



# South Korea Tour Report

## 19-27<sup>th</sup> January 2016

### Tour Highlights

Because of rarity, excellent views or simply a group favourite; E = Endangered Species

- Swan Goose
- Falcated Duck
- Baikal Teal
- Harlequin Duck
- White-winged Scoter
- Scaly-sided Merganser (E)
- Oriental Stork (E)
- Black-faced Spoonbill (E)
- Steller's Sea Eagle
- White-naped Crane
- Red-crowned Crane (E)
- Hooded Crane
- Long-billed Plover
- Saunders Gull
- Relict Gull
- Glaucous-winged Gull
- Brunnich's Guillemot
- Spectacled Guillemot
- Long-billed Murrelet
- Ancient Murrelet
- Rhinoceros Auklet
- Japanese Pygmy Woodpecker
- White-backed Woodpecker
- Bull-headed Shrike
- Chinese Grey Shrike
- Azure-winged Magpie
- Daurian Jackdaw
- Varied Tit
- Light-vented Bulbul
- Vinous-throated Parrotbill
- White-cheeked Starling
- Pale Thrush
- Red-throated Thrush
- Naumann's Thrush
- Siberian Accentor
- Japanese Wagtail
- Chinese Grosbeak
- Long-tailed Rosefinch
- Meadow Bunting
- Pallas's Reed Bunting
- Asian Rosy Finch

### SUMMARY:

The list of highlights above, seen on this first trip to South Korea, explains why this country is an exciting destination for birders. We found a high proportion of our target species with multiple individuals of most of them being seen and many of them encountered several times, allowing us to get a "feel" of the birds. Beginning near Seoul we travelled down the West coast, visiting sites such as the reclamation fields of Seosan, where we found genuinely wild Oriental Storks, and the Geum Estuary before visiting sites on the Southern Coast; Suncheon Bay, Junam Reservoir and the Nakdong Estuary gave us views of some really great birds. Visiting a host of harbours, headlands and beaches along South Korea's East Coast provided plenty of opportunities for sea-watching and scanning through Gull flocks while our last day was notable for a spectacular fly-past of Red-crowned and White-naped Cranes as well as some pleasant woodland birding at the National Arboretum, the highlight being Solitary Snipe. For a wide variety of birds and a number of rare and range-restricted species, South Korea is a great country to visit.

## Days 1-2; 18-19<sup>th</sup> January

Having arrived the night before, I met up with Nial Moores at Incheon airport, on the morning of 19<sup>th</sup>, ready to meet tour participants from their 9-hour flight from Helsinki with Finn Air, which arrived an hour late due to bad weather in Finland. Everything ran smoothly after meeting up and we were on our way to our first birding site very quickly. This was to be a sensitive river site that holds a large proportion of South Korea's wintering **Scaly-sided Merganser** population and we were enjoying good views of this endangered species within minutes of arrival. This was a nice, birdy spot for our first birding in Korea with large numbers of ducks including fantastic male **Smew** and plenty of **Goosander**, while overhead we saw our first **White-tailed Eagles** and **Cinereous Vulture**. **Brown-eared Bulbul** and **Eastern Great Tit** are common birds in South Korea but this is where we saw our first and a small flock of **Rustic Buntings** was also nice. Birding along the river for the rest of the

afternoon turned up lots of nice birds with ever-improving views of **Scaly-sided Merganser**, culminating in a really close-up encounter and a total of 30+ birds throughout the day. Other species included first sightings of **Bull-headed Shrike**, **Daurian Redstart**, **Yellow-throated Bunting**, **Eastern Spot-billed Duck**, **Oriental Turtle Dove** as well as the ever-present **Magpie**. Many of these species were to be seen every day of the trip but wonderful 'scope views of **Meadow Bunting** and **White-backed Woodpecker** were memorable species that we to see only a few times. With the day drawing to a close, the wind and cold air forced us to retreat to our comfortably warm hotel and a hot meal.



