

Путешествие в мир дикой природы Борнео, национальные парки штата Сабах, Малайзия, 14 дней

“... Like the best things in life, wildlife viewing may be hard work but the rewards justify the means...”

One of the richest and most diverse collection of animal life on this planet lives in Sabah. Yet, because most of it dwells in the dense rainforest, it is difficult to see – unlike the great herds of the African savannah – wildlife viewing is considered more like a gift than a given for travellers entering the state’s wild places.

All of Borneo’s 222 mammals are originally forest dwellers, linked in a complex web of relationships to the plant-life of the forest, an indication of how important the rainforest is for their survival, guaranteeing not only their habitat but their livelihood. Over half of Sabah is forested, most of it as forest reserves with the remainder in parks and wildlife reserves and other protected areas, totaling 5,270 square kilometers. This park system, linked to a forward-thinking, eco-tourism policy, ensures that Sabah’s varied eco-systems and its wildlife can not only survive but can also be visited and appreciated with a minimum of disturbance.

Secretive, endangered animals like the Sumatran rhino are rarely sighted even by long-term researchers, and Asian elephants with their legendary hearing will seldom reveal themselves: even a spotting of their footprints or their dung is a thrilling sight. But not all of Sabah’s creatures are as difficult to hear or see. To maximise your chances, visit during the fruiting and flowering season (March-October), and avoid the heat of the day, just like the animals – early morning and late afternoon are best.

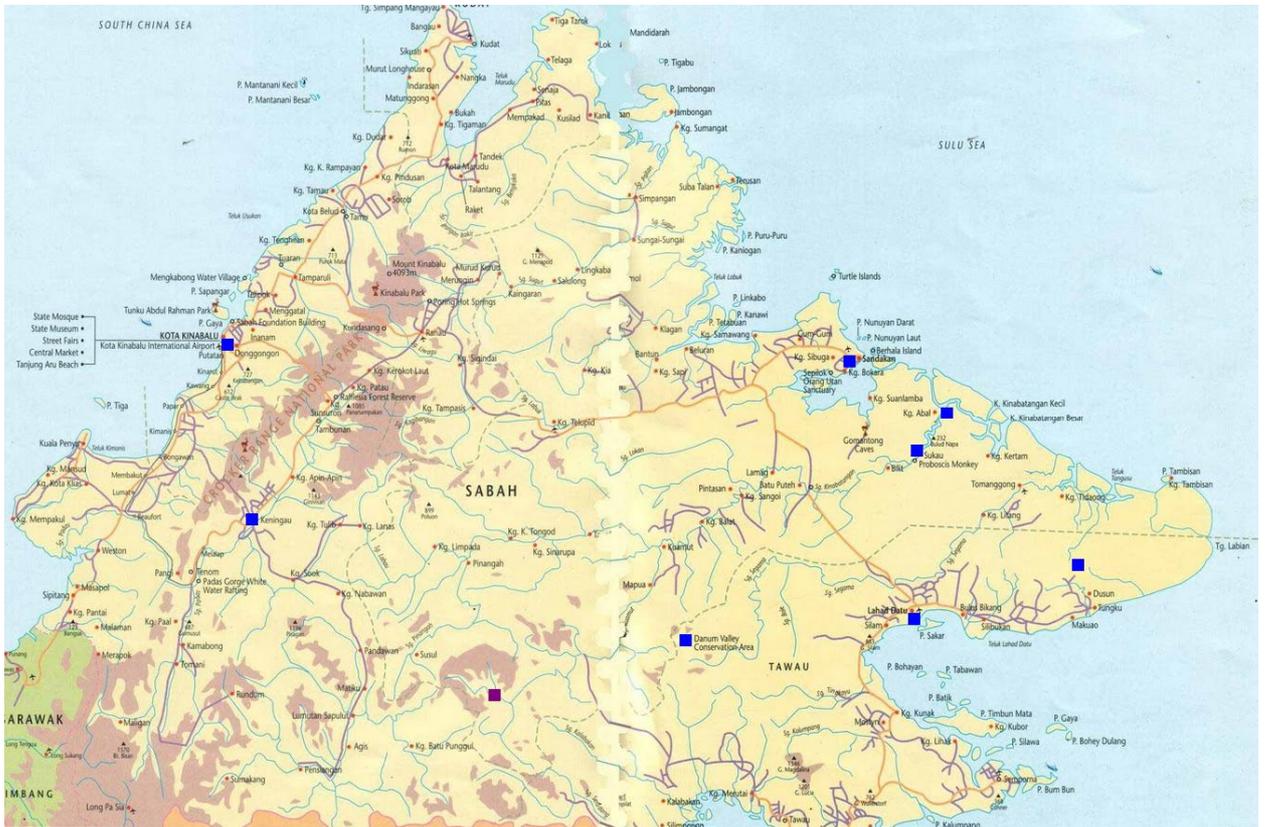
The following checklist of Sabah’s major parks, conservation areas and reserves gives an indication of the huge variety of wildlife that Malaysia’s most ecologically varied state has to offer.

Danum Valley Conservation Area and protected forest region in the southeast. Supports impressive animal life including 124 species of mammals, such as Asian elephants, Sumatran rhinoceros, wild cattle, sun bears and clouded leopards. Excellent bird watching including all hornbill species in Borneo!

Kinabatangan Wildlife Sanctuary Vast, riverine floodplain in the northeast. Good chances to see proboscis monkeys, leaf monkeys, crab eating macaques, mud-skipper “walking” fish and estuarine crocodiles. With some luck and during the right seasons visitors can spot Asian elephants, Bornean gibbons, otters, monitor lizards and deer. Rare sightings of orang-utans, Malayan sun bears, clouded leopard and smaller wild cats. Bird watching is spectacular. Hornbills, including the rare wrinkled and helmeted varieties, endangered Sunda ground cuckoos, as well as kingfishers, Brahminy kites, Raffles malkohas, and red-crowned barbets.

