Abiotic factors:

- During the rainy season, there is heavy, heavy rain.
- Big winds and waves
- Dry southeast winds from Australia bring minimal moisture
- Temperatures vary between 17°C and 43°C
- Dry and arid climate
- Topography - steep due to the cluster of volcanoes in that belt of land, rounded hills, inlets separated by headlands and steep cliffs
Symbiotic Relationships:

- **Mutualism**: Komodo Dragons have a mutualistic relationship with the 50-80 types of bacteria which mainly exist in the dragon’s mouth. The bacteria get a proper surface to grow on in the Komodo Dragon’s mouth and teeth. In return, the bacteria infect any organism that the dragon bites.

- **Competition**: The Lesser Sulphur Crested Cockatoo and the Great-billed Parrot are competition because both are fighting for the same types of food and are quite similar in terms of habits.

- **Predator - Prey**: The Javan Spitting Cobra predates on rats such as the Endemic Rinca Rat.

- **Commensalism**: The House Gecko and the Lontar Palm share a commensalistic relationship. The gecko can camouflage on the trunk of the tree to protect itself from predators and the Lontar Palm is not impacted in any way.

- **Parasitism**: The Long-tailed Macaque and *Plasmodium Falciparum*, also known as malaria, share a parasitic relationship, especially in Southeast Asia. When the malaria virus enters the macaque’s body, it makes the Long-tailed Macaque very sick and death is probable.

**Keystone Species**: Komodo Dragons
Sketch: Lontar Palm

- Crowns are shades of green
- Around 60 similar crowns
- Shaped like a fan
- Single-stemmed
- Leaf scars
- Bright grey
- 40-70 leaves per crown
- Up to 30 metres
Food Pyramid

- Komodo Dragon
  - Flores Hawk Eagle
  - White-bellied Sea Eagle
  - Asian Bullfrog
  - Green Junglefowl
  - Crab-eating Macaque
  - White-lipped Pit Viper
  - Komodo Cross Frog
  - Noisy Friarbird
  - Long-tailed Macaque
  - Zebra Dove
  - Wild Boar
  - Javan Spitting Cobra
  - House Gecko
  - Orange-footed Scrubfowl
  - Palm Claret
  - Russell's Pit Viper

- Timor Deer
- Water Buffalo
- Lesser Sulphur Crested Cockatoo
- Wild Horse
- Endemic Rinca Rat
  - Lemon-bellied White-eye
  - Fruit Bat
  - Spotted Dove
  - Great-billed Parrot
  - Green Imperial Pigeon

- Tamarind
- Red Oat Grass
- Lontar Palm

Decomposers:
- Fungi
1. Komodo Dragons

| Scientific Name: Varanus komodoensis | Taxonomy:  
*Kingdom:* Animalia  
*Phylum:* Chordata  
*Class:* Reptilia  
*Order:* Squamata  
*Family:* Varanidae  
*Genus:* Varanus  
*Species:* komodoensis |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Common Name: Komodo Dragon | Behaviour:  
- Solitary  
- Territorial  
- Active during the day  
- Opportunistic predators - will eat anything that comes in its way |
| Characteristics:  
- Short, powerful limbs and tail  
- Sharp claws  
- Saliva contains many strains of virulent bacteria which is known to cause serious infection, poisoning of the blood and eventually, death in 1-5 days  
- Strong sense of smell  
- Good swimmers | Trophic Level:  
Carnivores → Tertiary Consumers  
Diet: Carnivores; carrion, deer, rat, fish, snake. Around 10% of adult komodo dragon |
| Seaworld Parks & Entertainment.  
<http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/teacher_resources/best_pla
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>diets include smaller komodo dragons</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Habitat:** Primarily forests and savannas, but mangrove swamps, open beaches, steppes and thickets as well

**Range:** Sunda Islands, Indonesia

**Status:** Vulnerable - As they are found in such a small part of the world, komodo dragons are vulnerable to extinction due to habitat loss, loss of prey, as well as hunting. There are an estimated 6000 komodo dragons left and only 350 breeding females. Because these animals have become a major attraction for tourists, hopefully the money can go into conserving and helping these lizards.

**Threats & Predators:**
- Habitat destruction
- Agriculture
  - Clear ground for farming
- Farmers protecting their livestock
- Natural disasters
- Top predators in their range

[ce_species/current_top_10/komodo_dragon.cfm](ce_species/current_top_10/komodo_dragon.cfm)
2. Zebra Dove

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Scientific Name:</strong></th>
<th>Geopelia striata</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Common Name:</strong></td>
<td>Zebra Dove</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Taxonomy:**
- **Kingdom:** Animalia
- **Phylum:** Chordata
- **Class:** Aves
- **Order:** Columbiformes
- **Family:** Columbidae
- **Genus:** Geopelia
- **Species:** striata

**Behaviour:**
- Adjust well to people
- Likely to abandon their nest, if disturbed
- Not very resistant to cold weather
- Prefer quiet locations

**Characteristics:**
- About 21 cm long
- Attractive colours - grey with a hint of red near the neck and black and white striped sides
- Slender
- Long-tailed

**Trophic Level:**
Omnivores → Secondary Consumers

**Diet:** Primarily consists of small seeds and some small insects as well. Bread products are also readily eaten by them as they can be found in human inhabited areas.

**Habitat:** Lives in farmlands and open,
lowland areas

**Range:** Thought to be native to Southern Thailand, Tenasserim, Peninsular Malaysia and Singapore as well as the Indonesian islands of Sumatra, Java, Bali and Lombok.