## Day 3; 20<sup>th</sup> January

An early start saw us arriving at dawn in the rice fields and reclamation lake of Seosan where snowfall in the night had given the fields a white coating and made birding very cold indeed. A huge pocket of cold air from the north was to give us unusually cold temperatures throughout our trip and indeed, the whole of Eastern Asia was affected by some of the lowest temperatures ever recorded; -14C was a bit of a shock to the system on the first morning but 7-8 layers of clothing helped to keep us warm. We spent the whole morning birding this large area where large numbers of both **Taiga Bean Goose** (*middendorffii*) and **Tundra Bean Goose** along with **Greater White-fronted Goose** were feeding on stubble fields. Rough areas alongside farm tracks revealed a number of **Buff-bellied Pipits** (*japonicus*) and **White Wagtails** (*lugens*) as well as a few **Dusky** and **Naumann's Thrushes** which flew up and perched in some small trees to give us nice views of these much anticipated species. While scanning through the flocks of geese we had a great fly past from an adult male **Hen Harrier** while **Eastern Buzzard** proved to be common and other raptors included **Common Kestrel** and a fly past from a possible **Saker Falcon**; unfortunately the views of this bird were brief and identification could not be made with certainty.

One of the highlights of the morning was the flocks of feeding buntings that we found in overgrown areas around the fields. This is a group of birds that seem to be doing poorly in most parts of the world so it was great to see an abundance of **Yellow-throated** and **Rustic Buntings** with several

**Black-faced Buntings** (*personata* & *extremiorientis*) feeding with them. Further along, in a reedy ditch, there was further activity and we were able to add **Little, Chestnut-eared** and several **Pallas's Reed Buntings** to our list of sightings. **Grey Herons, Great Egrets** and many species of duck were seen along a wide creek along with a large group of **Eurasian Spoonbills** and we were lucky enough to see one **Black-faced Spoonbill** among them; although this rare species breeds in Korea it is a scarce wintering bird. However, the real prize was to come with an **Oriental Stork** spotted in flight which landed on the fields to join a flock of this endangered species; 12 birds in total and none of them with leg rings meaning that they were genuinely wild birds rather than released individuals. In flight this rare bird looked enormous, significantly larger than the similar White Stork, and on the ground their black bills could be seen as one or two birds preened. On our way out of the site our luck continued with 2 or 3 **Amur Leopard Cats** walking around on an iced up canal.

With this success we began the drive to the next site and lunch along the way. Unfortunately a problem with the vehicle delayed us for a while but birding where we stopped produced our first **Japanese Pygmy Woodpecker, Marsh Tit, Hawfinch, Olive-backed Pipit**, our only **Goldcrest** of the trip, **Dusky Thrush, Naumann's Thrush, Daurian Redstart, Bull-headed Shrike** and **Eastern Buzzard** were also seen.

After the vehicle was sorted out we reached the Geum estuary in time to see 3 **Long-billed Plovers** but there was no sign of the much-hoped for Swan Geese.

#### **Day 4; 21<sup>st</sup> January**

A very short drive after breakfast took us inland along the Geum River looking for a large flock of **Baikal Teal**. The extreme cold and thick snow seemed to have led to the birds abandoning the area, although we did see 2 females in the river alongside **Goosander, Great Crested Grebe, Smew, Whooper Swan** and many other wildfowl. Driving through a village we came across a party of birds that included **Long-tailed Tit, Magpie** and some very colourful **Azure-winged Magpies** as well as a flock of 200+ **Rustic Buntings**. A short walk through the snowy fields and along the river bank gave us great views of a huge flock of very active **Vinous-throated Parrotbills** and a large flock of **Brambling**. Although the wintery landscape did not appear to be full of birds, in fact there were a lot of species to be found including **Eurasian Sparrowhawk, Hen Harrier, Japanese Pygmy Woodpecker, Eastern Great Tit** and our only **Long-tailed Rosefinch** of the trip.

We then headed to the estuary in order to look for gulls. We quickly found **Black-tailed Gull, Mongolian Gull, Heuglin's Gull, Black-headed Gull, and Vega Gull** as well as two subspecies of **Common Gull**; *heinei* and *kamtschatschensis*. A female **Chinese Grosbeak** put in an appearance and a flock of **Grey-capped Greenfinches** were found feeding in a tree full of pine cones. A really interesting sighting was a **Bull-headed Shrike** devouring an **Olive-backed Pipit** and attempting to catch another one, while our first **Varied Tit** was a wonderful splash of colour in the snowy boughs of a small tree. As the tide receded we anticipated our main targets with the arrival of large numbers of **Common Shelduck** and **Eurasian Wigeon** as well as small flocks of **Kentish Plover, Dunlin** and **Eurasian Curlew**. As more and more birds arrived we spotted an unusual looking gull, which turned out to be one of our main targets – **Relict Gull**. Eventually we found three of these birds and enjoyed them at close range, feeding among the other birds and after some time waiting in the cold a flock of very graceful **Saunders's Gulls** finally arrived to actively forage, picking small crabs in short landings on the mud.



