



## Thailand 2019

This year marks our 10th annual Zoothera birding tour to northern and central Thailand. Once again this tour was fully booked well in advance, all six of the participants existing clients. Each no doubt drawn by the lure of this fascinating country. For Josh and John from Canada this would be their first venture in Asia, while for Sue and Martin they had some degree of Asian birding experience and to complete the tour party both John R and Graham had an even greater accumulation of experience including two prior visits to Thailand, the last five years ago.

This years 17 day tour would follow the same successful itinerery we've adopted over previous years. A split programme, whereby we'd first explore the northern regions, birding hillside hotspots around Chiang Mai. Visiting Doi Lang, Doi Ang Khang and Doi Inthanon over a 9 day period. Followed by an internal flight back to Bangkok. Initially birding Khao Yai to the east before heading west, a days wader extravaganza at Pak Thale and concluding with a few days at Kraeng Krachan.

The tour in the sense of birding wouldn't begin until the morning of the 8<sup>th</sup> February, although both Josh and John and Sue and Martin independantly would arrive in Thailand a few days prior. Their aim to use the extra day or so to sightsee around Bangkok. John R and Graham would arrive on the 7<sup>th</sup>, an internal flight to Chiang Mai would see them arrive mid-morning allowing for some time to generally relax and recoup after such a long journey. We'd say our hello's to Josh and John at our base, the Maninarakorn Hotel that afternoon. Their baggage delay not an ideal introduction to Asia, although I must say their positivity under such circumstances was to be applauded. Thankfully they'd be reunited with them in the early hours of the 8<sup>th</sup>, crisis averted. Sue and Martin's flight to Chiang Mai would see them not arrive at our hotel until mid-evening on the 7<sup>th</sup> and with formalities completed and friendships re-acquainted, for Sue/ Martin and Josh/ John had toured on our 2018 visit to Bolivia the tour party was now complete.

Day one- 8<sup>th</sup> February 2019

## Muang Sam Ma and Doi Lang (west)

Nick our local guide would meet us at 6:30 and with bags quickly stowed we'd make the short journey to the outskirts of Chiang Mai to being birding at Muang Sam Ma. This an area of large ponds and scrub in which we'd familiarise ourselves with many of the commoner species during the tour. Myna and Starling species occupied our initial attention upon disembarking the vehicle. A towering fruiting tree beside us held both **Common** and **Great Myna's**, **Chestnut-tailed**, **Black-collared** and **Asian Pied Starling**, while also present smaller numbers of **Red-whiskered** and **Sooty-headed Bulbul** and dour winter plumaged **Baya Weavers** vied for our attention. With these all nailed we'd move on by foot, large fragmented parties of **Lesser Whistling Duck** filled the air although under Nick's expert tutelage and guidance we'd negate looking skywards in favour of tracking down a host of calling birds within the scrub.

A vocal **Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler** was almost immediately heard, a species commonly associated with this area yet a bird reknown for being somewhat introvert and skulking. Despite our best efforts this individual remained true to form and fleetingly brief glimpses scant reward. Surely other opportunities would lay ahead so rather than being crest fallen we'd move on.

Over the next hour or so we'd not go far, we'd not need to. **Dusky Warblers** were common here and would be seen well while lush damp waterside margins scoured for singing **Black-browed** and **Oriental Reed Warblers**. Given time both would be seen well although a second Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler would rather frustratingly be equally as elusive as the first. We'd linger til mid-morning, the time seemed to fly by and in the process would add a collection of additional species, these would include- **Wryneck**, **Common Tailorbird**, **Brown Shrike**, **Stegneger's Stonechat**, **Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker**, **Streak-eared Bulbul**, **Germain's Swiftlet**, **Asian Palm Swift**, **Cook's Swift**, **Plain Prinia** along with a host of common waterbased birds.



Wryneck

It was altogether a useful introduction to what we could encounter over the next few weeks yet it was time to move on. Bigger and better certainly lay ahead. Next stop Doi Lang, a place where a vast array of mouth-watering species awaited us. The drive including a stop for lunch would not see us arrive until mid-afternoon. Ascending this quiet birding hotspot we'd start well. A reliable **Ultramarine Flycatcher** site was just that, reliable. It seen at close quarters within minutes, our first real encounter with a major species and what a bird.



*Ultramarine Flycatcher*

The single tarmaced road here meanders approximately another nine kms, every yard in truth is excellent. Nick's undoubted experience of Doi Lang would ensure that to maximise our limited time here would be crucial. We'd allocated a day and a half here, maybe a further morning, ample time one would think. Think again. To give those unaccustomed to the west slope of Doi Lang a vast array of birds call this place home. Many are tricky, some inhabit differing habitats along the way and even time management is crucial in seeking out certain key species.

Over the remainder of the afternoon we'd explore some of the hotspots. In doing so gorging on an array of great birds, that in no particular order would include- a few **Slaty-blue Flycatchers**, **Slaty-backed Flycatcher**, both **Rufous-gorgeted** and **White-gorgeted Flycatcher**, **Siberian Rubythroat**, **White-bellied Redstart**, female **Large Niltava**, **Spot-breasted Parrotbill**, **Silver-eared Laughingthrush**, **Golden Babbler**, **Rusty-cheeked Scimitar Babbler**, **Bianci's**, **Chinese Leaf**, **Buff-throated** and **Pallas's Leaf Warblers**, **Black-throated Bushtit**, **Flavescent Bulbul**, **Blyth's Shrike Babbler**, **Bronzed Drongo**, **Scarlet** and numerous **Short-billed Minivets**, **Indochinese Cuckooshrike**, **Stripe-breasted Woodpecker** and **Golden-throated Barbet**. An hugely successful if not enviable collection of species for a first afternoon's visit for sure. But we'd be back, we'd need too for indeed many key species still needed finding. We'd further plans for the following two days but in three days time we'd return hopefully to see many more new and exciting species.





*Spot-breasted Parrotbill*



*Siberian Rubythroat*

Our evening and base for the next three nights would be at Thaton.

Day two- 9<sup>th</sup> February 2019

## Doi Lang (east) and Thaton Rice fields

Our morning would begin at 6:30. A quick stop at the local 7/11 for breakfast then short drive to the base of Doi Land east. Scaling the slopes to the eastern side is not a viable option using our vehicle. The road so rutted that an alternate mode of transport is necessary. Our chariot of choice for today would be a long-wheel based van in which all would be required to sit on bench sets at the rear and just hold tight. Saying it was torturous is perhaps over playing it somewhat, but it's a dusty journey and indeed far from pleasant but likewise to reach the summit essential.

Stops en route do offer a degree of restbite. The first after maybe a 20 minute journey is at a bridge, the clearing a great vantage point affording magnificent views and treetop outlooks beyond. With the onset of a new day and the warming rays of sunshine meant a hive of activity. From here we'd just stop and scan, never taking long before bird after bird was being called out. A huge, pale **Mountain Imperial Pigeon** got us off to a good start although attentions were invariably drawn away by a host of other species being found and called out. Our first **Greater Racket-tailed Drongo** of the tour fully racketed was savoured, while scans of distance bare tree's seemed favourable to picking out many other species including **Blue-bearded Bee-eater**, **Barred Cuckoo Dove**, **Maroon Oriole**, **Ashy Drongo**, **Black Bulbul**, **Orange-bellied Leafbird** and both **Golden -throated** and **Blue-throated Barbet**. Closer tree's yielded **White-bellied Erpornis**, **Clicking Shrike Babbler**, a bashful **Rufous Pecker** which Nick stated was his first ever sighting at Doi Lang, **Striated Yuhina** and two **Streaked Spiderhunters**. The latter a species common around the northern parts of Thailand but bizarrely our only sighting of the tour.

Moving on, gaining more dust we'd take a second stop, this at a large clearing. We'd be initially greeted by our only **Grey-backed Shrike** of the tour and although the stop was an altogether briefer affair would note **Oriental Turtle Dove**, brief **Shikra** and an obliging **Grey-faced Buzzard**.

We'd move on, not stopping until reaching the army checkpoint near the summit. Many if not all glad to acknowledge we'd be free from the ardours of the van for at least several more hours. The army outpost lays just a few miles away from the Myanmar border, it little more than a collaboration of scrawny huts occupied by handful of young men. Nestled well away from the general public via this most challenging of road it's guardians showed little concern to our presense.

We'd begin at the most innocuous of places. For behind the last outbuilding is what Nick stated is a feeding station although not in the conventional sense with blinds so prevalent in other regions of Asia. Laying down some mealworms drew an immediate response. We'd stand or sit just a matter of yards away in full view as first **Dark-backed Sibia** came noisily crashing in, quickly followed by a whole host of other species. Stunning **Scarlet-faced Liocichla's** and **Spectacled Barwings** also joining the fray enmass accompanied by a more wary female **Large Niltava**, a few arboreal **Rufous-winged Fulvetta's** passed through although for sheer audacity a **White-tailed Robin** stole the show, it at times feeding a mere foot away.



*Scarlet-faced Liocichla*



*White-tailed Robin*

It was an amazing experience watching wild birds feed at such close quarters, those with a vested interest in photography lapping up the opportunity to acquire image after image. We'd then try our hand at some more conventional birding although the outcome was often similar when

confronted by another or possibly the same **White-tailed Robin** 100 yards from where we'd initially just left it along with a female **Himalayan Bluetail**, male **Large Niltava** and **Striated Bulbul**.

A stop for lunch which comprised of delicious spicy pork sandwiches was convened back at the van and once nourished and sun block liberally applied it was back out. Initially walking the road beyond the feeding station for a few hundred yards. The heat from the midday sun ensured a more sluggish return than earlier although our time was taken to watching lots of **Davison's Warblers** and the rather curious wing flicking behaviour of a **Claudia's Warbler** and some **Yellow-cheeked Tit's**.

Walking back it seemed churlish not to revisit the feeding station, albeit not making any offerings this time. The outcome was markedly different but likewise positive. Gone were the throng of birds noted earlier but replaced by a pair of busy Yellow-bellied Fantails. Most then moved on only to be called back by news that the stragglers had located a **Chestnut-crowned Warbler**. This wonderfully bright adorned warbler in complete contrast to the head scratchingly difficult phylloscopos warblers we'd been wrestling with over the last few days.

Before we'd say our goodbyes to Doi Lang east with a quick foray in the opposite direction, in doing so encountering a pair of **Little Pied Flycatchers**, **Black-eared Shrike Babbler**, another **Golden-throated Barbet**, **Whiskered Yuhina** and **Mountain Bulbul** before it was back into the van. The journey down made without stopping and I could swear it took an eternity to navigate. All to a man and woman in Sue's case liberally covered in dust.

