



A [Tropical Birding](#) SET DEPARTURE tour

THAILAND

MYSTICAL ASIA

March 1 – March 17, 2016

Peninsula extension: March 17 – 22, 2016

Tour Leader: Scott Watson

Report by Scott Watson. Photos by Scott Watson and Lesley Cornish



As gaudy as it gets, this vibrant Common Green-Magpie was a tour favorite.

Introduction:

Thailand is one of those countries that is so diverse, you always have the feeling of something new waiting for you around every corner, whether it be a bird, a mammal, or a delicious Thai dish. This tour was highly successful, including the 7 day southern peninsula extension, with a personal best **bird list of 503 species** along with **21 mammals**, covering a large area, and many different habitats. From the high Himalayan mountain forests of the far north, to the deep lowland forests and mangroves of the south.

The number of highlights in this tour is simply too many to mention here. Our close encounter of the extremely shy, yet stunningly beautiful BLUE PITTA was voted bird of the trip. This sapphire jewel of Khao Yai NP made circles around us in the deep undergrowth, but soon came in for close inspection. Pittas are just one of the special Southeast Asian bird families we covered well on this trip. We also had great luck with Broadbills, Leafbirds, Asian Barbets, and Hornbills to name a few. A BLACK-AND-YELLOW BROADBILL devouring a massive green Cicada was cool, but so was seeing a huge CORAL-BILLED GROUND-CUCKOO standing on the road. The forests of the north gave away its secrets to us this tour, namely RUSTY-NAPED PITTA and 5 stunning HIMALAYAN CUTIA. Finally we did the best ever in finding night birds in the daytime, thereby allowing more time for evening beers and maybe some sleep. Both HODGSON'S and BLYTH'S FROGMOUTH'S, ORIENTAL BAY, COLLARED SCOPS, BARRED-EAGLE, ASIAN BARRED, and SPOTTED WOOD-OWLS all found in the day!

Now I am just mentioning the wildlife, I could go on and on about the very warm and welcoming people, the incredible food, the great infrastructure, and the cold beer. Need I say more? Thailand really is the perfect introduction into the diverse wildlife of tropical Asia.



In its own family, and striking, it is hard not to love this Asian Fairy-bluebird.

Itinerary

1-Mar-16	Bangkok arrival to Pak Thale
2-Mar-16	Pak Thale to Kaeng Krachan National Park
3-Mar-16	Kaeng Krachan National Park
4-Mar-16	Kaeng Krachan to Khao Yai National Park
5-Mar-16	Khao Yai National Park
6-Mar-16	Khao Yai National Park
7-Mar-16	Khao Yai to Bueng Boraphet
8-Mar-16	Bueng Boraphet to Doi Inthanon National Park
9-Mar-16	Doi Inthanon National Park
10-Mar-16	Doi Inthanon National Park
11-Mar-16	Doi Inthanon to Doi Chiang Dao
12-Mar-16	Doi Chiang Dao
13-Mar-16	Doi Chiang Dao to Doi Ang Khang
14-Mar-16	Doi Ang Khang to Thaton
15-Mar-16	Doi Lang to Thaton
16-Mar-16	Chiang Saen to Chiang Rai, flight to Bangkok, end of main tour
17-Mar-16	Bangkok flight to Krabi mangroves
18-Mar-16	Krabi to Khao Nor Chu Chi
19-Mar-16	Khao Nor Chu Chi
20-Mar-16	KNC to Krung Ching to Tha Sala
21-Mar-16	Krung Ching waterfall
22-Mar-16	Tha Sala flight to Bangkok, end of extension and tour



A great start to our tour was this critically endangered Spoon-billed Sandpiper in Pak Thale.

Daily Accounts**March 1, 2016**

After our midday arrivals in Bangkok, the capitol of Thailand, we directly made our way south-west towards the famous shore-birding site of Pak Thale. We used the last couple hours of light on our “arrival day” to get a head start on our shorebirds. The clear target species here is the critically endangered SPOON-BILLED SANDPIPER, sadly with a possible world population of less than 1000 individuals. These salt pans of Pak Thale are crucial wintering grounds for this rare bird, among nearly 30 other Sandpiper and Plover species. Soon after arriving we walked the salt pan dikes and found a sizable flock of RED-NECKED STINTS, CURLEW SANDPIPERS, and BROAD-BILLED SANDPIPERS. After some frantic searching of bill shapes we finally found a single Spoon-billed Sandpiper among the hundreds of similar sized Sandpipers! We enjoyed awesome views of this bird, which eventually came quite close to us. On our way back to the vehicle we found a large flock of LESSER and GREATER SAND-PLOVERS plus a flock of GREAT KNOT, some BLACK-TAILED GODWIT, and a few MARSH SANDPIPERS and COMMON REDSHANK.

Now with the sun setting we made a final stop at the King’s Project to check out the fish ponds and rice fields, as well as take in the spectacle of hundreds of LYLE’S FLYING FOX’S flying over from their day roosts in the mangroves. A WHITE-THROATED KINGFISHER made an appearance at the edge of the fish pond, and we were lucky to spot a PIN-TAILED SNIPE along with a GREATER PAINTED-SNIPE lurking in a small rice paddy. As darkness fell a BARN OWL screeched as it flew by, and then our target INDIAN NIGHTJARS came out onto the dykes, giving us great views. With our target birds acquired, before the tour had actually begun, we were well on track and so went to our luxurious hotel for our first of many amazing Thai meals accompanied by a cold beer.



The working salt flats of Pak Thale, and a surprise Greater Painted-Snipe (photo by Lesley Cornish)

March 2, 2016

After breakfast we made our way back to Pak Thale in hopes of finding Nordmann’s Greenshank in the morning, but it was to no avail. We did however find 5 SLENDER-BILLED GULLS among the many BROWN-HEADED GULLS near a flock of hundreds of large EURASIAN CURLEWS. We checked a different area of salt flats where we added LONG-TOED STINT, RUFF, and RED-NECKED PHALAROPE among others. Next we visited a small patch of the increasingly depleted mangroves where we had a brief look at MANGROVE WHISTLER and multiple MALAYSIAN PIED-FANTAILS.

Next we made our way to Laem Pak Bia where a boat, and our expert local guide and boatman, Mr. Daeng, was waiting for us. We were quickly whisked away through the mangroves where COLLARED and BLACK-CAPPED KINGFISHERS perched near the banks. Upon arriving at the Laem Pak Bia sandspit we were greeted by a group of gulls, mainly the common BROWN-HEADED’S, but also a few LESSER BLACK-BACKED (HEUGLIN’S) GULLS. These were all great birds, but not our prime targets, which Mr. Daeng soon found down the beach; 3 MALAYSIAN PLOVERS, and a male and female “WHITE-FACED” KENTISH PLOVER, a soon to be split, and rare,

subspecies. On our way back into the mangroves we stirred up our next target, a GOLDEN-BELLIED GERYGONE and the prized, threatened, and scarce CHINESE EGRET, a great final bird before having a very nice seaside lunch prepared by Mrs. Daeng and family.



The rare future split “White-faced” form of Kentish Plover, and Chinese Egret, at Laem Pak Bia.



The beautiful fishing boats of Laem Pak Bia.

After lunch we made our way further south to Thailand’s largest national park, Kaeng Krachan, bordering Myanmar. We dropped off our bags and explored the grounds of Baan Maka Lodge. The fruit feeders here attracted our first BLACK-HEADED, BLACK-CRESTED, YELLOW-VENTED, and STREAK-EARED BULBULS. Some movement deep in the bamboo lead us to great views of a party of GREATER NECKLACED LAUGHINTHRUSHES. The flowering trees above were home to a pair of SCARLET-BACKED FLOWERPECKERS, OLIVE-BACKED SUNBIRDS, and a single LARGE CUCKOOSHRIKE. From here we headed to a nearby hide in the forest with a managed small pool of water. During this driest time of the year, and source of fresh water is a magnet to all life in the forest, and today was no exception. Things started off quickly with the usual BLACK-NAPED

MONARCH, STRIPE-THROATED BULBULS, and a pair of RACKET-TAILED TREEPIES, but then some movement in the back caught our attention to a pair of SCALY-BREADED PARTRIDGE which gingerly made their way into the open. Next came a simply stunning species, the COMMON GREEN-MAGPIE, with its impossibly green coloration, we were all thrilled to watch as it drank and bathed in front of us. A couple flycatchers were also present here; the striking WHITE-RUMPED SHAMA, and a male TICKELL'S BLUE-FLYCATCHER, but as the hours went by eventually BROWN-CHEEKED FULVETTAS, ABBOTT'S BABBLERS, and LESSER NECKLACED LAUGHINGTHRUSHES came into view. All was going well until a SHIKRA burst through the clearing scaring away everything for some time until it was getting too dark. This ended a long, but very rewarding and diverse day of birding, recording well over 100 species.



|Scaly-breasted Partridge (top) Black-naped Monarch (left) and Racket-tailed Treepie at the hide.

March 3, 2016

Armed with a 4WD truck we headed into Kaeng Krachan NP very early this morning. Our first stop was at a clearing where COMMON FLAMEBACKS and ORIENTAL PIED-HORNBILLS were just waking up, and then came the pair of target HEART-SPOTTED WOODPECKERS, tiny Woodpeckers which showed very well in the rising sun. Moving down the road, and avoiding the RED JUNGLEFOWLS, we spotted a flock of lime green THICK-BILLED PIGEONS foraging in a tall tree, but our attention quickly shifted to a large troop of STUMP-TAILED MACAQUES foraging near a waterhole, some 50 or 60 strong. We enjoyed watching as the pale white babies frolicked in the morning sun. Our next stop was successful in finding the local BLACK-THIGHED FALCONET perched high atop a tree, while behind us a GOLDEN-CRESTED MYNA, GREEN-EARED and BLUE-EARED BARBET decided to perch up and bask in the morning sun. Eventually we made it to the “three streams” section of the entrance road where we were greeted by a perched CRESTED SERPENT-EAGLE. Slowly walking this section of road proved to be very productive this morning, although we never bumped into any major flocks, we still picked through the species. The cartoonish SILVER-BREASTED BROADBILL was a great find, as was the mixed group of ASHY and BROWN-RUMPED MINIVETS. A group of photographers lead us to a nice ORANGE-BREASTED TROGON nest, with a female feeding its hungry chicks from the top of a dead snag. We did come across one small flock which held some nice species, including; GREAT IORA, WHITE-BELLIED ERPORNIS, HAIR-CRESTED and GREATER RACKET-TAILED DRONGOS, BLACK-NAPED MONARCH, GRAY-HEADED CANARY-FLYCATCHER, 4 species of Bulbuls including OCHRACEOUS and GRAY-EYED, and a nice VELVET-FRONTED NUTHATCH.



An Oriental Pied-Hornbill gives us the flyover in Kaeng Krachan.

