



ORIOLE BIRDING



TOUR REPORT THAILAND 2ND – 20TH JANUARY 2020

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A note on the weather. Conditions were remarkably consistent during our stay in Thailand, that is, mainly sunny, with no rain and only light winds. The daily maximum temperature at lower elevations was between 28 and 34C, with the minimum generally in the high teens. However, we spent a considerable amount of time at mountain locations, where the temperatures were correspondingly cooler and more comfortable.

THURSDAY 2nd JANUARY

The group met at London Heathrow Terminal 2 for our direct late morning Thai Air flight to Bangkok, that departed on time.

FRIDAY 3rd JANUARY

Arriving in Bangkok in the morning, we completed the immigration formalities, with just a short wait before catching our connecting flight to Chiang Mai, touching down there just before midday. Local guide, Nick Upton, met us at arrivals and were soon loaded aboard our vehicle for the tour, a comfortable brand-new Toyota Commuter minibus.

With our hotel for the night (KM Hotel, Chiang Mai) a short drive from the airport, we opted to check in and take a couple of hours downtime after our long journey, reconvening at 15:00. Birds seen by some of the group close to the hotel included a female **Black-naped Monarch**, **Brown Shrike** and **Black Drongo**, with the latter subsequently proving to be fairly common in open habitats.

Our first destination was to be Mae Hia Agricultural College, a little to the south west of the city, an area of mixed habitats and a good location to become acquainted with some of the open-country species, especially. Stopping first by the 'Lapwing Fields', some experimental farm plots named after the Red-wattled Lapwings which are invariably present, we were quickly onto a perched **Rufous-winged Buzzard**, with another seen in flight shortly after. Further sightings here included **White-throated Kingfisher**, **Red Collared-Dove**, **Black Drongo**, **Green Bee-eater**, **Chinese Pond-Heron**, **Siberian Stonechat** (Stejneger's, the common wintering subspecies here), **Brown Shrike**, **Common Myna**, **White-vented Myna**, **Pied Bushchat**, **Scaly-breasted Munia**, **Golden-headed Cisticola**, **Barn Swallow**, **Germain's Swiftlet** and, yes, **Red-wattled Lapwing**. A couple of **Ruddy-breasted Crakes** crossed a grassy track by the plots.

With the heat still rather oppressive, we walked a section of road which passed through the shade of some trees, noting some agitated **Sooty-headed** and **Streak-eared Bulbuls**, which drew our attention to an **Asian Barred Owlet**. A pair of **Racquet-tailed Treepies** flew in to add their voice, inadvertently helping us better visually locate to roosting owlet. This area also yielded **Ashy Woodswallow**, **Lineated Barbet**, **Taiga Flycatcher**, **Yellow-browed Warbler**, **Rufescent Prinia** and **Ashy Drongo** (the sooty *mouhoti* form of this variable species).

We would spend the last hour or so of daylight back at the small reservoirs near the radio mast, where **Black-collared Myna**, **Coppersmith Barbet**, **White-breasted Waterhen**, **Zebra Dove**, **Red-whiskered Bulbul** and **Spotted Dove** (a common species, seen every day) were soon added. A few

Himalayan Swiftlets, House Swifts, Asian Palm-Swifts and Striated Swallows were feeding with over the water with the more numerous Germain's Swiftlets and an Indochinese Bushlark showed distantly. An adjacent vegetated pool held Red Avadavats and a Chestnut-capped Babbler, although the views of both were rather fleeting. Several Large-billed Crows flew over, with Oriental Magpie-Robin and Eurasian Hoopoe also seen here. With the light beginning to and the Ashy Woodswallows huddled together on overhead wires, we headed off, noting a Black-crowned Night-Heron on a pool near the exit.

Dinner was taken in a local restaurant, followed by a welcome early night for all.

SATURDAY 4TH JANUARY

Following an 06:00 breakfast, we checked out and headed north out of the city, arriving at our first destination, a large lotus swamp, at around 07:00. Asian Openbills were much in evidence here, a species which has benefited in Thailand from the success of an invasive alien apple snail species. Streak-eyed and Red-whiskered Bulbuls were particularly common, with Greater Coucal, Malaysian Pied-Fantail, Chestnut-crowned Babbler, Coppersmith Barbet, Chestnut-tailed Starling, Eurasian Wryneck, Plain Prinia, Yellow-bellied Prinia, Asian Koel, White-vented Myna, Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker, Green Bee-eater and White-breasted Kingfisher soon logged.

The vegetated margins of the swamp held Yellow Bitterns, with Grey Herons and Great White Egrets more generally distributed, while a few Purple Herons were also seen. Dusky Warblers were very common, seemingly 'tecking' away in any suitable patch of habitat, while Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler, Thick-billed Warbler, Black-browed Reed Warbler and Oriental Reed Warblers also appeared. Yellow-browed Warbler was frequently encountered here, too. Waterbirds included some mobile flocks of Lesser Whistling-Ducks, Common Moorhens, Grey-headed Swampheens, Red-wattled Lapwings, Black-winged Stilts, Common Snipes, Pheasant-tailed Jacanas, Little Grebes and Common Kingfishers. Several Wire-tailed Swallows were picked up among the much more numerous Barn Swallows. A Stripe-breasted Woodpecker was heard, but remained hidden.

Our next destination was roughly a three-hour drive north, with our first Oriental Honey-buzzard noted from our comfort break at a service station, around half way there. Lunch was taken in Fang, after which we drove the relatively short distance to Doi Lang West, a mountain ridge, which is actually part of Doi Pha Hom Pok National Park.

Ascending the quiet mountain road, we soon found ourselves in an extensive pine forest. Hume's Warbler was particularly evident here, with Yellow-browed also seen. Cook's Swifts fed along the ridge and a pair of Oriental Turtle-Doves were feeding in the road. Some distance further on the pine forest gives way to moister evergreen forest, where a number of photography stakeouts have been created. This is the perfect spot to bird along the roadside and we were soon adding Sapphire Flycatcher, Mountain Bulbul, Gould's Sunbird, Grey Bushchat, Long-tailed Minivet, Yunnan Fulvetta, Golden Babbler and Black-backed Sibia. One of the attractions of birding in Thailand in the 'winter' is the presence of choice migrants from further north, as illustrated by the stunning male Siberian Rubythroat (a female was seen a little later, too) and somewhat less showy Slaty-blue Flycatcher, both at a roadside photography stakeout.

A little further along the road we located a Spot-breasted Parrotbill, a flock of around 20 Grey-headed Parrotbills on a fruit tree, a Brown Shrike of the Philippine *lucionensis* subspecies, Grey-capped Woodpecker, Crimson-breasted Woodpecker, Lesser Yellownape, Large Cuckooshrike, Black-winged Cuckooshrike, White-browed Scimitar-Babbler (heard only), Rufescent Prinia and Flavescent Bulbul. An area where the pines made a reappearance gave us the attractive *leucotis* ('White-faced') subspecies of Eurasian Jay, Pallas's Warbler, Greenish Warbler and three Giant Nuthatches, a real specialty species of the area. A rather skulking Chestnut Bunting was added,

before we made our way down the mountain (noting numerous Cook's Swifts gathering) to our hotel for the next three nights, the Thatorn Garden Home.



Siberian Rubythroat

SUNDAY 5TH JANUARY

Doi Lang East would be our main destination today. This is a mountain ridge adjacent to Doi Lang west, forming another part of Doi Pha Hom Pok National Park. We left the hotel at 06:30, following breakfast, arriving at the checkpoint at 07:00. With the park gates not open to vehicles until 08:00, we initially birded the first part of the road on foot, heading uphill.

Activity along the first stretch of road included two Ashy Drongos, Sooty-headed Bulbuls, a flock of Long-tailed Minivets (accompanied by a White-bellied Epornis), Golden-fronted Leafbirds (quite a few were seen today), Black-crested Bulbuls, Grey-eyed Bulbuls, Swinhoe's White-eyes and Hill Blue Flycatcher. Further up a vista opens up, where we would locate Slender-billed Oriole, Puff-throated Bulbul, Black Bulbul, Blue-throated Barbet, Scarlet Minivet, two Velvet-fronted Nuthatches, Grey-capped Woodpecker and Hair-crested Drongo (affectionately known thereafter to the group as 'Charlton's Drongo'). A Silver-eared Mesia teased us with various partial views, before we made our way back down to the checkpoint.

With the road up the mountain now badly rutted in parts, it is no longer possible to drive up in a regular vehicle. We therefore hired a local driver and his bus, which provided effective, if rather boneshaking, access to the park.

Heading along the Myanmar border (evidenced by warning notices of unexploded mines), we first stopped at a large concrete bridge. This can be a good location to view early activity in the tree tops, at eye level, but unfortunately on this occasion a local wind was funneling through, spoiling our chances of spotting much. A little further along, the hilltribe rice fields were similarly quiet, apart from a distant unidentified eagle, **Siberian Stonechats**, **White-vented Mynas** and some **Chinese Pond-Herons**, which seem to get just about everywhere.

The rest of our time at Doi Lang East was spent exploring the road along from the border police checkpoint, which is a convenient place to park up. A feeding station next to the checkpoint buildings was busy with **Black-backed Sibias**, but was also visited by more choice species in the form of **Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher** and a female **Himalayan Bluetail**. A gorgeous **Black-eared Shrike-Babbler** showed well in the adjacent trees, with two **Whiskered Yuhinas**, **Blue-winged Minla**, **Rufous-winged Fulvettas**, **Large Niltalva**, **Mountain Bulbuls**, **Striated Bulbuls**, **Chestnut-crowned Warbler**, **Gould's Sunbird** and **Davison's Leaf Warbler** also in the vicinity. A splendid male **Himalayan Bluetail** appeared briefly in the road, with a couple more females also seen.



Black-eared Shrike-Babbler

A small gully just the other side of the checkpoint yielded two very confiding **Scarlet-faced Liocichlas** and a **Silver-eared Laughingthrush**, with **Grey Wagtail**, **Fire-breasted Flowerpecker**, a flock of **Ashy Bulbuls** and another **Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher** also noted.

A short stroll the other direction beyond the checkpoint brought two **Yellow-cheeked Tits**, an **Orange-barred Leaf Warbler** and some **Yunnan Fulvettas**. Following our packed lunch, another short walk saw us add **Golden Babblers**, a **Slaty-bellied Tesia**, **Yellow-bellied Fairy-Fantail** and **Grey-chinned Minivets**.



Yellow-bellied Fairy-Fantail

Leaving the somewhat chilly mountain behind, we reunited with the tour vehicle and called in briefly at the hotel to freshen up, before heading out to the nearby Thatorn rice fields, where we would spend the last couple of daylight hours.

Among the most obvious denizens of the rice fields were the **egrets**, with **Little**, **Intermediate**, **Great White** and **Cattle** all present. A **Citrine Wagtail** was spotted atop a bund, while **White Wagtails** were numerous, mainly 'Chinese' (*leucopsis*), but also 'Baikal' (*baicalensis*) and 'Siberian' (*ocularis*). Further open-country species included **Siberian Stonechat**, **Pied Bushchat**, **Long-tailed Shrike**, **Brown Shrike**, **House Sparrow** (here the Indian subspecies, *indicus*), **Oriental Skylark**, **Paddyfield Pipit**, **Red-throated Pipit**, **White-vented Myna**, **Chestnut-tailed Starling** and **Baya Weaver**. A flock of **Long-tailed Minivets** over was unexpected. A search for **Yellow-breasted Buntings** proved fruitless, although there was a lot of human disturbance in the most favoured area.

This is a known site for **Pied Harrier** and we were treated to repeated views of a quartering juvenile, although no adult male on this occasion. A **Common Kestrel** hunted distantly and waders comprised **Little Ringed Plover**, **Common Sandpiper** and **Green Sandpiper**. Both **Lanceolated** and **Dusky Warblers** called from ditches and **Oriental Magpie-Robins** were seen. Further sightings before the light faded were **Greater Coucal**, **Red Collared-Dove** and **Common Kingfisher**. We would return the next day to search again for the buntings.

MONDAY 6th JANUARY

Today, we opted to head to Mae Fah Luang Arboretum, almost as far north as it is possible to go in Thailand, where a number of interesting birds had been reported coming to a feeding station. To catch the peak early bird activity, this meant a 05:00 start, with breakfast picked up at a 7-Eleven store on the way.