From here we made our way back to Thaton, yet not to our abodes. With several hours birding still at our disposal we'd chosen to investigate the outlying rice fields. The now critically endangered **Yellow-breasted Bunting** still frequent the vicinity and with Nick's pantheon of experience of the area we'd be taken directly to one particularly reliable spot. A dense stand of tall vegetation held many, just how many was difficult to ascertain, maybe 100. Small parties constantly coming and going, often hidden from view, a few occasionally scopeable.

This raised vantage point overlooking here afforded us 360 degree panoramic views, therefore with time to spare before the onset of dusk other species were tracked down. In the drier rice paddies a single **Rosy Pipit** was found amongst the **Paddyfield Pipits**. Martin would also find a **Bluethroat** and John R a **Grey-headed Lapwing**, while even the humble House Sparrow was looked at. Its cleaner appearance noted upon and reflected as being an **Indian House Sparrow**. A calling **Chestnut-capped Babbler** was tracked down although sadly few were able to get a clear view. The same couldn't be said upon leaving, when fantastic views of **Black-winged Kite** finished our second day. A fitting finale to a wonderful day.

**Day three- 10<sup>th</sup> February 2019**

## **Chiang Saen area**

Certainly a day for the alarm clock, with a pre-arranged 5am start. But everybody was willing and ready. A prompt getaway ensued and with a 7/11 breakfast of toasted Sandwiches consumed we made our way in darkness heading northeast towards Chiang Saen. We'd pull up at Chiang Saen



ponds not alone, another party of Americans would join us. Our two hour stay an altogether rather uneventful venture, **Racket-tailed** and **Grey Treepie**, **Taiga Flycatcher**, **Thick-billed** and **Dusky Warbler**, **Common Iora**, a brief **Freckle-breasted Woodpecker**, **Lineated Barbet**, **Hoopoe** and **Stegneger's Stonechat** for show. But had we dipped on our opportunity to see Rufous-winged Buzzard? John the American guide would in hindsight turn a slow morning into one of complete contrast. He'd relay news of a reliable stakeout for Rusty-naped Pitta that they'd seen yesterday at nearby Doi Tung arboretum. With this now in mind our planned itinerary for the day could be in question!

Our next port of call was the nearby Mekong river. Where as expected **Small Pratincole** were found, 21 to be precise along with a pair of **Yellow-bellied Prinia's** and it was from here that Nick would mention the Pitta stakeout. Highlighting the potential pitfalls and impact of changing plans yet a resounding thumbs up by all gave us the green light to at least give it a try. Nothing ventured, nothing gained would seem an apt interpretation and with the arboretum an hour away we were quickly onsite and met by a local guide who took us directly to the unlikely spot imaginable and informed us to sit down and be quiet then left us! A **Blue Whistling Thrush** would quickly appear, phhf! Expectations momentarily dashed before there from nowhere came not one but two **Rusty-naped Pitta's**!! One would quickly disappear leaving one to linger to a truly appreciative if not mesmerized audience. The big call had paid off ten fold.



Rusty-naped Pitta

Once it had disappeared we'd not linger. A calling Long-tailed Broadbill sadly would not show itself but certainly not mulled over. A **Blyth's Shrike Babbler** and calling **Hartert's Warbler**, the latter species who's actual status in Thailand is poorly known added further value to our visit here. The rumble of tummies signified a well deserved timeout. Lunch taken late at 2pm on the banks over-looking the Mekong.



No desserts for us as it would be out once again, this time scouring Chiang Saen Lake. Two **Burmese Shrikes** were quickly nailed, Martin also finding a **Striated Grassbird** before time taken to view the lake. **Indian Spot-billed Duck** were easy pickings although larger rafts of **Northern Pintail** and **Lesser Whistling Duck** accompanied by the odd **Northern Shoveler**, **Garganey**, plus single drake **Eurasian Wigeon** and **Tufted Duck** were seen distantly. Nearby **Pied Bushchat** was found, another common species poorly recorded this year while the area of marsh directly behind this found to contain large numbers of both **Lesser Whistling Duck**, **Garganey**, **Asian Openbills** and **Black-winged Stilts**. For true Thai rarity value came in the form of a Great Crested Grebe. This arguably our rarest bird of the entire tour but one to likewise hardly set the pulses racing for us Brits!



*Burmese Shrike*

Our day would conclude with a spot of raptor watching. Chiang Saen being 'the' place in the whole of Asia to watch Harriers come into roost. We'd arrive early, too early in fact for raptors but find **Yellow Bittern** and frustratingly hear but not see again Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler. But as the day drew to a close Harriers would begin to appear. Mostly **Eastern Marsh Harriers** from the onset but numbers would dwindle and **Pied Harriers** soon outnumbered Marsh Harriers. Just how many we'd see is unknown, at times maybe 60 filled the skies at any one time, whilst numerous others had already gone to ground. Whatever the count, we'd estimate maybe 200 it was an amazing spectacle. No that has to be seen to be believed.

Leaving here at 18:30 meant dinner at Thaton would be late. So to save time our order was ringed through and with some turn of speed had Nick getting us back at Thaton at 20:00. It had been a long day, 15 hours in fact but boy did that meal taste nice after another cracking day.

Day four- 11<sup>th</sup> February 2019

## Doi Lang (west)

After a two day sabbatical we'd once again be back at Doi Lang west. Despite yesterdays long day and perhaps with spirits high nobody raised any concerns about another 5am start. With bags stowed we were once again on our way ontime.

We'd make perfect timing, arriving as daylight broke but to rather murky, somewhat chilly conditions. Our rational for such an early start was Pheasant based. A traditionally reliable site for Mrs Hume's Pheasant is without doubt best covered during the first hour of daylight and therefore our prime objective ensured we arrive in good time and with fingers and legs both crossed nobody else had the same plan.

Using our vehicle doors as cover we stood and waited in hushed silence. A pair of **Rusty-cheeked Scimitar Babblers**, a **White-browed Laughingthrush**, **Chestnut-vented Nuthatch**, **Olive-backed Pipit**, **Japanese Tit**, female **Siberian Rubythroat**, **Buff-throated Warbler** and male **Ultramarine Flycatcher** all encountered first while awaiting our primary objective. Then as if by magic there it was. A majestic male **Mrs Hume's Pheasant**. It would remain in full view for maybe 5 minutes before disappearing, what a bird!



*Mrs Hume's Pheasant*



*another Ultramarine Flycatcher*

A calling **Collared Owlet** would later fly in, doing its very best to avoid detection although given time would be seen well. Meanwhile a flyover calling Slender-billed Oriole wouldn't!

With the Pheasant done we'd change tact, working more open area's but this idea was short lived. **Cook's Swifts** would stream by in their hundreds and yet the the tree's were eerily quiet. Apart from encountering several **Hume's Warblers**, the odd **Short-billed Minivet**, **Rufescent Prinia** and **Grey capped Pygmy Woodpecker** nowt. We'd relocate to further along the road, working more mature parts of the roadside forest a large and mobile party of about 45 **Long-tailed Broadbills** the undoubted highlight. Chasing after a calling Himalayan Cutia and failing to connect was sadly a bit of a dash although as minor compensation found a few **Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo's**.

Once again Nick alluded to the fact that this years daytime temperatures were noticeably hotter than customary for the time of year. With the remainder of the morning starting to slow birdwise, **Little Pied Flycatcher**, **Slaty-backed Flycatcher** and **Marten's Warbler** the best we could muster. Even **Blue-winged Minla** a common species here were in very short supply so we'd leave although just for a few hours. Nobody would disagree. An earlier than anticipated lunch at Fang and delayed return would see us reinvigorated for later. Just staying would have had the opposite effect and seen us running out of steam when things would undoubtedly livened up later that day.

It proved a fine call. Returning mid-afternoon was a bit slow initially but would pick up as the heat abated. Our second stint noting **Hill Prinia**, **Pale-blue Flycatcher**, **3 Mountain Hawk Eagles**, several **Crested Finchbills**, **Bay Woodpecker**, **Great Barbet**, male **Chestnut Bunting**, **Verditer** and three **Mountain Bamboo Partridge** all additional trip species.

Our night was spent at the Tangerine Hotel in Fang.

Day five- 12<sup>th</sup> February 2019

## Doi Ang Khang

We'd once again be faced with a 5am start. Know road closures to Doi Ang Khang would necessitate a more convoluted 90 minute journey as opposed to the more conventional 30. Fortunately being forewarned wouldn't compromise any birding time, alas just sleep time.

Our arrival at the camp site for 7am meant we hit the ground running from first light. Here we'd spend a very productive two hours, never wandering more than 200 yards from the car. We'd begin by working the pine forest. This a dependable site for a species that had somehow escaped our attention at Doi Lang, **Giant Nuthatch**. Within a matter of minutes one was heard to call and quickly tracked down and wow did it perform. After securing this much wanted species we'd continue but frequently either hear or indeed see it several more times while in the process add additional new trip species in the form of **Blue Rock Thrush** (race *phillippensis*), **Eye-browed Thrush**, **Spot-winged Grosbeak** and **Common Rosefinch** along with a whole host of commoner species.



*Giant Nuthatch*





*Spot-breasted Grosbeak*

The remainder of the morning was taken to exploring the nearby Kings Project. The gardens which are beautifully tended too are much birdier than expected. A fine male **Daurian Redstart** seemed perfectly at ease feeding here, while **Black-breasted Thrushes** were remarkably common too. In this rather genteel of surroundings we'd also pick up several groups of **Spot-winged Grosbeaks** along with **Maroon Oriole** and **Banded Bay Cuckoo**, while a flower tree held a gathering of **Oriental White-eye** plus a single **Chestnut-flanked White-eye**.

Changing tact we'd investigate the feeding station. This being tucked well away from the perfectly manicured gardens. Our visit would be somewhat brisk but certainly rewarding. I can't think for a moment when a bird wasn't indeed present, both a **White-tailed Robin** and male **Hill Blue Flycatcher** our almost constant companions, while for variety many other species would either occasionally show or merely pass through, these being- **Silver-eared Mesia**, female **Rufous-bellied Niltava**, **Yunnan Fulvetta**, a few **Chinese Leaf Warblers**, **Yellow-bellied Warbler** and **Golden Babbler**.



*Silver-eared Mesia*



*Hill Blue Flycatcher*

Heading back, the gardens or more accurately the flowering Bottle brush bushes as expected yielded another target species. A few **Mrs Gould's Sunbirds** were found, including many males

near to full breeding plumage, while in a second stand of bushes a male **Black-throated Sunbird** was also seen.

By now it was late morning, and with temperatures rising we'd take a break. Sitting in the coffee shop veranda drinking smoothies or coffee liberally birding as we did so. A distant tree regularly scoped and noting a **Blue-throated Barbet** and **Orange-fronted Leafbird**.