This only really left Swan Goose of our targets for this area but despite much searching for the regular flock we had no luck, presumably the ice and snow had made them move somewhere else, although **Common Greenshank** and **Grey Plover** were additions to our list. We drove around the estuary, searching various places until we came across a stunning *philippensis* **Blue Rock Thrush** in a small harbor as well as a **Common Sandpiper** while very close by we found a flock of **Brown-**

**eared Bulbuls** feeding in some berry trees. Watching this area for a short time revealed a stunning **Dusky Thrush** as well as 7 **Light-vented Bulbuls** – a tricky bird to find here. Our search for Swan Goose failed with the light and we returned to our cozy hotel and a steaming hot dinner.

### Day 5; 22<sup>nd</sup> January

An early start found us driving inland to a reservoir near Buan but along the way we spotted an enormous flock of around 50000 **Rooks** sitting on overhead wires. A quick stop to view them revealed a few **Daurian Jackdaws** alongside them but the sheer size of the flock was a very memorable sight. At the reservoir much of the water was frozen but that which was open contained at least 50000 **Baikal Teal** as well as large numbers of **Whooper Swan**, **Smew**, **Goldeneye** and other ducks. In small wooded areas nearby we saw a couple of **Eurasian Jays** and a **Great Spotted Woodpecker** along with at least 2 **Pale Thrushes**.

With this success under our belts we headed to Suncheon Bay to look for some more of our target



species. Within a few minutes of arrival we were watching our first cranes of the trip; the beautiful **Hooded Crane**. Over the course of the afternoon we were to see hundreds of these spectacular birds, both in flight and feeding in the stubble fields, which here were free from snow. Among the flocks of Hooded Crane were 3 or 4 **Common Cranes** and also feeding in the fields was a flock of **Japanese (Far Eastern) Skylark** which we were able to

view through the 'scope to see their almost chestnut-coloured ear coverts. We were also on the lookout for Swan Goose here although we failed to find any among the flocks of **Taiga** and **Tundra Bean Geese**, although we did see a few more **Pallas's Reed Warblers** and found 3 **Pied Avocets**, something of a rarity in winter here. While scanning the crane flocks we saw more **Dusky Thrushes**,

**Hawfinches, Daurian Redstart, White Wagtails** and a flyover **Common Snipe** but as it began to get dark we started our drive towards Busan where we would stay the night.

## Day 6; 23<sup>rd</sup> January

With only a 10 minute drive to start our birding we left our hotel at 7.30am and headed to the Nakdong estuary. Very windy weather made a boat trip impossible so we watched over the sand bars and reedy areas from a number of vantage points finding our first **Slaty-backed Gulls** and a group of *osculans* **Eurasian Oystercatchers**, sometimes split as **Far Eastern Oystercatcher**. The estuary also contained good numbers of **Red-breasted Merganser, Red-necked Grebe, Black-necked Grebe** and **Vega Gull**. We also found another **Relict Gull** as well as more **Saunders's Gulls**; always nice to see new birds for a second time. However, our main target was a very special raptor and scanning revealed **Western Osprey, lineatus Black Kite** and **Eastern Marsh Harrier** before we spotted an adult **Steller's Sea Eagle**. At first we had fairly distant 'scope views but the bird was very obliging and flew closer for us to get really good and prolonged 'scope views of this magnificent raptor. We were able to observe the Steller's Sea Eagle shuffling around on the sand and regurgitate the remains of a meal before it took flight. I must confess that raptors are not my favourite group of birds but this was definitely one of the most impressive that I have ever seen and certainly a reason to go birding in South Korea.

A short walk through a windy wooded headland got us some lovely views of a bathing flock of small birds which included many **Eastern Great Tits, Coal Tit, Marsh Tit, Olive-backed Pipit** and the first of a number of *japonicus* **Japanese White-eyes** seen at this site. Further along the woodland trail we found a couple of female **Red-flanked Bluetails** and got some great views of **Pale Thrush**. As we left the woodland we could scan the sea again finding our first **Temminck's Cormorant**.

