

Food: Feeds on cultured or wild bees, dragon flies, mayflies, various wasps, and hornets (BirdLife International, 2012_E).

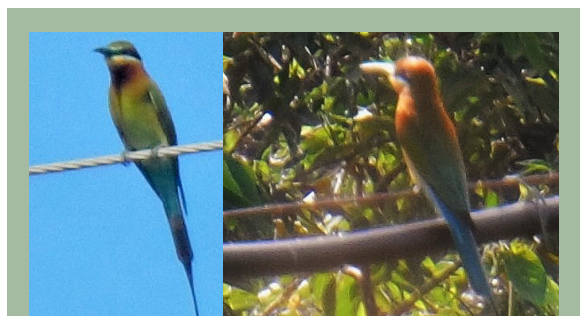


Figure 21. Blue-Tailed Bee-Eater (Wangal, La Trinidad, Benguet)

Motacillidae

Wagtails and 'Pipits' belong to Motacillidae. Birds under this family are small with thin, elongated bodies, and long legs. Wagtails and 'Pipits' forage mostly in open grounds along roads, rivers, and agricultural lands. Their songs and flight show their territories and serve to warn their court mates. These birds like the Wagtails are easily identified by wagging their tails up and down while walking. 'Pipits' are brown while Wagtails are colored (BirdLife International, 2014_D).

Grey Wagtail

Local Name: 'Tiway' (Ilocano and Kankanaey)

Distribution: Asian countries including the Philippines (IUCN, 2001).

Habitat: Riverbanks, creeks, canals, and roads along mountains

Characteristics: The upper parts of the bodies of these birds are colored gray and olive yellow on the breasts and underparts. White narrow lines are found below and above the eyes. As observed during the day, they are usually walking and wagging their tails along riverbanks, creeks, canals, and roads along mountain searching for food. According to BirdLife International (2014), these Grey Wagtails breed from April to July and nest in soil in between rocks and vegetation along rivers and streams. Males display themselves by flying up to the air and descend slowly with chipping sounds

Food: Feeds on insects like flies, mayflies and beetles, likewise includes small crustaceans and mollusks.

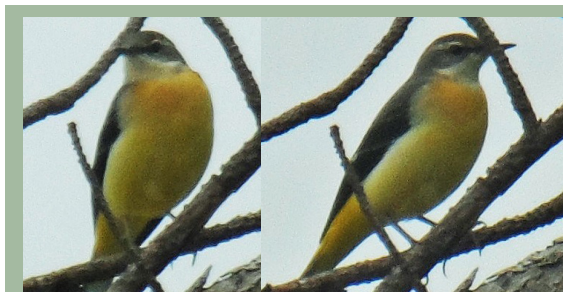


Figure 22. Grey Wagtail (Tabangaoen, Balili, La Trinidad)

Olive-Backed Pipit

Distribution: Asian countries including the Philippines (IUCN, 2001).

Habitat: Evergreen forests, including Pine forests in Benguet

Characteristics: These birds walk or run singly or in pairs on the ground searching for food. When disturbed by approaching individuals or animals, they either fly or run short distances but sometimes they fly up in the air or perch on nearby trees. The population of these birds in Benguet were observed to increase from November to December.

Food: The Olive-Backed Pipit feeds on fallen seeds and various insects like small beetles, grasshoppers, and moths.

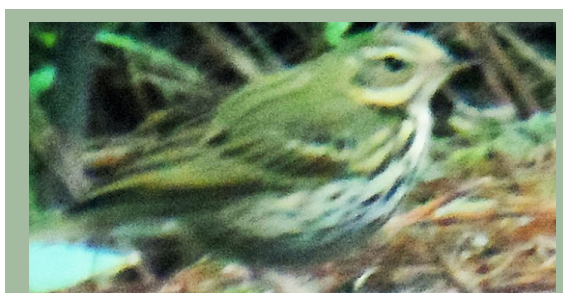


Figure 23. Olive-Backed Pipit (Wangal, La Trinidad)

White Wagtail

Local Name: 'Tiway' (Ilocano and Kankanaey)

Distribution: Different countries in Asia including the Philippines (IUCN, 2001).

Habitat: Found in open fields, creeks, streams, rivers, ponds and reservoirs of watersheds, and sometimes in cultivated farm areas

Characteristics: As observed during the day, these birds have similar characteristics to the Gray Wagtail in that they are usually walking on the



ground, moving their tails up and down, searching for food along open cultivated areas, rivers banks, around ponds and reservoirs. White Wagtails immediately fly and produce sounds upon sensing the presence of a person nearby. The nests of White Wagtails are laid in between stones and piled woods in river banks (BirdLife International, 2014_A).

