



A [Tropical Birding](#) SET DEPARTURE tour

THAILAND: *Mystical Asia*

13th February – 1st March 2015



The well-named, and surprisingly camouflaged, **RED-BEARDED BEE-EATER**

Tour Leader: Scott Watson

All photos in this report were taken by Scott Watson/Tropical Birding.

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 with a bird list of 440 species, along with 20 mammals, and considering we didn't even go to the south of the country (our optional southern extension) this was very good total indeed.

*Our tour started off in the salt pans of Pak Thale just south of the capital Bangkok. Here we caught up with our main targets **Spoon-billed Sandpiper** (after some effort) and **Nordmann's Greenshank**, among the thousands of other wintering shorebirds. Next Kaeng Krachan National Park revealed its hidden wonders, especially at a hide where a pair of **Kalij Pheasants**, **Bar-backed and Scaly-throated Partridges**, **Large Scimitar-Babbler**, and the normally ultra-shy **Lesser Mouse-Deer** drank in plain sight. We also had a sighting of a rare **Dhole** near the road, while a few "southern" style birds like **Blue Pitta**, **Black-and-yellow Borabills**, and a **Red-bearded Bee-eater** gave us plenty of color for the day.*



A couple of **Dusky Langurs**, checking us out in Kaeng Krachan National Park.

*On to the famous Khao Yai National Park, land of the modern day Pterodactyl or **Great Hornbill**, of which we saw many. Amazing targets here included **Red-breasted Parakeet** and **Siamese Fireback**, and seeing both turned out to be easy this trip, forgetting both; impossible. A couple of night drives here also gave us a first for our Thailand tours, both a **Red Giant Flying Squirrel** (in flight!) and a **Slow Loris** adding to our high quality mammal list. Travelling north we made a stop at the very birdy Bueng Boraphet for a boat ride and a few **Ferruginous Ducks** and **Cinnamon Bitterns** among many other waterbirds. Even further north we made it to the hulking mountains of the northwest where the mixture of great weather and keen-eyed birders made for some very productive days of birding.*

*At the highest point in Thailand, Doi Inthanon, we came face-to-face with **Rufous-throated Partridges**, **Green-tailed Sunbirds**, and even **Green Cochoa**, while at Doi Chiang Dao we found our target **Giant Nuthatch**. Visiting Doi Ang Khang gave us **Hume's Pheasant** and striking scenery, while birding along the rugged Burmese border at Doi Lang had us 10 feet away from a roosting **Hodgson's Frogmouth** with nearby **Spot-breasted Parrotbills** and a **Red-flanked Bluetail**.*

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.



A large **Water Monitor** looking for an easy meal.

ITINERARY

13 th February	Bangkok arrival; to Pak Thale
14 th February	Pak Thale to Kaeng Krachan National Park
15 th February	Kaeng Krachan National Park
16 th February	Kaeng Krachan to Khao Yai National Park
17 th February	Khao Yai National Park

18 th February	Khao Yai National Park
19 th February	Khao Yai to Bueng Boraphet
20 th February	Bueng Boraphet to Doi Inthanon National Park
21 st February	Doi Inthanon National Park
22 nd February	Doi Inthanon National Park
23 rd February	Doi Inthanon to Doi Chiang Dao
24 th February	Doi Chiang Dao
25 th February	Doi Chiang Dao to Doi Ang Khang
26 th February	Doi Ang Khang
27 th February	Doi Lang to Thaton
28 th February	Chiang Rai airport flight to Bangkok
1 st March	Departure from Bangkok

TOUR SUMMARY

DAY ONE (13th February):

After meeting up at Bangkok airport mid-afternoon we headed straight out to the southwest towards the famous shorebirding site of *Pak Thale*. The tide was against us for this day but we did find 4 of the globally threatened **Nordmann's Greenshanks** in the saltpans, and on the coast we found very good numbers of **Broad-billed Sandpipers**. Here we also found both **Collared** and **Black-capped Kingfishers** feeding on small crabs on the falling tide. **Ruff**, **Whimbrel**, **Pacific Golden Plover**, and **Greater and Lesser Sand Plovers** were on the ocean shore, while nearby a **Brahminy Kite** flew by. So far, our major target, *Spoon-billed Sandpiper*, had eluded us, so we moved to another site with the day coming to an end. At the *King's Project Ponds* we found some confiding **White-breasted Waterhens** and a **Pin-tailed Snipe**. A few huge local **Water Monitors** are always amazing to see, taking full advantage of the fish farms. Next we waited for the sun to fade to get our next targets, and right on time the large numbers of **Lyle's Flying Fox** flew over from their offshore island roosting sites. These huge bats are a very cool spectacle, and we watched them struggle in the high winds this night. After a couple of **Black-crowned Night-Herons** flew in our final birds of the day were a few **Indian Nightjars** feeding alongside a small rice field. Next we checked into our nice seaside resort for a great first dinner in Thailand.

DAY TWO (14th February):

This morning, we started back at the *Pak Thale* saltpans but again struck out on finding the very elusive *Spoon-billed Sandpiper* this year. But we kept trying nonetheless! Fortunately, we found plenty of other shorebirds here too including; **Black-bellied**, **Kentish**, and **Common Ringed Plovers**, **Black-winged Stilts**, **Common**

and Spotted Redshanks, Green, Marsh, and Curlew Sandpipers, Red-necked, Long-toed, and Temminck's Stints, both Far Eastern and Eurasian Curlews, and a few twirling Red-necked Phalaropes. After hauling in all these shorebirds we tried the "abandoned building", a different set of salt pans, where we had our first beautiful Painted Storks, and the shrubby areas held White-shouldered Starlings, Oriental Pipit, and Plain-backed Sparrows.

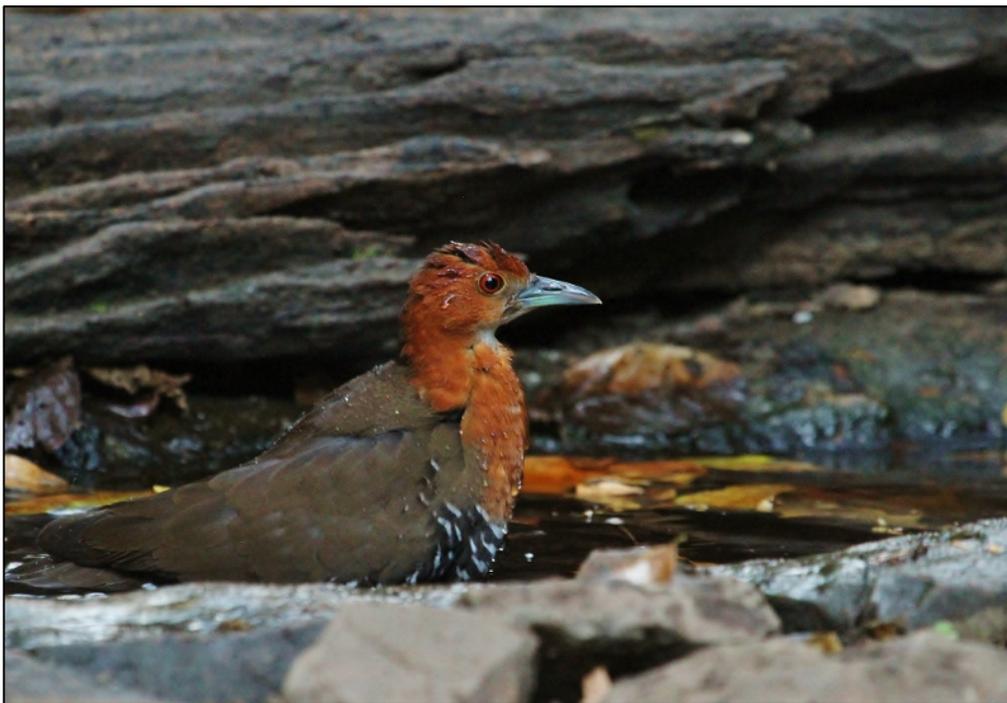
Next we made our way to *Laem Pak Bia* where a boat, and our expert local guide and boatman, Mr. Daeng, was waiting for us. We were quickly whisked away through the mangroves where Collared and Black-capped Kingfishers perched near the banks. Upon arriving at the Laem Pak Bia sandspit we were greeted by a group of gulls, mainly the common Brown-headed, but also a few hulking Pallas's and even a Lesser Black-backed (Heuglin's) Gull. Terns were also in abundance with Little, Caspian, Common, Black-naped, and Great-crested Terns resting on the beach. 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 form. On our way back into the mangroves we stirred up our next target, the threatened and scarce Chinese Egret, a great final bird before having a very nice seaside lunch prepared by Mrs. Daeng and family.



