sandplover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Migrant	LC
Pacific Reef Egret	<i>Egretta sacra</i>	Resident	LC
Beach Thick-knee	<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>	Resident	NT
Lesser Frigatebird	<i>Fregata ariel</i>	Resident	LC



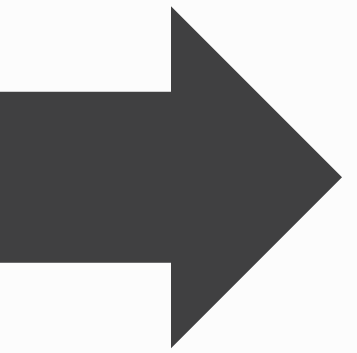
Birds Found

Name	Scientific Name	Migrant/Resident	IUCN Status
Great Frigatebird	<i>Fregata minor</i>	Resident	LC
Pied Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	Uncertain	LC
Far Eastern Curlew	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Migrant	EN
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Migrant	LC
Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i>	Resident	LC
Little Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Resident	LC
Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Resident	LC

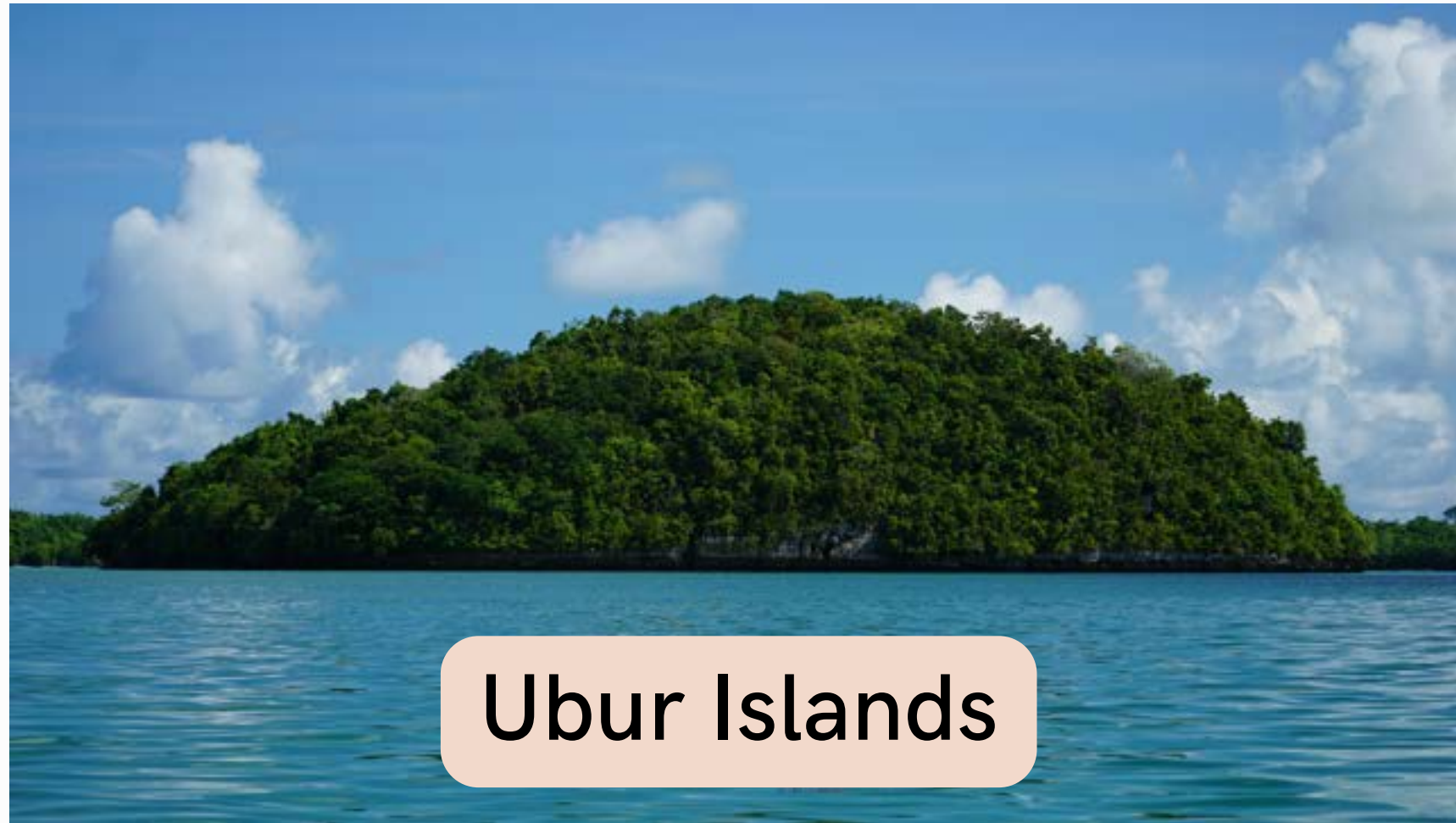


