



BIRDS AND PLANTS OF ISLA NUBLAR

Dr. Lane Lanis

BIRDS OF ISLA NUBLAR

Author's note:

During my stay on Isla Nublar, I encountered many bird and plant species that I had never seen before. I can only assume that the introduction of so many new reptiles changed the soil conditions and subsequent ecology of the entire island.

It was a challenge to determine which avian animals were true birds as opposed to flying reptiles. I spent hours watching the colorful creatures, trying to get close enough to determine their taxonomic class. I have given very basic notes as well as the nicknames that I used for them, but further study is clearly needed.

It was easier to study the new plants that I found, and you will find much more detailed notes on them. As such, I have done my best to fully classify and name them.

I hope that this research is useful to future scientists. Unfortunately, it is unlikely that InGenn will allow independent researchers on the island.

I am grateful to the University of Birmingham for their generous funding and support of the original HMS Beagle project. I hope to make a second attempt.

Dr. Lane Lanis

*Hear how the birds,
on every blooming spray,
with joyous music wake the dawning day.*

Alexander Pope



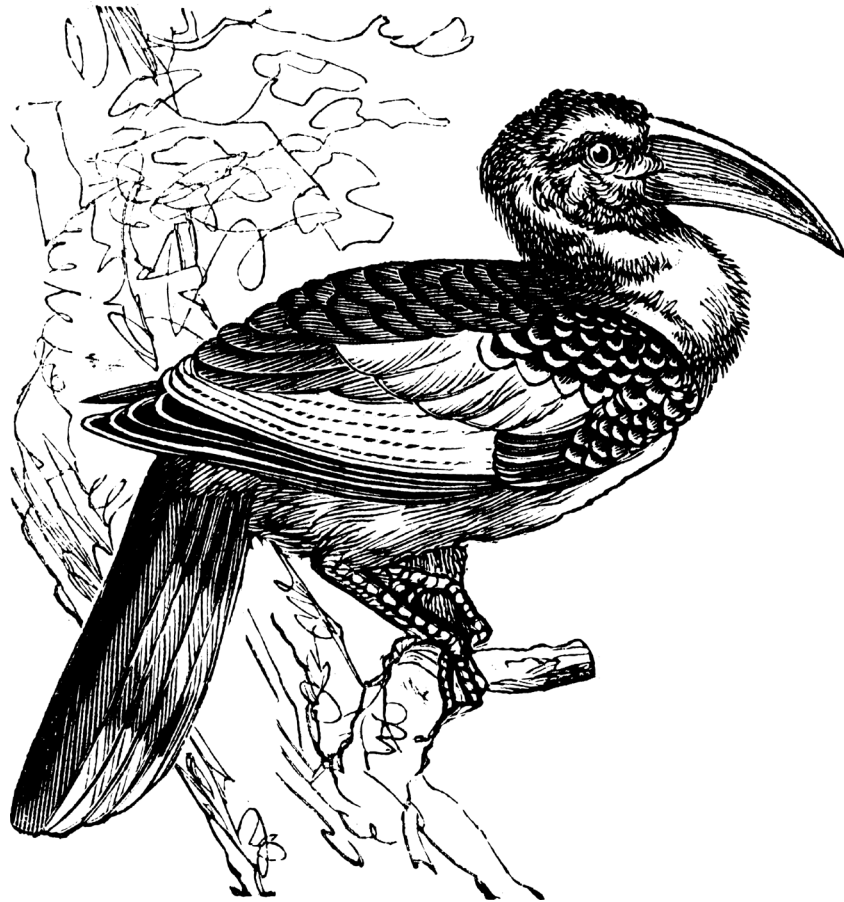
Amphibious Parrot

Coloring: Green-Yellow

Call: Ack-ack-ack-ack

Notes: Spotted catching fish and tearing them to shreds with its beak.