Sepilok Orang Utan Sanctuary World-famed facility in the Kaibili-Sepilok Forest Reserve outside Sandakan. Rehabilitates orang-utans confiscated from captivity or displaced by forest clearance.

Tabin Wildlife Reserve Haven for large endangered mammals in the southeast. Set up to protect Asian elephants, Sumatran rhinoceros and Asian wild cattle.



Подробная программа путешествия

Day 1

Kuala Lumpur – Kota Kinabalu

1830 Arrival...

AK5112 13AUG KULBKI 1600 1830

1835 Meet & assist at airport and transfer to the hotel.

1900 Accommodation at Sutera Harbour Kota Kinabalu Hotel 5*, Deluxe sea view, DBL, BB. Overnight.



Deluxe, sea view



Day 2

Day 2 – day 6 Package is inclusive of:

- ✓ Tour Guide (Nature Guide)
- ✓ Forest Ranger cum Radioman
- ✓ Meals - Full Board: except on departure date. (basic food provided)
- ✓ Rental of VHF Radio
- ✓ Returned Transfer (overland) from KOTA KINABALU city hotels
- ✓ Conservation Fee & User Fee (campsites)
- ✓ Personal Accident Insurance that covers emergency Helicopter Evacuation

Porter Service (guests are encouraged to carry their own backpacks) can be engaged at guest's own personal account and to be settled in cash on the spot to the porter. However, advance booking is recommended and subject to availability of porter.

Personal Porter will assist guest and provide general help around the camp:

- ✓ Maximum of 12kg Per Porter
- ✓ RM100.00 Per Day

0600 Leave Kota Kinabalu in the morning and enjoy a scenic drive (5 hours).

0800 Stop at the small town Keningau en route to Maliau Basin.

1300 After lunch at the Shell Maliau Reception, proceed along the gravel road for 1hrs drive to Maliau Basin Studies Centre; pygmy elephants and wild cattle (banteng) are frequently seen in this area.

1500 Upon arrival freshen up then visit the Sky Bridge (400m long and suspended 22m above forests floor) and trek the Nature Trail for an introduction of the rainforest.

1800 Leisure time.

1930 Dinner.

2030 Tonight enjoy a night drive in search of nocturnal wildlife; species most often encountered are clouded leopard, mousdeer, western tarsier etc.

2100 Rest and overnight overnight at Maliau Studies Centre.

2355 Light out.



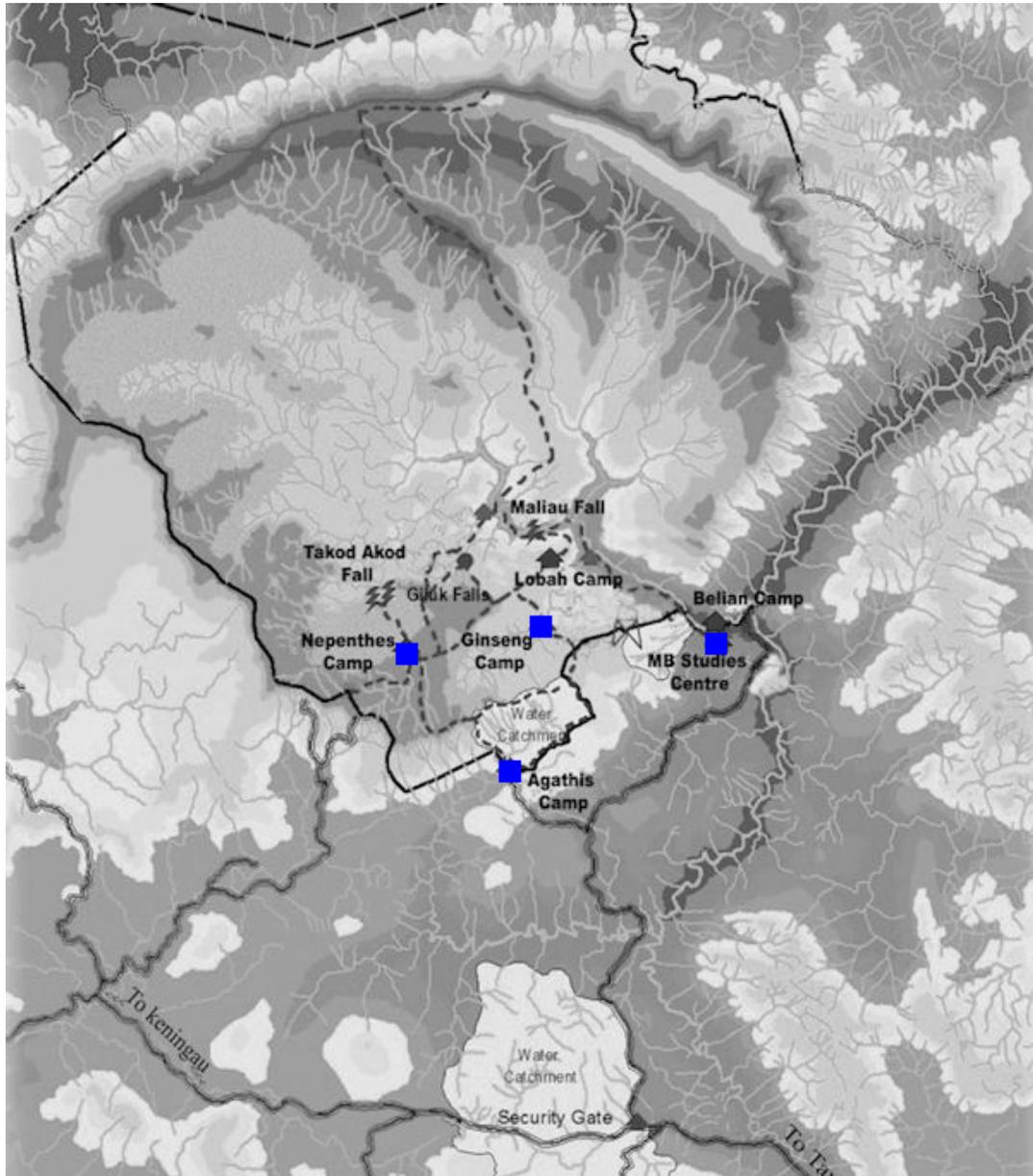
Hostel

The main accommodation inside Maliau Basin Conservation Area is the Maliau Basin Studies Centre (MBSC) which was just recently completed.