During our picnic lunch we watched a RUBY-CHEEKED SUNBIRD and BLACK-CRESTED BULBUL feeding in the tree above our table, but it was now time to head further up the mountain road. The first stop we made was at a known LONG-TAILED BROADBILL nest, strangely built right over the road. We waited here in hopes of the adults returning. During the time we waited we had both WHITE-BROWED and SPECKLED PICULETS, the latter giving great views as we watched this diminutive Woodpecker scour the small branches for food. A nearby small fruiting tree also held BLACK-WINGED CUCKOOSHRIKE and a few FLAVESCENT and MOUNTAIN BULBULS. Eventually the Long-

tailed Broadbills came back, but only giving brief views, we would try again later. From here we drove up to our highest point on the mountain, enjoying great encounters with the plentiful DUSKY LANGURS feeding in the roadside trees along the way. At the top we found an incredible tree loaded with fruit, which attracted at least 4 rare YELLOW-VENTED GREEN-PIGEONS the first time we have ever had this species on our Thailand tour. This tree was also filled with THICK-BILLED FLOWERPECKERS and many MOUSTACHED BARBETS. Next we made our way back down the mountain, seeing WHITE-HOODED BABBLER along the way, where we visited another hide area to try for Blue Pitta, and although we didn't see one here today, our consolation of the super shy GRAY PEACOCK-PHEASANT may have been even better than the Pitta. We also saw here; BLUE-THROATED FLYCATCHER, PUFF-THROATED BABBLER, and a pair of BAR-BACKED PARTRIDGE. Now with the sun setting we made our way out of the park and onto the entrance road, finding our final new bird of the day, a couple LARGE-TAILED NIGHTJARS to finish off this bird filled day in the ultra-diverse, Kaeng Krachan National Park.



Dusky Langur (left) and Stump-tailed Macaque with pale young, the dominant primates of the park.



This Yellow-vented Pigeon is a scarce bird in Thailand.

March 4, 2016

Up early again we made our way back into Kaeng Krachan in the dark, even spotlighting an ASIAN PALM CIVET on the side of the road. We walked the “three streams” section of the lower road again this morning adding more new delights, but the pair of BLUE-BEARDED BEE-EATERS was a clear highlight as they caught insects above us. Next we followed the call of a BANDED BROADBILL until we found a pair of these simply stunning birds calling in a tree for great scope views. Just as we were soaking in the Broadbill action a loud roar of huge wings got our attention on to a pterodactyl-like GREAT HORNBILL as it flew over, a truly impressive beast. A small flock ensued with; BAR-WINGED FLYCATCHER SHRIKE, SCARLET and ROSY MINIVET, SULTAN TIT, PIN-STRIPED TIT-BABBLER, and even a BAY WOODPECKER. It was now time to make our way back to the van, but some activity near the creek bed drew our attention to more activity, but this time a much more colorful flock, especially considering it held a CRIMSON-WINGED WOODPECKER, ORANGE-BREASTED TROGON, and 5 SILVER-BREASTED BROADBILLS! What a way to end our time here at Kaeng Krachan National Park because sadly it was time for us to move on.

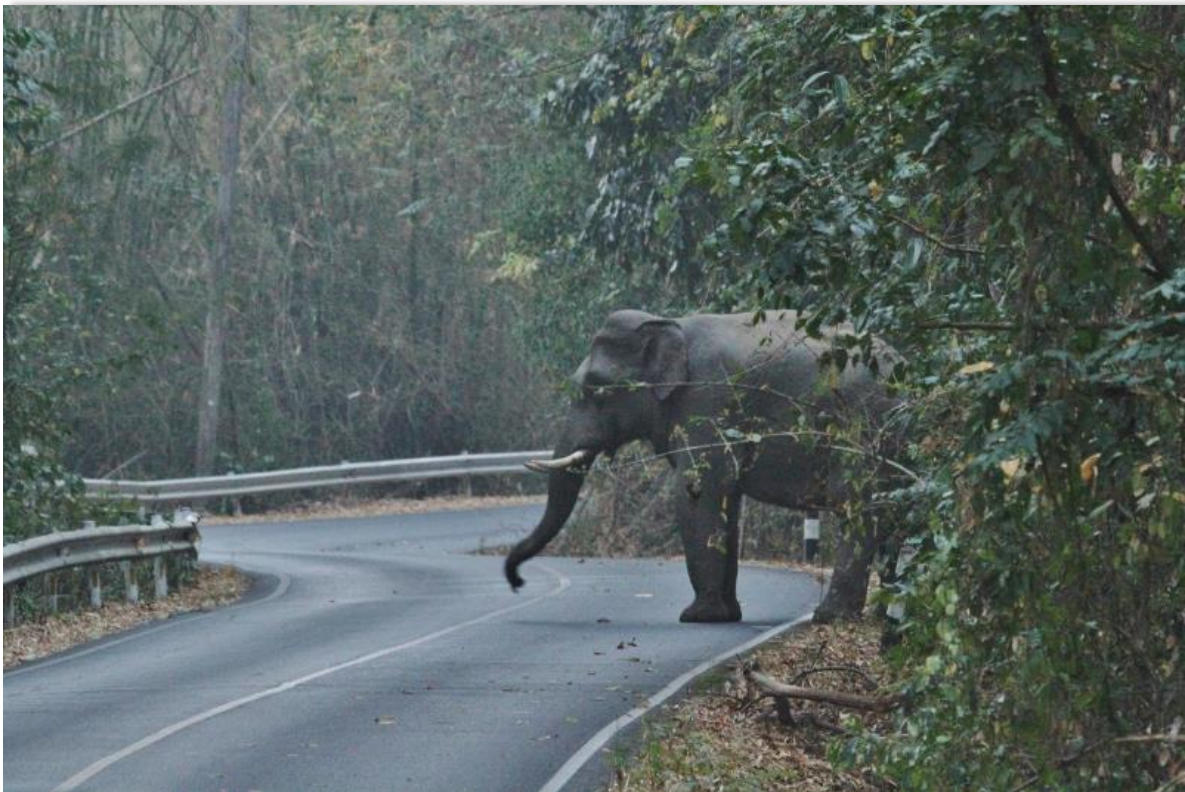


These cartoonish Silver-breasted Broadbills are always a pleasure to see.

Our next stop was back at Pak Thale and Laem Pak Bia for our second attempt for the elusive Nordmann's Greenshank, but were unable to find any among the thousands of shorebirds. We did not leave empty handed however, as we spotted a nice SLATY-BREASTED RAIL moving between vegetation clumps. Now on our way north and east to Khao Yai NP we drove for the rest of the day, stopping along the way for food and a surprise gathering of 2 key Starling species; WHITE-SHOULDERED and CHESTNUT-TAILED STARLINGS. Eventually we reached our luxury resort for another amazing Thai meal, but it was time to rest up for a big day tomorrow.

March 5, 2016

We started early into Khao Yai National Park, Thailand's most popular park due to its relatively close proximity to Bangkok. We were the first car at the entrance gate and began up the mountain but were quickly stopped by a huge gray object standing in the middle of the road, a massive ASIAN ELEPHANT. This secretive beast is not always seen on tour, so we were extremely excited to this this gentle giant as we watched it feeding on the succulent roadside vegetation. It did however take some time before it finally moved off of the road and we could pass through. From here we headed to the higher bamboo forests of the park, where it was a little quiet today. We did find a nice HILL BLUE-FLYCATCHER and a male BLACK-THROATED SUNBIRD however, not to mention a small flock of Phylloscopidae warblers including; YELLOW-BROWED, BLYTH'S LEAF, and SULPHUR-BREASTED WARBLERS as well as a PLAIN-TAILED WARBLER. Careful searching in the undergrowth revealed both WHITE-CRESTED and BLACK-THROATED LAUGHINTHRUSHES, while GREEN-BILLED MALKOHAS crawled through the mid-story vines like squirrels.



A great start to our day in Khao Yai NP was spotting this Asian Elephant. Hard to miss!

After a nice lunch and a break around the park headquarters we went to a camp site where rice is put out behind the kitchen, attracting a few birds. What better place to wait out the heat of the day than to grab a seat and wait for whatever comes in. First up was a very territorial WHITE-RUMPED SHAMA, but once that moved on a stunning male BLUE-AND-WHITE FLYCATCHER and a cute TAIGA FLYCATCHER moved in. Next up was a very cooperative and very beautiful ORANGE-HEADED THRUSH hopping around in plain view. Mammals were also in the area, best being the tame SAMBAR DEER roaming around the park, plus a lifer for everyone, 2 INDOCHINESE GROUND SQUIRRELS. Next we checked a nearby flowering tree, loaded with flowers, and a few birds, such as; LITTLE SPIDERHUNTER, GOLDEN-FRONTED and BLUE-WINGED LEAFBIRDS. From here we went down a hill to check a hide in hopes of Blue Pitta. Although we only heard

the Pitta, we did have awesome views of the shy SCALY THRUSH, another close ORANGE-HEADED THRUSH, SIBERIAN BLUE ROBIN, ABBOTT'S BABBLER, and PUFF-THROATED BABBLERS. With the sun setting we tried our final location of the day where it took a total of 2 minutes to coax in a huge GREAT EARED-NIGHTJAR to fly and call right over our heads. Our final find of the day was a large INDOCHINESE RATSNAKE crossing the road, a fitting end to a great day.



The stunning Orange-headed Thrush (above) and a dapper Blue-and-white Flycatcher (below).

March 6, 2016

Back into the park early again, it was actually nice to not be stopped by an Elephant which meant we could get to the higher roads earlier to find a male SILVER PHEASANT feeding along the side of the road in the early hours of the morning. A calling Pitta soon stopped us in our tracks, and before long a very responsive BLUE PITTA was within striking distance. We all snuck into the forest, and before long we had in your face views of an incredibly colorful Blue Pitta doing circles around us. After this experience we continued to bird along the road finding RED-HEADED TROGON, BLACK-AND-BUFF WOODPECKER, a very cooperative LONG-TAILED BROADBILL, and a playful group of LONG-TAILED MACAQUES frolicking on the road. Suddenly a Ground-Cuckoo started calling fairly close to the road, then out of nowhere its mate crossed the road from the other side, stood in the middle for a second, and then bolted. It was a quick and clear view, but we put on the chase and soon had them responding from down in a gully. Unfortunately we did not see them again after 30 minutes of effort, but were excited to have viewed this mega, massive, and secretive CORAL-BILLED GROUND-CUCKOO.



Blue Pitta, very colorful yet very secretive, a great bird this morning in Khao Yai NP.

After another great lunch we spent the remainder of the afternoon visiting the barely flowing Haew Narok waterfall and then back to the main campsite where we spent at least an hour at a bumper crop fruiting tree. Here we counted an amazing 22 species coming in to the fruits, allowing for great views and amazing photographic potential. Some of the best species here were; 2 ORIENTAL PIED-HORNBILLS, GREEN-EARED, MOUSTACHED, and BLUE-EARED BARBETS, VERNAL HANGING-PARROT, BLACK-NAPED ORIOLE, 5 species of Bulbuls, ASIAN FAIRY-BLUEBIRD, ORANGE-HEADED THRUSH, stunning BLUE-WINGED LEAFBIRDS, and THICK-BILLED and YELLOW-VENTED FLOWERPECKERS. A late afternoon session at the Swift pond lead to low numbers of BROWN-BACKED NEEDLETAIL and a flyover WREATHED HORNBILL to end the day.



