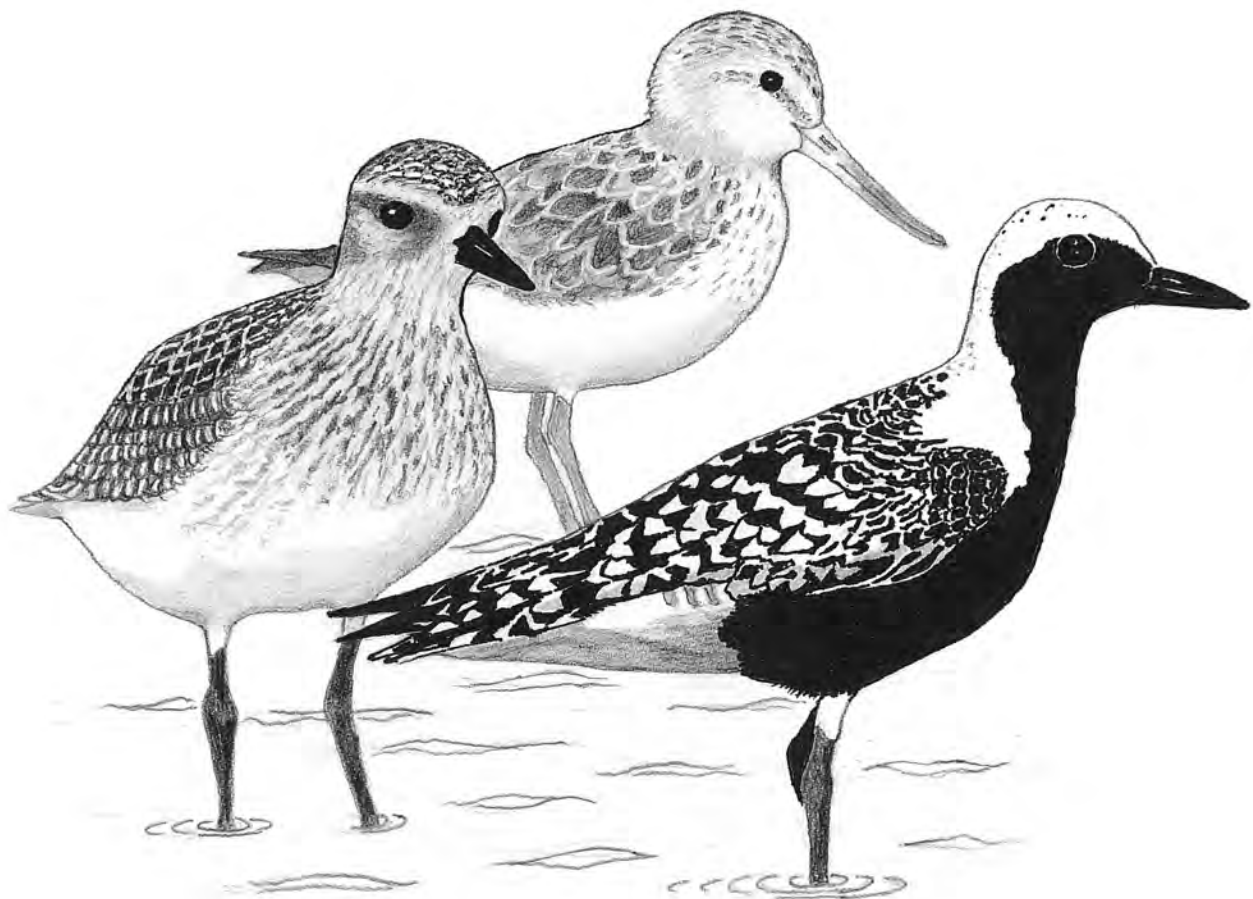


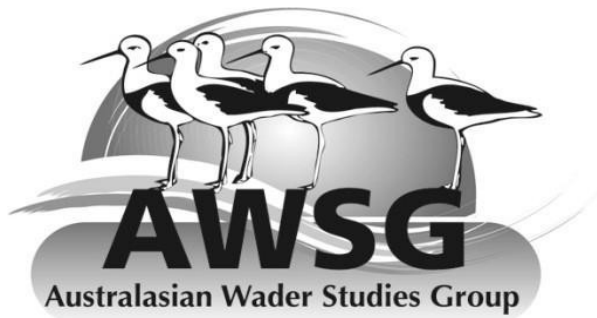
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MISSION STATEMENT

To ensure the future of waders and their habitats in Australia through research and conservation programmes and to encourage and assist similar programmes in the rest of the East Asian–Australasian Flyway.