It consists of the main administrative building, laboratory and research area, souvenir shop, restaurant, staff quarters, exhibition centre, theater, conference room, as well as

accommodation for visitors: the VIP Chalets, Resthouse (Deluxe and Standard room) and hostel dormitory.

MBSC will be the first stop for most visitors before venturing into satellite camps inside the basin.



Maliau Basin map (spots of accommodation)

Day 3

Agathis camp – Nepenthes camp

0700 Breakfast.

0730 Proceed to Agathis Camp. Set on the banks of a 15km wide in hill mixed dipterocarp forest, Agathis Camp is located at the southernmost edge of Maliau Basin Conservation Area, about 20km to the north of the Security Gate, and is the main starting off point to trails to Nepenthes Camp (also known as Camel Trophy Camp) and Ginseng Camp.



0900 From Agathis Camp, begin the 7 km trekking through the rainforest to reach the Nepenthes Camp (Also known as Camel Trophy Camp). Nepenthes Camp is a two-storey building complete with bunk beds, showers and solar electricity, which can accommodate up to 15 visitors. Constructed by the participants of Camel Trophy in 1993, it was the first permanent camp within the Basin and is located strategically at the meeting point of lower montane forest and the rare and unusual montane heath forest on Maliau's southern plateau. A 33m high observation platform near the top of a large Agathis borneensis tree provides an opportunity to observe birds at close range and allows breathtaking views of the surrounding forest canopy. The beautiful Takob Akob and Giluk Falls are within 2 hours walk.

The trek from Agathis Camp to Nepenthes Camp will take about 6 hours of trekking over the rim of the Basin. The first two hours is the most challenging uphill trek for this adventure. Stop for packed lunch and relax enjoying the surrounding rich vegetation.

1400 Return to the Nepenthes Camp for dinner and overnight.



Optionally

Walk to the Giluk Falls which is about 1 hour away and back to Nepenthes Camp. A dip in the pool is possible OR walk to the spectacular, about 100m in height Takob Akob Falls which is about 2 hours away and back. If time is permissible, visit both Giluk Falls and Takob Akob Falls.

1800 Dinner.



Nepenthes Camp

Nepenthes Camp / Camel Trophy Camp is a two-storey building complete with bunk beds, showers and solar electricity, which can accommodate up to 15 visitors. Constructed by the participants of Camel Trophy in 1993, it was the first permanent camp within the Basin and is located strategically at the meeting point of lower montane forest and the rare and unusual montane heath forest on Maliau's southern plateau. A 33m high observation platform near the top of a large Agathis borneensis tree provides an opportunity to observe birds at close range and allows breathtaking views of the surrounding forest canopy and the beautiful Takob Akob and Giluk Falls are within 2 hours walk.

Day 4

Nepenthes camp – Lobah camp – Maliau falls – Ginseng camp



0700 After breakfast trek along the lowland Dipterocarp Forests for about 4–5 hours (6.5km) to the awesome Maliau Waterfalls, the most famed and undisputed jewel in the crown of Maliau Basin.

1200 Maliau Waterfalls is a spectacular seven-tiered waterfalls cascading over and over into the Maliau River, the highest fall of which is a magnificent 28m.

1300 Start your journey to Maliau Falls via Lobah Camp (5km about 2-3 hour downhill trek). Take your camera and take some shots of the majestic 7-tiers Maliau Falls. The awesome Maliau Waterfalls, the most famed and undisputed jewel in the crown of Maliau Basin. Maliau Waterfalls is a spectacular seven-tiered waterfalls cascading over and over into the Maliau River, the highest fall of which is a magnificent 28m.

Enjoy the panoramic view of the Maliau Basin rim at the Lobah Helipad.

Lobah Camp is located near the top of a hill with a 230 degrees panoramic view of the Basin's rim, and is approximately 2km from the well-known Maliau Falls, and serves as a much-needed stopping point for visitors from Ginseng and Nepenthes Camps, before arriving at the Falls.

1800 Expected arrival at Ginseng Camp. Constructed in 2005 near to the impressive 27m high Ginseng Falls and about 5 - 6 hours walk from Agathis Camp, this substantial camp can accommodate up to 20 visitors, and has hammock-style beds and toilets cum showers. Dinner & overnight at Ginseng Camp.



Ginseng Camp

Constructed in 2005 near to the impressive 27m high Ginseng Falls and about 5-6 hours walk from Agathis Camp, this substantial camp can accommodate up to 20 visitors, and has hammock-style beds and toilets cum showers.

Day 5

Ginseng camp – Agathis camp

0700 Breakfast.

0730 Trek along the forest making your way back to Agathis Camp. This will take about 6 – 7 hours trekking. Stop for packed lunch at any rest station before continuing your trek to Agathis Camp.

