

This Pocket Identification Guide presents some of the more common and remarkable species of wildlife to be found in the environs of the YUS Conservation Area, Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea.

MAP

The YUS region is home to the 76,000 hectare YUS Conservation Area, Papua New Guinea's first national conservation area. The YUS region ranges from the northern coastline of Morobe province southward into the high Saruwaged Mountains, reaching an elevation of 4,071 metres above sea level. The Region features grand humid equatorial forests home to endemic species of plants and animals. In addition, there are fire-maintained grasslands, rural communities, and agricultural lands. The highest summits, however, support shrublands and alpine grasslands. YUS is home to a rich array of plants and wildlife. The less-studied groups (invertebrates, plants) probably include many species that remain new to science. The native forests produce important resources for the local communities, including game for the table, building materials, medicines, fresh water, and fertile soil for agriculture. This folding guide is for the people of YUS as well as visitors to YUS, providing a brief introduction to a selection of the more charismatic species found in the area.

Conservation International
2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 500
Arlington, VA 22202 USA
www.conservation.org

Woodland Park Zoo
601 N. 59th Street
Seattle, WA 98103
www.zoo.org

Published with support of the International Climate Initiative (ICI) through KfW. The German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) supports this initiative on the basis of a decision adopted by the German Bundestag.

Printed in 2013 by Panamericana Formas e Impresos S. A., Bogota, Colombia

USD \$7.95

BARCODE

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL POCKET GUIDE SERIES

Wildlife of the YUS Conservation Area

Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea

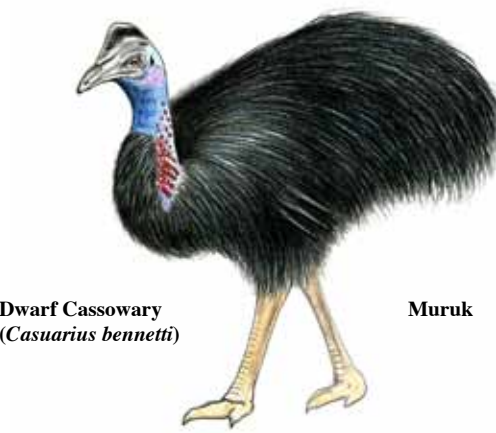
Pocket Identification Guide



Bruce Beehler, Lisa Dabek & Tingke Dope

Series Editors:
Russell A. Mittermeier & Anthony B. Rylands

Illustration & Layout by
Stephen D. Nash



Dwarf Cassowary
(*Casuarius bennetti*)

Muruk

The largest native vertebrate in the forests of YUS. It eats mainly fruit picked up off the ground. It makes a low booming sound to signal to other cassowaries. The male cares for the eggs and young.

Em i wanpela bikipela abus insait long bus bilong YUS. Em i save kaikai ol pikinini bilong diwai pundaun long graun. Muruk i save mekim bikipela saun bilong makim graun bilong em. Muruk man i save lukautim kiyau na pikinini.

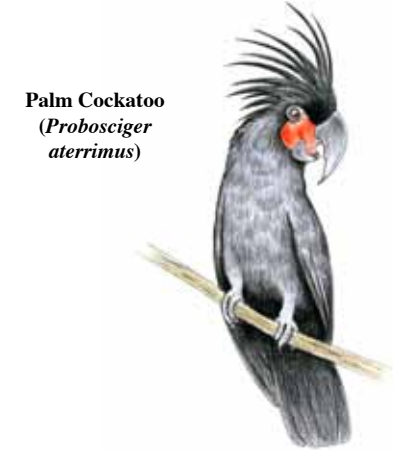


New Guinea
Harpy-Eagle
(*Harpyopsis novaeguineae*)

Bikipela
Tarangau

The largest forest eagle in the region. Often heard but rarely seen, this elusive species hunts the larger mammals, including tree kangaroos, wallabies, giant rats, and possums.

Em i wanpela bikipela pisin isave stap insait long ol bikbus bilong YUS. Sampela taim bai yu harim singaut bilong em long apimun na long nat na long wan-wan taim tasol bai yu lukim ol. Dispela animol i save kilim bikipela rat, sikau, na redpela kapul.



