Ethno-Ornithological Study of Birds Based on Local Wisdom in Plered Chicken Market Cirebon Regency as Biology Teaching Material

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ABSTRACT

Birds are one of the most admired animals in almost all circles of society because of their beautiful visuals and sounds. However, many people need to learn the names of the various bird species that are abundant in Indonesia; they need to understand their conservation status, their role in life, and their relation to local wisdom that exists in society. Therefore, this study aims to describe the study of bird ethno-ornithology and its relation to the wisdom of local people around the Powered Chicken Market area, Cirebon Regency. This research method uses a case study type qualitative research method. The subjects in this study were bird traders at the Plered Chicken Market, Cirebon Regency and the surrounding community, who were selected by purposive sampling. The results showed that 568 individual birds could be identified at the Plered Chicken Market consisting of 65 species with 15 sub-species originating from 4 species and seven different orders. In addition, there are 14 types of bird utilization from 33 species related to the local wisdom of the people there. Likewise, the Use Value (U.V.) and Relative Frequency of Citation (R.F.C.) values range from 0.13-1.00, while the Fidelity Level (F.L.) value is 100%. The data obtained in this study were packaged as a flipbook-type digital book for learning material in biology learning.

Keywords: Bird, Ethno-Ornithology, Local wisdom, Public

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the countries with the highest wildlife wealth (Damara et al., 2022). This can be seen from the abundant diversity of animals, including the diversity of birds. According to the Indonesian Bird Organization, the total number of bird species in Indonesia has increased from initially 1,771 species in 2018 to 1,777 species in early 2019, of which, according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 168 bird species are endangered and 30 of their species with critical status (Kartono et al., 2020). Birds are unique vertebrate animals with the widest variety of species; most birds are able to adapt perfectly to their environment (Iskandar, 2017). Birds (Aves) are warm-blooded animals such as mammals (Hidayat et al., 2017) with their various uniqueness, which makes them a special attraction for the community (Santoso et al., 2019). Moreover, several types of birds have various essential roles in human life, apart from being food and pets (Adelina et al., 2016), Birds are also used as a symbol of crafts and cultural icons for people in several

regions (Bezerra and Alves, 2020) and as traditional medicine (Alves et al., 2013). In addition, birds have high economic and aesthetic value, especially in terms of their singing, so the trade in songbirds is rife, especially in the Indo-Malay, Neotropical, and Palearctic regions, which are then included in bird singing contests (Mirin and Klinck, 2021), Birds also play a role in assisting the process of pollinating flowers, controlling pests and maintaining the balance of the ecosystem (Firdaus et al., 2014).

Although birds have many good uses that are formed from the relationship between birds and humans, this also causes many problems (Wyndham et al., 2016). In fact, until now, the existence of birds is increasingly threatened, especially endemic birds in various regions (Adelina et al., 2016); this is due to the widespread use of birds for pets and illegal trade, thus disturbing the balance of the ecosystem in nature (Nurdin et al., 2017). One of the leading causes of the decline in bird species is the illegal wildlife trade and poaching (Nuraeni et al., 2018). In addition, many mistakes regarding how people catch birds for their use can cause a decrease in bird populations in nature (Saputra et al., 2016), where it is most likely that the types of birds that are hunted and traded are endangered and protected birds (Syafina et al., 2020).

The existence of birds is also closely related to humans, considering that the Cirebon area still upholds its local cultural values (Mutohari and Kadarisman, 2016). Based on the results of initial observations at the Plered Chicken Market, Cirebon Regency, hundreds of individual birds are being traded there, so many people use them as a form of local wisdom. Specific research on the relationship between birds and local wisdom in an area is very rarely carried out; in fact, only about 0.1% of the research pertains to local ecological knowledge (Muhammad et al., 2020), and this is the first research related to ethno-ornithological studies conducted in the District Cirebon. In Indonesia, several studies have been on this subject, including research conducted by Silviyanti et al. (2016) concerning ethno-ornithological studies concerning local wisdom in the Ketapang district, several species of birds with nine types of value utilizing local wisdom. In addition, research from Syafina et al. (2020) regarding the identification of local community wisdom in conserving birds and their habitat in Peudada District, Bireuen Regency. What makes this research different from previous research is that the resulting data is presented as a digital book in the form of a flipbook.

This research is essential to find out the potential utilization of bird species traded at the Plered Chicken Market, Cirebon Regency, with the cultural diversity of its people, so information is needed regarding an inventory of bird species used by the community, especially their relation to local wisdom. In addition, the decline in bird populations in nature due to hunting for illegal trade is increasing (Hoperson and Hidayatno, 2020), considering that the current trade in wild animals, one of which is birds, is a profitable business (Rajagukguk, 2014). Thus, this research must note the information on various birds traded as evaluation material for the presence of birds in nature and as new information related to bird conservation. Therefore, it is necessary to study ethno-ornithology based on the local wisdom of the community and its relation to the utilization of birds at the Plered Chicken Market, Cirebon Regency, which is packaged in the form of a digital book for education and simple posters for the community around the Plered Chicken Market area on the importance of bird conservation.

METHODS

According to Merriam and Tisdell (2015) in Prihatsanti et al. (2018), this research uses a qualitative case study type method. Case studies are research in the form of descriptions and in-depth analyses of a limited system. The subjects in this study were bird traders at the Plered Chicken Market, Cirebon Regency and the surrounding community, who were selected by purposive sampling. The data collection technique uses data triangulation techniques, including observation, interviews and documentation, and an open questionnaire to obtain additional information about students' understanding of birds. The analysis technique uses inductive qualitative data analysis, namely analyzing something according to the data obtained, starting before entering the field, while in the field, and after finishing in the field. Analysis before spaciousness was conducted with case studies from the secondary data obtained. Then, data analysis was carried out using the Miles and Huberman model (reduction, display, and conclusion drawing/verification) (Sugiyono, 2013).