2



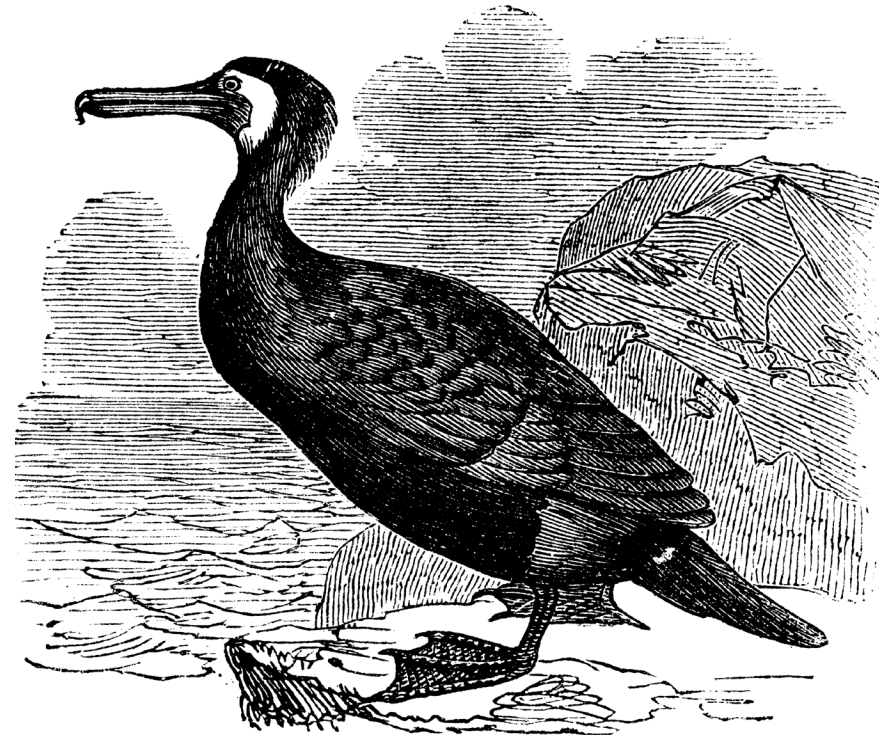
Harry Truman

Coloring: Blue

Call: Cree-yack, cree-yack

Notes: Comes to the defense of other birds, even those that are different species.

3



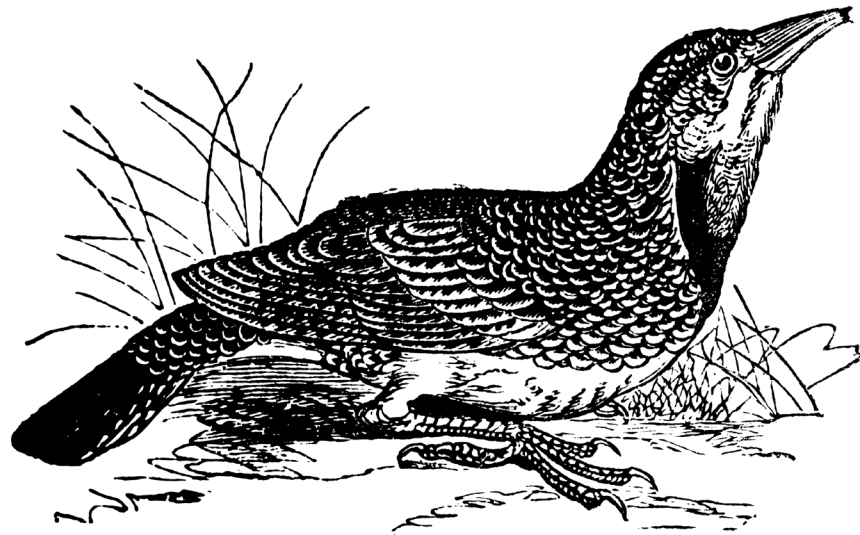
Nemo Plodder

Coloring: Brown

Call: Hoi-hup, hoi-ee hoi-ee, hoi-hup

Notes: Diving bird. Can spend up to 20 minutes underwater at a time.

4



Lazy-beak Wobbler

Coloring: Green

Call: Chip-chee

Notes: Spends a lot of time on the ground and in the shade. Blends in easily with the leaves.