Palm Cockatoo
(*Probosciger aterrimus*)

Blak Koki

A huge, sooty-gray bird with a high loose crest, a red cheek and impressive wings and tail. It inhabits the lowlands and hill forest. The bird soars and flaps through the forest and gives a high musical squealing vocalization. It consumes various types of large nuts and seeds.

Emi bikipela na blak na igat redpela mak long maus na igat naispela wing na tail. Emi save stap long ol ples wea igat bikipela bus maunten na tu long ol bikipela bus bilong ples daun. Em isave flai raun insait long ol bikbus diwai na singaut bilong em bikipela tru na nois bilong em isave igo antap moa. Emi save kaikai kainkain sid bilong diwai olsem bilong limbun, galip na okari.



Sulphur-crested
Cockatoo
(*Cacatua galerita*)

Waitpela Koki

The familiar "white koki." It lives from the lowlands upward into the lower mountain forests. It gives a very loud and harsh vocalization and often travels in noisy groups. It feeds on nuts and seeds, and like the preceding species, nests in the cavity of a dead tree.

Dispela pisin save stap long ol ples daun klostu long nambis na long ol maunten bus bilong nambis eria.. Singaut bilong em i bikipela tru na save bung na singaut moa wantaim arapela. Emi save kaikai kainkain sid bilong diwai, na emi save wokim haus insait long bodi bilong diwai.

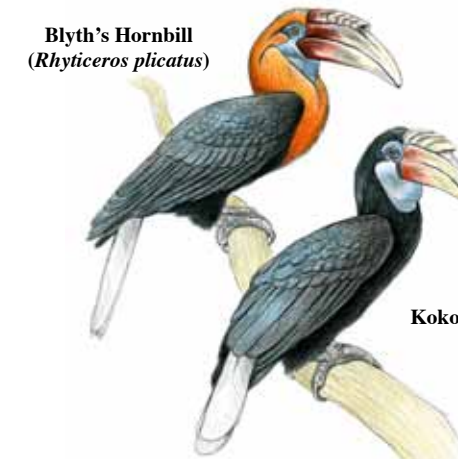


New Guinea
Vulturine
Parrot
(*Psittrichas fulgidus*)

Koki Red
na Blak

Another large blackish parrot of the upland forests, which exhibits bright red feathers in its wing and on its body. It also has a loud shrieking call. It feeds mainly on figs in the forest canopy.

Dispela bikipela blakpela koki bilong bikbus maunten na emi gat retpela grass long wing bilong na long bodi bilong em. Emi save kaikai pikinini bilong Pikus antap long ol diwai.

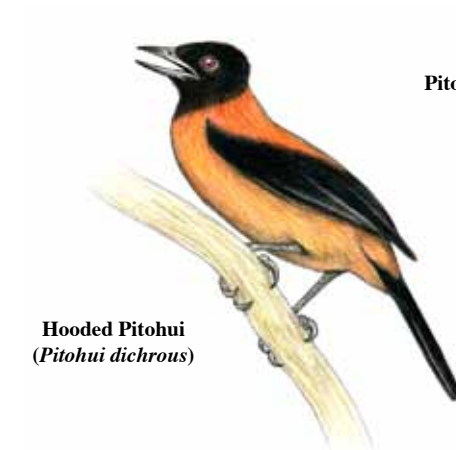


Blyth's Hornbill
(*Rhyticeros plicatus*)

Kokomo

The only hornbill in PNG. The male has an orange head and the female a black head. Hornbills feed on fruit in the forest canopy. The male seals the brooding female into her nest hole and feeds her through a small 'window' that he leaves for passing her fruit.

PNG i gat wanpela kain kokomo tasol. Man pisin emi gat redpela het, na meri igat blakpela kala long het. Taim emi wokim haus, meri emi save hait insait long hol bilong stink diwai wantaim kaiu, na man emi passim hol wantaim pipia bilong kiau diwai na larim wanpela liklik hol istap. Man i save givim kaikai long merit long dispel liklik doa emi bin larim.. Taim meri pisin i save sindaun karapanim kiyau or yangpela pikinini, man pisin i save karamapim em na givim kaikai long em long insait long wanpela liklik dua wea man pisin isave mekim bilong givim ol pikinini diwai long meri.