RESULTS

The accumulation of various bird ordo traded at the Plered Chicken Market, Cirebon Regency, can be seen in Figure 1.

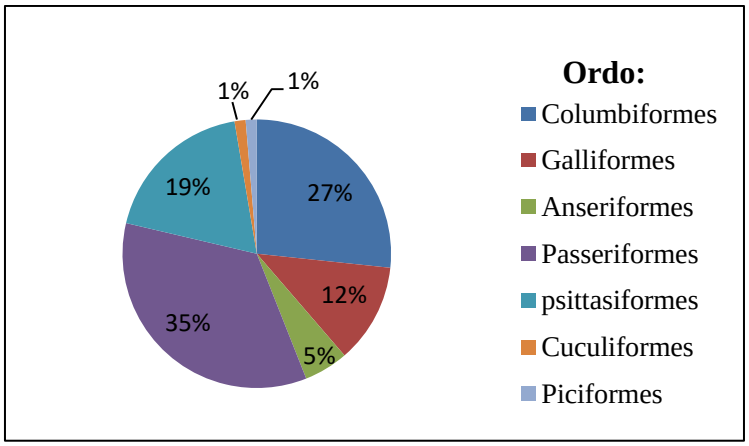

Figure 1. Pie chart related to the percentage of the number of species based on bird ordo traded at the Plered Chicken Market, Cirebon Regency

The naming of birds traded at the Plered Chicken Market based on informants' perceptions is based on their distinctive characteristics, which can be seen in Figure 2.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Figure 2. The naming of bird species based on their distinctive characteristics
(a) Morphonym: Lovebird; (b) Phononym: Spotted Dove; (c) Ergonim: Racing Pigeon; (d) fagonim: Orange-headed Thrush (Bird-Worm)

Based on the interview results in Table 1, several types of bird utilization were obtained based on the local wisdom of the community in the Cirebon Regency area.

Table 1. Utilization of Various Bird Species as a Form of Community Local Wisdom at the Plered Chicken Market, Cirebon Regency

No	Utilization Type	Types of Birds	Moral values	Part Used
1	Wedding	Fan Pigeon, King Pigeon	Socio-cultural	Bird
2	Building a House or "*Ngadegna Sunan*"	Janggar Chicken, Rooster, Walik Chicken, Tulak Chicken	Economic and Socio-Cultural	Meat
3	Circumcision	Janggar Chicken, Rooster		Meat
4	*Earth Alms* (event before planting rice)	Janggar Chicken, Rooster		Meat and eggs
5	*Mapag Sri* (event before the rice harvest)	Janggar Chicken, Rooster		Meat and eggs
6	*Muludan* (commemorating the birthday of the Prophet Muhammad)	Janggar Chicken, Rooster		Meat and eggs
7	Traditional Medicine	Rooster, Janggar Chicken, Walik Chicken		Eggs and Hearts
8	Competition/Contest	Rooster, Racing Pigeon, White-rumped Shama, Oriental Magpie-robin, Lovebird, Mountain White-eye Bird, Spotted Dove, Greater Green Leafbird, Orange-headed Thrush, *Island Collared Dove*, Straw-headed Bulbul, Asian Pied Starling, Zebra Dove, Brown Racing Pigeon	Socio-cultural	Bird
9	Decorations, Pets and Hobbies for Peace of Mind	Lahor Pigeon, Spotted Dove, Zebra Dove, Cemani Chicken, Brahma Chicken, Janggar Chicken, Rooster, Walik Chicken, White-headed Munia, Scaly-Breasted Munia, Local Parakeet, Cockatiel Bird, Lovebird, Orange-headed Thrush, White-rumped Shama, Racing Pigeon, Mountain White-eye Bird, Asian Pied Starling, Zebra Finch, Canary, Goiter Pigeon, King Pigeon, *Island Collared Dove*	Aesthetics	Bird
10	Rat Pest Eaters in Rice Field Areas	Barn-Owl	Ecology	Bird
11	Omen of Sustenance	Spotted Dove, Straw-headed Bulbul, Yellow-vented Bulbul	Symbolic	Bird
12	Omen of Death	Slender-billed Crow, Barn-Owl		Voice

13	Ghost Omen	Slender-billed Crow, Barn-Owl
14	Omens of Women Pregnant Out of Wedlock	Rooster, Walik Chicken, Tulak Chicken, Janggar Chicken, Kate Chicken

Meanwhile, the calculation results for the Use Value (U.V.), Fidelity Level (F.L.) and Relative Frequency of Citation (R.F.C.) of bird species traded at the Plered Chicken Market are in Table 2.

Table 2. Calculation Results of Use Value (U.V.), Fidelity Level (F.L.) and Relative Frequency of Citation (R.F.C.) of Bird Species Traded at the Plered Chicken Market

No	Calculation	Highest - Lowest Rated	Lowest Rated Species	Top Rated Species
1	*Use Value* (U.V.)	0.13-1.00	Mopen Pigeon, Satinette Pigeon, Butterfly Pigeon and Black Dove	Zebra Dove, Spotted Dove, Rooster, Cemani Chicken, Kate Chicken, White Swan, Cattle Duck, *Muscovy* Duck and Barn-Owl.
2	*Fidelity Level* (F.L.)	52.17%-100%	Mountain White-eye Bird (for competitions)	White-rumped Shama, Lahor Pigeon, Spotted Dove, Zebra Dove, Rooster, Walik Chicken, Janggar Chicken, Fan Pigeon, King Pigeon, Orange-headed Thrush and others.
3	*Relative Frequency of Citations* (R.F.C.)	0.13-1.00	Mopen Pigeon, Satinette Pigeon, Butterfly Pigeon and Black Dove	Zebra Dove, Spotted Dove, Rooster, Cemani Chicken, Kate Chicken, White Swan, Cattle Duck, *Muscovy* Duck and Barn-Owl.