OBJECTIVES

- Monitor wader populations through a programme of counting and banding in order to collect data on changes on a local, national and international basis.
- Study the migrations of waders through a programme of counting, banding, colour flagging, collection of biometric data and use of appropriate scientific instruments.
- Instigate and encourage other scientific studies of waders such as feeding and breeding studies.
- Communicate the results of these studies to a wide audience through its journal *Stilt* and membership newsletter the *Tattler*, other journals, the internet, the media, conferences and lectures.
- Formulate and promote policies for the conservation of waders and their habitat, and to make available information to local and national governmental conservation bodies and other organisations to encourage and assist them in pursuing this objective.
- Actively participate in flyway wide and international forums to promote sound conservation policies for waders.
- Encourage and promote the involvement of a large band of amateurs, as well as professionals, to achieve these objectives.

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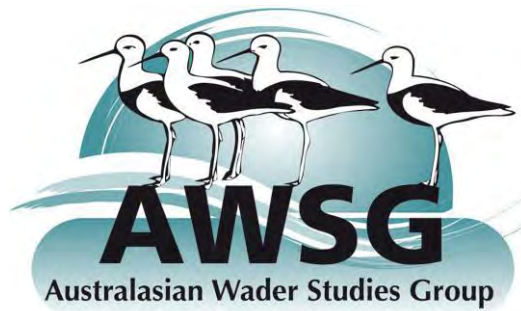
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AN UNUSUAL EURASIAN CURLEW *NUMENIUS ARQUATA ORIENTALIS* IN BANYUASIN PENINSULA, SOUTH SUMATRA, INDONESIA

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An unusual looking small Curlew *Numenius* was observed and photographed on 22 November 2018 in a flock of Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata* at Barong river, Banyuasin Peninsular, Banyuasin district, South Sumatra province, Indonesia. This small curlew appeared to be very similar to the Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus* (*N. p. phaeopus*, *N. p. variegatus* and *N. p. alboaxillaris*) and the Slender-bill Curlew *Numenius tenuirostris*. However, further careful identification indicates this small *Numenius* is a Eurasian Curlew. This case at first appears to be an aberrant curlew, but on careful examination of the photo, it is actually an interesting example of how photos can give the wrong impression. We provide a word of caution to local birdwatchers to pay careful attention to the use of photographs for species identification in Indonesia, as well as more broadly in south-east Asia.

INTRODUCTION

Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata* is a common large curlew of Eurasia, Africa and the Oriental region, farther east in Siberia, and in Australia (Hayman *et al.* 1986). It is a large to very large, bulky wader with a remarkably long and decurved bill, long legs and rather uniform plumage (Cramp & Simmons 1983). In South-east Asia, Eurasian Curlew is an uncommon to fairly common coastal winter visitor and passage migrant (Robson 2011). The bird is a locally common migrant in western parts of the Indonesian archipelago (Greater Sunda) and is less common in eastern regions (Sulawesi) (MacKinnon & Phillipps 1993, Eaton *et al.* 2016).

In this paper, we provide a brief report on what appeared to be an unusual small *Numenius* curlew, sighted in and Banyuasin district, South Sumatra province (Indonesia). We discuss this sighting and review the literature about *Numenius* species in Indonesia.

METHODS

On 22 November 2018, an unusually small *Numenius* curlew was observed and photographed at Barong river, Banyuasin Peninsular, Banyuasin district, South Sumatra province, Indonesia (02°10' 46" S, 104°54' 21" E). The bird was in flight in a flock of Eurasian Curlew. Further identification has been critically reviewed based on the photograph taken (Figs. 1, 2 and 3).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Compared to Eurasian Curlew, this bird looked significantly smaller, and somewhat similar to Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus* in terms of size and its apparently smaller decurved bill. The was eliminated as one of potentially two subspecies of Whimbrel (*N. p. phaeopus*

