



RAFFLES

BALI

WINGS OF THE WILD

Birds & Butterflies
OF RAFFLES BALI



The background of the page is a soft-focus photograph of several long, green grass blades. The blades are positioned diagonally, with some pointing towards the top left and others towards the top right. They are set against a light, off-white or pale cream-colored surface, which appears to be the ground or a table. The lighting is natural and diffused, creating gentle shadows and highlights on the blades, giving the image a serene and organic feel.

BIRDS



SCALY-BREASTED MUNIA

A small yet resilient bird found across much of South and Southeast Asia. It gets its English name from the distinctive scale-like pattern on its chest and belly, formed by dark feather edges that resemble tiny armour plates. This species is commonly spotted in open fields, grasslands, and rice paddies, where it feeds mainly on seeds and grains. Its short, conical beak is perfectly adapted for cracking tough seeds, making it a favourite among farmers — though sometimes viewed as a competitor in rice fields! Social by nature,

these birds form flocks and often move together in cheerful, chirping groups. They're also popular as cage birds in Indonesia thanks to their calm temperament and attractive plumage. Bondol Peking is a symbol of modest beauty and is often associated with simplicity and harmony in local culture. Their nests, constructed in shrubs or tall grass, are carefully woven spheres of

dried materials — a quiet showcase of natural craftsmanship. Hardy and adaptive, these charming birds thrive even in urban environments, adding life and movement to city edges and village gardens alike.

Latin Name : *Lonchura punctulata*

Local Name : *Bondol Peking*

Viewing Time : Throughout the day

Location : Villa's Pool Area

Diet : Seeds

IUCN Status : LC (Least Concern)

WHITE-HEADED MUNIA

The *Lonchura maja*—called the White-headed Munia in English and Pipit Haji in Indonesian—may be small, yet it never fails to stand out. Its crisp white head and rich chestnut body make the bird look as though it's permanently dressed for a formal gathering, while the “haji” nickname nods to the white cap traditionally worn by Muslim pilgrims.

Highly social, Pipit Haji flocks chatter softly as they sweep over rice paddies and grasslands in Java, Bali, and nearby islands, searching for their favoured fare of grass seeds and rice grains. Their stubby, powerful bills are perfectly engineered for cracking those seeds, and when nesting season arrives they weave tidy globe-shaped nests from dried grasses, expertly hidden in shrubs or tall vegetation. Though modest in size, these munias are devoted parents; chicks fledge in just a couple of weeks and quickly rejoin the flock. In Indonesian culture they symbolise simplicity and harmony, and their calm demeanour, gentle song, and elegant plumage have long made them cherished aviary companions as well as delightful sights in the wild.



Latin Name : *Lonchura maja*

Local Name : *Pipit Haji*

Viewing Time : Throughout the day

Location : Villa's Pool Area

Diet : Seeds

IUCN Status : LC (Least Concern)

EURASIAN TREE SPARROW

In Indonesia, *Passer montanus* is commonly called Burung Gereja, which literally means “church bird.” This nickname comes from the bird’s fondness for perching and nesting around churches and old buildings, especially those with roof tiles, ledges, or crevices ideal for hiding their nests. In earlier times, churches were often among the tallest and most solid structures in towns, attracting these small, agile birds. Over time, the sight of sparrows chirping around church eaves became so common that the name stuck. Even today, Indonesians associate the cheerful chirping of Burung Gereja with quiet mornings in villages and town squares. Though they are not exclusive to churches, their name reflects how closely they live alongside people — finding safety, food, and nesting places in human-made spaces.

Latin Name : *Passer montanus*
Local Name : *Burung Gereja*
Viewing Time : Throughout the day

Location : Villa's Pool Area
Diet : Seeds
IUCN Status : LC (Least Concern)



KING QUAIL



One of the tiniest members of the quail family — often no bigger than a sparrow. Males are especially eye-catching, with bluish-grey breasts and a rich chestnut belly, while females sport more camouflaged brown plumage. Their small size and striking colours have made them popular as ornamental birds around the world. Unlike their more vocal cousin, the Common Quail, King Quails are generally quieter and more secretive, preferring to stay hidden in tall grasses or dense undergrowth. They are non-migratory, meaning they remain in the same area year-round, living out their lives close to where they hatch. As ground dwellers, they rarely fly unless startled and build simple nests in grass-lined hollows. Despite their delicate appearance, they are hardy birds and adapt well to both wild and aviary environments.

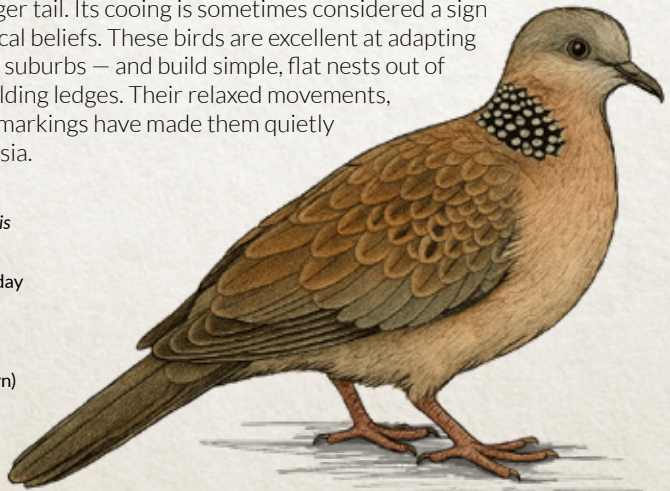
Latin Name : *Synoicus chinensis*
Local Name : *Burung Puyuh Batu*
Viewing Time : Throughout the day

Location : Loloan, Farm Terrace, Hill Path, East Wing Lobby
Diet : Insects, grasses, seeds
IUCN Status : LC (Least Concern)

SPOTTED DOVE

A gentle and elegant bird commonly found in parks, rice fields, and village gardens. Its name comes from the beautiful black patch on the back of its neck, adorned with distinctive white spots that look like tiny pearls. Calm and unbothered by people, the Spotted Dove often strolls the ground in pairs or alone, cooing in soft, rhythmic tones that are soothing to hear. Unlike the smaller Perkutut (Zebra Dove), this dove is slightly larger and has a longer tail. Its cooing is sometimes considered a sign of peace and good luck in local beliefs. These birds are excellent at adapting — whether in forests or city suburbs — and build simple, flat nests out of twigs high in trees or on building ledges. Their relaxed movements, soft calls, and striking neck markings have made them quietly beloved across Southeast Asia.