Hooded Pitohui
(*Pitohui dichrous*)

Pitohui

The famous 'poison bird' of New Guinea. Its feathers hold a powerful toxin that protects the bird from being attacked by snakes at night. The bird gets the toxin from a small black beetle it finds in the forest. Some individual birds are very toxic while others are not so toxic. This must relate to diet.

Gras na skin bilong dispela pisin emi gat marasin nogut na igat pait bilong em. Pisin save kisim dispela poisin taim emi kaikai wanpela kain liklik blakpela binatang insait long bus. Noken kaikai dispela pisin. Marasin bilong sampela bai strong na nogut tru. Marasin bilong arapela bai orait liklik. Dispela imas kam long kaikai.



Blue-capped Ifrita
(*Ifrita kowaldi*)

Ifrita

The other poison bird of New Guinea. It creeps around on tree limbs and is quite vocal, often traveling with bird flocks. This species has the same poisin as the pitohui.

Dispela pisin i gat wankain posin or marasin nogut olsem pitohui pisin.. Em i save wokabout raunim ol bun bilong diwai na em isave igat isipela singaut. Sampela taim emi save flai raun wantaim ol arapela pisin.



Spangled Honeyeater
(*Melipotes ater*)

Common in the canopy of the upland forests of YUS, mainly above 1,200 metres elevation. Given that it is large and black, it is easily misidentified as one of the local birds of paradise. Note the circular bare yellow facial skin that can flush red. This species feeds almost exclusively on fruit.

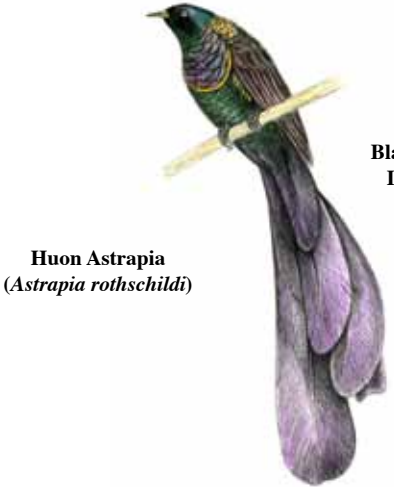
Dispela pisin em savestap insait long bikbus maunten bilong YUS, long mak bilong 1,200 mitas antap long level bilong solwara. Bikipela sais bilong em na blakpela kala bilong em bai mekim yu ting olsem em i wanpela kumul pisin. Mak bilong ai bilong em igat yelopela kala. Tasol taim emi kros mak bilong ai bilong em bai go redpela. Dispela pisin save kaikai ol pikinini prut bilong diwai tasol, ino inap kaikai ol arapela samting.



Huon Bowerbird
(*Amblyornis germana*)

Huon Bowerbird (*Amblyornis germana*)
Builds its distinctive stick bower in montane forest on slopes just below the crest of a ridge. The male dresses up the bower with lots of colored decorations. The bower is built by the male, who uses the bower to attract females for mating. The female alone (who lacks the orange crest) builds the nest and raises the offspring.

Dispela pisin save wokim naispela ples bilong singsing anatp long graun long ol ples daun bilong ol maunten. Man pisin isave bilasim gut singsing ples wantaim naispela bilas na bai em i singsing antap long em bilong grisim na pulim ol meri poro bilong em ikam na bai maritim ol. Meri pisin ino gat yelopela kala long het bilong em na em i save wokim haus bilong putim kiyau na tu isave wok hat long lukautim ol yangpela pikinini.



Huon Astrapia
(*Astrapia rothschildi*)

Blakpela Kumul
Longpela Tel

The long-tailed bird of paradise that lives only in the mountains of the Huon Peninsula. The adult male is velvety-black with a huge long black tail and a relatively small body and head. The female is smaller with a shorter and more narrow tail. The species loves the fruit of species of schefflera vines, but also probes moss for insects and frogs.

Dispela kumul igat longpela tail na isave istap tasol long ol maunten bus bilong Huon Peninsula. Man em i blak olgeta na igat bikipela longpela tel na liklik sais bodi na het. Tel bilong meri emi no bikipela tumas. Dispela pisin isave laikim kiyau bilong rop na tu laikim ol liklik binatang na frog.