Food: Feeds on small insects like flies, mayflies, larvae, and beetles. Also, feeds on small crustaceans and mollusks.

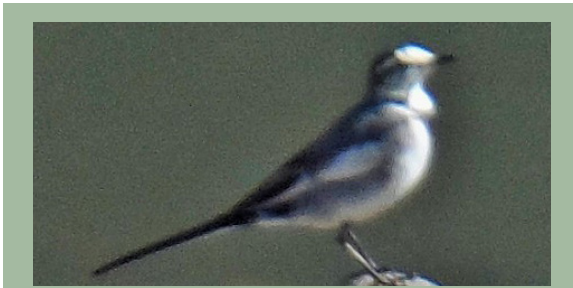


Figure 24. White Wagtail (Balili River, La Trinidad, Benguet)

Muscicapidae

The Muscicapidae family is composed of small passerine insectivorous birds capable of producing weak sounds. They are represented by flycatchers inhabiting dense forests open scrubs and montane forests (Clement, 2016).

Citrine Canary-flycatcher

Distribution: Philippines, Celebes, and Indonesia (IUCN, 2001).

Habitat: Subtropical or tropical moist montane forests

Characteristics: These are small birds with wings ranging from 5 cm-6 cm, with yellow feathers below their bodies, greenish at the back, and with narrow yellow rings surrounding their eyes. These birds move in pairs during the mating season, usually summer time where flies are abundant (Clement, 2016).

Food: Feeds on flies and other smaller insects.

Island Verditer-flycatcher

Local Name: 'Bidobido' (Kankanaey)

Distribution: Luzon, Mindoro, Panay, Negros, and mountains of Mindanao, Philippines (IUCN, 2001).

Habitat: Subtropical or tropical moist montane forests

Characteristics: As observed during the day, Island Verditer-Flycatchers are restless birds that transfer from one branch to another in search for food. These birds are dull-blue and medium-sized with darker blue forehead and upper throat. They mate from January to May and fledge young in April, May and June (HBW.Alive, 2016).

Food: These birds feed on insects, spiders, worms, seeds, berries, and have also been observed feeding on mosses attached to branches or stems of trees (Aviva-Birds Studies, 2016).



Figure 25. Citrine Canary-Flycatcher (Remnants of mossy forest in Wangal, La Trinidad)



Figure 26. Island Verditer-Flycatcher (Remnants of mossy forest in Wangal, La Trinidad)

Pied Bushchat

Local Name: 'Tico' (Kankanaey)

Distribution: Found in many countries from Middle East to Asia including the Philippines (IUCN, 2001).

Habitat: Open fields or farms including scrub and grasslands

Characteristics: The females have brown feathers with dark tails while males have black with white colors on shoulders. As observed during the day, they usually perch on sticks or shrub branches in open areas for clear observation of their prey. These birds build their nests using grasses and animal fur in between stone ripraps or holes of earthen walls.



Food: Feeds on different kinds of insects like crickets, grasshoppers, and moths.

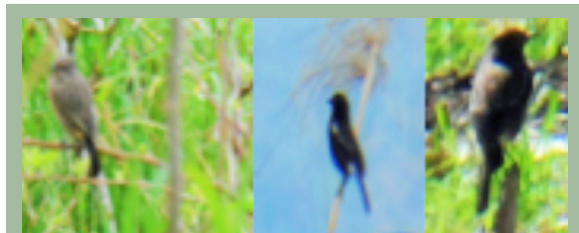


Figure 27. Pied Buschat Male and Female (Mulberry Plantation, BSU, La Trinidad)

Siberian Rubythroat

Local Name: 'Killing' (Kankanaey)

Distribution: Russia, India, Mongolia, Nepal, and Southeast Asian countries including the Philippines (IUCN, 2001).

Habitat: Usually found on thick bushes under pine forests or along bushy riverbanks in Benguet

Characteristics: As observed in La Trinidad, Benguet, these birds are migratory, their calls are usually heard during the months of November to February in Benguet and Mountain Province. Males have red and females have brown colors on their throats. These birds walk on the ground very fast and hide among bushes.

Food: These are insectivorous which feeds on different kinds of insects like crickets, moth, grasshoppers, including larvae.