Blue-winged Leafbird (left) and an inquisitive Square-tailed Drongo-Cuckoo at the fruiting tree.



Silver Pheasant (left) and Moustached Barbet were prize birds of our day in Khao Yai NP.

March 7, 2016

A final mornings birding around our hotel gave us great looks at RED-BREASTED PARAKEET, plus LINEATED and COPPERSMITH BARBETS, INDIAN ROLLER, some loud ASIAN KOEL and some nice PIED BUSHCHATS. After this flurry of activity we needed to pack up and begin our long drive north to the

town of Nakhon Sawan. After lunch and an afternoon break from the heat of the day we were off to Thailand's largest lake, Bueng Boraphet. This no-hunting area is a haven for waterbirds, especially now with wintering waterfowl. Once onboard we quickly got onto birds along the narrow entrance channel, including the giant STRIATED GRASSBIRD, multiple ASIAN OPENBILLS, a secretive YELLOW BITTERN, BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE, but best of all was a female of the rare WATERCOCK slinking through the grasses. Once we hit the lake proper our first shallow bank held dozens of great species, and we had fun picking them off from the comfort of our covered boat. The most noticeable was the multitudes of migrant BLUETHROATS dotting the banks, as well as the 7 GRAY-HEADED LAPWINGS, dozens of BLACK-BACKED SWAMPHENS, BRONZE-WINGED and PHEASANT-TAILED JACANA, and COMMON SNIPE just to name a few. Working our way into the lake we made our way across the lake to where the wintering ducks roam. All we had to do was follow where the thousands of GARGANEY, hundreds of LESSER WHISTLING-DUCKS, dozens of COTTON PYGMY-GEESE, 3 TUFTED DUCK, and best of all, 6 of the uncommon FERRUGINOUS DUCKS. On the shore close by were a few BLACK-HEADED IBIS, and some ORIENTAL DARTERS drying out their wings. In another corner of the lake we visited an island full of roosting BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT-HERONS along with multiple WHITE-BREASTED WATERHEN feeding along the shoreline, but the final treat here was a way out of range GREATER FLAMINGO, one of only very few records for Thailand. We then took in the beautiful sunset one the lake as we motored back to dock.



Three Ferruginous Ducks in the foreground, with a fraction of the thousands of Garganey behind.



Local fisherman is a common sight at Bueang Boraphet, unlike this Greater Flamingo.

March 8, 2016

This morning we travelled the short distance to a park at the north side of Bueng Boraphet for a few targets. The resident ASIAN GOLDEN WEAVER colony was still present, so they proved to be easy as usual. The surrounding trees held the usual PINK-NECKED PIGEON, with one beautiful male among a few females. Some mobbing activity lead us to a perched ASIAN BARRED OWLET which stuck around for great views, while the fish pond held COMMON, WHITE-THROATED, and PIED KINGFISHERS on its banks. The final good bird of this morning location was a skulking male SIBERIAN RUBYTHROAT hopping through the low bushes. A little further down the road we scanned a sandy flat where a few SMALL PRATINCOLES were trying their best to blend in.



The most common waterbird at Bueng Boraphet, the odd looking Asian Openbill.

Finally it was time to make the long drive north all the way to our accommodation at the base of Doi Inthanon, Thailand's highest mountain. On arrival we got right back into birding around the great habitat surrounding our lodge, even seeing some flyover CRESTED TREESWIFTS. The nearby rice paddies had a few surprise GRAY-HEADED LAPWINGS, and even a pair of GREATER PAINTED-SNIPE. At 6:15pm we went to a known area for BLOSSOM-HEADED PARAKEETS, and again they showed up for us right on time. We watched about 30 of these colourful Parakeets fly in and out of their pre-roost site. Away from here these birds can be very tricky indeed.

March 9, 2016

We were the first car to enter Doi Inthanon NP this morning, and we headed straight up to the 25km mark. Birding at a new elevation means an onslaught of new birds is inevitable, and once the sun hit the trees the new birds came rolling in. Our first new birds came in low, the darkest of blues, LARGE NILTAVA, a small party of GRAY-CHEEKED FULVETTAS, a pair of CHESTNUT-CROWNED WARBLERS, and a melodic MOUNTAIN TAILORBIRD.

Now we made the jump to the top of Doi Inthanon to bird the moss-covered forest at 2,565 meters, the highest point in Thailand. Just as we hopped out of the van the bird activity was great. The forest edge was alive with SILVER-EARED LAUGHINGTHRUSHES, CHESTNUT-TAILED MINLAS, and BLACK-BACKED SIBIAS. Some flowering bushes were great for Sunbirds, with both GOULD'S and the endemic subspecies of GREEN-TAILED SUNBIRDS, which was foraging on some overhanging flowers. This *angkaensis* subspecies is only found on Doi Inthanon. We ventured down to a moss-covered loop boardwalk trail, spending more time at flowering trees with the sunbirds, but also the diminutive ASHY-THROATED WARBLER and a flock of RUFOUS-WINGED FULVETTAS. Further along we had an enjoyable encounter with a SNOWY-BROWED FLYCATCHER and then incredible views of the extremely skulking, mouse-like, PYGMY CUPWING singing its head off from a low log. Next we went to the gist shop where a fruiting tree near the entrance was full of migrant GRAY-SIDED THRUSHES.



The 2 easiest species on Doi Inthanon, Chestnut-tailed Minla (left) and a Silver-eared Laughingthrush.

Next we went down for a great lunch at the famous Mr. Daeng's bird center and restaurant. Not only does he and his family cook up some great food, they also attract some great birds to their garden too, like SIBERIAN BLUE ROBIN, BLUE WHISTLING-THRUSH, and many ORIENTAL WHITE-EYES. After another great Thai meal we visited the Siriphum Waterfall, where although we couldn't find our Redstart targets we did find the sometimes tricky WHITE-HEADED BULBUL. At another location we tried for BLACK-TAILED CRAKE, which remained a heard, but did get great views of HILL PRINIA, SLATY-BACKED FLYCATCHER, and even a HIMALAYAN CUCKOO. The remainder of the late afternoon was spent trying to

find Redstarts and Forktails, but are strangely absent this year, possibly due to the drought conditions. Back at our lodge we went for a short Owl foray after a delicious dinner, and were successful in finding a pair of COLLARED SCOPS-OWL.



The ultra skulky Pygmy Cupwing (left) and the cute Snowy-browed Flycatcher.

March 10, 2016

Back into the park early we headed straight up to the Km 34.5 trail which bisects some great mid-elevation forest. We first spent some time at a nice clearing with a clear view of both the canopy and undergrowth. We started off in the canopy finding a calling BANDED BAY CUCKOO, a pair of STRIPE-BREASTED WOODPECKERS, and eventually we pegged down the tricky GOLDEN-THROATED BARBET. A mid-story flock also came through here; many GRAY-CHINNED MINIVETS, a pair of BLYTH'S SHRIKE-BABBLERS, the adorable YELLOW-CHEEKED TIT, a CHESTNUT-VENTED NUTHATCH on an open snag, a striking STRIATED BULBUL, and the sometimes difficult RUFOUS-BACKED SIBIA.



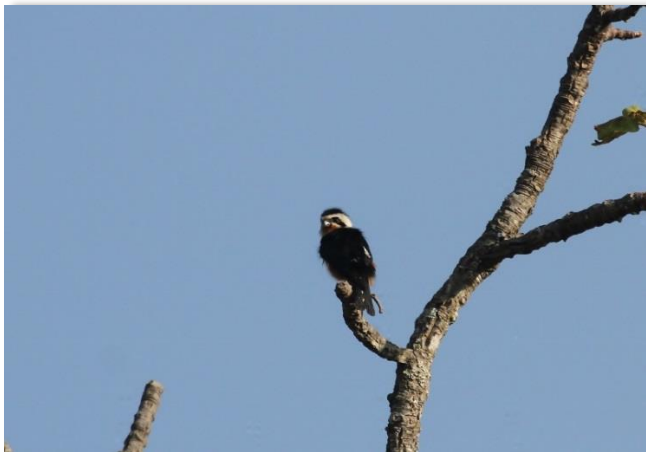
A Hume's Treecreeper shows off its prey to us at Doi Inthanon.

The birds kept streaming through but our attention quickly shifted when a party of SPECTACLED BARWINGS showed up right beside us on the trail, quickly followed by GOLDEN BABBLERS, WHITE-BROWED SCIMITAR-BABBLERS, and a BIANCHI'S WARBLER. Eventually we had to peel ourselves away from here (which took 2 tries actually) and move further down the trail. Our first indication of a flock came when a party of brightly colored SILVER-EARED MESIAS showed well for us beside the trail, but suddenly the flock arrived. First came more YELLOW-CHEEKED TITS, then a couple WHITE-THROATED FANTAILS, a SPECKLED PICULET, BLACK-NAPED MONARCH, LITTLE PIED FLYCATCHER, and BRONZED DRONGO. Our final target here was a HUME'S TREECREEPER, which we enjoyed watching from close range as it foraged along the pine trunks.

After a later lunch we tried once again for the BLACK-TAILED CRAKE, but only heard it once again, and saw the grasses move 3 feet in front of us. At Siriphum Waterfall the redstarts were again absent, but a flowering tree did hold a flock of beautiful COMMON ROSEFINCHES, a Himalayan migrant. Our final stop of the day netted us a male PURPLE SUNBIRD singing in the lower reaches of the park.

March 11, 2016

Our final morning in the park saw us in the very dry mixed woodland of the lower slopes. Birding here can be very tough and seem dire at time but these are needed targets here, and we did quite well this morning. It took some time but eventually we heard, and then saw a family group of the beautiful BLACK-HEADED WOODPECKERS foraging quickly from tree to tree, one of our target Woodpeckers species here, the other being the small GRAY-CAPPED WOODPECKER of which we saw 3 different individuals. A male PURPLE SUNBIRD sang for us at the top of a dead snag, but was scared off by a female ASIAN PARADISE-FLYCATCHER. Our final target in this habitat came a further kilometer down the road when perched up of a dead snag were 2 tiny figures, and of course they were our much needed COLLARED FALCONETS. This little guys were just warming up for their day of hunting insects in the dry forest, and made for a great final bird to end our time in Doi Inthanon NP. By about 9:30am the heat was becoming intense, so we made our way north to our next location at Doi Chiang Dao.



The diminutive Collared Falconet (left) and a Pin-tailed Pigeon were 2 great targets seen today.

After lunch and an afternoon break to wait out the heat we climbed the 600 or so steps up a nearby temple, which is in some nice primary forest. The trees were flowering and fruiting here, attracting many of the usual suspects. At the temple platform we had a great vantage point as a few of our target PIN-TAILED PIGEONS flew in to feed on a fruiting tree. These trees also lead to our best looks as; BLUE-THORATED BARBETS,

BLACK-HOODED ORIOLE, BLACK, BLACK-CRESTED, and RED-WHISKERED BULBULS, STRIATED YUHINA, and STREAKED SPIDERHUNTER among others. Back down on the main road we search for a couple Owl species before dinner, first finding a nice BROWN BOOBOOK, and then a quick view of the steak-out SPOT-BELLIED EAGLE-OWL.