Further searching around the estuary for Swan Goose once again proved fruitless although we did find a resting male **Greater Scaup** on the mudflats.

In the afternoon we visited nearby Junam reservoir which was to provide some of the best birding of the trip. On our way in to the site we caught up with a small flock of **White-cheeked Starlings** and found a **Chinese Pond Heron** – another scarce wintering species in South Korea. Watching large numbers of wildfowl feeding on the stubble fields and on the lake was a real pleasure, it is always nice to see birds in big numbers and finally we got lucky with a single **Swan Goose** in



among a flock of feeding **Greater White-fronted Geese, Mallard** and **Northern Pintail**. A few male **Baikal Teal** feeding with the flock were glorious in perfect light and at only 40-50 metres away we got wonderful views of these stunning ducks. On the lake there was a very good mixture of birds to look at and we found at least 2 **Tundra (Bewick's) Swans** among the large numbers of **Whooper Swans**, as well as **Smew, Common Pochard, Tufted Duck, Falcated Duck** and 3 **White-tailed Eagles** sitting on the ice. However, it was the flock of **White-naped Cranes** feeding in the stubble fields that

really caught our eyes – these elegant cranes were definitely one of the best birds of the trip for all of us. Watching them feed, fly and hearing them call was a wonderful birding experience, such a pity that the police came along and scared them up into the air! We used the last of the light to look around the lake edges where we came across some more **Naumann's & Dusky Thrushes**, **Brambling** and a pair of **Grey-headed Woodpeckers** as well as plenty of **Rustic** and **Yellow-throated Buntings**.

After enjoying this very productive day we drove north towards our next destination.

### **Day 7; 24<sup>th</sup> January**

The morning started with an impressive sunrise over a sea that seemed to be steaming such was the difference between the air and sea temperatures. We investigated various bays, estuaries and headlands looking for several target species until we found a feeding group of gulls in the sea which had been joined by 3 **Rhinoceros Auklets** and a couple of **White-winged Scoters**. A much anticipated bird was **Harlequin Duck** and after spotting some distant birds we were able to get good views in great light by walking out along a harbor wall. Looking for rare gulls was put to an end by a **White-tailed Eagle** which scared all the gulls which had been on the beach out to



sea. Another bay revealed large numbers of **Black-necked Grebe**, a couple of **Red-throated Divers** and 3 **Pacific Divers** while scanning gulls on a river revealed a **Black-legged Kittiwake**. We continued searching downstream until we heard the distinctive call of **Japanese Wagtail** and a moment later we were enjoying great views of this regional endemic along with the only **Common Kingfisher** of the trip. As we were looking at the wagtails we noticed a furry mammal shuffling through the reeds, which revealed itself as a **Raccoon Dog**.

In the afternoon we decided to have a change of scenery and go after Asian Rosy Finch in the mountains. This was a species we had not been expecting on this trip but Nial had recently surveyed a site where he had seen a large flock and suspected that they would still be present. Driving up into the snow-dusted mountains was very scenic and a service road for a wind farm got us high into the right area. A short walk got us fabulous views of a pair of **Siberian Accentors**; a surprisingly beautiful bird but the temperature of -17C kept us in and out of the car to warm up. A couple of times we saw a distant flock of small birds higher up the



mountain so we drove a little higher and after some searching came across a flock of 200+ **Asian Rosy Finches** which showed well as they fed on decaying cabbages. It was interesting to watch how they fed with a sort of rolling flock movement whereby the bird at the back end of the group would fly to the front and start foraging followed by the next. With our target achieved we headed towards our night's accommodation but had time to see a huge **Wild Boar** running across the freezing cabbage fields.

### **Day 8; 25<sup>th</sup> January**

It was one of those nice days where birding started within minutes of our accommodation at a lake in a city park. There were excellent close-up views of many ducks including **Red-breasted Merganser, Smew, Goldeneye** and **Greater Scaup** while gulls included **Mongolian, Vega, Slaty-backed** and **Glaucous Gulls**. We then took a walk around a wooded area finding **Olive-backed Pipit, Naumann's Thrush, Coal Tit, Yellow-throated Bunting** and 2 more **Japanese Wagtails** in a stream which gave us superb close-up views. A few thrushes were feeding alongside some **Brown-eared Bulbuls** and included one apparent **Red-throated Thrush**. Poor quality photos obtained shed some element of doubt on the identification but they were inconclusive as far as I was concerned and not enough to contradict the identification based on the clear views we had of the bird.

