



Proboscis Monkey

The proboscis monkey, native to the lush mangroves and rainforests of Brunei, is a fascinating and iconic species known for its distinctive long nose and reddish-brown fur. Found primarily along the banks of Brunei's pristine rivers, this endangered primate thrives in wetland habitats. Proboscis monkeys are excellent swimmers, often leaping into the water to evade predators.



Long-tailed macaque

The macaque is an adaptable primate that can be found in a variety of environments: jungles, mangrove swamps and even urban areas. It is omnivorous and feeds on fruits, seeds and even crabs, and would often go into residential areas to scavenge for food in dumpsters. Macaques are social creatures. They live in large groups with complex hierarchies, caring and looking out for one another. They play a vital role in the wild as they disperse seeds from trees, helping to regenerate forests and keep the ecosystem balanced.



Osprey

This is a fish-eating bird of prey and can usually seen hovering over bodies of water looking for fish. When a meal is spotted, it will hurtle downwards and dive in head-first with its talons outstretched to grab its prey. To hold on to the slippery fish, it has special spines on its feet so it can carry its prey over long distances. Most ospreys are migratory birds, they breed in the north and fly south for winter. Since ospreys eat mainly fish, they are found near coastal waterways, rivers and lakes.



Cruising Tips:

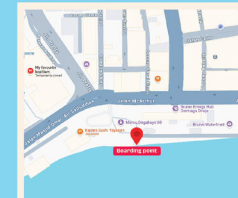
Do not feed the animals you see along the banks, throw objects at them or call-out to them. You might frighten them and they will become wary of passing boats.

Protect yourself from the sun. Use sun protection lotions and clothing or a hat that can be secured.

Keep your limbs inside the boat at all times during the journey to prevent any accidents.

Be mindful of your cameras, phones and other belongings. Keep them inside the boat at all times.

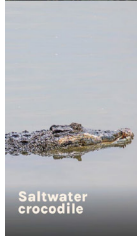
Where to board:



Dermaga Di Raja Jetty



Darussalam Jetty



Saltwater crocodile

Brunei's saltwater crocodiles can be seen lying still on muddy river banks. Sometimes they are partially submerged in the water camouflaged with only their eyes visible above the water. Crocodiles are common in Brunei. They live in the backwaters of the Brunei Bay, along the rivers, in mangrove swamps, estuaries and deltas. Saltwater crocodiles can grow up to 7m long and weigh over 1,000kg, and they are dangerous predators.



Collared Kingfisher

This bird has a beautiful blue upperpart and distinctive white collar and underpart. It is commonly found in mangrove swamps and coastal areas where it feeds on fish, insects and crustaceans. It also eat lizards and small amphibians. Its aerodynamic beak allows it to dive from its perch towards a prey with maximum speed and minimum splash. Kingfishers communicate with a variety of laughing calls.



Black Crown Night Heron

This light-grey bird with black crown and back feeds mainly at night or early morning. It eats primarily small fish, worms, amphibians and insects, even small rodents. It spends its days hidden among foliage and branches. It has wide habitat preferences but is seen most frequently near wetlands. It can stand very still at the water's edge and wait patiently to ambush its prey.



Monitor lizard

The Asian water monitor lizards live on land but are good swimmers and are often found in mangrove swamps and wetlands, but they will venture into residential areas with thick vegetation. They are considered to be the second largest lizard species after the Komodo dragon. When evading a predator, it will climb trees with its strong legs and claws.



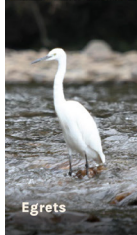
Sandpiper

This is a small, short-legged wading bird. It is brown with white underparts and it bobs up and down in a wagtall-like manner known as 'teething'. It has a distinctive flight action—its bowed wings produce sharp, stiff wing-beats, and it is quite vocal, especially in flight. It's 3-note call as it flies off is a signal that a sandpiper is nearby. Its diet consists of insects, some species of worms and molluscs.