March 12, 2016

Today we had our 4x4 trucks to get up to the higher reaches of Doi Chiang Dao for more specialties. We had to leave very early to get up there at a good time in order to enjoy the morning chorus in the best habitat. Our first stop was at the highest ridge point for breakfast. It was difficult to eat however since birds seemed to be perched up on every snag. One of the first birds we heard, and then saw, was the huge LARGE HAWK-CUCKOO which seemed to be defending a territory here. The dead pine trees on the ridge provided many great perches in the morning sun, which were occupied by; EURASIAN HOOPOE, a hulking GREAT BARBET, LARGE WOODSHRIKE, SHORT-BILLED MINIVETS, and our target SLENDER-BILLED ORIOLE. In the nearby undergrowth we found a party of RUFESCENT PRINIAs which eventually showed nicely. Next we went to the ranger station area in search of Giant Nuthatch, but one did not show, yet. We did however find a nice BURMESE SHRIKE, and an ULTRAMARINE FLYCATCHER high in a pine tree, marking only the second time recording this species on tour. After a nice picnic lunch, with ORIENTAL HONEY-BUZZARDS flying over, we visited a huge flowering tree where ORANGE-BELLIED LEAFBIRDS, and migrant EYEBROWED THRUSHES were foraging.



An Orange-bellied Leafbird enjoying the bounty of the season.

In the afternoon we again visited the nearby temple, seeing many of the same species, but we did have a very nice BLUE-BEARDED BEE-EATER, and behind the monks restaurant we found a secretive STREAKED

WREN-BABBLER, and a WHITE-TAILED ROBIN. A night foray lead to another BROWN BOOBOOK, and a heard a pair of HODGSON'S FROGMOUTH.

March 13, 2016

Another early start had us on our way north-east to Doi Ang Khang, a much more rugged and dramatic area, with a slightly different bird assemblage. Once the sun came up we started seeing some new birds, and to start things off we had a MOUNTAIN BAMBOO-PARTRIDGE cross the road in front of us, a great way to start the day with a secretive Partridge! Next we stopped a little further up the road to an area with dense seeding grasses and mature pines. Right away we saw the best Bulbul of the mountains, the CRESTED FINCHBILL, quickly followed by a pair of blushing red RED-FACED LIOCICHLA skulking through the grass, then perching out in plain view. Suddenly we heard the distinctive call of our much wanted GIANT NUTHATCH, and after a tense few minutes we had one come in quite close for amazing views of the largest Nuthatch in the world. Onwards we went, next to an established feeding station in the Kings Project. On arrival there were already some top quality birds feeding; WHITE-TAILED ROBIN, a nice BLACK-BREASTED THRUSH, RUFOUS-BELLIED NILTAVA, SILVER-EARED MESIA, and a few Bulbuls. But the star of the show hopped in after a good hour, the incredible RUSTY-NAPED PITTA, looking like a fluffy basketball with legs. Elated, we left the feeding station to try for some undergrowth skulkers, and were successful in finding WHITE-GORGETED FLYCATCHER and the ultra-secretive CHESTNUT-HEADED TESIA. From here we went to the King's Botanical Project in the village of Ang Khang for lunch and to birds the beautiful gardens and grounds. In the gardens we had our best looks at BLUE-WINGED MINLA, BLACK-BACKED SIBIA, and BLACK-THROATED SUNBIRD.



The plump Rusty-naped Pitta (left) and a nice White-gorgeted Flycatcher (photo by Lesley Cornish).

In the afternoon we birded the Mae Per trail, but it was extremely quite except for a few GRAY-CHEEKED LAUGHINTHRUSHES. So we birded the road again, seeing more nice edge birds, and an incredible migrating flock of PACIFIC SWIFTS, thousands strong. Our final new bird of the day was a BLACK EAGLE diving after prey and eventually out of view. It was now time to head back to our resort to enjoy some Northern Thai cuisine.

March 14, 2016

Packed with a breakfast in the field we had one goal this morning, to find a Hume's Pheasant. The strategy here is easy; Pheasants like to come to road edges early in the morning, usually at know predictable sites so you simply drive up and wait for a bird to come out. The problem here now is that there are so many feral dogs

around that these birds are often spooked, and this morning was no exception, but it was far from our last chance. We stopped at a ridge which is a great location for BROWN-BREASTED BULBUL, of which we saw many. We also located some WHITE-BROWED and WHITE-NECKED LAUGHINTHRUSHES, a MAROON ORIOLE, a LONG-TAILED SHRIKE, and even the resident form of SIBERIAN STONECHAT. Birding the road the remainder of the morning we added a nice SPOT-THROATED BABBLER among the other regular montane species.

After a nice lunch we checked out of our resort and headed down off of Doi Ang Khang and towards our next accommodation further east on the shores of the Maekok River. We are now back in the lowlands, but this time much further north, so simply birding around the lodge and the river's edge lead to a few new birds this afternoon. Along the sandy banks of the Maekok River itself we saw a couple LITTLE RINGED PLOVERS, and our first GREEN SANDPIPER. A BLUE ROCK-THRUSH on the peak of the main building was new, as were the 9 BLACK-COLLARED STARLINGS across the river, and the WHITE-RUMPED MUNIAS in the garden.

March 15, 2016

Another early start this morning had us up Doi Lang right at sunrise, just in time for anything crossing the road, and just as planned (or hoped for) we saw 2 female HUME'S PHEASANTS standing on the side of the road, which was quickly followed by the stunning male! We watched for a few minutes until the male started displaying right in front of us, and chasing the females off, and then back on to the road. Talk about a great start to the morning!



An extremely lucky start to the day was watching these Hume's Pheasants in full display mode.

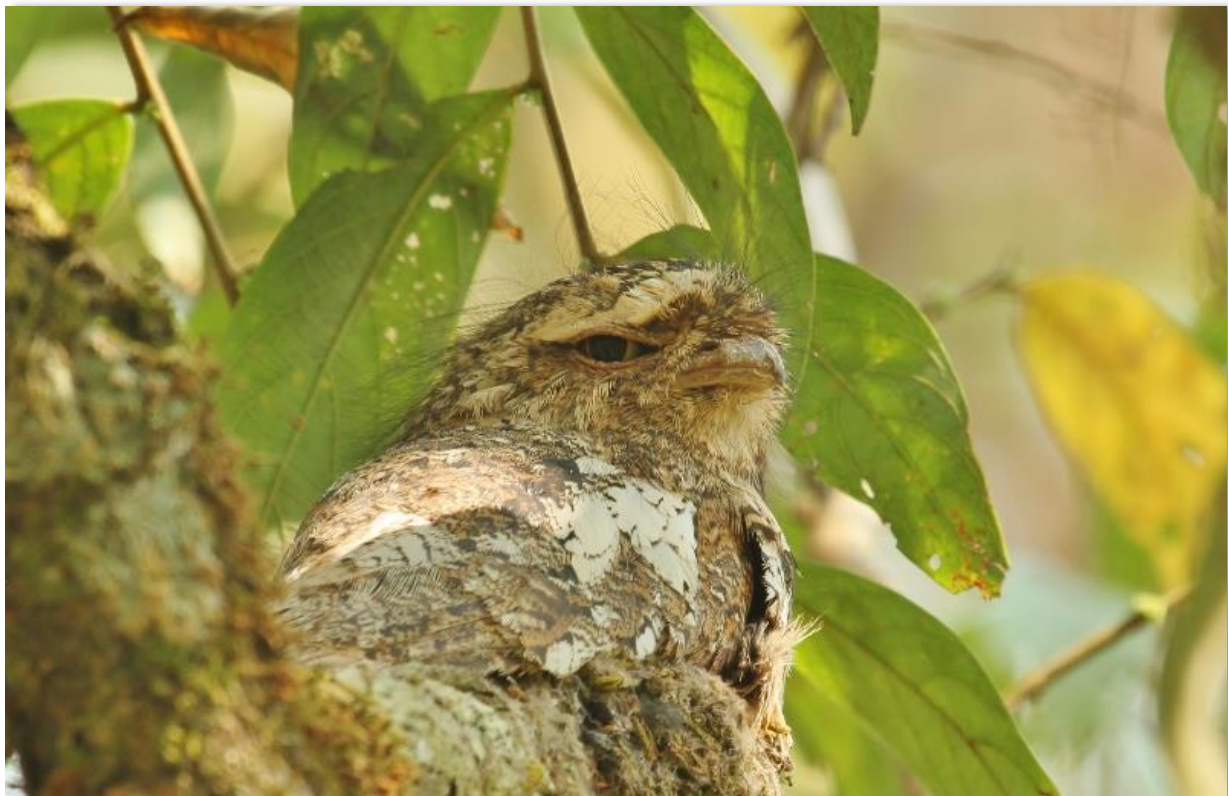
From here we drive a little further to a grassy area where we had great views of RUSTY-CHEEKED SCIMITAR-BABBLERS, WHITE-BROWED LAUGHINGTHRUSHES, GRAY TREEPIE, a BARRED CUCKOO-DOVE, and then, and in your face interaction with a SPOT-BREASTED PARROTBILL singing its heart out, perched up on a grass stalk, the quintessential Asian-mountain bird. As usual we also had great luck visiting a few of the multiple small clearings created by photographers on Doi Lang. Simply walking up to one clearing in particular eventually brought in; SILVER-EARED LAUGHINGTHRUSH, WHITE-GORGETED FLYCATCHER, SIBERIAN RUBYTHROAT, HIMALAYAN BLUETAIL, RUFOUS-GORGETED FLYCATCHER, and SLATY-BLUE FLYCATCHER. Our attention was quickly diverted however once we came upon an incredible flowering flame tree which was attracting lots of birds. The many BLACK-BACKED SIBIAS first caught our attention, but searching every flower revealed the pair of GRAY-HEADED PARROTBILLS, a RUFOUS-BACKED SIBIA, and then the best surprise of the trip for me. After seeing them briefly in a neighboring tree, this flowing tree brought in 5 HIMALAYAN CUTIA! The first time having this species on this tour, and in perfect morning light, at eye level was simply too good. These gorgeous birds are a real Himalayan specialty.



A true Asian mountain specialist, the Spot-breasted Parrotbill.

Our final stop on the mountain was for the staked out, uncommon and hard to find, male HODGSON'S FROGMOUTH on a nest. This cryptic male blends in perfectly to its chosen branch, with the white wing patches matching the surrounding light colored lichen perfectly. After our picnic lunch we spent some more time taking photos of Rubythroats and Bluetails before heading back down to our luxury lodge in the lower

elevations for an easy late afternoon of relaxing by the Maekok River and finding EASTERN CRIMSON SUNBIRDS.



The stunning Himalayan Cutia (above) and this cryptic Hodgson's Frogmouth.