**Status:**
Least concern - there is an abundance of them and are not endangered in any way

**Threats & Predators:**
- Have been domesticated - many times, they are trapped to be sold as cage birds
- Avian pox and avian malaria (viruses) are threats and can hit the zebra doves

3. Timor Deer

**Scientific Name:** *Rusa timorensis*

**Common Name:** Timor Deer

**Taxonomy:**
- **Kingdom:** Animalia
- **Phylum:** Chordata
- **Class:** Mammalia
- **Order:** Cetartiodactyla
- **Family:** Cervidae
- **Genus:** Rusa
- **Species:** timorensis

**Behaviour:**
- Graze in open and grassy land
- Go back to shade from trees when it is hot

- N.a. "Javan Rusa - Rusa"
Survive in areas with little freshwater
Fights with other organisms of the same species can result in broken antlers

Characteristics:
- Large ears
- Medium brown covering
- Paler belly
- Younger ones do not have spots, but as they grow older, the spots start appear
- Males have antlers

Trophic Level:
Herbivores → Primary Consumers

Diet: They feed on vegetation. This includes grass, fresh leaves and fallen fruits

Habitat: Prefer to live in dry, sunny forest areas or open savannas/ grasslands

Range: It is native to Java and Bali and is thought to have been introduced to Komodo and other Indonesian islands.

Status: Vulnerable - the total native population of the timor deer is fewer than 10,000 mature deers. This is a result of habitat loss, habitat

4. Water buffalo

**Scientific Name:** Bubalus bubalis  
**Common Name:** Water Buffalo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats &amp; Predators:</th>
<th>Degradation and poaching</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Largely hunted by komodo dragons</td>
<td>Habitat degradation and poaching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poaching</td>
<td>Habitat loss - due to human development and urban sprawl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Taxonomy:**  
*Kingdom:* Animalia  
*Phylum:* Chordata  
*Class:* Mammalia  
*Order:* Artiodactyla  
*Family:* Bovidae  
*Genus:* Bubalus  
*Species:* bubalis

**Behaviour:**  
- Predation defence  
- Hierarchical  
- Acoustic communication  
- Polygonous  
- Active at birth  
- Maternal care  
- Adapted to running  
- Heat tolerant

**Characteristics:**  
- Can be 8 to 9 feet tall  
- 1500 to 2650 pounds  
- Greyish black coats  
- Crescent-shaped horns which can be as long as 5 feet

**References:**  
### 5. Wild Boar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name:</th>
<th>Sus scrofa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Name:</td>
<td>Wild Boar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxonomy:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kingdom:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phylum:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Class:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Order:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Family:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Genus:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Species:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Males have proportionally bigger horns than females

**Trophic Level:**
- Herbivores → Primary Consumers

**Diet:**
- Prefer to feed in grasslands, and on vegetation such as herbs and grass

**Habitat:**
- Tropical grasslands, swamps, marsh, wetlands

**Range:**
- Mainly reside in India, Nepal and Bhutan, but also in Indonesia

**Status:**
- Endangered

**Threats & Predators:**
- Interbreeding with domesticated water buffaloes
- Humans use them for agriculture as well as horns, hides and milk
- Actively predated by komodo dragons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behaviour:</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Nocturnal</td>
<td>wardsity.org/accounts/Sus_scrofa/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● In warmer weather, they are mainly inactive during the day</td>
<td>wardsity.org/accounts/Sus_scrofa/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● For warmer weather, they keep in the shade and look to bask in water to keep cool</td>
<td>wardsity.org/accounts/Sus_scrofa/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Characteristics:                                                                                                          | wardsity.org/accounts/Sus_scrofa/                                                                                           |
| ● Their total length is 153 to 240 cm                                                                                     | wardsity.org/accounts/Sus_scrofa/                                                                                           |
| ● Weight is about 66 to 272 kg when they are fully mature                                                                 | wardsity.org/accounts/Sus_scrofa/                                                                                           |
| ● Females are smaller than males                                                                                           | wardsity.org/accounts/Sus_scrofa/                                                                                           |
| ● Thick and rough coat of hair to cover their bodies                                                                     | wardsity.org/accounts/Sus_scrofa/                                                                                           |
| ● Coat can be black, brown to reddish and even white                                                                       | wardsity.org/accounts/Sus_scrofa/                                                                                           |
| ● Upper canine teeth are visible when mouth is closed                                                                     | wardsity.org/accounts/Sus_scrofa/                                                                                           |

| Trophic Level:                                                                                                           | wardsity.org/accounts/Sus_scrofa/                                                                                           |
| Omnivores → Secondary Consumers                                                                                        | wardsity.org/accounts/Sus_scrofa/                                                                                           |

| Diet:                                                                                                                     | wardsity.org/accounts/Sus_scrofa/                                                                                           |
| Birds, carrion, insects, eggs, roots, seeds, grains, nuts and food                                                        | wardsity.org/accounts/Sus_scrofa/                                                                                           |

| Habitat: Wild boars are                                                                                                  | wardsity.org/accounts/Sus_scrofa/                                                                                           |
found in various habitats including grassy savannas, wooded forests and marshy swamplands, as well as agricultural areas

**Range:** This is a cosmopolitan species and are native to Europe and Asia. However, they have been introduced to North America and are invasive species in southeastern United States.