1400 Settle in at the Agathis Camp for the last night of the adventure in the forest.



Agathis Camp

*Set on the banks of a 15km wide in hill mixed dipterocarp forest with tree canopies reaching 25m to 45m, and species like the meranti sarang punai (*Shorea parvifolia*) and seraya (*Shorea curtisii*), Agathis Camp is located at the southernmost edge of MBCA, about 20km to the north of the Security Gate, and is the main starting off point to trails to Nephentes Camp (Also known as Camel Trophy Camp) and Ginseng Camp. A 1km self-guided nature trail at the camp provides visitors with a fascinating introduction to the forest and its wildlife. The camp is well-equipped and comfortable, with hammock-style accommodation for up to 30 visitors, electricity and toilets and showers.*

Day 6

Maliau basin – Danum Valey

0700 After breakfast visit the 4 storeys Maliau Observation Tower and journey with lunch enroute to the next point on destination – Danum Valley.

0900 Transfer to Borneo Rainforest Lodge, located beside the Danum River on the edge of 438 square kilometres of untouched lowland rainforest. The Danum Valley Conservation Area is blessed with a startling diversity of tropical flora and fauna. In the afternoon, an introduction to the forest through Nature Trail and proceed to the Canopy Walkway. In the evening, if weather permits, experience a Night Drive in an open-air truck in search of nocturnal animals. Overnight at Borneo Rainforest Lodge.



Day 7

Danum valley

Enjoy a whole day in the beautiful Danum Valley with guided jungle activities. Trekking to the View Point for a bird's eye view of the Valley and the misty lowland rainforest, then descend to the "Jacuzzi" pool for a refreshing dip. After lunch, jungle trekking along the Segama Trail or go for a relaxing session of "water tubing" down to the Danum River. After dinner, if weather permits, enjoy a Night Walk around the lodge in search of nocturnal animals. Overnight at Borneo Rainforest Lodge.



Borneo Rainforest lodge



Day 8

Danum valley

After breakfast, guided trekking to the Fairy Falls and Serpent Falls. Afternoon jungle trekking to experience more of the sound and sight of the Rainforest. After dinner Night Drive or Night Walk in search of nocturnal animals. Overnight at the Borneo Rainforest Lodge.

Day 9

Danum valley – Tabin Wildlife Reserve

0700 After breakfast, guided walk along the Honrbill Trail.



1300 After lunch transfer to Tabin Wildlife Reserve on gravel road. Journey to this largest wildlife reserve in Malaysia takes about 1 hour. Upon arrival, register and check into the charming Borneo timber bungalow of Tabin Wildlife Resort which comes complete with private balcony, air-conditioned and hot water shower. Enjoy the splendour of mother-nature and explore the vicinity of the resort. Built alongside the Lipad River and nestled within the rainforest, a variety of birds, insects and even small mammals can be sighted quite easily within the resort. In the afternoon, visit the Lipad mud volcano which serves as a mineral salt lick for wildlife. After trekking through the jungle for twenty minutes, arrive at the elevated bare area of the mud volcano known to be frequented by deers, bearded pigs, elephants and birds. Try to identify the multitude of animal footprints here. Those adventurous can experiment the effect of the volcanic mud said to be responsible for fine complexion. Walk up the observation tower and admire the contrasting landscape of the bare mud volcano area and its surrounding thick forest where birds are commonly sighted. After dinner, enjoy a slide presentation on Tabin's uniqueness, followed by a trip to look out for nocturnal wildlife and birds. Overnight at Tabin Wildlife Resort.

Day 10

Tabin Wildlife Reserve

You may opt to join the early morning bird walk as Tabin has a rich collection of about 300 bird species. After breakfast, trek through the lush green jungle known for its rich diversity of plants and animal species to visit Lipad's Waterfall. Take a dip in the natural pool and enjoy the refreshing splash coming down from the waterfall. Alternatively explore the surrounding vegetation or just relax. After dinner, if weather permits, enjoy a night jungle walk in search of nocturnal animals. Overnight at Tabin Wildlife Resort.



Tabin Wildlife Resort

Day 11

Tabin Wildlife Reserve – Sepilok orangutan – Safari Abai – night cruise



0700 After breakfast, stroll to the nearby rock pool or river side where groups of macaques and other small mammals can sometimes be seen. Choose to take a dip in the river or simply listen to the sound of nature before saying good bye to Tabin.

0900 Transfer to the Sepilok Orangutan Sanctuary. In this Sanctuary, orphaned orangutans are rehabilitated for return to the wild. Trek ten minutes through the rainforest on a wooden plank walks to see the young orangutans being fed. Other animals that you might spot include macaques, squirrels, butterflies and tree snakes.

From Sepilok you will be transferred to Sandakan jetty where you will leave the mainland behind you and you will board a boat for an incredibly beautiful ride across the Kinabatangan River. Arrive in Abai Village and after lunch you will check in into the Abai Jungle Lodge. Free time at leisure or relax at the nature board walk before taking a late afternoon river cruise in search of the local wildlife - an amazing variety of birdlife including hornbills, eagles and kingfishers, monitor lizards and other reptiles plus the macaque and long-nosed proboscis monkeys. After dinner take a night cruise to witness the glittering fireflies on the mangrove trees. Overnight at the Abai Jungle Lodge.



Abai Jungle Lodge.

Day 12

Pitas Oxbow Lake – Tree planting – Safari Sukau

You will be awakened by the calls of gibbon monkeys and the sounds of hornbills. Proceed to Pitas Oxbow Lake for bird watching. Return to the Lodge for breakfast. After breakfast, an option to join the tree planting project with the local people and have a simple lunch with them. After lunch, you will sail to Sukau Village (1 hrs) where you will check in into the Kinabatangan Riverside Lodge. Time to freshen up before taking a late afternoon river cruise to Menanggull River in search of the local wildlife. Dinner and overnight at the Kinabatangan Riverside Lodge.



Kinabatangan Riverside Lodge.

Day 13

Sukau – by boat to Sandakan – Kota Kinabalu

After an early breakfast, head back to Sandakan by boat with the opportunity to spot more proboscis monkeys, birds and other wildlife. Upon arrival visit the Chinese Temple Puh Jih Syh, which offers a panoramic view of the Sandakan Bay. Then, you will have your lunch at local

restaurant/hotel. After lunch you will be transferred to Sandakan airport to connect your flight to Kota Kinabalu.