March 16, 2016

This morning we travelled north to Chiang Sean Lake at the golden triangle where Thailand, Myanmar, and Laos meet. We were in hopes of picking up at least a couple new species for the trip around the lake edges before it gets too hot. A scan of the lake got us our hoped for INDIAN SPOT-BILLED DUCKS among the hundreds of LESSER WHISTLING-DUCKS, along with WHITE-BREASTED WATERHEN, WHITE-BROWED CRAKE, SWAMPHENS, MOORHENS, and COOTS. A great surprise in the bordering trees was a nice EURASIAN WRYNECK, a weird migrant Woodpecker from the north. Once the day heated up we relaxed at a restaurant beside the river for lunch and some last minute birding before making our way to Chiang Rai to catch our flight back to Bangkok.

March 17, 2016

The start of our southern extension had us on a flight from Bangkok to Krabi on the west shores of the Southern Peninsula. On arrival we grabbed our car and then drove to the mangrove edged estuary in Krabi itself. We started off birding the property at the Maritime Resort, which is surrounded by mangroves and a nice treed property. In the mangroves we pinned down our target BROWN-WINGED KINGFISHER, with its impossibly bright red beak, as well as both BLACK-CAPPED and COLLARED KINGFISHERS, and even a WHITE-BELLIED SEA-EAGLE flyby. A couple ASHY TAILORBIRDS were also feeding on the mangrove edges, and in the nearby bordering trees we found the drab DARK-SIDED FLYCATCHER and the polar opposite, a bright male KOREAN (Yellow-rumped) FLYCATCHER, simply glowing in the green vegetation. A yellow flowering tree held a few sunbirds, including a new trip bird; PLAIN-THROATED SUNBIRD, along with nice ORANGE-BELLIED FLOWERPECKERS and ASHY MINIVETS. From here we went on an extended search to look for MANGROVE PITTA, but this ultra skulker was only frustratingly heard. So after some cold beer and nice southern Thai dishes we called it a night at our hotel in Krabi.



The scenically beautiful Krabi estuary.

March 18, 2016

Back at the mangrove boardwalk early this morning, we only heard one distant Mangrove Pitta and saw one STREAK-BREASTED WOODPECKER, so we switched gears and met our boatman to take a nice cruise through the less accessible mangroves. Again we took the boat in close to more tantalizingly close Mangrove Pittas perched up, but we just couldn't get a clear enough shot through the dense mangroves this time. We did however find lots of Kingfishers, especially Brown-winged before heading back to the harbor. Back on shore it was time to head to Khao Nor Chuchi about one hour away to check in and grab some lunch. After waiting out the extreme afternoon heat we ventured to a nearby forest patch to target one of my favorite birds in the world; WHISKERED TREESWIFT. We managed to find 2 of these ultra-sleek birds, one perched and one soaring, showing off its distinctive shape, and mixed in with the even more distinctive SILVER-RUMPED NEEDLETAILS. Next up was a cool BLACK-BELLIED MALKOHA slinking through the dense vegetation like a squirrel. Searching the canopy we found the constantly calling GOLD-WHISKERED BARBET which eventually showed well. Amazingly the late afternoon turned quiet, only seeing a couple SCARLET-BACKED FLOWERPECKERD and BLACK-CRESTED BULBULS.



The hulking Brown-winged Kingfisher, the kind of the Krabi mangroves.

March 19, 2016

Today we met our expert local guide, Yotin, to take us to all of the best locations the KNC area has to offer, and boy did he ever deliver! We started off by driving through a myriad of forest and both oil palm and rubber plantations (the downfall of south-east Asian forests) to a forest patch where Yotin had set up a blind. However, before we could get there we had a stunning RUFOUS-BACKED DWARF-KINGFISHER perched on a low snag by a small stream, followed up by the even more scarce RUFOUS-COLLARED KINGFISHER. We finally made it into the blind, and were soon greeted by SHORT-TAILED and MOUSTACHED BABBLERS, a BLUE-THROATED FLYCATCHER, and a SIBERIAN BLUE ROBIN. But then the star of the show arrived.

First a male, and then the female MALAYAN BANDED-PITTA! The male of this species, to me, is one of the most striking Pitta species in the world. The vibrant, fiery, head pattern is far from camouflage, yet somehow they manage to blend right into their surroundings. We enjoyed 30 minutes with these beautiful birds. Just when we thought it was over the Rufous-collared Kingfisher flew down right in front of the hide!

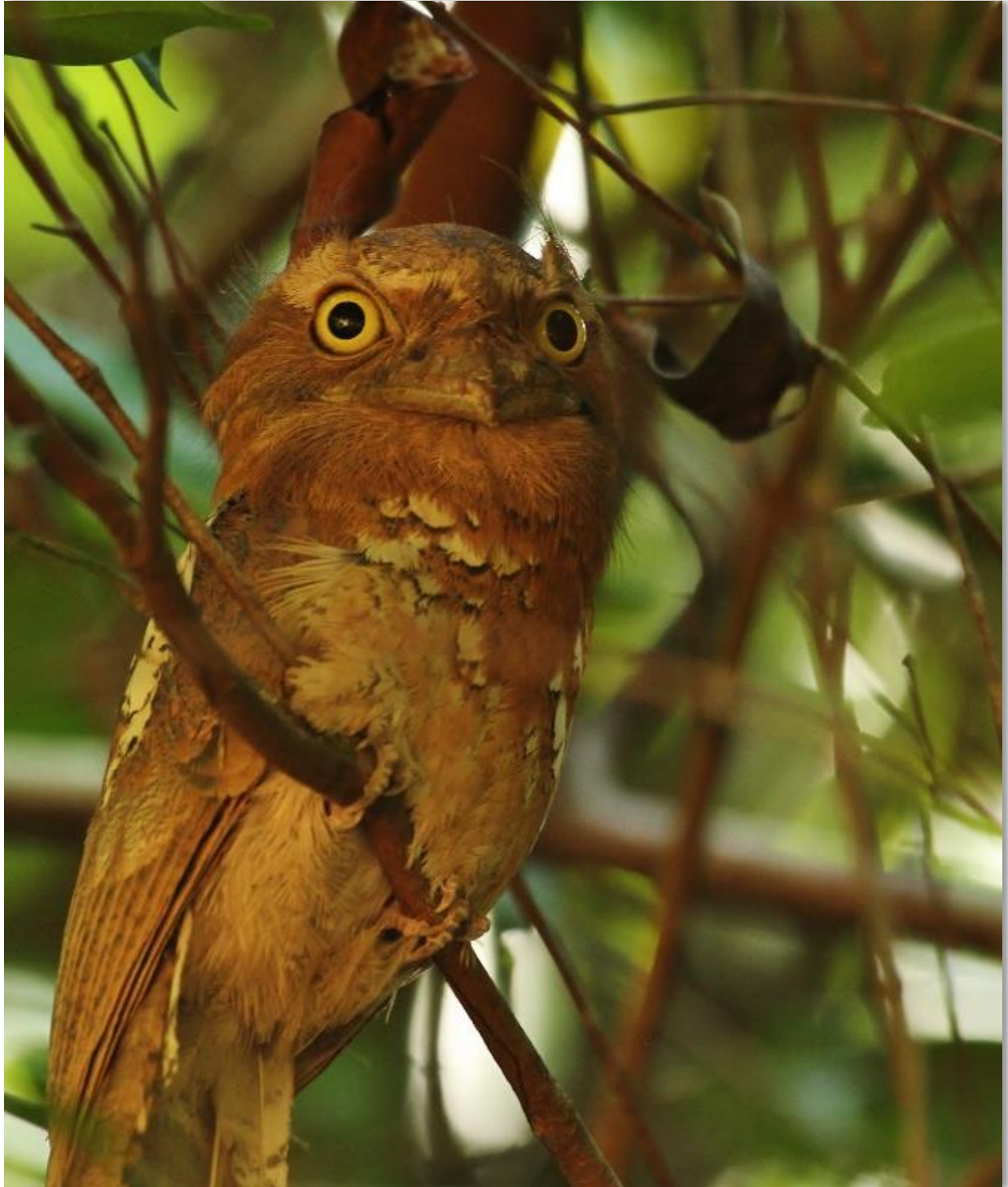


One of the tour highlights, the incredible Malayan Banded-Pitta.

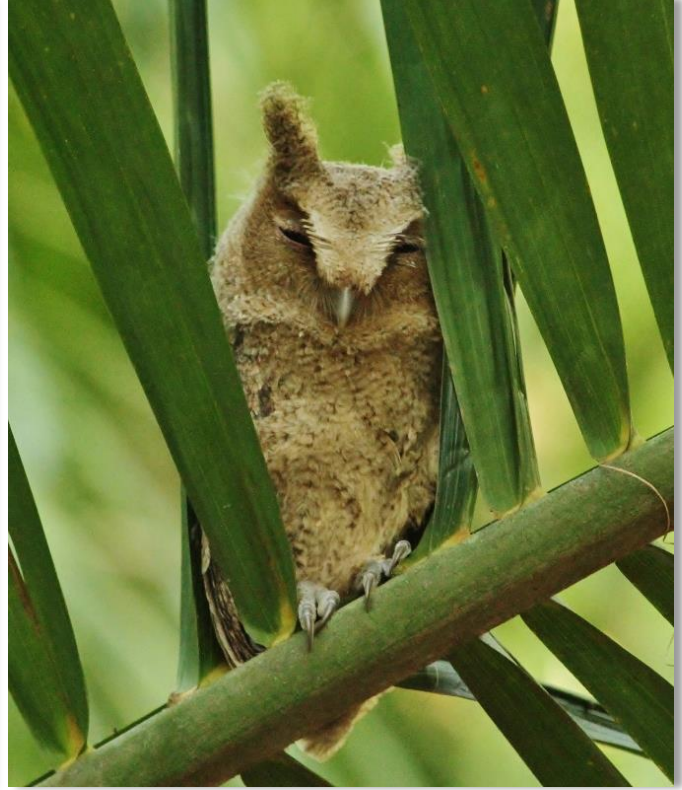
After our time in the hide we went back to the main trail where we were greeted by a emerald green male GREEN BROADBILL, quickly followed up by a pair of HAIRY-BACKED BULBULS. Next Yotin was able to muster up a very cooperative BLACK MAGPIE a normally extremely shy bird. The last bird in this flurry of action was a pair of the comical looking BLACK-AND-YELLOW BROADBILL, eventually getting eye-level views. We then barely had time to breath before Yotin, using his incredible knowledge and skills for the area, was able to find us a BLYTH'S FROGMOUTH at a new day roost, surprisingly very low beside the trail. An incredible bird, and an incredible find. We had to look away from the Frogmouth after a few minutes once we heard, and then saw, an awesome BLYTH'S HAWK-EAGLE soaring low above us. Our last birds of this incredible morning were; RAFFLES MALKOHA, RED-THROATED BARBET, CREAM-VENTED and SPECTACLED BULBULS, a surprisingly cooperative FERRUGINOUS BABBLER, and finally a CRIMSON-BREASTED FLOWERPECKER.