and *N. p. variegatus*) that occur in South-east Asia based on the more uniform head pattern and absent barring patterns in underwing. The other potential smaller *Numenius* subspecies without barring patterns on the underwing are the Slender-bill Curlew *Numenius tenuirostris* and the Steppe Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus alboaxillaris*, but neither species has ever been recorded in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. The smaller *Numenius* found in Banyuasin Peninsular was therefore not considered one of these species. The Slender-bill Curlew is a critically endangered (or possibly extinct) shorebird that breeds in Siberia (Taiga zone) and spends the non-breeding season in the Mediterranean basin (mainly Tunisia and Atlantic Morocco). A second migration route may lead from breeding grounds to the Middle East, where it may spend the non-breeding season in Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Oman (Hayman *et al.* 1986, Gils & Wiersma 1996, Birdlife International 2020). The bird sighted in our study shares characteristics with the Slender-bill Curlew by its smaller size and smaller bill shape, but differs chiefly in the face pattern and breast pattern. That is, the supercilium of Slender-billed Curlew is bolder than on Eurasian Curlew, tending to isolate the dark cap, and there is a fairly narrow dark bar crossing the lores in place of Eurasian Curlew's diffuse rounded dark area. The breast pattern of Slender-billed Curlew also differs by having a sharply defined dark brown breast streaking against an almost white background, sometimes lightly suffused with brown, contra brownish or buffish brown suffusion across the breast and having poorly defined streaking for Eurasian Curlew (Hayman *et al.* 1986, Gils & Wiersma 1996, Robson 2011, Corso *et al.* 2014, Chandler 2019).

The Steppe Whimbrel is a little known shorebird distributed in the mid-latitude (50–54°N) steppes of Russia and probably Kazakhstan (Cramp & Simmons



Figure 1. The unusual *Numenius* (yellow arrow) found on 22 November 2018 in Banyuasin peninsular, South Sumatra province, Indonesia (by ©Muhammad Iqbal).



Figure 2. The unusual *Numenius* has smaller decurved bill and plain white underwing without barred pattern (by ©Muhammad Iqbal).

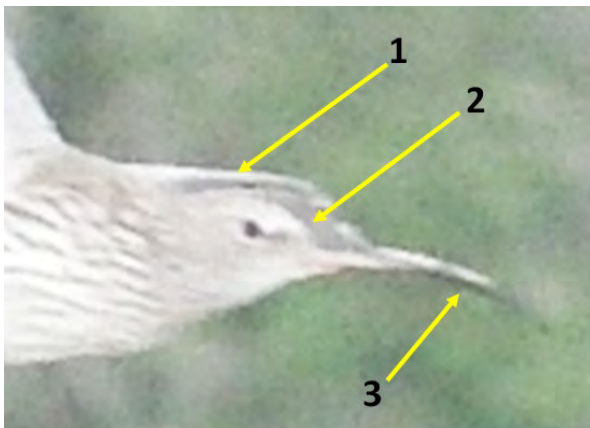


Figure 3. Close up head pattern and some remarks: 1. Left wing; 2. Underwing (in shade). This area is not a dusky crown; 3. Bill slope. A little foreshortened because it is slightly turned to the photographer, but also note that the dusky bill tip is pixellated and the camera sensors barely distinguish it from the background (by ©Muhammad Iqbal).

1983), and migrates to coastal south-east Africa for the non-breeding season (Allport 2017). The smaller *Numenius* sighted in Banyuasin peninsular was similar to Steppe Whimbrel by its smaller size and white underwing and axillaries, but as with other subspecies of whimbrel, the Steppe Whimbrel has strongly marked crown stripe

and face pattern; contra lacking contrasting head pattern. These features were not evident on our curlew.

Corso *et al.* (2014) considered some small curlews that resemble Slender-billed Curlew based on field observations in Italy (from Scily and Puglia), and specimens in the Museo Civica di Zoologica di Roma (MCZR), and identified that the birds are Eurasian Curlew *N. a. orientalis*. Based on the literature, the small *Numenius* curlew sighted in Banyuasin peninsula is identified as Eurasian Curlew *N. a. orientalis* based on unbarred white underwing, the small decurved bill and slightly uniform head pattern (Hayman *et al.* 1986, Gils & Wiersma 1996, Robson 2011, Corso *et al.* 2014, Chandler 2019). This small shorebird is presumed a male (Garry Alport *pers.comm.*) as males have shorter bills than females (Hayman *et al.* 1986).

This record of an apparently unusual or atypical Eurasian Curlew in Banyuasin Peninsular, based on a single photograph, is important to note for future identification of *Numenius* in south-east Asia. Close inspection of the photo shows the bill to be a bit foreshortened and the rear-wing is just behind the head (Fig. 3). This makes the head look bigger and the bill look correspondingly smaller. The similarity in colour of bill tip to the background adds to the illusion that this is an atypical sized Eurasian Curlew. Thus, we conclude that this case is not so much an aberrant curlew, but an interesting example of how photos can give the wrong impression when used as the sole means of identifying a bird. This is something that should be addressed by local birdwatchers. We caution them to pay careful attention to shorebirds species identification from photographs, particularly in relation to population estimation and species assessment. In Indonesia, there has been an increase in recent years of birdwatchers with good photographic equipment, and the likelihood of photographic-based identifications is expected to increase. Incorrect identifications may result in false additions to country checklists (Iqbal *et al.* 2010, Imansyah & Iqbal 2015, Iqbal & Albayquni 2016, Putra *et al.* 2018), but this problem is never reported or rarely discussed. This interesting example is a good lesson for birdwatchers to use photos with caution and always getting these photographs verified by experts.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are very grateful to the Hutan Kita Institute (HAKI) particularly for facilitating us conducting waterbird monitoring on the Banyuasin Peninsular during 2017-2018. We thank Gary Alport, Jesse Conklin, Luke J. Eberhart-Phillips, Humphrey Sitters and an anonymous reviewer for comments on an earlier draft. We also thank Danny Rogers and Birgita Hansen for their invaluable suggestions to improve this paper.