Laem Pak Bia is the only place to find the "White-faced" Plover, a future split.

After lunch, we made our way further south to Thailand's largest national park, *Kaeng Krachan*, which borders Myanmar. On arrival we dumped our bags and birded the grounds, namely the fruit-feeding station, which was being visited by a Eurasian Hoopoe, Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush, and an Orange-headed Thrush. The red flowering trees above the restaurant were pumping with birds including Chestnut-tailed

Starlings, Chestnut-headed Bee-eaters, Black-hooded Oriole, Sooty-headed Bulbuls, and even a Greater Green Leafbird.



From here we headed to a nearby hide in the forest with a managed small pool of water. During this, the driest time of year, a source of fresh water like this 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 **Racket-tailed Treepie**, (*photo below*), but then some movement in the back drew our attention to a female **Kalij Pheasant** simply wandering in, soon followed by a displaying male! Yes we were

off to a good start indeed! Next came a covey of both **Bar-backed** and **Scaly-breasted Partridges**, whose immaculate feather patterning is something you have to see to believe (*photo page 8*). All was going well until it

simply went quiet, for 20 minutes or so until we saw why. A very large

Coppery-headed Rat Snake also decided it needed some water, so we watched as this extremely beautiful snake, adorned with a copper head, blue body, and



pink tail, quietly made its way to the water hole and had a drink before slithering away. After another 20 minutes the birds felt safe again and returned, along with the multitude of *squirrels* and a couple **Lesser Mouse-Deer**, the smallest hoofed mammal in the world. After a brief visit from a **Red Junglefowl** the “babbler stuff” arrived. First came the **Brown-cheeked Fulvettas**, followed by the **Pin-striped Tit-Babblers**, then the duo of **Puff-throated** and **Abbott’s Babblers**. Next came the big prize, a **Large Scimitar-Babbler**, (*photo below*), bathing and preening for nearly 5 minutes, eventually scared off by a **White-rumped Shama**. As the sun faded a migrant **Siberian Blue Robin** joined the fun, and eventually the surprise of the day, a very bold **Slaty-legged Crake** (*photo page before*)! This rarely seen forest rail went back and forth and finally settled into the water and had a bath, what a treat! By now it was getting dark, so we made our way back out of the forest to the roadside, but before leaving we had a **Brown Wood-Owl** calling and then flying right over us, followed by a calling **Collared Scops-Owl**. A quick roadside stop netted us a **Large-tailed Nightjar** and then it was time for some dinner at the always-delicious restaurant at Baan Maka.



DAY THREE (15th February):

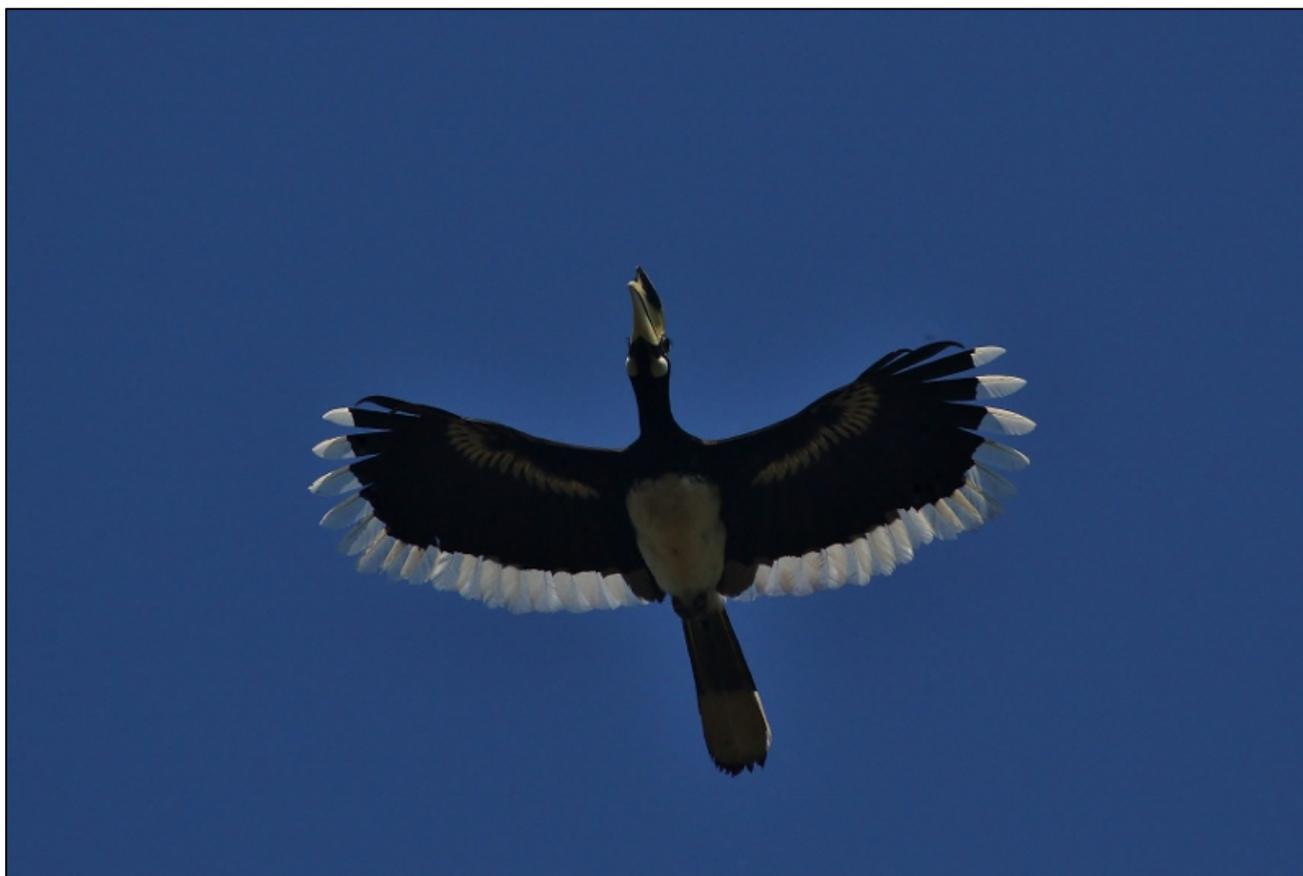
Armed with a 4WD truck and Biak, our local guide, we headed into **Kaeng Krachan NP** very early this morning. Our first stop was at a clearing where **Common Flamebacks** and **Oriental Pied-Hornbills** were just waking up (*photo page 9*), but we didn't linger as we were onto our main target of the morning, **Blue Pitta**. We made it to our forest trail where we set up a blind to where a male pitta has been coming in to meal-worms, and once the **Puff-throated Babblers** and **White-rumped Shama's** moved on, there it was, the magnificent **Blue Pitta**. Any day birding where a Pitta is involved is a good day!



Displaying male **Kalij Pheasant** was a treat & 2 species of partridge dinking from the same pool!



Back on the park road our next bird was a bit of a pitta opposite, a **Great Hornbill** had flown over and landed in the tree above. The loud sound of these birds pushing air through their large wings is truly incredible. Next we headed to a spot where a pair of striking **Black-and-yellow Broadbill** came in to see us. These are up there with one of my favorite birds in the world, they look like cartoons and their vocalizations are hilarious. A nearby feeding flock had a few good birds, among them the striking **Sultan Tit**, **Rosy** and **Brown-rumped Minivets**, **Bar-winged Flycatcher-Shrike**, **White-bellied Erpornis**, **Buff-vented Bulbul**, **Sulphur-breasted Warbler**, and a **Rufous-fronted Babbler**. Nearby a **Black Giant Squirrel** was showing itself off, but then came the sounds of some woodpecker action, and before long we were watching 2 of the most striking species in Thailand, the majestic **Greater Yellowname**, and the stunning **Banded Woodpecker**.



An **Oriental Pied-Hornbill** flies overhead in Kaeng Krachan.