Latin Name : *Spilopelia chinensis*
Local Name : *Tekukur*
Viewing Time : Throughout the day
Location : All Resort's Area
Diet : Seeds, Insects
IUCN Status : LC (Least Concern)



ROCK PIGEON

One of the world's most recognised and symbolic birds — often called the white dove — is celebrated globally as a symbol of peace, love, and hope. This association dates back to ancient cultures and religious texts, where doves were seen as messengers of harmony and renewal.

Beyond its symbolic meaning, the Rock Pigeon is also remarkably intelligent. It can recognise human faces, navigate using the Earth's magnetic field, and was once used to carry messages across great distances.



Latin Name : *Columba livia*

Local Name : *Merpati Batu*

Viewing Time : Morning

Location : Wellbeing River

Diet : Seeds, vegetables, fruits, small insects

IUCN Status : LC (Least Concern)

COMMON EMERALD DOVE

A quietly beautiful bird with vivid, iridescent green wings that shimmer like jewels in the sunlight. Despite its brilliant colouring, it is often overlooked, as it prefers to forage silently along shaded forest floors or quiet pathways. Unlike other doves that take flight at the slightest disturbance, this species often walks away calmly — offering a rare chance to observe it up close. Revered in parts of Indonesia as a symbol of peace and natural harmony, the Emerald Dove is also recognised as the provincial bird of Maluku, a province in eastern Indonesia.



Latin Name : *Chalcophaps indica*

Local Name : *Walik Daun*

Viewing Time : Morning

Location : Near The Sanctuary

Diet : Seeds and fruits

IUCN Status : LC (Least Concern)

BURU GREEN PIGEON

A beautifully camouflaged bird found primarily on Buru Island in Indonesia's Maluku region, the Buru Green Pigeon is a fruit-loving species with soft green plumage, a maroon shoulder patch, and a quiet, gentle demeanour. It blends effortlessly into the treetops and belongs to a broader group of green pigeons known for their peaceful nature and soft cooing calls — often heard before they are seen.

What makes the Buru Green Pigeon particularly special is its status as an endemic species — found nowhere else in the world. Feeding on fruits, seeds, and forest blossoms, it plays a vital role in seed dispersal and supporting the health of tropical forests. For birdwatchers, spotting this rare and elusive species is a quiet thrill — a reminder of the rich biodiversity tucked away within Indonesia's lesser-known islands.

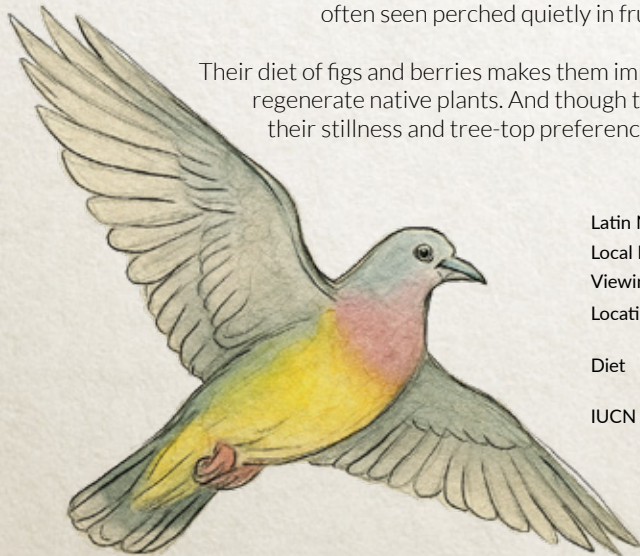


Latin Name	: <i>Treron aromaticus</i>	Location	: Loloan, Near Villa 1 to 5, Farm Terrace
Local Name	: <i>Punai Buru</i>	Diet	: Seeds, fruits, insects, shellfish, worms, leaves, flowers
Viewing Time	: Throughout the day	IUCN Status	: NT (Near Threatened)

PINK-NECKED GREEN PIGEON

One of Southeast Asia's most vibrant and eye-catching fruit doves. Males are especially striking — with a rose-pink chest, orange breast, and shimmering green wings — while females wear subtler green tones for camouflage. Despite their tropical beauty, these pigeons are surprisingly common in both cities and forests, often seen perched quietly in fruiting trees or flying in small flocks.

Their diet of figs and berries makes them important seed dispersers, helping to regenerate native plants. And though their colours seem too bold to miss, their stillness and tree-top preference make them unexpectedly elusive.



Latin Name	: <i>Treron vernans</i>
Local Name	: <i>Punai Gading</i>
Viewing Time	: Throughout the day
Location	: Loloan, Near Villa 1 to 5, Farm Terrace
Diet	: Seeds, fruits, insects, shellfish, worms, leaves, flowers
IUCN Status	: LC (Least Concern)



JAVAN FLAMEBACK

A dazzling woodpecker easily recognised by its golden-yellow back, striking black-and-white markings, and — in males — a vivid red crest that rises like a crown. Its local name, *Pelatuk Besi* (“iron beak”), reflects its powerful pecking ability, which allows it to hammer into bark in search of insects hiding beneath the surface.

Despite its bold colours, this bird is often surprisingly quiet as it climbs tree trunks in forested areas or even in urban parks. The rhythmic drumming sound it produces isn't random — it's a form of communication, used to claim territory or attract a mate. It is found across Java, Bali, and parts of Southeast Asia.