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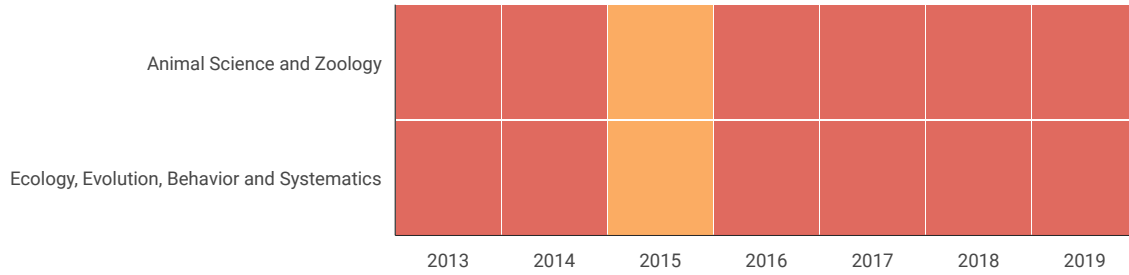
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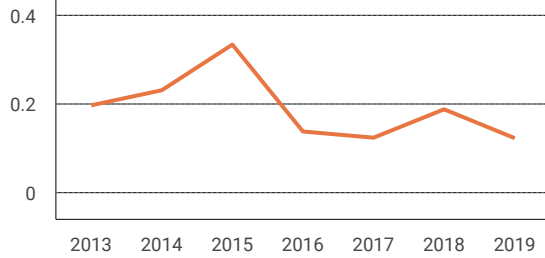
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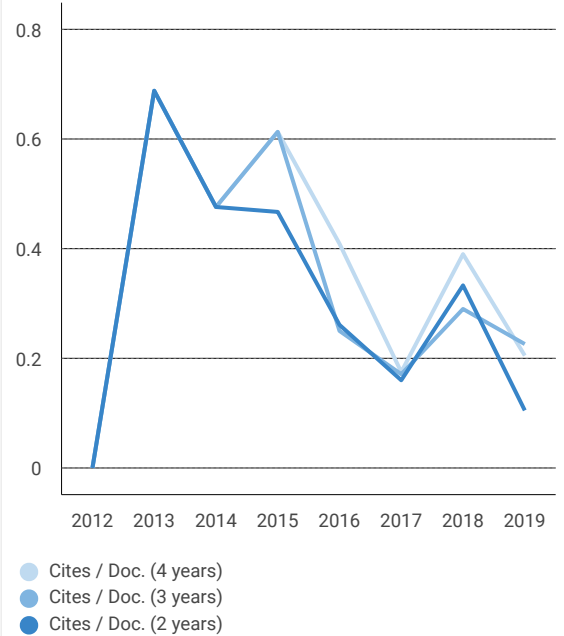
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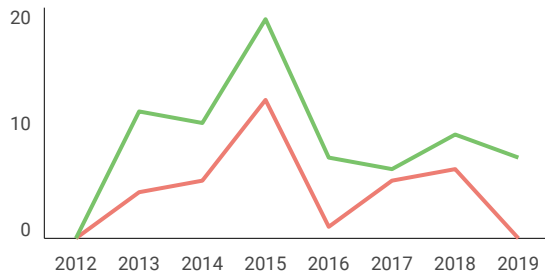
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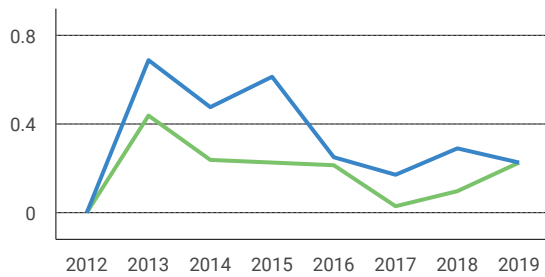
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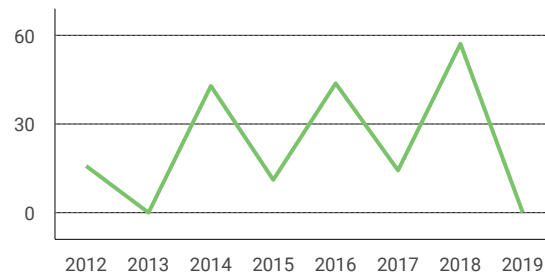
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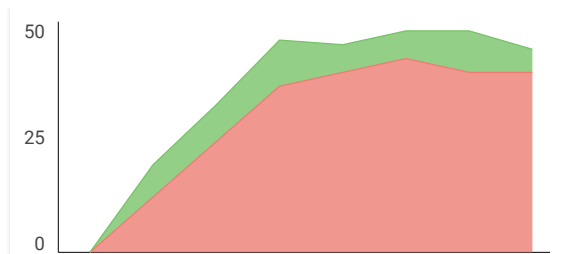
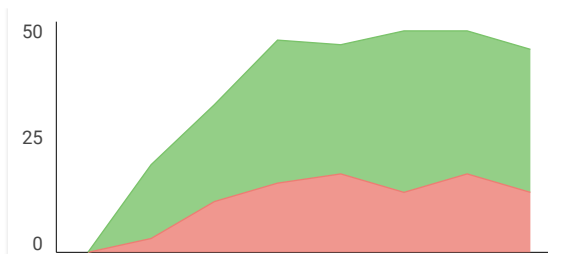


