

Burma Highlights - A Wildlife & Cultural Tour

Naturetrek Tour Report

17 - 29 March 2013



Herding ducks



Paper brollies in Shan state



Toddy maker's house



Nuns on U-Bein bridge

Report compiled by Nick Acheson
Images Courtesy of Annie Woodhouse



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From here we drove to the Botataung Pagoda where we experienced our first dose of full-on Buddhist bling. This temple, named for the thousand generals who greeted the Buddha hair relic when it was brought to Myanmar during the life of the Buddha himself, and, like many pagodas in the country, is coated in gold, inside and out. Having visited the famous reclining Buddha we had a delicious lunch at the Zawgyi Restaurant, with a Coppersmith Barbet singing in the trees above us, and returned to our hotel where, despite my most evil machinations, rooms were ready, noses were powdered and naps were taken.

In the evening we visited perhaps the most remarkable landmark in Yangon, the Shwedagon Pagoda, which towers above the city; glowing gold in the evening's dying light. Above it, and perched on it, during our visit were Black Drongos, House Swifts, Jungle and Common Mynas, Feral Pigeons (in their thousands) and keeping a watchful eye on them, a single Peregrine. Birds and Buddhist splendour: what a great end to a fascinating first day in Myanmar.

Day 3

Tuesday 19th March

Ever mindful of your needs, this morning I allowed you a lie-in. Well, kinda. We left our hotel at 8.30am, bound for the domestic airport in Yangon and from there to Heho airport. Here, in the tremendous heat of midday in early summer, we had a charming, simple lunch while you were attended by a band of passing masseurs (really, only in Myanmar...).

After lunch, and suitably massaged, we travelled to Nyaung Shwe, our start point for an exploration – in motorised canoes – of Inle Lake, its birds and its stilted villages and their floating gardens. There's no doubting that Inle is a place of rare beauty, or that its people live extraordinary lives, their homes above water, their productive vegetable gardens made of mounds of floating lake-weed, and their young men rowing across the lake using their legs to power their paddles. All this human life is matched by an equal diversity of birdlife. In the floating gardens there were Striated Grassbirds chirping merrily, Oriental Reed Warblers singing scratchily, Black-shouldered Kites hovering, both Yellow and Citrine Wagtails pottering cheerily over the wet compost and here and there among them Pin-tailed Snipe hunkering between rows of newly-planted tomatoes. We stopped to admire a colony of Eastern Cattle Egrets and, as we did so, a great line of Glossy Ibis sliced through the rosy early evening as they came to roost. With this as our cue we rode our motorised canoes, through clouds of Brown-headed Gulls and flotillas of Coot, to our impeccable hotel, a stilted village all of its own on the edge of the lake.

Day 4

Wednesday 20th March

Dawn this morning saw most of us tiptoeing past the slumbering folks in their stilt cabins to the farmland behind our delightful hotel. Here there were birds wherever we looked. An Ashy Woodswallow perched perkily on the end of one of the cabins, a Bluethroat hopped along a bank of mud, and no fewer than three species of pipit trotted through a paddyfield like a page from a field guide – Rosy, Red-throated and (most appropriately) Paddyfield! A Zitting Cisticola weaving through a chain-link fence was a particular favourite with the punters (that's you), as was a female Pied Bush-chat perched on the handle of a strange agricultural machine (which despite our ornithological prowess we couldn't identify).

But today's excitements were far from over. After a splendid lakeside breakfast, we watched Pheasant-tailed Jacanas and a passing Pied Harrier as we checked out, boarded our boats and went in search of waterbirds. There were plenty of Spot-billed Ducks in an undisturbed corner of the lake, and rafts of umbrella-winged Lesser Whistling-Ducks. Among them were pairs of Garganey, feeding in readiness for their migration to the north, and around the edges of the lake were absurd-looking Purple Swamphens. We reached Nyaung Shwe via the channels and gardens of another fascinating, beautiful village and rejoined our vehicles for the journey by land towards the British hill town of Kalaw.

Jue had plenty of good surprises up her sleeve for the journey, including the ancient wooden monastery on the outskirts of Nyaung Shwe, a family business hand-crafting paper and beautiful parasols, and delicious lunch at the market town of Aung Ban. Reaching Kalaw in the afternoon, we settled into our attractive hillside rooms before visiting the Thein Taung Monastery above the town in search of birds, friendly dogs, friendly people and whatever else we could find.