5



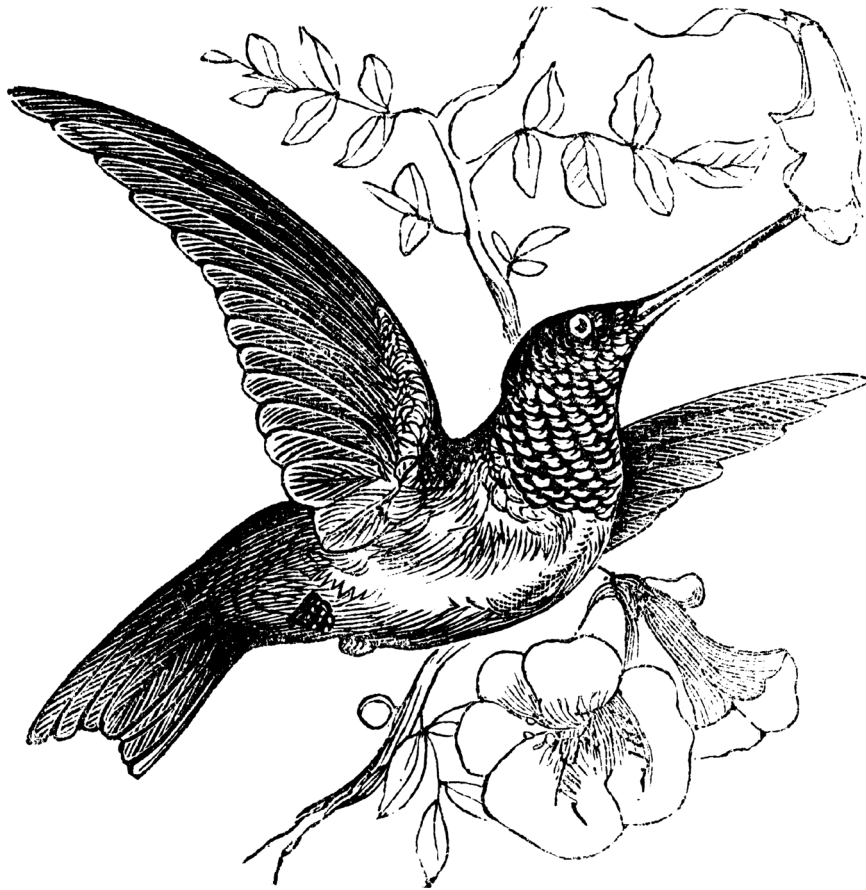
Borneo Banana

Coloring: Orange

Call: Doh

Notes: Have yet to hear this bird talk or do much of anything. Seems to be incredibly stupid.