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REFERENCES - This section gives details of all the literature cited in the paper. References should be in alphabetic and then chronological order with multi-authored references after single author citations by the same author.

Examples of the required format follow:

Single author papers: **Smith, F.T.H.** 1964. Wader observations in southern Victoria, 1962-1963. *Australian Bird Watcher* 2:70-84.

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Books: **Kershaw, K.A.** 1964. Quantitative and dynamic ecology. Edward Arnold, London.

Reports: **Noor, Y.R.** 1994. A status overview of shore birds in Indonesia. Pp. 178-88. *In:* Wells, D.R. & T. Mundur. (Eds.) Conservation of migratory water birds and their wetland habitats in the East Asian Australia Flyway. Asian Wetland Bureau, Malaysia.

Online material: **Dutson G., S. Garnett & C. Gole** 2009. Australia's Important Bird Areas: Key sites for bird conservation. Birds Australia (RAOU) Conservation Statement Number 15. Available at <http://www.birdlife.org.au/document/OTHPUB-IBA-supp.pdf> (accessed 10 August 2012).

TABLES - There should be no lines in the table except at the top and bottom of the table and below the column headings. All tables should be prepared using the word processing table function and included after the Reference section. Please do not produce tables created as lists using tab stops.

FIGURES - Figures should be placed after Tables. All maps should have a border, distance scale, reference latitude and longitude and/or inset map to enable readers unfamiliar with the area to locate the site in an atlas. Google Maps and Google Earth images will be accepted but are discouraged as they reproduce poorly in print. Line figures are preferred. At their minimum, Google Earth images should retain the Google trademark device and year of image publication.

APPENDICES - Appendices should supplement but not repeat material elsewhere (i.e. in tables and figures). Appendices should be accompanied by a self-explanatory caption. Formatting should follow that for other manuscript components. *Stilt* does not have the capacity to accommodate Supplementary Material Online.

SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

These will present material, insufficient for a research paper, on any matters relating to the flyway and the shorebirds in it. They are not usually subdivided like research papers and do not require an abstract. Generally, short communications should be word documents less than six pages 1.5-spaced including all tables, figures and photographs.

REPORTS

Reports are intended to provide updates on wader group activities, regular monitoring and related topics. Reports will not usually be subject to peer-review, although the editor and editorial board reserve the right to send reports out for review if they feel another opinion on content is required. Reports should be written in the same style as research papers with the exception that an abstract is not required. Results and Discussion may be combined into a single section "RESULTS AND DISCUSSION". All other formatting should follow that described under Research Papers.

STILT STYLISTIC MATTERS

The terms "summer" and "winter" should be avoided, if possible. Instead, it is recommended that authors use the terminology "breeding" and "non-breeding". If this is not possible, a clear explanation of the month(s) referred to are necessary. East Asian-Australasian Flyway (**not** East-Asian Australasian Flyway) should be spelt out in full on first mention and then subsequently written as EAAF. Subsequent mention of the EAAF as the flyway should be title case, as in, Flyway. Directions should be lower case and hyphenated, as in "north-west" not "North West". Coordinates should be listed in degrees and minutes, usually with the northing (or southing) first followed by the easting, as in Bagan Serdang (3° 42' N, 98° 50' E).