One of the highlights of the day was a small group of **Harlequin Ducks** very close to one of the beaches we visited; wonderful to see these stunning birds in great light and at close range. Another nice addition to our list was a group of **Sanderling**.

We continued our journey along the coast, birding in more bays and harbours with the best find being a flock of around 20 **Ancient Murrelets** bobbing around on the sea with a small group of **White-winged Scoters** close by giving ever better views as they began to swim towards us. Our final stop of the day was atop a headland which was reminiscent of birding in some coastal parts of the UK and from which we could do some high quality sea watching. With large numbers of birds close to the shore it was easy to see many groups of **Ancient Murrelet**, large numbers of **Pelagic Cormorants, Pacific Divers, Black-throated Divers** and a nearby flock of **Black Scoters**, their yellow bills illuminated in the sunlight. We enjoyed more views of **Harlequin Duck** in the sunshine while a very distant **Spectacled Guillemot** failed to give good views. However, by scanning the waters close to shore we found a single **Long-billed Murrelet**, obtaining very good 'scope views of this target species. As the day drew to a close we moved our position to view a different section of sea and found a **Spectacled Guillemot** close enough to the shore to give good views. With this success we moved on to our accommodation and a delicious dinner.

### **Day 9; 26<sup>th</sup> January**

With the unusually cold and windy weather making boat trips impossible for most of our stay, Nial had changed our itinerary to place us on the northeast coast on the day with the lowest winds. Even so, early on it appeared touch and go whether we could go out on a boat to get close views of Alcids. We began the day by searching the gull flocks in nearby harbours and after some checking we got lucky with an adult **Glaucous-winged Gull**, quickly followed by a second winter bird feeding at close range in the bay. Among the huge flocks were the by now usual suspects – **Black-tailed Gull, Vega Gull, Slaty-backed Gull, Common Gull** and a few **Glaucous Gulls**. In one harbor we spotted an unusually small **Glaucous Gull** which turned out to be of the *barovianus* subspecies – a rare find. At the base of a headland we came across some small birds feeding in a patch of farmland with

**Eurasian Tree Sparrow, Rustic Bunting and Vinous-throated Parrotbill** and a flock of 7 **Red-billed Starlings** was seen in flight and we were able to 'scope these birds when they landed.

After much discussion, our boat man agreed to take us out in his small fishing vessel but the waves



meant that we could not go out any great distance. Very soon after leaving the harbor we came across a group of **Ancient Murrelets** followed by many other small flocks along the way. This species was a favourite of the group because of their distinctive plumage and cute behavior whereby they would all dive together as a group. Spotting birds on the sea proved to be very tough with the waves soon rocking the boat around quite a lot.

However, I am one of the world's worst sea travelers but even I did not get sick during the 3 hours we were at sea. We obtained excellent views of more than 10 **Spectacled Guillemots** in a variety of plumages and got really close to a fat **Red-necked Grebe** that could hardly take off it was so full. There were large numbers of **Pacific Divers** as well as **Red-throated** and **Black-throated Divers** and many **Pelagic Cormorants** looking very glossy as they approached breeding plumage. We also added a couple of **Common Guillemots** to our list before getting flight views of **Brunnich's Guillemot** close to the boat. With these target species in the bag we headed back to the harbor as the wind was increasing and as we returned we saw several **White-winged Scoters**. The boat trip had been a challenge because of the weather but we found our target species so it was time to drive towards Cheorwon in preparation for our final day of birding in South Korea.

## Day 10; 27<sup>th</sup> January

On our final morning a short 20 minute drive took us towards the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) between North and South Korea. Although it is perfectly safe to visit there was a noticeable military presence



and recent military activity in North Korea meant that we were unable to enter a restricted area where a small number of Siberian Cranes were known to be wintering. Still, from our vantage point on a small hill we had truly spectacular views of both **White-naped** and **Red-crowned Cranes** as they flew very close to us on their way to their feeding areas. Both of these species are really beautiful and it was hard to choose which was our favourite as we watched them cruise past for



more than half an hour – a real spectacle of nature. There were also a lot of smaller birds in the area too with large flocks of **Hawfinch** and **Rustic Bunting**, **Bull-headed Shrike**, **Japanese Pygmy Woodpecker** and our first **Eurasian Nuthatches**.