We arrived on site as it was getting light and positioned ourselves in readiness at the designated spot. First in to the feeding station was a male **Eyebrowed Thrush** and a **White-tailed Robin**, the latter a notoriously shy species. Next in was a **Black-breasted Thrush** and another **Eyebrowed Thrush**, followed by a splendid male **Dusky Thrush**, a rare bird in Thailand. Another two rarities added yet more quality: A **Chestnut Thrush** which stayed in the trees above the station, never coming down, plus a female **Blue-fronted Redstart**, skulking in the background. Also noted near the station were **Blue Whistling-Thrush** (the migratory black-billed form, as opposed to the resident yellow-billed), **Hill Blue Flycatcher**, **Gould's Sunbird**, **White-rumped Shama** and **Pin-striped Tit-Babbler**. By 08:00 activity had greatly reduced and it seemed that some of the later arriving local photographers were going to be in for a long wait, fully justifying our early start.



Chestnut Thrush

Taking a stroll around the attractive landscaped gardens, now illuminated by the morning sun, we were amazed by the numbers of **Yellow-browed Warblers**, with seemingly several in every tree. Also plentiful were **Swinhoe's White-eyes**, with noisy flocks busily moving through the flowering cherries. A **Grey-backed Shrike** sat motionless in a tree in a shady glade. Further sightings in the vicinity included **Common Rosefinch**, **Slaty-backed Flycatcher**, **Blue-winged Minla**, **Little Spiderhunter**, **Fire-breasted Flowerpecker**, **Sooty-headed Bulbul**, **Black-crested Bulbul**, **Common Tailorbird** and **Blue-throated Barbet**.

After a refreshment break by the car park, we drove short distance uphill to a border checkpoint which afforded a scenic vista into Myanmar, with the opportunity to add **Long-tailed Shrike** to our list for that country! Nearby, we ventured into a coffee plantation, where several **Chestnut-flanked White-eyes** were identified among their **Swinhoe's** cousins, while a noisy flock of **Black Bulbuls** moved through. A pair of **Speckled Piculets** on a dead tree were very welcome, while **Radde's Warbler**, **Grey-headed Canary-Flycatcher** and **White-rumped Shama** were also logged.

Dropping down the mountain, we stopped to watch a flock of **Asian House-Martins**, with some **White-rumped Munias** noted nearby, plus a fly-through **Peregrine Falcon**.

Following lunch in a local restaurant and some downtime, we opted to revisit Thatorn rice fields. Visiting a different part of the area to the previous day proved a wise ruse, as we soon located a flock of **Yellow-breasted Buntings** in reeds, maybe 30 in total. This species is now classified as Critically Endangered. Scanning through the flock also revealed a **Black-headed Bunting**, a rare winter visitor in Thailand. With our luck seemingly in, we looked further afield and were rewarded with a male **Pied Harrier**, surely one of the world's most stunning raptors, with yesterday's juvenile also still around.



Yellow-breasted & Black-headed Buntings

Further 'scope work here revealed a **Bluethroat** hopping around on a bund, a **Citrine Wagtail**, **Green Sandpiper**, both **Brown** and **Long-tailed Shrikes**, **Black-collared Mynas**, **Racquet-tailed Treepies** and **Yellow-vented Bulbuls**. A juvenile **Black-crowned Night-Heron** was spooked from a trackside

tree, a **Eurasian Wryneck** was noted and several **Greater Coucals** were around. As we were heading out of the rice fields, an **Eastern Marsh Harrier** flew by, rounding off a very enjoyable day.

TUESDAY 7th JANUARY

Checking out of the hotel at 06:30, after breakfast, we headed for Fang Hot Springs, arriving there at about 07:15. This site is home to some thermal pools, as well as being the headquarters of Doi Pha Hom National Park. The location is renowned among birders for the regular wintering flock of **Spot-winged Grosbeaks**, present here at a lower altitude than is usually be the case.

Starting in the car park area, we were soon onto a flock of **Black-crested Bulbuls**, with **Long-tailed Minivets** also present. As **Asian Barred Owlet** quietly roosted and a **Shikra** flew in and perched briefly. Further sightings involved **Coppersmith Barbet**, **Lineated Barbet**, **Ashy Drongo**, **Eurasian Jays**, two **Blue Whistling-Thrushes** (of the yellow-billed form) and a distant **Oriental Honey-buzzard**.

Walking over to the hot spring area - a rather surreal collection of gently steaming streams and pools - we quickly located the **Spot-winged Grosbeak** flock, hanging around in the vicinity of the 'geyser'. With around 40 in total, the active flock entertained, restlessly moving around the trees which form a backdrop to the springs. Two **Blue Rock-Thrushes** were noted using roofs and rocks, while **Himalayan Swiftlets**, **Asian Palm-Swifts**, **Black Drongos**, **Scarlet Minivets**, **Blue-winged Leafbirds**, **Sooty-headed Bulbul** and **Greater Coucal** soon added.



Spot-winged Grosbeaks (male & female)

Scanning over the open grassy areas around the springs revealed a **Wedge-tailed Green-Pigeon**, several **Olive-backed Pipits** and **Grey Wagtails**, plus an *alboides* ('Himalayan') **White Wagtail**, the latter a rare winter visitor. Continuing on, we located a couple of **Two-barred Warblers**, just as we were treated to a show from the 'geyser', quite an impressive sight, despite its artificiality!

While taking refreshments on the veranda of the café, a warbler moved through, giving an unfamiliar call. Luckily, Nick had grabbed a few photos and these, along with the call, identified the mystery bird as **Manchurian Bush Warbler**, another rarity to add to the tally. This area also saw **Golden-fronted Leafbird**, several **Taiga Flycatchers**, both **Scarlet-backed** and **Thick-billed Flowerpeckers**, more **Lineated Barbets**, **Common Tailorbird** and another **Asian Barred Owlet**.

Back at the car park, we picked up a brief **Black Baza** in flight, three **Crested Serpent-Eagles** and several **Oriental Honey-buzzards**, including a close perched individual of the *ruficolis* ('Indomalayan') subspecies.

By now it was late morning and we headed off for lunch, intending to spend the rest of the afternoon revisiting Doi Lang West. Stopping first along the pine ridge, we failed to find our target **Ultramarine Flycatcher** at the first known location, only seeing **Grey Bushchats** (which we had started to largely ignore by now), but struck lucky a short distance up the road, although the views were less than stellar. Plenty of **Hume's Warblers** were again present here, along with a single **Pallas's Warbler**.

Leaving the pines behind, we pulled in at a large fruiting tree, where we were delighted to find several **Himalayan Cutias**, one of our main targets here. Also present were **Chestnut-sided White-eyes**, a pair of **Sapphire Flycatchers**, **Black-backed Sibias** (another common species we were starting to quickly pass over), a female **Vivid Niltalva**, **Flavescent Bulbul** and **Golden-throated Barbet**. A male **Slaty-blue Flycatcher** was at a nearby stakeout.



Himalayan Cutia & Long-tailed Shrike

Further up the road again, we paused at a location where the forest opens out somewhat. Sightings here included **Maroon Oriole**, **Great Barbet** (what an impressive beak this bird has!), **Hair-crested Drongo**, **Lesser Racquet-tailed Drongos**, **Ashy Drongos**, **Bronzed Drongos** (looking very blue in the sunlight), three **Spot-billed Parrotbills**, **Marten's Warbler**, a pair of **Stripe-breasted Woodpeckers**, a pair of **Grey-capped Woodpeckers**, both **Greater** and **Lesser Yellownape**, **Chinese Leaf Warbler**, **Lesser Coucal**, **Long-tailed Shrike**, **Rusty-cheeked Scimitar-Babbler** and several **Mountain Imperial-Pigeons**.

Heading back down the mountain, we came across a handsome cock **Hume's Pheasant** (another of our main targets) in the road, which gave a wing-flapping display, before disappearing off into the undergrowth, rounding off a fabulous few hours at Doi Lang West.

Dinner was taken at our hotel for the next three nights, the **Tangerine Ville**, in Fang.

WEDNESDAY 8th JANUARY

Today would be spent visiting Doi Ang Kang, a scenic area of peaks and ridges, variously vegetated, on the Myanmar border.

Leaving the hotel at 06:00, we first stopped at the army camp and campsite, where we birded along the roadside, concentrating on areas catching the warmth of the rising sun. Our first stop brought **Hill Prinia**, **Indian White-eyes**, **Long-tailed Shrike**, **Barred Cuckoo-Dove** (heard only), **Flavescent Bulbuls**, **Silver-eared Laughingthrush**, **Grey Bushchat**, **Long-tailed Minivet**, **Buff-throated Warbler**, **Pallas's Warbler**, **Hume's Warbler**, **Yellow-browed Warbler**, two **Chestnut-vented Nuthatches** and **Sooty-headed Bulbuls**.

Crossing the road, a large noisy group of bulbuls comprised mostly **Crested Finchbills** and **Brown-breasted Bulbuls** (both specialties of the area). Also here was a **Blue-throated Barbet**, a male **Rufous-bellied Niltalva**, two **Japanese Tits**, **Gould's Sunbirds** (the most frequently seen sunbird in the north of the country, for us), **Blue-winged Minla**, two more **Chestnut-vented Nuthatches**, **Yellow-cheeked Tit**, **Yunnan Fulvetta** and a **Collared Owlet** which was drawing the ire of the local passerines. A short drive along the road downhill from here brought four **Common Rosefinches** and a brief **Green-billed Malkoha**.



Crested Finchbill & Brown-breasted Bulbul

The King's Project is an area of gardens and farm plots, designed to take villagers away from opium production to cash crops. The site is open to the public and is a picture this time of year, with the mass flowering of the Japanese cherries (*Prunus serrulata*, commonly known as 'Sakura'). One of the highlights for us here was the flock of around 15 **Silver-eared Mesias**, which showed well in a sheltered woodland edge, where **Ashy Bulbul** and **Bronzed Drongo** were also seen. The rose garden area saw **Olive-backed Pipit**, **Red-whiskered Bulbuls**, **Eurasian Tree Sparrows** and a flyover **Oriental Honey-buzzard**. Nearby, a **Streaked Spiderhunter** was seen, with a roadside stop yielding two **Rufous-backed Sibia** and a singing **Davison's Leaf Warbler**.

Following a relaxed lunch in a Yunnanese restaurant, just outside the project, we headed for Ban Nor Lae, an army camp on the Myanmar border, where the fortifications on both sides are more reminiscent of a WWII installation than anything else! A highlight here was **Burmese Shrike**, with one singing quietly by the car park and another just over the border. Here we also managed to finally

locate some **White-headed Bulbuls**, a distinctive species which had previously eluded our best efforts. **Yellow-streaked Warbler**, **Olive-backed Sunbird** and some **Swinhoe's White-eyes** were also noted.

After shopping the wares of the hilltribe women, we opted for an earlier finish today, with a number of the group suffering the effects of winter bugs, arriving back at the hotel at 15:30.

THURSDAY 9th JANUARY

Today we would make another visit to Doi Lang West, hoping to encounter any choice species not previously encountered and possibly get better views of a few others.

An 06:00 start saw us arriving along the pine ridge just as it was getting light. Parking up on the road behind some photographers in pop-up tents at a stakeout, we watched from within the confines of the vehicle. Four **Mountain Bamboo-Partridges** fed quietly on the verge, while **Ultramarine Flycatcher**, a flock of **White-browed Laughingthrushes**, several **Japanese Tits**, **Chestnut-vented Nuthatch**, **Oriental Turtle-Dove** and **Grey Bushchat** (but, of course!).

Walking the road, we were pleased to locate **Hume's Treecreeper**, **Giant Nuthatch**, **Chestnut Bunting**, **Mountain Imperial-Pigeon**, **Stripe-breasted Woodpecker**, **Bronzed Drongos**, two **Spot-billed Parrotbills**, **Flavescent Bulbuls**, **Hume's Warblers**, **Black-winged Cuckooshrike**, **Oriental Honey-buzzard**, a pair of **Grey-cheeked Minivets**, **Greater Yellownape**, three **White-browed Scimitar-Babblers** and a **Golden-throated Barbet**.



Mountain Imperial-Pigeon & Spot-breasted Parrotbill

Taking refreshments at the vehicle, we caught brief views of an **Aberrant Bush Warbler**, with **Orange-bellied Leafbird**, **Sapphire Flycatcher**, **Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher** and a flock of **Black-throated Tits**. Nearby we also located **White-gorgeted Flycatcher**, a female **Slaty-backed Flycatcher** and a smart **Blyth's Shrike-Babbler**.

Revisiting the pine ridge, we spotted a cock **Hume's Pheasant** in the road about 100m away, although it soon took its leave. A **Grey-backed Shrike** was nearby, with **Giant Nuthatch** and

Ultramarine Flycatcher giving good views. A little further down again was Fire-breasted Flowerpecker, Pallas's Warbler, Gould's Sunbird and Indian White-eye.