OTHER MATTERS

In general, nomenclature of Australian birds should follow **Christidis, L. & W. Boles.** 2008. Systematics and Taxonomy of Australian Birds. CSIRO Publishing, Australia. The first reference to a species in the text should have the scientific name in *italics* after the common name. Where alternative nomenclature is used, the appropriate reference(s) should be clearly cited.

For all manuscripts, first level headings should be **BOLD and UPPERCASE**, second level headings should be **Bold and lower case** and further subheadings in *italics*.

All measurements must be in the metric system and SI units where appropriate (e.g. mm, km, °C etc). Rates should be recorded as, for example, d⁻¹ rather than /day or per day. Whole numbers one to nine should be spelled out, unless associated with a unit (e.g. 5 g) and numbers 10 onwards given in numerals. Full binomial names should be given on the first occasion a common name for an organism is used. Authors are encouraged to examine previous recent issues of *Stilt* for examples of the presentation of different types of material. The editor is happy to advise on issues that cannot be so resolved.

AN UNUSUAL EURASIAN CURLEW NUMENIUS ARQUATA ORIENTALIS IN BANYUASIN PENINSULA, SOUTH SUMATRA, INDONESIA

By Arum Setiawan

**AN UNUSUAL EURASIAN CURLEW *NUMENIUS ARQUATA*
ORIENTALIS IN BANYUASIN PENINSULA, SOUTH SUMATRA,
INDONESIA**

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An unusual looking small Curlew *Numenius* was observed and photographed on 22 November 2018 in a flock of Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata* at Barong river, Banyuasin Peninsular, Banyuasin district, South Sumatra province, Indonesia. This small curlew appeared to be very similar to the Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus* (*N. p. phaeopus*, *N. p. variegatus* and *N. p. alboaxillaris*) and the Slender-bill Curlew *Numenius tenuirostris*. However, further careful identification indicates this small *Numenius* is a Eurasian Curlew. This case at first appears to be an aberrant curlew, but on careful examination of the photo, it is actually an interesting example of how photos can give the wrong impression. We provide a word of caution to local birdwatchers to pay careful attention to the use of photographs for species identification in Indonesia, as well as more broadly in south-east Asia.

INTRODUCTION

Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata* is a common large curlew of Eurasia, Africa and the Oriental region, farther east in Siberia, and in Australia (Hayman *et al.* 1986). It is a large to very large, bulky wader with a remarkably long and decurved bill, long legs, and rather uniform plumage (Cramp & Simmons 1983). In South-east Asia, Eurasian Curlew is an uncommon to fairly common coastal winter visitor and passage migrant (Robson 2011). The bird is a locally common migrant in western parts of the Indonesian archipelagos (Greater Sunda) and is less common in eastern regions (Sulawesi) (MacKinnon & Phillipps 1993, Eaton *et al.* 2016).

In this paper, we provide a brief report on what appeared to be an unusual small *Numenius* curlew, sighted in and Banyuasin district, South Sumatra province (Indonesia). We discuss this sighting and review the literature about *Numenius* species in Indonesia.

METHODS

On 22 November 2018, an unusually small *Numenius* curlew was observed and photographed at Barong river, Banyuasin Peninsular, Banyuasin district, South Sumatra province, Indonesia (02°10' 46" S, 104°54' 21" E). The bird was in flight in a flock of Eurasian Curlew. Further identification has been critically reviewed based on the photograph taken (Figs. 1, 2 and 3).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Compared to Eurasian Curlew, this bird looked significantly smaller, and somewhat similar to Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus* in terms of size and its apparently smaller decurved bill. The was eliminated as one of potentially two subspecies of Whimbrel (*N. p. phaeopus*