Moving on to best use our last day in Korea we made the 1-1.5 hour drive to the National Arboretum which had a very photogenic blanket of snow and rather more pleasant temperatures than we had been used to. This location was very busy with flocks of small birds including most of the passerines we had previously seen on the trip but we also added **Eurasian Treecreeper**, **Wren**, **Grey-capped**



**Pygmy Woodpecker** to our list as well as seeing many more **Eurasian Nuthatches**.

However, the real prize here was to be **Solitary Snipe**, a really tough bird to see through most of its range with a small stream through the arboretum being the best chance for most birders to connect with this species. In total we found 3 of these wonderful Snipe, obtaining superb views in excellent light, making it a real candidate for bird of the trip. This is

certainly the most attractive snipe that I have seen and everyone else agreed with this; a nearby soaring **Cinereous Vulture** caught our eye as well as that of the snipe. Also in the stream we were to finally find some **Mandarin Ducks**, a real beauty and very nice to see some genuinely wild birds, as well as **Green Sandpiper**.

Nial was alerted to the presence of a male Baer's Pochard in Seoul so considering the rarity of this species we decided to twitch it. On arrival we saw a group of 5 **Chinese Grosbeaks** in a city park and reaching the river itself it suddenly appeared that we had a much harder task on our hands than first realized with many thousands of ducks present along a long stretch of a large river. During our unsuccessful hunt we saw most of the duck species we had come across during the trip including the largest numbers of **Northern Pintail**, **Northern Shoveler**, **Mandarin Duck** and **Tufted Duck**. With the light fading we had to concede that we could not find the Baer's Pochard and although this twitch was unsuccessful it did not detract from the large number of excellent species we had seen. The final journey back to Incheon airport took about 1.5 hours and we checked into our hotel, had dinner and a beer together, discussing our sightings, before preparing for our flights home on the next day.

Nick Upton.

## SYSTEMATIC LIST – SOUTH KOREA JANUARY 2016

### ANSERIFORMES: Anatidae

Swan Goose	<i>Anser cygnoides</i>
Taiga Bean Goose	<i>Anser fabalis middendorffii</i>
Tundra Bean Goose	<i>Anser serrirostris serrirostris</i>
Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons frontalis</i>
Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla nigricans</i>
Tundra (Bewick's) Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>
Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus Cygnus</i>
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>
Mandarin Duck	<i>Aix galericulata</i>
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera strepera</i>
Falcated Duck	<i>Anas falcate</i>
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i>
Eastern Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas zonorhyncha</i>
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>
Baikal Teal	<i>Anas formosa</i>
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila nearctica</i>
Harlequin Duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>
White-winged Scoter	<i>Melanitta deglandi stejnegeri</i>
Black Scoter	<i>Melanitta americana</i>
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula clangula</i>
Smew	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>
Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser orientalis</i>
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>
Scaly-sided Merganser	<i>Mergus squamatus</i>

### GALLIFORMES: Phasianidae

Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus karpowi</i>
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### GAVIIFORMES: Gaviidae

Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>
Black-throated Diver	<i>Gavia arctica viridigularis</i>
Pacific Diver	<i>Gavia pacifica</i>

**PODICEPEDIFORMES: Podicepsidae**

Little Grebe

*Tachybaptus ruficollis poggei*

Red-necked Grebe

*Podiceps grisegena holbollii*

Great Crested Grebe

*Podiceps cristatus cristatus*

Black-necked Grebe

*Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis***CICONIIFORMES: Ciconiidae**