Latin Name	: <i>Dinopium javanese</i>
Local Name	: <i>Pelatuk Api Jawa</i>
Viewing Time	: Throughout the day
Location	: Around Villa 16 to 32, Main Pool Area, Farm Terrace
Diet	: Seeds, fruits, insects, shellfish, worms, leaves, flowers
IUCN Status	: LC (Least Concern)

COMMON KINGFISHER

A small yet striking bird, instantly recognisable by its vivid plumage — electric blue on the back and wings, with a warm copper-orange chest. Though only about 17 centimetres long, it captures attention as it darts over rivers and streams in a flash of colour. Known for its remarkable precision, this bird hunts by diving headfirst into the water to catch small fish or shrimp, relying on its exceptional eyesight and sharp, pointed beak.

Fascinatingly, the kingfisher's beak even inspired the aerodynamic design of Japan's Shinkansen bullet trains, helping engineers reduce noise and improve speed. Solitary and territorial, it is rarely seen in pairs, making any sighting all the more special.



Latin Name : *Alcedo atthis*
Local Name : *Burung Raja Udang*
Viewing Time : Morning

Location : Dry river area
Diet : Small fish, shrimp, frog, insects, reptiles
IUCN Status : LC (Least Concern)

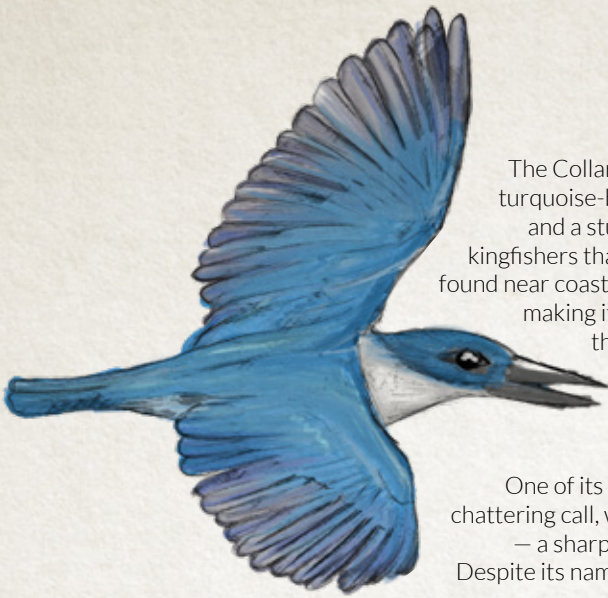
JAVAN KINGFISHER

The Javan Kingfisher is a striking bird found only on the islands of Java and Bali. With its vibrant violet-blue body, chestnut-brown head, and bright red beak, it's one of the most colourful kingfishers in Indonesia — and a true visual delight. Unlike its river-loving cousins, this kingfisher prefers open fields, rice paddies, and forest edges, often seen perched on fences or tree branches, quietly scanning for prey.

Its call is as bold as its plumage — a sharp, metallic sound that cuts through the calm of early morning. Because it's endemic to Indonesia, spotting a Javan Kingfisher is always a special moment, offering a glimpse of the country's rich and unique birdlife.



Latin Name : *Halcyon cyanoventris*
Local Name : *Cekakak Jawa*
Viewing Time : Afternoon
Location : The opposite cliff of the Farm Terrace
Diet : Small fish, frogs, large insects
IUCN Status : LC (Least Concern)



COLLARED KINGFISHER

The Collared Kingfisher is a striking bird with turquoise-blue wings, a white collar and chest, and a sturdy, dagger-like beak. Unlike other kingfishers that prefer rivers, this species is often found near coastal areas, open fields, and gardens — making it more adaptable and easier to spot throughout the day. In Indonesia, it is found only in select regions: South Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, and Flores.

One of its most distinctive features is its loud, chattering call, which can sound almost mechanical — a sharp contrast to its elegant appearance. Despite its name, the Collared Kingfisher does not rely solely on fish for its diet.

Latin Name	: <i>Todiramphus chloris</i>	Location	: Near Purnama Honeymoon Bale and East Wing Lobby
Local Name	: <i>Cekakak Sungai</i>	Diet	: Small fish, shrimp, frogs, insects, lizards, small crabs
Viewing Time	: Throughout the day	IUCN Status	: LC (Least Concern)

WHITE-BREASTED WATERHEN

A bold and vocal wetland bird often seen darting across open ground or skulking near vegetation. Easily recognised by its bright white face and underparts, grey body, and reddish legs, this bird is not shy — especially when startled, often letting out a loud, raspy “ruak-ruak” call, which inspired its local name. Despite its chicken-like appearance, it’s a skilled swimmer and forager.

Interestingly, it runs more than it flies and is often seen making a quick dash into the bushes when approached — a charming yet quirky behaviour that delights patient observers.



Latin Name	: <i>Amauornis phoenicurus</i>	Location	: Along the pathway near Villa 2
Local Name	: <i>Ruak-ruak</i>	Diet	: Worms, insects, small fish, snails, molluscs, crabs, seeds
Viewing Time	: Morning	IUCN Status	: LC (Least Concern)



COMMON TERN

A sleek, agile seabird often seen gliding effortlessly over coastal waters, scanning the surface for fish. With its sharp orange beak (tipped in black), forked tail, and elegant flight style, it's sometimes called the "swallow of the sea." These birds are expert divers — hovering briefly before plunging headfirst into the water to snatch up small fish with incredible precision.

What makes the Common Tern especially remarkable is its long-distance migration. Every year, it travels thousands of kilometres between breeding grounds in the northern hemisphere and wintering areas as far as Australia and Southeast Asia, including Indonesia. Despite their delicate appearance, these terns are truly endurance champions, navigating vast oceans with ease.