This afternoon our first stop was to visit another Myanmar military outpost. A rather unkempt allotment saw us find several **Brown-breasted Bulbuls**, while also present a **White-browed Scimitar Babbler** but it remained coy and therefore not seen by all. In the same area, which was generally bereft of birdlife we'd target a species suspected to be present. **Yellow-streaked Warblers** can be elusive, easy to miss and therefore our chances were little more than 50/50. We got lucky. Nick upon hearing one quickly tracked it down to a solitary bush and this Radde's Warbler doppelganger would by habit remain elusive although occasionally would show well.

Mid-day and even early afternoon temperatures of about 33 degrees often led to the birding being relatively unproductive. This afternoon we'd toil away, visiting a few sites noting in effect very little. To finish our day we'd revisit the camp site that had been so productive this morning. Birdwise our second stint would be a more subdued affair but none the less worthwhile. **Chestnut-bellied Rock Thrush, Yellow-cheeked Tit, Little Pied Flycatcher, Burmese Shrike** and the grey form of **Brown Shrike** (*ssp. lucionensis*) all species that we had not recorded hear this morning.

**Day six- 13<sup>th</sup> February 2019**

## **Doi Lang (west) and Doi Inthanon**

Does a 6am start constitute a lie-in? Today we had an extra hour in bed, although were birding once again by 7am.

We'd be back at Doi Lang west for our third visit yet would limit our time here for we'd a long midday drive to Doi Inthanon. Many of the commoner species were seen, those worthy of a mention would include 3 **Mountain Bamboo Partridge, Spectacled Barwing, Siberian Rubythroat, White-bellied Redstart**, both **Rufous** and **White Gorgeed Flycatchers, Slaty Blue Flycatcher, Spot-breasted Parrotbill**, party of approximately 20 **Long-tailed Broadbills**. Meanwhile newbies would come in the form of a **Large Cuckooshrike** although the standout bird of the morning would clearly be reserved for **Himalayan Cutia**. Sue picking out two birds, referring to them as Nuthatch-like with barred flanks. Many would owe her a debt of gratitude in calling this out for they were quickly refound and based on her accurate description proven to be a bird many had coveted.





*Himalayan Cutia*

We'd finally say 'Au revoir' to Doi Land at 10:30 and commit to the long drive to Doi Inthanon which with stops for lunch would take the best part of six hours. We'd sort out our accommodation at the tranquil settings of the Inthanon Highland resort before making the short journey to continue a few hours birding til dusk.

First off was a quick stop at a flowering tree, targeting and finding 3 **Purple Sunbirds**. Close by we'd stop again. The site a rather non-descript area of cultivated scrub. Upon our arrival our intended quarry was already there to greet us. A flock of 12 **Blossom-headed Parakeets** gave little concern to our presense. **Plain-backed Sparrows** also frequent the area and took a little more effort to track down. At least 15 were to be seen, the males in sparrow terms a particularly attractive bird. With both target species secured we'd head back to the magnificent, sprawling gardens of our lodge.

By now the light was begining to fade and our strategy unreservedly consumed to Owling. **Indian Rollers** and **Coppersmith Barbets** would be conspicuous during our first 20 minute Owl-less quest although matters would soon change. A calling **Brown Hawk Owl**, would at first lead us a merry dance, yet frustrating flight views were cast aside when one would land above us in a towering tree affording prolonged scope views. Many would have been satisfied with this outcome alone but more was to follow when we'd find a tiny **Spotted Owlet**. It sat on the roof of a building adjacent to where many would be lodging for the night.



**Day seven- 14<sup>th</sup> February 2019**

## **Doi Inthanon**

At 2565 metres tall Doi Inthanon lays claim to being the highest peak in Thailand. Its well tarmaced road means the site is now very popular with tourists, although not withstanding this is still a place with lots to offer any visiting birder.

We'd begin our morning with a short drive from our resort to the base of Doi Inthanon. Once again timing our arrival to coincide with the dawn of a new day. It would take us to bridge spanning a small stream, our quest a Forktail! They can be notoriously skitish and good fieldcraft especially in a group of eight people was paramount if we stood any chance of seeing one. We were in luck. A **Black-backed Forktail** would give distance although prolonged views. Starts such as this are always a fantastic way to begin a day.

Next we'd drive several miles up into the reserve. Stopping, then by foot exploring a trail. We'd only cover a distance of maybe half a mile at best, our pace slow for no other reason than to bird as efficiently as possible. The highlight would be a close encounter with a **Slaty-bellied Tesia**, it certainly a crowd pleaser, although this would surely have been usurped had we managed to locate a day calling Hodgson's Frogmouth. **Asian Emerald Cuckoo**, **Rufous-backed Sibia** and **Hume's Treecreeper** sightings would all new trip additions and yet a supporting cast of **White-bellied Erpornis**, both **Blyth's** and **Clicking Shrike Babblers**, **Large Niltava** and **Little Pied Flycatcher** would equate to a good morning's haul.

Hot conditions would see Nick wrestle with midday plans. Either side of lunch (and by now our daily fix of ice cream) we'd first visit Wachirathan Waterfall, this as would be expected busy with tourists. With both **Plumbeous Water Redstart** and **White-capped Redstart** seen we'd abruptly make our escape. While to keep the trip list ticking over would visit a site lower down the park, quickly locating our intended quarry, that being the rather smart **Ashy Bulbul** and also adding **Grey-eyed Bulbul**, which by contrast was somewhat uninspiring to the eye.

Based on some credible information made available to Nick we'd make an exploratory detour, calling into some grounds that held a feeding station. Nick had never been here before but on sound intelligence rattled off a host of mouth watering species. Unfortunately our unscheduled visit today wouldn't be able to accommodate us, yet far from downcast it appeared tomorrow would be the green light to go. We just awaited a phone call later to confirm, we'd willingly take that!

Our final quick hit and run midday venture in search of Small Niltava was in fact neither particularly quick and certainly involved no hitting or running. At checkpoint 2 we'd stop, walking down an overgrown trail, admittedly not far and struggle, certainly not seeing the Niltava. Returning back to the road what would you know, there it was, a fine male **Small Niltava**.

So far we'd eluded the summit. Timing a visit here is crucial and with mid-afternoon upon us the plan was that in effect we stay at the summit for the rest of what was left of the day. Upon our arrival, rather than initially gravitate towards the cloud forest Angkha boardwalk we'd instead bird an area that to the inexperienced seemed questionable. Amid the small shops and rather bizarre

latrine facility tree's, more importantly one particular fruiting tree. Our first encounter with **Grey-sided Thrush** was instantaneous, it gorging itself on this bountiful larder the tree was to provide. While higher within the canopy a less obliging chap was found but would prove more reticent to show itself, it being a **Yellow-bellied Flowerpecker**. This a beast of a flowerpecker, one of the largest. This tree held our attention for quite some time although somebody, I'm not sure whom must have averted their gaze and looked behind as at point blank range a **Bar-throated Minla** oblivious to our presense just idly did its own thing.



*Grey-sided Thrush*

Leaving here with the intention of doing the boardwalk, Nick perhaps displaying some zen like capability stuck his head around an outbuilding, the most innocuous of places and discovered a **Rufous-throated Partridge**. Viewing it was limited to three, maybe four at a push but thankfully it would linger and be seen well by all. Next a few **Green-tailed Sunbirds**, these localised individuals with blue rather than green tails are currently assigned the race *angkanensis* (Doi Inthanon Sunbird) would follow before reaching the nearby Ang Ka nature trail (borderwalk).

Upon descending the steps into the trail proper a flurry of activity ensued. Most of the party would latch onto the **Snowy-browed Flycatcher**, but likewise miss out on the **Ashy-throated Warbler** although any grievances upon missing it were allayed by an almost cast-iron guarantee we'd see more. So without dwelling upon this too much our attention was immediately taken to watching two more **Rufous-throated Partridges** foraging away, deep in cover just yards away. Moving on, albeit just a few yards a fruiting bush held an untold amount of thrushes, a mixed gathering of both **Grey-sided** yet mostly **Eye-browed Thrushes** and it was whilst all were no doubt engaged on watching these that Nick in the front and Lee lagging at the rear independantly latched onto a Scaly Thrush. A hallmark of this icon Zoothera thrush is in its notoriety as being shy and elusive,

testament given the fact its only been recorded on two of the previous seven recent tours. It would do an impromptu vanishing act much to our chagrin despite a thorough search for it.

Walking the remainder of the boardwalk would be disconcertingly quiet, no Shortwings or Wren Babblers to show for our efforts, just a **Rufous-winged Fulvetta**. But undeterred we'd be back another day. Our day would conclude with the long 40 km drive back down Doi Inthanon, stopping just once to scope a pre-roost gathering of **Speckled Pigeons**.

Evening plans over dinner that night would see us re-evaluate revisiting the Frogmouth site at first light tomorrow. Finding it would be a very challenging affair, our chances of seeing it slim but by not going would almost certainly rule out any chance we'd have of seeing one. Game on!

**Day eight- 15<sup>th</sup> February 2019**

## **Doi Inthanon**

We'd leave the resort at 5:30, walking the same track as yesterday but now in utter darkness, guided only by torchlight. Once at the prescribed destination, it still being dark we stood and waited. Bouyed by hearing what must have been the same Frogmouth as yesterday. Daylight would come although the bird went quiet on us but we knew it must be close by. Scanning likely perches where it may roost proved futile, Nick and Lee undeterred venturing sufficiently far enough into the forest in search of it. Alas the outcome was the same. We'd given it our best shot but would concede defeat and move on.

Next, it still early a quick drive to the summit. Initially we'd target and find two **Ashy Wood Pigeons** without incident and from here it was then back onto the Angkha trail. Thrushes occupied the same fruiting tree as yesterday although not given too much notice, our focus given to watching an **Ashy-throated Warbler**, often just yards in front of us. From practically the very same spot Nick upon hearing a **White-browed Shortwing** quickly picked it up. A female, which proceeded to feed along the soggy forest floor immediately under the boardwalk we were standing on. The views stupendously close. Deeper within the trail it becomes darker and even darker, an arboreal **Bar-throated Minla** would show well, although our overall focus remained primarily on working the forest floor and for good reason. Another **White-browed Shortwing** was seen, this time a grey male which although remained secretive would be seen well by all and a **Pygmy Wren-babbler** although the views weren't quite so accommodating.

Halfway along the trail Nick received news that the hide we'd hoped to visit yesterday was now free and upon hearing this we'd abandon the trail. Foregoing any hope of finding either a White-crowned Forktail or a Dark-sided Thrush, the latter having evidently not been noted for several weeks here. Apparently both of these along with host of other interesting species were coming to this feeding station forementioned.