Oriental Stork

*Ciconia boyciana***PELECANIFORMES: Threskiornithidae**

Eurasian Spoonbill

*Platalea leucorodia leucorodia*

Black-faced Spoonbill

*Platalea minor***PELECANIFORMES: Ardeidae**

Chinese Pond Heron

*Ardeola bacchus*

Grey Heron

*Ardea cinerea jouyi*

Great Egret

*Ardea alba alba*

Little Egret

*Egretta garzetta garzetta***SULIFORMES: Phalacrocoracidae**

Pelagic Cormorant

*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*

Great Cormorant

*Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis*

Temminck's Cormorant

*Phalacrocorax capillatus***ACCIPITRIFORMES: Pandionidae**

Western Osprey

*Pandion haliaetus***ACCIPITRIFORMES: Accipitridae**

Cinereous Vulture

*Aegypius monarchus*

Eurasian Sparrowhawk

*Accipiter nisus nisosimilis*

Northern Goshawk

*Accipiter gentilis schvedowi*

Eastern Marsh Harrier

*Circus spilonotus*

Hen Harrier

*Circus cyaneus*

Black Kite

*Milvus migrans lineatus*

White-tailed Eagle

*Haliaeetus albicilla albicilla*

Steller's Sea Eagle

*Haliaeetus pelagicus*

Eastern Buzzard

*Buteo japonicus japonicus***GRUIFORMES: Rallidae**

Eurasian Coot

*Fulica atra atra*

**GRUIFORMES: Gruidae**

White-naped Crane

*Grus vipio*

Red-crowned Crane

*Grus japonensis*

Common Crane

*Grus grus*

Hooded Crane

*Grus monacha***CHARADRIIFORMES: Haematopodidae**

Eurasian (Far Eastern) Oystercatcher

*Haematopus ostralegus osculans***CHARADRIIFORMES: Recurvirostridae**

Pied Avocet

*Recurvirostra avocetta***CHARADRIIFORMES: Charadriidae**

Northern Lapwing

*Vanellus vanellus*

Grey Plover

*Pluvialis squatarola squatarola*

Long-billed Plover

*Charadrius placidus*

Kentish Plover

*Charadrius alexandrinus***CHARADRIIFORMES: Scolopacidae**

Solitary Snipe

*Gallinago solitaria japonica*

Common Snipe

*Gallinago gallinago*

Eurasian Curlew

*Numenius arquata orientalis*

Common Greenshank

*Tringa nebularia*

Green Sandpiper

*Tringa ochropus*

Common Sandpiper

*Actitis hypoleucos*

Sanderling

*Calidris alba rubida*

Dunlin

*Calidris alpina***CHARADRIIFORMES: Laridae**

Black-legged Kittiwake

*Rissa tridactyla pollicaris*

Black-headed Gull

*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*

Saunders's Gull

*Chroicocephalus saundersi*

Relict Gull

*Ichthyaetus relictus*

Black-tailed Gull

*Larus crassirostris*

Common Gull

*Larus canus kamtschatschensis*

Common Gull

*Larus canus heinei*

Glaucous-winged Gull

*Larus glaucescens*

Glaucous Gull

*Larus hyperboreus pallidissimus*

Glaucous Gull

*Larus hyperboreus barrovianus*

Vega Gull

*Larus vegae*

Mongolian Gull

*Larus mongolicus*

Slaty-backed Gull  
Heuglin's Gull  
Steppe Gull

*Larus schistigus*  
*Larus heuglini taimyrensis*  
*Larus barabensis*

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Alcidae**

Brunnich's Guillemot  
Common Guillemot  
Spectacled Guillemot  
Long-billed Murrelet  
Ancient Murrelet  
Rhinoceros Auklet

*Uria lomvia arra*  
*Uria aalge inornata*  
*Cephus carbo*  
*Brachyramphus perdix*  
*Synthliboramphus antiquus antiquus*  
*Cerorhinca monocerata*

**COLUMBIFORMES: Columbidae**

Feral Pigeon  
Oriental Turtle Dove

*Columba livia*  
*Streptopelia orientalis orientalis*

**CORACIIFORMES: Alcedinidae**

Common Kingfisher

*Alcedo atthis bengalensis*

**BUCERITIFORMES: Bucerotidae**

Eurasian Hoopoe

*Upupa epops epops*

**PICIFORMES: Picidae**

Japanese Pygmy Woodpecker  
Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker  
White-backed Woodpecker  
Great Spotted Woodpecker  
Grey-headed Woodpecker

*Dendrocopos kizuki nippon*  
*Dendrocopos canicapillus doerriesi*  
*Dendrocopos leucotos leucotos*  
*Dendrocopos major japonicus*  
*Picus canus jessoensis*