After a nice picnic lunch at the park headquarters, accompanied by a **Blue-winged Leafbirds** feeding in the tree above us, we headed up to the top of the mountain. Our first stop at a fruiting tree produced many **Bulbuls**, but just down the hill from here our local guide had spotted a **Bee-eater**, so we all raced down and we were soon face to face with a simply beautiful **Red-bearded Bee-eater** (see cover photo) sitting quietly for us on a low branch. Certainly up there as one of the best **Bee-eaters** in the world. Also at the summit vantage point we had a **Great Barbet** perched in the open and a **Crimson-winged Woodpecker** gave up some good views, and a **Wreathed Hornbill** flew by. Also near the top were a troop of **Banded Langur** (Leaf-Monkey) much rarer than the commonly seen **Dusky Langurs**. Now making our way back down the mountain we stopped as a **Trogon** flew across the road, a quick search had us onto the colourful **Red-headed Trogon**, a real treat. A final stop at a

clearing was well worth it as a pair of **Great Slaty Woodpecker** one of the largest woodpeckers in the world! Our last sighting of the day in the park was a very beautiful **Reticulated Python**, about 12 feet long. On our way back to the lodge the road was swarming with a recent hatch of termites, and it took a lot of driving skill to avoid hitting any of the fifty or so **Large-tailed Nightjars** catching the termites attracted to our headlights!

DAY FOUR (16th February):

This morning we headed back into *Kaeng Krachan* to try and clean up a couple of missing targets. Our first stop was at a known nesting area for the diminutive **Black-thighed Falconet**, and they showed up just as expected as they left their roosting cavities. Next we found a few **Gray-rumped Treeswifts** stretching at the top of a tree, preparing for the day's insect hunting, an active **Ruby-cheeked Sunbird** foraged, and a few **Thick-billed Pigeons** were perched nearby. Now into the "3 streams" area, a **Crested Serpent-Eagle** sat above the road but further on a small feeding flock contained a tiny **White-browed Piculet** quietly tapping away at some bamboo, followed by a very colorful **Orange-breasted Trogon**. With the day starting to heat up it was time to leave the park, but during our exit we were extremely surprised to see a **Dhole** (a species of wild Asian dog) cross the road in front of us! Totally unexpected, and very rare in this park!

Now out of the park we had some unfinished business to take care of, that pesky, yet desired, **Spoon-billed Sandpiper**. We had missed it on two attempts so far, so third times a charm right? Back at Pak Thale it took us a further hour or so of scanning until we eventually found a single bird amongst a few **Red-necked Stints**!

With our prize Sandpiper in the bag, we began the long drive northeast of Bangkok, towards Khao Yai National Park. Once we got to our hotel there was still some daylight left to bird the lodge grounds, and we got our main target here, the beautiful **Red-breasted Parakeet** which roost in the large dead trees near the lodge.



DAY FIVE (17th February):

This morning we entered the famous *Khao Yai NP* in the dark at 6am, in order to get to an area just before sunrise to look for *pheasants*. This worked perfectly as our target **Siamese Fireback** male strutted across the road in front of us. After waiting some more time here we saw 2 more males and 3 females too. Moving on up the hill, some activity had us jumping out of the car for a feeding flock. This was a very colorful flock, which included **Common Green-Magpie**, **Green-billed Malkoha**, **Scarlet Minivet**, **Velvet-fronted Nuthatch**, and a gang of striking **Black-throated Laughingthrushes**, (*photo below*). By the time we got to the summit lookout trail it was already getting a little quiet. A **Plain-tailed Warbler** and a nice male **Black-throated Sunbird** came in to check us out, and at the viewpoint we had both **Black Eagle** and **Mountain Hawk-Eagle** soaring by. A beautiful song led us to a **Hill Blue Flycatcher**, and, as we were leaving, a **Barred Cuckoo Dove** flew by. Next we went to the summit military checkpoint, and in between fog patches we had some good birds. A close fruiting tree gave us great looks at the bulky **Mountain Imperial Pigeon**, a colourful **Moustached Barbet**, (*photo next page*), and some more ridiculously tame **Black-throated Laughingthrushes**. A couple of **Dusky Warblers** were skulking in the leaf litter, while a female **Eurasian Kestrel** decided to make the military watch tower her home.



The often shy **Black-throated Laughingthrush** was easy this tour.

In the afternoon, we found **Richard's Pipits** among the plentiful **Chestnut-headed Bee-eaters** and **Ashy Woodswallows** in the open fields, while our search for fruiting trees gave us a host of bulbuls including; **Black-crested, Red-whiskered, Stripe-throated, Puff-throated, Grey-eyed, and Ashy Bulbuls**. In the taller grasses we eventually found **Plain Prinia**, and **Golden-headed Cisticola**, while in the nearby treeline a party of **White-crested Laughingthrushes** gave us brief views. In the later afternoon we headed to the always-reliable TAT pond, to watch the swifts come in for a drink on the wing. The usual, huge, **Brown-backed Needletails** were present in large numbers, but some careful checking led us to at least two of the much scarcer **Silver-backed Needletails** too. With the sun setting, it was time to get into nocturnal mode. Our first target acquired was the huge **Great Eared Nightjar**, which quickly responded and flew over. Next was a real surprise when I caught some eye shine in a tree, which turned out to be the massive **Red Giant Flying Squirrel**. This was a lifer for everyone including the guide, and we even watched as it glided from limb to limb using its massive skin flaps. What an amazing experience to watch this shy nocturnal beast doing what it does best! Then it was back to the hotel for a late dinner.



DAY SIX (18th February):

Our second day in *Khao Yai NP* started at the first viewpoint with a flock of **Chestnut-flanked White-eyes**. This is a great place to scan a lot of trees, and treetops, and a close flowering tree was filled with **Hair-crested Drongos**, **Asian Fairy-Bluebirds**, and a few **Golden-fronted Leafbirds**. Some fruiting bushes attracted a couple of **Wedge-tailed Pigeons** and some enticing brought in a **Banded Bay Cuckoo**. A nearby perch held a stunning male **Asian Emerald Cuckoo** for a couple of minutes, and we even got the scope onto a few tiny **Vernal Hanging-Parrots**.

We eventually found a good fruiting tree elsewhere in the park, and spending some time here produced some nice birds, especially during the heat of the day. **Thick-billed, Yellow-vented, and Plain Flowerpeckers, Green-eared and Blue-eared Barbets, Black-winged Cuckooshrikes, Scarlet Minivets,** and a whole array of *bulbuls* dropped in for some fruit. Avoiding the plentiful **Sambar Deer** we moved up to the **Heo Suwat Waterfall** (which was featured in the movie "The Beach"), where we found some more **Common Green-Magpies**. Further up, in the late afternoon, the distinctive song of a **Long-tailed Broadbill** was heard, so we all jumped out of the car and eventually had great looks at a pair of these stunning birds, again looking like a children's cartoon character.



We again drove out of the park in the dark looking for wildlife. The first thing we found was a **Buffy Fish-Owl** on the road, but quickly noticed it was acting strange, finding out it was very recently stunned by a passing car (speeding of course), so we moved it well off the road, hopefully to recuperate and fly away. Further along I caught some more eye-shine up in a tree, which turned out to be the seldom seen **Slow Loris**, an ancient family of primate. We had been doing really well for shy nocturnal mammals on this trip.

DAY SEVEN (19th February):

A final mornings birding around our hotel gave us more great looks at **Red-breasted Parakeet**, plus **Lineated and Coppersmith Barbets, Indian Roller**, some loud **Asian Koels**, and even a fly-by **Shikra**. 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 during 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 in this season, with wintering waterfowl. Once onboard we quickly got onto birds like the colourful **Blue-tailed Bee-eater, White-breasted Waterhen, Purple**

Swamphen, and the massive **Striated Grassbird**. A **Pied Kingfisher** hunted near the boat, as did a few **Oriental Reed-Warblers**. After 30 minutes a very powerful rainstorm stopped us in our tracks, but in a covered boat we simply waited it out while watching both **Pheasant-tailed** and **Bronze-winged Jacanas** feeding among the water lilies. **Western Yellow** and **White Wagtails** were everywhere, and once the rain passed and we were moving again we managed to flush both **Cinnamon** and **Yellow Bitterns**, (*photo next page*)!



The aggressive, yet beautiful, **Streaked Spiderhunter**.

Next we went out to find the migrant ducks from northern Russia and Europe, which call this lake home during the winter months. Many **Cotton Pygmy-Geese** were the first ones we found, but soon we got into the flocks of some 10,000 **Garganey** that winter here. Scanning through the flocks we found flocks of **Lesser Whistling-Ducks** and then 6 **Ferruginous Ducks**, our prime target. Our last new duck was a vagrant **Common Pochard**, a rare duck for the lake. On the way back in we spotted both **Eastern Marsh-Harrier** and **Black-shouldered Kite** hunting above the marsh. Eventually we found some **White-browed Crakes** scurrying away from us in the reeds, the much smaller relative to the plentiful, yet beautiful, **Purple Swamphens** and **Eurasian Moorens**. Back on shore, we said goodbye to our boatman, Mr. Pnom, before making our way back to our hotel in **Nakhon Sawan** for a rooftop dinner and live music.