DISCUSSION

Identification of Bird Species Traded in Plered Chicken Market, Cirebon Regency

Based on the research results in Table 1, 65 species of birds with 15 subspecies were obtained from certain species, namely the Lahor Pigeon (*Columba livia*) with three subspecies, Lovebird (*Agapornis* sp.) 7 subspecies, the Local Parakeet (*Melopsittacus undulatus*) 3 subspecies and the Cockatiel Bird (*Nymphicus hollandicus*) 2 subspecies. These species come from 7 orders with many uniqueness. The types of birds traded at the Plered Chicken Market are dominated by the Passeriformes order with a percentage of 35%, followed by the Columbiformes order, as shown in Figure 1.

The Passeriformes order has the most species traded at the Plered Chicken Market. This order has a large quantity for trade because it has a variety of uniqueness in terms of morphology and anatomy and a reasonably high utilization level (Haryono, 2010). In addition, it has a reasonably high economic value (Pearl et al., 2020). In this study, one type of bird in the ordo Passeriformes is the White-rumped Shama (*Copsychus malabaricus*) from

the Turdidae family, which has good singing abilities and is often included in singing competitions. Furthermore, followed by the ordo Columbiformes, this ordo is widely traded in the market because it is often used to participate in flying speed competitions or commonly known as *klepekan* competitions in Cirebonese.

Meanwhile, the total number of individuals traded was 568 individuals; the highest number of birds came from the Galliformes ordo, with a total of 188 individuals from 9 species. Species from this ordo are widely traded because they are easy to adapt and maintain, have affordable selling prices, and have delicious meat (Sutriyono andSetianto, 2019). This underlies why the market is known as the Plered Chicken Market.

The Naming of Birds Traded at the Plered Chicken Market Based on Informants' Perceptions

Based on Figure 2 above, the naming of bird species is adjusted to the distinctive characteristics they have both in terms of morphology (morphonym), namely the Lovebird; in terms of sound or singing (phononym) in the Spotted Dove; in terms of function and behaviour (ergonomic) in Racing Pigeons; as well as based on the type of food (agonism) in Orange-headed Thrush Bird (Bird-Worm).

Utilization of Various Bird Species as a Form of Community Local Wisdom at the Plered Chicken Market, Cirebon Regency

Ferry (2019) in Maryani et al. (2023) state that utilization in the form of local wisdom is one way to preserve the environment by protecting natural resources, including flora and fauna, carried out by local communities. Based on Table 1, there are 33 species of birds, with 14 forms of species utilization related to local wisdom prevailing in the community.

1. Utilization of Birds as a Form of Local Wisdom in the Socio-Cultural Sector

   Based on Table 1, the bird species usually used as a symbol of weddings is the White Pigeon (*Columba livia*). The type Fan Pigeon, according to the perception of traders as informants, the Fan Pigeon has its own meaning in weddings, namely as a symbol of the sanctity of a sacred marriage and is symbolized as a symbol of the loyalty of two people who bind each other in a marriage bond. In addition to the type of Pigeon Fan, in the ordo Columbiformes, there is another type of species that is usually used as a symbol of weddings, namely the King Pigeon. This is supported by Faisal's research (2021) which explains that the activity of releasing a pair of doves is symbolized as a sign that the bride and groom have legally become a husband and wife who will sail the household ship with various challenges in the future. In addition, almost all types of bird orders traded in the Plered Chicken Market can be used as pets because it has their charm in terms of morphology and aesthetics.
2. Utilization of Birds as a Form of Local Wisdom in the Economic Sector

   Birds also have another role, namely as a secondary source of food in various events related to the local wisdom of the community, such as weddings, circumcisions, *ngadegna Sunan*, *maps Sri* (event before the rice harvest), earth alms (event before planting rice) and *Mulan* (commemorating the birthday of the Prophet Muhammad), usually using certain types of birds for consumption as a form of gratitude. These bird species include all types of free-range chickens, including Janggar Chicken, Kate Chicken, Walik Chicken, Bekisar Chicken, etc. This is because the taste is unique when used as a food ingredient. Usually, people make free-range chicken on various menus, such as Balado, fried, stewed, etc. This follows research by Syafina et al. (2020), which

states that free-range chicken can be used as complementary food at various important events such as weddings, rice field Thanksgiving, garden Thanksgiving, timber Thanksgiving and the Prophet's birthday.

3. Utilization of Birds as a Form of Local Wisdom in the Field of Ecology

   Meanwhile, based on the research results in Table 1, the bird species usually becomes a pest exterminator by eating rats in rice fields is the Barn-Owl (*Tyto alba*). According to the community, Barn-Owl (*Tyto alba*) can be natural predators to control rat pests in rice fields; it takes little time for one owl to prey on 4-7 rats in one night. Therefore, the balance of ecosystems in nature must be maintained; according to Nurhikmah et al. (2021) in Supratman et al. (2023), conservation is one way that can be done to improve the condition of resources in an ecosystem through community conservation will be able to efficiently build, improve and maintain a good relationship with nature.

4. Utilization of Birds in Community Local Wisdom as a Symbolic Form

   The use of birds for the community as a cultural symbol that applies in an area includes symbols of bringing fortune, death and the presence of ghosts. In this study, the type of bird usually used as a sign of the arrival of good luck is the sound of the Spotted Dove (*Streptopelia chinensis*), which is believed to bring good luck when keeping this bird. This is supported by the research of Alfian et al. (2022) that several types of birds are interpreted as carriers of sustenance. While the sound of Barn-Owl (*Tyto alba*) and Slender-billed Crow (*Corvus enca*) is used as a sign of death if heard at night with an odd number of sounds. If the number of sounds is even, then the community believes that there is a ghost in the area at that time. In addition, in the Galliformes order, namely, the Rooster (*Gallus gallus domesticus*), if its crowing sound is heard at the time of the sunset call to prayer, it is used as a sign of a pregnant woman out of wedlock.