After lunch and a short rest, Yotin again delivered with a string of incredible Owls on day roosts. Each one on private land, and in tricky location, requiring meticulous daily checks in order for us to simply walk up and see 4 amazing species with no effort at all. In order we saw; an adult and juvenile BARRED EAGLE-OWL, SPOTTED WOOD-OWL, the incredibly cryptic ORIENTAL BAY-OWL, and a tiny COLLARED SCOPS-

OWL. All of these seen during the heat of the day, therefore wasting no afternoon birding time, and even better, means we can get an earlier night's sleep since we won't have to look for them in the dark! A guides dream. A final stop in the late afternoon in a dense forest patch added BLACK-CAPPED BABBLER to the list, along with more great looks at more SHORT-TAILED, and FERRUGINOUS BABBLER. Eventually it was time to say goodbye to Yotin who did some incredible work for us today. The king of KNC!



This was a major find today, the Blyth's Frogmouth.



Barred Eagle-Owl (left) and Collared Scops-Owl found by Yotin, the bird man of KNC.

March 20, 2016

Our final morning in the area saw us actually inside the park where we visited the famous Emerald Pool, but instead of going for a swim like the rest of the tourists, we were looking out for fruiting trees, and we eventually found one after a relatively birdless hour. The best species we found here were; YELLOW-BREASTED FLOWERPECKER, PLAIN SUNBIRD, the amazing LONG-BILLED and GRAY-BREASTED SPIDERHUNTERS, also PUFF-BACKED, OLIVE-WINGED, and many RED-EYED BULBULS. Pulling ourselves away we ventured further down the trail, coming across a small flock, first given away by some vocal CHESTNUT-WINGED BABBLERS. This flock contained many Bulbuls, best being; PUFF-BACKED, STRIPE-THROATED, and GRAY-CHEEKED BULBULS. From here we went back to our nearby resort for lunch before starting the 3 hour drive north-east to bird the entrance road of Krung Ching Waterfall. Things started off a little slow, but when a pair of BANDED WOODPECKERS flew in, it seemed to kick things off. A RED-BILLED MALKOHA gave a brief flyover view, as did a pair of FIERY MINIVET. Further down the road we managed great views of both LESSER GREEN and GREATER GREEN LEAFBIRDS, as well as a LESSER CUCKOOSHRIKE. It was now time to head to our nice beach resort in the coastal village of Tha Sala, where we enjoyed some incredible food and very cold beer.

March 21, 2016

We left our resort very early in order to get inland to Krung Ching, and give ourselves lots of time to get up the steep slope. On arrival in the parking lot, just at sunrise, we were greeted by a SPECTACLED SPIDERHUNTER and a YELLOW-VENTED FLOWERPECKER perched up on a dead snag. Next we began our walk up the hill and into the dark forest. We found a small flock of Babbler, adding both SCALY-CROWNED and RUFOUS-CROWNED BABBLERS to our growing list. Then at a small clearing we had both

RED-THROATED and the very difficult RED-CROWNED BARBET feeding in a small fruiting tree. Upwards we went to the top plateau, following the high pitched calls to a party of SOOTY BARBETS foraging to the mid-story, a GREEN IORA in the canopy, and eventually we coaxed out a stunning SCARLET-RUMPED TROGON which perched nicely for us, showing off its outlandish colors. Moving on, at our furthest point, we managed fleeting looks at a very vocal FULVOUS-CHESTED JUNGLE-FLYCATCHER, plus a group of 4 uncommon GRAY-HEADED BABBLERS. We started to make our way back down, and near the bottom we found a RUFOUS and STREAK-BREASTED WOODPECKER, plus great looks at a pair of cartoonish BANDED BROADBILLS.



This Black-and-yellow Broadbill is making sure this huge Cicada is having a bad day.

Our next area of concentration was at a huge fruiting tree in the campground, where we pulled up some chairs and waited for our targets to arrive. This started off well with our first BUFF-RUMPED WOODPECKER of the trip, but then the Bulbuls started to arrive. It took some time sorting through the many BLACK-BREASTED, RED-EYED, and BLACK-HEADED BULBULS but we finally had good looks at our target SCALY-BREASTED BULBUL, and even our first BUFF-VENTED BULBULS. Before peeling ourselves away a hulking GOLD-WHISKERED BARBET and even the diminutive RUFOUS PICULET flew in. Around the picnic area we had a once in a lifetime encounter when a BLACK-AND-YELLOW BROADBILL caught a huge green Cicada and proceeded to eat it right in front of us. We watched as it bashed the Cicada until tender, and then swallowed whole. Meanwhile a pair of RED-BEARDED BEE-EATERS were calling in the tree above. Before leaving we checked the entrance road once more, adding a nice RED-THROATED SUNBIRD, and our final bird of the day was an awesome perched WALLACE'S HAWK-EAGLE. It was now time to make the hour drive back to our beach resort for a final great Thai dinner.

March 22, 2016

With the flight back to Bangkok in the early afternoon we had some time for birding around our hotel and the coast in the morning. New for the trip were JUNGLE MYNA, and finally ORIENTAL PIPIT, but we also enjoyed our best views of BLUE-THROATED BEE-EATER, ASIAN KOEL, GREEN-BILLED MALKOHA, INDIAN ROLLER, and LINEATED BARBET. It was now time to head to the airport for our flight back to Bangkok.



A Puff-throated Bulbul checking us out at Khao Yai NP.

Bird List – Using Clements 6.9 (August 2014). Heard only = H

	DUCKS, GEESE AND WATERFOWL: Anatidae	
1	Lesser Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>
2	Cotton Pygmy-goose	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>
3	Indian Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas zonorhyncha</i>
4	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
5	Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>
6	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>
7	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
	PHEASANTS, GROUSE AND ALLIES: Phasianidae	
8	Rufous-throated Partridge (H)	<i>Arborophila rufogularis</i>
9	Bar-backed Partridge	<i>Arborophila brunneopectus</i>
10	Scaly-breasted Partridge	<i>Arborophila chloropus</i>
11	Mountain Bamboo-Partridge	<i>Bambusicola fytchii</i>
12	Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>
13	Silver Pheasant	<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>
14	Hume's Pheasant	<i>Syrnaticus humiae</i>
15	Gray Peacock-Pheasant	<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>
16	Great Argus (H)	<i>Argusianus argus</i>
	GREBES: Podicipedidae	
17	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>

	FLAMINGOS: Phoenicopteridae	
18	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopus roseus</i>
	STORKS: Ciconiidae	
19	Asian Openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>
20	Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>
	CORMORANTS AND SHAGS: Phalacrocoracidae	
21	Indian Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>
22	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
23	Little Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>
	ANHINGAS: Anhingidae	
24	Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>
	HERONS, EGRETS AND BITTERNS: Ardeidae	
25	Yellow Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>
26	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
27	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>
28	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
29	Intermediate Egret	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>
30	Chinese Egret	<i>Egretta eulophotes</i>
31	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
32	Pacific Reef-Heron	<i>Egretta sacra</i>
33	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>
34	Chinese Pond-Heron	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>
35	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>
36	Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
	IBISES AND SPOONBILLS: Threskiornithidae	
37	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>
38	Black-headed Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>
	OSPREY: Pandionidae	
39	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
	HAWKS, EAGLES AND KITES: Accipitridae	
40	Oriental Honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>
41	Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>
42	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
43	Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>
44	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>
45	Crested Serpent-Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>
46	Eastern Marsh-Harrier	<i>Circus spilonotus</i>
47	Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>
48	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>
49	Besra	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>
50	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
51	Black Eagle	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>
52	Changeable Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i>
53	Blyth's Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus alboniger</i>
54	Wallace's Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus nanus</i>
	RAILS, GALLINULES AND COOTS: Rallidae	
55	Slaty-breasted Rail	<i>Gallirallus striatus</i>
56	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>
57	Black-tailed Crane (H)	<i>Amaurornis bicolor</i>

58	Ruddy-breasted Crake (H)	<i>Porzana fusca</i>
59	White-browed Crake	<i>Porzana cinerea</i>
60	Watercock	<i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>
61	Black-backed Swampphen	<i>Porphyrio indicus</i>
62	Eurasian Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
63	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>
PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS: Charadriidae		
64	Gray-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>
65	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>
66	Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
67	Pacific Golden-Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>
68	Lesser Sand-Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>
69	Greater Sand-Plover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>
70	Malaysian Plover	<i>Charadrius peronii</i>
71	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>
72	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>
STILTS AND AVOCETS: Recurvirostridae		
73	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
74	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>
JACANAS: Jacanidae		
75	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>
76	Bronze-winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>
SANDPIPERS: Scolopacidae		
77	Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>
78	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
79	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>
80	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>
81	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
82	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>
83	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>
84	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
85	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
86	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
87	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
88	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
89	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
90	Great Knot	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>
91	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>
92	Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>
93	Long-toed Stint	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>
94	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>
95	Spoon-billed Sandpiper	<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus</i>
96	Broad-billed Sandpiper	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>
97	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>
98	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
99	Pin-tailed Snipe	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>
100	Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>
PRATINCOLES AND COURSERS: Glareolidae		
101	Oriental Pratincole	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>
102	Small Pratincole	<i>Glareola lactea</i>

	PAINTED-SNIPES: Rostratulidae	
103	Greater Painted-snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>
	GULLS, TERNS AND SKIMMERS: Laridae	
104	Slender-billed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus genei</i>
105	Brown-headed Gull	<i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>
106	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>
107	Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>
108	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>
109	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>
110	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>
111	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
	PIGEONS AND DOVES: Columbidae	
112	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
113	Oriental Turtle-Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>
114	Red Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>
115	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
116	Barred Cuckoo Dove	<i>Macropygia unchall</i>
117	Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>
118	Zebra Dove	<i>Geopelia striata</i>
119	Pink-necked Pigeon	<i>Treron vernans</i>
120	Thick-billed Pigeon	<i>Treron curvirostra</i>
121	Yellow-vented Pigeon	<i>Treron seimundi</i>
122	Pin-tailed Pigeon	<i>Treron apicauda</i>
123	Mountain Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula badia</i>
	CUCKOOS: Cuculidae	
124	Large Hawk-Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx sparveroides</i>
125	Moustached Hawk-Cuckoo (H)	<i>Hierococcyx vagans</i>
126	Himalayan Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>
127	Banded Bay Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>
128	Plaintive Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>
129	Violet Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus</i>
130	Square-tailed Drongo-Cuckoo	<i>Surniculus lugubrisdgd</i>
131	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>
132	Black-bellied Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus diardi</i>
133	Green-billed Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>
134	Raffles' Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus chlorophaeus</i>
135	Red-billed Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus javanicus</i>
136	Chestnut-breasted Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus curvirostris</i>
137	Coral-billed Ground Cuckoo	<i>Carpococcyx renauldi</i>
138	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>
139	Lesser Coucal	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>
	BARN-OWLS: Tytonidae	
140	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
141	Oriental Bay-Owl	<i>Phodilus badius</i>
	OWLS: Strigidae	
142	Mountain Scops-Owl (H)	<i>Otus spilocephalus</i>
143	Collared Scops-Owl	<i>Otus lettia</i>
144	Spot-bellied Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo nipalensis</i>
145	Barred Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo sumatranus</i>