Driving to a shady spot for our packed lunch, a pair of Chestnut-bellied Rock-Thrushes were high up in some mature trees, with both gorgeted Flycatchers, Davison's Leaf Warbler, Yunnan Fulvetta, Golden Babbler, Blue-winged Minla and Chestnut-flanked White-eyes also noted.



Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher

Finally, we drove north as far as the army checkpoint, where we located a flock of Grey-headed Parrotbills, Black-throated Sunbird and Pale Blue Flycatcher, the latter a rather scarce bird in the country. With bird activity now low in afternoon warmth, we opted to head back to the hotel for a relatively early finish and some welcome downtime.

FRIDAY 10th JANUARY

Checking out of the Tangerine Ville at 06:00, we headed to Doi Lang West for our final session there, before transferring,

On the way up through the pine ridge, we located Black Eagle and Oriental Hobby, both roosting, followed by our best views yet of Hume's Pheasant, with a cock and two hens feeding quietly at the roadside.

From here, we drove almost as far as the army checkpoint, finding eight Crested Buntings, which flew back and forth for a while, before melting away. Next parking up by the checkpoint, we set off

on foot toward the border post, quickly noting Grey-headed Parrotbills, Grey-capped Woodpecker, Chestnut-vented Nuthatch, Streak-breasted Woodpecker, Blyth's Shrike-Babbler, two Crimson-breasted Woodpeckers, Black Bulbuls and Mountain Imperial-Pigeon.

Walking further on, records included Common Rosefinch, Flavescent Bulbul, Streaked Spiderhunter, Puff-throated Babbler (heard only), Gould's Sunbird, Red-whiskered Bulbul, Golden-throated Barbet, Slaty-blue Flycatcher, White-browed Scimitar-Babblers, Grey-backed Shrike and Giant Nuthatch. A Siberian Stonechat at the border was here of the *przewalskii* subspecies, the so-called Tibetan Stonechat, rather than the more frequent Stejneger's subspecies. Another less common bird here was a White-bellied Redstart.

Having been politely shooed away from the border area by the Thai military, we hit the road, with a fairly lengthy drive ahead of us. Stopping about half way from Chiang Mai to our final destination, we took lunch, then visiting some rice fields, near Chiang Dao.

Alas, there was no sign of the two Northern Lapwings (a Thai rarity) which had been recently present, but we did manage to pick up a number of interesting sightings. Grey-headed Lapwings and Black-winged Stilts were numerous, with Asian Openbills and the four anticipated egret species much in evidence. Three Green-winged (Eurasian) Teal were unexpected, being fairly uncommon in Thailand, with Green Sandpiper, Siberian Stonechat, White Wagtail, Barn Swallow, Ashy Woodswallow and Black Drongo also observed.

Arriving at the Inthanon Highland Resort at around 16:00, we headed out an hour later to a nearby site, where Blossom-headed Parakeets often gather, pre-roost. After a short wait we were rewarded with a small number of the parakeets, both perched and flying over. Also here were our first Plain-backed Sparrows (the male being an attractive bird), some Scaly-breasted Munias, Ashy Woodswallows, Rufous Treepie, Chestnut-tailed Starling, Eurasian Hoopoe, Zebra Doves and Green Bee-eaters. Back at the lodge, we enjoyed a Spotted Owlet in the grounds, before dinner and a well-earned drink or two.

SATURDAY 11th JANUARY

Today was to be spent in the environs of Doi Inthanon, at 2565m Thailand's highest mountain. Being several hundred metres higher than any other peak in the country, it holds an interesting array of birds, as well as an area of cloud forest and Thailand's only sphagnum bog, albeit tiny.

Leaving the hotel at 06:45, following breakfast, we entered the park at Checkpoint 1 and parked up at 07:20 by the jeep track referred to as the Km 34.5 trail, situated on the southern slopes of the mountain. We had barely walked from the road before we had located a good variety of birds - Yellow-bellied Fairy-Fantail, some Short-billed Minivets, Chestnut-vented Nuthatch, Grey-chinned Minivet, Claudia's Leaf Warbler, Blyth's Shrike-Babbler, White-bellied Epornis, Yellow-cheeked Tit, Bronzed Drongos and a Banded Bay Cuckoo perched on an upright dead branch. Several Eyebrowed Thrushes were present, but views were only in flight.

A little further along sightings comprised both Golden-throated and Blue-throated Barbets, Marten's Warbler, a female Large Niltalva and a Clicking Shrike-Babbler, seen well, although always high up in the canopy. There followed Yunnan Fulvetta, Yellow-cheeked Tit, a hyperactive Slaty-bellied Tesia, a Blue Whistling-Thrush, a typically hard to pin down Maroon Oriole and Striated Bulbul. Retracing our steps, we were pleased to locate a flock of 10+ Spectacled Barwings, several Rufous-backed Sibias, Chestnut-crowned Warbler, Davison's Leaf Warbler and our first Little Pied Flycatcher of the tour.

After this productive start to the day, we walked another track a short distance to the east. This proved somewhat quieter, but we did note a singing Davison's Leaf Warbler, Yellow-browed

Warbler, Mountain Tailorbird, Mountain Bulbul, Gould's Sunbird, Little Pied Flycatcher, Fire-breasted Flowerpecker, Black-throated Sunbird and Indian White-eye.

From here we briefly visited a small park hosting Doi Pha Tang Forest Protection Unit, where the flowering cherries were hosting busy groups of **Indian White-eyes** and **Gould's Sunbirds**. Equally colourful were the children of the local hilltribe, who were out and about to celebrate their New Year, decked out in their vibrant best outfits.

Lunch was taken at Mr. Deang's, followed by a stop at the campsite just to the north of here, where birds included **Black-naped Monarch**, **Velvet-fronted Nuthatch**, **Lesser Racquet-tailed Drongo** and **Ashy Drongo**.

From here we drove to the summit, which was busy with day trippers, it being the weekend. A flowering tree by the café held some very confiding **Bar-throated Minlas**, as well as a succession of **Gould's Sunbirds**. Walking to the radar station, we found an **Ashy-throated Warbler**, restricted in Thailand to these upper slopes of Doi Inthanon.



Bar-throated Minla

Next to the adjacent Ang Ka Nature Trail, where a boardwalk leads visitors through an area of cloud forest and around the aforementioned sphagnum bog. The highlight here was a furtive **White-crowned Forktail**, creeping around the floor of the bog, with a supporting cast of **Rufous-winged Fulvettas**, **Silver-eared Laughingthrush**, **Blue Whistling-Thrush** (yellow-billed) and **Yellow-bellied Fairy-fantail**. Before leaving for the hotel, we looked behind the staff office, finding four **Rufous-throated Partridges** feeding quietly in cover behind the water tanks, plus a tame juvenile **Himalayan Shortwing**.

SUNDAY 12th JANUARY

An early breakfast today saw us in position at the roadside stop near the summit of Doi Inthanon, in view a tree favoured by **Speckled Wood-Pigeons**, upon leaving their roost. After a wait, two flew in and perched, sunning themselves in the rising sun. We waited a while longer and were just about to give up on any more joining them, when a flock of 20 suddenly appeared, soon followed by another dozen, before the whole flock flew off over the forest. This is the only reliable spot in Thailand to see this species. Other birds noted while waiting comprised **Mountain Bulbul**, **Green-tailed Sunbird** (more on this shortly), **Short-billed Minivets** and **Davison's Warbler**.



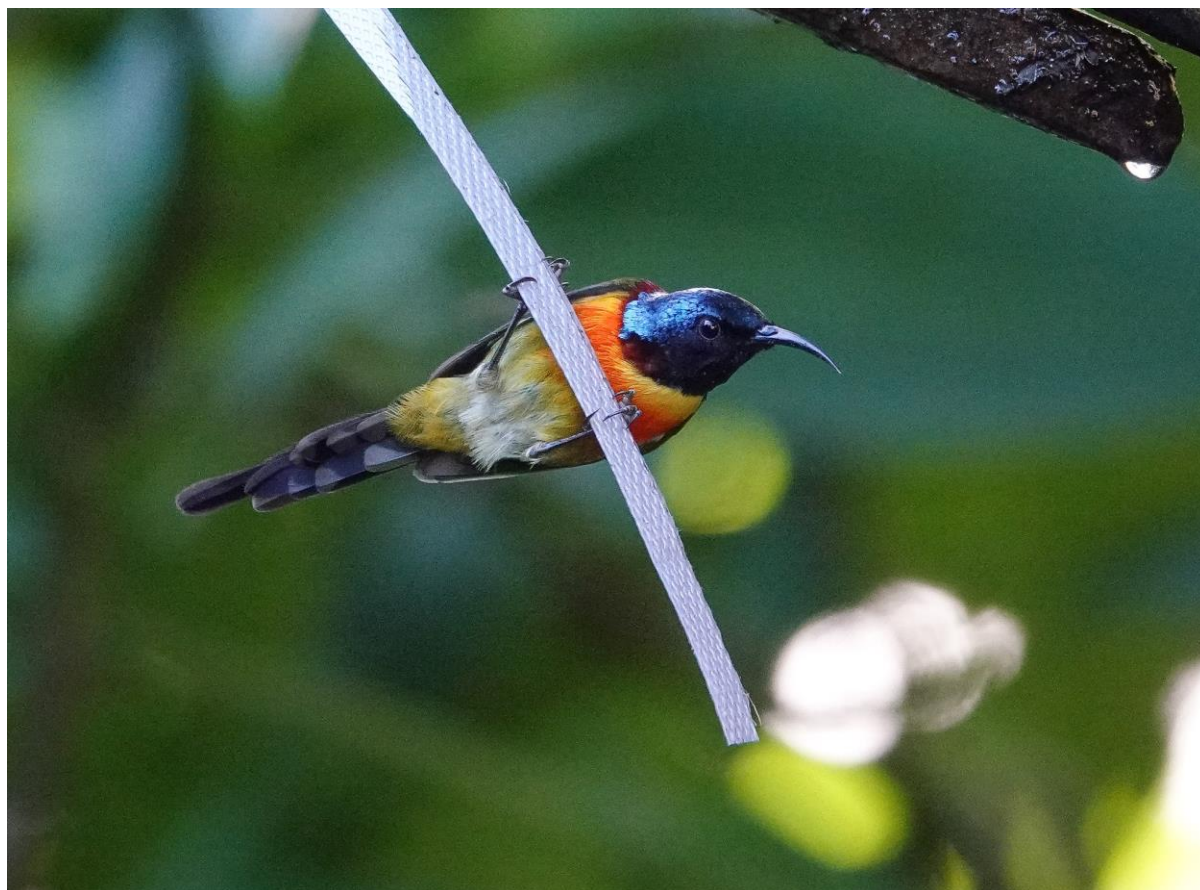
Speckled Wood-Pigeons

We were all somewhat relieved to get back in the vehicle and warm up, as it was still very chilly, as evidenced by the locals 'twitching' the small patches of frost which had formed along the roadside! Parking up by the summit, we alighted and were soon onto a mixed flock along the road below the café. This comprised mainly **Rufous-winged Fulvettas** and **Bar-throated Minlas**, with several *Phylloscopus* warblers tagging along, namely **Ashy-throated**, **Davison's** and **Yellow-browed Warblers**.

Here we were also able to get our first good look at the endemic *angkanensis* subspecies of **Green-tailed Sunbird** ('Doi Inthanon Sunbird'), found only on this mountain. A walk around the boardwalk saw **Silver-eared Laughingthrush**, **Blyth's Leaf Warbler**, **Yellow-bellied Fairy-Fantail**, **Gould's Sunbird** and **Blue Whistling-Thrush**. Being a Sunday, the area was already busy with tourists, which may help explain why we were unable to locate any **Dark-sided Thrushes**, one of our targets. Luckily, we would have another chance for this another day.

Heading down in the vehicle to Checkpoint 2, we parked up and walked the track which leads off into some mature forest. Unfortunately, this track has been poorly maintained (if at all) and is becoming very overgrown, making it something of an obstacle course. However, our efforts were rewarded with **Common Green-Magpie** (albeit in the canopy), **Chestnut-headed Warbler**, **White-**

bellied Epornis, Mountain Bulbul, and Silver-eared Mesia. After about 500m, our route was blocked by a large fallen tree and we retraced our steps, then heading off for lunch at Mr. Deang's.



Green-tailed (Doi Inthanon) Sunbird

Revitalised, we called in next at Wachirathan Waterfall, which must make a dramatic spectacle in the wet season. After a tantalising wait, a **White-capped Redstart** appeared on a rock at the base of the falls, such a striking bird. Also visiting the same rock was a female **Plumbeous Redstart**, repeatedly flashing its white tail base. A **Grey Wagtail** provided more mundane fare, a **Blue Whistling-Thrush** (yellow-billed) appeared and an **Oriental Honey-buzzard** went over.