Day 5

Thursday 21st March

Today's was the longest and birdiest walk of the main tour (though nothing to the birdiness of the Mount Victoria extension). We were a curious party as we walked towards the lake at Yay AyeKan, accompanied all the while by a small – and extremely faithful – putty-coloured dog who had decided at the start of the trail that it would be thoroughly inappropriate for a group of foreigners to wander in the woods by themselves. This despite the fact that we were already accompanied by Jue, our driver Min and our excellent, sharp-eyed local guide Michel. Safe in the hands (paws?) of our canine friend we could relax into the birding.

In the light pine forest close to Kalaw we were dazzled by Black-naped Orioles, Burmese Shrikes and Long-tailed Minivets, supported by a dowdier cast of Common Woodshrikes and Ashy Drongos. In a lovely farmland valley – strawberries, rice paddies and buffalos – there were Red-Wattled Lapwings and a singing Striated Grassbird. And in the beautiful shady forest of the reserve itself were many singing Davison's Warblers (formerly a subspecies of White-tailed Warbler), a glowing female Scarlet Minivet, both Bronzed and Lesser Racket-tailed Drongos and a highly active flock of Black-throated Tits. Some of the most attractive birds, however, proved tricky to track down. We had only brief looks at Silver-eared Mesias (which had been abundant here when I visited a fortnight beforehand) and a Burmese Yuhina, and while I saw two male Black-throated Sunbirds none of you were lucky enough to see them.

In the afternoon Michel took us to the village of Myin Ka Kone. Here the farmland was as fascinating and beautiful as the birds we saw. Pear orchards were in flower and avocado groves in fruit. In the fields mustardseed was being winnowed and from every house spilled gaggles of friendly, beaming children. In the same fields were many Oriental Turtle Doves and high in the trees were two Coppermith Barbets. We peered into great stand of bamboo to look at Scaly-breasted Munias and Black-headed Greenfinches and over a far hillside a pair of Himalayan Buzzards displayed.

Day 6

Friday 22nd March

Our hotel in Kalaw was a fine site for birding so this morning several of us were out in the grounds. Wire-tailed Swallows swooped over our heads and in the light forest were both Yellow-browed Warblers and a singing Plaintive Cuckoo (that had been running rings around us for two days). Over breakfast some of you were visited by a Hoopoe and, as everywhere around here, Red-vented Bulbuls burred contentedly.

As we left Kalaw we stopped at the town's Victorian railway station, which has changed little since it was built during British colonial days. The boys in the group could hardly contain their delight as a local train crawled into the station, allowing much laughter and merriment among the people on board to see a group of Naturetrekkers awaiting them on the platform.

Unfortunately, our plane to Mandalay this morning was seriously delayed. However, we filled the time as usefully as we could and thoroughly enjoyed ourselves. We plunged into the crazy delight of Heho market, where we prodded, sniffed and tasted the goods and produce on sale – meat, fish, vegetables, fruit and betel – and some of you bought industrial quantities of garlic for next to nothing. From here we moved to the livestock market where glossy bullocks and buffalos were on sale and we were advised to give them a wide berth as they didn't like the smell of foreigners (the cheek!)

In the afternoon, after another lunch-and-massage session near Heho airport, we flew to Mandalay where the long road from the airport to the city was decked with evening-roosting Asian Open-billed Storks.

Day 7

Saturday 23rd March

If our full day in Kalaw was the birdiest of the main tour, today was – without question – the craftiest. But before we got stuck into the many craft workshops to be found in this strange city – half ancient monuments and half rapid Chinese development – we took a boat along the Ayeyarwaddy (Irrawaddy) to the ruins of the unfinished giant pagoda at Mingun. We chose an early departure in order to reach Mingun in the cool of the morning when the birds were most active, and were richly repaid. Along the river were many Ruddy Shelduck and Little Cormorants and overhead were Oriental Pratincoles and beautiful Blue-tailed Bee-eaters.

The light forest and gardens around the pagoda were bristling with birds and in no time at all we had seen a few thousand Streak-eared Bulbuls. With the bulbuls were Green Bee-eaters (very popular with the masses), a Wryneck and – drumroll for our first endemic – several attractive and quirky White-throated Babblers. Zipping between the mango trees overhead were Vinous-breasted Starlings and noisy Rose-ringed Parakeets.

The middle of the day was spent visiting the workshops for which Mandalay is celebrated – gold leaf, marble-carving, wood-carving and bronze-casting – and the group was sharply, though humorously, divided between those who see shopping as an essential part of a holiday and those who quite frankly don't!