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Meet & assist at airport and transfer to the hotel.

Accommodation at Sutera Harbour Kota Kinabalu Hotel 5*, Deluxe sea view, DBL, BB.

Overnight.

Day 14

Kota Kinabalu – Kuala Lumpur

Transfer to airport.

Departure for Kuala Lumpur.

AK5109 26AUG BKIKUL 1545 1815

■ End of service.

Стоимость программы (все включено +).

На человека при двухместном/трехместном размещении в долларах США (при курсе малазийского ринггита MYR 1, 00 / US\$0,345)

2 взрослых (размещение DBL)
US\$ 6195

2 взрослых + 1 ребенок (размещение TRPL)
US\$ 5195

Дополнительно оплачивается (авиаперелеты):

- Международный перелет, от – 800 евро

EY 68 12AUG DMEAUH 1510 2025

EY 418 13AUG AUHKUL 0225 1400

EY 411 26AUG KULAUH 2040 2345

EY 469 27AUG AUHDME 0845 1410

- Международный перелет, от – от US\$72

AK5112 13AUG KULBKI 1600 1830*

AK5109 26AUG BKIKUL 1545 1815*

- Внутренний авиаперелет (SDKBKI) – от US\$20 до US\$85

AK6097 25AUG SDKBKI 1425 1510*

* Тарифы компании Air Asia (AK) самые низкие на рынке, однако мы рекомендуем воспользоваться при внутренних перелетах услугами компании Malaysia Airline (MH).

Одни из немногих, но самых ярких представителей животного мира Борнео



Nycticebus Coucang

Hi, my name is **Slow Loris**; I have large eyes, soft fur and cute feature and this is making me one of Borneo's most lovely creatures. I am a small Strepsirhine primathise active during the night time, I can be spotted using a shining light though trees and looking for reflective eyeshine. As my name implies, generally I walk very slowly though tree branches but I can move quickly when catching prey. My diet comprises small mammals, lizard, insects, fruit and nectar. I can be found throughout South-East Asia and on Sumatra and Borneo. If you wish to meet me in Borneo, come and visit **Tabin Wildlife Reserve** or **Danum Valley**.



Tarsius Bancanus

Hi, my name is **Western Tarsier**; I am one of the smallest nocturnal primates in the world; measuring only 30-38 cm. Like a frog I am able to jump up to 6 metres horizontally, and like an owl I can rotate my head to see directly behind. Relative to my body size, I have the biggest eyes of any mammals; each eye weights 3 gram which is slightly more than my brain! I also have an acute hearing which helps me in the location of preys. I am solitary specie and I live mostly in primary and secondary forest, where there are high densities of saplings and preys. My diet comprises large insects and invertebrate. I can be found only in Sumatra and Borneo. Other species occur in Philippines and Sulawesi. If you are coming in Borneo do not miss the night safari at **Tabin Wildlife Reserve** and **Danum Valley**.



Macaca Fascicularis

My name is **Long-Tailed Macaque** and I am one of the most common encounters in Borneo, I am a highly adaptable monkey thrive in a variety of habitats. I live in group along rivers, hill forest, lowland forest, secondary forest and plantations. I am omnivorous and my diet comprises invertebrates, small vertebrates including crustaceans and molluscs, and for this reason we are known as Crab catching Macaque. If you wish to meet up close, come and visit **Kinabatangan River Sanctuary**, **Garama River** and **Bako National Park**.



Macaca Nemestrina

My name is **Pig-Tailed Macaque** and you can recognize me for my large muscular build. I am a nomadic species often traveling through the forest in a large troop. I am omnivorous and my diet includes fruits, seeds, insects, buds and small mammals. Local people train us to climb coconut trees and pick the fruits. I can be found through South-East Asia, Sumatra and Borneo. If you are planning a trip to Borneo and you wish to meet me up close, come and visit **Sepilok and Kinabatangan River Sanctuary**.



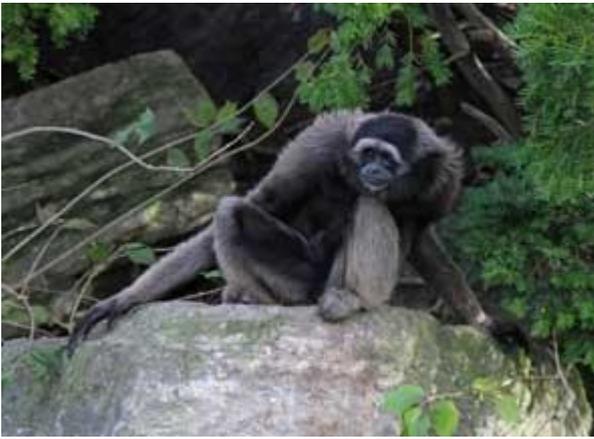
Trachypithecus Cristatus

Hi, my name is **Silvered Langur**, I am an arboreal monkey and I can be seen in group mainly in mangrove areas and along the rivers. My diet consists of young leaves, flowers, fruits and shoots. One curious feature is that our young are dramatically different in colour from the adults. The adults are dark, grizzled metallic grey, while the young are bright orange colour. After three months the coat colour reverts to the same as the adult. I can be found through South-East Asia, Sumatra and Borneo. If you wish to see me in Borneo, come and visit **Kinabatangan River Sanctuary**.