6



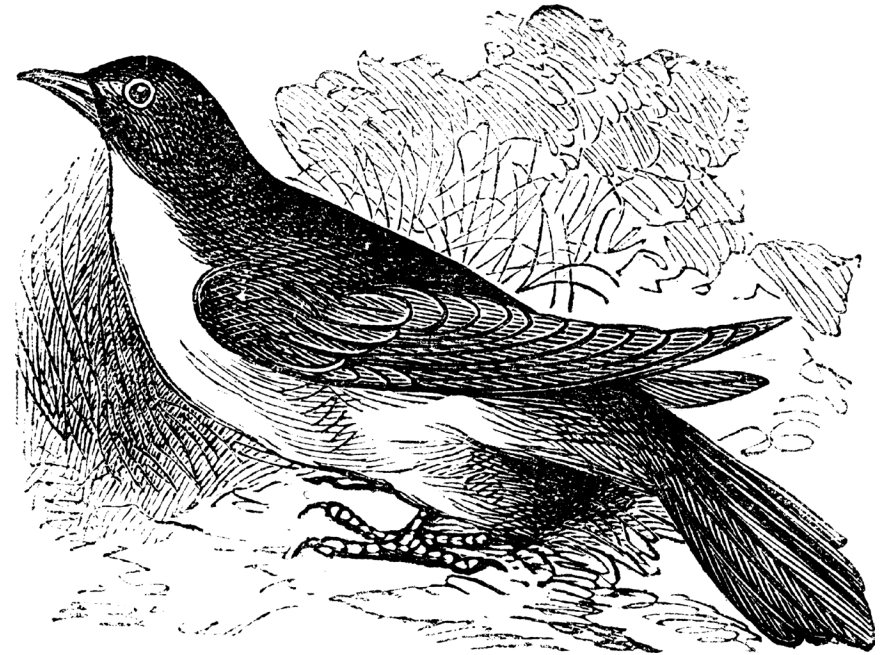
Golden Snitch

Coloring: Yellow

Call: No call, but makes a shrill zooming noise when flying

Notes: Too fast to study easily.

7



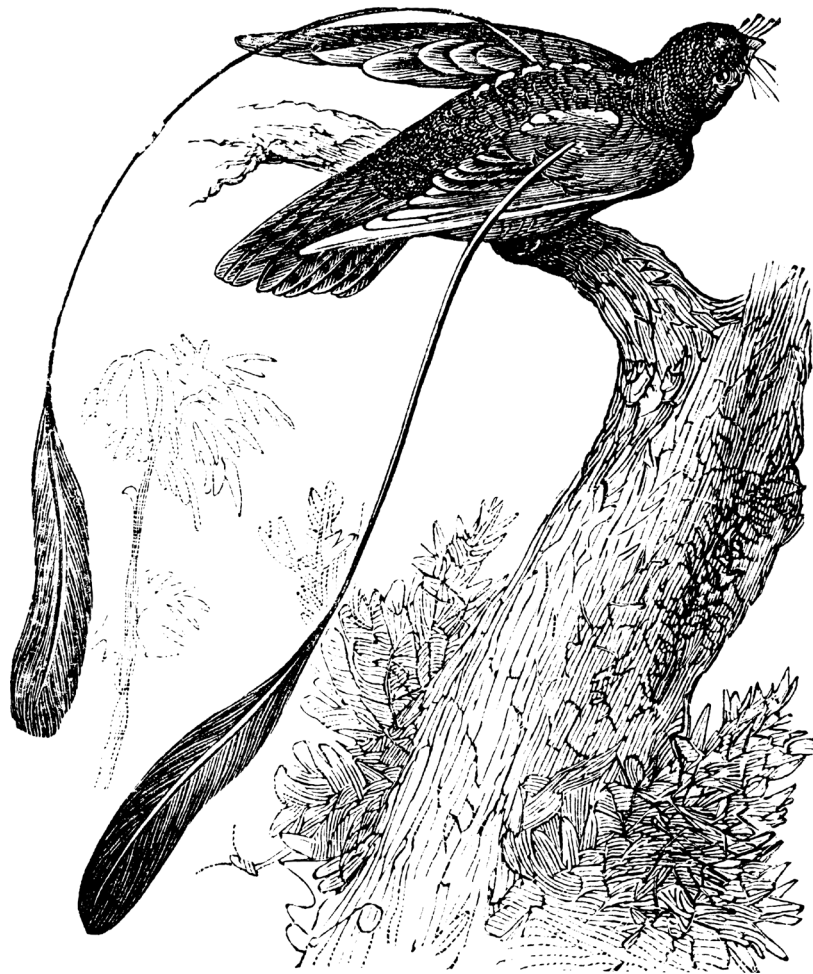
Papelbon

Coloring: Red

Call: Chip-chip-chee

Notes: Incredibly fast, lots of swooping flying patterns. Often seen nesting in the fenway palms.