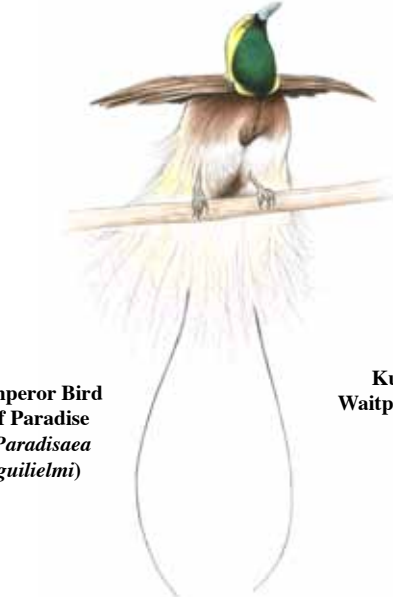


Wahnes's Parotia
(*Parotia wahnesi*)

Blakpela
Kumul Save
Dens Long
Graun

Wahnes's Parotia (*Parotia wahnesi*)
A six-wired bird of paradise that displays at a dance-ground constructed on the ground in the forest. It is common in the middle elevations of montane forest interior. The displaying males are very noisy around their display areas, and can be found by listening for their distinctive vocalizations.

Blakpela Kumul Save Dens Long Graun
Dispela kumul emi save klinim ples antap long graun insait long ol bikbus maunten bilong danis nambaut long pulim ol ol meri poro bilong ol. Taim man emi laik pulim ol meri emi save singaut planti na mekim bikipela saun.



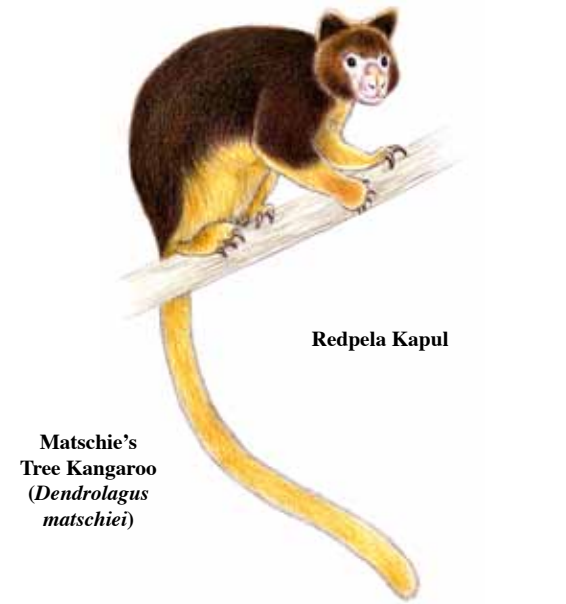
Emperor Bird
of Paradise
(*Paradisaea guilielmi*)

Kumul
Waitpela Gras

Displays communally in the upper branches of a canopy tree. The several attending males join to dance for the females who come to visit in the early morning and late afternoon. The males attend the tree and sing every day to call in the females. In the mating display the males hang upside down and spread their white flank plumes.

Ol man bilong dispela kain kumul isave laik bung antap long wanpela diwai na singsing planti long ol meri long moning na long avinun. Man isave stap antap long diwai na singsing olgeta taim long singautim ol meri. Long taim bilong maritime ol poro meri, man isave hangamapim em yet upsait daun na mekin waitpela gras kamap bikipela.





Matschie's Tree Kangaroo
(*Dendrolagus matschiei*)

Lives only in the mountain forests of the Huon Peninsula. A threatened species, this lovely mammal is the flagship species for the YUS Conservation Area. The beautiful fur is used for traditional decoration by local communities. The species is also hunted for food.

Dispela kapul iasve istap long ol bus maunten bilong Huon Peninsula. Namba bilong em i stap long mak bilong pinis na em i mak bilong YUS Konsevesen Eria. Em igat naispela skin gras wea ol manmeri long komyuniti bilong YUS isave yusim bilong singsing na tu kaikai mit bilong em.



New Guinea Pademelon
(*Thylogale browni*)

A medium-sized wallaby that lives in the lowland and mountain forest, but also likes the forest-edge and disturbed habitats. It is hunted with dogs in the YUS area.

Dispela emi brata bilong redpela kapul na save stap long ol maunten na ol ples daun bilong ol bikbus. Ol man i save kilim ol wantaim ol dok.