Nasalis Larvatus

Hi, my name is **Proboscis Monkey** and I can be found only in Borneo. I am one of the most bizarre monkeys, early travelers described our appearance as “ludicrous” and “ridiculous”. Two features make me unmistakable: my pendulous big nose and my outrageous belly. The purpose of our bizarre nose is related to sexual selection, whereby females prefer males with bigger noses. Our main social structure is harem, consisting of one adult male, several females and young. Sub adult males travel in bachelor groups until they grow enough to acquire their own harem. Our habitat is limited to coastal mangroves and riverine forest; we are able to swim and we eat mostly young leaves. We are endangered species due to habitat loss and in the recent years our population is considerably declined. If you wish to meet us up close, come to Borneo and visit **Kinabatangan River Sanctuary, Garama River, Danum Valley and Bako National Park**.



Hylobates Muelleri

Hi, my name is **Bornean Gibbon** and I am a very exuberant ape and I can move through the canopy with speed and agility. Being almost exclusively arboreal live in small family groups in lowland dipterocarp and lower elevations, where I feed mainly fruits and young leaves. I am able to produce a loud melodic call consisting of a series of loud, bubbly whoops that carry for up to 2 km. Early in the morning, we perform melancholic duets that help strengthen pair bonds and proclaim our territory in the forest. You can find us in **Danum Valley** and **Tabin Wildlife Reserve**.



Pongo Pygmaeus

Hi, my name is **Orang Utan** which means “Man of the Forest” and after the African Chimpanzees I am considered closely related to humans. I am the only great apes in South-East Asia and I can be found only in Borneo and Sumatra. We are able to use tools; for example, in a torrential downpour I pluck off a large leaf and hold it above my head as an umbrella. Being almost exclusively arboreal I clamber around the canopy and suspend myself upside down from both feet, however I am not able to jump and span by forcing a tree. Every evening I search for a suitable spot, and then I built a nest consisting of broken twigs and small branches woven together, high in a tree. I am a solitary species and my habitat consists in lowland forest. My diet includes fruits and young leaves. Our population is endangered by habitat loss and excessive hunting, including trapping for the pet trade. If you wish to meet me up close, come and visit **Sepilok Rehabilitation Center, Semengoh Rehabilitation Center, Kinabatangan River Sanctuary, Tabin Wildlife Reserve** and **Danum Valley**.



Ursus Malayanus

I am **Sun Bear** the smallest bear in the world, weighing only 27-65 kg. I live in dense forests at all elevations, I am primarily nocturnal and tree dweller, constructing nests from small branches in which to sleep during the day. I eat invertebrates and fruits and I really like to capture termites by tearing open the mounds with my sharp claws and also catch small rodents and birds. I am active year round, unlike other bears, I do not hibernate. I can be found in forested areas throughout South-East Asia including Sumatra and Borneo. If you wish to meet me, come in Borneo and visit **Danum Valley**.



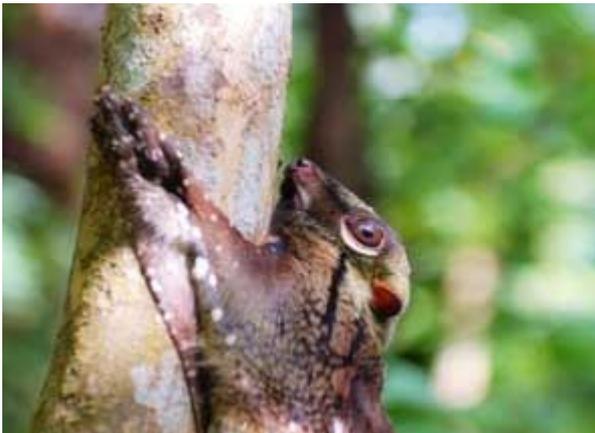
Neofelis Nebulosa

Hi, my name is **Clouded Leopard**; I am a very small wild cat, weighting only 16-23 kg. I am very good climber and often I sleep on the trees, although I hunt mainly on the ground. I am active by day or night and I capture birds, monkeys, pigs and deer. I am an endangered species; our populations have apparently declined considerably in many areas from loss of habitat combined with excessive hunting for our attractive pelts. I can be found from Nepal to eastern China and through most of mainland South-East Asia including Sumatra and Borneo. If you wish to see me, come in Borneo and visit **Kinabatangan River Sanctuary, Danum Valley** and **Tabin Wildlife Reserve**.



Tragulus Javanicus

Hi, my name is **Lesser Mouse-Deer** and I am one of the smallest ungulates in the world, weighting only 1-2 kg. My legs are very thin and I walk with hunched appearance and head down, unlike larger deer. I do not have any horns and antlers, but my canines are very sharp and used for fighting. I am a nocturnal forest dweller and my diet consists in leaves, fallen fruits, young shoots, fungi and buds. I can be found throughout South-East Asia, Sumatra and Borneo. If you wish to meet me, come and visit **Tabin Wildlife Reserve** and **Danum Valley**.



Cynocephalus Variegatus

Hi, my name is **Flying Lemur**, my gliding membranes are the most extensive of any other gliding mammal and I can be distinguished from Flying Squirrel by having the tail connected as a part of membranes, rather than hanging free. I am able to gliding up to 136 m between trees, losing only 12 m in height in the process. To avoid predation by raptors, I am active around dusk and dawn and after nightfall; the day usually I rest in a tree hole. I can be found in Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Java, Sumatra and Borneo. If you wish to meet me come in Borneo and visit **Danum Valley**.



Manis Javanica

Hi, my name is **Sunda Pangolin** and I can be easily recognized for my scaly body, long tail and long pointed muzzle. My tail is prehensile and can be wrapped around trees for support when climbing. The sharp-edged scales protect me against predators. I can roll into a ball, with tail covering head and belly, so that only scales are exposed. I live in lowlands, hills and up to 1700m on Mount Kinabalu. Our population has decreased by hunting for the traditional medicine market.