Birds Found

Name	Scientific Name	Migrant/Resident	IUCN Status
Black-naped Tern	<i>Sterna sumatrana</i>	Resident	LC
Brown Booby	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	Non-breeding visitor	LC
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Resident	LC
Little Grebe (tricolor group)	<i>Tachybaptus tricolor</i>	Resident	LC
Great Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>	Resident	LC
Lesser Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Non-breeding visitor	LC
Grey-tailed Tattler	<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	Migrant	NT

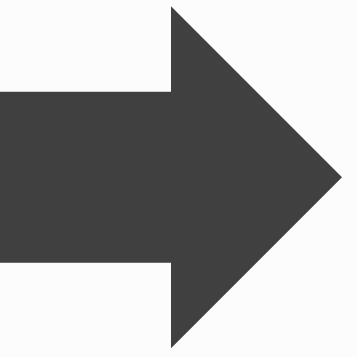


Birds Colony Survey



- Consists of small islands that also called Ubur Islands as a group
- Our boat could not dock in the steep and sharp limestone cliff
- No nest and waterbirds found visually

We only spot the Ree Island from the ferry boat (approx. 6.2 km) and we couldn't indicate if there was any nest or birds present in the island.

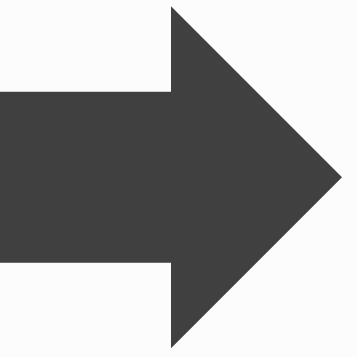


Potential Bird Colony Site



Bair islands is a complex of several small karst islands. Fishermen and local tour guides claimed to have seen several times that there was a nesting place for the terns in the Bair islands. But, during our observations. we could not find either the former nests or the shells of the tern's eggshells on the cliffs of the karst island.

**Bair
Islands**



Potential Bird Colony Site

Nuhunko Island

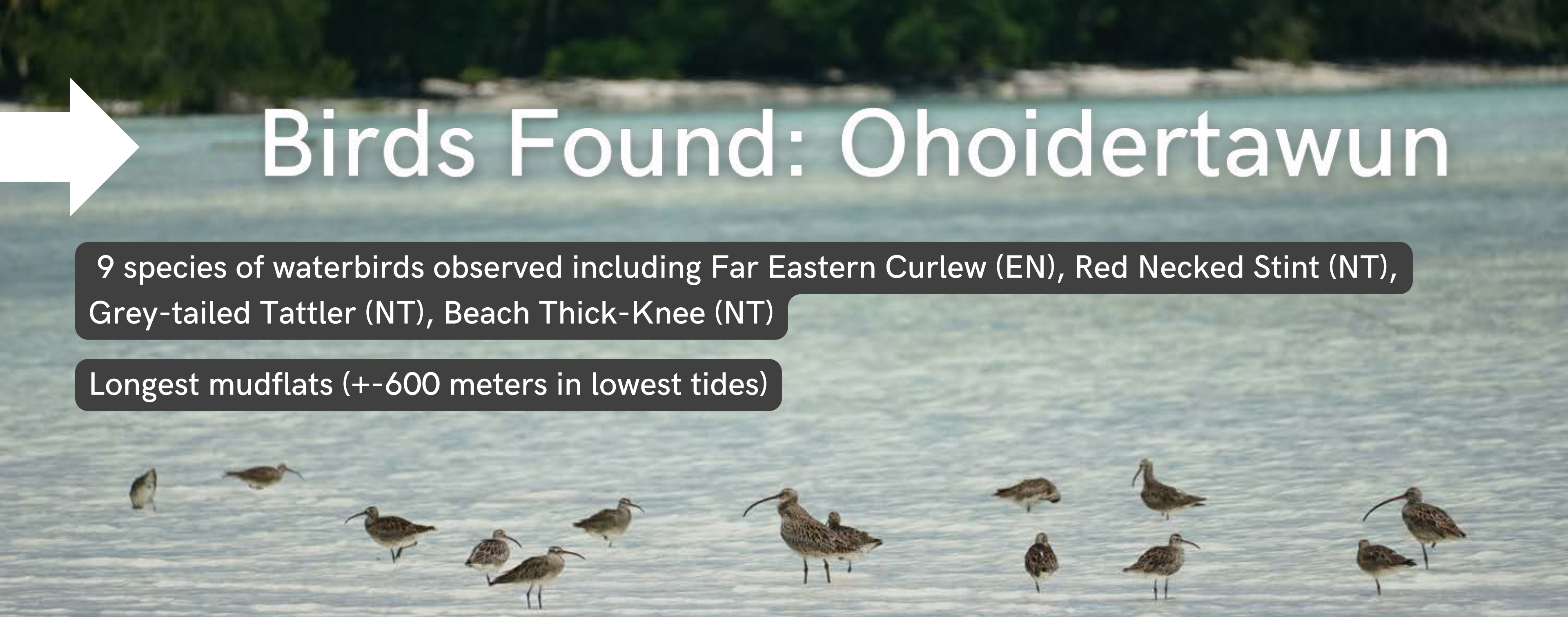
- People know this island as bird island where in the morning and evening there are many water birds.
- Vegetation : large trees and the cliffs are overgrown with thin grass.
- Birds can nest in the grass, often the eggs eat by sea snakes that climbed up the cliff.