**FALCONIFORMES: Falconidae**

Common Kestrel  
Peregrine Falcon

*Falco tinnunculus interstinctus*  
*Falco peregrinus japonensis*

**PASSERIFORMES: Lanidae**

Bull-headed Shrike  
Chinese Grey Shrike

*Lanius bucephalus bucephalus*  
*Lanius sphenocercus sphenocercus*

**PASSERIFORMES: Corvidae**

Eurasian Jay  
Azure-winged Magpie  
Eurasian Magpie  
Daurian Jackdaw

*Garrulus glandarius brandtii*  
*Cyanopica cyanus koreensis*  
*Pica pica sericea*  
*Coloeus dauuricus*

Rook  
Large-billed Crow

*Corvus frugilegus*  
*Corvus macrorhynchos mandshuricus*

**PASSERIFORMES: Paridae**

Coal Tit  
Varied Tit  
Marsh Tit  
Eastern Great Tit

*Periparus ater ater*  
*Sittiparus varius varius*  
*Poecile palustris hellmayri*  
*Parus minor minor*

**PASSERIFORMES: Alaudidae**

Far Eastern (Japanese) Skylark

*Alauda japonica intermedia*

**PASSERIFORMES: Pycnonotidae**

Light-vented Bulbul  
Brown-eared Bulbul

*Pycnonotus sinensis sinensis*  
*Hypsipetes amaurotis amaurotis*

**PASSERIFORMES: Aegithalidae**

Long-tailed Tit

*Aegithalos caudatus magnus*

**PASSERIFORMES: Sylviidae**

Vinous-throated Parrotbill

*Sinosuthora webbiana fulvicauda*

**PASSERIFORMES: Zosteropidae**

Japanese White-eye

*Zosterops japonicus japonicus*

**PASSERIFORMES: Regulidae**

Goldcrest

*Regulus regulus japonensis*

**PASSERIFORMES: Troglodytidae**

Eurasian Wren

*Troglodytes troglodytes dauricus*

**PASSERIFORMES: Sittidae**

Eurasian Nuthatch

*Sitta europaea amurensis*

**PASSERIFORMES: Sturnidae**

Red-billed Starling  
White-cheeked Starling

*Spodiopsar sericeus*  
*Spodiopsar cineraceus*

**PASSERIFORMES: Turdidae**

Pale Thrush  
Red-throated Thrush  
Naumann's Thrush

*Turdus pallidus*  
*Turdus ruficollis*  
*Turdus naumanni*

Dusky Thrush

*Turdus eunomus*

**PASSERIFORMES: Muscicapidae**

Red-flanked Bluetail

*Tarsiger cyanurus*

Daurian Redstart

*Phoenicurus aureus*

Blue Rockthrush

*Monticola solitaries philippensis*

**PASSERIFORMES: Passeridae**

Eurasian Tree Sparrow

*Passer montanus saturatus*

**PASSERIFORMES: Prunellidae**

Siberian Accentor

*Prunella montanella montanella*

**PASSERIFORMES: Motacillidae**

White Wagtail

*Motacilla alba lugens*

White Wagtail

*Motacilla alba leucopsis*

Olive-backed Pipit

*Anthus hodgsoni hodgsoni*

Buff-bellied Pipit

*Anthus rubescens japonicus*

Water Pipit

*Anthus spinoletta blakistoni*

**PASSERIFORMES: Fringillidae**

Brambling

*Fringilla montifringilla*

Hawfinch

*Coccothraustes coccothraustes schulpini*

Chinese Grosbeak

*Eophona migratoria migratoria*

Asian Rosy Finch

*Leucosticte arctoa brunneonucha*

Long-tailed Rosefinch

*Carpodacus sibiricus ussuriensis*

Grey-capped Greenfinch

*Chloris sinica ussuriensis*

**PASSERIFORMES: Emberizidae**

Meadow Bunting

*Emberiza cioides castaneiceps*

Chestnut-eared Bunting

*Emberiza fucata fucata*

Little Bunting

*Emberiza pusilla*

Rustic Bunting

*Emberiza rustica*

Yellow-throated Bunting

*Emberiza elegans*

Black-faced Bunting

*Emberiza spodocephala extremiorientis*

Black-faced Bunting

*Emberiza spodocephala*

Pallas's Reed Bunting

*Emberiza pallasi pallasi*



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