and *N. p. variegatus*) that occur in South-east Asia based on the more uniform head pattern and absent barring patterns in underwing. The other potential smaller *Numenius* subspecies without barring patterns on the underwing are the Slender-bill Curlew *Numenius tenuirostris* and the Steppe Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus alboaxillaris*, but neither species has ever been recorded in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. The smaller *Numenius* found in Banyuasin Peninsular was therefore not considered one of these species. The Slender-bill Curlew is a critically endangered (or possibly extinct) shorebird that breeds in Siberia (Taiga zone) and spends the non-breeding season in the Mediterranean basin (mainly Tunisia and Atlantic Morocco). A second migration route may lead from breeding grounds to the Middle East, where it may spend the non-breeding season in Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Oman (Hayman *et al.* 1986, Gils & Wiersma 1996, Birdlife International 2020). The bird sighted in our study shares characteristics with the Slender-bill Curlew by its smaller size and smaller bill shape, but differs chiefly in the face pattern and breast pattern. That is, the supercilium of Slender-billed Curlew is bolder than on Eurasian Curlew, tending to isolate the dark cap, and there is a fairly narrow dark bar crossing the lores in place of Eurasian Curlew's diffuse rounded dark area. The breast pattern of Slender-billed Curlew also differs by having a sharply defined dark brown breast streaking against an almost white background, sometimes lightly suffused with brown, contra brownish or buffish brown suffusion across the breast and having poorly defined streaking for Eurasian Curlew (Hayman *et al.* 1986, Gils Wiersma 1996, Robson 2011, Corso *et al.* 2014, Chandler 2019).

The Steppe Whimbrel is a little known shorebird distributed in the mid-latitude (50–54°N) steppes of Russia and probably Kazakhstan (Cramp & Simmons



Figure 1. The unusual *Numenius* (yellow arrow) found on 22 November 2018 in Banyuasin peninsular, South Sumatra province, Indonesia (by ©Muhammad Iqbal).



Figure 2. The unusual *Numenius* has smaller decurved bill and plain white underwing without barred pattern (by ©Muhammad Iqbal).

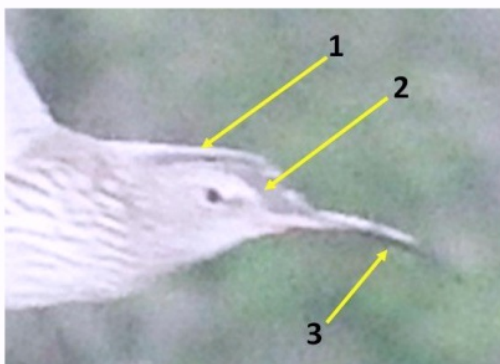


Figure 3. Close up head pattern and some remarks: 1. Left wing; 2. Underwing (in shade). This area is not a dusky crown; 3. Bill slope. A little foreshortened because it is slightly turned to the photographer, but also note that the dusky bill tip is pixellated and the camera sensors barely distinguish it from the background (by ©Muhammad Iqbal).

1983), and migrates to coastal south-east Africa for the non-breeding season (Allport 2017). The smaller *Numenius* sighted in Banyuasin peninsular was similar to Steppe Whimbrel by its smaller size and white underwing and axillaries, but as with other subspecies of whimbrel, the Steppe Whimbrel has strongly marked crown stripe

and face pattern; contra lacking contrasting head pattern. These features were not evident on our curlew.

Corso *et al.* (2014) considered some small curlews that resemble Slender-billed Curlew based on field observations in Italy (from Scily and Puglia), and specimens in the Museo Civica di Zoologica di Roma (MCZR), and identified that the birds are Eurasian Curlew *N. a. orientalis*. Based on the literature, the small *Numenius* curlew sighted in Banyuasin peninsula is identified as Eurasian Curlew *N. a. orientalis* based on unbarred white underwing, the small decurved bill and slightly uniform head pattern (Hayman *et al.* 1986, Gils

& Wiersma 1996, Robson 2011, Corso *et al.* 2014, Chandler 2019). This small shorebird is presumed a male (Garry Alport *pers.comm.*) as males have shorter bills than females (Hayman *et al.* 1986).

This record of an apparently unusual or atypical Eurasian Curlew in Banyuasin Peninsular, based on a single photograph, is important to note for future identification of *Numenius* in south-east Asia. Close inspection of the photo shows the bill to be a bit foreshortened and the rear-wing is just behind the head (Fig. 3). This makes the head look bigger and the bill look correspondingly smaller. The similarity in colour of bill tip to the background adds to the illusion that this is an atypical sized Eurasian Curlew. Thus, we conclude that this case is not so much an aberrant curlew, but an interesting example of how photos can give the wrong impression when used as the sole means of identifying a bird. This is something that should be addressed by local birdwatchers. We caution them to pay careful attention to shorebirds species identification from photographs, particularly in relation to population estimation and species assessment. In Indonesia, there has been an increase in recent years of birdwatchers with good photographic equipment, and the likelihood of photographic-based identifications is expected to increase. Incorrect identifications may result in false additions to country checklists (Iqbal *et al.* 2010, Imansyah & Iqbal 2015, Iqbal & Albayquni 2016, Putra *et al.* 2018), but this problem is never reported or rarely discussed. This interesting example is a good lesson for birdwatchers to use photos with caution and always getting these photographs verified by experts.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are very grateful to the Hutan Kita Institute (HAKI) particularly for facilitating us conducting waterbird monitoring on the Banyuasin Peninsular during 2017-2018. We thank Gary Alport, Jesse Conklin, Luke J. Eberhart-Phillips, Humphrey Sitters and an anonymous reviewer for comments on an earlier draft. We also thank Danny Rogers and Birgita Hansen for their invaluable suggestions to improve this paper.