**Status:** Least Concern - there are many programs which actually are working on reducing and controlling their population

**Threats & Predators:**
- Humans are the main predators of this species
- Komodo dragons are also predators
- They do not face any major threats as they are overpopulated and are also considered invasive species in some parts of the world
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name:</th>
<th>Naja sputatrix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Name:</td>
<td>Javan Spitting Cobra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Taxonomy:
- **Kingdom:** Animalia
- **Phylum:** Chordata
- **Class:** Reptilia
- **Order:** Squamata
- **Family:** Elapidae
- **Genus:** Naja
- **Species:** sputatrix

### Behaviour:
- Spit and squirt venom out
- Only spit venom to defend themselves when they sense danger

### Characteristics:
- Angle of fangs helps squirt the venom out
- Basic structure is like any other snake

### Trophic Level:
Carnivore → Secondary Consumers

### Diet:
- Frogs, toads, mice, rats, chickens, birds

### Habitat:
- Savannas, rice fields, human settlements, grasslands and swamps

### Range:
- Native to Indonesia and islands include Komodo, Bali and Lombok

### Status:
- Threatened

### Threats & Predators:
- Humans want this species for profit.

---

**Fun Facts You Need to Know!**
Another threat is urban sprawl. Predators includes Komodo Dragons.

**7. House Gecko**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name:</th>
<th><strong>Hemidactylus frenatus</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Name:</td>
<td>Common House Gecko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bridled House Gecko</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Taxonomy:**
- **Kingdom:** Animalia
- **Phylum:** Chordata
- **Class:** Reptilia
- **Order:** Squamata
- **Family:** Gekkonidae
- **Genus:** Hemidactylus
- **Species:** frenatus

**Behaviour:**
- Is mostly around humans
- May bite if distressed
- Attracted to light
- Nocturnal
- Can lose its tail when distressed

**Characteristics:**
- Around 14cm
- Live for about 5 years
- Can vary from colours of greenish, yellow to brown

**Trophic Level:**
Carnivore → secondary consumer

**Diet:** Insects, spiders and other such small organisms

**Habitat:** Rainforests, savannas, deserts, urban areas

### 8. Orange-footed Scrubfowl

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Scientific Name:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Taxonomy:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Megapodius reinwardt  | Kingdom: Animalia
|                      | Phylum: Chordata |
|                      | Class: Aves |
|                      | Order: Galliformes |
|                      | Family: Megapodiidae |
|                      | Genus: Megapodius |
|                      | Species: reinwardt |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Common Name:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Behaviour:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Orange-footed Scrubfowl | - Obsessive-compulsive scratchers
|                      | - Early-risers → they are active at the crack of dawn
|                      | - Defensive when it comes to territory |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Characteristics:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Chicken-sized birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Average flight abilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Neck and lower head is blue-grey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Mantle, wings and crown is brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Legs and feet are orange, thus the name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Lesser Sulphur Crested Cockatoo

**Scientific Name:**
*Cacatua sulphurea*

**Common Name:**
Lesser Sulphur Crested Cockatoo, Yellow Crested Cockatoo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trophic Level:</th>
<th>Carnivore → Secondary Consumer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diet:</td>
<td>Feed primarily on seeds and fruit that has fallen from trees. Also feed on small insects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat:</td>
<td>Lives in a wide range of habitats including tropical grasslands, swamps, mangroves, lowland and montane forests,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range:</td>
<td>Australia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status:</td>
<td>Least Concern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threats &amp; Predators:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other animals such as buffalos hinting scrubfowl eggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Big animals such as Komodo Dragons are a threat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Taxonomy:**
- **Kingdom:** Animalia
- **Phylum:** Chordata
- **Class:** Aves
- **Order:** Psittaciformes
- **Family:** Cacatuidae
- **Genus:** Cacatua
- **Species:** sulphurea

**Behaviour:**
- Friendly
- Peaceful
- Live in pairs or small flocks
- To feed, they

**N.a.** "Cacatua sulphurea (Lesser Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, Yellow-crested Cockatoo).
<http://www.iucnr
edlist.org/details/22684777/0>
will assemble in larger flocks
* Enjoy and need love and attention

**Characteristics:**
- White feathers
- Yellow crest
- Yellow patch under the wings
- Hint of orange or yellow on cheeks
- Bill and feet are black
- Males have black eyes
- Females have brown eyes
- About 34cm

**Trophic Level:**
Herbivore → Primary Consumers

**Diet:** seeds, crops, fruits, berries, buds, flowers and nuts, including immature coconuts

**Habitat:** It likes open habitats such as savannas. It does not require large areas and needs trees for nesting.

**Range:** Timor Leste, Indonesia. Significant populations on Sulawesi and Komodo.

**Status:** Critically Endangered

**Threats & Predators:**
- Overexploitation due to local and international trade

---

**N.a.** "Lesser Sulphur-Crested Cockatoo | Cockatoo-info.co m."

**Animal-world.** "Lessor Sulphur-crested Cockatoo."

**N.a.** "."
<http://www.susa nclubb.com/pdfs/l sccock.pdf>
10. Palm Civets

**Scientific Name:** *Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*

**Common Name:** Common Palm Civet, Mentawai Palm Civet

![Palm Civet Image]

**Taxonomy:**
- **Kingdom:** Animalia
- **Phylum:** Chordata
- **Class:** Mammalia
- **Order:** Carnivora
- **Family:** Viverridae
- **Genus:** Paradoxurus
- **Species:** hermaphroditus

**Behaviour:**
- Tree climber
- Nocturnal
- Use same resting trees
- Work from about 6pm to 4am

**Characteristics:**
- About 3.2 kg
- Around 53 cm long
- Tail is around 48 cm long
- Rough fur which is grey
- Black marking on feet
- Three rows of black on main body
- Banded face,

- Agriculture
- Poaching
- Use of pesticide
- Food availability
- Competition with other parrots and owls in large trees to lay nests
- Komodo Dragons (hunt nests)

- N.a.