8



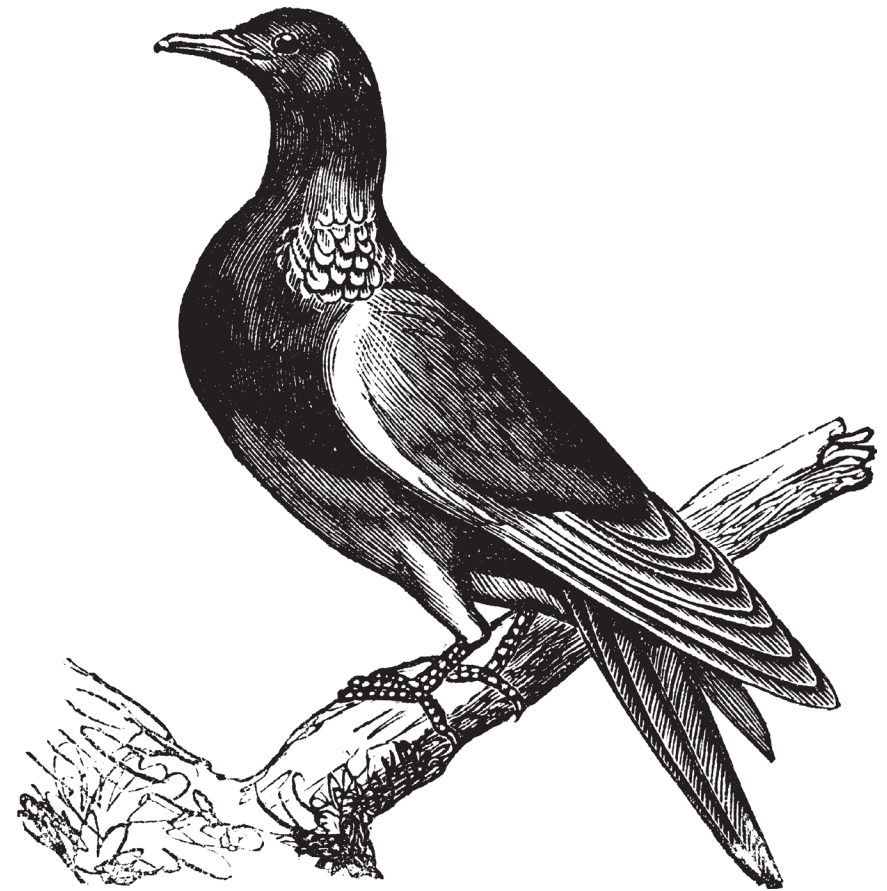
Beefonweck

Coloring: Violet

Call: Kummel-kummel-kummel

Notes: This bird sits out in the direct sun for so long. I can't believe it hasn't roasted itself yet!

9



Tiki Crooner

Coloring: Red-Orange

Call: Tiki-tiki-tiki-tiki-tiki-room

Notes: Sits on branches and sings its incredibly annoying song for hours nonstop. It's the only bird I've ever wanted to shoot.

PLANTS OF ISLA NUBLAR

Between every two pines is a doorway to a new world.

John Muir



Runner Fern
Asplenium Lanaddis

Found in the forests and in the shade. The undivided, slightly leathery leaves are triangular and taper to a thin point. The spore-bearing structures are distributed in clusters along the veins on the underside of the leaves. When the tip of the leaf touches the ground, new plantlets sprout, creating a “walking” effect.

2



Dancing Sunsun
Rudbeckia Lannumberis

These upright flowers have alternate, mostly basal leaves, stout branching stems, and daisy-like, composite flower heads. The leaves and stems are covered by coarse hairy trichomes. The colorful flowers attract many butterflies, bees, and other insects.