Conservation Status of Birds Traded at the Plered Chicken Market, Cirebon Regency

Based on the IUCN red list, birds traded at the Plered Chicken Market have conservation status ranging from 59 species of Least Concern (L.C.), Near Threatened (NT) 1 species consisting of 7 sub-species, Vulnerable (V.U.) 2 species, Endangered (EN)) 1 species and Critically Endangered (C.R.) 2 species. According to the CITES Appendix, the conservation status of birds in Appendix 1 is one species, and Appendix 2 is four species, namely Greater Green Leafbird (*Chloropsis sonne*ts), Straw-headed Bulbul (*Pycnonotus zeylanicus*), Chattering Lory (*Lorius garrulous*), and Lovebird (*Agapornis* sp). Meanwhile, according to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry P.106/2018, there are four protected species, namely Bali Myna (*Leucopsar Rothschild*), Chattering Lory (*Lorius garrulous*), Black-capped Lory (*Lorius lorry*) and Greater Green Leafbird (*Chloropsis sonne*ts).

Calculation of Use Value (U.V.), Fidelity Level (F.L.), and Relative Frequency of Citation (R.F.C.) of Bird Species traded in the Plered Chicken Market.

Based on Table 2, the Use Value (U.V.) value is related to the types of species traded and considered very important in a certain population ranging from 0.13-1.00. Meanwhile, based on the research results, the average Fidelity Level (F.L.) value of various species with certain uses is 100%, which means that the level of use is quite high, and the Relative Frequency of Citation (R.F.C.) value of each bird species locally ranges from 0.13-1.00.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of bird ethno-ornithology research at the Plered Chicken Market, it can be concluded that 65 species of birds belonging to 7 ordos traded at the Plered Chicken Market have various characteristics and varying selling prices. In addition, there are 14 types of use of birds related to the local community's wisdom, including the use of birds in weddings, circumcisions, *maps Sri* (event before the rice harvest), Earth Alms (event before planting rice), *ngadegna Sunan* (building houses), *Mulan* (commemorating the birthday of the Prophet Muhammad), traditional medicine, competition, decorations, pets and hobbies for peace of mind, rat pest eaters in rice field areas, an omen of sustenance, omens of death, omens of ghosts, omens of women pregnant out of wedlock and so on. The types of birds most used by humans come from the order Passeriformes namely the Spotted Dove (*Streptopelia chinensis*), as an omen of sustenance and are included in singing competitions, Columbiformes namely Doves (*Columba livia*), as a symbol at weddings and for participating in flying speed competition. In addition, Galliformes, namely the Rooster (*Gallus gallus domesticus*), is a secondary food source for critical events related to local wisdom, and its sound is used as a sign of a pregnant woman out of wedlock when heard during the evening call to prayer. Many uses make various bird species have a considerable risk of extinction, so the surrounding community needs to pay attention to their conservation status.

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Table S1. Identification of Birds Traded at the Plered Chicken Market in Cirebon Regency

No	Local Name	Indonesian Name (Species)	Indonesian Name (Sub-species)	English Name	Scientific Name	Ordo	Family	IDR	Amount	Arrest or captivity	Conservation Status		
											IUCN	CITES	MEN-LHK P.106/ 2018
1	Merpati Kipas	Merpati Kipas	-	Fan Pigeon	*Columba livia*	Columbiformes	Columbidae	700,000 / pair	5	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
2	Merpati King Putih/ *Show King*	Merpati Raja Putih	-	White King Dove	*Columba livia*	Columbiformes	Columbidae	650,000 / pair	8	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
3	Merpati Jakobin	Merpati Jakobin	-	Jacobin Pigeon	*Columba livia*	Columbiformes	Columbidae	500,000 / pair	1	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
4	Merpati jungkir	Merpati Parlor Roller	-	Pigeon Parlor Roller	*Columba livia*	Columbiformes	Columbidae	700,000 / pair	2	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
5	Burung Tekukur Biasa	Burung Tekukur Biasa	-	Spotted Dove	*Streptopelia chinensis*	Columbiformes	Columbidae	40,000-80,000 / head	5	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
6	Burung Perkutut Jawa	Burung Perkutut Jawa	-	Zebra Dove	*Geopilia striata*	Columbiformes	Columbidae	60,000-100,000 / head	3	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
7	Burung Perkutut Songgo Ratu	Perkutut Albino Silver	-	Albino Zebra Dove	*Geopilia striata*	Columbiformes	Columbidae	750,000-2000,000 / head	5	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
8	Burung Mopen	Burung Mopen	-	Mopen Dove	*Columba livia*	Columbiformes	Columbidae	250,000 / pair	2	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
9	Merpati Lahor	Merpati Lahor	Merpati Lahor	Black Lahore	*Columba livia*	Columbiformes	Columbidae	250,000 / pair	2	captivity	*Least Concern*	*Non-Appen*	-

			Hitam	Pigeon							*(LC)*	*dix*	
			Merpati Lahor Coklat Tua	Dark Brown Lahore Pigeon	*Columba livia*	Columbiformes	Columbidae	300,000 / pair	1	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
			Merpati Lahor Coklat Muda	Light Brown Lahore Pigeon	*Columba livia*	Columbiformes	Columbidae	500,000-100,000 / pair	1	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
10	Merpati Satinette	Merpati Satinette	-	Satinette Pigeon	*Columba livia*	Columbiformes	Columbidae	400,000 / pair	3	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
11	Merpati Balap Coklat	Merpati Balap Coklat	-	Brown Racing Pigeon	*Columba livia*	Columbiformes	Columbidae	150,000 / pair	3	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
12	Burung Puter	Dederuk Jawa	-	Island Collared Dove	*Streptopelia bitorquata*	Columbiformes	Columbidae	150,000 / pair	4	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
13	Merpati *Pos Racing*	Merpati *Pos Racing*	-	Racing Pigeon	*Columba livia*	Columbiformes	Columbidae	100,000 / pair	3	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
14	Merpati Kupu-kupu	Merpati Kupu-kupu	-	Butterfly Pigeon	*Columba livia*	Columbiformes	Columbidae	150,000 / pair	2	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
15	Merpati Blorok Madu	Merpati Blorok Madu	-	Pigeon Blorok Honey	*Columba livia*	Columbiformes	Columbidae	250,000-500,000 / pair	3	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
16	Merpati Jawa Sungut*	Merpati Jawa Sungut*	-	Javan dove grunt *	*Columba livia*	Columbiformes	Columbidae	200,000 / pair	2	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
17	Merpati Hitam Timor	Merpati Hitam Timor	-	Black Dove	*Turacoena modesta*	Columbiformes	Columbidae	300,000 / head	1	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
18	Merpati Gondok Silver	Merpati Gondok Silver	-	Goiter Silver Pigeon	*Columba livia*	Columbiformes	Columbidae	400,000 / pair	1	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-