Figure 28. Siberian Rubythroat (Balili Riverbank beside BSU Organic Farm)

Nectariniidae

Nectariniidae is a songbird family, represented by sunbirds and spider hunters. Spider hunters and sunbirds have thin curving bills, short wings, and feed on small insects and nectar from flowers (Gill & Donsker, 2016).

Olive-Backed Sunbird or Yellow-bellied Sunbird

Local Name: 'Tamsi' (Kankanaey) or 'Pipit puso' (Tagalog)

Distribution: Australia and Southeast Asian Countries including the Philippines (IUCN, 2015).

Habitat: Lives in lowland and upland forests with flowering trees like calliandra, coral trees, and "dap-dap"

Characteristics: The Yellow-bellied Sunbirds are very tiny, noisy restless birds that forage on flowering trees. It was observed that Mountain Yellow-bellied Sunbirds are mixed with the flocks of Elegant Tit, Pygmy Flowerpecker and Crimson-breasted Sunbirds sucking nectar from calliandra. Yellow-bellied Sunbirds favor mating during the end of rainy season because the young of these birds have been mostly observed from December to March.

Food: They feed mainly from nectars of flowering trees and were also observed to eat smaller insects and spiders.

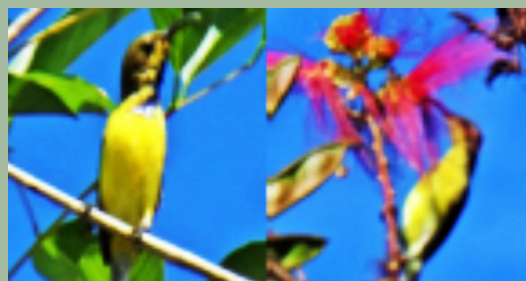


Figure 29. Yellow-Bellied Sunbird (Front and back CF building)

Paridae

Paridae is a songbird family consisting of the titmice and chickadees. Birds under Paridae have short, stout, pointed bills, nostrils concealed by thick feathers, strong feet, and rounded wings. They feed chiefly on insects but eat fruit also (Gosler & Clement, 2007).

Elegant Tit

Local name: 'Kulinbabanga' (Kankanaey)

Distribution: Elegant Tits endemic to the Philippines are distributed in the Visayas and Luzon areas (IUCN, 2001).

Habitat: Natural habitats are subtropical or tropical moist lowland forests and subtropical or tropical moist montane forests.



Characteristics: The Elegant Tit has black head and neck and a yellow belly and breast. The wings are black with white streaks. As observed during the day, these birds are restless; they keep on moving while searching for food. The Elegant Tits breeding season is summer.

Food: Consumes seeds, fruits, occasionally spiders and many kinds of small insects including the cutworms, cutter pillars, and other invertebrates.

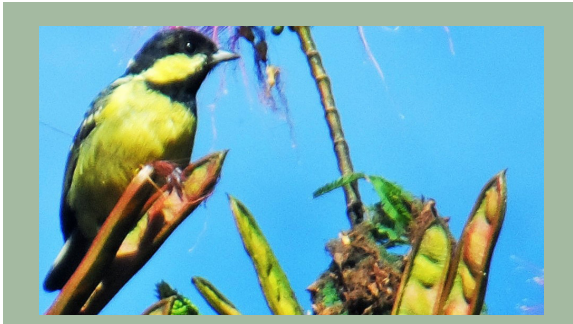


Figure 30. Elegant Tit (Tabangaoen Forest Balili, La Trinidad)

Passeridae

Birds under Family Passeridae have brown or grey feathers and are usually of dull coloration. The Family Passeridae are represented by sparrows and snowfinches. The snow finches and sparrows are seed eaters and have a short, broad, and strong bill to remove coating or crushed grass seeds. Sparrows are almost of worldwide distribution results from introduction by man. The songs of birds under Family Passeridae are simple (Summers-Smith, 2009).

Eurasian Tree Sparrow

Local Name: 'Billet tuleng' (Kankanaey/Ilocano)

Distribution: Temperate Europe; Java, Bali in Indonesia and Luzon to Mindanao in the Philippines (IUCN, 2001).

Habitat: Sparrows are associated with human settlements. They are found in cities, towns, and villages.

Characteristics: The males are slightly bigger than the females, with chestnut crown nape, and black patch on each white cheek. The young are of a duller feather color compared to the adult, with yellow color on both sides of the beak. As observed, during nesting season, these birds nest on holes of roofs, ceilings, and overhangs of houses. Sparrows breed mostly in temperate climates. It was observed

in Benguet, that the population of tree sparrows increases during summer months.