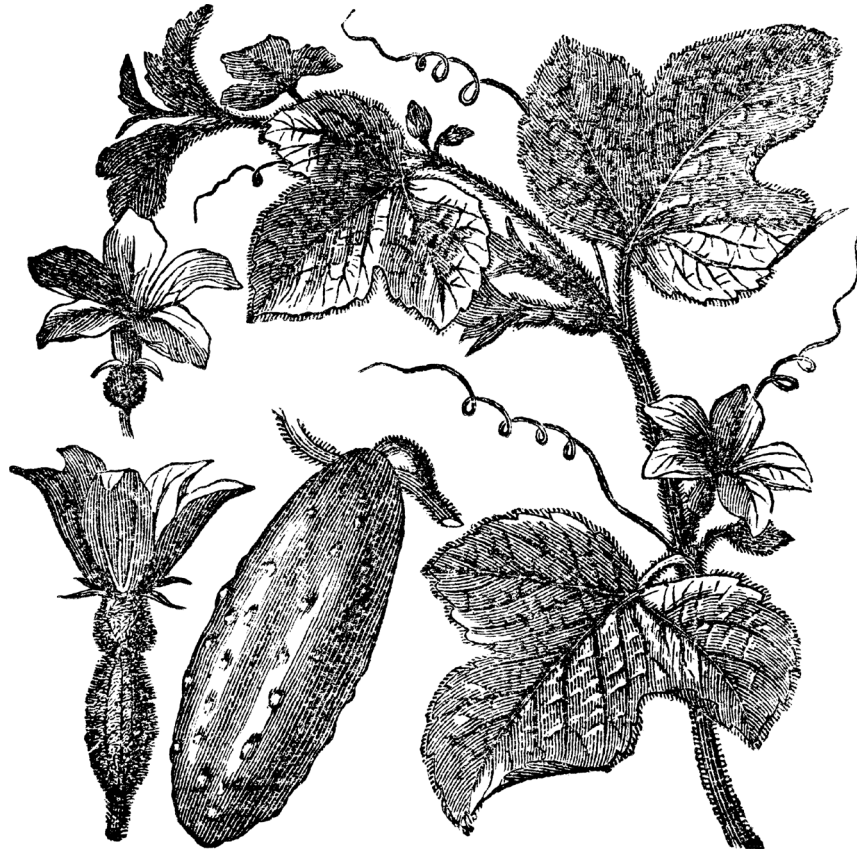
3



Twiggy Trippleballius
Eucryphia Lanofis

These shrubs are found on the mountains and can grow up to 20 feet high. The small glossy leaves alternate along the branches and are elliptical in shape. Its small flowers are covered in a sticky sap and then give way to leathery capsules.

4



McCartney's Creeper

Echinocystis Lanminutesis

This hillside creeping vine is often found on south-facing banks. It has thick hairy stems with coiling tendrils that enable them to climb up other plants. The leaves are alternate with long petioles and no stipules, and there are separate male and female blooms on the same plant. The fruit is a prickly, inflated capsule up to 4 inches long.

5



Fenway Palm

Metroxylon Laninis

This is a suckering palm, each stem only flowering once with a large upright terminal inflorescence. Before flowering, a stem bears about 20 pinnate leaves. Each leaf has about 150-180 leaflets. Flower pairs are spirally arranged on the third-order branches, each pair consisting of one male and one hermaphrodite flower.

6



Dickensian Wackybush
Cyperus Lananis

This leafless aquatic plant grows up to 15 feet high. Each stem is topped by a dense cluster of thin, bright green, thread-like stems resembling a feather duster when the plant is young. Greenish-brown flower clusters eventually appear at the ends of the rays, giving way to brown, nut-like fruits.

7



Drooping Goosefoot
Amaranthus Lanhouris

This herbaceous plant is most commonly found growing in sandy soil or gravelly conditions. It is distinguished by tiny petal less flowers that bloom in narrow, drooping, tassel-like panicles. The leaves and seeds are edible.

8



Common Rattlepod

Crotalaria Lanpluis

This member of the legume family grows especially quickly in hot climates. The stalks are comprised of many ascending branches with simple, elongate leaves. It bears small, brightly colored flowers that alternate along the main stalk. The seeds contain toxic alkaloids.

9



Allergy Duster

Achooius Lanouncesis

This large, coarse grass has hairless stems and prominent and membranous ligules that are rounded at the apex. The leaf blades are wide, flat, and often harsh on both surfaces. The leaves gradually taper. The flower clusters turn into seeds that are often eaten by birds.

10



Droopleaf Pennyblot

Cypripedium Laninis

This orchid composed of a basal set of leaves and a leafy stalk. The flower, which tops the stalk or rosette, is an enlarged pouch called a “lip” or a “slipper”, backed by three long, dark-colored, twisted petals. For reasons still not fully understood, the plant may simply decide not to grow one season, but will return just fine in subsequent seasons.