Birds Found: Ohoidertawun

9 species of waterbirds observed including Far Eastern Curlew (EN), Red Necked Stint (NT), Grey-tailed Tattler (NT), Beach Thick-Knee (NT)

Longest mudflats (+-600 meters in lowest tides)



Far Eastern
Curlew



Common
Sandpiper



Whimbrel



Beach
Thick-Knee



Red-necked
Stint



Greater
Sandplover



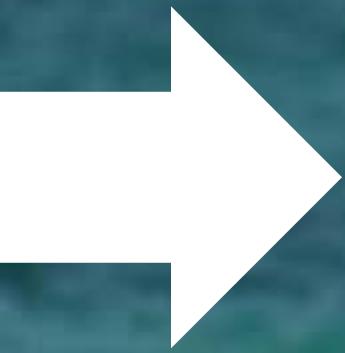
Grey-tailed
Tattler



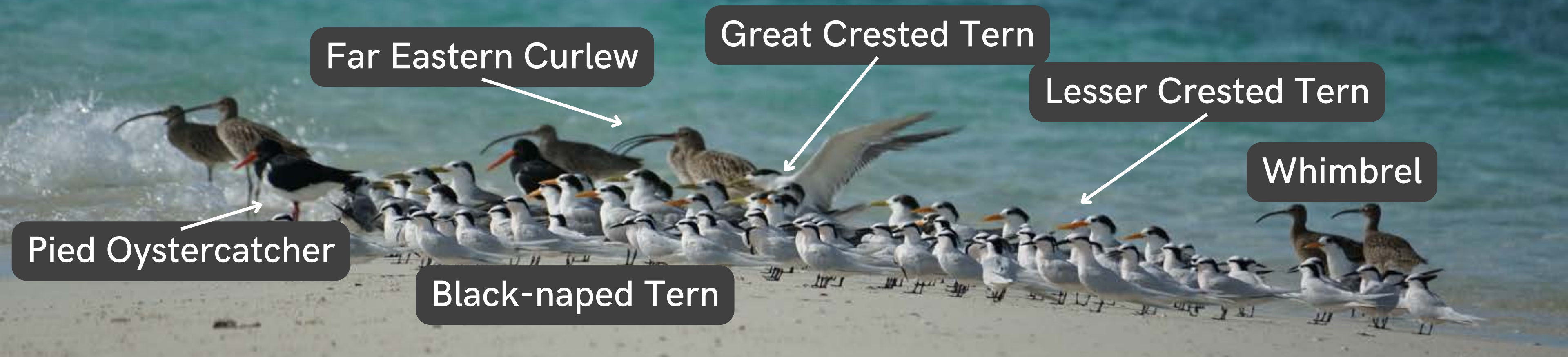
Pacific
Reef Egret



Great
Frigatebird



Birds Found: Ngurtavur



Far Eastern Curlew

Great Crested Tern

Lesser Crested Tern

Whimbrel

Pied Oystercatcher

Black-naped Tern



Roseate
Tern



Common
Sandpiper



Pacific
Reef Egret



Common
Greenshank



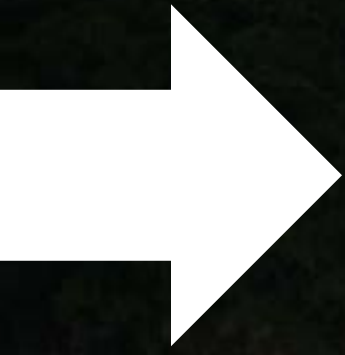
Grey-tailed
Tattler



Lesser
Frigatebird

Longest sand bar (up to 2 km) and can connected to near by island in the lowest tide

Threats Assessment



Importance of vegetation near the shore

Tourism
events and
infrastructure

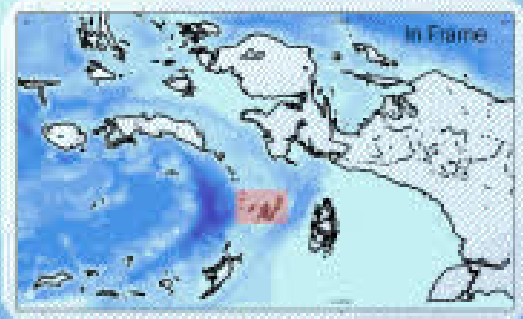


Threats Assessment



Too frequent tourism activities cause birds to leave Ngurtavur. On the other hand, coastal management disputes from residents and tourism actors make it challenging to obtain clarity on regional governance. Although residents and tourism actors understand that birds are a tourist attraction, there are no excellent tourism practices (e.g. not disturbing birds using drones, chasing and approaching birds)





Land-Use Change

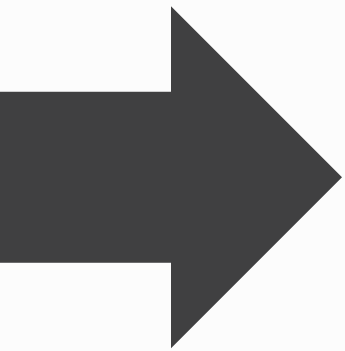


Settlement area has
widen around 700,000 ha
for the past 30 years
(1990-2020)

Harbour and airport
development affect bird
habitat (reclamation
and clearings)



Around 100,000 ha of
mangrove primary
forest convert to
secondary forest from
2011-2020



Education

Introduce birdwatching to the residents (citizen science)

Birdwatching session

We conducted birdwatching sessions with local people two times, when we were in Mangur Island and Ohoidertutu using binocular, telescopes, and guidance books



Mangur Island

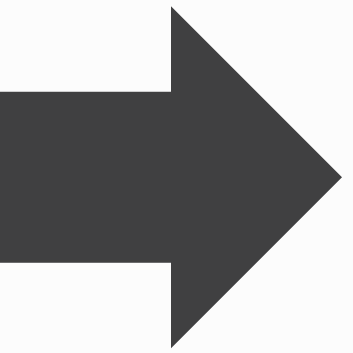
6-7 April 2022, with 9 children and 1 adult