146	Collared Owlet	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>
147	Asian Barred Owlet	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>
148	Spotted Wood-Owl	<i>Strix seloputo</i>
149	Brown Wood-Owl (H)	<i>Strix leptogrammica</i>
150	Brown Hawk-Owl	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>
	FROGMOUTHS: Podargidae	
151	Hodgson's Frogmouth	<i>Batrachostomus hodgsoni</i>
152	Blyth's Frogmouth	<i>Batrachostomus javensis</i>
	NIGHTJARS AND ALLIES: Caprimulgidae	
153	Great Eared-Nightjar	<i>Eurostopodus macrotis</i>
154	Large-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>
155	Indian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>
	SWIFTS: Apodidae	
156	Silver-rumped Needletail	<i>Rhaphidura leucopygialis</i>
157	Brown-backed Needletail	<i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>
158	Glossy Swiftlet	<i>Collocalia esculenta</i>
159	Himalayan Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus brevirostris</i>
160	German's Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus germani</i>
161	House Swift	<i>Apus nipalensis</i>
162	Pacific Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>
163	Asian Palm-Swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>
	TREESWIFTS: Hemiprocnidae	
164	Crested Treeswift	<i>Hemiproctne coronata</i>
165	Gray-rumped Treeswift	<i>Hemiproctne longipennis</i>
166	Whiskered Treeswift	<i>Hemiproctne comata</i>
	TROGONS: Trogonidae	
167	Scarlet-rumped Trogon	<i>Harpactes duvaucelii</i>
168	Red-headed Trogon	<i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>
169	Orange-breasted Trogon	<i>Harpactes oreskios</i>
	KINGFISHERS: Alcedinidae	
170	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
171	Rufous-backed Dwarf-Kingfisher	<i>Ceyx rufidorsa</i>
172	Brown-winged Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis amauroptera</i>
173	White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>
174	Black-capped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>
175	Collared Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus chloris</i>
176	Rufous-collared Kingfisher	<i>Actenoides concretus</i>
177	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>
	BEE-EATERS: Meropidae	
178	Red-bearded Bee-eater	<i>Nyctyornis amictus</i>
179	Blue-bearded Bee-eater	<i>Nyctyornis athertoni</i>
180	Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>
181	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>
182	Blue-throated Bee-eater	<i>Merops viridis</i>
183	Chestnut headed Bee-eater	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>
	ROLLERS: Coraciidae	
184	Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>
185	Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>

	HOOPOES: Upupidae	
186	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>
	HORNBILLS: Bucerotidae	
187	Oriental Pied-Hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>
188	Great Hornbill	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>
189	Wreathed Hornbill	<i>Aceros undulatus</i>
	ASIAN BARBETS: Megalaimidae	
190	Sooty Barbet	<i>Calorhamphus hayii</i>
191	Great Barbet	<i>Megalaima virens</i>
192	Lineated Barbet	<i>Megalaima lineata</i>
193	Green-eared Barbet	<i>Megalaima faiostricta</i>
194	Gold-whiskered Barbet	<i>Megalaima chrysopogon</i>
195	Red-crowned Barbet	<i>Megalaima rafflesii</i>
196	Red-throated Barbet	<i>Megalaima mystacophanos</i>
197	Golden-throated Barbet	<i>Megalaima franklinii</i>
198	Blue-throated Barbet	<i>Megalaima asiatica</i>
199	Moustached Barbet	<i>Megalaima incognita</i>
200	Blue-eared Barbet	<i>Megalaima australis</i>
201	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>
	WOODPECKERS: Picidae	
202	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>
203	Speckled Piculet	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>
204	Rufous Piculet	<i>Sasia abnormis</i>
205	White-browed Piculet	<i>Sasia ochracea</i>
206	Gray-capped Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>
207	Stripe-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos atratus</i>
208	Rufous Woodpecker	<i>Celeus brachyurus</i>
209	Banded Woodpecker	<i>Picus miniaceus</i>
210	Lesser Yellownape	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>
211	Crimson-winged Woodpecker	<i>Picus puniceus</i>
212	Streak-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridanus</i>
213	Laced Woodpecker	<i>Picus vittatus</i>
214	Black-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus erythropygius</i>
215	Common Flameback	<i>Dinopium javanense</i>
216	Greater Flameback	<i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>
217	Bamboo Woodpecker	<i>Gecinulus viridis</i>
218	Bay Woodpecker	<i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>
219	Buff-rumped Woodpecker	<i>Meiglyptes tristis</i>
220	Black-and-buff Woodpecker	<i>Meiglyptes jugularis</i>
221	Heart-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Hemicircus canente</i>
	FALCONS AND CARACARAS: Falconidae	
222	Collared Falconet	<i>Microhierax caerulescens</i>
223	Black-thighed Falconet	<i>Microhierax fringillarius</i>
224	Eurasian Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
	PARROTS: Psittacidae	
225	Blossom-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula roseata</i>
226	Red-breasted Parakeet	<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>

227	Vernal Hanging-Parrot	<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>
Green Broadbills: Calyptomenidae		
228	Green Broadbills	<i>Calyptomena viridis</i>
ASIAN AND GRAUER'S BROADBILL: Eurylaimidae		
229	Long-tailed Broadbill	<i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>
230	Silver-breasted Broadbill	<i>Serilophus lunatus</i>
231	Banded Broadbill	<i>Eurylaimus javanicus</i>
232	Black-and-yellow Broadbill	<i>Eurylaimus ochromalus</i>
PITTAS: Pittidae		
233	Rusty-naped Pitta	<i>Pitta oatesi</i>
234	Blue Pitta	<i>Pitta cyanea</i>
235	Malayan Banded-Pitta	<i>Pitta irena</i>
236	Mangrove Pitta (H)	<i>Pitta megarhyncha</i>
THORNBILLS AND ALLIES: Acanthizidae		
237	Golden-bellied Gerygone	<i>Gerygone sulphurea</i>
HELMETSHRIKES AND ALLIES: Prionopidae		
238	Large Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis gularis</i>
239	Rufous-winged Philentoma (H)	<i>Philentoma pyroptera</i>
WOODSWALLOWS: Artamidae		
240	Ashy Woodswallow	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>
IORAS: Aegithinidae		
241	Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>
242	Green Iora	<i>Aegithina viridissima</i>
243	Great Iora	<i>Aegithina lafresnayei</i>
CUCKOO-SHRIKES: Campephagidae		
244	Large Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>
245	Indochinese Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina polioptera</i>
246	Black-winged Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina melaschistos</i>
247	Lesser Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina fimbriata</i>
248	Rosy Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>
249	Brown-rumped Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cantonensis</i>
250	Ashy Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>
251	Fiery Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus igneus</i>
252	Long-tailed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>
253	Short-billed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>
254	Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>
255	Gray-chinned Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>
256	Bar-winged Flycatcher-Shrike	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>
WHISTLERS AND ALLIES: Pachycephalidae		
257	Mangrove Whistler	<i>Pachycephala cinerea</i>
SHRIKES: Laniidae		
258	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>
259	Burmese Shrike	<i>Lanius collurioides</i>
260	Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>
VIREOS: Vireonidae		
261	Blyth's Shrike-Babbler	<i>Pteruthius aeralatus</i>
262	White-bellied Erpornis	<i>Erpornis zantholeuca</i>
OLD WORLD ORIOLES: Oriolidae		
263	Black-naped Oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>
264	Slender-billed Oriole	<i>Oriolus tenuirostris</i>

265	Black-hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>
266	Maroon Oriole	<i>Oriolus traillii</i>
	DRONGOS: Dicruridae	
267	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>
268	Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>
269	Crow-billed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus annectans</i>
270	Bronzed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>
271	Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus remifer</i>
272	Hair-crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>
273	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>
	FANTAILS: Rhipiduridae	
274	White-throated Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>
275	Malaysian Pied-Fantail	<i>Rhipidura javanica</i>
	MONARCH FLYCATCHERS: Monarchidae	
276	Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>
277	Asian Paradise-Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>
	CROWS, JAYS AND MAGPIES: Corvidae	
278	Black Magpie	<i>Platysmurus leucopterus</i>
279	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
280	Common Green-Magpie	<i>Cissa chinensis</i>
281	Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>
282	Gray Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>
283	Racket-tailed Treepie	<i>Crypsirina temia</i>
284	Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>
	LARKS: Alaudidae	
285	Indochinese Bushlark	<i>Mirafraga erythrocephala</i>
	SWALLOWS: Hirundinidae	
286	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
287	Pacific Swallow	<i>Hirundo tahitica</i>
288	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>
289	Striated Swallow	<i>Cecropis striolata</i>
290	Asian House-Martin	<i>Delichon dasypus</i>
	FAIRY FLYCATCHERS: Stenostiridae	
291	Gray-headed Canary-Flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>
	CHICKADEES AND TITS: Paridae	
292	Japanese (Great) Tit	<i>Parus minor</i>
293	Yellow-cheeked Tit	<i>Parus spilonotus</i>
294	Sultan Tit	<i>Melanochloa sultanea</i>
	LONG-TAILED TITS: Aegithalidae	
295	Black-throated Tit	<i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>
	NUTHATCHES: Sittidae	
296	Chestnut-vented Nuthatch	<i>Sitta nagaensis</i>
297	Velvet fronted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>
298	Giant Nuthatch	<i>Sitta magna</i>
	TREECREEPERS: Certhiidae	
299	Hume's Treecreeper	<i>Certhia manipurensis</i>
	BULBULS: Pycnonotidae	
300	Crested Finchbill	<i>Spizixos canifrons</i>

301	Puff-backed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus eutilotus</i>
302	Black-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>
303	Striated Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus striatus</i>
304	Black-crested Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus flaviventris</i>
305	Scaly-breasted Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus squamatus</i>
306	Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>
307	Brown-breasted Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus xanthorrhous</i>
308	Sooty-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>
309	Stripe-throated Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus finlaysoni</i>
310	Flavescent Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus flavescent</i>
311	Yellow-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>
312	Olive-winged Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus plumosus</i>
313	Streak-eared Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus blanfordi</i>
314	Cream-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus simplex</i>
315	Red-eyed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus brunneus</i>
316	Spectacled Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus erythrophthalmos</i>
317	Hairy-backed Bulbul	<i>Tricholestes criniger</i>
318	Puff-throated Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus pallidus</i>
319	Ochraceous Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus ochraceus</i>
320	Gray-cheeked Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus bres</i>
321	Gray-eyed Bulbul	<i>Iole propinqua</i>
322	Buff-vented Bulbul	<i>Iole olivacea</i>
323	Black Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>
324	White-headed Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes thompsoni</i>
325	Ashy Bulbul	<i>Hemixos flava</i>
326	Mountain Bulbul	<i>Ixos mcclllandii</i>
CUPWINGS: Pnoepyidae		
327	Pygmy Cupwing	<i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>
BUSH-WARBLERS AND ALLIES: Cettiidae		
328	Chestnut-headed Tesia	<i>Tesia castaneocoronata</i>
329	Slaty-bellied Tesia	<i>Tesia olivacea</i>
330	Rufous-faced Warbler (H)	<i>Abroscopus albogularis</i>
331	Yellow-bellied Warbler (H)	<i>Abroscopus superciliosus</i>
332	Mountain Tailorbird	<i>Phyllergates cucullatus</i>
LEAF-WARBLERS: Phylloscopidae		
333	Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>
334	Radde's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>
335	Buff-barred Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus pulcher</i>
336	Ashy-throated Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i>
337	Pallas's Leaf-Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>
338	Yellow-browed Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>
339	Arctic Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>
340	Two-barred Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus</i>
341	Pale-legged Leaf-Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus tenellipes</i>
342	Eastern Crowned Leaf-Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>
343	Blyth's Leaf-Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>
344	Davison's Leaf-Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus davisoni</i>
345	Sulphur-breasted Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus ricketti</i>
346	Gray-crowned Warbler	<i>Seicercus tephrocephalus</i>
347	Plain-tailed Warbler	<i>Seicercus soror</i>