Two stops were made for refreshments, the first for lunch on the bank of the river, with a Scaly-breasted Munia and a Spotted Dove making their nests in the palm beside our tables, and the second at a local tea house where the very young boys serving us had perhaps never seen foreigners before. They scrambled over one another to be the ones to serve us and we felt our mere presence had made their day, if not their week.

In the evening, passing by a hand-loom weaving workshop, we visited the famous teak bridge of U Bein. It being a Saturday evening, the bridge was extremely crowded with local people, enjoying their own local culture and scenery, but we had a very pleasant time wandering among them, taking photographs and looking for birds. An Indian Roller flapped past, Little Egrets perched on every post in the lake, Great Cormorants flew in to roost in great skeins; but the biggest bird highlight was the sight of thousands of domestic egg-laying ducks being herded home to their pens after a day of foraging on the lake.

Day 8

Sunday 24th March

Having plenty of time before our late-morning rendezvous with RV Paukan, this morning several of us went in search of birds. In truth we went in search of a place to search for birds and it took us some time to make our escape from the ample grounds of the hotel. Once we had found a very dubious-looking patch of scrub we were soon delighted by the birding. Two White-breasted Waterhens and – of all unexpected things – a Watercock flew off a scrubby puddle and Burmese Bushlarks pecked in the dust as a splendid male Common Iora displayed magnificently. As we returned to our hotel we were delighted to watch a pair of Plaintive Cuckoos hopping along a telephone wire.

Soon though we were boarding RV Paukan, and marvelling at the ship's luxuries, in preparation for our two-day voyage down the Ayeyarwaddy. Our first mooring was upstream at Mingun, which we had visited by ourselves the day before. Here we visited the giant bell (second biggest in the world, so we were told) and a second temple; several of us were also persuaded to part with our hard-earned shekels for works of Burmese art. Later in the afternoon we began in earnest the business of sailing downriver to Bagan.

Day 9

Monday 25th March

Let's be frank: by any standards, today was a beautiful day. After sailing briefly during breakfast, we moored in the early morning at Sagaing and visited a zany hilltop temple where noisy families milled, neon lights fizzed and sparkled from the Buddha's head, Asian Palm-Swifts sliced through the skies about our own heads, and an artist crafted two-minute masterpieces with a blob of oil paint and a razorblade.

From here we moved downhill to a nunnery, where we were welcomed by the kindly-faced nuns and invited into their simple kitchens to smell the delicious food they were preparing. I doubt I'm alone in having shed a tear over the blessing which the kneeling nuns – from the tiniest little girls to mature women – meekly sang for our journey, for our lives and our families.

Much of the day was filled with sailing along this fascinating river – boats, bustle, beauty and birds – and in the afternoon’s heat we stopped at the village of Yandabo, where practically every family devotes itself to the making of clay pots. Common Tailorbirds chimed, Streak-eared Bulbuls burred and bulbuled, and a fat pig snorted happily in the dust.

In the evening a male Pied Harrier swayed along the bank of the river beside our ship, through clouds of Plain Martins and lines of Barn Swallows heading north.

Day 10

Tuesday 26th March

At dawn a few of us sat on RV Paukan’s top deck, watching a male White-tailed Stonechat skip between tussocks of grass on the bank, in the company of Sand Larks and Zitting Cisticolas (every day should be spent in the company of Zitting Cisticolas, don’t you think?). Thereafter we sailed downriver to Bagan, passing temples and pagodas on the shore. Among them, and around the communities along the riverbank, were birds – Ruddy Shelduck and Spotbills, a male Pied Harrier, a male Hen Harrier, three species of kingfisher, Common Sandpiper and Little Cormorant.

Jue – who had not been able to join us on the river cruise – met us smiling broadly on the riverbank at Bagan and ushered us the very short distance to our resplendent riverside hotel. Thereafter she took us to explore the wonders of this ancient area. We visited Myinkaba where the walls of the dark interior are thick with ancient frescoes, depicting the lives of the Buddha; then Manuha where giant Buddha statues are enclosed in tiny chambers, reputedly representing the displeasure of the Mon king Thaton at being held captive in Bagan by the great king Anawrata; next we visited Nanpaya where the exterior is elaborately carved in sandstone; finally, before lunch, we visited the magnificent gold-coated Buddha statues of the Ananda temple. We had lunch at a lovely vegetarian restaurant close to Ananda, where House Sparrows nested in hollow gourds over the tables.