DAY EIGHT (20th February):

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 Pigeons**, with one beautiful male among a few females. A real treat here was being able to walk up on a couple of migrating **Oriental Pratincoles** resting on the open muddy ground. These strange, streamlined, shorebird relatives are always a favorite. The lakeside had a few **Asian Openbills** and **Purple Herons**, and our final bird was amazing views of an **Asian Barred Owlet** being mobbed by **Olive-backed Sunbirds**. *There are few things better than an owl in daylight!*

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. The nearby rice paddies had a few surprise **Gray-headed Lapwings**, and a large flowering tree had many **Chestnut-tailed Starlings** and our target bird, **Rufous Treepie**. At 6pm we went to a known area for **Blossom-headed Parakeets**, and again they showed up for us right on time. We watched about 50 of these colourful Parakeets fly in and out of their pre-roost site. Away from here, these birds can be very tricky indeed.

A night foray led us to a few **Large-tailed Nightjars** and a **Common Snipe** in the nearby fields, and we briefly saw a **Collared Scops-Owl** near the lodge.



The odd, yet useful, bill of the **Asian Openbill**.

DAY NINE (21st February):

We were the first car to enter **Doi Inthanon NP** that 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 flooding in. The first birds of the morning were a pair of delectable **Spectacled Barwings** feeding in the low shrubs. In the trees both **Black-backed** and **Rufous-backed Sibilias** caught our attention. Splashes of red and yellow had us gazing at both **Long-tailed** and **Gray-chinned Minivets** high in the trees, but then some high-pitched whistles led us to an incredible **Green Cochoa**!! This canopy loving thrush species is heard much more often than seen as it sits motionless for long periods hidden in the canopy, but we were lucky this morning in getting the scope on a nice male. *Sadly it flew before I could get any photos to document this rare event.*

Next, we made the jump to the top of Doi Inthanon to bird the moss-covered forest at 2565m/ft. The trail above the car park was productive with **Silver-eared Laughingthrush**, **Chestnut-tailed Minla**, **Black-backed Sibia**, **Rufous-winged Fulvetta**, **Yellow-browed Tit**, **Buff-barred** and **Ashy-throated Warblers**. This beautiful high elevation, moss cloaked, forest is also a very popular place for weddings, which is why we came here before noon. Nearby the endemic subspecies of **Green-tailed Sunbird** was foraging on some overhanging flowers. This *angkaensis* subspecies is only found on Doi Inthanon. Down another trail we had outstanding views of a pair of **Rufous-throated Partridges**, a once very difficult species, they now seem to be getting used to people at the summit. Walking the loop track here also revealed the shy **Dark-sided Thrush** with its stonking bill, the tiny **Snowy-browed Flycatcher**, and the bright **Gould's Sunbird**.



The well-named **Chestnut-tailed Minla**

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. While eating we saw the tricky **Lesser Shortwing**, a nice **Siberian Blue Robin**, and a beautiful **Blue Whistling-Thrush**. From here we headed to *Siriphum Waterfall* not only to enjoy the amazing scenery, but to peg down our target **White-capped Redstart**, which only took us about 10 minutes! Our final stop of the day was much further down along the main river where we found a pair of the uncommon and shy **Black-backed Forktail** and a **Plumbeous Redstart** perched on a rock mid-stream. From here we went back to the lodge to enjoy another great Thai meal, while a **Brown Boobook** called overhead, which was reluctant to show itself.



The cute **Snowy-browed Flycatcher** (above), and striking **White-capped Redstart**.



DAY TEN (22nd February):

Back into the park early we headed straight up to the *Km 34.5 trail*, which bisects some great forest. Once parked, we hopped out, and were greeted by a group of **Yellow-cheeked Tits**. Further along, the understory held a couple of **Golden Babblers**, **Gray-cheeked Fulvettas**, **Pin-striped Tit-Babblers**, **White-browed Scimitar-Babblers**, a **Gray-throated Babbler**, and even an out of place **Speckled Piculet**. A fruiting tree held a couple **Golden-throated Barbets**, of which you hear all over the place but can be hard to get a good view of. Moving along this nice and wide trail, we came to a gully where we had great views of a very loud and responsive **Slaty-bellied Tesia**, a tail-less, golf-ball sized flycatcher, which lives on the dense forest floor. Further along we entered into a mixed pine-hardwood forest where right away a nice **Brown-throated Treecreeper** flew in to check us out, quickly followed by a **Chestnut-vented Nuthatch**. **Hume's Warblers** sung in the treetops, as did a few **Blyth's Shrike-Babblers**. A **Little Pied Flycatcher** decided to follow us for a while here, where it eventually was scared away by our first **Striated Bulbul**. Working our way back to the vehicle we found a few **Mountain Tailorbirds**, and nearby a small flock of striking **Silver-eared Mesia** were

drinking from a small stream. These Mesias must be one of the best looking birds in Thailand!

After another great lunch at Mr. Daeng's and some time at the local food and craft market we spent some time looking for **Slaty-backed Forktail** to no avail, although further down we did find a fly-over **Red-billed Blue Magpie** and a male **Purple Sunbird**. This ended another great day in Doi Inthanon NP.

DAY ELEVEN (23rd February):

Our final morning in *Doi Inthanon* saw us in the very dry mixed woodland of the lower slopes. Birding here can be extremely tough and can appear dire at times, but we had some much-needed targets at this elevation, and so plowed on and ended up with a good morning. Firstly, *woodpeckers* were in evidence with both **Gray-capped Woodpecker** and a **Lesser Yellownape**, but we also found a family group of one of our main targets, **Black-headed Woodpecker**. A nearby raucous noise led to a single **Eurasian Jay**, a surprisingly striking bird in this habitat. Our final target in this habitat came a further kilometer down the road, when perched up of a dead snag were 2 tiny figures, which were the much desired **Collared Falconet**. These little guys were just warming up for their day of hunting insects in the dry forest.

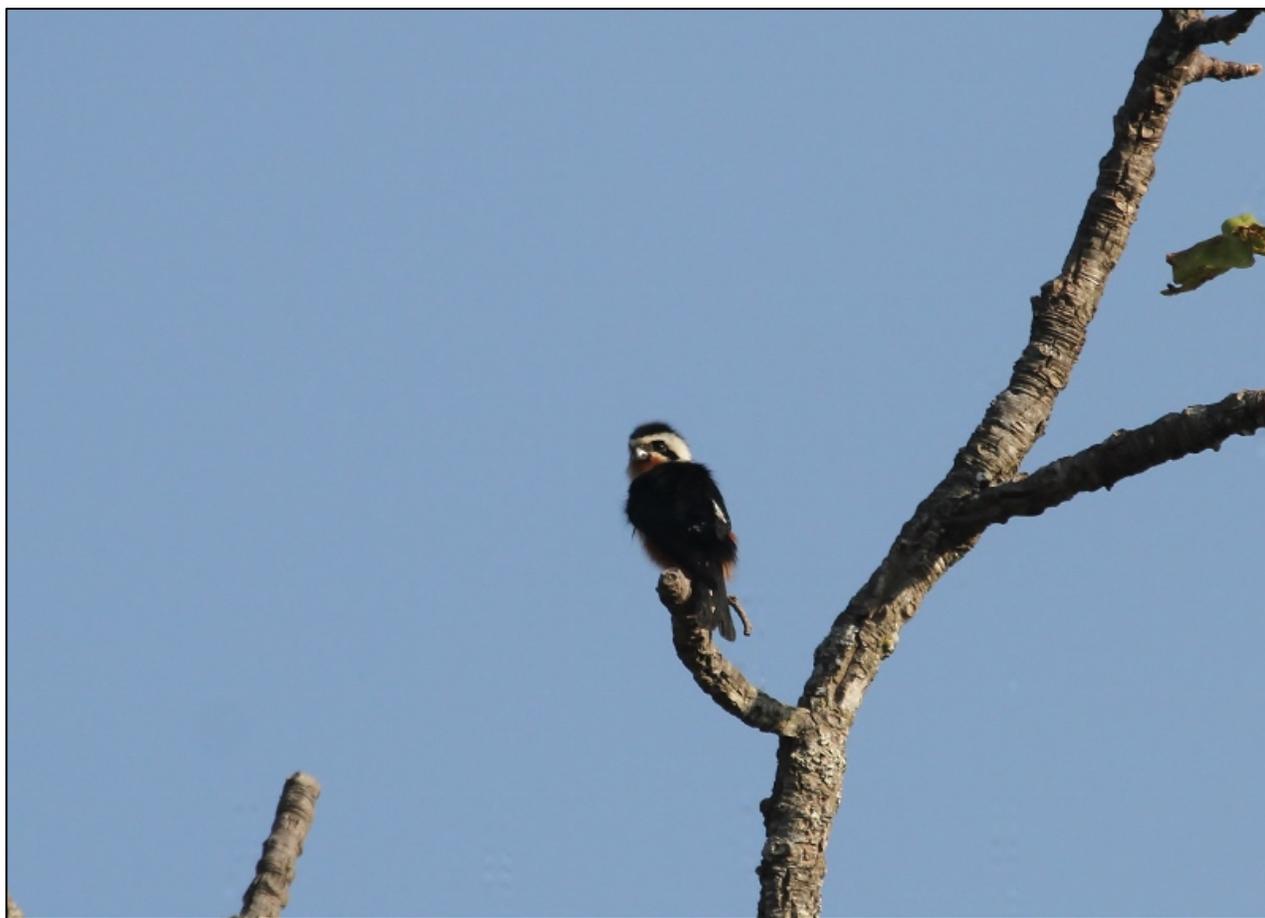
A final check at the waterfall area for **Slaty-backed Forktail** proved to be a good call as we found a pair of