19	Ayam Jago	Ayam Jago	-	Rooster	*Gallus gallus domesticus*	Galliformes	Phasianidae	120,000-150,000 / head	17	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
20	Ayam Kate	Ayam Kate	-	Short-legged Bantam chicken	*Gallus gallus domesticus*	Galliformes	Phasianidae	120,000-300,000 / head	27	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
21	Ayam Walik	Ayam Walik	-	Upside Down Chicken	*Gallus gallus domesticus*	Galliformes	Phasianidae	70,000-150,000 / head	34	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
22	Ayam Cemani	Ayam Cemani	-	Cemani Chicken	*Gallus gallus domesticus*	Galliformes	Phasianidae	80,000-750,000 / head	8	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
23	Ayam Bekisar	Ayam Bekisar	-	Bekisar Chicken	*Gallus temminckii/ Gallus varius*	Galliformes	Phasianidae	200,000-500,000 / head	10	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
24	Ayam Putih Mulus	Ayam Putih Mulus	-	Seamless White Chicken	*Gallus gallus domesticus*	Galliformes	Phasianidae	400,000-1000,000 / head	17	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
25	Ayam Tulak	Ayam Tulak	-	Tulak Chicken	*Gallus gallus domesticus*	Galliformes	Phasianidae	120,000-700,000 / head	27	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
26	Ayam Janggar	Ayam Janggar	-	Janggar Chicken	*Gallus gallus domesticus*	Galliformes	Phasianidae	60,000-80,000 / head	43	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
27	Ayam Brahma	Ayam Brahma	-	Brahma chicken	*Gallus gallus domesticus*	Galliformes	Phasianidae	80,000-700,000 / head	5	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
28	Soang	Angsa Putih	-	White Swan	*Cygnini/ Cygnus olor*	Anseriformes	Anatidae	150,000-250,000 / head	14	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
29	Bebek Ternak	Bebek Ternak	-	Cattle Duck	*Anas platyrhynchos domesticus*	Anseriformes	Anatidae	50,000-70,000 / head	10	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-

30	Itik Serati/ Entog Lokal	Itik Serati/ Entog Lokal	-	Serati Muscovy Duck	*Cairina moschata*	Anseriformes	Anatidae	75,000-100,000 / head	16	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
31	Entog Rambon	Entog Rambon	-	Rambon Muscovy Duck	*Cairina moschata*	Anseriformes	Anatidae	150,000-180,000 / head	21	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
32	Gagak Ireng	Gagak Hutan	-	Slender-billed Crow	*Corvus enca*	Passeriformes	Corvidae	450,000-800,000 / head	4	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
33	Jalak Kebo	Kerak Kerbau	-	White-vented Myna	*Acridotheres javanicus*	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	150,000-300,000 / head	3	captivity	*Vulnerables (VU)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
34	Jalak Bali*	Curik Bali*	-	Bali Myna*	*Leucopsar rothschildi**	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	500,000-2,500,00 / head	3	captivity	*Critically Endangered (CR)*	*Appendix I*	protected
35	Murai Batu	Kucica Hutan	-	White-rumped Shama /Stone Magpie	*Copsychus malabaricus*	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	750,000-2000,000 / head	4	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
36	Burung Hantu	Serak Jawa	-	Barn-Owl	*Tyto alba*	Passeriformes	Tytonidae	60,000-100,000 / head	2	Arrest	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
37	Pipit Zebra	Pipit Zebra	-	Zebra Finch	*Taeniopygia guttata castanotis*	Passeriformes	Estrildidae	50,000-70,000 / head	21	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
38	Emprit Haji	Bondol Haji	-	White-Headed Munia	*Lonchura maja*	Passeriformes	Estrildidae	10,000-30,000 / head	17	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
39	Emprit Peking	Bondol Peking	-	Scaly-Breasted Munia	*Lonchura punctulata*	Passeriformes	Estrildidae	20,000-30,000 / head	6	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
40	Emprit Jepang	Bondol Jepang	-	Javan Munia	*Lonchura leucogastro*	Passeriformes	Estrildidae	15,000-30,000 /	7	captivity	*Least Concern*	*Non-Appen*	-