Following some downtime back at the accommodation (noting **Purple Sunbirds**, **Common Ioras**, **Ashy Woodswallows**, **Zebra Dove** and a **Striated Swallow** by the lodges), we headed back into the park late afternoon, visiting an area of dry deciduous forest on the lower hills at Km 13, along a recently built road leading to several villages. The levels of bird activity were low, but with effort we managed to unearth some quality, such as the **White-bellied Woodpecker**, which perched up briefly, before flying off into the yonder. A **Common Flameback** flew in, followed by three **Black-headed Woodpeckers** in the same dead tree. Such an attractive species, and a privilege to see three together. A **Collared Falconet** appeared here, but all too briefly, with **Radde's Warblers** in some roadside weeds and a **Hair-crested Drongo** a little further down the road.

With the light fading, we headed back to base, following another rewarding day in northern Thailand.

MONDAY 13TH JANUARY

Checking out of the hotel after breakfast, we re-entered the park, turning right off the main road at Ban Khun Klang, not far from the campsite we had visited a couple of days ago. Our destination was a hide overlooking the intersection of two small streams, where we were in position shortly after 07:00.

First in were two **White-crowned Forktails**, which subsequently repeatedly appeared - thrilling to be at close proximity to what is such a notoriously shy species. Next in were females of **Hill Blue Flycatcher** and **Rufous-bellied Niltalva**, the latter close enough for us to see the tiny blue patch at the side of the neck. A **Blue Whistling-Thrush** (yellow-billed) called in, followed by a **Pygmy Cupwing**, a tiny, almost tailless babbler. The final visitor was a splendid **Dark-sided Thrush**, a species which we had previously missed at the summit.



Dark-sided Thrush

Emerging blinking into the light, we noted a **Pied Bushchat** just outside the hide, before hitting the road for Chiang Mai airport, where the group (except Nick, who was driving south with the vehicle, instead of flying) would be catching an early afternoon flight to Bangkok.

The transfer ran smoothly and we checked into the comfortable Amari Don Muang Airport Hotel early evening, enjoying a tasty meal in the restaurant, variously singing along with the live entertainment!

TUESDAY 14th JANUARY

Today we would be heading to the Gulf of Thailand for a wader spectacular, which necessitated an 05:00 check out from the Amari, Nick having arrived safely from his long drive south the previous day. With the traffic already building up in the city, it was clearly a good move to make an early start.

A comfort break at the half way point, just as the first light could be detected, saw several **Black Kites** (the *lineatus* subspecies, often referred to as 'Black-eared Kite') over, presumably from a roost.

We arrived at the famous Pak Thale salt pans at 07:30, keen to explore this incredible wader hotspot. After all our forest birding of the previous week and a half, it took a little while to adjust, but we were soon sorting through the hordes of shorebirds, becoming more familiar with the somewhat dizzying assemblage.

Most numerous in the first section we visited were **Red-necked Stint**, **Lesser Sand Plover**, **Great Knot**, **Curlew Sandpiper** and **Marsh Sandpiper**, followed by **Broad-billed Sandpiper**, **Grey Plover**, **Black-winged Stilt**, **Kentish Plover**, **Common Redshank**, **Bar-tailed Godwit**, **Black-tailed Godwit** and **Spotted Redshank**. Species present in smaller numbers included **Greater Sand Plover**, **Red Knot**, **Pacific Golden Plover**, **Sanderling**, **Ruddy Turnstone**, **Long-toed Stint** and **Common Greenshank**.

After a bit of a search, Nick located our main target here, the Critically Endangered **Spoon-billed Sandpiper**. We were all able to obtain 'tickable' views before, frustratingly, the flock containing this lone individual was flushed by a site worker. Walking on, we found several **Nordmann's Greenshanks**, one of which allowed excellent side-by-side comparison with its **Common** cousin. This species is classed as Endangered, with a world population of 600 – 1,300. Reasonable numbers of **Terek Sandpipers** were in the same area and looking towards the sea revealed a huge flock of **Eurasian Curlews** (here the long-billed *orientalis* subspecies). Sifting through the flock revealed at least one **Far Eastern Curlew**, identified by its brown back and rump, rather than the bill length, which is not a safe feature, with the bill being remarkably long on some of these eastern Eurasian Curlews. The Far Eastern Curlew is classed as Endangered.

Looking back inland, numerous terns could be seen loafing along the lagoon bunds, namely **Caspian**, **Gull-billed**, **Common** (here a blackish-billed subspecies) and **Little**. A flock of **Brown-headed Gulls** hosted a **Black-tailed Gull**, a rare winter visitor from the east. Both **Indian** and **Little Cormorants** were present.



Black-tailed Gull & Malaysian Plover

By now it was getting very hot and we were glad to get back to the vehicle to cool off and get rehydrated. A short drive north towards the sea failed to reveal any Asian Dowitchers in a previously favoured area, with the current water levels being too high. However, we did flush a **Slaty-breasted Rail** from the trackside and note some **Whiskered Terns**, too.

Back at the salt lagoons, we stopped to scrutinise a large wader flock, which had appeared on a nearby lagoon. In this we were able to locate a **Spoon-billed Sandpiper**, although a **Brahminy Kite** putting the flock up didn't help matters! Luckily, the flock returned and we were able to get further

views of the 'Spoonies', although concentration and effort were necessary to pick it out from the throng.

By now it was late morning and we departed a now sweltering Pak Thale, driving south along the coast (and noting **Whimbrels** perched on posts along the shore). Calling in next at the salt pans near Laem Pak Bia, we came across **Pacific Golden Plovers**, **Wood Sandpipers**, **Little Ringed Plovers** and various other waders, including around 200 **Pied Avocets** and a gathering of many hundreds of **Great Knot**, which made quite a spectacle when swirling around in flight. A **Painted Stork** and a **Collared Kingfisher** were both new for the list.

Lunch was taken on the veranda of a nearby restaurant, where **Asian Koel** and **Olive-backed Sunbird** were noted. Our next port of call was to be a boat trip to Laem Pak Bia Sand Spit, with transport provided by Mr. Deang and friend. Once disembarked onto the spit, we were soon onto both **Black-capped** and **Collared Kingfishers**. A group of **terns** comprised no fewer than seven species, including **White-winged** and **Great Crested**. Both **Chinese Egret** (quite a rare visitor and classed as **Vulnerable**) and a dark morph **Pacific Reef-Heron** were on the breakwater, along with various roosting waders. Walking a short distance along the beach, we came across two **Malaysian Plovers**, which breed here, plus a *dealbatus* **Kentish Plover**, also known as 'White-faced' or 'Swinhoe's' Plover. It seems likely that this distinctive subspecies will be split at some point in the future, with genetic studies finding that the two diverged around half a million years ago.

Back at the vehicle and continuing south along the coast, we turned off past a distinctly unscenic rubbish dump and headed towards a large abandoned building, where salt pans held many waders, egrets, terns and the like. One pool especially held large numbers and some 'scope work revealed **Asian Dowitchers**, a chunky *Limnodromus* with a characteristic feeding action, with perhaps as many as 20 in total. Another good bird here was a **Slender-billed Gull**, associating with the **Brown-headed Gulls**, the former an uncommon to rare bird in Thailand. Further sightings included **Common Sandpiper**, large numbers of **Black-tailed Godwits** and 10+ **Painted Storks**. Panic among the waders indicated the presence of a **Peregrine Falcon**, which subsequently settled on the abandoned building.

Our last stop of the day was to a large area of flooded grassy fields, inland west of Laem Pak Bia. **Garganey** were particularly numerous, with over 100 visible, while egrets and **Asian Openbills** were also well represented. **Four Pheasant-tailed Jacanas**, **Wood Sandpipers** and distant unidentified snipe species were also observed.

The night was spent at Sun Hotel, Petchaburi, in view of the obvious temple on top of the hill, with dinner was taken at the restaurant next door.

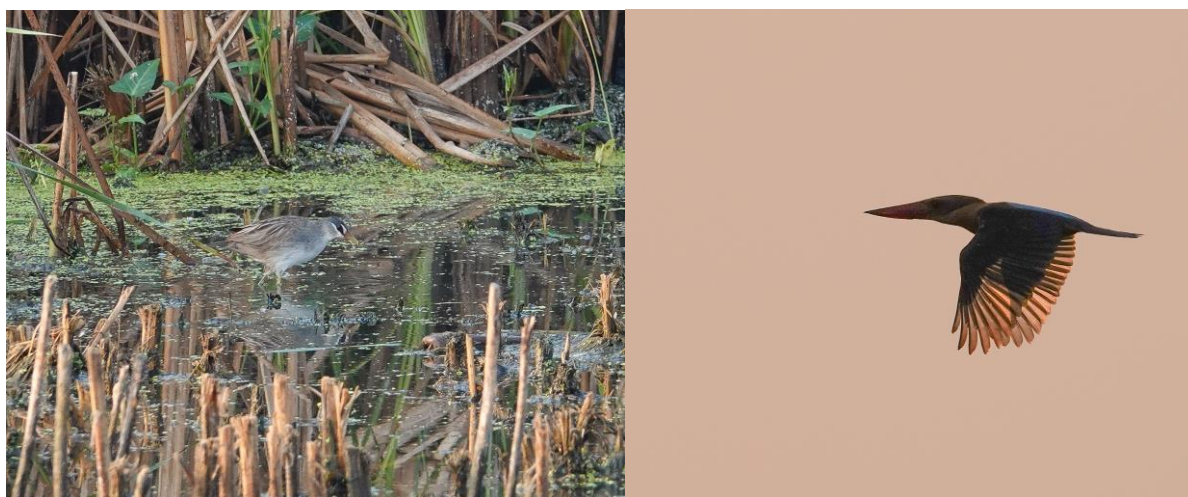
WEDNESDAY 15th JANUARY

Following breakfast, we left the hotel at 06:45 and headed to a small well-vegetated lake, north of Phetchaburi, inland of Amphoe Ban Laem. Thereafter followed an excellent couple of hours' birding at this productive site.

Straight away **Oriental Darters** were passing over in numbers, presumably from a roost, with **Germain's Swiftlets**, **Asian Palm-Swifts** and **Blue-tailed Bee-eaters** also soon noted. The first section of the pool held **Bronze-winged Jacana**, **Pheasant-tailed Jacana**, **White-breasted Waterhen**, **Yellow Bittern**, **Common Moorhen**, **Grey-headed Swamphen**, **Ruddy-breasted Crake** and several **White-browed Crakes**. While further scanning the marginal areas a **Baillon's Crake** was picked up, being of the eastern *pusilla* subspecies. Seven wary **Cotton Pygmy-Geese** kept their distance. An **Olive-backed Pipit** flew over, while **Asian Pied Starling**, **Malaysian Pied-Fantail**, **Yellow-vented Bulbuls**, **Brown Shrike**, **Black-naped Oriole** and at least six **Pink-necked Green-Pigeons** were also logged.

Turning our attention back to the reedbeds, we found **Black-browed Reed Warbler**, **Oriental Reed Warbler** and even better a **Manchurian Reed Warbler**, this being a rare winter visitor, as well as a globally threatened species, classed as Vulnerable. Further birds using the reeds and marginal vegetation included three weavers (**Asian Golden**, **Streaked** and **Baya**), along with **Plain Prinia**, **Siberian Stonechat**, **Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler**, **Dusky Warbler**, **Lanceolated Warbler** and **Chestnut Munia**.

Purple Heron, **Grey-headed Lapwing**, **Whiskered Terns** and **Brahminy Kites** all flew over. A **Plaintive Cuckoo** flew in to a nearby tree, with three species of kingfishers noted – **Stork-billed**, **White-throated** and **Common**). **Asian Koels** were heard and seen, with **Yellow-browed Warbler**, **Asian Pied Starling** and **Common Myna** also around. A quick look at a netted fish pond across the road revealed several **Little Grebes**, a **Black-capped Kingfisher** and more **Pink-necked Green-Pigeons**.



White-browed Crake & Stork-billed Kingfisher

Moving on past a locality hosting numerous swift 'hotels' (buildings used in the production of edible swift nests), we next visited an extensively flooded aquaculture area, near Wat Khao Takrao (temple). One particularly large expanse of water clearly held big numbers of waterbirds, with many egrets (especially **Great White**), **Painted Storks** and **Indian Cormorants** present. Some of these were noted in a feeding frenzy, clearly chasing a shoal of fish. **Black-headed Ibis** were scattered and two **Spot-billed Pelicans** were cruising around distantly.