them far down the river, but enjoyed great scope views. A fitting end to our time in Doi Inthanon NP, but now it was time to head further north to *Doi Chiang Dao*.

After lunch and an afternoon break to wait out the heat we climbed the 500 or so steps up a nearby Buddhist temple, which is located in some good primary forest. The trees were flowering and fruiting here attracting many of the usual suspects, but best of all was at least 50 **Pin-tailed Green Pigeons**. Drongos were everywhere, and best of them was, as usual, the **Greater Racket-tailed Drongo** with their impressive tail feathers. One flowering tree was also home to two new *bulbul* species for us, the large **Black Bulbul**, and the striking and nomadic **White-headed Bulbul**. Our way back down had us running in to the local, somewhat habituated **Silver Pheasant**, but a little further down a small understory flock had a **Buff-breasted Babbler** and best of all a few **Streaked Wren-Babblers** of which we had great views of.

After dinner we went out for some nocturnal birding, and came very close to a pair of calling **Javan Frogmouths** but were seemingly impossible to see in the ultra-dense foliage high in a tree.



The tiny **Collared Falconet**

DAY TWELVE (24th February):

Today we had a 4WD trip up to the higher reaches of *Doi Chiang Dao* for more montane 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. On the

way up we spotted a **Large-tailed Nightjar** sitting in the road, giving great looks in the vehicle headlights. At the top we enjoyed breakfast and were able to find a singing **Giant Nuthatch**, one of the major targets for the day. Unfortunately our attempt at finding *Hume's Pheasant* though was fruitless, but we had 2 further chances to try. The often-difficult **Slender-billed Oriole** were easy this morning, as was **Indochinese Cuckoo-shrike**, **Large Woodshrike**, and to complete the Nuthatch trio, **Velvet-fronted** and **Chestnut-vented Nuthatches**. While walking the road we found a couple of pairs of noisy **Rufescent Prinias** and a family group of **White-browed Scimitar-Babblers**. Next we birded around the ranger station where we had **Burmese Shrikes**, a **Pacific Swift**, **Japanese Tit**, and **Olive-backed Pipits**.

After our picnic lunch at the top we eventually had to work our way back down making a few stops to pick up birds such as **Hainan Blue-Flycatcher**, **Collared Owlet**, our first **Orange-bellied Leafbirds**, a **Gray-crowned Warbler**, and even a **Gray Treepie**! With our targets acquired we had a well-deserved rest in the late afternoon doing some easy birding on the lodge grounds.



The World's largest nuthatch; **Giant Nuthatch**

DAY THIRTEEN (25th February):

Another early start had us on our way northeast to *Doi Ang Khang*, a much more rugged and dramatic area, with a subtly different bird assemblage. On the way, we saw our first **Long-tailed Shrike** quickly followed by a shy covey of **Mountain Bamboo-Partridges**. Stopping at one, of many, viewpoints we stumbled upon a huge flock of Himalayan migrants, containing both **Common Rosefinches** and some **Chestnut Buntings**.

Gray Bushchats seemed to be on every roadside post on our way to our breakfast stop, and once we got to this stop the place was pumping. In fact the flock was passing right in front of the car, and before I could put it into park we already had amazing views of **Rusty-cheeked Scimitar-Babblers** and **White-browed Laughinthrushes**; what a start to the day! Eating our picnic breakfast, we were also peppered with new birds like **Brown-breasted Bulbul**, and **Hill Prinia**. Next we went to the nearby "firebreak trail" where the action was a little slow except for a few **Silver-eared Laughinthrushes**, a **Rufous-bellied Niltava**, a male **White-tailed Robin**, and a **Gray-breasted Prinia**. From here we went to the *King's Botanical Project* in the village of *Ang Khang* for lunch and to bird the beautiful gardens and grounds. At the lunch table itself we got 2 new birds; **Blue-winged Minla**, and a striking male **Spot-winged Grosbeak**. This was thanks to a fruiting tree beside our table, which also brought in a nice **Blue-throated Barbet**!

After checking into our lodge we spent our afternoon birding session on the *Mae Per trail* adding **Large Hawk-Cuckoo**, a party of **White-necked Laughinthrushes**, and, best of all, a striking **Blue-and-white Flycatcher** showing well. Then it was time for some great northern Thai cuisine to finish the day.



Lunchtime companion; **Spot-winged Grosbeak**

DAY FOURTEEN (26th February):

Packed with a breakfast for 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 known, "predictable" sites, so you simply drive up and wait for a bird to come out. The trick here is that there are so many feral dogs around that these birds are often spooked, and this morning was no exception, but all it took was a little extra patience and

soon enough a beautiful male **Hume's Pheasant** crossed the road! Our next stop from here was back at the firebreak trail to see if the activity was better today, and sure enough it was. But first, a **Maroon Oriole**, and a pair of **Spot-winged Grosbeaks** were perched up in the tree on the side of the road. Onto the trail, right away we had a pair of the blushing **Red-faced Liocichla**, a very cool type of Laughingthrush. Our next target was to try and find a nemesis of the tour up until now. We had failed on 2 separate occasions to see the very tiny **Pygmy Cupwing**, yet were very close, but with more confidence today, and a perfect gap in its favorite dense ground cover, we came away with fantastic views of this ultra skulker, not to mention everyone loves the name! We found 3 great feeding flocks on this trail too, adding **Small Niltava**, **Yellow-streaked Warbler**, and **White-throated Fantail** in the process.



Blue-throated Barbet, a lunchtime bird the day before

After lunch, it was time to head down from **Doi Ang Khang** towards our next accommodation further east on the shores of the Maekok River. We were now back in the lowlands, but this time much further north, so simply birding around the lodge and the river's edge led to a few new birds in the afternoon. While scanning the riverbanks we found multiple **Little Ringed Plovers** with their distinctive yellow eye rings. A **Pied Harrier** flew over the surrounding grassy fields, and the distinctive **Black-collared Starling** perched and sang high in a tree. In the grassy river edge we saw multiple **Yellow-bellied Prinias** and a couple flocks of **White-rumped Munia** and **Nutmeg Mannikin**. Then it was time for a nice dinner on the shores of the Maekok River!



The striking **Gould's Sunbird** on a Cherry tree in Doi Ang Khang

DAY FIFTEEN (27th February):

Another early start this morning had us up at **Doi Lang** at sunrise, just in time for anything crossing the road, and just as planned (or hoped for) a pair of **Mountain Bamboo-Partridges** were foraging right in the open. This was our best views of the trip of this species. Less than a kilometer further along we found a pair of **Hume's Pheasants**. You could say we were off to a good start! But things were only just warming up, and once we got a tip from a local photographer, before long we were looking at the uncommon and hard to find **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. Just when we thought it couldn't get any better, all we had to do was look behind us and a singing **Spot-breasted Parrotbill** was perched up on a grass stalk, the quintessential Asian-mountain bird. Walking the mountain road was fairly productive with 3 different **Giant Nuthatches** and multiple **Scarlet Minivets**. Our best luck however was patiently waiting in the, now multiple, small clearings created by the local photographers. We had some really high quality birds doing this, and saw them well and for extended periods. Best of the lot were **Red-flanked Bluetail**, **Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher**, **Slaty-blue Flycatcher**, and a **Gray-headed Parrotbill**. Next we crossed a military barrier and birded the border line of Myanmar, but the hot afternoon sun had already set in. Despite this we found our last bulbul species for the tour, the dapper **Crested Finchbill**, probably my favorite of the bulbuls, and a couple of **Russet Bush-Warblers**. Then it was time to start heading down the mountain, and eventually birding around the Maekok River again, this time finding a fly-over **Rufous-winged Buzzard**.