Latin Name : *Sterna hirundo*

Local Name : *Dara Laut*

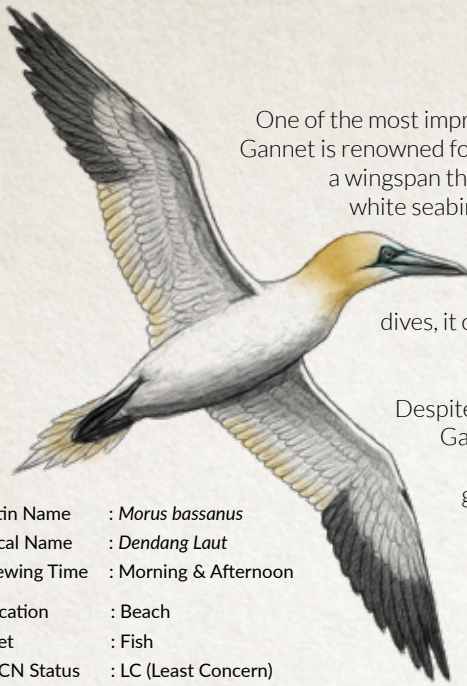
Viewing Time : Morning

Location : Beach

Diet : Fish, crabs

IUCN Status : LC (Least Concern)

NORTHERN GANNET



One of the most impressive seabirds in the world, the Northern Gannet is renowned for its breathtaking hunting technique. With a wingspan that can reach up to two metres, this elegant white seabird performs high-speed dives from heights of 30 metres or more, plunging headfirst into the ocean to catch fish with remarkable precision. During these dives, it can reach speeds of over 100 km/h, folding its wings back like a torpedo.

Despite their power and agility in flight, Northern Gannets are incredibly graceful gliders, often soaring low over the waves in coordinated groups. Their striking appearance — snowy white with black wingtips and a pale yellowish head — adds to their allure. Though native to the North Atlantic, spotting one in Indonesian waters would be considered a rare and remarkable event, making it a true prize for passionate birdwatchers.

Latin Name : *Morus bassanus*
Local Name : *Dendang Laut*
Viewing Time : Morning & Afternoon
Location : Beach
Diet : Fish
IUCN Status : LC (Least Concern)

BLACK-NAPED ORIOLE

A bird that is as beautiful to hear as it is to see. With its brilliant golden-yellow plumage and distinct black stripe running across its eyes and nape, this elegant species is often seen gliding between treetops, its bright colours flashing through the foliage. But what truly sets it apart is its clear, melodious call — a flute-like whistle that carries gracefully through the morning air.

In Central Java, this bird is more than just a striking presence — it is considered a symbol of harmony, beauty, and refinement. Traditionally associated with wisdom and balance, it was once kept in royal courts for its gentle song. In Sundanese belief (West Java), the Black-naped Oriole is thought to bring positive energy and even ward off misfortune, making its presence not only beautiful, but spiritually reassuring.



Latin Name : *Oriolus chinensis*
Local Name : *Burung Kepodang*
Viewing Time : Morning & Afternoon

Location : Farm Terrace, Hill Path, Loloan, Beach
Diet : Fruits, seeds, worms, insects
IUCN Status : LC (Least Concern)

ORIENTAL MAGPIE-ROBIN

A bold personality and a voice that belies its size. Males are striking in black and white, while females are slightly softer in tone — but both are known for their rich, varied songs, which they use not only to attract mates but also to defend their territory. These birds are excellent mimics and can incorporate sounds from their surroundings into their calls, including other bird songs and even human-made noises.

In Indonesia, it is admired not only in nature but also in local culture, where it is sometimes kept as a songbird for its beautiful vocalisations.

Latin Name : *Copsychus saularis*

Local Name : *Burung Kacer*

Viewing Time : Morning

Location : Farm Terrace

Diet : Worms, crickets, caterpillars

IUCN Status : LC (Least Concern)



SCARLET-HEADED FLOWERPECKER

A tiny bird with a striking presence, the male Scarlet-headed Flowerpecker is instantly recognisable by its brilliant scarlet-red head and chest, which gleam like embers among the treetops — a surprising burst of colour in Bali's lush greenery. Despite measuring only around 9 cm in length, this energetic little bird plays an important role in the ecosystem, feeding on nectar, small fruits, and insects while helping to pollinate flowers and disperse seeds.

Endemic to Indonesia, its soft, high-pitched chirps and rapid wingbeats make it a delightful yet elusive sight — a jewel of the treetops for those who pause and look up.



Latin Name : *Dicaeum trochileum*
Local Name : *Cica-duan Kepala Merah*
Viewing Time : Morning

Location : Farm Terrace
Diet : Fruits, insects
IUCN Status : LC (Least Concern)



GREATER COUCAL

The Greater Coucal is a large, crow-like bird with striking coppery-brown wings and a deep black body. It's known for its deep, resonant "whoop-whoop" calls, often heard early in the morning or late in the afternoon in tropical gardens, farmlands, or forest edges.

Latin Name : *Centropus sinensis*
Local Name : *But-but*
Viewing Time : Morning

Location : Farm Terrace
Diet : Caterpillars, insect frogs, lizards
IUCN Status : LC (Least Concern)

BLACK DRONGO

A sleek and confident bird easily recognised by its glossy black feathers and distinctive deeply forked tail. But don't let its elegant appearance fool you – this bird is a fearless aerial acrobat. It's often seen swooping through open skies, catching insects mid-flight with impressive agility. What truly sets the Black Drongo apart is its boldness: it's known to chase away much larger birds, including crows and hawks, to defend its territory.

Often perching on exposed branches or wires, the Black Drongo watches over its surroundings with sharp alertness. Its loud, varied calls and fearless spirit have earned it a reputation as a small bird with a big attitude – a charismatic guardian of open fields and garden edges.