11. Noisy Friarbird

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name:</th>
<th>Taxonomy:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philemon corniculatus</td>
<td>Kingdom: Animalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name:</td>
<td>Phylum: Chordata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noisy Friarbird</td>
<td>Class: Aves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Order: Passeriformes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Family: Meliphagidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Genus: Philemon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- N.a. "Philemon corniculatus (Noisy Friarbird)."  
  lucnredlist.org  
  n.d.  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species: <em>corniculatus</em></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Behaviour:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Noisy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Conspicuous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Small groups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Lives on trees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Characteristics:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Black head</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Strong beak with clearly visible bump at the base</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Under parts are dark brown to grey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Underbody is off-white with silver-white feathers around breast and throat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Tail has a white tip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Up to 35cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trophic Level:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omnivores → Secondary consumers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diet:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nectar, fruit, insects and other invertebrates, eggs or baby birds as well as insects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Habitat:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry forests, arid areas, coastal scrub, wetlands, savannas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Range:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Least Concern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Threats &amp; Predators:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Loss of trees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Loss of biodiversity - they feed on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- [http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/22704277/0]
### 12. Wild Horse

**Scientific Name:** *Equus ferus*

**Common Name:** Wild Horse, Przewalski's Horse, Asian Wild Horse, Mongolian Wild Horse

**Taxonomy:**
- **Kingdom:** Animalia
- **Phylum:** Chordata
- **Class:** Mammalia
- **Order:** Perissodactyla
- **Family:** Equidae
- **Genus:** Equus
- **Species:** ferus

**Behaviour:**
- Good sense of smell
- Strong hearing
- Can look forward with one eye and backward with the other
- Hindquarters are main source of power
- Large teeth suited to grind and feed on grass
- Active
- Live in herds of about 10-25
- One herd travels about 3-6 miles a day, grazing, mud-bathing and drinking along the way

**Characteristics:**
- Small, stocky
- 2.2 - 2.6 meters tall
- 80 - 110 cm tail
- Weight is about 200-300 kg
- Rusty brown to beige colour
- Dark brown

- Jeffrey Hays. "HORSES: CHARACTERISTICS, BEHAVIOR, WILD HORSES AND HORSE BREEDS | Facts and Details."
13. Long-tailed Macaques

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name: Macaca fascicularis</th>
<th>Taxonomy:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Name: Long-tailed Macaque</td>
<td>Kingdom: Animalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phylum: Chordata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Class: Mammalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Order: Primates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Family: Cercopithecidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Genus: Macaca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Species: fascicularis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Behaviour:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Live in groups of about thirty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● When they hit sexual maturity, they join new</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● N.a. &quot;Long-tailed Macaque - Macaca fascicularis.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trophic Level:**
Herbivore → Primary consumer

**Diet:** Shrubs and grass in the Summer, flowering plants during Spring, cheatgrass,

**Habitat:** Grasslands, semi-desert

**Range:** China, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia

**Status:** Endangered

**Threats & Predators:**
- Hunting
- Climate change
- Competition with other livestock
- Loss of habitat
- Hybridization with domestic horses
- Loss of genetic diversity

bachelor or social groups
- Groups try to avoid each other
- When groups interact, it can be very aggressive and violent
- To threaten the enemy, these macaques show their teeth

Characteristics:
- Males are 412 to 648 mm tall
- Females are 385 to 503 mm tall
- Brownish-grey fur
- Cheek whiskers
- Eyes are facing forward for binocular vision
- Tail is 50 to 60 cm long
- Males weigh 4.7 to 8.3 kg
- Females weigh 2.5 to 5.7 kg

Trophic Level:
Omnivores → Secondary consumer

Diet: Fruits, leaves, small mammals, birds and human leftovers

Habitat: Found in tropical weather like grasslands, swamps and mangroves

Range: Indonesia (Bali, Jawa, Kalimantan, Lesser Sunda Is., Sumatera); Malaysia


13. Endemic Rinca Rat

Scientific Name:
*Komodomys rintjanus*

Common Name:
Komodo Rat, Endemic Rinca Rat

Taxonomy:
- **Kingdom:** Animalia  
- **Phylum:** Chordata  
- **Class:** Mammalia  
- **Order:** Rodentia  
- **Family:** Muridae  
- **Genus:** Komodomys  
- **Species:** rintjanus

Behaviour:
- Their physical structure is diverse throughout the species  
- Well adaptive to new habitats  
- Very little is known about them due to them only occurring in a small part of Indonesia

Characteristics:
- Has spots on its back  
- Pink snout and

Status: Least Concern

Threats & Predators:
- Snakes  
- Human development → although the Long-tailed Macaques have learned how to live around humans, some general threats (like habitat loss) still do exist


| **paws** | **Greyish-brown fur** | **Pointed ears** | **Trophic Level:**
Herbivore → Primary Consumer |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diet:</strong> leaves, wood, bark, stems, seeds, grains, nuts and fruit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Habitat:</strong> Dry habitats with shrubs. Also in rocky areas and savannas. Tropical areas.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Range:</strong> Indonesian islands of Nusa Tenggara and the Lesser Sunda Islands chain (i.e. Komodo)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong> Vulnerable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Threats &amp; Predators:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● They only live in a limited part of Indonesia → prone to extinction, if not conserved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Competition from other rats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Habitat loss</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Snakes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Scientific Name:
* Aproteles bulmerae

### Common Name:
Fruit Bat, Bulmer’s Fruit Bat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Taxonomy:</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kingdom:</strong></td>
<td>Animalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phylum:</strong></td>
<td>Chordata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Class:</strong></td>
<td>Mammalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Order:</strong></td>
<td>Chiroptera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Family:</strong></td>
<td>Pteropodidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Genus:</strong></td>
<td>Aproteles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Species:</strong></td>
<td>bulmerae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Behaviour:
- Nocturnal
- Dependent on sight - strong vision
- Can hover
- Can fly backwards
- Cautious
- Avoid humans
- Can fly long distances