Red-flanked Bluetail, one of the most beautiful migrants to northern Thailand (above); & Spot-breasted Parrotbill





Hodgson's Frogmouth on a nest

DAY SIXTEEN (28th February):

Our final day of birding started at the breakfast table overlooking the river. While eating we added 2 new birds to our list; *both stunners*. First a surprising flock of 20 **Small Minivets**, and next the expected, yet tricky this year, **Eastern Crimson Sunbird**, a sharp looking male. From here we boarded our small boat for a birding tour on the river. Being in the boat adds a different perspective, and also allows you to sneak up on birds much easier than on foot. Right away a small party of **Yellow-eyed Babblers** were seen foraging in the high grasses at the rivers edge. Passing by a pair of **Black-winged Stilts** turned to excitement when a **Peregrine Falcon** swooped down, just narrowly missing a Stilt! As we worked our way along the winding river we picked up things like **Plaintive Cuckoo**, and a foraging **Common Snipe** among the countless Thai Buddhist temples near the river. Eventually we made it to a rocky island in the middle of the river to look for our main target, **Small Pratincole**. After a couple minutes of scanning and some expert boat maneuvering we were all face to face with a small flock of these extremely unique shorebirds, perfectly camouflaged in their rocky environment.

Unfortunately, it was now time for our boat ride to end, and make our way to the Chiang Rai airport for our flight back to Bangkok in the afternoon, marking the end of our amazing birding adventure in Thailand, *the birding cross roads of Southeast Asia*.



incredibly camouflaged **Small Pratincole** along the Maekok River

The

Bird List

(Using Clements/e-Bird version 6.9, August 2014).

H = Heard only

English Name

Scientific Name

DUCKS, GEESE AND WATERFOWL: Anatidae

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Lesser Whistling-Duck | <i>Dendrocygna javanica</i> |
| 2 Cotton Pygmy-goose | <i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i> |
| 3 Garganey | <i>Anas querquedula</i> |
| 4 Common Pochard | <i>Aythya ferina</i> |
| 5 Ferruginous Duck | <i>Aythya nyroca</i> |

PHEASANTS, GROUSE AND ALLIES: Phasianidae

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 6 Rufous-throated Partridge | <i>Arborophila rufogularis</i> |
| 7 Bar-backed Partridge | <i>Arborophila brunneopectus</i> |
| 8 Scaly-breasted Partridge | <i>Arborophila chloropus</i> |
| 9 Mountain Bamboo-Partridge | <i>Bambusicola fytchii</i> |

10	Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>
11	Kalij Pheasant	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>
12	Silver Pheasant	<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>
13	Siamese Fireback	<i>Lophura diardi</i>
14	Hume's Pheasant	<i>Syrmaticus humiae</i>
15	Gray Peacock-Pheasant (H)	<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>
	GREBES: Podicipedidae	
16	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
	STORKS: Ciconiidae	
17	Asian Openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>
18	Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>
	CORMORANTS AND SHAGS: Phalacrocoracidae	
19	Indian Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>
20	Little Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>
	ANHINGAS: Anhingidae	
21	Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>
	HERONS, EGRETS AND BITTERNs: Ardeidae	
22	Yellow Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>
23	Cinnamon Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>
24	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
25	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>
26	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
27	Intermediate Egret	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>
28	Chinese Egret	<i>Egretta eulophotes</i>
29	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
30	Pacific Reef-Heron	<i>Egretta sacra</i>
31	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>
32	Chinese Pond-Heron	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>
33	Javan Pond-Heron	<i>Ardeola speciosa</i>
34	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>
35	Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
	IBISES AND SPOONBILLS: Threskiornithidae	
36	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>
	HAWKS, EAGLES AND KITES: Accipitridae	
37	Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>
38	Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>
39	Crested Serpent-Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>
40	Eastern Marsh-Harrier	<i>Circus spilonotus</i>

41	Pied Harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>
42	Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>
43	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>
44	Chinese Goshawk	<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>
45	Besra	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>
46	Rufous-winged Buzzard	<i>Butastur liventer</i>
47	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
48	Black Eagle	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>
49	Changeable Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i>
50	Mountain Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus nipalensis</i>

RAILS, GALLINULES AND COOTS: Rallidae

51	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>
52	Ruddy-breasted Crake (H)	<i>Porzana fusca</i>
53	White-browed Crake	<i>Porzana cinerea</i>
54	Slaty-legged Crake	<i>Rallina eurizonoides</i>
55	Purple Swampphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>
56	Eurasian Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
57	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>

PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS: Charadriidae

58	Gray-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>
59	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>
60	Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
61	Pacific Golden-Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>
62	Lesser Sand-Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>
63	Greater Sand-Plover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>
64	Malaysian Plover	<i>Charadrius peronii</i>
65	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>
66	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>
67	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>

STILTS AND AVOCETS: Recurvirostridae

68	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
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JACANAS: Jacanidae

69	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>
70	Bronze-winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>

SANDPIPERS: Scolopacidae

71	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
72	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>
73	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>
74	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>

75	Nordmann's Greenshank	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>
76	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>
77	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>
78	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
79	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
80	Far Eastern Curlew	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>
81	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
82	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
83	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
84	Great Knot	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>
85	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>
86	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>
87	Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>
88	Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>
89	Long-toed Stint	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>
90	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>
91	Spoon-billed Sandpiper	<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus</i>
92	Broad-billed Sandpiper	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>
93	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>
94	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
95	Pin-tailed Snipe	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>
96	Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>

PRATINCOLES AND COURSERS: Glareolidae

97	Oriental Pratincole	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>
98	Small Pratincole	<i>Glareola lactea</i>

GULLS, TERNS AND SKIMMERS: Laridae

99	Brown-headed Gull	<i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>
100	Pallas's Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus</i>
101	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>
102	Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>
103	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>
104	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>
105	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
106	Black-naped Tern	<i>Sterna sumatrana</i>
107	Great Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>

PIGEONS AND DOVES: Columbidae

108	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
109	Ashy Wood-Pigeon	<i>Columba pulchricollis</i>
110	Oriental Turtle-Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>

111	Red Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>
112	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
113	Barred Cuckoo Dove	<i>Macropygia unchall</i>
114	Little Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Macropygia ruficeps</i>
115	Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>
116	Zebra Dove	<i>Geopelia striata</i>
117	Pink-necked Pigeon	<i>Treron vernans</i>
118	Thick-billed Pigeon	<i>Treron curvirostra</i>
119	Pin-tailed Pigeon	<i>Treron apicauda</i>
120	Wedge-tailed Pigeon	<i>Treron sphenurus</i>
121	Mountain Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula badia</i>
CUCKOOS: Cuculidae		
122	Large Hawk-Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx sparverioides</i>
123	Banded Bay Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>
124	Plaintive Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>
125	Asian Emerald Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i>
126	Violet Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus</i>
127	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>
128	Green-billed Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>
129	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>
130	Lesser Coucal	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>
OWLS: Strigidae		
131	Mountain Scops-Owl (H)	<i>Otus spilocephalus</i>
132	Collared Scops-Owl	<i>Otus lettia</i>
133	Buffy Fish-Owl	<i>Ketupa ketupu</i>
134	Collared Owlet	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>
135	Asian Barred Owlet	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>
136	Brown Wood-Owl	<i>Strix leptogrammica</i>
137	Brown Hawk-Owl (H)	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>
FROGMOUTHS: Podargidae		
138	Hodgson's Frogmouth	<i>Batrachostomus hodgsoni</i>
139	Javan Frogmouth (H)	<i>Batrachostomus javensis</i>
NIGHTJARS AND ALLIES: Caprimulgidae		
140	Great Eared-Nightjar	<i>Eurostopodus macrotis</i>
141	Large-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>
142	Indian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>
SWIFTS: Apodidae		
143	Silver-backed Needletail	<i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i>
144	Brown-backed Needletail	<i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>
145	Himalayan Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus brevirostris</i>