Latin Name : *Dicrurus macrocercus*

Local Name : *Kipas-Lidi Hitam*

Viewing Time : Morning

Location : Near Villa 3, Farm Terrace, Hill Path

Diet : Insect, worms, caterpillars

IUCN Status : LC (Least Concern)

BLACK & WHITE HERON

The heron comes in striking contrasts. The elegant white heron glides gracefully across Bali's wetlands, a symbol of purity often seen standing tall in rice fields or coastal shallows. Its darker cousin, the black heron, is rarer and known for a remarkable trick — spreading its wings like an umbrella to create shade that lures fish closer. Together, they show two very different faces of the same graceful family of water birds.



Latin Name : *Egretta ardesiaca*
Egretta garzetta

Local Name : Kuntul Hitam / Putih

Viewing Time : Early Morning

Location : Loloan, Beach Area

Diet : Small fish, crabs,
worms, caterpillar

IUCN Status : LC (Least Concern)

LONG-TAILED SHRIKE

It may look like a typical songbird — but its behaviour tells a different story. This sharp-eyed predator is often called the “butcher bird” for its dramatic hunting style. With strong talons and a hooked beak, it catches insects, lizards, frogs, and even small birds. What makes it truly unique is its habit of impaling prey on thorns or barbed wire — both to store food and to help tear it apart.



Perched boldly on fences or open branches, the Long-tailed Shrike surveys its territory with commanding presence.

Both clever and efficient, this bird is a fascinating blend of beauty, precision, and predatory instinct — a small bird with a fierce personality.

Latin Name : *Lanius schach*

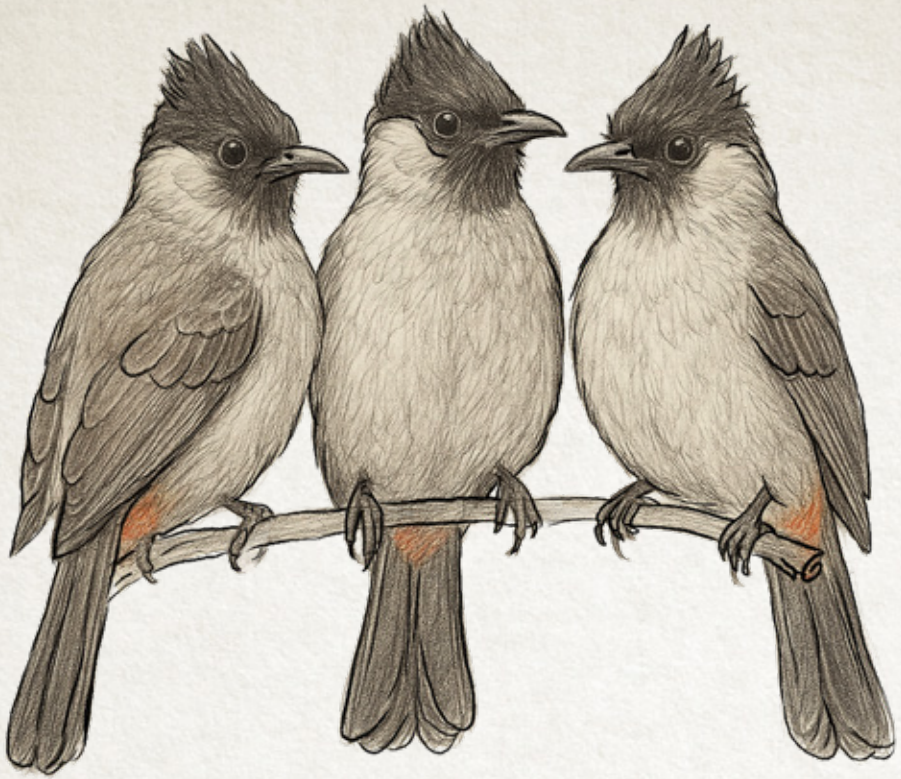
Local Name : Bentet Kelabu

Viewing Time : Afternoon

Location : Around Villa 16 to 32

Diet : Grasshoppers, crickets, and beetles,
as well as lizards, frogs, and other birds

IUCN Status : LC (Least Concern)



SOOTY-HEADED BULBUL

With its soft grey body, black cap, and distinctive reddish patch beneath its tail, this bird is often seen flitting between fruiting trees and shrubs in gardens and open woodlands. Its melodic, repetitive call has become so well-loved that it inspired a popular Indonesian children's song — "Burung Kutilang di atas pohon" — making it one of the few birds whose song lives in both nature and culture.

Kutilang is a social bird, usually seen in pairs or small groups, feeding on fruits, nectar, and insects. Its gentle calls are often heard in the early morning, adding a musical rhythm to the start of the day.

Latin Name : *Pycnonotus aurigaster*
Local Name : *Kutilang*
Viewing Time : Morning

Location : Near Villa 3, around villa 16 to 23,
Farm Terrace, Beach
Diet : Butterflies, worms, grasshoppers,
and other insects like crickets
IUCN Status : LC (Least Concern)



YELLOW-VENTED BULBUL

A cheerful and adaptable songbird found in gardens, parks, and coastal areas. With its warm brown feathers, crisp white belly, black eye-stripe, and the bright yellow patch just under its tail, this bird is both charming and easy to recognise. It's one of the most common birds in Southeast Asia — and one of the most beloved.

Known for its bubbly, musical calls, the Yellow-vented Bulbul adds a light-hearted soundtrack to early mornings. It feeds on fruits, nectar, and insects, and often builds its nest in shrubs or even balconies, showing how well it coexists with humans. Though humble in appearance compared to more colourful tropical birds, its bright personality and melodic voice make it a quiet favourite among nature lovers.