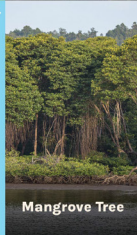
Rufous Night Heron

Related to the Black Crown Night Heron, this heron is distinguished from its relative by the chestnut brown upperpart. It can be found in a broad range of habitats: jungles, swamps, grasslands, beaches, lakes and reefs, but most commonly near rivers and streams. It roosts during the day in thick foliage and feeds at night or in the morning, mostly on aquatic creatures. This heron is also known as the Nankeen Night Heron.



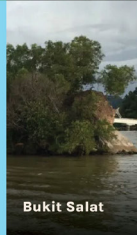
Egrets

Egrets are common in Brunei, especially Cattle Egrets, which often stay near cattle to eat ticks and fleas. They are frequently seen in urban areas, grassy roundabouts, rice fields, and mangroves. Brunei has five egret species. They fly with their necks retracted and eat insects, fish, crustaceans, amphibians, and small snakes.



Mangrove Tree

Mangrove trees in Brunei are vital to the coastal ecosystem, thriving in saltwater environments and providing shelter to diverse wildlife. With their intricate root systems, they stabilize shorelines, prevent erosion, and act as natural barriers against storms. These trees also play a crucial role in carbon storage, supporting both environmental health and biodiversity.



Bukit Salat

This little rocky hill that stands opposite the Court House is about 15m high. During a study of the hill, 3 tombstones were found—1 on top of the hill and 2 on the slope. It is believed that the tombs have been there since the 1940s but were never discovered due to the thick vegetation that kept it hidden from view.



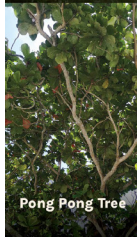
Nipah Palm

This palm tree grows in clusters along the coast and rivers and is a very useful tree. The young shoots, fruits, sap and flowers are all edible. The leaves are used as thatch for 'attap' roofs and wall partitions as well as for weaving handicrafts like baskets, hats and mats. The immature jellylike seed called 'attap-chee' is boiled in sugar syrup and used in local desserts.



Pidada Tree

This tree is a hardy mangrove species that grows in deep muddy soil and tidal areas with mud banks. It's unique rooting system with conical roots (pneumatophores) helps it to breathe and adapt to the mangrove environment. Its leaves and fruits are edible. The fruit known as mangrove apple is packed with vitamins. Fireflies particularly like the Pidada tree as a food source and a place to breed, so there is a good chance of seeing fireflies hovering about these trees at night.



Pong Pong Tree

The white, fragrant flowers and waxy green leaves make this an attractive tree. It has round fruits which are not edible. The seeds that are enclosed in a patterned, fibrous shell are extremely poisonous. The Pong Pong grows along riverbanks, mangrove swamps and sandy coasts where the fruits can be carried by the waterways to disperse the seeds.



Mengkuang Tree

Mengkuang, a type of screw pine, is a resilient coastal plant with strong, spiny leaves. Once dried and trimmed, its leaves are woven into durable handicrafts like mats, baskets, and bags. This traditional weaving skill is highly valued in Bruneian communities and passed down through generations.



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BRUNEI'S SAFARI RIVER CRUISE



Sungai Kedayan

Sungai Kedayan is a historically significant river in Bandar Seri Begawan, the capital of Brunei. The river was once the heart of the Kedayan community, an ethnic group known for their agricultural and cultural contributions. In the past, Sungai Kedayan served as a vital waterway for transportation, trade, and daily activities, linking the community to other parts of Brunei.



Sungai Brunei & Damuan

Sungai Brunei and Sungai Damuan are two important rivers in Brunei, each with unique significance. Sungai Brunei, flowing through Bandar Seri Begawan, is central to the nation's history and tourism, featuring the iconic Kampong Ayer and mangrove ecosystems. Sungai Damuan, near Istana Nurul Iman, is known for its biodiversity, serene parks, and wildlife like the proboscis monkey, highlighting Brunei's commitment to preserving its natural heritage.