In the relative cool of early evening we went in search of birds, finding such dry-country delights as White-throated Babbler but consistently failing to find the much-sought Hooded Treepie.

Day 11

Wednesday 27th March

Our adventures today began early as we had resolved to visit the Sitsana temple at first light, in search of birds. Though we scored poorly on the endemics, we had a truly excellent morning, in the cool of dawn, the pied goats trotting past and the giant temples soaring from the plain around us. Indian Rollers and White-throated Kingfishers (both very common) shared power-lines with Red Collared Doves, Spotted Doves and the attractive xanthocyclus form of the Collared Dove. In a freshly-planted field a flock of Scaly-breasted Munias whirled and from every bush came the sonorous song of a Greater Coucal. Burmese Bushlarks twittered over the fields and in the skies above were Blue-tailed and Green Bee-eaters. A bird which, over the past few days, we’d all agreed was far more beautiful than the illustrations of it in the field guides, was the Plain-backed Sparrow, a typical species of the Burmese Dry Zone. Here it was joined, in the irrigated fields around the temple, by a flock of Baya Weavers (Eastern Baya Weavers to the split-meisters).

After breakfast we took once more to the fascinating history and culture of Bagan. A highlight today was a family-owned factory in which lacquer ware is made and many of you bought pieces of the finest quality for loved ones. The rest of the morning was taken up with visits to celebrated pagodas: Shwezigon, Gubyaukgyi and Lawkahteikpan. Our heads spinning with dates, legends, images, birdsongs and the heat, we all agreed that Bagan was, among the many remarkable things to be found in Myanmar, quite exceptional and worthy of many days' exploration.

After a siesta, from the terraces of Shwe Sandaw, one of the last pagodas which visitors can still climb, we watched the sun dipping towards the mighty horizon of Bagan and the plain of the Ayeyarwaddy. In its way it was dipping on our tour too, as the following day our group would split and for some their Burmese journey was over...

Mount Victoria extension

Day 12

Thursday 28th March

We went our separate ways today with most of you taking a flight to Yangon – to spend the rest of the day exploring the city, ahead of your flights home – and a few travelling with me to a new adventure on Mount Victoria in Chin State.

The road was hot. The road was dusty for most of the way. The road was bumpy at times. This was a side to Myanmar which was new to us, remote, wholly authentic, and very much off the beaten track. Our first stop was at a toddy farm where the friendly – but entirely bemused – toddy farmers generously allowed us to savour their produce and demonstrated their remarkable palm-climbing skills. They weren't too impressed, it must be admitted, with my palm-shinning skills: asking me to come back down again with concerned looks on their faces, clearly not wanting the headache of an injured foreigner on their premises! The day was largely spent in transit, with little chance to watch birds (but just wait until tomorrow!).

Day 13

Friday 29th March

Up with the lark, as the expression goes! This morning we were up considerably before the lark, heading to the top of Mount Victoria. We did see larks, as it happens – Oriental Skylarks in the open grassy slopes between stands of red-flowering Rhododendron bushes – but all day our eyes and ears were trained on birds still more fascinating and more beautiful. From the moment our toes touched the dust of the road, and we began to walk along the track to the summit of the mountain, we were watching birds. Here were flashy male sunbirds – Mrs Gould's and Fire-tailed – sparkling in the morning sun, nervous flocks of White-browed Fulvettas, immaculate Himalayan Bluetails (I still can't get used to calling them Bush-Robins), Rufous-gorgeted Flycatchers (a surprise hit with the punters) and drifts of Little Buntings under the scrubby trees. A flock of Burmese Bush-tits fidgeted by, Yellow-browed Tits lurked in the low bushes, and a Red-tailed Minla dazzled us from the top of a tree. Here too, though elusive, was our chief target at this altitude: the beautiful and locally endemic White-browed Nuthatch.

Having delighted in the beautiful birds of the highest altitudes, we drifted down the mountain, stopping in a range of forested habitats as we went. Grey Sibilias were vocal all around and we watched a singing Golden-throated Barbet in the top of a tree – the first of several we would see. Flocks here were dominated by Buff-barred and Blyth's Leaf-Warblers, accompanied by Whiskered and Stripe-throated Yuhinas, Verditer Flycatchers and the occasional Green-tailed Sunbird or Ashy-throated Warbler.