### Characteristics:
- Wingspan of 1 metre
- Blackish or dark brown in colour
- Naked back due to wing membranes connecting at the back (middle)
- Have a musky, and strong odour
- Weigh about 600 grams
- They are around 242mm in length

### Trophic Level:
Herbivore → Primary Consumers

### Diet:
It is thought that these fruit bats only eat fruits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Habitat:</strong></th>
<th>Long caves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Range:</strong></td>
<td>Indonesian island of Papua and Lesser Sunda chain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Critically Endangered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Threats & Predators:** | ● Hunting  
● Removal of wood from feeding locations  
● Human disturbance |

16. Russell’s Pit Viper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Scientific Name:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Daboia siamensis</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Common Name:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Russell’s Viper, Russell’s Pit Viper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Taxonomy:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Kingdom:** Animalia  
**Phylum:** Chordata  
**Class:** Reptilia  
**Order:** Squamata  
**Family:** Viperidae  
**Genus:** Daboia  
**Species:** siamensis |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Behaviour:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ● Active mostly during the night  
● Adults are rather slow and sluggish  
● When they are highly distressed or annoyed, they become aggressive  
● Babies are more active  
● Juveniles bite, but with minimal harm to the victim |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Characteristics:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● On average,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Additional Information:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
they are 4 feet in length  
- Long, flattened and triangular head  
- Dark brown, brownish-yellow, brownish-grey and variations in between these  
- 3 rows of black or brown spots (oval) with edges that are black or white

**Trophic Level:**  
Carnivore →  
Secondary consumer

**Diet:** Rodents, domestic cats, land crabs, scorpions and other arthropods

**Habitat:** No particular habitat. Mainly lives in grassy or bushy areas. Farmlands and savannas are common habitats

**Range:** Myanmar, Thailand, China (Guangxi, Guangdong and Fujian Provinces and Taiwan), and Indonesia (Surabaya, Greater Sundas, Komodo, Flores Solor, Andonara and Lembata in the Lesser Sundas)

**Status:** Least Concern

**Threats & Predators:**  
- Illegal trade and collection  
- Poaching  
- Persecution for skin as well as
17. Flores Hawk Eagle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name:</th>
<th>Nisaetus floris</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Name:</td>
<td>Flores Hawk Eagle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Taxonomy:**
- **Kingdom:** Animalia
- **Phylum:** Chordata
- **Class:** Aves
- **Order:** Accipitriformes
- **Family:** Accipitridae
- **Genus:** Nisaetus
- **Species:** floris

**Behaviour:**
- Swift flyers
- Perch on trees
- Whistling calls
- Circles over the habitat
- Early risers

**Characteristics:**
- White head with small marking on the crown
- Dark brown back and wings
- Tail has six dark bands along with white coverts on the upper-tail
- Chest, belly, thighs and legs are white
- 75-79 cm
- Rounded wings
- Long feathered legs

**Trophic Level:**
Carnivores → Secondary Consumer

**Diet:** Small mammals, birds and lizards

- N.a. "Nisaetus floris (Flores Hawk-eagle, Flores Hawk-Eagle)." [Iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/22732096/0).
- N.a. "Life History - Ornate Hawk-Eagle (Spizaetus..."
### 18. Tamarind

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Scientific Name:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Taxonomy:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Tamarindus indica</em></td>
<td><strong>Kingdom:</strong> Plantae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Common Name:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Division:</strong> Magnoliophyta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamarind, Indian Date</td>
<td><strong>Class:</strong> Magnoliopsida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Order:</strong> Fabales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Family:</strong> Fabaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Genus:</strong> Tamarindus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Species:</strong> indica</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Behaviour:**
- Pulp is rich in Vitamin C
- Flowering and fruiting is between the month of September and April
- Provides shade
- Prefers deep alluvial soil
- Does not work

**Habitat:** Forests, grasslands - dry areas.

**Range:** Indonesia - on the islands of Flores, Sumbawa and Lombok, Satonda, near Sumbawa, Rinca and Flores. The species has also occurred on Komodo

**Status:** Critically Endangered

**Threats & Predators:**
- Habitat loss
- Low population density
- Persecution due to its hunting of chickens
- Cagebird trade

**Encyclopedia of Life.** "Tamarind - Tamarindus indica - NCBI Taxonomy - Details - Encyclopedia of Life."

[Encyclopedia of Life](http://eol.org/pages/639027/hierarchy/5783524/details)
well with other plants due to its strong root system as well as the dark shade it provides.

**Characteristics:**
- Medium to large, evergreen tree
- 10-40 leaflets
- Flowers in short racemes
- Sepals are cream coloured
- Petals have tiny red vein-like lines
- Yellow flower colour
- Pods are curved, enclosing the seed and not splitting
- Bark is bold red