We'd arrive and settle in by 10am. A solitary Grey Wagtail from the outset didn't get things off to the liveliest of starts but we just sat and waited. Given time things would pick up. Our two hour allocation saw us gain incredibly close views of the normally shy **Dark-sided Thrush**, this alone made the visit worthwhile plus would encounter a female **Plumbeous Water Redstart**, **Taiga Flycatcher**, immature male **Hill Blue Flycatcher** and the briefest of views of a **Lesser Shortwing**.



*Dark-sided Thrush*

After lunch at Mr Deung's we'd visit a site in search of a Wood Owl. Given time one would be heard to call, not too frequently it must be said but was certainly present. Finding it would be another matter. It wasn't close and despite our attempts to address this the forest fauna proved a bit too challenging to get close enough to find it. Scant consolation would come in the form of **Eurasian Jay** and some getting their first tickable views of **Golden Babbler**.

Nick still had other target species in mind for this afternoon. A **Collared Falconet** being one and picked up much further down the park. A **White-bellied Woodpecker** a bonus find and truly wonderful bird.

We'd finish our day expecting to see a Black-headed Woodpecker. The site for them over the last twelve months having undergone a radical transformation with an upgrade of a road surface. **Collared Falconets** use to frequent the area as well, Nick pointing out they had long gone so image our surprise finding one.





*Collared Falconet*

Things weren't looking too rosy for the peckers, the falconet aside a **Rufous-winged Buzzard** would prove an ample standin but just as we'd allocated 10 more minutes before calling it a day the unmistakeable call of what we were after. There on the hillside above us flew 2 **Black-headed Woodpeckers**. They'd taken their time but nobody was complaining.

**Day nine- 16<sup>th</sup> February 2019**

## **Doi Inthanon and Bangkok**

With just a few hours allocation this morning before our scheduled flight back to Bangkok via Chiang Mai our options were limited. Therefore we'd revisit yesterdays hide. What a good decision that turned out to be.

The **Dark-sided Thrush** gave us more incredible views, whilst the **Lesser Shortwing** was far more obliging today and yet both would pale almost into significance, at best vying for the third best bird of the day. Topping these and quantifying which was better would be a matter of personal opinion.



*Slaty-backed Forktail*

This **Slaty-backed Forktail** would make a few brief visits, certainly a crowd pleaser for sure. Ordinarily, given due context this bird, especially given the views would be a highlight of any days birding and yet we were treated to even more 'eyecandy' in the form of this!!



*White-crowned Forktail*

This **White-crowned Forktail** for me stole the show. It was a marginal call as both were fantastic. As for variety little else would visit. Too be honest we could have watched forktails all morning quite contentedly but would note a **Blue Whistling Thrush** and female **Rufous-bellied Niltava**.



Martin also getting on the skulking **Radde's Warbler** found by Lee deeper within cover. What a great way to conclude our northern section of the tour.

From here Nick would drive us back to Chiang Mai. We'd say our good-bye's to him. We'd a short flight back to Bangkok whilst he'd a long, arduous drive back, a gruelling 8 hour journey. Upon our mid-afternoon arrival in Bangkok all were taken aback by the heat, it was hot! We'd book ourselves into a rather plush hotel literally just a stones throw away from the Don Muang airport. Some choosing to take the time to chill out and relax whilst others would join Lee with a walk around the rear of the hotel. We'd see **Java Sparrow, Yellow-vented Bulbul, Malaysian Pied Fantail, Coppersmith Barbet, Asian Koel, Olive-backed Sunbird, Asian Openbill** and **Germain's Swiftlet** in this truly urban enviroment, although most found this 9 foot long Water Monitor the most captivating.





*Cheers!*

Day ten- 17<sup>th</sup> February 2019

## Wat Pra Phuttabaht Noi and Khao Yai

Nick would greet us outside our hotel at 5:30, from here the day would see us head north-east, destination Khao Yai NP, although with a planned stop first at Wat Pra Phuttabaht Noi. From here towering limestone escarpments dominate the skyline and home to one particular species we'd come to see. **Rufous Limestone Babbler**, formally known as Limestone Wren-babbler yet now split with Grey Limestone Babbler our quest. Easy pickings indeed, several being seen and seen well and although the gorge held little else we'd not see elsewhere we'd spend a pleasant hour or so birding the gorge in doing so note **Asian Brown Flycatcher**, **Lineated Barbet**, **Spotted Owlet**, **White-rumped Shama**, a pair of **Shrika** and a fine displaying **Crested Goshawk**.





*Rufous Limestone Babbler*

From here it was onto Khao Yai NP, a site now no longer visited by many of the leading tour companies yet home to a vast array of species that we at Zoothera deem worthy of including within the tour package.

Before entering the National Park proper we'd first stop a few miles short of this. **Red-breasted Parakeets** remain loyal to the more mature tree's that line the now heavily developed town of Khao Yai. Finding them wouldn't take long and supplemented with nice views of a **Two-barred Warbler**.

Unfortunately this afternoon's visit would coincide with it being a Sunday. The few hours spent here today would reflect poorly on what we could and should expect from this National Park. People, literally hundreds of people had chosen to visit, the campsites, recreational area's and entrance heaving with people. We'd visit several areas experiencing mixed results. Roadside birding, something paramount and a key ingredient to our time here would likewise prove challenging. Cars and bikes passing along the area's we'd chosen to visit meant we'd have to keep a constant vigil not only on the birds but also on incoming traffic. Khao Yai really has a lot to offer and testament by the fact that despite these most challenging of conditions would add a decent haul that would include- a male **Siberian Blue Robin**, **Hainan Blue Flycatcher**, **White-crested Laughingthrush**, **Puff-throated Babbler**, both **Hair-crested** and the pale form of **Ashy Drongo**, **Swinhoe's Minivet**, **Moustached Barbet**, **Laced Woodpecker**, **Chestnut-headed Bee-eater**, **Puff-throated Bulbul** and **Square-tailed Drongo-cuckoo**. A Blue Pitta was also heard but tantalisingly would never get seen, a position we'd hope to rectify in the next few days.



*Square-tailed Drongo-cuckoo*

A bout of rain late afternoon was certainly unwelcomed but rather than call it a day we stoically ventured on and with it passing would delight in watching a procession of swifts and swiftlets pass through that would also include at least 26 **Brown-backed Needletails** and our only **House Swift** of the tour. Later with the onset of darkness a **Great-eared Nightjar** would put on a great show for us and conclude another long day in the field.

**Day eleven- 18<sup>th</sup> February 2019**

## **Khao Yai National Park**

Being based just 5 minutes from the northern entrance gate is of course a huge bonus. To fully maximise our time and thus potential we'd arrive as the park opened at 6am, it still dark. Making a direct bee-line to the higher reaches of the reserve with the prospect of utilising the first hours daylight to our advantage. Hungry birds, quiet roads and pleasant temperatures all equate to optimal birding opportunity.

From the outset our birding was by vehicle only, this generally not ideal of course but for what we had in mind today essential. This of course allows better coverage and it was hoped by slowly covering as much distance as possible a few target species may fall. **Silver Pheasant** was one such target and seen well. The other Siamese Fireback, was until recently easy to see here given the same set of circumstances, yet although remaining a relatively common forest dwelling species here at Khao Yai rarely is encountered along the roadsides anymore.

Upon reaching the Pha Diew Dai viewpoint we'd stop, quickly encountering a **Black-throated Laughingthrush** our intended target and follow this with some point blank views of both **Bar-**

**winged Flycatcher-shrike** and party of **Swinhoe's Minivets**. But we'd not stop long, the slow drive back once again fireback-less.

We'd not give up on the Fireback just yet, other opportunities lay ahead but would for now concentrate on working the Khao Khiao section. Once again the Blue Pitta was heard, at times quite vocal but wouldn't show from the roadside. Rounds one and two firmly to the Pitta then but we were still in their fighting! The mood was far from downcast, other opportunities would present themselves and the over-all haul this morning was more than respectable. Several new trip species had been added, including both **Heart-spotted** and **Black & Buff Woodpeckers**, in fact side by side, **Black-winged Cuckooshrike**, both **Green-eared** and **Blue-eared** (a flyover only) **Barbets**, **Austen's Brown Hornbill**, both **Orange-breasted** and **Red-headed Trogon**, **Asian Fairy Bluebird** and for many **Radde's Warbler**, although one individual not only stole bird of the morning, many stating it bird of the tour so far. That accolade went to **Banded Broadbill**, a species guaranteed to bring a smile to anyone's face. Need I say more! Countless other species would also recorded, too many to mention yet would single out **Long-tailed Broadbill**, **Scarlet Minivet** and **Moustached Barbet**. Not bad for a 200 metre section of roadside birding.



*Banded Broadbill*

The time in essence had flown by. Please excuse the unintended pun. The morning now practically over and yet before we'd thoughts of stopping for lunch Nick suggested otherwise. He'd drive us several miles back towards the northern entrance, past the recreation area and stopping opposite a trail. Birding around mid-day so far had proven challenging at best and our walk into the trail wasn't if honest littered with birds. But after about 600 metres in we'd stop. The unmistakable call of Coral-billed Ground Cuckoo and it seemed close. In utter silence we stood as motionless as possible, scanning into the heavy cover to which the bird could be heard over a long period of time. Then, silence! We'd come so close too seeing one, would we later rue this as a missed



opportunity? For there was certainly no guarantee we'd get another chance. A **Great Iora** proved scant recompense yet on the walk back finding two male **Banded Kingfishers** eased the pain. Both were clearly very agitated. It appeared we'd stumbled across a territorial dispute, the two tumbling from great height, beaks entwined making for a dramatic spectacle.



*Banded Kingfisher*

After a late break for lunch back at the recreation area we'd visit a part of the park 30 minutes away along the road that leads to the southern entrance. Habitat wise it is discernably no different to other parts of the reserve and yet it holds several species that are difficult or even restricted to this park of the area. **Van Hasselt's Sunbird** certainly falls within this category and found with ease along with the impressive looking **Crimson Sunbird**, our first and maybe only potential encounter with **Little Spiderhunter** plus several **Stripe-throated Bulbuls** and male **Hainan Blue Flycatcher**.

We'd conclude our day once again working the Khao Khiao road. An hour spent invariably picking out several of the species encountered this morning. The highlight, well for a lucky few the briefest glimpse of a female **Blue Pitta**. Those having missed it made little fuss given the circumstances and with time on our side it was hoped that this would be remedied in the next day or two.



**Day twelve- 19<sup>th</sup> February 2019**

## **Khao Yai National Park**

Déjà vu, our second morning here to all intense purposes following a same pattern as yesterdays. A similar start time and drive along the Khao Khiao road. Our modus operandi that of seeing Siamese Fireback but once again luck was not on our side.