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AN UNUSUAL EURASIAN CURLEW NUMENIUS ARQUATA ORIENTALIS IN BANYUASIN PENINSULA, SOUTH SUMATRA, INDONESIA

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Jurnal Artikel Ilmiah : An unusual Eurasian Curlew Numenius Arquata orientalis in Banyuasin Peninsula, South Sumatra, Indonesia

Penulis Artikel Ilmiah : Arum Setiawan

Identitas Jurnal Artikel Ilmiah : a. Nama Jurnal : Stilt The Journal for the East Asian-Australasian Flyway
 b. Nomor/Volume/Hal : 73-74/72-74
 c. Edisi (bulan/tahun) : November/2020
 d. Penerbit : Australasian Wader Studies Group
 e. Jumlah Halaman : 3

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah (beri \checkmark pada kategori yang tepat) : Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional Bereputasi
 Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional
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Total = (100%)	40					39
Kontribusi Pengusul (Penulis Pertama /Anggota Utama)	Anggota Utama (0,4X39)/5=3,12					3,12
KOMENTAR/ULASAN PEER REVIEW						
• Kelengkapan dan Kesesuaian Unsur:	Paper terkait deskripsi singkat status burung Eurasian Curlew Numenius arquata di Semenanjung Banyuasin. Isi paper sudah sesuai kaidah-kaidah karya ilmiah dan sudah sesuai dengan bidang biologi konservasi					
• Ruang Lingkup dan Kedalaman Pembahasan:	Hasil penelitian dibahas cukup komprehensif dan Referensi yang diacu dalam pembahasan sudah cukup update untuk bidang kajian ini.					
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• Kelengkapan Unsur & Kualitas Penerbit:	Penerbit Australasian Wader Studies Group berkualitas sangat baik, tidak termasuk predatory publisher, dan jurnal terindeks di scopus Q4					

Surabaya, 5 November 2020
Penilai 1

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Hery Purnobasuki', written in a cursive style.

Prof. Hery Purnobasuki, M.Si., Ph.D.
NIP 196705071991021001
Unit Kerja : Jurusan Biologi FST Unair
Bidang Ilmu : Biologi
Jabatan/Pangkat : Guru Besar/ Pembina Utama Madya

1.24.a.

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Jurnal Artikel Ilmiah : An unusual Eurasian Curlew Numenius Arquata orientalis in Banyuasin Peninsula, South Sumatra, Indonesia
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 Identitas Jurnal Artikel Ilmiah : a. Nama Jurnal : Stilt The Journal for the East Asian-Australasian Flyway
 b. Nomor/Volume/Hal : 73-74/72-74
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 d. Penerbit : Australasian Wader Studies Group
 e. Jumlah Halaman : 3

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah (beri \surd pada kategori yang tepat) : Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional Bereputasi
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Total = (100%)	40					36
Kontribusi Pengusul (Penulis Pertama /Anggota Utama)	Stilt The Journal for the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Vol. 73-74 N0vember 2020.halaman 72-74. Penulis ke 4 dari 6 penulis. Nilai maksimal: 90%. Nilai pengusul: $(0,4 \times 0,9 \times 40)/5 = 2,88$					2,88
KOMENTAR/ULASAN PEER REVIEW						
• Kelengkapan dan Kesesuaian Unsur:	Abstrak cukup lengkap menggambarkan isi, kelengkapan cukup					
• Ruang Lingkup dan Kedalaman Pembahasan:	Ruang lingkup masih terkait. Pembahasan memadai dengan referensi yang menunjang.					
• Kecukupan & Kemutakhiran Data & Metodologi:	Data cukup banyak. Metode umum dilakukan.					
• Kelengkapan Unsur & Kualitas Penerbit:	Penerbit berkualitas.					

Yogyakarta, 10 November 2020

Penilai 2

tanda tangan: 

Prof. Dr. Suwarno Hadrisusanto

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Unit Kerja : Fakultas Biologi UGM

Bidang Ilmu : Biologi /Ekologi

Jabatan/Pangkat : Guru Besar/ Pembina Utama Madya