					ides			head			*(LC)*	*dix*	
41	Kecial Kombo	Cucak Kombo	-	Indonesian honeyeater	*Lichmera limbata*	Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	50,000 / Tail	4	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
42	Cucak Ijo/Cica Daun Besar	Cica-daun Besar / Cucak Hijau	-	Greater Green Leafbird	*Chloropsis sonnerati*	Passeriformes	Chloropsidae	700,000 / head	1	Arrest	Endangered*(EN)*	*Appendix II*	protected
43	Pleci Kacamata Gunung	Pleci Kacamata Gunung	-	Mountain White-eye	*Zosterops montanus*	Passeriformes	Zosteropidae	50,000-100,000 / head	3	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
44	Gould Amadin Kuning	Gould Amadin Kuning	-	Yellow Gould Amadine / Finch Gouldian	*Erythrura gouldiae*	Passeriformes	Estrildidae	1,000,000 - 1,500,000 / head	1	Arrest	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
45	Beo Nias*	Beo Nias*	-	Nias Parrot *	*Gracula robusta*	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	500,000-1,500,000 / head	4	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
46	Jalak Suren	Jalak Suren	-	Asian Pied Starling	*Gracupica contra*	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	300,000-500,000 / head	5	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
47	Kucica Kampung /Kacer	Kucica Kampung	-	Oriental-Magpie Robin	*Copsychus saularis*	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	200,000-450,000 / head	5	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
48	Cucak Rowo	Cucak Rawa	-	Straw-headed Bulbul	*Pycnonotus zeylanicus*	Passeriformes	Pycnonotidae	3,000,000 -5,000,00 / head	2	captivity	*Critically Endangered (CR)*	*Appendix II*	-
49	Tledekan Laut	Tledekan Laut	-	Blue-and-white Flycatcher	*Cyanoptila cynomelana*	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	200,000-300,000 / head	6	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
50	Anis	Anis	-	Orange-	*Geokichla*	Passeriform	Turdidae	300,000-	5	captivity	*Least*	*Non-*	-

	Merah*	Merah*		headed Thrush*	*citrine*	es		500,000 / head			*Concern (LC)*	*Appendix*	
51	Kenari	Kenari	-	Canary Bird	*Serinus canaria*	Passeriformes	Fringillidae	120,000-300,000 / head	12	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
52	Kemade Api*	Cabai Bunga Api*	-	Orange-bellied Flowerpecker*	*Dicaeum trigonostigma*	Passeriformes	Dicaeidae	30,000-50,000 / head	2	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
53	Branjangan	Branjangan Jawa	-	Horsield's Bush Lark	*Mirafra javanica*	Passeriformes	Alaudidae	100,000-300,000 / head	7	Arrest	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
54	Pijantung kecil	Pijantung kecil	-	Little Spiderhunter	*Arachnothera longirostra*	Passeriformes	Nectariniidae	50,000-70,000 / head	2	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
55	Sepah Hutan	Sepah Hutan	-	Scarlet Minivet	*Pericrocotus flammeus*	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	80,000-120,000 / head	1	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
56	Empuloh Janggut	Empuloh Janggut	-	Grey-cheeked Bulbul	*Alophoixus bres*	Passeriformes	Pycnonotidae	150,000-300,000 / head	1	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
57	Burung Madu Belukar	Burung Madu Belukar	-	Rubby-cheeked Sunbirds	*Anthreptes singalensis*	Passeriformes	Nectariniidae	150,000-250,000 / head	1	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
58	Terucuk	Merbah Cerukcuk	-	Yellow-vented Bulbul	*Pycnonotus goiavier*	Passeriformes	Pycnonotidae	50,000-150,000 / head	1	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
59	Lovebird	Burung Cinta	Burung Cinta Biola Hijau	Green Violin Love Bird	*Agapornis sp*	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	125,000-150,000 / head	38	captivity	*Near Threatened (NT)*	*Appendix II*	-
			Burung Cinta Kacamata Fischer	Fischer's Glasses Love Bird	*Agapornis Fischeri*	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	150,000-350,000 / head	31	captivity	*Near Threatened (NT)*	*Appendix II*	-
			Burung	Violet	*Agapornis*	Psittaciform	Psittacidae	120,000-	8	captivity	*Near*	*Appen*	-

			Cinta Violet	Love Bird	*sp*	es		200,000 / head			*Threate ned (NT)*	*dix II*	
			Burung Cinta Putih	White Love Bird	*Agapornis sp*	Psittaciform es	Psittacidae	70,000-150,000 / head	6	captivity	*Near Threate ned (NT)*	*Appen dix II*	-
			Burung Cinta Pastel Kuning	Yellow Pastel Love Bird	*Agapornis sp*	Psittaciform es	Psittacidae	50,000-125,000 / head	14	captivity	*Near Threate ned (NT)*	*Appen dix II*	-
			Burung Cinta Biru Mangsi	Mangsi Blue Love Bird	*Agapornis sp*	Psittaciform es	Psittacidae	100,000-180,000 / head	1	captivity	*Near Threate ned (NT)*	*Appen dix II*	-
			Burung Cinta Pastel Biru	Blue Pastel Love Bird	*Agapornis sp*	Psittaciform es	Psittacidae	100,000-120,000 / head	2	captivity	*Near Threate ned (NT)*	*Appen dix II*	-
60	Parkit Lokal	Parkit Lokal	Parkit Lokal Biru Pastel	Pastel Blue Local Parakeet	*Melopsittac us undulates*	Psittaciform es	Psittaculid ae	50,000-100,000 / head	8	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appen dix*	-
			Parkit Lokal Kuning	Yellow Local Parakeet	*Melopsittac us undulates*	Psittaciform es	Psittaculid ae	50,000-100,000 / head	2	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appen dix*	-
			Parkit Lokal Putih	White Local Parakeet	*Melopsittac us undulates*	Psittaciform es	Psittaculid ae	50,000-100,000 / head	4	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appen dix*	-
61	Parkit Australia	Parkit Australia	Parkit Australia Putih Jambul Kuning	Yellow-Crested White Australia n Parakeet	*Nymphicus hollandicus*	Psittaciform es	Cacatuidae	250,000-1000,000 / head	4	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appen dix*	-
			Parkit Australia Grey	Yellow-crested Australian	*Nymphicus hollandicus*	Psittaciform es	Cacatuidae	250,000-1000,000 / head	7	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appen dix*	-