146	German's Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus germani</i>
147	House Swift	<i>Apus nipalensis</i>
148	Pacific Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>
149	Asian Palm-Swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>
	TREESWIFTS: Hemiprocnidae	
150	Gray-rumped Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne longipennis</i>
	TROGONS: Trogonidae	
151	Red-headed Trogon	<i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>
152	Orange-breasted Trogon	<i>Harpactes oreskios</i>
	KINGFISHERS: Alcedinidae	
153	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
154	White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>
155	Black-capped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>
156	Collared Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus chloris</i>
157	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>
	BEE-EATERS: Meropidae	
158	Red-bearded Bee-eater	<i>Nyctyornis amictus</i>
159	Blue-bearded Bee-eater	<i>Nyctyornis athertoni</i>
160	Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>
161	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>
162	Chestnut headed Bee-eater	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>
	ROLLERS: Coraciidae	
163	Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>
164	Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>
	HOPOES: Upupidae	
165	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>
	HORNBILLS: Bucerotidae	
166	Oriental Pied-Hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>
167	Great Hornbill	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>
168	Wreathed Hornbill	<i>Aceros undulatus</i>
	ASIAN BARBETS: Megalaimidae	
169	Great Barbet	<i>Megalaima virens</i>
170	Lineated Barbet	<i>Megalaima lineata</i>
171	Green-eared Barbet	<i>Megalaima faiostriata</i>
172	Red-throated Barbet	<i>Megalaima mystacophanos</i>
173	Golden-throated Barbet	<i>Megalaima franklinii</i>
174	Blue-throated Barbet	<i>Megalaima asiatica</i>
175	Moustached Barbet	<i>Megalaima incognita</i>
176	Blue-eared Barbet	<i>Megalaima australis</i>
177	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>

WOODPECKERS: Picidae

178	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>
179	Speckled Piculet	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>
180	White-browed Piculet	<i>Sasia ochracea</i>
181	Gray-capped Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>
182	Stripe-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos atratus</i>
183	Rufous Woodpecker (H)	<i>Celeus brachyurus</i>
184	Banded Woodpecker	<i>Picus miniaceus</i>
185	Lesser Yellownappe	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>
186	Crimson-winged Woodpecker	<i>Picus puniceus</i>
187	Greater Yellownappe	<i>Picus flavinucha</i>
188	Black-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus erythropygius</i>
189	Common Flameback	<i>Dinopium javanense</i>
190	Greater Flameback	<i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>
191	Bay Woodpecker	<i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>
192	Great Slaty Woodpecker	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>

FALCONS AND CARACARAS: Falconidae

193	Collared Falconet	<i>Microhierax caerulescens</i>
194	Black-thighed Falconet	<i>Microhierax fringillarius</i>
195	Eurasian Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
196	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>

PARROTS: Psittacidae

197	Blossom-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula roseata</i>
198	Red-breasted Parakeet	<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>
199	Vernal Hanging-Parrot	<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>

ASIAN AND GRAUER'S BROADBILL: Eurylaimidae

200	Long-tailed Broadbill	<i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>
201	Banded Broadbill (H)	<i>Eurylaimus javanicus</i>
202	Black-and-yellow Broadbill	<i>Eurylaimus ochromalus</i>

PITTAS: Pittidae

203	Blue Pitta	<i>Pitta cyanea</i>
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THORNBILLS AND ALLIES: Acanthizidae

204	Golden-bellied Gerygone	<i>Gerygone sulphurea</i>
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HELMETSHRIKES AND ALLIES: Prionopidae

205	Large Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis gularis</i>
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WOODSWALLOWS: Artamidae

206	Ashy Woodswallow	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>
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IORAS: Aegithinidae

207	Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>
208	Great Iora	<i>Aegithina lafresnaye</i>

CUCKOO-SHRIKES: Campephagidae

209	Large Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>
210	Indochinese Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina polioptera</i>
211	Black-winged Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina melaschistos</i>
212	Rosy Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>
213	Brown-rumped Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cantonensis</i>
214	Ashy Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>
215	Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>
216	Long-tailed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>
217	Short-billed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>
218	Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>
219	Gray-chinned Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>
220	Bar-winged Flycatcher-Shrike	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>

SHRIKES: Laniidae

221	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>
222	Burmese Shrike	<i>Lanius collurioides</i>
223	Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>

VIREOS: Vireonidae

224	Blyth's Shrike-Babbler	<i>Pteruthius aeralatus</i>
225	White-bellied Erpornis	<i>Erpornis zantholeuca</i>

OLD WORLD ORIOLES: Oriolidae

226	Black-naped Oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>
227	Slender-billed Oriole	<i>Oriolus tenuirostris</i>
228	Black-hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>
229	Maroon Oriole	<i>Oriolus traillii</i>

DRONGOS: Dicruridae

230	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>
231	Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>
232	Crow-billed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus annectans</i>
233	Bronzed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>
234	Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus remifer</i>
235	Hair-crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>
236	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>

FANTAILS: Rhipiduridae

237	White-throated Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>
238	White-browed Fantail	<i>Rhipidura aureola</i>

239	Malaysian Pied-Fantail	<i>Rhipidura javanica</i>
	MONARCH FLYCATCHERS: Monarchidae	
240	Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>
	CROWS, JAYS AND MAGPIES: Corvidae	
241	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
242	Red-billed Blue-Magpie	<i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>
243	Common Green-Magpie	<i>Cissa chinensis</i>
244	Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>
245	Gray Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>
246	Racket-tailed Treepie	<i>Crypsirina temia</i>
247	Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>
	LARKS: Alaudidae	
248	Indochinese Bushlark	<i>Mirafra erythrocephala</i>
	SWALLOWS: Hirundinidae	
249	Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>
250	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
251	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>
252	Striated Swallow	<i>Cecropis striolata</i>
253	Asian House-Martin	<i>Delichon dasypus</i>
	FAIRY FLYCATCHERS: Stenostiridae	
254	Gray-headed Canary-Flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>
	CHICKADEES AND TITS: Paridae	
255	Japanese (Great) Tit	<i>Parus minor</i>
256	Yellow-cheeked Tit	<i>Parus spilonotus</i>
257	Yellow-browed Tit	<i>Sylviparus modestus</i>
258	Sultan Tit	<i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>
	NUTHATCHES: Sittidae	
259	Chestnut-vented Nuthatch	<i>Sitta nagaensis</i>
260	Velvet fronted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>
261	Giant Nuthatch	<i>Sitta magna</i>
	TREECREEPERS: Certhiidae	
262	Brown-throated Treecreeper	<i>Certhia discolor</i>
	BULBULS: Pycnonotidae	
263	Crested Finchbill	<i>Spizixos canifrons</i>
264	Black-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>
265	Striated Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus striatus</i>
266	Black-crested Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus flaviventris</i>
267	Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>
268	Brown-breasted Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus xanthorrhous</i>

269	Sooty-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>
270	Stripe-throated Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus finlaysoni</i>
271	Flavescent Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus flavescens</i>
272	Yellow-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>
273	Streak-eared Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus blanfordi</i>
274	Puff-throated Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus pallidus</i>
275	Ochraceous Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus ochraceus</i>
276	Gray-eyed Bulbul	<i>Iole propinqua</i>
277	Buff-vented Bulbul	<i>Iole olivacea</i>
278	Black Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>
279	White-headed Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes thompsoni</i>
280	Ashy Bulbul	<i>Hemixos flavala</i>
281	Mountain Bulbul	<i>Ixos mcclllandii</i>
CUPWINGS: Pnoepygidae		
282	Pygmy Cupwing	<i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>
BUSH-WARBLERS AND ALLIES: Cettiidae		
283	Slaty-bellied Tesia	<i>Tesia olivea</i>
284	Yellow-bellied Warbler	<i>Abroscopus superciliaris</i>
285	Mountain Tailorbird	<i>Phyllergates cucullatus</i>
LEAF-WARBLERS: Phylloscopidae		
286	Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>
287	Yellow-streaked Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus armandii</i>
288	Radde's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>
289	Buff-barred Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus pulcher</i>
290	Ashy-throated Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i>
291	Pallas's Leaf-Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>
292	Chinese Leaf-Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus yunnanensis</i>
293	Yellow-browed Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>
294	Hume's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>
295	Arctic Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>
296	Greenish Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>
297	Pale-legged Leaf-Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus tenellipes</i>
298	Eastern Crowned Leaf-Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>
299	Blyth's Leaf-Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>
300	Davison's Leaf-Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus davisoni</i>
301	Yellow-vented Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus cantator</i>
302	Sulphur-breasted Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus ricketti</i>
303	Gray-crowned Warbler	<i>Seicercus tephrocephalus</i>
304	Plain-tailed Warbler	<i>Seicercus soror</i>

305	Martens's Warbler	<i>Seicercus omeiensis</i>
306	Bianchi's Warbler	<i>Seicercus valentini</i>
307	Chestnut-crowned Warbler	<i>Seicercus castaniceps</i>

REED-WARBLERS AND ALLIES: Acrocephalidae

308	Black-browed Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>
309	Oriental Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>
310	Thick-billed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus aedon</i>