**Trophic Level:**
Producer

**Diet:** Photosynthesis

**Habitat:** Mainly cultivated, but also found in savanna, especially on termite mounds

**Range:** Southeast Asia, India, Africa

**Status:** Near Endangered

**Threats & Predators:**
- Monkeys
- Human usage → food, medicine, furniture

**References:**
19. Red Oat Grass

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name:</th>
<th>Themeda triandra</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Name:</td>
<td>Red Oat Grass,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kangaroo Grass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxonomy:</th>
<th>Kingdom: Plantae</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phylum: Tracheophyta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Class: Liliopsida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Order: Poales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Family: Poaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Genus: Themeda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Species: triandra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behaviour:</th>
<th>Should not be frequently cut as it shortens their lifetime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grows in loose sandy soils as well as alluvial silts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heavy clay type soils are not suitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drought tolerant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vulnerable to flooding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It can survive fire as the seeds are buried around 2.5 cm beneath</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics:</th>
<th>Tufted and perennial grass</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Large variations in size - 30 to 180 cm tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leaves are 10-50 cm long and 2-5 mm wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leaves are green at first, then to grey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leaves become a characteristic orange-brown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name: Haliaeetus leucogaster</th>
<th>Taxonomy:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Name: White-bellied Sea Eagle, White-bellied Fish Eagle</td>
<td>Kingdom: Animalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phylum: Chordata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Class: Aves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Order: Falconiformes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Family: Accipitridae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Genus: Haliaeetus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Species: leucogaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behaviour:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Foraging flights</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Steals prey from other bird species</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● If small prey, it is normally eaten during flight. Larger prey is taken back to a feeding platform or eaten on the ground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Mates with only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. White-bellied Sea Eagle

- **Trophic Level:** Producers
- **Diet:** Photosynthesis
- **Habitat:** Savannas, dry habitats, termite mounds
- **Range:** Africa, Australia, Papua New Guinea, South-East Asia and India
- **Status:** Not known
- **Threats & Predators:**
  - Grazing grass for livestock
  - May suffer overgrazing

one other organism of the same species for its whole life
- Should one of the pair die, it is replaced quickly

**Characteristics:**
- Length is 70-85 cm
- Wingspan is 180-220 cm
- Male weight is 2.5-3.7 kg
- Female weight is about 2.8-4.2 kg
- Large, but slender
- Grey and white
- Diamond-shaped tail
- Hooked beak that is blueish-grey, grey or dark grey with a black tip
- Eyes are brown
- Legs and feet are white or cream coloured
- Black talons

**Trophic Level:**
Carnivore → Secondary consumer

**Diet:** fish, sea snakes, water birds and marine turtles, carrion as well as land mammals such as livestock

**Habitat:** Grassland, woodland, coastal areas, near lakes and urban areas

**Range:** Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong> Least Concern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Threats &amp; Predators:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Human disturbance during breeding season - known to abandon nests and babies if disturbed by humans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Habitat loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Decrease in inland water sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Poisoning and shooting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21. Lontar Palm

**Scientific Name:** *Borassus flabellifer*

**Common Name:** Asian Palmyra Palm, Toddy palm, Lontar Palm

**Taxonomy:**
- **Kingdom:** Plantae
- **Phylum:** Tracheophyta
- **Class:** Magnoliopsida
- **Order:** Arecales
- **Family:** Arecaceae
- **Genus:** *Borassus*
- **Species:** *flabellifer*

**Behaviour:**
- Prefers seasonal rainfall
- Flowering and fruiting is from March to September
- Takes a long time for seed to mature
- Highly adaptable

**References:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grey along with prominent leaf scars</td>
<td>40-70 leaves per crown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall - can reach a height of 30 metres</td>
<td>Single-stemmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>Has around 60 leaves/crowns which are fan-shaped</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trophic Level:**
Producer

**Diet:** Photosynthesis

**Habitat:** Savannas and other dry, arid areas

**Range:** Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Lesser Sunda Islands, Sulawesi, Java, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam

**Status:** Not known

**Threats & Predators:**
- Overexploitation - cultivated for fruit, saps and many other things

---

pledia.net/wiki/Borassus_flabellifer


### Scientific Name:
*Kaloula pulchra*

### Common Name:
Banded Bullfrog, Malaysian Narrowmouth Toad, Ox Frog, Painted Bullfrog, Piebald Digging Frog, Asian Bullfrog

### Taxonomy:
- **Kingdom:** Animalia  
- **Phylum:** Chordata  
- **Class:** Amphibia  
- **Order:** Anura  
- **Family:** Microhylidae  
- **Genus:** Kaloula  
- **Species:** pulchra

### Behaviour:
- Highly adaptable  
- Hides in holes in the ground  
- When distressed, they inflate their body and let out a white, latex-like substance  
- After heavy rains, the species gathers in and around big puddles

### Characteristics:
- Thick, black-edged, light brown or orange banded extending from the head over to each side of the body  
- Males are 54-67 mm long  
- Females are 55-75 mm  
- Upperside is dark brown or medium brown  
- The underside is pale  
- Wide mouth  
- Head is short and stout  
- Chubby

### Related Sources:
<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/57855/0>

<http://www.ecologyasia.com/vertebrates/amphibians/banded_bullfrog.htm>

<http://online-field-guide.com/KaloulaPulchra.htm>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trophic Level:</th>
<th>Carnivore → Secondary consumer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diet:</td>
<td>Small invertebrates like ants and termite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat:</td>
<td>Wetlands, riverbanks, forest edges, dry areas like grasslands and urban habitats as well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range:</td>
<td>Southeast Asia (Indonesia - Sulawesi, Sumatra, Borneo), South Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status:</td>
<td>Least Concern</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Threats & Predators: | - Hunted for consumption of humans  
                      - International pet trade  
                      - No major concern |

23. Spotted Dove

**Scientific Name:** *Spilopelia chinensis*

**Common Name:** Spotted Dove, Eastern Spotted Dove

![Spotted Dove](image)

**Taxonomy:**

- **Kingdom:** Animalia  
  - **Phylum:** Chordata  
  - **Class:** Aves  
  - **Order:** Columbiformes  
  - **Family:** Columbidae  
  - **Genus:** Spilopelia  
  - **Species:** chinensis

**Behaviour:**

- Feed mostly on the ground  
- Travel in pairs or small flocks  
- Perch in trees or travel by foot  
- Fast, direct and powerful flyers  
- When