Food: Feeds on different kinds of seeds, cutworms, larvae of diamond back moth, earthworms, and small insects. It was observed in La Trinidad, Benguet that the sparrows feed on earthworms and cutworm found in newly weeded strawberry and vegetable farms including diamond back moth larvae.



Figure 31. Eurasian Tree Sparrow (CF building, Tabangaoen, Balili, La Trinidad)

Phylloscopidae

According to the IUCN (2001), Phylloscopidae is a newly created family of small insectivorous birds previously placed in the Sylviidae of the old world warbler family. Phylloscopidae is represented by genera, Phylloscopus and Seicercus. Birds under the two genera feed on insects and other invertebrates. They are of various sizes, often green-plumaged above, and yellow below, or with greyish-green to greyish-brown colors.

Mountain Leaf-Warbler or Mountain Warbler

Distribution: Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines (IUCN, 2001).

Habitat: The birds are found in moist subtropical or tropical lowland and montane forests. They are commonly found in alnus plantations and pine forests.

Characteristics: As observed during the day, these are restless birds that live on canopies of trees catching insects from one tree to another. Mountain Leaf Warblers breed during summer where insects are abundant.

Food: Feeds on small insects, larvae, spiders, and other invertebrates.





Figure 32. Mountain Leaf Warbler (Wangal and at the back of CF building, La Trinidad)

Picidae

The Picidae family is represented by woodpeckers, sapsuckers, flickers, wrynecks, and piculets but woodpeckers form most of the family. Birds under the family have strong and straight chisel-like bill which are used to excavate holes or hollow portions on tree trunks. They have short and strong feet for climbing and long sticky tongues to probe deeply in bark crevices to reach invertebrates and larvae (Graham, 2014).

Philippine Pygmy Woodpecker

Local Name: 'Anluage' (Kapampangan); 'Karpintero-maliit' (Tagalog)

Distribution: Philippines

Habitat: Lives in moist lowland forests and tropical moist montane forests. Pygmy Woodpeckers in Benguet are found in pine forests and remnants of mossy forests.

Characteristics: As observed during the day, these woodpeckers are usually found in the forests roaming singly but sometimes in pairs. Woodpeckers find their food by climbing up and down in trunks and branches of trees by using their two toes directed forward. They find their food by repeatedly tapping the branches and stems of trees for the possible presence of wood borers. This Philippine Pygmy Woodpecker is bigger than the Sunda Woodpecker.

Food: Woodpeckers feed on a variety of larvae, pine beetles, grubs, termites, ants and other wood borers (BirdLife International, 2012_A).

Sunda Pygmy Woodpecker

Distribution: Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, vagrant in the Philippines (IUCN, 2001).

Habitat: Found in upland forests particularly pine

forests and remnants of mossy forests

Characteristics: As observed during the day, these woodpeckers have almost the same characteristics as the Philippine Pygmy Woodpeckers. They are also found in the forest roaming singly and sometimes in pairs. They find their food by climbing up and down in trunks and branches of trees using their two toes directed forward. They also find their food by repeatedly tapping the branches and stems of trees for possible presence of wood borers. This Sunda Pygmy Woodpecker is smaller than the Philippine Pygmy Woodpecker.

Foods: Like the Philippine Pygmy Woodpecker, they feed on a variety of larvae, pine beetles, grubs, termites, ants, and other wood borers.

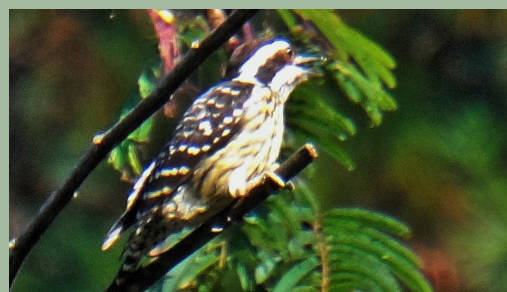


Figure 33. Philippine Pygmy Woodpecker (Tabangaoen Forest, Balili, La Trinidad)



Figure 34. Sunda Pygmy Woodpecker (Remnants of Mossy forest Wangal, La Trinidad)

Psittacidae

The Family Psittacidae is one of three families of true parrots. It comprises of the subfamilies, Psittacinae (the Old World or Afrotropical parrots) and Arinae (the New World or Neotropical parrots). Family Psittacidae is represented by the blue-and-gold macaw among the New World parrots and the African grey parrot among the Old World parrots. Parrots feed on various seeds and fruits (Joseph, Toon, Schirtzinger, Wright, & Schodde, 2012).