GRASSBIRDS AND ALLIES: Locustellidae

311	Russet Bush-Warbler	<i>Bradypterus mandelli</i>
312	Pallas's Grasshopper-Warbler	<i>Locustella certhiola</i>
313	Striated Grassbird	<i>Megalurus palustris</i>

CISTICOLAS AND ALLIES: Cisticolidae

314	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>
315	Golden-headed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>
316	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>
317	Dark-necked Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>
318	Hill Prinia	<i>Prinia superciliaris</i>
319	Rufescent Prinia	<i>Prinia rufescens</i>
320	Gray-breasted Prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>
321	Yellow-bellied Prinia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>
322	Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>

OLD WORLD WARBLERS: Sylviidae

323	Yellow-eyed Babbler	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i>
324	Gray-headed Parrotbill	<i>Paradoxornis gularis</i>
325	Spot-breasted Parrotbill	<i>Paradoxornis guttaticollis</i>

YUHINAS, WHITE-EYES AND ALLIES: ZOSTEROPIDAE

326	Striated Yuhina	<i>Yuhina castaniceps</i>
327	Chestnut-flanked White-eye	<i>Zosterops erythropleurus</i>
328	Oriental White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>
329	Japanese White-eye	<i>Zosterops japonicus</i>

FULVETTAS AND GROUND BABBLERS: Pellorneidae

330	Brown-cheeked Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe poioicephala</i>
331	Gray-cheeked Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe fratercula</i>
332	Rufous-winged Fulvetta	<i>Schoeniparus castaneiceps</i>
333	Abbott's Babbler	<i>Malacocincla abbotti</i>
334	Buff-breasted Babbler	<i>Pellorneum tickelli</i>
335	Puff-throated Babbler	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>

336 Streaked Wren-Babbler *Napothera brevicaudata*

LAUGHINGTHRUSHES: Leiothrichidae

337 White-crested Laughingthrush *Garrulax leucolophus*

338 Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush *Garrulax monileger*

339 Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush *Garrulax pectoralis*

340 White-necked Laughingthrush *Garrulax strepitans*

341 Black-throated Laughingthrush *Garrulax chinensis*

342 White-browed Laughingthrush *Garrulax sannio*

343 Silver-eared Laughingthrush *Garrulax melanostigma*

344 Silver-eared Mesia *Leiothrix argenteauris*

345 Rufous-backed Sibia *Heterophasia annectans*

346 Black-backed Sibia *Heterophasia melanoleuca*

347 Red-faced Liocichla *Liocichla phoenicea*

348 Spectacled Barwing *Actinodura ramsayi*

349 Blue-winged Minla *Minla cyanouroptera*

350 Chestnut-tailed Minla *Minla strigula*

BABLERS: Timaliidae

351 Rufous-fronted Babbler *Stachyridopsis rufifrons*

352 Golden Babbler *Stachyridopsis chrysaee*

353 Pin-striped Tit-Babbler *Macronous gularis*

354 Gray-throated Babbler *Stachyris nigriceps*

355 Large Scimitar-Babbler *Pomatorhinus hypoleucos*

356 Rusty-cheeked Scimitar-Babbler *Pomatorhinus erythrognys*

357 White-browed Scimitar-Babbler *Pomatorhinus schisticeps*

FAIRY-BLUEBIRDS: Irenidae

358 Asian Fairy-bluebird *Irena puella*

OLD WORLD FLYCATCHERS: Muscicapidae

359 Dark-sided Flycatcher *Muscicapa sibirica*

360 Asian Brown Flycatcher *Muscicapa dauurica*

361 Brown-streaked Flycatcher *Muscicapa siamensis*

362 Ferruginous Flycatcher *Muscicapa ferruginea*

363 Oriental Magpie-Robin *Copsychus saularis*

364 White-rumped Shama *Copsychus malabaricus*

365 Hainan Blue-Flycatcher *Cyornis hainanus*

366 Pale Blue-Flycatcher *Cyornis unicolor*

367 Blue-throated Flycatcher *Cyornis rubeculoides*

368 Hill Blue-Flycatcher *Cyornis banyumas*

369 Tickell's Blue-Flycatcher *Cyornis tickelliae*

370 Large Niltava *Niltava grandis*

371	Small Niltava	<i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i>
372	Rufous-bellied Niltava	<i>Niltava sundara</i>
373	Blue-and-white Flycatcher	<i>Cyanoptila cyanomelana</i>
374	Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>
375	Lesser Shortwing	<i>Brachypteryx leucophrys</i>
376	Siberian Blue Robin	<i>Larvivora cyane</i>
377	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>
378	Blue Whistling-Thrush	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>
379	Black-backed Forktail	<i>Enicurus immaculatus</i>
380	Slaty-backed Forktail	<i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>
381	White-tailed Robin	<i>Cinclidium leucurum</i>
382	Red-flanked Bluetail	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>
383	Little Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>
384	Taiga Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>
385	Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula strophciata</i>
386	Slaty-backed Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hodgsonii</i>
387	Snowy-browed Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>
388	Slaty-blue Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula tricolor</i>
389	Plumbeous Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus fuliginosus</i>
390	White-capped Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus leucocephalus</i>
391	Siberian Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus</i>
392	Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>
393	Gray Bushchat	<i>Saxicola ferreus</i>

THRUSHES AND ALLIES: Turdidae

394	Orange-headed Thrush	<i>Zoothera citrina</i>
395	Dark-sided Thrush	<i>Zoothera marginata</i>
396	Gray-sided Thrush	<i>Turdus feae</i>
397	Green Cochoa	<i>Cochoa viridis</i>

STARLINGS: Sturnidae

398	Common Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>
399	Great Myna	<i>Acridotheres grandis</i>
400	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
401	Black-collared Starling	<i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>
402	Asian Pied Starling	<i>Gracupica contra</i>
403	White-shouldered Starling	<i>Sturnia sinensis</i>
404	Chestnut-tailed Starling	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>

LEAFBIRDS: Chloropseidae

405	Greater Green Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis sonnerati</i>
406	Blue-winged Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>
407	Golden-fronted Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>

408	Orange-bellied Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>
FLOWERPECKERS: Dicaeidae		
409	Thick-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>
410	Yellow-vented Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum chrysorrheum</i>
411	Plain Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum minullum</i>
412	Fire-breasted Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum ignipectum</i>
413	Orange-bellied Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum trigonostigma</i>
414	Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>
SUNBIRDS AND SPIDERHUNTERS: Nectariniidae		
415	Ruby-cheeked Sunbird	<i>Chalcoparia singalensis</i>
416	Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiatica</i>
417	Olive-backed Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris jugularis</i>
418	Gould's Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i>
419	Green-tailed Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga nipalensis</i>
420	Black-throated Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga saturata</i>
421	Eastern Crimson Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>
422	Streaked Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera magna</i>
WAGTAILS AND PIPITS: Motacillidae		
423	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>
424	Eastern Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>
425	Gray Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>
426	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>
427	Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthus richardi</i>
428	Oriental Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>
429	Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>
BUNTINGS, SPARROWS AND ALLIES: Emberizidae		
430	Chestnut Bunting	<i>Emberiza rutila</i>
SISKINS, CROSSBILLS AND ALLIES: Fringillidae		
431	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>
432	Spot-winged Grosbeak	<i>Mycerobas melanozanthos</i>
OLD WORLD SPARROWS: Passeridae		
433	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
434	Plain-backed Sparrow	<i>Passer flaveolus</i>
435	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>
WEAVERS AND ALLIES: Ploceidae		
436	Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>
437	Asian Golden Weaver	<i>Ploceus hypoxanthus</i>

WAXBILLS AND ALLIES: Estrildidae

438	White-rumped Munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>
439	Nutmeg Mannikin	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>
440	Chestnut Munia	<i>Lonchura atricapilla</i>

Mammal List

1	White-handed Gibbon	<i>Hylobates lar</i>
2	Dusky Langur	<i>Trachypithecus obscurus</i>
3	Banded Langur	<i>Presbytis femoralis</i>
4	Long-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>
5	Pig-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>
6	Bengal Slow Loris	<i>Nycticebus bengalensis</i>
7	Burmese Hare	<i>Lepus peguensis</i>
8	Northern Treeshrew	<i>Tupia bekangeri</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	Black Giant Squirrel	<i>Ratufa bicolor</i>
13	Western Striped Squirrel	<i>Tamiops macclellandi</i>
14	Cambodian Striped Tree Squirrel	<i>Tamiops rodolphei</i>
15	Red Giant Flying Squirrel	<i>Petaurista petaurista</i>
16	Dhole	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>
17	Lesser Mouse-Deer	<i>Tragulus kanchii</i>
18	Sambar Deer	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>
19	Red Muntjak	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>
20	Asian Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>