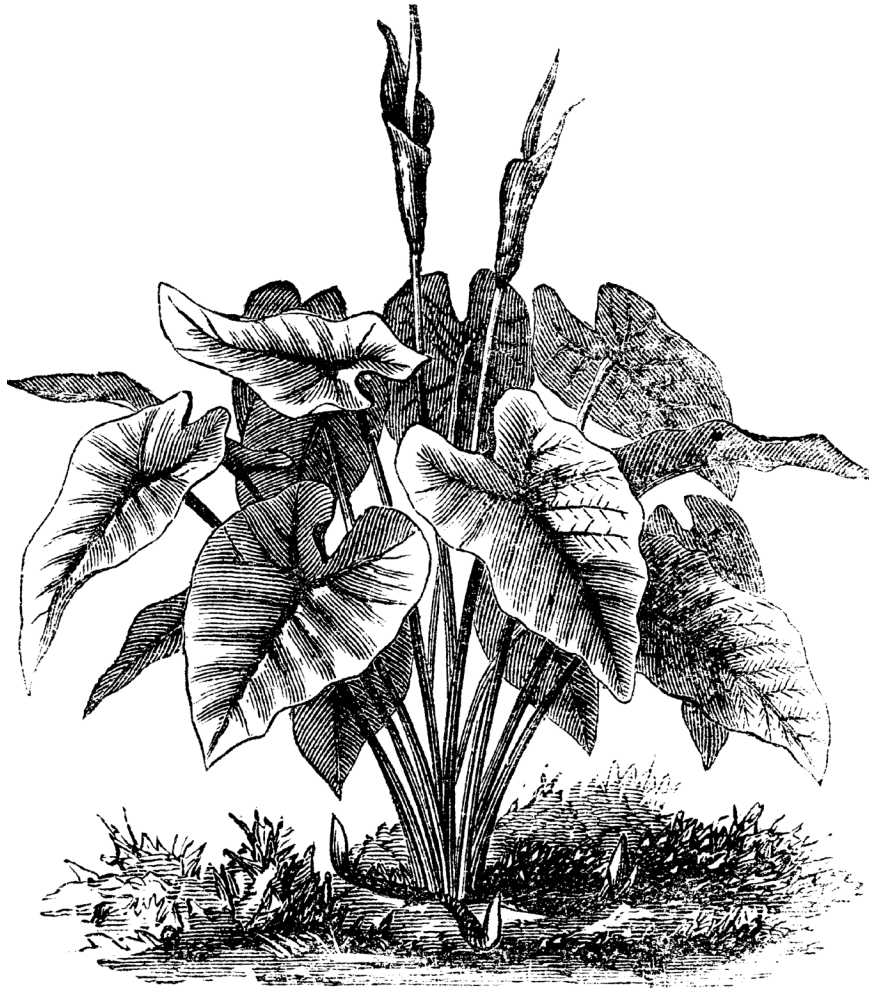
11



Blooming Audrey

Drosera Lanais

This plant is a rosette of four to seven leaves, which arise from a short subterranean stem that is actually a bulb-like object. The leaf blade is divided into a heart-shaped petiole, and a pair of hinged lobes forming the trap. The lobes secrete mucilage along the edges, attracting insects.



Platter Plant
Colocasia Lanpoundi

This large, stemless, tuberous member of the arum family typically grows to 4-7' tall and as wide and features huge, heart-shaped to arrowhead-shaped, conspicuously-veined, downward-pointing, peltate, dull green to gray green leaves on stout, succulent stems.

NOTES

Dr. Lane Lanis was undertaking a 2-year long project to retrace Charles Darwin's journey aboard the HMS Beagle when she spilled hot pepper jelly on her only nautical chart and accidentally mistook the ship's running light for the North star. Her ship ran aground on the reefs along the western coast of Isla Nublar. When she rowed ashore, she found an old shipping container had washed up on the beach that contained a double bed, a battery-powered lantern, and box full of beef jerky and pop tarts.

Dr. Lanis spent the next three years living on the island before she was discovered by InGenn engineers. During that time, she methodically catalogued the new species that she encountered.