Good numbers of wildfowl could be seen gathered on the lake, but with viewing made difficult by the position of the sun, we drove further around the waterbody to gain a better position. This paid off when three **Falcated Ducks** (one drake, two ducks) were located in a three-figure gathering of **Eurasian Wigeon**, this being an unusually big flock of the latter in the country. **Falcated Duck** is a very rare visitor to Thailand and it is likely that the **Eurasian Wigeon** was the carrier species involved. Further wildfowl species comprised **Northern Pintail**, **Northern Shoveler** and **Garganey**. **Caspian Terns**, **Little Ringed Plovers**, **Marsh Sandpipers**, **Common Greenshanks**, **Spotted Redshanks** and a **Brown Shrike** completed the picture.

We next visited an area of rice fields, north west of Phetchaburi. The roadside trees at our first stop held a few interesting birds, namely **Freckle-breasted Woodpecker**, **Eurasian Wryneck**, and some **Pale-backed Sparrows**. A **Zitting Cisticola** called nearby. Scanning more distantly brought us a **Great Spotted Eagle** and some **Black Kites**. A **White-throated Kingfisher** perched on wires. Needless to say, egrets and herons were numerous in the paddies, with a few **Javan Pond-Herons** identified among the far more numerous **Chinese Pond-Herons**. One busy area of paddies brought **Long-tailed Stints**, **Little Ringed Plovers**, **Common Snipe** and a few **Eastern Yellow Wagtails** (*tschutschensis* subspecies). Heading back to base, an **Indochinese Roller** was noted on roadside wires.



Freckle-breasted Woodpecker & Blue-bearded Bee-eater

Taking lunch back at the hotel, we then checked out and headed west to our next accommodation, the Baan Maka Nature Resort, home for the next four nights. While taking refreshments in the open-sided restaurant there, we were entertained by a succession of interesting species – Greater and Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrushes, a pair of Greater Flamebacks, two Kalij Pheasants, several Red Junglefowl, Streak-throated Bulbul, Chestnut-headed Bee-eater, Blue Whistling-Thrush, White-rumped Shama, Greater Racquet-tailed Drongo and Sakhalin's Leaf Warbler. We were definitely going to enjoy our stay here, it seemed!

After dropping our bags off in our rooms, we took a stroll in the beautiful landscaped grounds, where we recorded a pair of Blue-bearded Bee-eaters, Forest Wagtail, both Black-naped and Black-hooded Orioles, Ashy Drongo, Two-barred Warbler, Taiga Flycatcher, Asian Brown Flycatcher, Malaysian Pied-Fantail, Hair-crested Drongo, Racquet-tailed Treepie and Chestnut-tailed Starling.

To round the day off, we headed to a nearby site, known as a pre-roost gathering location for starlings. Sure enough, a number of Chestnut-tailed and Asian Pied Starlings were soon in, but better still seven Spot-winged Starlings too, not an easy bird to catch up with in Thailand. Coppersmith Barbet, Pale-backed Sparrows and Ashy Woodswallows were added before we called it a day - an action packed one at that.

THURSDAY 16th JANUARY

Our efforts today and during the following two days would be concentrated in and around Kaeng Krachan National Park, the largest in Thailand and one of the country's premier wildlife areas. The forest is largely in excellent condition and mainly comprises evergreens, although some deciduous areas can be found at lower elevations.

Taking breakfast at 06:00, we headed in to the park, noting a Greater Flameback just inside the entrance. Stopping at a clearing along the road to Bang Krang, we noted a Green-eared Barbet (common here), two Indochinese Rollers, a Crested Goshawk and a Crested Serpent-Eagle. The

first of numerous **Black-crowned** and **Black-crested Bulbuls** appeared, while a few **Grey-winged Treeswifts** were seen distantly. Several **Oriental Pied-Hornbills** called in, with a **Rusty-cheeked (Tickell's) Hornbill** also seen. A **Blue-headed Bee-eater** sat quietly at the edge of the clearing and the first of the day's **Thick-billed Green-Pigeons** was noted.

Nearby, we came across two **Common Hill Mynas**, with two of the uncommon **Golden-crested Mynas** also in the same area. An **Asian Barred Owlet** was heard only. Further sightings in the vicinity, as the sun rose above the hills, included **Blue-winged Leafbird**, **Ashy Drongo** (a white-faced form), **Streak-throated Bulbul** (a common species here), **Brown Shrike**, **Blue-eared Barbet**, three **Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrikes**, **Black-naped Orioles**, **Velvet-fronted Nuthatches**, **Sultan Tits**, **Asian Brown Flycatcher**, **Verditer Flycatcher**, two **Dark-necked Tailorbirds**, **Olive-backed Sunbird** and **Yellow-vented Bulbul**. At least three more **Sultan Tits** were seen a little down the road, perched atop some trees.

Continuing driving up, we pulled over by a large fruiting tree, busy with activity from the commoner bulbuls, but also **Thick-billed Green-Pigeons**, a pair of **Asian Fairy-bluebirds**, **Bronzed Drongo**, **White-rumped Shama** and several **Oriental Pied-Hornbills**. A **Great Hornbill** was waiting quietly in a tree across the road, eventually flying in for its share of the spoils. A **Grey-headed Woodpecker** (here of the *guerini* group, also known as 'Black-naped Woodpecker') was also seen, along with a **Two-barred Warbler** plus four **Oriental Honey-buzzards** up in the air together. Our next pull over saw two **Green-billed Malkohas**, **Sultan Tits**, **Heart-spotted Woodpecker** (heard only), **Thick-billed Flowerpecker** and a **White-browed Piculet**, hammering away on a bamboo stem.



Great Hornbill

At Bang Krang Campsite, we parked up by the park offices, finding a fruiting tree busy with feeding bulbuls, including **Olive Bulbul**. This species is also known as 'Baker's Bulbul' or 'Cinnamon-vented Bulbul' and was previously conspecific with Grey-eyed Bulbul. This might well change at some point, all very confusing! This tree also hosted Asian Fairy-bluebird, Yellow-vented Flowerpecker, Arctic Warbler, Blue-eared Barbet (at a nest hole), Blue-winged Leafbird and a female Blue Rock-Thrush, perched somewhat incongruously amid the foliage.

Lunch was taken at Baan Maka, where we noted a Chinese Blue Flycatcher and a Hair-crested Drongo, among others.

The plan for the afternoon was to spend several hours in a photographic hide, one of a number around the periphery of the park. The usual set up is a netted hide with plastic chairs, overlooking a clearance, containing a drinking pool, and this was no different. Sometimes supplementary feeding is undertaken, but this wasn't the case here. The key is to remain as silent as possible, moving only slowly, not always easy in the heat and somewhat cramped conditions.

Straight in were three Scaly-breasted Partridges, thoroughly quenching their thirst at the pool. Bulbuls were an almost constant presence – Black-crested, Stripe-throated and Streak-eared, while Puff-throated Babbler and Abbott's Babbler repeatedly visited. Brown-cheeked Fulvettas were similarly obvious. Some birds preferred a quick splash down, rather than an extensive bathe, with Black-naped Monarch firmly in this camp. Both female and first-winter male Siberian Blue Robins called in, but tended to stay in the background, while Hainan and Indochinese Blue Flycatchers were bolder. A White-bellied Epornis showed briefly and a Large Scimitar-Babbler was similarly fleeting, taking a very quick bath before disappearing. Further sightings included White-browed Scimitar-Babbler, Asian Emerald Dove, Spotted Dove, White-rumped Shama, Racquet-tailed Treepie and Greater Racquet-tailed Drongo. A highly-strung Lesser Mouse-deer called in for a drink, too.



Black-naped Monarch

With the light starting to fade, we ended the session and returned to Baan Maka for another tasty dinner and a chat about the day's events, along with the daily log, as usual.

FRIDAY 17th JANUARY

Leaving the resort at 06:45, we entered the park and first stopped at the large fruiting tree, which hosted **Oriental Pied-Hornbills** and **Thick-billed Green-Pigeons**. A little further up, a **Black-and-red Broadbill** was located, a beautiful bird, but tricky to get uninterrupted views of. Elsewhere, a **Crested Goshawk** was seen in display and a **Crested Serpent-Eagle** was perched up. A **Ruby-cheeked Sunbird** (an obviously short-billed species) and a **Dark-necked Tailorbird** were also added.

Alas, the road beyond Bang Krang Campsite remained closed to vehicles, meaning a large part of the park is effectively inaccessible, although it is still possible to walk in on foot. This morning we did just that, walking a couple of trails over the other side of a stream, one of which leads to a youth camp.

At first the forest seemed deadly quiet, but with persistence we collection a decent array of species, quality perhaps, if not quantity. Particularly attractive was the flock of **Silver-breasted Broadbills**, which we intercepted a couple of times. Two **Large Woodshrikes** appeared, while several **Vernal Hanging-Parrots** showed well in a lofty leafless tree. A group of **Olive** (or **Cinnamon-vented**/**Grey-eyed**/**Baker's**, or whatever you want to call them!) **Bulbuls** made their presence felt, with **Ochraceous Bulbuls** accompanying. **Golden-fronted** and **Blue-winged Leafbirds**, **Taiga Flycatchers**, **Asian Brown Flycatchers**, **Black-naped Monarch**, **Malayiasian Pied-Fantail**, **Black-naped Orioles**, **Pin-striped Tit-Babblers** and **Grey-headed Canary-Flycatcher** were also logged.

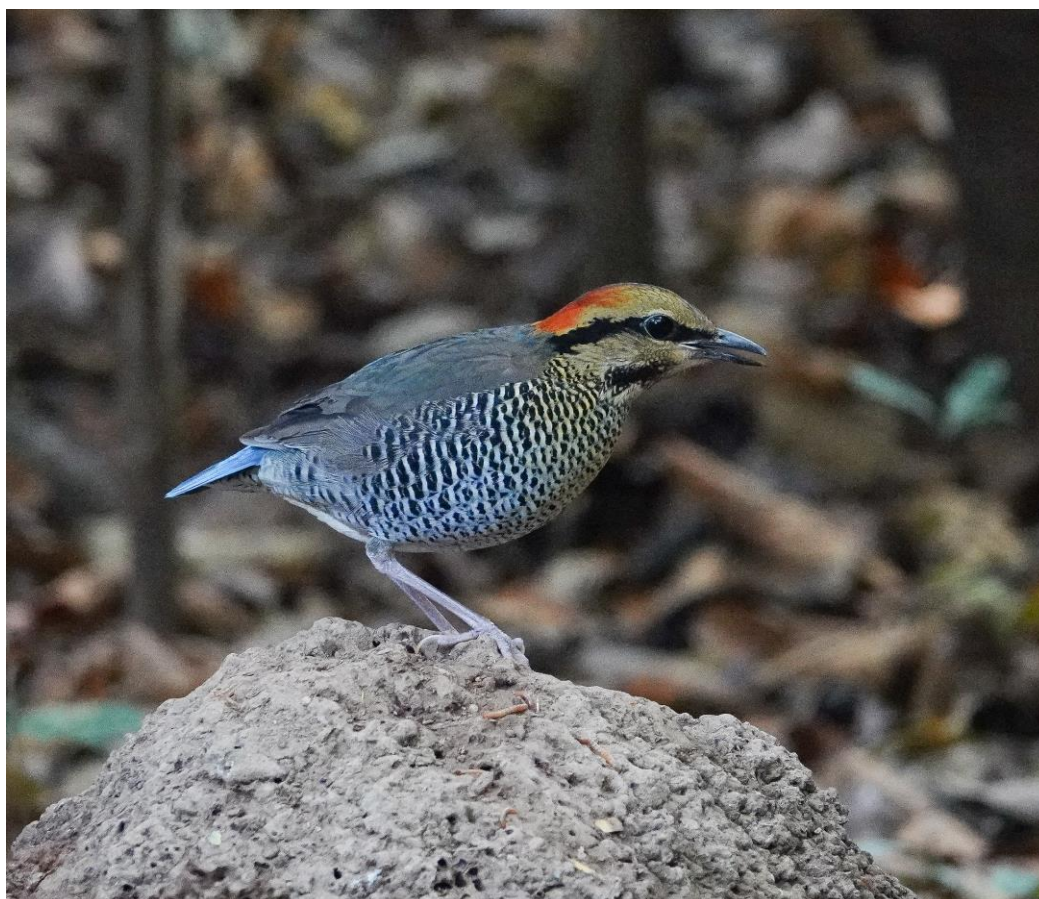


Silver-breasted Broadbill & Orange-breasted Trogon

Further quality was unearthed in the shape of an **Orange-breasted Trogon**, **Great Ioras** and a few **Black-and-yellow Broadbills**. Before heading off we spotted a **Black Giant Squirrel**, somewhat giving the impression of an arboreal dog, while **Grey-rumped Treeswifts** wheeled overhead.