Forest Wallaby or Small Dorcopsis
(*Dorcopsulus vanheurni*)



Liklik Sikau

Smaller than the pademelon and lives in the mountains above 800 metres. It is very shy and difficult to observe. It seems to like to feed in grassland openings in the high mountains, where one finds abundant dung leavings.

Dispela emi narapela brata bilong redpela kapul, tasol emi liklik, na save stap long ol maunten ples inap long mak bilong 800metas antap long level bilong solwara. Emi save laik long kaikai long ples igat bikpela gras antap long ol maunten. Dispela kain hap ples ol isave stap em yu bai lukim moa pekpek bilong ol dispela kapul.. Planti man save kisim ol dok igo na kilim ol dispela kapul.

Long-beaked Echidna
(*Zaglossus bartoni*)



Nilnil Kapul bilong graun

Very rare and difficult to find in the forest. It only prospers where there are few people and no hunting with dogs. These days it mainly lives in the high mountains. It sleeps hidden in a burrow in the ground. It seems to feed mainly on earthworms and other such prey.

Ol manmeri bilong YUS laikim mit bilong dispela kapul tumas, na ino planti stap long bus moa. Dispela kapul isave digim graun na stap insait long graun. Emi save kaikai ol binatang bilong graun na arapela liklik kaikai. Ol man bin kilim ol dispela long planti yia, na nau klostu i pinisi.



Painted Ringtail
(*Pseudochirulus forbesi*)

The common small possum in the forests of YUS. It is most common in the mountain forest. It is primarily leaf-eating. It has a distinctive black margin framing the face.

Dispela liklik kapul emi planti na save istap antap long ol diwai insait long ol maunten bus bilong YUS. Emi save kaikai lip bilong diwai tasol. Lukluk bilong em emi nais tru.

Mountain Cuscus
(*Phalanger sericeus*)



Blakpela Kaskas Bilong Mauntin

One of the common mammals of the YUS mountain forests. It is nocturnal, feeding on foliage and fruit in the forest canopy.

Dispela kapul em planti long bus antap long ol maunten bus bilong YUS. Em save slip long de na raun long nait. Emi save wokim lip and kiau diwai antap tru long het bilong diwai.

Spotted Cuscus (*Spilocuscus maculatus*)



Makmak Kapul

A very common possum of lowlands and hill forest, often being found in gardens and forest-edge. The males are spotted but the females are not. The fur is used in customary decoration.

Emi wanpela kapul wea i planti liklik insait long ol bus bilong YUS. Man igat makmak kala long gras bilong em, tasol meri ino gat makmak.



Long-fingered Triok
(*Dactilopsila palpator*)

Liklik Kapul Igat Longpela Pinga

A small striped possum of the mountains. It is nocturnal and feeds on insects and other small animal prey by extracting them from dead wood and from under bark. It sometimes nests terrestrially in hollows under tree roots.

Dispela kapul save stap long ol bus maunten. Emi save slip long san taim na raun long nait taim. Em i save raun na yusim ol pinga bilong em long painim binatang istap insait long sting-diwai. Emi save wokim haus insait long ol ul bilong diwai na slip or karim pikinini.

Eastern White-eared Giant Rat
(*Hyomys goliath*)



Bikpela Rat

Inhabits mountain forest and nests in burrows under tree roots. It can grow to weigh nearly a kilogram.

Dispela bikpela rat emi planti long bikbus maunten na arare long bus. Emi save wokim haus long as bilong diwai.

Raffray's Bandicoot (*Peroryctes raffrayanus*)



Mumut

A forest-dweller that ranges up to the high mountains. The species is known to feed on figs and has a distinctive cheesy odour.

Dispela mumut em i save raun tumas long bus. Bai you painim long graun. Em i save kaikai kiau bilong Pikus, na emi gat stink, bai yu smelim olsem seez.



Spectacled Fruit Bat
(*Pteropus conspicillatus*)

Bikpela Blak Bokis

One of the larger and more common of the 'flying foxes' of New Guinea. This is the species that is found in abundance in Madang town. It is presumably common in the coastal lowlands of the YUS region. It is a popular game animal.

Dispela blak bokis emi save laik long stap long ples em i hot kostu long nambis. Ol save laikim long kaikai. Planti moa stap long Madang taun.