Latin Name : *Pycnonotus goiavier*
 Local Name : *Cucak Kuning*
 Viewing Time : Throughout the day

Location : Loloan, Near Villa 1, Farm Terrace
 Diet : Fruits, insects, vegetables
 IUCN Status : LC (Least Concern)

OLIVE-BACKED SUNBIRD

Despite its tiny size — often no bigger than a leaf — the Olive-backed Sunbird is full of character. With its vibrant yellow belly and metallic-blue throat (in males), it flits rapidly among flowers, feeding on nectar with its curved, slender bill. You may hear its sharp, rapid “cheep-cheep-cheep” call before you even see it — a reminder that this petite bird has a bold voice.

It is a frequent visitor to gardens, terraces, and coastal foliage. Though it weighs only about 9 grams, it plays a vital role in pollinating flowers, much like a hummingbird. Active throughout the day, it is delicate in size but impossible to ignore.



Latin Name : *Cinnyris jugularis*
 Local Name : *Sriganti*
 Viewing Time : Throughout the day
 Location : Loloan and Farm Terrace
 Diet : Nectar, fruits, small insects
 IUCN Status : LC (Least Concern)

SWIFTLET

Swiftlets, known in Indonesian as burung walet, belong to the genus *Aerodramus* and are among nature's most fascinating aviators. These small, agile birds are remarkable not only for their almost constant life in the air — feeding, mating, and even sleeping while flying — but also for their unique nesting behaviour. Certain species, such as the Edible-nest Swiftlet (*Aerodramus fuciphagus*), build nests entirely from their saliva. These white nests, harvested mainly in Indonesia and Southeast Asia, are highly prized in Chinese cuisine for use in bird's nest soup. What's more, swiftlets are one of the few birds capable of echolocation, using rapid clicking sounds to navigate dark caves, much like bats. Their diet consists of flying insects, making them efficient natural pest controllers, especially around agricultural areas. In Indonesia, the harvesting of their nests has evolved into a significant cultural and economic activity, with specially designed "swiftlet houses" found even in urban areas. However, not all nests are made equal — some species combine saliva with feathers or plant materials, which lowers their commercial value. With growing demand, conservation efforts and ethical harvesting practices are essential to protect these extraordinary birds and the delicate ecosystems they inhabit.



Latin Name : *Aerodramus sp.*
Local Name : *Burung Walet*
Viewing Time : Morning & Afternoon

Location : Farm Terrace
Diet : Small insects
IUCN Status : LC (Least Concern)

CROW

Known in Indonesia as gagak, they are more than just birds of striking black plumage; they are symbols of intelligence, memory, and mystery. These remarkable creatures are said to possess the mind of a child. They recognise faces, remember kindness, and can even solve puzzles by crafting tools from twigs and leaves.

Among themselves, they share knowledge across generations, teaching their young not only how to survive, but also how to thrive. Crows are deeply social. They live in close-knit families and have been observed gathering quietly around a fallen companion, as if in silent tribute. Their voices: a mix of caws, clicks, and calls; carry across the landscape, an ancient language that continues to intrigue scientists and storytellers alike.

Across cultures, crows have long been revered as guardians and messengers. In Bali, their presence is often regarded with spiritual meaning, connecting the seen and unseen worlds.

Latin Name : *Corvus sp.*

Location : Farm Terrace, Beach

Local Name : *Gagak*

Diet : Seeds, fruits, small insects

Viewing Time : Throughout the day

IUCN Status : LC (Least Concern)



WHITE-BREASTED WOODSWALLOW

Graceful yet understated, the White-breasted Woodswallow is often seen gliding above the trees or gathering in tight clusters along the coastlines of Bali. Despite its name, this bird is not a swallow at all, but a spirited member of the Artamidae family, easily recognised by its sleek blue-grey feathers and pure white breast.

Woodswallows are remarkable for their sense of community. They rest side by side, pressed so closely together that their feathers overlap, as if they draw comfort from one another's warmth. In flight, they are agile hunters, darting swiftly through the air to catch insects with effortless precision.

Their call is soft yet lively, a cheerful murmur that carries across the open sky. To see a flock of them wheeling gracefully above the landscape is to witness a harmony of instinct and play, a reminder that life in Bali is never solitary but woven together in gentle connection.



Latin Name : *Artamus leucorhynchus*

Location : Tennis courts, Loloan

Local Name : *Kekep babi*

Diet : Small insects

Viewing Time : Throughout the day

IUCN Status : LC (Least Concern)

The background of the page features a close-up, slightly blurred photograph of several long, green grass blades. The blades are oriented diagonally, with some pointing towards the top left and others towards the top right. They are set against a light, off-white or pale cream-colored surface, which appears to be the ground or a table. The lighting is soft and even, highlighting the texture of the grass and the subtle variations in the background color.

BUTTERFLIES



COMMON ROSE

A striking butterfly easily recognised by its black, velvety wings and bright red markings on the body and hindwings. These vivid red spots act as a warning to predators, as the butterfly is toxic—its caterpillars feed on *Aristolochia* plants, which contain poisonous compounds that remain in the butterfly throughout its life. Because of this natural defence, even birds avoid eating it. Interestingly, some harmless butterflies, like the female Mormon (*Papilio polytes*), mimic the Common Rose's appearance to trick predators into leaving them alone too. The Common Rose is often seen flying slowly and gracefully in gardens, parks, and forest edges during the day, feeding on flowers such as hibiscus, lantana, and zinnia.

Latin Name : *Atrophaneura aristolochiae*
 Local Name : *Kupu-kupu Mawar Hitam*
 Viewing Time : Throughout the day

Location : Loloan
 Diet : Nectar
 IUCN Status : NE (Not Evaluated)

COMMON PIERROT

A tiny yet striking butterfly easily recognised by its crisp black-and-white wing patterns. Its name was inspired by the Pierrot clown from French theatre, whose white costume with black dots mirrors the butterfly's elegant markings. Like the clown, the butterfly moves with quiet grace and a delicate charm. Often seen fluttering close to the ground or resting on sunlit leaves, the Common Pierrot blends beautifully into its surroundings — its pattern helping it disappear among pebbles, twigs, and dried foliage. Though small in size, it belongs to the *Lycaenidae* or “blues” family, and sometimes reveals a soft bluish sheen when it briefly opens its wings. Found in gardens, open woodlands, and urban parks across Southeast Asia, this quick, skittish butterfly is a delightful reward for observant nature lovers — graceful, understated, and full of character.