Back at the camp a **Blue Rock-Thrush** was seen on a roof, as is their wont, before we headed back to Baan Maka for an earlyish lunch, anticipating another session in a hide.

This afternoon we were to be ensconced from 13:30 to 17:00 in the Nui Hide, where mealworms are fed. The mix of commoner birds was largely similar to the previous day's hide; common **bulbul** species, the two **babblers**, **Brown-eared Fulvettas**, **White-rumped Shama**, and the like. The obvious highlight was a cracking (only one use of this adjective permitted, by order of the group!) **Blue Pitta**, which eventually came in to feed, having spent seemingly an age in the background, barely visible. Several **Siberian Blue Robins** visited, including a full male, with **Scaly-breasted Partridge**, **Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush**, **Hainan Flycatcher**, **Black-naped Monarch**, **Racquet-tailed Treepie** and **Asian Emerald Dove** also.



Blue Pitta

SATURDAY 18th JANUARY

This morning we intended to take a walk along the road from Bang Krang Campsite, but not before stopping roadside, about halfway there. The best here was a **Black-thighed Falconet**, initially perched atop a tall tree, but then flying over a couple of times, the wingbeats almost comically quick, compared to any of its larger cousins. Two **Great Hornbills** flew over, such magnificent birds, while both **Green-eared** and **Blue-eared Barbet** (perched side-by-side, showing the obvious size difference), **Black-naped Orioles**, **Thick-billed Green-Pigeons**, **Red-wattled Lapwing** and **White-breasted Waterhen** were also recorded.

Once at the camp, we parked off and headed off on foot up the main road, walking roughly 2 km each, through some fabulously intact mature forest, before retracing our route. The first sightings by the camp were of **Olive-backed** and **Ruby-cheeked Sunbirds**, whilst five **Olive-backed Pipits** were somewhat unexpected. A **Great Hornbill** flew over, with **Dark-necked Tailorbird**, **Taiga Flycatcher**, **Grey-headed Canary-Flycatcher**, **Sulphur-breasted Warbler**, **Eastern-crowned Warbler** (the yellow vent a good feature) and **Puff-throated Bulbuls** all seen.

A flock of **Brown-rumped Minivets** were kept company by **Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike**, **Great Iora** and **Sultan Tits**. A few **Ochraceous Bulbuls** (thereafter referred to by the group as Oh Gracious Bulbuls - you had to be there!) passed through and three **Oriental Pied-Hornbills** flew over. A pair of **Raffle's Malkohas** was a good find, while a **Banded Broadbill** was equally satisfying. A **Yellow-bellied Warbler** was an interesting addition, being the only warbler which favours bamboo. We were fortunate to locate five **Orange-breasted Trogons**, including a pair taking food to a nest hole. Further sightings involved **Verditer Flycatcher**, **Pin-striped Tit-Babbler**, **Great Flameback** and **Grey Peacock-Pheasant** (this heard only).

Heading back to the resort for lunch, we spotted a couple of **treeswifts** in flight and pulling over, were able to confirm them as **Crested**.

Another hide visit was planned for the afternoon. This particular hide was rather out of the way, reached after driving down various rough tracks, following the owner on his motorbike. Reaching the hide about 14:00, we planned to stay until almost dark, about 18:00.

Almost as soon as we had settled in the hide, a female **Grey Peacock-Pheasant** crept quietly in, drinking from the pool, staying for around 15 minutes. There followed a period of an hour or so of quiet, during which we wondered whether another bird would ever appear, before a burst of activity. This involved no fewer than five **Red Junglefowls**, 12 **Asian Emerald Doves**, **Spotted Dove**, plus some of the 'usual suspects', such as **White-rumped Shama** and **Brown-cheeked Fulvettas**.



Grey Peacock-Pheasant

A flock of around 20 **Greater and Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrushes** arrived, to be joined by six **White-crested Laughingthrushes**, their crowns standing out in the shade like Belisha beacons. A **Large Scimitar-Babbler** came in for a bath, with **Black-naped Monarch**, **Indochinese Blue Flycatcher**, **Siberian Blue Robin**, **Puff-throated Babbler**, **Racquet-tailed Treepie** and **Greater**

Racquet-tailed Drongo also arriving. The highlight, though, was the pair of Ferruginous Partridges which graced us with their presence. Lesser Mouse-deers were frequent visitors, with possibly six in total, while a troop of Dusky Langurs passed though, causing a commotion and temporarily clearing the area of every bird.



Ferruginous Partridge

Back at the vehicle at the forest edge, we waited while dusk fell, to be rewarded with a superb Great Eared-Nightjar, both perched and in flight, with a Long-tailed Nightjar in the road as we left for home.

SUNDAY 19th JANUARY

This was our last full day of the tour and, after checking out of the resort, we would be heading back to Bangkok, making a series of stops on the way. The first of these was to a dry area of open scrub, off the 3510 road, east of Kaeng Krachan Reservoir. We were unable to locate any Indian Thick-knees known to occur here, but we did see our first Vinous-breasted Starlings of the tour. Other sightings in the vicinity included Asian Pied Starling, Common Myna, White-vented Myna, Olive-backed Sunbird, Asian Koel, Paddyfield Pipit, Indochinese Bushlark, Red-wattled Lapwing, Zebra Dove, Eurasian Hoopoe, Oriental Magpie-Robin, Pale-backed Sparrow, Red-rumped Swallows and Germain's Swiftlet (a steady passage south).

Continuing on towards the coast south east of Phetchaburi, we walked along a pool, situated in another dry scrubby area. The highlight here was Greater Painted-Snipe, with a male and female creeping around furtively at the far end of the vegetated pool. We also flushed a few Common Snipes here, with Marsh Sandpiper, Wood Sandpiper, Lesser Whistling-Ducks, Chestnut Munias and an Indochinese Bushlark also observed.

Being on the cusp of the arrival date of Oriental Pratincole, we next visited a known area nearby. Sadly, the 'Prats' had yet to arrive, with just **Oriental Skylarks** and four **Little Ringed Plovers** for our efforts.

Arriving next back at Pak Thale, we opted not to further torment ourselves searching again for a 'Spoony', but instead headed to a shelter at the edge of some mangroves, where we noted a few **Yellow-bellied Gerygones**, a specialist of this habitat and the only representative of this family north of the Wallace Line. A few **Whimbrels** were off shore, plus a variety of terns, including **Great Crested**. A **Black-capped Kingfisher** fished from the edge of the grove.

In the same general area, we checked through the stork gatherings, hoping to unearth a scarcity, but had to be content with **Painted Storks** and **Asian Openbills**, along with the expected egrets, waders, etc.

Lunch was taken at a local restaurant in amongst the swift 'hotel' area. Apparently, we were the first Westerners to have dined there and were subsequently treated like minor royalty! **Eurasian Tree Sparrows** were on the lookout for titbits and a **Yellow-bellied Prinia** was seen on leaving.

From here, we settled back for the three-hour drive to our airport hotel in Bangkok (Mariya Boutique Residence), arriving late afternoon, with a meal taken in a local restaurant that evening.

MONDAY 20th JANUARY

Following a leisurely breakfast, we caught the hotel transport to the airport for our lunchtime flight back to the UK. This departed promptly, arriving back at Heathrow that evening, thus concluding a highly enjoyable and rewarding birding tour of Thailand.

APPENDIX

The systematic list of birds recorded during the tour is shown below.

Additional wildlife seen included Golden Tree Snake, Asian Water Monitor, Northern Treeshrew, Indochinese Ground Squirrel, Pallas's Squirrel, Burmese Striped Squirrel, Grey-bellied Squirrel, Black Giant Squirrel, Burmese Hare, Lesser Mouse-deer, Golden Jackal, Long-tailed Macaque and Dusky Langur.

ORIOLE BIRDING

NORTHERN THAILAND - FORKTAILS, FLYCATHCERS AND FEEDING FLOCKS

2ND - 20TH JANUARY 2020

Species order, names and taxonomy follows - Clements, J. F., T. S. Schulenberg, M. J. Iliff, D. Roberson, T. A. Fredericks, B. L. Sullivan, and C. L. Wood. 2018. The eBird/Clements checklist of birds of the world: v2018. Downloaded from <http://www.birds.cornell.edu/clementschecklist/download/>

#	Common Name	Scientific name	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Comments
Anatidae - Ducks and Geese																				
1	Lesser Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>		✓															✓	
2	Cotton Pygmy-Goose	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>													✓					
3	Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>												✓	✓					
4	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>													✓					
5	Falcated Duck	<i>Mareca falcata</i>													✓					
6	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>													✓					
7	Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>								✓										Eurasian
8	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>													✓					
Phasianidae - Pheasants and allies																				
9	Ferruginous Partridge	<i>Caloperdix ocellus</i>																✓		
10	Rufous-throated Partridge	<i>Arborophila rufogularis</i>				H				✓										
11	Scaly-breasted Partridge	<i>Arborophila chloropus</i>														✓	✓	✓		
12	Grey Peacock-Pheasant	<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>																✓		
13	Mountain Bamboo-Partridge	<i>Bambusicola fytchii</i>							✓											
14	Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>													✓		✓	✓		
15	Hume's Pheasant	<i>Syrmaticus humiae</i>					✓		✓	✓										
16	Kalij Pheasant	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>												✓						
PODICIPEDIFORMES - Grebes																				
17	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		✓											✓					
COLUMBIFORMES - Pigeons and Doves																				
18	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓				✓	✓				✓	
19	Speckled Wood-Pigeon	<i>Columba hodgsonii</i>										✓								
20	Oriental Turtle-Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>		✓			✓		✓	✓										
21	Red Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	✓		✓	✓				✓				✓	✓				✓	
22	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
23	Barred Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Macropygia unchall</i>						H												
24	Asian Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>														✓	✓	✓		

#	Common Name	Scientific name	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Comments
25	Zebra Dove	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	✓							✓		✓		✓	✓				✓	
26	Pink-necked Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron vernans</i>													✓					
27	Thick-billed Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron curvirostra</i>														✓	✓	✓		
28	Wedge-tailed Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron sphenurus</i>					✓													
29	Mountain Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula badia</i>					✓		✓	✓										
CUCULIFORMES - Cuckoos and allies																				
30	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓					
31	Lesser Coucal	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>					✓													
32	Raffle's Malkoha	<i>Rhinortha chlorophaea</i>																✓		
33	Green-billed Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>						✓								✓				
34	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>		✓										✓	✓		✓		✓	
35	Banded Bay Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>									✓					✓		✓		
36	Plaintive Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>													✓					
CAPRIMULGIFORMES - Nightjars																				
37	Great Eared-Nightjar	<i>Lyncornis macrotis</i>																✓		
38	Large-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>																✓		
APODIFORMES - Swifts																				
39	Himalayan Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus brevirostris</i>	✓				✓													
40	Germain's Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus germani</i>	✓											✓	✓	✓			✓	
41	Cook's Swift	<i>Apus cooki</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓										
42	House Swift	<i>Apus nipalensis</i>	✓																	
43	Asian Palm-Swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	✓	✓			✓								✓					
HEMIPROCNIIDAE - Treeswifts																				
44	Crested Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>																✓		
45	Grey-rumped Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne longipennis</i>														✓	✓			
GRUIFORMES - Rails and Crakes																				
46	Slaty-breasted Rail	<i>Lewinia striata</i>												✓						
47	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		✓											✓					
48	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		✓																
49	Grey-headed Swampphen	<i>Porphyrio poliocephalus</i>		✓											✓					
50	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	✓		✓					✓					✓					
51	White-browed Crake	<i>Amaurornis cinerea</i>													✓					
52	Ruddy-breasted Crake	<i>Zapornia fusca</i>													✓					

#	Common Name	Scientific name	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Comments
53	Baillon's Crake	<i>Zapornia pusilla</i>													✓					ssp pusilla
CHARADRIIFORMES - Buttonquails and Waders																				
54	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		✓						✓				✓	✓				✓	
55	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>												✓	✓					
56	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>												✓						
57	Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>												✓	✓				✓	
58	Grey-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>								✓				✓	✓					
59	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	✓	✓											✓			✓	✓	
60	Lesser Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>												✓	✓				✓	
61	Greater Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>												✓						
62	Malaysian Plover	<i>Charadrius peronii</i>												✓						
63	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>												✓					✓	inc ssp dealbatus
64	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>			✓									✓	✓				✓	
65	Greater Painted-Snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>																	✓	
66	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>		✓										✓	✓					
67	Bronze-winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>													✓					
68	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>												✓					✓	
69	Far Eastern Curlew	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>												✓						
70	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>												✓					✓	ssp orientalis
71	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>												✓						
72	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>												✓	✓				✓	ssp melanuroides
73	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>												✓						
74	Great Knot	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>												✓						
75	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>												✓					✓	
76	Broad-billed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris falcinellus</i>												✓						
77	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>												✓						
78	Long-toed Stint	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>												✓	✓					
79	Spoon-billed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pygmaea</i>												✓						
80	Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>												✓					✓	
81	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>												✓						
82	Asian Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>												✓						
83	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		✓											✓					
84	Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>												✓						
85	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>			✓									✓	✓				✓	