			Jambul Kuning	Gray Parakeet									
62	Nuri Kepala Hitam	Kasturi Kepala Hitam	-	Black-capped Lory	*Lorius lorry*	Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	80,000-140,000 / head	3	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	protected
63	Nuri Merah	Kasturi Ternate*	-	Chattering Lory*	*Lorius garrulous*	Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	150,000-300,000 / head	1	Arrest	*Vulnerables (VU)*	*Appendix II*	protected
64	Tuwur	Tuwur Asia	-	Asian Koel	*Eudynamis scolopacea*	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	1,000,000 - 2,000,000 / head	1	Arrest	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-
65	Pelatuk Emas	Pelatuk Tungkir Emas	-	Greater Goldenback	*Chrysocolaptes ludicus*	Piciformes	Picidae	300,000-500,000/head	2	captivity	*Least Concern (LC)*	*Non-Appendix*	-

Notes: *) Endemic to Indonesia; Local name based on informant/seller knowledge; Indonesian names and scientific names based on the Birdnesia application, article (Afnan et al., 2022), books (Sukmantoro et al., 2007), (Hasiholan et al., 2020), (Explotasia et al., 2019), (Myers, 2016), (Strange, 2012), the GBIF (Global Biodiversity Information Facility), and websites; Conservation status based on the red list of IUCN, CITES, and Indonesia Forestry and Environment Minister's Decree Number P. 106/2018 (MENLHK, 2018).

Table S2. Names of Birds Traded at the Plered Chicken Market Based on Traders' Perceptions

No	Species Name	Scientific name	Naming Basis	Information
1	Fan Pigeon	*Columba livia*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from morphological characteristics (morphonym), in this case, the shape of the tail feathers, which resemble a fan
2	White King Dove/Show King Dove	*Columba livia*	Characteristics of morphonyms and Ergonomics	Derived from morphological characteristics (morphonym), in this case, the white fur colour, the large, sturdy body structure symbolizes a king and is usually used for performances.
3	Jacobin Pigeon	*Columba livia*	Characteristics of morphonyms	It was derived from morphological characteristics (morphonym), in this case, the structure of the fur that covers the head.
4	Pigeon Somersault/Parlor Roller	*Columba livia*	Ergonomic characteristics	It was derived from the characteristics of behaviour and nature that can somersault.
5	Spotted Dove	*Streptopelia chinensis*	Phononymic characteristics	Derived from the typical sound or chirp (phononym), like snoring.
6	Zebra Dove	*Geopelia striata*	Phononymic characteristics	Derived from the sound or chirp (phononym) is typical.
7	Albino Zebra Dove	*Geopelia striata*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from morphological characteristics (morphonym), in this case, the fur is dominated by white
8	Black Lahore Dove	*Columba livia*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from morphological characteristics (morphonym), in this case, the colour of the fur is black.
9	Dark Brown Lahore Dove	*Columba livia*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from morphological characteristics (morphonym), in this case, the colour of the fur is dark brown.
10	Light Brown Lahore Dove	*Columba livia*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from morphological characteristics (morphonym), in this case, the colour of the fur is light brown.
11	Brown Racing Pigeon	*Columba livia*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from its morphological characteristics, in this case, its brown fur
12	Javanese Dederuk / Sunda Collared Dove	*Streptopelia bitorquata*	Phononymic characteristics	Derived from its distinctive sound or chirp (phononym), it is called the Dederuk bird.
13	Racing Pigeon	*Columba livia*	Ergonomic characteristics	Derived from the characteristics of behaviour

				and nature that have a good ability when flying
14	Butterfly Pigeon	*Columba livia*	Ergonomic characteristics	Derived from the characteristics of behaviour and nature that have a good ability when flying
15	Pigeon Blorok Honey	*Columba livia*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from the morphological characteristics it has, in this case, the colour of its fur is discoloured, a combination of black, brown and white
16	Javan dove grunt *	*Columba livia*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from the morphological characteristics it has, in this case, the structure of its head, which has antennae.
17	Black Dove	*Turacoena Modesta*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from its morphological characteristics, in this case, the colour of black fur all over its body.
18	Goiter Silver Pigeon	*Columba livia*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from its morphological characteristics, in this case, there is a goitre (enlargement) in the throat
19	Rooster	*Gallus Gallus Domesticus*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from the morphological characteristics that are owned, where the colour of the fur is identical to red to indicate courage or in Javanese, it is called "good guy."
20	Short-legged Bantam chicken	*Gallus Gallus Domesticus*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from the morphological characteristics it has, in this case, its small body size so it is called kate.
21	*Walik* Chicken / Upside Down Chicken	*Gallus Gallus Domesticus*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from its morphological characteristics, in this case, the structure of the fur is upside down so that it is named walk or in the Cirebonese language, it means upside down
22	Cemani Chicken	*Gallus Gallus Domesticus*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from the morphological characteristics it has, in this case, the colour of its fur and its entire black body
23	Bekisar Chicken	*Gallus Gallus Domesticus*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from the morphological characteristics of the shiny and shining fur

24	Seamless White Chicken	*Gallus Gallus Domesticus*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from the morphological characteristics it has, in this case, the colour of the real fur is white and smooth without a pattern.
25	Tulak Chicken	*Gallus Gallus Domesticus*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from its morphological characteristics, in this case, the colour of its fur is white, with the characteristic black fur elongated on its upper body
26	White Swan	*Cygnini/ Cygnus olor*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from the morphological characteristics possessed, in this case, the colour of the entire coat is white.
27	Cattle Duck	*Anas platyrhynchos domesticus*	Characteristics Phononym	It is derived from the sound or chirp (phononym), which is typical "Wekk..Wekk.." called Duck.
28	Serati Muscovy Duck	*Cairina moschata*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from the morphological characteristics of its body, which when walking is called duck-into or sandals, its body size tends to be smaller than the Rambon Entog, so it is called Duck.
29	Rambon Muscovy Duck	*Cairina moschata*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from the morphological characteristics of the body, which tends to be fatter and more prominent than the local Entog
30	Slender-billed Crow	*Corvus Enca*	Characteristics of phononyms and morphonyms	Derived from its morphological characteristics, namely the colour of the fur all over its body which is black or ring in Javanese and in terms of the sound that is issued, it reads "Gaak..Gaak.." so it is named the Crow.
31	White-vented Myna	*Acridotheres javanicus*	Characteristics of the phagonym	Based on the characteristics of the type of food in the form of fleas in buffalo, they often perch on the buffalo's back.
32	Barn-Owl	*Tyto alba*	Characteristics of morphonyms, ergonyms and phononyms	Derived from its morphological characteristics that look scary with sharp eyes and fur colour that tends to be dark, besides that, because of its dynamic behaviour at night, it is associated with ghosts and