Overall the day would see us stay from dawn right through to dusk. Re-visiting many haunts as well as visiting a few new ones. Stops would often be brief and an overall summary of the days results were as follows- Khao Khiao road (two visits)- **Hill Myna, Alstrom's Warbler, Hair-crested Drongo, Black-winged Cuckooshrike, Blue-winged Leafbird, Pin-stripe Tit Babbler, White-crested Laughingthrush, Swinhoe's Minivet, White-browed Scimitar Babbler, Greater Flameback** and both **Orange-breasted** and **Red-headed Trogon**. Fruiting Fig Tree- a magnificent **Great Hornbill** took star billing and also seen: **Sulphur-breasted Warbler**, several **Thick-billed Green Pigeon** and **Everett's White-eye** although many if not all would rue missing a pair of Siamese Flameback and Green Magpie, both glimpsed fleetingly.



*Great Hornbill*

Around the recreation area and camp site- **Orange-headed Thrush, Black-naped Oriole, Crested Honey Buzzard, Pin-striped Tit Babbler, Puff-throated Babbler**: yesterdays trail- 2 **Wreathed Hornbills**. While other areas accounting for **Dollarbird, Golden-headed Cisticola**, several **Brown-backed** and a single **Silver-backed Needletail, Crested Serpant Eagle** and **Crested Goshawk**.

Our day would conclude rather nicely on leaving by watching a single Bull Elephant.

**Day thirteen- 20<sup>th</sup> February 2019**

## **Khao Yai National Park & Phetchaburi rice fields**

This morning we'd be once again be onsite for 6am, although time restraints would dictate we'd need to leave by mid-morning for we'd a long drive west later in the day to Phetchaburi.

Our third consecutive early morning pursuit in the search for a Siamese Fireback once again proved unproductive. Was this purely down to bad luck or potentially a more telling trait a direct consequence of a higher degree of traffic disturbance nowadays?

Next off was the Pitta stakeout, although our stay cut rather abruptly short upon hearing a vocal Ground Cuckoo calling not far away from the roadside. We'd experienced so much misfortune over the last few days, surely we were due a break? As we waited, nigh on on tenterhooks, the bird continued to call away to our right an unbelievably cruel twist of fate had us also hearing the unmistakeable sound of the wingflapping noises of a displaying male Siamese Fireback closer to our left! Prioritising our predicament, the judgement was that we clearly focus all of our attention on the Coral-billed Ground Cuckoo, it by far the better of the two although if it weren't to then show the thought just didn't bear contemplating. Fortunately this quandary would never materialise for although the Fireback would not get seen the appearance of the **Coral-billed Ground Cuckoo** crossing the road would justifiably be a very tangible reward indeed.

With time now ebbing away rather than work the roadside we'd try our hand once again at the Pitta stakeout. With no mealworms to tempt one in our stay of an hour or so would lead to only hearing one, albeit distantly and we therefore had to be content with watching a noisy roving flock of **White-crested Laughingthrushes**, a pair of **Puff-throated Babblers**, a **Black-throated Laughingthrush**, a non-breeding male **Siberian Blue Robin** and **Hainan Blue Flycatcher**.

In essence time now dictated we'd have to think about departing Khao Yai. Many great birds had been seen yet naggingly both Blue Pitta and Siamese Fireback had eluded most of the tour party. Nick still had another card to play with the Pitta but unfortunately the Fireback for the second consecutive tour had eluded us.

We'd leave via the southern exit, stopping briefly to accommodate a cursory stop at the sunbird site and bridge just proceeding this. It proved to be a telling call. Little was picked up over this 20 minute interlude, a **Black-capped Kingfisher** arguably a bird we'd see later noted from the bridge a nice find although our last abiding memory from Khao Yai was very special indeed. A **Jerdon's Baza** drifted by, the views brief yet seen well. A species that on reflection was very unexpected, testament by the fact it had never been recorded on any of the previous seven Thailand tours.

The next five hours would see us vehicle bound, stopping an hour or so at a large mall in Bangkok for lunch. The time had seen us head predominantly west and for the next day and a half we'd put aside forest birding. It was now pushing 4pm, our arrival at Phetchaburi a bit later than planned would necessitate a rather hectic two hour bout of birding. With lots to cram in we'd first explore a few lakes, in doing so bolstering the triplist with a variety of waders, terns, ducks, **Painted Storks**, **Black-headed Ibis**, **Indian Cormorant** and **Spot-billed Pelican**. Moving swiftly on, several more stops were made, scanning a variety of rice-fields, some wetter than others. Given the

limited time at our disposal we fared well. **Asian Golden Weaver, Eastern Yellow Wagtail, Collared** and **Stork-billed Kingfisher**, several **Blue-tailed Bee-eaters**, numerous **Pink-necked Green Pigeons**, a few **Oriental Pratincoles**, **Brahminy Kite**, **White-browed Crake**, **Oriental Darter**, **Javan Pond Heron** and **White-shouldered Starling** all seen well. Both **Black** and **Cinnamon Bittern** were less accomodating, each fleeting glimpses. Both **Black Baza** and **Japanese Sparrowhawk** would also be noted, both assumedly early migrants give both the time of year and habitat noted, the former a stunning bird seen extraordinarily well.



*Black Baza*



*Oriental Pratincole*

**Day fourteen- 21<sup>st</sup> February 2019**

## **Pak Thale & Liem Pak Bia**

Today was unreservedly given over to wader-watching. We'd leave the Sun Hotel in Phetchaburi at 6:30 positively bristling at the anticipated wader-fested jamboree. Some may dispute that everyday's birding on tour lives long in the memory, although days such as today have that special uniqueness about them that forever remained ingrained in the memory. High praise indeed, welcome to Pak Thale.

The salt pans of Pak Thale and Liem Pak Bia are truly enormous and home to literally hundreds of thousands of wintering waders. For any wader enthusiast, indeed any birder for that matter this is one of the top wader watching sites in the whole world. Seeing large numbers of waders here is easy, seeing the specialities based on the vast area they frequent is any entirely different proposition altogether. We had just one days allocation, a tall order for sure but had an ace up our sleeve. With Nick at our disposal we have one of the best. Given he knows the area so intimately we'd have the best possible chance of mopping up.

We'd pull up at Pak Thale at around 7am. Tripods drawn and scopes ready for action. A cursory scan would see us tick off species after species. **Red-necked Stints, Kentish Plovers, Lesser Sandpipers, Curlew Sandpipers, Long-toed Stints, Broad-billed Sandpipers** and **Marsh Sandpipers** all themselves good birds. But we'd a busy schedule, too much time spent watching them could lead time restrictions later. We'd walk on, following Nick's lead. A large gathering of several hundred roosting Eurasian Curlew quickly drew our attention, Nick's eye for detail quickly locating a **Far Eastern Curlew** within them. Thoughts now turned too finding a very special bird indeed, that being Spoon-billed Sandpiper.

This morning a large proportion of the smaller waders seemed somewhat skitish and flighty, this was a little un-nerving and potentially a headache. What could we do about, absolutely nothing. With lots of birds to look through it was now just a case of looking at as many roosting or feeding individuals as possible and given the time at our disposal find one. It all sounded very simple. Whilst scanning **Red-necked Phalarope, Greater Sandplover, Terek Sandpiper, Ruff** and better still **Chinese Egret** were all found before Nick rather calmly exclaimed he'd found one. Soon everybody had scopes on the bird, it feeding amongst a gathering of Lesser Sandpipers and Red-necked Stints. The key feature of **Spoon-billed Sandpiper** is of course its bill, this seen by all but the easiest means of getting people initially onto the bird the white flagged marker on its right tarsus. This bird, marked 'P7' is a known wintering individual, ringed as a fledging in Meinypilgyno, Russia in 2015.

Contented we'd move on, taking the vehicle several kilometres and all the while eye's peeled, looking for another of our intended tier one species. Nick pulling over when noticing a roosting flock of medium-sized waders several hundred in number. Without even leaving the vehicle it was obvious **Nordmann's Greenshank** were present within the gathering. Disembarking all would train their scopes for better views, a count would suggest at least 82 being present with the gathering of mostly **Great Knot**.





*Nordmann's Greenshanks*

The morning so far had gone exactly to plan, key birds searched for and found. Our next target species we knew would take a bit more work. With just one wintering Asian Dowitcher known to be present in this vast area we undoubtedly had our work cut out finding it.

Most of our legwork figuratively speaking was by vehicle. We'd cover vast swaythes of salt pans, criss-crossing our way and stopping at several venues. The usual haunts in which the Dowitcher was known to frequent checked out plus others too. A single **Temminck's Stint**, lots of **Pacific Golden Plovers** and a flock **Pied Avocets** would be seen in the process and intermittently we'd focus our attention on the gulls and terns. A **Slender-billed Gull** within a gathering of Brown-headed Gulls noteworthy, while **Caspian**, **Gull-billed**, **Whiskered**, **Common** and **Little Terns** all seen in good numbers.

Site after site, as good as each was drew a blank on the Dowitcher. We'd one final place to check out, it certainly well off the beaten track but a site Nick knew well. Upon pulling up here a large gathering of roosting Black-tailed Godwits was a very encouraging sign. Nick made a cursory scan from the vehicle and unbelievably said the bird was there! Disembarking the vehicle here would have caused the whole flock to get flushed so we backed up far enough away then did so. What happened next was borderline farcical. Scanning the entire flock, bird by bird was Black-tailed Godwit after Black-tailed Godwit after Black-tailed Godwit but no Dowitcher! Nobody had any reservations about Nick's initial claim yet John R threw some light on proceedings claiming he'd seen just a single bird depart. It appeared to land on a nearby salt pan, which of course was obscured from view. Ouch!! This is what happened next, I kid you not!



*Vantage point and relocating the Dowitcher*

Seriously! Nick to gain a view of the neighbouring saltpan in question got on the roof of our van! He'd indeed confirm it was the **Asian Dowitcher**, yet he alone was the only person so far to have actually seen it, bar John's untickable flight view. I could show you a picture of us all on top the van watching it but this of course this never happened. Instead we calmly made our way by foot to a corner of the saltpan in question and there it was. A tale that will live long in the memory.

After lunch we'd a 1pm appointment and short boat trip out to an offshore spit. Our stay of less than an hour producing reasonable views of both **White-faced** and **Malaysian Plover**, plus **White-winged** and **Greater Crested Tern** and **Pacific Reef Heron**.



*White-faced Plover*

On our return and with the waders cleaned up we'd could theoretically relax. Instead we'd bird some of the drier areas that catered to a few passerines that were know to be present. Two sites were visited, **Oriental Skylark**, **Indochinese Bushlark** and **Indian Nightjar** all anticipated and duly found with **Indian Stone Curlew** a genuine bonus.



*Indian Stone Curlew*

Our final port of call today was at the Kings Project. We'd not stay long but long enough to enjoy watching a few **Ruddy-breasted Crakes** secretly doing their thing along a line of gullies, also noting several **Malaysian Pied Fantails** and **Black-browed Reed Warbler** in the process. With the time now nearing 6pm we'd knock it on the head and travel back to Phetchaburi. Everybody more than a little contented at such a wonderful day.