#	Common Name	Scientific name	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Comments
86	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>			✓	✓														
87	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>												✓	✓					
88	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>												✓	✓					
89	Nordmann's Greenshank	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>												✓						
90	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>												✓	✓				✓	
91	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>												✓	✓				✓	
92	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>												✓					✓	
CHARADRIIFORMES: Laridae - Gulls and Terns																				
93	Slender-billed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus genei</i>												✓						
94	Brown-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus</i>												✓	✓					
95	Black-tailed Gull	<i>Larus crassirostris</i>												✓						
96	Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>												✓	✓					
97	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>												✓					✓	
98	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>												✓	✓				✓	
99	White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>												✓						
100	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>												✓	✓				✓	
101	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>												✓	✓				✓	
102	Great Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>												✓					✓	
CICONIIFORMES: Ciconiidae - Storks																				
103	Asian Openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
104	Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>												✓	✓				✓	
SULIFORMES: Anhingidae - Darters																				
105	Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>													✓					
SULIFORMES: Phalacrocoracidae - Cormorants and Shags																				
106	Little Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>												✓	✓	✓			✓	
107	Indian Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>												✓	✓	✓			✓	
PELECANIFORMES: Pelecanidae - Pelicans																				
108	Spot-billed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus philippenses</i>												✓						
SULIFORMES: Ardeidae - Bitterns and Herons																				
109	Yellow Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>		✓											✓					
110	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		✓	✓									✓	✓				✓	
111	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>		✓											✓					
112	Great White Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		✓	✓	✓				✓			✓	✓	✓				✓	
113	Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>			✓	✓				✓			✓	✓	✓				✓	

#	Common Name	Scientific name	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Comments
114	Chinese Egret	<i>Egretta eulophotes</i>												✓						
115	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>			✓	✓				✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
116	Pacific Reef-Heron	<i>Egretta sacra</i>												✓						
117	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>																		
118	Chinese Pond-Heron	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓				✓	✓			✓	✓	
119	Javan Pond-Heron	<i>Ardeola speciosa</i>													✓					
120	Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	✓			✓				✓	✓									
SULIFORMES: Threskiornithidae - Ibises																				
121	Black-headed Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>																		
ACCIPITRIFORMES - Vultures, Eagles, Kites and Hawks																				
122	Oriental Honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓			✓				✓	✓			
123	Black Baza	<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>					✓													
124	Crested Serpent-Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>					✓									✓	✓			
125	Black Eagle	<i>Ictinaetus malaiensis</i>								✓										
126	Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga clanga</i>													✓					
127	Rufous-winged Buzzard	<i>Butastur liventer</i>	✓																	
128	Eastern Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus spilonotus</i>				✓														
129	Pied Harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>			✓															
130	Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>														✓	✓			
131	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>					✓													
132	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>												✓	✓					ssp lineatus
133	Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>												✓	✓				✓	
STRIGIFORMES - Owls																				
134	Collared Scops Owl	<i>Otus lettia</i>						✓										H		
135	Collared Owlet	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>						✓												
136	Asian Barred Owlet	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	✓				✓									H				
137	Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>								✓										
TROGONIFORMES - Trogons																				
138	Orange-breasted Trogon	<i>Harpactes oreskios</i>															✓	✓		
BUCEROTIFORMES: Upupidae - Hoopoes																				
139	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	✓							✓									✓	
BUCEROTIFORMES: Bucerotidae - Hornbills																				
140	Great Hornbill	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>														✓		✓		
141	Rusty-cheeked Hornbill	<i>Anorrhinus tickelli</i>														✓				

#	Common Name	Scientific name	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Comments
142	Oriental Pied-Hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>														✓	✓	✓		
CORACIIFORMES - Kingfishers																				
143	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		✓	✓										✓				✓	
144	Stork-billed Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>													✓					
145	White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	✓	✓	✓									✓	✓	✓		✓		
146	Black-capped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>												✓	✓				✓	
147	Collared Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus chloris</i>												✓						
CORACIIFORMES: Meropidae - Bee-eaters																				
148	Blue-bearded Bee-eater	<i>Nyctornis athertoni</i>													✓	✓				
149	Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓										
150	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>												✓	✓					
151	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>													✓	✓	✓			
CORACIIFORMES: Coraciidae - Rollers																				
152	Indochinese Roller	<i>Coracias affinis</i>													✓	✓			✓	
PICIFORMES: Megalaimidae - Asian Barbets																				
153	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>	H	✓			✓					✓			✓	H		H		
154	Blue-eared Barbet	<i>Psilopogon duvaucelii</i>														✓	H	✓		
155	Great Barbet	<i>Psilopogon virens</i>					✓													
156	Green-eared Barbet	<i>Psilopogon faiostriatus</i>														✓		✓		
157	Lineated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon lineatus</i>	✓				✓													
158	Golden-throated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon franklinii</i>					✓		✓	✓	✓	✓								
159	Blue-throated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon asiaticus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓			H									
PICIFORMES: Picidae - Woodpeckers																				
160	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>		✓		H										✓				
161	Speckled Piculet	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>				✓														
162	White-browed Piculet	<i>Sasia ochracea</i>														✓				
163	Heart-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Hemicircus canente</i>														H				
164	Grey-capped Woodpecker	<i>Yungipicus canicapillus</i>		✓	✓		✓			✓										
165	Freckle-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos analis</i>													✓					
166	Stripe-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos atratus</i>		H			✓		✓	✓	✓									
167	Crimson-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates cathpharius</i>								✓										
168	Greater Flameback	<i>Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus</i>													✓	✓				
169	Common Flameback	<i>Dinopium javanense</i>										✓								
170	Lesser Yellownappe	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>		✓																

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171	Streak-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridanus</i>								✓										
172	Black-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus erythropygius</i>										✓								
173	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>														✓	✓			"Black-naped"
174	Greater Yellownappe	<i>Chrysophlegma flavinucha</i>					✓		✓											
175	White-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus javensis</i>										✓								
FALCONIFORMES - Falcons																				
176	Collared Falconet	<i>Microhierax caerulescens</i>										✓								
177	Black-thighed Falconet	<i>Microhierax fringillarius</i>																✓		
178	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			✓															
179	Oriental Hobby	<i>Falco severus</i>								✓										
180	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>				✓								✓						
PSITTACIFORMES: Psittaculidae - Old World Parrots																				
181	Blossom-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula roseata</i>								✓										
182	Vernal Hanging-Parrot	<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>															✓			
PASSERIFORMES: Eurylaimidae - Broadbills																				
183	Black-and-red Broadbill	<i>Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus</i>															✓			
184	Silver-breasted Broadbill	<i>Serilophus lunatus</i>															✓			
185	Banded Broadbill	<i>Eurylaimus javanicus</i>																✓		
186	Black-and-yellow Broadbill	<i>Eurylaimus ochromalus</i>															✓			
PASSERIFORMES: Pittidae - Pittas																				
187	Blue Pitta	<i>Hydrornis cyaneus</i>															✓			
PASSERIFORMES: Acanthizidae - Australasian Warblers																				
188	Golden-bellied Gerygone	<i>Gerygone sulphurea</i>																	✓	
PASSERIFORMES: Tephrodornithidae - Woodshrikes and allies																				
189	Large Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis virgatus</i>															✓			
190	Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>														✓				
PASSERIFORMES: Artamidae - Woodswallows																				
191	Ashy Woodswallow	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>	✓		✓	✓				✓		✓			✓					
PASSERIFORMES: Aegithinidae - Loras																				
192	Common lora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>										✓								
193	Great lora	<i>Aegithina lafresnayei</i>															✓	✓		
PASSERIFORMES: Campephagidae - Cuckooshrikes																				
194	Grey-chinned Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>			✓				✓		✓									
195	Short-billed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>									✓	✓								

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196	Long-tailed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>			✓		✓	✓												
197	Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i>		✓	✓		✓											✓		
198	Brown-rumped Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cantonensis</i>																✓		
199	Large Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>		✓																
200	Black-winged Cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage melaschistos</i>		✓				✓												
PASSERIFORMES: Laniidae - Shrikes																				
201	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓									✓	✓				
202	Burmese Shrike	<i>Lanius collurioides</i>						✓												
203	Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓											✓	
204	Grey-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>				✓			✓	✓										
PASSERIFORMES: Vireonidae - Shrike-babblers																				
205	Blyth's Shrike-Babbler	<i>Pteruthius aeralatus</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓								
206	Black-eared Shrike-Babbler	<i>Pteruthius melanotis</i>			✓															
207	Clicking Shrike-Babbler	<i>Pteruthius intermedius</i>									✓									
208	White-bellied Erpornis	<i>Erpornis zantholeuca</i>			✓						✓	✓				✓				
PASSERIFORMES: Oriolidae - Orioles																				
209	Black-naped Oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>													✓	✓	✓	✓		
210	Slender-billed Oriole	<i>Oriolus tenuirostris</i>			✓	✓														
211	Black-hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>													✓					
212	Maroon Oriole	<i>Oriolus traillii</i>					✓			H	✓									
PASSERIFORMES: Dicruridae - Drongos																				
213	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓	✓				✓	
214	Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	✓				
215	Bronzed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓		✓	✓	
216	Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus remifer</i>					✓				✓									
217	Hair-crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>			✓		✓					✓			✓	✓		✓		
218	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>													✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
PASSERIFORMES: Rhipiduridae - Fantails																				
219	Malaysian Pied-Fantail	<i>Rhipidura javanica</i>		✓											✓	✓	✓		✓	
220	White-throated Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>										✓								
PASSERIFORMES: Monarchidae - Monarchs																				
221	Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	✓								✓					✓	✓	✓		
PASSERIFORMES: Corvidae - Crows and Jays																				
222	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		✓			✓													ssp leucotis

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223	Common Green-Magpie	<i>Cissa chinensis</i>										✓					H			
224	Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>								✓										
225	Racket-tailed Treepie	<i>Crypsirina temia</i>	✓			✓														
226	Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>													✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
PASSERIFORMES: Alaudidae - Larks																				
227	Indochinese Bushlark	<i>Mirafr erythrocephala</i>	✓																✓	
228	Oriental Skylark	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>			✓														✓	
PASSERIFORMES: Hirundinidae - Swallows and Martins																				
229	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
230	Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>		✓																
231	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	✓																✓	
232	Striated Swallow	<i>Cecropis striolata</i>	✓	✓								✓		✓	✓					
233	Asian House-Martin	<i>Delichon dasypus</i>				✓	✓													
PASSERIFORMES: Rhipiduridae - Fantails																				
234	Yellow-bellied Fairy-Fantail	<i>Chelidorhynch hypoxanthus</i>				✓					✓	✓								
PASSERIFORMES: Stenostiridae - Fairy Flycatchers																				
235	Grey-headed Canary-Flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>					✓										✓	✓		
PASSERIFORMES: Paridae - Tits																				
236	Sultan Tit	<i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>														✓	H	✓		
237	Japanese Tit	<i>Parus minor</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓									
238	Yellow-cheeked Tit	<i>Machlolophus spilonotus</i>			✓			✓			✓									
239	Black-throated Tit	<i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>							✓											
PASSERIFORMES: Sittidae - Nuthatches																				
240	Chestnut-vented Nuthatch	<i>Sitta nagaensis</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓									
241	Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>			✓						✓					✓	✓	✓		
242	Giant Nuthatch	<i>Sitta magna</i>		✓			H		✓	✓										
PASSERIFORMES: Certhiidae - Treecreepers																				
243	Hume's Treecreeper	<i>Certhia manipurensis</i>							✓											
PASSERIFORMES: Pycnonotidae - Bulbuls																				
244	Black-headed Bulbul	<i>Brachypodius atriceps</i>				✓										✓	✓	✓		
245	Black-crested Bulbul	<i>Rubigula flaviventris</i>			✓	✓	✓									✓	✓	✓		
246	Crested Finchbill	<i>Spizixos canifrons</i>						✓												
247	Striated Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus striatus</i>			✓						✓									
248	Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓										