Returning to our hotel, in the pine groves, once the heat of the day had put an end to our birding, we had a siesta before heading downhill in search of more birds. Alas here we found little in the way of good habitat and very little in the way of birds: only Hair-crested (Spangled) Drongos and Rufescent Prinias to add to our impressive list for the day.

Day 14

Saturday 30th March

After two nights in Kanpalet, today we transferred to Mindat, via the bird-blessed forests of Mount Victoria and along a road rich in opportunities for adventure. In the lower slope forests Striated Bulbuls and Crested Finchbills joined our list and some were lucky enough to have superb views of a Chestnut-headed Tesia. A flock of Grey-sided Thrushes fed in the bed of a small stream and joining the warbler flocks this morning were a Rufous-winged Fulvetta, Hill Blue Flycatchers and a White-tailed Nuthatch.

Higher up the mountain, where the deciduous forest merged into pines and open grassland, we had another splendid patch of birding: Black-bibbed Tits, Blue-winged and Chestnut-tailed (Bar-throated) Minlas, an Asian Brown Flycatcher, a Common Rosefinch, a Bar-tailed Treecreeper and a Long-tailed Minivet all within a few metres, along with many birds familiar from the previous day. Here I saw a Blyth's (White-browed) Shrike-Babbler and (unaware that the following day we'd see several) felt very dejected that none of you could find it.

On reaching Mindat in the evening some of us walked through the groves of pines around our lodge but saw little except beautiful, friendly examples of what in India would be called Mithun (hybrids between domestic cattle and, in this case, Banteng) and a sprinkling of Hair-crested Drongos.

Day 15

Sunday 31st March

Jue, as we'd all more than gathered by this point, is Myanmar's finest fixer and utterly devoted to the happiness and wellbeing of her clients. This morning, pulling all the strings at her disposal, she arranged for us to visit a forest reserve close to Mindat. Here the birding was superb! In the scrub leading to the reserve were our first Flavescent Bulbuls and the odd Crested Finchbill (a catch-up bird for some who had missed this species the day before). The forest was so dense, pristine and beautiful that initially it was hard for any of us to see anything. I caught glimpses of an unidentified wren-babbler's belly and saw a Rusty-capped Fulvetta bounce across a path – but I alone. A Grey-bellied Tesia was mildly more obliging, with most of you seeing bits of it. Then we hit the babblers. There were plenty of Grey Sibilias, but we'd seen them several times over the past couple of days, and there were also Laughingthrushes: Spot-breasted and Assam (a split from Chestnut-crowned). Then there were Blyth's Shrike-Babblers too, a Rusty-cheeked Scimitar-Babbler and a point-blank, slowly-working-his-way-through-the-new-leaves-of-a-tree Cutia. We swooned!

There were Chestnut-vented Nuthatches, there were Grey-hooded Warblers, there was a Two-barred (Greenish) Warbler and there was a Chestnut-bellied Rock-Thrush. There was much else besides but our spell on a mountain in Chin State had come to its end and it was time to return to Bagan. The journey back was – well – very dusty, very hot, and very long, but it only served to make us happier to reach the splendour of our hotel on the bank of the Ayeyarwaddy.

Day 16

Monday 1st April

It was for us today for we were bound to leave Myanmar, the wonderful friends we'd made here (birds and people), and the wonderful adventures we'd had. The first step on our journey was a flight to Yangon, where drove past Aung San Suu Kyi's famous family home and ate a delicious lunch in a bustling – and bewilderingly diverse – local restaurant.

And the following morning, as we passed from the still cool streets of dawn in Yangon to the crisp interior of the city's new airport, our happy sojourn in Myanmar came to its end.

Summary: As on every Naturetrek tour I lead, I can't mention every one of the many people who helped us, befriended us and guided us in Myanmar. They are too many, though we are grateful to them all. Among them some stand out including our drivers and their assistants: Nemyo and Zawgyi; Ko Phy and Yan Naing; Min and Pholong; Po Kyaw and Maung; Aung, Naing and Than (Chin State). We're also very grateful to Michel, who led us to Yay Ayekan and whose sharp eyes ensured we saw many beautiful birds around Kalaw. Naturally, we're grateful to the people who worked in the hotels in which we stayed, the restaurants in which we ate, the ship on which we sailed and the workshops we visited. We were made extremely welcome everywhere, in true Burmese fashion, and humbly express our thanks. Great thanks also go to Jue. Hardworking, ever-smiling, interested in everyone and everything, generous to a fault, enormously knowledgeable and charming company, she is a true ambassador for her beautiful country and we feel privileged to have travelled with her.