Latin Name : *Castalius rosimon*
 Local Name : *Kupu-kupu Pierrot*
 Viewing Time : Throughout the day
 Location : Farm Terrace & Herb Garden
 Diet : Nectar
 IUCN Status : NE (Not Evaluated)

ANGLED CASTOR

A medium-sized butterfly recognised by its rich orange-brown wings with distinctive angled edges and dark linear patterns. Found across tropical Asia, including parts of Indonesia and Malaysia, this butterfly often flies low and fast along forest edges, clearings, and gardens. Its wing shape—especially the slightly pointed hindwings—gives it its name, “Angled.” Though eye-catching in flight, the Angled Castor becomes well-camouflaged when resting, blending in with dry leaves and bark. Its caterpillars feed on castor plants (*Ricinus communis*), which is also where the name “Castor” originates.

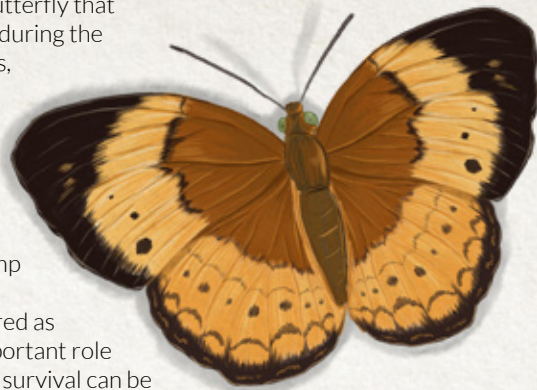


Latin Name : *Cedrosia penthesilea*
Local Name : *Castro Berpinggiran*
Viewing Time : Throughout the day

Location : Farm Terrace & Herb Garden
Diet : Nectar
IUCN Status : NE (Not Evaluated)

RUSTIC

A medium-sized butterfly recognised by its warm orange-brown wings, patterned with dark lines and wavy edges. Its earthy colours resemble dried leaves, helping it stay camouflaged when resting among forest floors or shrubs. The name “Rustic” reflects this natural, understated appearance — a butterfly that blends in rather than stands out. It is active during the day and often seen darting along sunlit trails, riverbanks, or garden edges. The Rustic feeds on nectar from flowering plants and lays its eggs on host trees such as Rukam (*Flacourtia rukam*), a native fruit-bearing plant in Indonesia. Like many butterflies, the Rustic also engages in mud-puddling, absorbing minerals from damp soil to supplement its diet and support reproduction. Though not as brightly coloured as some of its relatives, the Rustic plays an important role in pollination and reminds us that in nature, survival can be about subtlety, agility, and perfectly timed movement.



Latin Name : *Cupha erymanthis*
Local Name : *Rukam*
Viewing Time : Throughout the day

Location : Farm Terrace & Herb Garden
Diet : Nectar, rotten fruits, mud-puddle
IUCN Status : NE (Not Evaluated)

PLAIN TIGER

A widely distributed and easily recognisable butterfly thanks to its bright orange wings bordered with black and dotted with white spots. It belongs to the same family as the famous Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) and shares a similar defence strategy: toxicity. As a caterpillar, it feeds on milkweed plants, which contain toxic compounds that remain in its body into adulthood — making it unpalatable to predators like birds. Its bold colours serve as a visual warning, saying “don’t eat me.” The Plain Tiger is often seen gliding gracefully over open fields, parks, and roadsides, usually flying low and unbothered. It also exhibits mud-puddling behaviour to absorb minerals from damp soil, especially during dry seasons. In many cultures, including in Indonesia, it’s considered a symbol of resilience and transformation, thriving in both wild and urban environments.



Latin Name : *Danaus chrysippus*
Local Name : *Kupu-kupu Harimau*
Viewing Time : Throughout the day
Location : Farm Terrace & Herb Garden
Diet : Nectar
IUCN Status : NE (Not Evaluated)

PSYCHE



The *Leptosia nina*, known as the Psyche in English and Kupu-kupu Kebon Jawa in Indonesian, is a petite, ghost-white butterfly whose slow, floating flight evokes a graceful dancer twirling in mid-air. Its

Indonesian name is literal: kebon means “garden” and Jawa points to Java, where this species is especially common and often seen gliding through home gardens, grassy plots, and sunlit forest edges. With translucent wings edged in soft grey, the Psyche drifts unpredictably—much like a drifting flower petal—making it hard for predators to track while enchanting anyone who pauses to watch. Despite its

fragile look, it is hardy and adapts well even in city parks, where its caterpillars feed on low herbs such as *Capparis* and *Cleome*. Reminding observers of a delicate ballet and carrying the mythic name “Psyche,” this little butterfly embodies both the quiet beauty of everyday Javanese gardens and the timeless symbol of the soul in motion.

Latin Name : *Leptosia nina*
Local Name : *Kupu-kupu Kebon Jawa*
Viewing Time : Throughout the day

Location : Farm Terrace & Herb Garden
Diet : Nectar
IUCN Status : NE (Not Evaluated)

CHOCOLATE PANSY

A medium-sized butterfly easily recognised by its rich brown wings with bold eye spots and wavy markings. The name “chocolate” comes from its deep brown colour, while “pansy” refers to the ornamental patterns on its wings that resemble flower petals. When resting, it often basks with its wings fully open, soaking up the sun — a behaviour that helps regulate its body temperature. The Chocolate Pansy is a highly adaptable butterfly found in gardens, parks, roadsides, and forest edges across Indonesia and Southeast Asia. Its caterpillars feed on plants such as *Ruellia* and *Asystasia*, which are common in disturbed or cultivated areas. This butterfly is also known for being territorial; males often perch on sunny spots and will chase away intruders with surprising persistence. With its warm tones and confident behaviour, the Chocolate Pansy is both a beautiful and bold presence in the tropical landscape.