Ohoidertutu

19 April 2022, with 3 adults

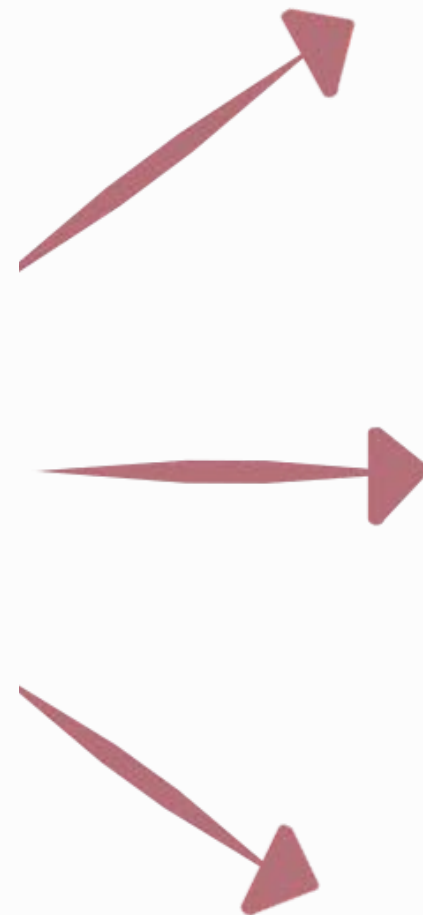




Tourism

Socialize the project result

Meet the local government and the local stakeholder (especially tour & travel activists/local guides) to socialize the project results & disseminate guidelines for sustainable and migratory bird friendly ecotourism



District Government

30 March 2022 with Mrs. Hani

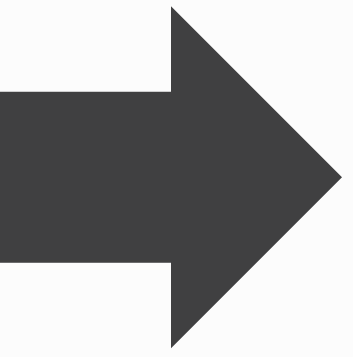
CEO of Visit Kei

19 April 2022, with Mr. Andi

Mangur Island stakeholder

07 April 2022, with Mr. Husni Rifki





The Difficulties When Taking The Data

Lack of Human Resource

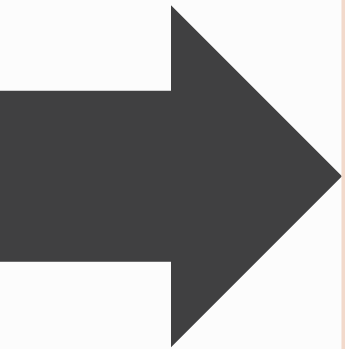
Three of us had our own schedules and it's pretty hard to define when to conduct the research in Maluku

Unpredictable weather and rising sea levels

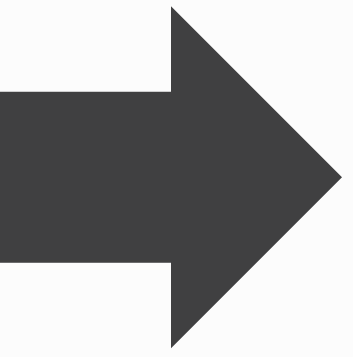
It was not often but we did experience some major storms during our research project. This causes a lack of data that can be retrieved.

Expensive price of ticket and gas

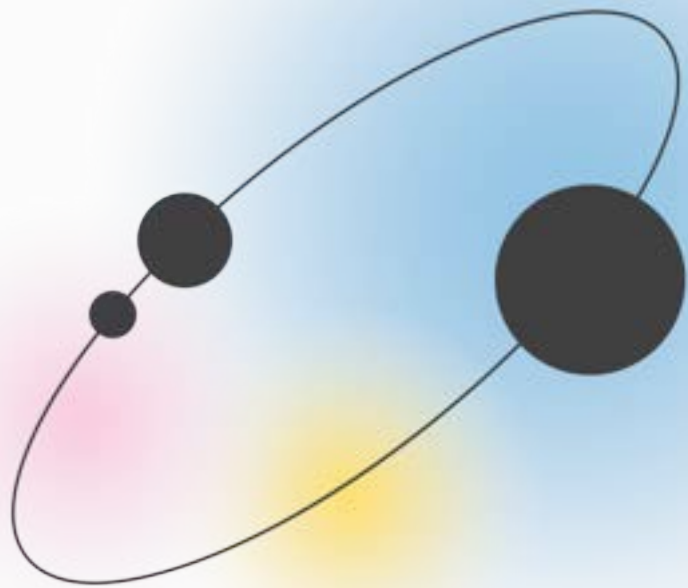
We supposed to return to Kei on August or September to collect the data of pelican that have recently migrate form Australia. Unfortunately, ticket prices and gasoline prices have increased. The increase in gasoline prices can affect the price of basic commodities that will be used during the study.



Whats Next?



Further Actions



1

Find the appropriate way on how to train the local people to do birdwatching

2

Introduce the local people on how to recognize birds with the guide book

3

Build eco-friendly tourism in Kei Island with one of the main attraction is birdwatching

4

Publish a journal about updated findings



Thank You!

We appreciate your attention
(and questions!)