348	Bianchi's Warbler	<i>Seicercus valentini</i>
349	Chestnut-crowned Warbler	<i>Seicercus castaniceps</i>
	REED-WARBLERS AND ALLIES: Acrocephalidae	
350	Black-browed Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>
351	Oriental Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>
352	Thick-billed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus aedon</i>
	GRASSBIRDS AND ALLIES: Locustellidae	
353	Russet Bush-Warbler (H)	<i>Bradypterus mandelli</i>
354	Striated Grassbird	<i>Megalurus palustris</i>
	CISTICOLAS AND ALLIES: Cisticolidae	
355	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>
356	Golden-headed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>
357	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>
358	Dark-necked Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>
359	Ashy Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus ruficeps</i>
360	Rufous-tailed Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sericeus</i>
361	Hill Prinia	<i>Prinia superciliaris</i>
362	Rufescent Prinia	<i>Prinia rufescens</i>
363	Yellow-bellied Prinia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>
364	Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>
	OLD WORLD WARBLERS: Sylviidae	
365	Gray-headed Parrotbill	<i>Paradoxornis gularis</i>
366	Spot-breasted Parrotbill	<i>Paradoxornis guttaticollis</i>
	YUHINAS, WHITE-EYES AND ALLIES: ZOSTEROPIDAE	
367	Striated Yuhina	<i>Yuhina castaniceps</i>
368	Chestnut-flanked White-eye	<i>Zosterops erythropleurus</i>
369	Oriental White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>
370	Japanese White-eye	<i>Zosterops japonicus</i>
	FULVETTAS AND GROUND BABBLERS: Pellorneidae	
371	Brown-cheeked Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe poioicephala</i>
372	Gray-cheeked Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe fratercula</i>
373	White-hooded Babbler	<i>Gampsorhynchus rufulus</i>
374	Rufous-winged Fulvetta	<i>Schoeniparus castaneiceps</i>
375	Abbott's Babbler	<i>Malacocincla abbotti</i>
376	Short-tailed Babbler	<i>Malacocincla malaccensis</i>
377	Buff-breasted Babbler (H)	<i>Pellorneum tickelli</i>
378	Spot-throated Babbler	<i>Pellorneum albiventris</i>
379	Puff-throated Babbler	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>
380	Black-capped Babbler	<i>Pellorneum capistratum</i>
381	Ferruginous Babbler	<i>Trichastoma bicolor</i>
382	Moustached Babbler	<i>Malacopteron magnirostre</i>
383	Scaly-crowned Babbler	<i>Malacopteron cinereum</i>
384	Rufous-crowned Babbler	<i>Malacopteron magnum</i>
385	Streaked Wren-Babbler	<i>Napothera brevicaudata</i>
	LAUGHINGTHRUSHES: Leiothrichidae	
386	White-crested Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>
387	Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax monileger</i>
388	Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>
389	White-necked Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax strepitans</i>
390	Black-throated Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax chinensis</i>

391	White-browed Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax sannio</i>
392	Silver-eared Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax melanostigma</i>
393	Himalayan Cutia	<i>Cutia nipalensis</i>
394	Silver-eared Mesia	<i>Leiothrix argentea</i>
395	Rufous-backed Sibia	<i>Heterophasia annectans</i>
396	Black-backed Sibia	<i>Heterophasia melanoleuca</i>
397	Red-faced Liocichla	<i>Liocichla phoenicea</i>
398	Spectacled Barwing	<i>Actinodura ramsayi</i>
399	Blue-winged Minla	<i>Minla cyanouroptera</i>
400	Chestnut-tailed Minla	<i>Minla strigula</i>
BABBLERS: Timaliidae		
401	Rufous-fronted Babbler	<i>Stachyridopsis rufifrons</i>
402	Golden Babbler	<i>Stachyridopsis chrysaea</i>
403	Pin-striped Tit-Babbler	<i>Macronous gularis</i>
404	Gray-throated Babbler (H)	<i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>
405	Gray-headed Babbler	<i>Stachyris poliocephala</i>
406	Chestnut-winged Babbler	<i>Stachyris erythroptera</i>
407	Rusty-cheeked Scimitar-Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus erythrogastrus</i>
408	White-browed Scimitar-Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i>
FAIRY-BLUEBIRDS: Irenidae		
409	Asian Fairy-bluebird	<i>Irena puella</i>
OLD WORLD FLYCATCHERS: Muscicapidae		
410	Dark-sided Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>
411	Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>
412	Brown-streaked Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa siamensis</i>
413	Oriental Magpie-Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>
414	White-rumped Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>
415	White-gorgeted Flycatcher	<i>Anthipes monileger</i>
416	Pale Blue-Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis unicolor</i>
417	Blue-throated Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>
418	Hill Blue-Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis banyumas</i>
419	Tickell's Blue-Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>
420	Fulvous-chested Jungle-Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis olivaceus</i>
421	Large Niltava	<i>Niltava grandis</i>
422	Rufous-bellied Niltava	<i>Niltava sundara</i>
423	Blue-and-white Flycatcher	<i>Cyanoptila cyanomelana</i>
424	Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>
425	Lesser Shortwing	<i>Brachypteryx leucophrys</i>
426	Siberian Blue Robin	<i>Larvivora cyane</i>
427	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>
428	Blue Whistling-Thrush	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>
429	Siberian Rubythroat	<i>Calliope calliope</i>
430	White-tailed Robin	<i>Cinclidium leucurum</i>
431	Himalayan Bluetail	<i>Tarsiger rufilatus</i>
432	Little Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>
433	Taiga Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>
434	Ultramarine Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula superciliosa</i>

435	Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula strophciata</i>
436	Korean Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula zanthopygia</i>
437	Slaty-backed Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hodgsonii</i>
438	Snowy-browed Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>
439	Slaty-blue Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula tricolor</i>
440	Blue Rock-Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>
441	Siberian Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus</i>
442	Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>
443	Gray Bushchat	<i>Saxicola ferreus</i>
	THRUSHES AND ALLIES: Turdidae	
444	Orange-headed Thrush	<i>Zoothera citrina</i>
445	Scaly Thrush	<i>Zoothera dauma</i>
446	Black-breasted Thrush	<i>Turdus dissimilis</i>
447	Gray-sided Thrush	<i>Turdus feae</i>
448	Eyebrowed Thrush	<i>Turdus obscurus</i>
449	Green Cochoa (H)	<i>Cochoa viridis</i>
	STARLINGS: Sturnidae	
450	Golden-crested Myna	<i>Ampeliceps coronatus</i>
451	Common Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>
452	Great Myna	<i>Acridotheres grandis</i>
453	Jungle Myna	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>
454	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
455	Black-collared Starling	<i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>
456	Asian Pied Starling	<i>Gracupica contra</i>
457	Daurian Starling	<i>Sturnia sturnina</i>
458	White-shouldered Starling	<i>Sturnia sinensis</i>
459	Chestnut-tailed Starling	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>
	LEAFBIRDS: Chloropseidae	
460	Greater Green Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis sonnerati</i>
461	Lesser Green Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis cyanopogon</i>
462	Blue-winged Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>
463	Golden-fronted Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>
464	Orange-bellied Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>
	FLOWERPECKERS: Dicaeidae	
465	Yellow-breasted Flowerpecker	<i>Prionochilus maculatus</i>
466	Crimson-breasted Flowerpecker	<i>Prionochilus percussus</i>
467	Thick-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>
468	Yellow-vented Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum chrysorrheum</i>
469	Plain Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum minullum</i>
470	Fire-breasted Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum ignipectum</i>
471	Orange-bellied Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum trigonostigma</i>
472	Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>
	SUNBIRDS AND SPIDERHUNTERS: Nectariniidae	
473	Ruby-cheeked Sunbird	<i>Chalcoparia singalensis</i>
474	Plain Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes simplex</i>
475	Plain-throated Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes malacensis</i>
476	Red-throated Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes rhodolaemus</i>

477	Purple-naped Sunbird	<i>Hypogramma hypogrammicum</i>
478	Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiatica</i>
479	Olive-backed Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris jugularis</i>
480	Van Hasselt's Sunbird	<i>Leptocoma brasiliana</i>
481	Gould's Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i>
482	Green-tailed Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga nipalensis</i>
483	Black-throated Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga saturata</i>
484	Eastern Crimson Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>
485	Little Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>
486	Long-billed Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera robusta</i>
487	Spectacled Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera flavigaster</i>
488	Streaked Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera magna</i>
489	Gray-breasted Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera modesta</i>
	WAGTAILS AND PIPITS: Motacillidae	
490	Eastern Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>
491	Gray Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>
492	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>
493	Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthus richardi</i>
494	Oriental Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>
495	Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>
	SISKINS, CROSSBILLS AND ALLIES: Fringillidae	
496	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>
	OLD WORLD SPARROWS: Passeridae	
497	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
498	Plain-backed Sparrow	<i>Passer flaveolus</i>
499	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>
	WEAVERS AND ALLIES: Ploceidae	
500	Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>
501	Asian Golden Weaver	<i>Ploceus hypoxanthus</i>
	WAXBILLS AND ALLIES: Estrildidae	
502	White-rumped Munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>
503	Nutmeg Mannikin	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>

Mammal List

1	White-handed Gibbon	<i>Hylobates lar</i>
2	Dusky Langur	<i>Trachypithecus obscurus</i>
3	Long-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>
4	Pig-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>
5	Lyle's Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus lylei</i>
6	Burmese Hare	<i>Lepus peguensis</i>
7	Northern Treeshrew	<i>Tupia bekangeri</i>
8	Common Treeshrew	<i>Tupia glis</i>
9	Gray-bellied Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus caniceps</i>
10	Variable Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus finlaysonii</i>
11	Pallas's Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i>

12	Indochinese Ground Squirrel	<i>Menetes berdmorei</i>
13	Black Giant Squirrel	<i>Ratufa bicolor</i>
14	Western Striped Squirrel	<i>Tamiops macclellandi</i>
15	Cambodian Striped Tree Squirrel	<i>Tamiops rodolphe</i>
16	Asian Palm Civet	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>
17	Lesser Mouse-Deer	<i>Tragulus kanchii</i>
18	Sambar Deer	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>
19	Red Muntjak	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>
20	Chinese Serow	<i>Capricornis milneedwardsii</i>
21	Asian Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>