Cane Toad
(*Bufo marinus*)

Rokrok

Widespread in the lowlands and hills of PNG. It is a species that is native to South America and was introduced to PNG after World War II. It is common in villages and gardens.

Dispela rokrok emi no bilong PNG. Ol bin kisim ikam long South America long namba tu bikepla pait (World War II). Skin bilong baksait bilong em emi gat poisin.

White-lipped Tree Frog
(*Litoria infrafrenata*)



Grinpela Rokrok

Common in the lowlands hills and can be found in villages and gardens. It is one of the largest tree frogs. There are many smaller species that look like this, but have different color patterns.

Dispela rokrok emi gat gutpela kala bilong em. Bai you lukim planti long nambaut long ol ples na long gaden tu. YUS igat planti kain rokrok.

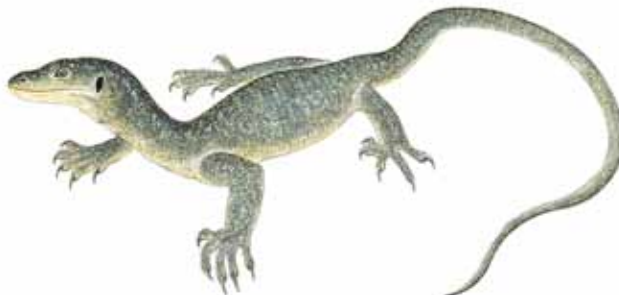
Amethystine Python (*Morelia amethystina*)



Moran

Amethystine Python (*Morelia amethystina*)
The longest snake in New Guinea and older individuals can occasionally grow to 6 metres. It is common and widespread.
Moran
Em i bikpela na longpela sinek, emi winim olegeta arapela kain snek insait long PNG. Nogat narapela winim em. Sampela lapun bilong em iken gro igo inap long mak olsem 6 metres.

Monitor Lizard (*Varanus* sp.)

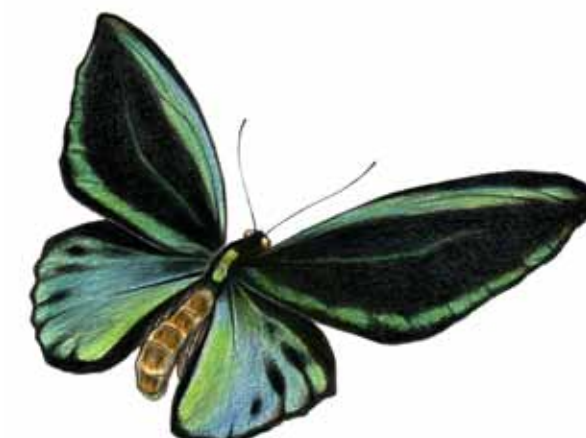


Kundu Palai

Important for communities because its skin is used for making the traditional kundu drum. It is very fast, and also can climb trees well.

Dispela palai ol save yusim skin bilong em long passim maus bilong kundu bilong singsing. Emi save ran hariap tru na iken igo antap long diwai.

Northern Birdwing butterfly (*Ornithoptera priamus*)



The most common of the giant birdwing butterflies of New Guinea. This species is found in the lowlands and hills and can be seen foraging at flowers of hibiscus bushes in villages. The male is green and black and the female black and white.

Dispela bikpela bataplai emi naispela tru na istap long New Gini. Man emi grin na blak kala, na meri igat blak na waitkala. Sais bilong meri i winim sais bilong man. Em isave laikim wara bilong redpela Hibiscus plaua bilong ples.

Ulysses Swallowtail/Blue Emperor
(*Papilio ulysses*)



Another common but beautiful species inhabiting YUS's villages and gardens. It is found throughout New Guinea and ranges into eastern Australia.

Dispela blupela bataplai emi naipela tru na bai you lukim planti nambaut long ol ples na long ol gaden bilong YUS. Emi save laikim ol liklik sinek na laikim lip bilong ol muli.

Jewel Weevil (*Eupholus* sp.)



Jewel Weevil (*Eupholus* sp.)
Often found in village gardens but is most common in the coastal lowlands.

Dispela blupela binatang emi save kaikai lip bilong kaukau na save stap insait long gaden long ol hot ples. Emi gat naipela kala tru.