Latin Name : *Junonia iphita*
Local Name : *Kupu-kupu Pansy Coklat*
Viewing Time : Throughout the day
Location : Farm Terrace & Herb Garden
Diet : Nectar
IUCN Status : NE (Not Evaluated)

COMMON GRASS YELLOW

The *Eurema hecabe*, known as the Common Grass Yellow in English and Kupu-kupu Belerang in Indonesian, is a small, vibrant yellow butterfly commonly seen fluttering through gardens, open fields, and roadsides. Its bright sulphur-yellow wings, edged with fine black borders, make it a cheerful and familiar sight in tropical Asia. The name “belerang,” meaning sulphur in Indonesian, reflects its distinctive colouring. This butterfly prefers grassy or sunny habitats where it feeds on nectar and lays eggs on leguminous host plants such as *Cassia* species. With its quick, fluttery flight, it often evades predators by moving unpredictably. Interestingly, the shade of its wings may vary with the seasons — paler in the dry season and more vivid in the wet — a phenomenon called seasonal polyphenism.



Latin Name : *Eurema hecabe*
Local Name : *Kupu-kupu Belerang*
Viewing Time : Throughout the day

Location : Farm Terrace & Herb Garden
Diet : Nectar
IUCN Status : NE (Not Evaluated)

BLUE MOUNTAIN SWALLOWTAIL



Known as the Blue Mountain Swallowtail in English and Kaisar Biru in Indonesian, is one of the most dazzling butterflies of the Australasian tropics. Its brilliant, iridescent blue wings flash like sunlight on water as it darts through rainforests in northeastern Australia, Papua New Guinea, and nearby Indonesian islands. In Indonesia, it's admired for its regal beauty — hence the name “Kaisar Biru,” or “Blue Emperor.” This butterfly is so iconic that it has become a symbol of tourism in Queensland, Australia, especially in regions like Cairns and the Daintree Rainforest. Its image is used in brochures, logos, and ecotourism branding, representing the natural beauty of the tropics. Interestingly, despite its vivid colouring, the Ulysses butterfly can vanish in plain sight when it closes its wings, which are brown on the underside — perfect camouflage against tree bark. Males are especially active and territorial, often chasing anything blue, including clothing or flowers.

Latin Name : *Pipilio ulysses*
Local Name : *Kupu-kupu Kaisar Biru*
Viewing Time : Throughout the day

Location : Loloan
Diet : Nectar
IUCN Status : NE (Not Evaluated)

BLUE SPOTTED CROW

A part of the Danaid group of butterflies, which are known for their striking wing patterns and slow, gliding flight. Their blue-white spots shimmer in the sunlight, making them appear almost magical in motion. Like many crows (Danaid butterflies), they are distasteful to predators due to toxins absorbed from their host plants; a natural defence that keeps them safe in the wild.



Latin Name : *Euploea midamus*
Local Name : *Kupu-kupu gagak*
Viewing Time : Throughout the day
Location : Farm Terrace & Herb Garden
Diet : Nectar
IUCN Status : NE (Not Evaluated)



DARK GLASSY TIGER

A medium-sized butterfly with elegant, dark brown wings laced with pale bluish-white streaks that appear almost translucent — giving it a “glassy” look. In Indonesia, it’s known as Harimau Kaca Gelap, referring to its tiger-like patterns and soft, shimmering wing texture. This butterfly belongs to the Danaid group (same family as the Plain Tiger and Monarch), and like its relatives, it’s toxic to predators due to the plants it feeds on as a caterpillar — primarily species of *Asclepias* (milkweeds) and other toxic vines.

Latin Name : *Parantica agleoides*
Local Name : *Kupu-kupu Pierrot*
Viewing Time : Throughout the day

Location : Farm Terrace & Herb Garden
Diet : Nectar
IUCN Status : NE (Not Evaluated)

MALAY CRUISER / LESSER CRUISER

He moves like sunlight through the canopy, wings glowing with soft orange-gold. Not as bold as his cousin (Vindula erota – Common Cruiser), yet he carries a quiet charm, a steady rhythm that drifts along rivers and forest paths. His flight is a dance of balance—measured, graceful, never in haste.

She wears the forest itself as her garment. Her wings, veined and mottled, resemble fallen leaves, shadows, and soil. To the untrained eye she disappears, resting in plain sight, a master of disguise. In her stillness lies wisdom; in her camouflage, survival.

Together they tell a story of duality: one who glides openly in the light, one who vanishes into the earth's embrace. The Malay Cruiser is both flame and shadow, presence and absence, a butterfly with two faces bound by the same forest song.

Latin Name : *Vindula dejone*
Local Name : *Kupu-kupu Penjelajah*
Viewing Time : Throughout the day

Location : Farm Terrace & Herb Garden
Diet : Nectar
IUCN Status : NE (Not Evaluated)



IUCN stands for the International Union for Conservation of Nature. It is one of the world's most respected authorities on the conservation status of plant and animal species. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is a critical global resource used to assess the extinction risk of species.

IUCN CONSERVATION STATUS CATEGORIES:

LC (Least Concern) : Species is widespread and abundant.

NT (Near Threatened) : Close to qualifying for a threatened category in the near future.

VU (Vulnerable) : High risk of endangerment in the wild.

EN (Endangered) : Very high risk of extinction in the wild.

CR (Critically Endangered) : Extremely high risk of extinction in the immediate future.

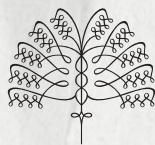
EW (Extinct in the Wild) : Only survives in captivity or outside its natural range.

EX (Extinct) : No known individuals remaining.

NE (Not Evaluated) : Has not yet been assessed by the IUCN.



The story continues....



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