**Day fifteen- 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2019**

## **Kaeng Krachan**

This morning we'd travel to Kaeng Krachen National Park. A roadside stop for fuel a promising start with **Black-winged Kite**.

The previous evening Nick had forewarned the tour party that most of the site regrettably was currently inaccessible. Any access or indeed birding beyond the headquarter office strictly off-limits. This was of course a blow but something that ultimately was out of our hands. We'd lost any chance of finding many higher elevation species but rather than focus on a negative we instead made darn sure we'd make best use of the areas available to us.

Before entering the park we'd stop to watch a few roadside feeding **Vinous-breasted Starlings**, our only ones of the tour. But the real birding would begin once within the grounds themselves. An area or more accurately a forest clearing would be our intended starting point. It's a reliable site for many species, **Black-thighed Falconet** and **Golden-crested Myna** particularly so and thus found with ease. **Dollarbird**, both **Greater** and **Common Flameback**, **Black-capped Kingfisher** and

**Blue-winged Leafbird** offered a bit of variety but we'd quickly move on, albeit a few hundred yards. This second stop was birdier, not initially but given time and effort ostensibly so. A flowering tree offered rich pickings for feeding birds and likewise worked to our advantage. A pair of tiny **Vernal Hanging Parrots**, a species often hard to see well gave sustained views and well as attracting in several species of Sunbird, **Ruby-cheeked Sunbird** amongst them. A stand of bamboo played host to both **Dark-necked Tailorbird** and **White-browed Piculet**, while a pair of **Grey-rumped Treeswift** quartered the hillside. Our only reservation would concern the absence of any calling Broadbills, or one in particular. This we knew to frequent the area but other opportunities would surely present themselves in due course.

Moving on, instead of going further into the park we headed in the opposite direction. Noting a fruiting roadside Fig tree upon our initially drove through earlier proved to tempting to just ignore. This amply validated by an earlier conversation with a local guide who stated he'd seen Tickell's Brown Hornbill there this very morning. No Hornbills for us, they'd obviously had their early morning fill and moved on but our short stay not in complete vain as **Green-eared Barbet** and **Streak-breasted Woodpecker** seen.

It was barely 9:30am but with temperatures starting to already become an issue a downsurge in the bird activity was clearly evident. Around the headquarters and campsite we'd stand, linger and just pull out whatever was on offer. A **Large Woodshrike** nestbound was well received along with our first decent views of **Blue-eared Barbet**, while the controversial although somewhat demure *cinnamomeoventris* Bulbul was seen and lamented on. Its taxonomic status amongst higher circles still hotly debated, some now calling it Baker's Bulbul. Overhead **Crested Honey Buzzard**, **Crested Serpent Eagle** and **Crested Goshawk** would drift by, while we wishing to seek some degree of respite from the sun crossed a small stream and worked the beginning of a trail. Amidst the shady confines **Abbott's Babbler** and **Black-naped Monarch** kept the trip list ticking over, **Great Iora** and **Pin-striped Tit Babbler** a supporting cast although by 11am the lack of birds given the heat of the day saw us adjourn proceedings. We'd hunker down, cold drinks in hand and rest for an early and prolonged lunch break.

Once nourished, the rest having recharged weary limbs we'd leave the park. Nick had made prior arrangements for us to visit a nearby stakeout. One he'd not visited before but likewise was hearing some interesting reports from. The stakeout held two screens, one able to accommodate six of the group (and a Great Woolly Horseshoe Bat) while Lee along with Josh occupied the other, this already held two local amateur photographers. We'd stay several hours, over four in fact until the onset of dusk. Nick would later confess he'd found it a somewhat disappointing outcome, although others contented. The standout highlight would be a regularly seen **Ferruginous Partridge**, what a bird that was, while other species recorded would include- **Siberian Blue Robin**, several **Tickell's Blue Flycatchers**, both **Greater** and **Lesser-necklaced Laughingthrushes**, **White-crested Laughingthrushes**, **White-browed Scimitar Babbler**, numerous **Brown-cheeked Fulvetta**, another **Abbott's Babbler**, **Black-naped Monarch**, an all to brief **Blyth's Paradise Flycatcher**, a **Bar-backed Partridge** and **Emerald Doves**.





*Ferruginous Partridge (Wow!)*



*Tickell's Blue Flycatcher*

On our return back to vehicle a hawking **Great Eared** and **Large-tailed Nightjar** were there to greet us, while the short drive back to our accommodation saw several of the latter sat on the road. Our stay for the next two nights the fabulous Baanmaka Nature Lodge run by Ian and Games, both exceedingly good naturalists in their own right ([www.baanmaka.com](http://www.baanmaka.com)).



*Large-tailed Nightjar*

**Day sixteen- 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2019**

## **Kaeng Krachan**

Today marks our final full day in Thailand, lets hope it's a good one, no change that a great one.

We'd arrive just prior to dawn, the drive in once accounting for at least 6 **Large-tailed Nightjars** flushed from the road. Once onsite we'd head directly for the open area we'd visited yesterday morning. The dawn of a new day ushered in with more views of the **Black-thighed Falconet**, **Hair-crested Drongo**, both **Common** and **Greater Flameback**, a pair of **Greater Yellownape** which were new, **Golden-fronted Leafbird**, both **Hill** and **Golden-crested Myna** and **Bar-winged Flycatcher Shrike** the best on offer.

Overall Broadbills to date had fared poorly. Kaeng Krachan is synonymous for them and it was to this means that we hoped to rectify this current situation. Just a few hundred metres away at yesterdays second stop we'd stop once again. It was whilst watching an **Asian Barred Owlet** that Nick rather animatedly exclaimed he could hear the raucous call of a **Black and Red Broadbill** and promptly headed off in search of it. We'd obviously follow suit, hot on his heels and there it was. Initial views weren't terrible, in fact quite good if slightly obscured most of the time but it would occasionally move and we in turn jockeying for position would be granted to some crippling views. Now let me tell you that was a real crowd pleaser.





*Black and Red Broadbill*

Next stop was the campsite. Our earlier arrival compared to yesterday bore fruit. A **Blue-bearded Bee-eater** would fly in and momentarily perch high within a towering tree, followed by a **Sultan Tit** and photogenic **Blue-eared Barbet**, alas a pair of **Thick-billed** and single **Yellow-vented Flowerpecker** would not provide quite so accommodating.



*Blue-eared Barbet*

The forest trail that we'd only practically entered yesterday followed suite. Three **Silver-breasted Broadbills** got us off to a fabulous start, invariably remaining high and obscured but seen well boded well. Not too far beyond this a **Black and Yellow Broadbill** was heard, Martin picking it up.



Tiny by comparison to other Broadbills its both a bizarre looking bird but enchanting too and although remaining high within the under canopy see very well. This morning could theoretically have been labelled a 'Broadbill-morning'!



*Black and Yellow Broadbill*

Shortly after this tracking down a calling **Great Slaty Woodpecker** would prove much more challenging. Picking up where it was coming from was a straight-forward enough task but finding it based on the heavy degree of cover surrounding the trail would prove taxing. It would take us trying several different vantage points, each with rather limited views before it would be found. Due reward given the time and effort.

Much of the trial hereon in was quieter, spells of little being seen resulted and although a few of the commoner based forest birds were sometimes encountered stops were infrequent. A low foraging **Sakhalin Leaf Warbler** would give many the run around, it constantly on the move and thus difficult to track down or see well. While the final bird of real note would be an **Olive-backed Pipit**, it seen feeding along the trail.

We'd be back at the Baanmaka Nature Lodge for about 11:30, heat driven. Many scurrying to grab a cold drink or ice lolly before ordering a meal with plans to regather for a 1pm departure. Many would take the time to rest or relax although it's worth pointing out the extensive gardens here certainly hold great potential and given more time would have been done.

This afternoon we'd have another go at a stakeout, although a different one to yesterday. Upon arriving it was quiet, given the time of day too quiet. Just why was at first a quandary then all became apparent with the arrival an an Accipiter. It would linger for the best part of two hours, often perched high over-looking the waterhole, just once coming down for a drink.



*Besra*

Although a great bird to see its prolonged duration of stay wasn't welcomed at all. Its rather pale upperpart colouration had us calling it a Shikra, although in hindsight Nick would later ascertain its true identity as a **Besra**, based on the heavier markings to the breast and belly, albeit a very pale one.

From mid-afternoon onwards the bird activity would begin to increase. The departure of the Besra no doubt a factor behind this. By now with many fully conversant and confident in their own ability to identify many of the incoming species **Tickell's Blue Flycatcher**, **Lesser Neck-laced Laughingthrush**, **Black-naped Monarch**, **Racket-tailed Treepie**, **Olive-backed Sunbird** and **Bar-backed Partridge** would be seen well, some also noting another **Blyth's Paradise Flycatcher** further within forest. Although it wouldn't be until 5pm that we had our first real mega. Two **Large Scimitar Babblers**, made the briefest of appearances, never to be seen again. While later still as darkness began to descend, most having just left the hides would dash back to look at an immature **Slaty-legged Crake**.

Reconvening back at the vehicle beaming faces around, although a minor drama ensued. Trapping ones foot underneath the front of a wheel is not something that Lee would recommend, fortunately for him no harm was done!



*Slaty-legged Crake (record shot)*

**Day seventeen- 24<sup>th</sup> February 2019**

## **Kaeng Krachan**

This was it, our last mornings birding. What to do? Well lets go find a Blue Pitta seemed to meet with everybodies approval. We weren't blessed with a great deal of time although armed with news that a third stakeout purporting to claim a 100% guarantee of seeing one surely boded well.

Based on such news surely we couldn't fail, could we? Well after about 20 minutes shoe-horned into a tiny hide things weren't looking at all rosy! A pair of Shama's aside nothing! Nick, after perhaps conferring with the local had stated it should have been in straight away and staying seemed therefore pointless. So much for this 100% malarkey.

But all was not lost yet. He'd another stakeout much deeper within the forest so off we marched. This hide was barely any bigger than the first and another rather snug fit to get all in but we managed it. Birdwise it was active right from the outset, **Puff-throated Babbler** and **Siberian Blue Robin** two noted from memory but no Pitta. Hearing one soon after got everybodies attention, it calling away to our right. Warily the bird would come, not directly in but circling the hide at distance. Cautiously it would begin to approach before there it was in full view. Redemption and with photo's to boot. Without wishing to sound overtly melodramatic but it had taken many attempts over the last seven days or so but finally everybody had now seen one.





*Blue Pitta*

We'd head back to the lodge, where before leaving and saying our goodbyes to Ian would record a **Black-hooded Oriole** in the gardens. It was now that time to start heading back towards Bangkok, although rather than take the direct route back would have enough time to briefly call into Phetchaburi. In doing so adding two new trip species **Greater Spotted Eagle** and **Black-eared Kite**.