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249	Brown-breasted Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus xanthorrhous</i>						✓												
250	Sooty-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓								
251	Stripe-throated Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus finlaysoni</i>													✓	✓	✓	✓		
252	Flavescent Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus flavesceus</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
253	Yellow-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>				✓									✓					
254	Streak-eared Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus conradi</i>	✓	✓	✓					✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
255	Puff-throated Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus pallidus</i>	H																	
256	Ochraceous Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus ochraceus</i>															✓	✓		
257	Olive Bulbul	<i>Iole viridescens</i>														✓	✓	✓		"Baker's Bulbul"
258	Grey-eyed Bulbul	<i>Iole propinqua</i>			✓															
259	Black Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>			✓	✓	✓			✓										
260	White-headed Bulbul	<i>Cerasophila thompsoni</i>						✓												
261	Ashy Bulbul	<i>Hemixos flavela</i>			✓			✓	✓											
262	Mountain Bulbul	<i>Ixos mccllellandii</i>		✓	✓				✓		✓	✓								
PASSERIFORMES: Pycnonotidae - Wren-babblers																				
263	Pygmy Cupwing	<i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>										H	✓							
PASSERIFORMES: Cettiidae - Cettia Bush Warblers																				
264	Slaty-bellied Tesia	<i>Tesia olivea</i>			✓						✓									
265	Yellow-bellied Warbler	<i>Abroscopus superciliosus</i>																✓		
266	Mountain Tailorbird	<i>Phyllergates cucullatus</i>									✓									
267	Manchurian Bush Warbler	<i>Horornis canturians</i>					✓													
268	Aberrant Bush Warbler	<i>Horornis flavolivaceus</i>							✓											
PASSERIFORMES: Phylloscopidae - Leaf Warblers																				
269	Yellow-browed Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			H			H		
270	Hume's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									
271	Chinese Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus yunnanensis</i>					✓													
272	Pallas's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓											
273	Radde's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>				H						✓					✓			
274	Orange-barred Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus pulcher</i>			✓							✓								
275	Ashy-throated Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i>									✓	✓								
276	Yellow-streaked Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus armandii</i>						✓												
277	Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>		✓	H	✓														
278	Buff-throated Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus subaffinis</i>						✓												
279	Eastern Crowned Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>																✓		

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280	Martens's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus omeiensis</i>					✓													
281	Chestnut-crowned Warbler	<i>Seicercus castaniceps</i>			✓						✓	✓								
282	Greenish Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>		✓																
283	Two-barred Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus</i>					✓								✓	✓				
284	Sakhalin Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus borealoides</i>													✓					
285	Arctic Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>														✓	✓			
286	Sulphur-breasted Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus ricketti</i>																✓		
287	Blyth's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>											✓							
288	Claudia's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus claudiae</i>									✓									
289	Davison's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus intensor</i>			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
PASSERIFORMES: Acrocephalidae - Reed Warblers and allies																				
290	Thick-billed Warbler	<i>Arundinax aedon</i>		✓																
291	Black-browed Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>		✓											✓					
292	Manchurian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus tangorum</i>													✓					
293	Oriental Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>		✓											✓					
PASSERIFORMES: Locustellidae - Grassbirds and allies																				
294	Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella certhiola</i>		✓											✓					
295	Lanceolated Warbler	<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>			H										H					
PASSERIFORMES: Cisticolidae - Cisticolas and allies																				
296	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>				✓	✓								✓					
297	Dark-necked Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>														✓	✓	✓		
298	Hill Prinia	<i>Prinia supercilialis</i>						✓												
299	Rufescent Prinia	<i>Prinia rufescens</i>	✓	✓																
300	Yellow-bellied Prinia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>		✓															✓	
301	Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>		✓		✓									✓					
302	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>													H					
303	Golden-headed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	✓																	
PASSERIFORMES: Sylviidae - Sylviid Babblers																				
304	Grey-headed Parrotbill	<i>Psittiparus gularis</i>		✓					✓	✓										
305	Spot-breasted Parrotbill	<i>Paradoxornis guttaticollis</i>		✓			✓		✓											
PASSERIFORMES: Zosteropidae - White-eyes																				
306	Whiskered Yuhina	<i>Yuhina flavicollis</i>			✓															
307	Chestnut-flanked White-eye	<i>Zosterops erythropleurus</i>				✓	✓		✓		✓									
308	Indian White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>						✓	✓											

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309	Swinhoe's White-eye	<i>Zosterops japonicus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓									
PASSERIFORMES: Irenidae - Fairy-bluebirds																				
310	Asian Fairy-bluebird	<i>Irena puella</i>														✓	✓	✓		
PASSERIFORMES: Timaliidae - Babblers																				
311	Chestnut-capped Babbler	<i>Timalia pileata</i>	✓																	
312	Pin-striped Tit-Babbler	<i>Mixornis gularis</i>				H											✓	✓		
313	Golden Babbler	<i>Cyanoderma chrysaeum</i>		✓	✓				✓	✓										
314	White-browed Scimitar-Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i>		H					✓	✓						✓				
315	Large Scimitar-Babbler	<i>Megapomatorhinus hypoleucos</i>														✓		✓		
316	Rusty-cheeked Scimitar-Babbler	<i>Megapomatorhinus erythrogenys</i>					✓		✓											
317	Abbott's Babbler	<i>Malacocincla abbotti</i>														✓	✓			
318	Rufous-winged Fulvetta	<i>Schoeniparus castaneiceps</i>			✓						✓	✓								
319	Puff-throated Babbler	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>								H						✓	✓	✓		
320	Spot-throated Babbler	<i>Pellorneum albiventris</i>								H										
PASSERIFORMES: Pellorneidae - Fulvetts and Ground-babblers																				
321	Brown-cheeked Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe poiocephala</i>														✓	✓	✓		
322	Yunnan Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe fratercula</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓		✓									
PASSERIFORMES: Leiothrichidae - Laughingthrushes and allies																				
323	Himalayan Cutia	<i>Cutia nipalensis</i>		H			✓													
324	White-crested Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>																✓		
325	Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax monileger</i>													✓	✓	✓	✓		
326	Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush	<i>Ianthocincla pectoralis</i>													✓	✓	✓	✓		
327	White-browed Laughingthrush	<i>Ianthocincla sannio</i>							✓	✓										
328	Silver-eared Laughingthrush	<i>Trochalopteron melanostigma</i>			✓			✓	✓		✓	✓								
329	Black-backed Sibia	<i>Heterophasia melanoleuca</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
330	Silver-eared Mesia	<i>Leiothrix argentea</i>			✓			✓				✓								
331	Rufous-backed Sibia	<i>Minla annectans</i>						✓												
332	Scarlet-faced Liocichla	<i>Liocichla ripponi</i>			✓															
333	Spectacled Barwing	<i>Actinodura ramsayi</i>									✓									
334	Blue-winged Minla	<i>Actinodura cyanouroptera</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓											
335	Chestnut-tailed Minla	<i>Actinodura strigula</i>									✓	✓								
PASSERIFORMES: Muscicapidae - Chats and Old World Flycatchers																				
336	Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	✓												✓	✓	✓			
337	Oriental Magpie-Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓													

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338	White-rumped Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>				✓										✓	✓			
339	White-gorgeted Flycatcher	<i>Anthipes monileger</i>					✓		✓						✓					
340	Hainan Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis hainanus</i>														✓	✓			
341	Pale Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis unicolor</i>							✓											
342	Chinese Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis glaucicomans</i>														✓	✓			
343	Hill Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis banyumas</i>				✓							✓							
344	Indochinese Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>														✓		✓		
345	Large Niltava	<i>Niltava grandis</i>			✓						✓									
346	Rufous-bellied Niltava	<i>Niltava sundara</i>						✓					✓							
347	Vivid Niltava	<i>Niltava vivida</i>					✓													
348	Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>					✓					✓				✓		✓		
349	Himalayan Shortwing	<i>Brachypteryx cruralis</i>									✓	✓								
350	Siberian Blue Robin	<i>Larvivora cyane</i>														✓	✓	✓		
351	White-bellied Redstart	<i>Luscinia phaenicuroides</i>							✓	✓										
352	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>				✓														
353	White-crowned Forktail	<i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>									✓		✓							
354	Blue Whistling-Thrush	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>				✓	✓				✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		
355	Siberian Rubythroat	<i>Calliope calliope</i>		✓																
356	White-tailed Robin	<i>Myiomela leucura</i>				✓														
357	Himalayan Bluetail	<i>Tarsiger rufilatus</i>			✓															
358	Slaty-backed Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula sordida</i>				✓														
359	Slaty-blue Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula tricolor</i>		✓		✓			✓	✓										
360	Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula strophciata</i>			✓				✓											
361	Sapphire Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula sapphira</i>		✓			✓		✓											
362	Little Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>									✓									
363	Ultramarine Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula superciliaris</i>					✓		✓	✓										
364	Taiga Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	H				✓								✓	✓	✓	✓		
365	Blue-fronted Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>				✓														
366	Plumbeous Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus fuliginosa</i>										✓	✓							
367	White-capped Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus leucocephalus</i>										✓								
368	Chestnut-bellied Rock-Thrush	<i>Monticola rufiventris</i>							✓											
369	Blue Rock-Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>					✓									✓	✓			
370	Siberian Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus</i>		✓	✓		✓			✓					✓					
371	Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	✓	✓	✓								✓							

#	Common Name	Scientific name	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Comments
372	Grey Bushchat	<i>Saxicola ferreus</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓										
PASSERIFORMES: Turdidae - Thrushes																				
373	Dark-sided Thrush	<i>Zoothera marginata</i>											✓							
374	Black-breasted Thrush	<i>Turdus dissimilis</i>				✓														
375	Eye-browed Thrush	<i>Turdus obscurus</i>				✓					✓									
376	Dusky Thrush	<i>Turdus eunomus</i>				✓														
377	Chestnut Thrush	<i>Turdus rubrocanus</i>				✓														
PASSERIFORMES: Sturnidae - Starlings																				
378	Golden-crested Myna	<i>Ampeliceps coronatus</i>														✓				
379	Common Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>														✓				
380	White-vented Myna	<i>Acridotheres grandis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	
381	Chestnut-tailed Starling	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>		✓	✓					✓					✓		✓			
382	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	
383	Black-collared Myna	<i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓													
384	Asian Pied Myna	<i>Gracupica contra</i>													✓				✓	
385	Vinous-breasted Starling	<i>Acridotheres burmannicus</i>																	✓	
386	Spot-winged Starling	<i>Saroglossa spilopterus</i>												✓					✓	
PASSERIFORMES: Chloropseidae - Leafbirds																				
387	Blue-winged Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>					✓									✓	✓	✓		
388	Golden-fronted Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>					✓										✓			
389	Orange-bellied Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>			✓	✓			✓											
PASSERIFORMES: Dicaeidae - Flowerpeckers																				
390	Thick-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>					✓									✓				
391	Yellow-vented Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum chrysorrheum</i>														✓				
392	Fire-breasted Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>			✓	✓			✓		✓									
393	Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>		✓			✓									✓				
PASSERIFORMES: Nectariniidae - Sunbirds																				
394	Ruby-cheeked Sunbird	<i>Chalcoparia singalensis</i>															✓	✓		
395	Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>										✓								
396	Olive-backed Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris jugularis</i>						✓						✓		✓		✓	✓	
397	Black-throated Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga saturata</i>							✓		✓	✓								
398	Gould's Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i>																		
399	Green-tailed Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga nipalensis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
400	Little Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>				✓														

#	Common Name	Scientific name	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Comments
401	Streaked Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera magna</i>						✓		✓										
PASSERIFORMES: Motacillidae - Pipits and Wagtails																				
402	Forest Wagtail	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>												✓						
403	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓			✓			
404	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓										
405	Eastern Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>				✓								✓	✓					
406	Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>			✓	✓														
407	Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>			✓														✓	
408	Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>					✓	✓	✓									✓		
409	Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>			✓										✓					
PASSERIFORMES: Fringillidae - Finches																				
410	Spot-winged Grosbeak	<i>Mycerobas melanozanthos</i>					✓													
411	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrurus</i>				✓		✓		✓										
PASSERIFORMES: Emberizidae - Buntings																				
412	Crested Bunting	<i>Emberiza lathami</i>								✓										
413	Black-headed Bunting	<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>				✓														
414	Yellow-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>				✓														
415	Chestnut Bunting	<i>Emberiza rutila</i>		✓																
PASSERIFORMES: Passeridae - Old World Sparrows																				
416	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓					✓				✓	ssp indicus
417	Plain-backed Sparrow	<i>Passer flaveolus</i>								✓					✓				✓	
418	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	✓					✓											✓	
PASSERIFORMES: Ploceidae - Weavers																				
419	Streaked Weaver	<i>Ploceus manyar</i>													✓					
420	Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>			✓	✓									✓					
421	Asian Golden Weaver	<i>Ploceus hypoxanthus</i>													✓					
PASSERIFORMES: Estrildidae - Waxbills, Munias and allies																				
422	Red Avadavat	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	✓																	
423	White-rumped Munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>				✓														
424	Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	✓		✓					✓										
425	Chestnut Munia	<i>Lonchura atricapilla</i>													✓				✓	