**Notes:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics:</th>
<th>Trophic Level:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Light brown on top</td>
<td>Herbivore → Primary consumer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Darker brown near the centre and towards the wings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Head is grey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Neck is greyish-brown, with hints of pink</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● White-tipped tail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Large black collar with several white spots at the back of the neck</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● 30 to 33 cm in length</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Wingspan is 43 to 48 cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Weight is around 160 grams</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diet:** Grains and seeds

**Habitat:** Urban areas, savannas, agricultural areas

**Range:** Bangladesh; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia; Lao People’s Democratic

*Distressed or aggressive, they give threatening calls which can result in physical fights involving wing-slapping.*

[Characteristics](http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Streptopelia-chinensis)

24. Green Junglefowl

**Scientific Name:**
*Gallus varius*

**Common Name:**
Green Junglefowl, Javan Junglefowl

---

**Taxonomy:**
- **Kingdom:** Animalia
- **Phylum:** Chordata
- **Class:** Aves
- **Order:** Galliformes
- **Family:** Phasianidae
- **Genus:** Gallus
- **Species:** varius

**Behaviour:**
- Live in small flocks of 2 to 5 of these organisms
- Generally, one male lives with a few females and protects them using his sharp spurs and quick beak
- Males often fight over females
- During the day, they look for food
- At night, they settle about 15

---

**Status:** Least Concern

**Threats & Predators:**
- Predators include corvids, cats and other carnivores, especially birds of prey
- Humans also hunt them
- Pet trade
- Habitat loss

---

Republic; Malaysia; Maldives; Myanmar; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Viet Nam

---

Related websites:
Characters:
- Overall black, with orange wings and gold highlights
- The head is shiny with yellow, blue and red colours
- Has iridescent colours
- Males are 65 to 75 cm tall
- Males weigh 672 to 1450 grams
- Females are 40 to 46 cm tall
- Females weigh 485 to 1050 grams

Trophic Level:
- Omnivore → Secondary consumer

Diet:
- Seeds, grains, fruits, insects, arthropods, lizards, little rodents and small snakes

Habitat:
- Tropical forests, grasslands

Range:
- Indonesia - Java, Bali, Lombok, Komodo, Flores and Rinca

Status:
- Least Concern

Threats & Predators:
- Breeding with domesticated chickens
- Komodo dragons
- Tigers (in some parts)
### 25. Crab-eating Macaque

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name:</th>
<th>Macaca fascicularis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Name:</td>
<td>Crab-eating Macaque, Nicobar Crab-eating Macaque, Nicobar Cynomolgus Monkey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Taxonomy:**
- **Kingdom:** Animalia
- **Phylum:** Chordata
- **Class:** Mammalia
- **Order:** Primates
- **Family:** Cercopithecidae
- **Genus:** Macaca
- **Species:** fascicularis

**Behaviour:**
- Highly adaptable to different habitats
- Live in troops
- Sociable
- Spends much of its time in the safety of trees

**Characteristics:**
- 38 to 55 cm tall
- Weigh 3 to 9 kg
- Fur is either grey, brown, white or yellow
- Tail is around 16 to 20 inches long

**Trophic Level:**
Carnivore → Secondary Consumer

**Diet:** Crabs, fruit, seeds and insect

**Habitat:** Grassland, mangrove, swamp, forests

**Range:** Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, India (Nicobar Islands), Indonesia, Malaysia, ...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Laos, Myanmar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status</strong>: Least Concern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Threats &amp; Predators</strong>:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Laboratory research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Females are often taking into breeding facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Hunting and poaching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Eagles, tigers, snakes and large reptiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Habitat loss</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26. Great-billed Parrot

**Scientific Name:**
*Tanygnathus megalorynchos*

**Common Name:**
Great-billed Parrot,

**Taxonomy:**
- **Kingdom**: Animalia
- **Phylum**: Chordata
- **Class**: Aves
- **Order**: Psittaciformes
- **Family**: Psittacidae
- **Genus**: *Tanygnathus*
- **Species**: *megalorynchos*

**Behaviour:**
- Early risers - become active in the twilight
- Calm, gentle
- If in distress, they rarely bite. Rather, they run away or push the bothersome object away
- Female-dominant species - females, therefore, are more opinionated than males
- Generally quiet, but when they

**Notes:**
are excited, they can get louder

**Characteristics:**
- Mainly green
- Has yellow and black scalloping on the wing
- Blue section on its back
- Orange to red beak
- About 16 inches long
- Weigh from 375 to 450 grams

**Trophic Level:**
Herbivore → Primary consumer

**Diet:** Vegetables, fruits, grains and seeds

**Habitat:** Grasslands, forests, coastal lowlands and woodlands

**Range:** Indonesia and Timor-Leste

**Status:** Least Concern

**Threats & Predators:**
- Pet trade
- Loss of habitat
- Domestication
- No major issues as it is not even near endangered