Petaurista

Hi, I am a Giant Flying Squirrel, and I can be spotted in the tall lowland forest climbing to the top of the trees and just before dusk, gliding out across the forest. Flight is not only an economical way of moving through the canopy, it is also a very effective way of escaping potential arboreal predators. My diet consists in fruits, leaves and shoots. I can be found throughout South-East Asia, Sumatra and Borneo. If you wish to meet me come in Borneo and visit **Danum Valley** and **Tabin Wildlife Reserve**.



Elephas Maximus Borneensis

My name is **Borneo Pygmy Elephant** and I am smaller, tamer and more mild-tempered than all the other subspecies of the Asian elephant. I live in group throughout the forested areas of North Borneo. Initially we were brought here from the mainland South East Asia and presented as gifts by the British India Company to the Sultan of Sulu in 1750, and then we were released into the forest of North East Borneo and subsequently become feral, breeding and expanding our population. Our diet consists in grass, bamboo, leaves, tubers, and the barks of small tree. Our populations, no more than 1000, is disappearing as expanding human development disrupts our migration routes, depletes our food sources and destroy our habitat. To find us come in Sabah and visit **Kinabatangan River Sanctuary, Danum Valley** and **Tabin Wildlife Reserve**.



Dicerorhinus Sumatrensis

My name is Sumatra Rhinoceros and I am the smallest species among the Rhino family, standing about 120-145 cm high. Like the African species I have two horns; the larger is a nasal horn, while the other horn is typically a stub. I am the only species with shaggy hair so I have been called the Hairy Rhinoceros. I live solitary in the dense tropical forest and my diet consists in a wide variety of plant species. I spend my time wallowing every day and returning time after time to favourite mud holes; regular mud bathing is essential maintaining skin condition, thermo-regulation and to rid themselves of skin parasites. Because of poaching, numbers have decreased more than 50% over the last 15 years. Fewer than 275 Sumatran rhinos survive in very small and highly fragmented populations in Southeast Asia. To find us, come at **Tabin Wildlife Reserve**.



Viverra Tangelunga

Hi, my name is **Malay Civet**, I am active at night. My diet includes invertebrates, small vertebrates, and plant matter, largely taken on forest floor. I live in forested areas, from lowlands to hills. I can be found in Sumatra, Borneo and Philippines. If you wish to meet me, come and joint night safari at **Tabin Wildlife Reserve** or **Danum Valley**.

Reptiles

Turtles and Tortoises



Tortoise



Turtle

The waters of Borneo are renowned for their population of turtles and many offshore islands are extremely important breeding sites for marine turtles, thousand of individuals return annually to the sandy beaches of their birth to lay their own clutches of eggs. The most numerous is the Green Turtle which can weight up to 150 kg, less common and slightly smaller is the Hawksbill Turtle with a particularly beautiful shell. Sea Turtles are threatened by a variety of human activities, from hunting for their shell and flesh, to pollution of marine habitats and destruction of nesting beaches. Place to visit: Sipadan Island, Lankayan Island and Selangan Island.

Crocodiles



Two species of crocodiles occurs in Borneo, one from saltwater habitat "Estuarine Crocodile" and one from freshwaters "False Gharial". Estuarine crocodile are found in coastal areas, especially with mangrove forests. Large-growing crocodiles measuring up to 4m are occasionally known to attack humans, although these monstrous reptiles are now very rare indeed as they have been hunted so mercilessly. False Gharial eats mostly fish and the habitat is restricted to remote part of Kalimantan and Sarawak. Place to visit: Kinabatangan River Sanctuary.

Monitors



Monitors are the largest of the living lizards; the biggest species found in Borneo is the Malay Water Monitor measuring 3 m. Inhabits a variety of habitats, ranging from river bank, mangrove swamps, and canals to dipterocarp forest and is frequently seen in urban setting. Other two smaller monitors are found on the island; the Rough-Necked Tree Monitor restricted to the lowland forest in Sarawak and Kalimantan and the Dumeril's Monitor. Place to visit: Kinabatangan River Sanctuary

Venomous Snakes

The King Cobra is the largest and most dramatic snake on the Earth and it differs from all other species in showing a paired postoccipital. It feeds exclusively on other snakes and occasionally monitors lizards. Although it is not aggressive, it should be treated as very dangerous.

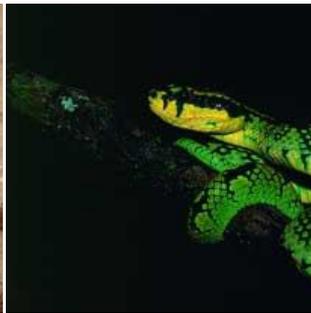
Place to visit: Danum Valley and Kinabatangan River Sanctuary



Python



King Cobra



Pit Viper



Sea Snake

Pit Viper have the most specialized prey detection and sophisticated venom delivery mechanism of any snake. Wagler's Pit Viper is a beautiful arboreal snake frequently sighted on low vegetation amongst foliage entirely motionless remaining in the same place for several days. The temperament is docile and rarely strike, but the venom is a potent haemotoxic, affecting the blood cells. It hunts during the night time small vertebrates, such as birds and rodents.

Place to visit: Danum Valley and Kinabatangan River Sanctuary.

Sea snakes are common in the warm waters of Borneo, easily differentiated from all other families; they have flattened paddle-like tails and short fangs. Feeding mainly on fish, they are extremely venomous, although they usually docile and non-aggressive.

Place to visit:: Pulau Tiga

Birds

Borneo has a rich and varied fauna, with over 620 species of bird recorded and many of these are endemic. Borneo is one of the world's top destinations for birdwatching.