And so that concluded our very enjoyable and successful Thailand tour of 2019. We'd say our goodbyes to Nick at the hotel in Bangkok, thanking him for all his efforts and great company and wishing him well. We in turn could relax and enjoy a beer or two that evening fore our various departures weren't until tomorrow.

My special thanks to Sue, Martin, Graham, John R, Josh and John. All were great company and willing participants. I wish you all well and thank you (Kob Khun Krup)

## Species list- (IOC order)

### Anseriformes: Anatidae

Lesser Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>
Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>
Indian Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>
Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>

### Galliformes: Phasianidae

Rufous-throated Partridge	<i>Arborophila rufogularis</i>
Bar-backed Partridge	<i>Arborophila brunneoppectus</i>
Ferruginous Partridge	<i>Caloperdix oculeus</i>
Mountain Bamboo Partridge	<i>Bambusicola fytchii</i>
Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus- both spadiceus &amp; gallus ssp.</i>
Silver Pheasant	<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>
Mrs Hume's Pheasant	<i>Syrnaticus humiae</i>

### Podicipediformes: Podicipedidae

Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis poggei</i>
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>

### **Ciconiiformes: Ciconiidae**

Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>
Asian Openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>

### **Pelecaniformes: Threskiornithidae**

Black-headed Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>
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### **Pelecaniformes: Ardeidae**

Yellow Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>
Cinnamon Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>
Chinese Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>
Javan Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola speciosa</i>
Eastern Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
Pacific Reef Heron	<i>Egretta sacra</i>
Chinese Egret	<i>Egretta eulophotes</i>

### **Pelecaniformes: Pelecanidae**

Spot-billed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>
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### **Suliformes: Phalacrocoracidae**

Little Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>
Indian Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>

### **Suliformes: Anhingidae**

Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>
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### **ACCIPITRIFORMES: Pandionidae**

Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
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### **Accipitriformes: Pandionidae**

Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>
Crested Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>
Black Baza	<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>
Jerdon's Baza	<i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>
Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>
Mountain Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus nipalensis</i>
Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga clanga</i>
Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>
Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>
Besra	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>
Japanese Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter gularis</i>
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>
Eastern Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus spilonotus</i>

Pied Harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>
Black-eared Kite	<i>Milvus migrans lineatus</i>
Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>
Rufous-winged Buzzard	<i>Butastur liventer</i>
Grey-faced Buzzard	<i>Butastur indicus</i>

### **Gruiformes: Rallidae**

Slaty-legged Crake	<i>Rallina eurizonoides</i>
White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>
Ruddy-breasted Crake	<i>Porzana fusca</i>
White-browed Crake	<i>Porzana cinerea</i>
Grey-headed Swampphen	<i>Porphyrio poliocephalus</i>
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>

### **Charadriiformes: Recurvirostridae**

Indian Stone Curlew	<i>Burhinus indicus</i>
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### **Charadriiformes: Recurvirostridae**

Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>

### **Charadriiformes: Charadriidae**

Grey-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>
Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>
Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>

Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius &amp; jerdoni race</i>
Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>
White-faced Plover	<i>Charadrius dealbatus</i>
Malaysian Plover	<i>Charadrius peronii</i>
Lesser Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>
Greater Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>

### **Charadriiformes: Jacanidae**

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

### **Charadriiformes: Scolopacidae**

Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
Asian Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa melanuroides</i>
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
Far Eastern Curlew	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
Nordmann's Greenshank	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>



Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>
Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
Great Knot	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>
Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>
Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>
Long-toed Stint	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>
Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>
Spoon-billed Sandpiper	<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus</i>
Broad-billed Sandpiper	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>
Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>
Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>

#### **CHARADRIIFORMES: Glareolidae**

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

#### **CHARADRIIFORMES: Laridae**

Slender-billed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus genei</i>
Brown-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus</i>
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>
Greater Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>
Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>

Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo tibetana</i>
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida javanicus</i>
White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>

### **COLUMBIFORMES: Columbidae**

Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>
Speckled Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba hodgsonii</i>
Ashy Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba pulchricollis</i>
Oriental Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>
Red Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>
Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>
Barred Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Macropygia unchall</i>
Common Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>
Zebra Dove	<i>Geopelia striata</i>
Pink-necked Green Pigeon	<i>Treron vernans</i>
Thick-billed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron curvirostra</i>
Mountain Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula badia</i>

### **CUCULIFORMES: Cuculidae**

Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>
Coral-billed Ground Cuckoo	<i>Carpococcyx renauldi</i>
Green-billed Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>
Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>
Asian Emerald Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i>
Banded Bay Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>
Drongo Cuckoo	<i>Surniculus dicruroides</i>

### **STRIGIFORMES: Strigidae**

Collared Owlet	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>
Asian Barred Owlet	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>
Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>
Brown Boobook	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>

### **CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Caprimulgidae**

Great Eared Nightjar	<i>Lyncornis macrotis</i>
Large-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>
Indian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>

### **APODIFORMES: Hemiprocnidae**

Grey-rumped Treeswift	<i>Hemiproctus longipennis</i>
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### **APODIFORMES: Apodidae**

Himalayan Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus brevirostris</i>
Germain's Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus germani</i>
Silver-backed Needletail	<i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i>
Brown-backed Needletail	<i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>
Asian Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasienis</i>
Cook's Swift	<i>Apus cooki</i>
House Swift	<i>Apus nipalensis</i>

### **TROGONIFORMES: Trogonidae**

Orange-breasted Trogon	<i>Harpactes oreskios</i>
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Red-headed Trogon	<i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>
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**CORACIIFORMES: Coraciidae**

Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis affinis</i>
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Oriental Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>
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**CORACIIFORMES: Alcedinidae**

Banded Kingfisher	<i>Lacedo pulchella</i>
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Stork-billed Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>
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White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>
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Black-capped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>
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Collared Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus chloris</i>
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Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
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**CORACIIFORMES: Meropidae**

Blue-bearded Bee-eater	<i>Nyctyornis athertoni</i>
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Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>
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Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>
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Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>
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**BUCEROTIFORMES: Upupidae**

Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>
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**BUCEROTIFORMES: Bucerotidae**

Great Hornbill	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>
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Oriental Pied Hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>
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Austen's Brown Hornbill	<i>Anorrhinus austeni</i>
Wreathed Hornbill	<i>Rhyticeros undulatus</i>

### **PICIFORMES: Megalaimidae**

Great Barbet	<i>Psilopogon virens</i>
Lineated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon lineatus</i>
Green-eared Barbet	<i>Psilopogon faiostrictus</i>
Golden-throated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon franklinii</i>
Blue-throated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon asiaticus</i>
Moustached Barbet	<i>Psilopogon incognitus</i>
Blue-eared Barbet	<i>Psilopogon duvaucelii</i>
Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>

### **PICIFORMES: Picidae**

Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>
White-browed Piculet	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>
Heart-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Hemicircus canente</i>
Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Yungipicus canicapillus</i>
Freckle-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos analis</i>
Stripe-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos atratus</i>
Streak-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridanus</i>
Greater Yellownappe	<i>Chrysophlegma flavinucha</i>
Laced Woodpecker	<i>Picus vittatus</i>
Black-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus erythropygius</i>
Common Flameback	<i>Dinopium javanense</i>
Greater Flameback	<i>Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus</i>

Bay Woodpecker	<i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>
Rufous Woodpecker	<i>Micropternus brachyurus</i>
Black & Buff Woodpecker	<i>Meiglyptes jugularis</i>
Great Slaty Woodpecker	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>
White-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus javensis</i>

#### **FALCONIFORMES: Falconidae**

Collared Falconet	<i>Microhierax caerulescens</i>
Black-thighed Falconet	<i>Microhierax fringillarius</i>
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>

#### **PSITTACIFORMES: Psittacullidae**

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

#### **PASSERIFORMES: Eurylaimidae**

Black and Red Broadbill	<i>Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchos</i>
Long-tailed Broadbill	<i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>
Silver-breasted Broadbill	<i>Serilophus lunatus</i>
Banded Broadbill	<i>Eurylaimus javanicus</i>
Black and Yellow Broadbill	<i>Eurylaimus ochromalus</i>

#### **PASSERIFORMES: Pittidae**

Blue Pitta	<i>Hydrornis cyaneus</i>
Rusty-naped Pitta	<i>Hydrornis oatesi</i>

### **PASSERIFORMES: Tephrodornithidae**

Bar-winged Flycaycher-Shrike	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>
Large Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis virgatus</i>

### **PASSERIFORMES: Artamidae**

Ashy Woodswallow	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>
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### **PASSERIFORMES: Aegithinidae**

Common lora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>
Great lora	<i>Aegithina lafresnayeri</i>

### **PASSERIFORMES: Campephagidae**

Large Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>
Indochinese Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina polioptera</i>
Black-winged Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina melaschistos</i>
Swinhoe's Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cantonensis</i>
Grey-chinned Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>
Short-billed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>
Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i>

### **PASSERIFORMES: Laniidae**

Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i> , both <i>confusus</i> & <i>lucionensis</i> ssp.
Burmese Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i> ides
Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>
Grey-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>



### **PASSERIFORMES: Vireonidae**

White-bellied Erpornis	<i>Erpornis zantholeuca</i>
Blyth's Shrike-babbler	<i>Pteruthius aeralatus</i>
Black-eared Shrike-babbler	<i>Pteruthius melanotis</i>
Clicking Shrike-babbler	<i>Pteruthius intermedius</i>

### **PASSERIFORMES: Oriolidae**

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

### **PASSERIFORMES: Dicruridae**

Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>
Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i> , ssp. <i>mouhoti</i> , <i>hopwoodi</i> & <i>leucogensis</i>
Bronze Drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>
Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus remifer</i>
Hair-crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>
Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>

### **PASSERIFORMES: Rhipiduridae**

Malaysian Pied Fantail	<i>Rhipidura javanica</i>
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### **PASSERIFORMES: Monarchidae**

Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>
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Oriental Paradise Flycatcher