27. White-lipped Pit Viper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name:</th>
<th>Scientific Name:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cryptelytrops albolabris</td>
<td>Cryptelytrops albolabris</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name:</th>
<th>Common Name:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White-lipped pit viper, White-lipped Tree Viper</td>
<td>White-lipped pit viper, White-lipped Tree Viper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxonomy:</th>
<th>Taxonomy:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kingdom: Animalia</td>
<td>Kingdom: Animalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phylum: Chordata</td>
<td>Phylum: Chordata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class: Reptilia</td>
<td>Class: Reptilia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order: Squamata</td>
<td>Order: Squamata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family: Viperidae</td>
<td>Family: Viperidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genus: Cryptelytrops</td>
<td>Genus: Cryptelytrops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species: albolabris</td>
<td>Species: albolabris</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behaviour:</th>
<th>Behaviour:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Ambush predators - hang on a tree and wait for the prey to come. This is when they quickly catch their prey and hang with it</td>
<td>● Agile and fast slitherers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Striking abilities are quick and very accurate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics:</th>
<th>Characteristics:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Maximum length of a male is 600 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Maximum length of a female is 810 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● The back is green</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● The sides of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
28. Komodo Cross Frog

| Scientific Name: Oreophryne jeffersoniana | Taxonomy: | Threats & Predators: |
| Common Name: Komodo Cross Frog | Kingdom: Animalia | - Persecuted by humans |
| | Phylum: Chordata | - In some countries, it is used in food or traditional medicine |
| | Class: Amphibia | |
| | Order: Anura | |
| | Family: Microhylidae | |
| | Genus: Oreophryne | |
| | Species: jeffersoniana | |
| | Behaviour: | |
| | - Good climber | |
| | - Prefers to settle on trees | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics:</th>
<th>Trophic Level:</th>
<th>Diet: Flies, insects, rodents and small mammals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ● Light brown in colour  
● Darker, random spots  
● Short snout  
● Paler on the belly | Carnivore → Secondary consumer | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat: Bushes, trees, dry forests, savannas</th>
<th>Range: Indonesia - Sumbawa, Rinca, Komodo, western part of Flores, Lesser Sunda Islands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status: Near Threatened</th>
<th>Threats &amp; Predators:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|                         | ● Habitat loss  
● Not much is known about this species |

29. Green Imperial Pigeon

**Scientific Name:** Ducula aenea

**Common Name:** Green Imperial Pigeon

**Taxonomy:**
- *Kingdom:* Animalia  
- *Phylum:* Chordata  
- *Class:* Aves  
- *Order:* Columbiformes  
- *Family:* Columbidae  
- *Genus:* Ducula  
- *Species:* aenea

**Behaviour:**
- Travel in small flocks, pairs or sometimes,
even alone

- Generally perch on the highest branch of a tall tree
- Flight is fast and direct
- Arboreal bird
- Forages in the upper part of a canopy
- Uses the same roost at night time, each year

**Characteristics:**

- 40 to 47 cm in length
- Weigh 350 to 650 grams
- Underparts and upper part of the tail is metallic green
- Undertail is maroon or chestnut
- Beak is grey or a light bluish colour
- Eyes are a dark red
- The rest of the body is grey with hints of green

**Trophic Level:**
Herbivores → Primary consumers

**Diet:** Fruits, berries, grains and other plant material

**Habitat:** Evergreen forests, savannas, wooded areas and mangroves

**Range:** Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Darussalam,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name:</th>
<th>Taxonomy:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Zosterops chloris** | **Kingdom:** Animalia  
**Phylum:** Chordata  
**Class:** Aves  
**Order:** Passeriformes  
**Family:** Zosteropidae  
**Genus:** Zosterops  
**Species:** chloris |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name:</th>
<th>Behaviour:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Lemon-bellied White-eye, Large Bridled White-eye, Yellow White-eye | - Fast flyers  
- Gentle animals  
- Travel in flocks of 3-5 individuals  
- Perch in trees |

| | Characteristics: |
| | - 11 to 12 cm in height  
- Weigh 9 to 14 grams  
- Almost pure yellow feathers  
- White circle around the eye  
- Dark brown and white beak  
- Wings have tinges of black at the end |

| | Status: | Threats & Predators: |
| | Least Concern | - No evidence of decline in population  
- There are no identified threats to this species |

30. Lemon-bellied White-eye
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Trophic Level:</strong></th>
<th>Herbivores → Primary consumer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diet:</strong></td>
<td>Shrubs, food, herb and other plant material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Habitat:</strong></td>
<td>Forest, savanna, mangroves and shrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Range:</strong></td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>Least Concern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Threats &amp; Predators:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Habitat loss such as deforestation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Not much information about threats and predators as it only lives in Indonesia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.a. "White-eye_Lemon-bellied-16.jpg (1000×667)." 
Other/More Citations:


Self-Assessment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Learning goal</th>
<th>Meeting the goal at a high level.</th>
<th>Meeting the goal at a satisfactory level.</th>
<th>Not meeting the goal.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I can complete open-ended tasks.</td>
<td>I have completed all 8 parts</td>
<td>I have completed 7 parts.</td>
<td>I have completed 4 or fewer of the parts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can collect and combine information from a number of sources.</td>
<td>I listed 10 or more sources</td>
<td>I listed 6 to 9 sources</td>
<td>I listed 5 or fewer sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can distinguish between relevant and irrelevant</td>
<td>I included only information that related to my</td>
<td>I included only information that related to my</td>
<td>I know some of the info is unrelated and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>information.</td>
<td>particular ecosystem. I deliberately did not include some of the info I found because it didn't relate.</td>
<td>particular ecosystem. I did not find any information that did not relate.</td>
<td>doesn't need to be there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can use a range of sources, including databases, to access information.</td>
<td>I used the Library website to access databases like WebPath express, BrainPop, Gales Science and TWIG. My bibliography includes several different kinds of sources.</td>
<td>I used a couple of sources from the Library site, but not all of them. I probably Googled more than I should have.</td>
<td>I only Googled stuff. Most of my information came from sites like YouTube or Wikipedia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can summarise information from written secondary sources.</td>
<td>I paraphrased all of the information. I did not copy and paste any of it. If I copied images, then I gave credit for all of them.</td>
<td>I paraphrased most of the information. I copied and pasted a little of it. If I copied images, then I gave credit for some them.</td>
<td>I copied and pasted most of the information. If I copied images, I gave no credit for them.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>