				because of its sound.
33	Zebra Finch	*Taeniopygia guttata castanotis*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from the morphological characteristics of the body, which has a pattern like a zebra
34	White-Headed Munia	*Lonchura maja*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from the morphological characteristics of the head, which is white like the white hat symbol of Pak Haji.
35	Scaly-Breasted Munia	*Lonchura punctulata*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from the morphological characteristics of the body, which has a pattern of spots on the lower body
36	Javan Munia	*Lonchura leucogastroides*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from the morphological characteristics of the colour of its white body hair and its country of origin.
37	Indonesian honeyeater/Kecial Kombo	*Lichmera limbata*	Characteristics of morphonyms and phagonyms	It is derived from the morphological characteristics of its body hair which is a combination of grey, yellow and green and comes from the food it eats in the form of nectar and honey.
38	Greater Green Leafbird	*Chloropsis sonnerati*	Characteristics of morphonyms	It was derived from the morphological characteristics of its body hair dominated by green.
39	Mountain White-eye Bird	*Zosterops montanus*	Characteristics of morphonyms	It was derived from the morphological characteristics of the part of the eye where there are spheres like the shape of glasses.
40	Yellow Gould Amadine	*Erythrura gouldiae*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from the morphological characteristics of its body hair which has a characteristic yellow colour as a species marker
41	OrientalMagpie Robin	*Copsychus saularis*	Phononym Characteristics	Derived from the sound or chirp (phononym) is typical.
42	Blue-and-white Flycatcher	*Cyanoptila cynomelana*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from the morphological characteristics of the body hair, which is dominated by the colour of sea blue
43	Orange-headed Thrush	*Geokichla citrina*	Characteristics of morphonyms and phagonyms	It was derived from the morphological characteristics of its body hair which is dominated by reddish-orange

				colour and the characteristic type of food in the form of worms.
44	Orange-bellied Flowerpecker *	*Dicaeum trigonostigma*	Characteristics of morphonyms	It was derived from the morphological characteristics of its body hair which is dominated by a yellowish-orange colour like fire.
45	Little Spiderhunter	*Arachnothera longirostra*	Characteristics Characteristics of morphonyms and phagonyms	Derived from morphological characteristics, namely from the size of the body, which tends to be small and based on the characteristics of the fagonim or the type of food in the form of bananas.
46	Orange Minivet	*Pericrocotus flammeus*	Characteristics of the phagonym	Derived from the type of food that is insects and crickets in their habitat in the forest
47	Grey-cheeked Bulbul	*Alophoixus bres*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from the morphological characteristics possessed, in this case, the colour of the fur on the white beard is a characteristic.
48	Rubby-cheeked Sunbirds	*Anthreptes singalensis*	Characteristics fagonim	Based on the type of food in the form of honey
49	Yellow-vented Bulbul	*Pycnonotus goiavier*	Phononymic characteristics	Based on the sound or chirping that reads "cukk...ceruk..cukk.." it is named the Trucukan bird or Merbah Cerukcuk.
50	Lovebird Biola Green	*Agapornis sp*	Characteristics of morphonyms and phononyms	Derived from its morphological characteristics, in this case, the colour of its fur is green, and its songs tend to be melodious, like a violin.
51	Fisher's Glasses Lovebird	*Agapornis Fisheri*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from its morphological characteristics, in this case, the colour of its fur and the colour of the fur on its eyelids, which is like wearing glasses.
52	Lovebird Violet	*Agapornis sp*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from its morphological characteristics, in this case, the colour of its fur is dominated by Violet
53	White Lovebirds	*Agapornis sp*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from its morphological characteristics, in this case, the colour of the fur is white
54	Pastel Yellow Lovebird	*Agapornis sp*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from its morphological characteristics,

				in this case, the colour of the fur is pastel yellow
55	Mangsi Blue Lovebird	*Agapornis sp*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from the morphological characteristics it has, in this case, the distinctive colour of its fur, which is blue mangosteen
56	Pastel Blue Lovebirds	*Agapornis sp*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from its morphological characteristics, in this case, the colour of the fur is pastel blue
57	Pastel Blue Local Parakeet	*Melopsittacus undulates*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from its morphological characteristics, in this case, the colour of the fur is pastel blue
58	Yellow Local Parakeet	*Melopsittacus undulates*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from its morphological characteristics, in this case, the fur is dominated by yellow.
59	White Local Parakeet	*Melopsittacus undulates*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from the morphological characteristics of the body hair, which is dominated by white
60	Yellow-Crested White Australian Parakeet	*Nymphicus hollandicus*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from the morphological characteristics of the body hair, which is dominated by white and the crest is yellow
61	Yellow-Crested Australian Gray Parakeet	*Nymphicus hollandicus*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from the morphological characteristics of the body hair, which is dominated by the colour grey (grey), and the crest is yellow
62	Black-Capped Lory	*Lorius lorry*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from its distinctive morphological characteristics, where the head feathers are black
63	Chattering Lory*	*Lorius garrulus*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from its distinctive morphological characteristics, where the body hair is red
64	Asian Koel	*Eudynamis scolopacea*	Phononymic characteristics	Derived from the sound or chirp (phononym) is typical.
65	Greater Golden back	*Chrysocolaptes ludicrous*	Characteristics of morphonyms	Derived from its distinctive morphological characteristics, where the fur on the cranium or back is golden

Note: *) Endemic to Indonesia