*Terpsiphone affinis*

**PASSERIFORMES: Corvidae**

Eurasian Jay

*Garrulus glandarius leucotis*

Common Green Magpie

*Cissa chinensis*

Grey Treepie

*Dendrocitta formosae*

Racket-tailed Treepie

*Crypsirina temia*

Eastern Jungle Crow

*Corvus levaillantii*

**PASSERIFORMES: Stenostiridae**

Yellow-bellied Fantail

*Chelidorhynx hypoxanthus*

Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher

*Culicicapa ceylonensis*

**PASSERIFORMES: Paridae**

Sultan Tit

*Melanochlora sultanea*

Japanese Tit

*Parus minor nubicolus*

Yellow-cheeked Tit

*Machlolophus spilonotus*

**PASSERIFORMES: Alaudidae**

Indochinese Bush Lark

*Mirafra erythrocephala*

Oriental Skylark

*Alauda gulgula*

**PASSERIFORMES: Pycnonotidae**

Crested Finchbill

*Spizixos canifrons*

Striated Bulbul

*Pycnonotus striatus*

Black-headed Bulbul

*Pycnonotus atriceps*

Black-crested Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus flaviventris</i> , both <i>caecili</i> & <i>johnsoni</i> ssp.
Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>
Brown-breasted Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus xanthorrhous</i>
Sooty-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster klossi</i>
Stripe-throated Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus finlaysoni</i>
Flavescent Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus flavesces vividus</i>
Yellow-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus goiavier personatus</i>
Streak-eared Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus conradi</i>
Puff-throated Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus pallidus henrici</i>
Grey-eyed Bulbul	<i>Iole propinqua</i>
Baker's Bulbul	<i>Iole viridescens cinnamomeoventris</i>
Mountain Bulbul	<i>Ixos mccllellandii tickelli</i>
Ashy Bulbul	<i>Hemixos flavala hildebrandi</i>
Black Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus concolor</i>

#### **PASSERIFORMES: Hirundinidae**

Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica gutturalis</i>
Asian House Martin	<i>Delichon dasypus</i>
Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>
Striated Swallow	<i>Cecropis striolata</i>

#### **PASSERIFORMES: Pnoepyidae**

Pygmy Wren-babbler	<i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>
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### **PASSERIFORMES: Cettiidae**

Yellow-bellied Warbler	<i>Abroscopus superciliaris</i>
Mountain Tailorbird	<i>Phyllergates cuculatus</i>
Slaty-bellied Tesia	<i>Tesia olivea</i>
Chestnut-headed Tesia	<i>Cettia castaneocoronata</i>

### **PASSERIFORMES: Aegithalidae**

Black-throated Bushtit	<i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>
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### **PASSERIFORMES: Phylloscopidae**

Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>
Buff-throated Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus subaffinis</i>
Yellow-streaked Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus armandii</i>
Radde's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>
Buff-barred Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus pulcher</i>
Ashy-throated Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i>
Chinese Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus yunnanensis</i>
Yellow-browed Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>
Pallas's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>
Hume's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>
Greenish Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>
Two-barred Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus</i>
Sakhalin Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus borealoides</i>
Blyth's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>
Claudia's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus claudiae</i>
Hartert's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus goodsoni</i>



Davison's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus davisoni</i>
Sulphur-breasted Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus ricketti</i>
Bianchi's Warbler	<i>Seicercus valentini</i>
Marten's Warbler	<i>Seicercus omeiensis</i>
Alstom's Warbler	<i>Seicercus soror</i>
Chestnut-crowned Warbler	<i>Seicercus castaniceps</i>

### **PASSERIFORMES: Acrocephalidae**

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

### **PASSERIFORMES: Locustellidae**

Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella certhiola</i>
Striated Grassbird	<i>Megalurus palustris</i>

### **PASSERIFORMES: Cisticolidae**

Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>
Golden-headed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>
Hill Prinia	<i>Prinia superciliaris</i>
Rufescent Prinia	<i>Prinia rufescens</i>
Grey-breasted Prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>
Yellow-bellied Prinia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>
Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>
Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>
Dark-necked Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>

### **PASSERIFORMES: Timaliidae**

Large Scimitar Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus hypoleucos tickelli</i>
Rusty-cheeked Scimitar Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus erythrogenys celatus</i>
White-browed Scimitar Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i> , both <i>olivaceus</i> & <i>ripponi</i> ssp.
Golden Babbler	<i>Stachyridopsis chrysaea</i>
Pin-striped Tit-Babbler	<i>Macronus gularis</i>
Chestnut-capped Babbler	<i>Timalia pileata</i>

### **PASSERIFORMES: Pellorneidae**

Rufous-winged Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe castaneiceps</i>
Brown-cheeked Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe poioicephala</i>
Yunnan Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe morrisonia</i>
Rufous Limestone Babbler	<i>Napothera crispifrons calcicola</i>
Abbott's Babbler	<i>Malacocincla abbotti</i>
Puff-throated Babbler	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>

### **PASSERIFORMES: Leiothrichidae**

White-crested Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>
Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax monileger</i>
Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>
Black-throated Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax chinensis</i>
White-browed Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax sannio</i>
Silver-eared Laughingthrush	<i>Trochalopteron melanostigma</i>
Himalayan Cutia	<i>Cutia nipalensis</i>
Blue-winged Minla	<i>Minla cyanouroptera</i>

Bar-throated Minla	<i>Minla strigula</i>
Scarlet-faced Liocichla	<i>Liocichla ripponi</i>
Spectacled Barwing	<i>Actinodura ramsayi</i>
Silver-eared Mesia	<i>Leiothrix argenteauris</i>
Rufous-backed Sibia	<i>Heterophasia annectans</i>
Dark-backed Sibia	<i>Heterophasia melanoleuca</i>

### **PASSERIFORMES: Sylviidae**

Spot-breasted Parrotbill	<i>Paradoxornis guttaticollis</i>
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### **PASSERIFORMES: Zosteropidae**

Striated Yuhina	<i>Yuhina castaniceps</i>
Whiskered Yuhina	<i>Yuhina flavicollis</i>
Chestnut-flanked White-eye	<i>Zosterops erythropleurus</i>
Oriental White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>
Everett's White-eye	<i>Zosterops everetti</i>

### **PASSERIFORMES: Irenidae**

Asian Fairy-bluebird	<i>Irena puella</i>
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### **PASSERIFORMES: Sittidae**

Chestnut-vented Nuthatch	<i>Sitta nagaensis</i>
Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>
Giant Nuthatch	<i>Sitta magna</i>

### **PASSERIFORMES: Certhiidae**

Hume's Treecreeper	<i>Certhia manipurensis</i>
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### **PASSERIFORMES: Sturnidae**

Golden-crested Myna	<i>Ampeliceps coronatus</i>
Common Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>
Great (White-vented) Myna	<i>Acridotheres grandis</i>
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
Vinous-breasted Starling	<i>Acridotheres burmannicus</i>
Black-collared Starling	<i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>
Asian Pied Starling	<i>Gracupica contra</i>
White-shouldered Starling	<i>Sturnia sinensis</i>
Chestnut-tailed Starling	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>

### **PASSERIFORMES: Turdidae**

Orange-headed Thrush	<i>Geokichla citrina</i>
Dark-sided Thrush	<i>Zoothera marginata</i>
Black-breasted Thrush	<i>Turdus dissimilis</i>
Eye-browed Thrush	<i>Turdus obscurus</i>
Grey-sided Thrush	<i>Turdus feae</i>

### **PASSERIFORMES: Muscicapidae**

Oriental Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>
White-rumped Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>
Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>



White-gorgeted Flycatcher	<i>Anthipes monileger</i>
Hainan Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis hainanus</i>
Pale Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis unicolor</i>
Hill Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis banyumas</i>
Tickell's Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis tickelliae indochina</i>
Rufous-bellied Niltava	<i>Niltava sundara</i>
Large Niltava	<i>Niltava grandis</i>
Small Niltava	<i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i>
Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>
Lesser Shortwing	<i>Brachypteryx leucophris</i>
White-browed Shortwing	<i>Brachypteryx montana</i>
Siberian Blue Robin	<i>Larvivora cyane</i>
Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>
White-bellied Redstart	<i>Luscinia phaenicuroides</i>
Siberian Rubythroat	<i>Calliope calliope</i>
White-tailed Robin	<i>Myiomela leucura</i>
Himalayan Bluetail	<i>Tarsiger rufilatus</i>
Black-backed Forktail	<i>Enicurus immaculatus</i>
Slaty-backed Forktail	<i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>
Northern White-crowned Forktail	<i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>
Blue Whistling Thrush	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i> , both <i>eugenei</i> (pale billed) & <i>caeruleus</i> (dark billed) seen
Slaty-backed Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hodgsonii</i>
Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula strophciata</i>
Taiga Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>
Snowy-browed Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>
Little Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>

Ultramarine Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula superciliaris</i>
Slaty-blue Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula tricolor</i>
Daurian Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus auroreus</i>
Plumbeous Water Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus fuliginosus</i>
White-capped Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus leucocephalus</i>
Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius- pandoo &amp; phillippensis</i>
Chestnut-bellied Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola rufiventris</i>
Stejneger's Stonechat	<i>Saxicola stejnegeri</i>
Pied Bush Chat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>
Grey Bush Chat	<i>Saxicola ferreus</i>

#### **PASSERIFORMES: Chloropseidae**

Blue-winged Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>
Golden-fronted Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>
Orange-bellied Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>

#### **PASSERIFORMES: Dicaeidae**

Thick-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>
Yellow-vented Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum chrysorrheum</i>
Yellow-bellied Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum melanoxanthum</i>
Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>

#### **PASSERIFORMES: Nectariniidae**

Ruby-cheeked Sunbird	<i>Chalcoparia singalensis</i>
Van Hasselt's Sunbird	<i>Leptocoma brasiliana</i>
Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>

Olive-backed Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris jugularis</i>
Mrs Gould's Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i>
Green-tailed Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga nipalensis angkanensis</i>
Black-throated Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga saturata</i>
Crimson Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>
Little Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>
Streaked Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera magna</i>

#### **PASSERIFORMES: Passeridae**

House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Plain-backed Sparrow	<i>Passer flaveolus</i>
Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>

#### **PASSERIFORMES: Ploceidae**

Asian Golden Weaver	<i>Ploceus hypoxanthus</i>
Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>

#### **PASSERIFORMES: Estrildidae**

Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>
Java Sparrow	<i>Lonchura oryzivora</i>

#### **PASSERIFORMES: Motacillidae**

Eastern Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis macronyx</i>
Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>
Amur White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba leucopsis</i>

Rosy Pipit	<i>Anthus roseatus</i>
Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>
Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>

#### **PASSERIFORMES: Fringillidae**

Spot-winged Grosbeak	<i>Mycerobas melanozanthos</i>
Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>

#### **PASSERIFORMES: Emberizidae**

Chestnut Bunting	<i>Emberiza rutila</i>
Yellow-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>

#### **Species heard**

Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>
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#### **Mammals/ Reptiles recorded**

Malayan Porcupine	<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>
White-handed Gibbon	<i>Hylobates lar</i>
Long-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>
Pig-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>
Dusky Langur	<i>Trachypithecus obscurus</i>
Variable Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus finlaysonii</i>
Black Giant Squirrel	<i>Ratufa bicolor</i>
Grey-bellied Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus caniceps</i>
Burmese Striped Squirrel	<i>Tamiops maclellandii</i>
Northern Treeshrew	<i>Tupaia belangeri</i>



Sambar	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>
Red Muntjac	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>
Lesser Mouse Deer	<i>Tragulus kanchil</i>
Lyle's Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus lylei</i>
Great Woolly Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus luctus</i>
Asian Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>
Asian Water Monitor	<i>Varanus salvator</i>



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