The Hornbills

Hornbills are found throughout tropical Asia and Africa from dense primary forest to dry open savanna; their large size, extravagant bills and impressive vocalization make them instantly recognizable. The most spectacular species on Borneo is the Rhinoceros Hornbill growing up to 122 cm; for the Dayak people, this large bird represents their war god, Singalang Burong; nowadays it is the emblem of Sarawak, although is not endemic, also occurring in Sumatra, Java and Peninsula Malaysia. Similarly spectacular is the Helmeted Hornbill; it is found in the Malay peninsula, Sumatra and Borneo. Two similar species are the Wrinkled Hornbill and Wreathed Hornbill, both of which feed heavily on fruit; and often congregate in the top of very tall trees. In Borneo there are eight indigenous hornbill, the four previously mentioned, together with the Bushy Crested Hornbill Oriental Pied Hornbill, White Crowned Hornbill and Asia Black Hornbill. Places to visit: Kinabatangan River Sanctuary, Tabin Wildlife Reserve and Danum Valley.



The Pittas

Pittas are medium sized by passerine standard with brilliant plumage and exquisite beauty; they have become the birdwatching equivalent of precious gems. Mainly found in humid forests types of South-East Asia and Australasia, although a couple of species live in Africa. Nine species are found in Borneo and three of these are endemic. Danum Valley is one of the richest sites and is home to the endemic Blue-headed Pitta, plus others more widespread species, the Giant Pitta, Hooded Pitta and Banded Pitta. The Blue-Banded Pitta prefers higher altitude forests, especially where bamboo is common, it is known from scattered localities as Mount Kinabalu, Kelabit Highlands and Gunung Mulu National Park. Garnet Pitta is widespread, and is also found on Thailand, Peninsula Malaysia and Sumatra. Fairy Pitta and Blue Winged Pitta are migratory and only come to Borneo outside their breeding season.



The Pheasants

The Pheasants are forest floor dwellers; the Crested Fireback is a medium-sized up to 70 cm long with a peacock-like dark crest, bluish black plumage, reddish brown rump, black outer tail feathers, red iris and bare blue facial skin. It may be encountered in lowland forests either singly or in small flocks. The Great Argus is a brown-plumaged pheasant with a small blue head and neck, rufous red upper breast, a black hair-like feather on crown and nape, and red legs. The male is among the largest of all pheasants, with up to 2m in length. It is relatively common inhabitant of lowland and lower elevation montane rainforests. Smaller, but not less impressive is the endemic Bulwer's Pheasants a shy and patchily distributed species that occurs only in sub-montane forests. Males are black-plumaged with a maroon breast, crimson legs, a pure white tail of long, curved feathers, and bright blue facial skin with two wattles that conceal the sides of its head.

The Frogmouths

The Frogmouths are a group of nocturnal birds found throughout South-East Asia; these groups of birds are rarely seen because of their perfect camouflage and unusual habits. They are named for their large flattened hooked bills and huge frog-like gape, which they use to take insects.



Other Species

A good number of species can be seen during a forest walk in Borneo; forests edges in particular offer good birding. Around the park headquarters In Mount Kinabalu can be spotted mixed flocks include Chestnuts-capped Laughing Thrushes, Hair-crested Drongons, Short-tailed Green Magpies, Bornean Treepies and Mountain Barbets. Whenever there are flowers blooming, smaller species such as sunbirds, flowerpeckers and Mountain Tailorbirds often congregate, and Indigo Flycatchers sally out from branches just beneath, a male White-throated Fantail might perform a flitting dance routine. Danum Valley offers a window into the world of some of the commoner bird species of lowland forests; Black-Red Broadbill, Black-Yellow Broadbill and Grey-breasted Spiderhunter.

ENDEMIC BIRD SPECIES	LOCATIONS
Black Oriole	Highlands. Kelabit Highlands
Black-and-Crimson Pitta	Lowlands. Sepilok, Kinabatangan River Sanctuary, Danum Valley
Black-sided Flowerpecker	Highlands. Mount Kinabalu, Crocker Range, Kelabit Highlands, Gunung Mulu National Park
Black-Throated Wrenbabbler	Lowlands. Sepilok, Kinabatangan River Sanctuary
Blue-banded Pitta	Highlands. Mount Kinabalu, Crocker Range, Kelabit Highlands, Gunung Mulu National Park
Blue-headed Pitta	Lowlands. Kinabatangan River Sanctuary, Danum Valley
Bornean Barbet	Highlands. Mount Kinabalu, Crocker Range, Gunung Mulu National Park
Bornean Blue Flycatcher	Lowland/Highlands. All over Borneo
Bornean Bristlehead	Lowlands. Sepilok, Danum Valley, Lambir and Kutai
Bornean Ground Cuckoo	Lowlands Rare

Bornean Peacock Pheasant	Lowlands. Sabah, but extremely rare
Bornean Stubtail	Highlands. Mount Kinabalu, Crocker Range, Kelabit Highlands, Gunung Mulu National Park
Bornean Treepie	Highlands. North and Central Mountain range
Bornean Whistler	Highlands. Mount Kinabalu, Crocker Range, Kelabit Highlands, Gunung Mulu National Park
Bornean Wren-Babler	Lowlands. Gunung Mulu National Park, Batang Ai, Sepilok, Kinabatangan River Sanctuary, Danum Valley
Bulwer's Pheasant	Highlands. Crocker Range, Tenom and Danum Valley
Chestnut-crested Yuhina	Highlands. Mount Kinabalu, Crocker Range, Kelabit Highlands, Gunung Mulu National Park
Crimson-Headed Partridge	Highlands. Mount Kinabalu, Tenom, Kelabit Highlands, Gunung Mulu National Park
Dulit Frogmouth	Highlands. Mount Kinabalu, Crocker Range, Kelabit Highlands, Gunung Mulu National Park
Dulit Partridge	Highlands. Mount Kinabalu, Tenom, Kelabit Highlands, Gunung Mulu National Park
Dusky Munia	Lowlands. Open country
Everett's Thrush	Highlands. Mount Kinabalu, Crocker Range, Kelabit Highlands, Gunung Mulu National Park
Friendly Bush Warbler	Highlands. Mount Kinabalu