Thanks for your company on Naturetrek's inaugural tour of Myanmar (Burma); thanks for your enthusiasm, your interest and your questions; thanks for overlooking the occasional hiccups in logistics and thanks for the laughter, insight and birding we shared. I, for one, hope to travel with you again in another bird-rich corner of the world...

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Species Lists

Birds (✓ = recorded but not counted; H = heard only)

| | Common name | Scientific name | March/April | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----------|----|----|----|---|---|
| | | | Main Tour | | | | | | | | | | Extension | | | | | |
| | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | |
| 1 | Lesser Whistling Duck | <i>Dendrocygna javanica</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Ruddy Shelduck | <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 3 | Indian Spot-billed Duck | <i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i> | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 4 | Garganey | <i>Anas querquedula</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Common Pochard | <i>Aythya ferina</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Ferruginous Duck | <i>Aythya nyroca</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Tufted Duck | <i>Aythya fuligula</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Asian Openbill | <i>Anastomus oscitans</i> | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 9 | Black Stork | <i>Ciconia nigra</i> | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Chinese Pond Heron | <i>Ardeola bacchus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| 11 | Eastern Cattle Egret | <i>Bubulcus coromandus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 12 | Grey Heron | <i>Ardea cinerea</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Purple Heron | <i>Ardea purpurea</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Great Egret | <i>Ardea alba</i> | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Intermediate Egret | <i>Egretta intermedia</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Glossy Ibis | <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 17 | Little Egret | <i>Egretta garzetta</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Little Cormorant | <i>Microcarbo niger</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 19 | Great Cormorant | <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Western Osprey | <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Oriental Honey Buzzard | <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| 22 | Black-shouldered Kite | <i>Elanus caeruleus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | |
| 23 | Black Kite | <i>Milvus migrans</i> | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ |
| 24 | Crested Serpent Eagle | <i>Spilornis cheela</i> | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| 25 | Pied Harrier | <i>Circus melanoleucos</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 26 | Hen Harrier | <i>Circus cyaneus</i> | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 27 | Crested Goshawk | <i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | |

| | Common name | Scientific name | March/April | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----------|----|----|----|---|---|--|
| | | | Main Tour | | | | | | | | | | Extension | | | | | | |
| | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | | |
| 58 | Pin-tailed Green Pigeon | <i>Treron apicauda</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59 | Mountain Imperial Pigeon | <i>Ducula badia</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 60 | Rose-ringed Parakeet | <i>Psittacula krameri</i> | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 61 | Greater Coucal | <i>Centropus sinensis</i> | | h | ✓ | h | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 62 | Asian Koel | <i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i> | | ✓ | h | h | | h | h | | h | h | | | | | | | |
| 63 | Plaintive Cuckoo | <i>Cacomantis merulinus</i> | | | | h | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 64 | Common Cuckoo | <i>Cuculus canorus</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | h | | |
| 65 | Large Hawk-Cuckoo | <i>Hierococyx sparverioides</i> | | | | h | | | | | | | h | h | h | h | | | |
| 66 | Spotted Owlet | <i>Athene brama</i> | | | | | | | | | | h | | | | | | | |
| 67 | Himalayan Swiftlet | <i>Aerodramus brevirostris</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 68 | Asian Palm Swift | <i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 69 | House Swift | <i>Apus nipalensis</i> | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| 70 | Indian Roller | <i>Coracias benghalensis</i> | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 71 | White-throated Kingfisher | <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i> | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 72 | Common Kingfisher | <i>Alcedo atthis</i> | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| 73 | Pied Kingfisher | <i>Ceryle rudis</i> | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| 74 | Green Bee-Eater | <i>Merops orientalis</i> | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 75 | Blue-tailed Bee-Eater | <i>Merops philippinus</i> | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 76 | Eurasian Hoopoe | <i>Upupa epops</i> | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 77 | Great Barbet | <i>Megalaima virens</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| 78 | Golden-throated Barbet | <i>Megalaima franklinii</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | h | | | |
| 79 | Blue-throated Barbet | <i>Megalaima asiatica</i> | | | | h | | | | | | | | h | h | | | | |
| 80 | Coppersmith Barbet | <i>Megalaima haemacephala</i> | h | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | h | | | | | | | | | |
| 81 | Eurasian Wryneck | <i>Jynx torquilla</i> | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 82 | Common Woodshrike | <i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 83 | Ashy Woodswallow | <i>Artamus fuscus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | |
| 84 | Common Iora | <i>Aegithina tiphia</i> | | | | h | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 85 | Large Cuckooshrike | <i>Coracina macei</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| 86 | Indochinese Cuckooshrike | <i>Coracina polioptera</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 87 | Long-tailed Minivet | <i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |

| | Common name | Scientific name | March/April | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----------|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Main Tour | | | | | | | | | | Extension | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | | | | |
| 88 | Scarlet Minivet | <i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 89 | Brown Shrike | <i>Lanius cristatus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 90 | Burmese Shrike | <i>Lanius colluriooides</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 91 | Blyth's (White-brow) Shrike-Babbler | <i>Pteruthius aeralatus</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| 92 | Green Shrike-Babbler | <i>Pteruthius xanthochlorus</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| 93 | Black-naped Oriole | <i>Oriolus chinensis</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 94 | Maroon Oriole | <i>Oriolus trailii</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 95 | Black Drongo | <i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 96 | Ashy Drongo | <i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 97 | Bronzed Drongo | <i>Dicrurus aeneus</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 98 | Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo | <i>Dicrurus remifer</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 99 | Hair-crested Drongo | <i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 100 | Black-naped Monarch | <i>Hypothymis azurea</i> | | | | h | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 101 | Eurasian Jay | <i>Garrulus glandarius</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | h | |
| 102 | Red-billed Blue Magpie | <i>Urocissa erythroryncha</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| 103 | Rufous Treepie | <i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| 104 | House Crow | <i>Corvus splendens</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 105 | Eastern Jungle Crow | <i>Corvus levaillantii</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| 106 | Yellow-bellied Fantail | <i>Chelidorhynch hypoxantha</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 107 | Grey-headed Canary-Flycatcher | <i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i> | | | | h | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 108 | Black-bibbed Tit | <i>Poecile hypermelaenus</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 109 | Japanese Tit | <i>Parus minor</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 110 | Green-backed Tit | <i>Parus monticolus</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| 111 | Yellow-browed Tit | <i>Sylviparus modestus</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| 112 | Burmese Bush Lark | <i>Mirafra microptera</i> | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| 113 | Sand Lark | <i>Calandrella raytal</i> | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| 114 | Oriental Skylark | <i>Alauda gulgula</i> | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| 115 | Crested Finchbill | <i>Spizixos canifrons</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 116 | Striated Bulbul | <i>Pycnonotus striatus</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| 117 | Red-whiskered Bulbul | <i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | Common name | Scientific name | March/April | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----------|----|----|----|----|---|
| | | | Main Tour | | | | | | | | | Extension | | | | | |
| | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 |
| 118 | Red-vented Bulbul | <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| 119 | Flavescent Bulbul | <i>Pycnonotus flavescens</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 120 | Streak-eared Bulbul | <i>Pycnonotus blanfordi</i> | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ |
| 121 | Mountain Bulbul | <i>Ixos mccllellandii</i> | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| 122 | Black Bulbul | <i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 123 | Grey-throated Martin | <i>Riparia chinensis</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 124 | Barn Swallow | <i>Hirundo rustica</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| 125 | Wire-tailed Swallow | <i>Hirundo smithii</i> | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 126 | Red-rumped Swallow | <i>Cecropis daurica</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| 127 | Striated Swallow | <i>Cecropis striolata</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 128 | Black-faced Warbler | <i>Abroscopus schisticeps</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 129 | Grey-bellied Tesia | <i>Tesia cyaniventer</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 130 | Chestnut-headed Tesia | <i>Cettia castaneocoronata</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| 131 | Black-throated Bushtit | <i>Aegithalos concinnus</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 132 | Burmese Bushtit | <i>Aegithalos sharpei</i> | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 133 | Dusky Warbler | <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ |
| 134 | Tickell's Leaf Warbler | <i>Phylloscopus affinis</i> | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| 135 | Buff-throated Warbler | <i>Phylloscopus subaffinis</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 136 | Buff-barred Warbler | <i>Phylloscopus pulcher</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 137 | Ashy-throated Warbler | <i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 138 | Yellow-browed Warbler | <i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i> | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| 139 | Two-barred Warbler | <i>Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 140 | Blyth's Leaf Warbler | <i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 141 | Davison's Leaf Warbler | <i>Phylloscopus davisoni</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 142 | Grey-hooded Warbler | <i>Phylloscopus xanthoschistos</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 143 | Grey-crowned Warbler | <i>Seicercus tephrocephalus</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 144 | Marten's Warbler | <i>Seicercus omeiensis</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 145 | Oriental Reed Warbler | <i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 146 | Striated Grassbird | <i>Megalurus palustris</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| 147 | Zitting Cisticola | <i>Cisticola juncidis</i> | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 148 | Rufescent Prinia | <i>Prinia rufescens</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |

| | Common name | Scientific name | March/April | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----------|----|----|----|---|---|
| | | | Main Tour | | | | | | | | | | Extension | | | | | |
| | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | |
| 149 | Yellow-bellied Prinia | <i>Prinia flaviventris</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 150 | Plain Prinia | <i>Prinia inornata</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| 151 | Common Tailorbird | <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i> | h | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | h |
| 152 | Rusty-cheeked Scimitar Babbler | <i>Pomatorhinus erythrogenys</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| 153 | White-browed Scimitar Babbler | <i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 154 | Rufous-winged Fulvetta | <i>Alcippe castaneiceps</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| 155 | White-throated Babbler | <i>Turdoides gularis</i> | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 156 | Chinese Babax | <i>Babax lanceolatus</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| 157 | Assam Laughingthrush | <i>Trochalopteron chrysopterum</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 158 | Spot-breasted Laughingthrush | <i>Trochalopteron merulinus</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 159 | Himalayan Cutia | <i>Cutia nipalensis</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 160 | Blue-winged Minla | <i>Minla cyanouroptera</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| 161 | Bar-throated Minla | <i>Minla strigula</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| 162 | Red-tailed Minla | <i>Minla ignotincta</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| 163 | Grey Sibia | <i>Heterophasia gracilis</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 164 | Dark-backed Sibia | <i>Heterophasia melanoleuca</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| 165 | White-browed Fulvetta | <i>Fulvetta vinipectus</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| 166 | Whiskered Yuhina | <i>Yuhina flavicollis</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 167 | Burmese Yuhina | <i>Yuhina humilis</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 168 | Stripe-throated Yuhina | <i>Yuhina gularis</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 169 | Chestnut-vented Nuthatch | <i>Sitta nagaensis</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 170 | White-tailed Nuthatch | <i>Sitta himalayensis</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| 171 | White-browed Nuthatch | <i>Sitta victoriae</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| 172 | Velvet-fronted Nuthatch | <i>Sitta frontalis</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 173 | Bar-tailed Treecreeper | <i>Certhia himalayana</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| 174 | Hume's Treecreeper | <i>Certhia manipurensis</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| 175 | White-vented Myna | <i>Acridotheres grandis</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 176 | Jungle Myna | <i>Acridotheres fuscus</i> | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| 177 | Common Myna | <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 178 | Vinous-breasted Starling | <i>Acridotheres burmannicus</i> | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |

| | Common name | Scientific name | March/April | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----------|----|----|----|---|
| | | | Main Tour | | | | | | | | | | Extension | | | | |
| | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 |
| 179 | Black-collared Starling | <i>Gracupica nigricollis</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 180 | Asian Pied Starling | <i>Gracupica contra</i> | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 181 | Purple-backed (Daurian) Starling | <i>Agropsar sturninus</i> | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 182 | Purple Cochoa | <i>Cochoa purpurea</i> | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| 183 | Grey-sided Thrush | <i>Turdus feae</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| 184 | Bluethroat | <i>Luscinia svecica</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 185 | Himalayan Bluetail | <i>Tarsiger rufilatus</i> | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 186 | Oriental Magpie-Robin | <i>Copsychus saularis</i> | ✓ | h | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| 187 | Daurian Redstart | <i>Phoenicurus aureus</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| 188 | Siberian Stonechat | <i>Saxicola maurus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| 189 | White-tailed Stonechat | <i>Saxicola leucurus</i> | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 190 | Pied Bush Chat | <i>Saxicola caprata</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | |
| 191 | Grey Bush Chat | <i>Saxicola ferreus</i> | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| 192 | Chestnut-bellied Rock Thrush | <i>Monticola rufiventris</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 193 | Asian Brown Flycatcher | <i>Muscicapa dauurica</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| 194 | Slaty-backed Flycatcher | <i>Ficedula hodgsonii</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| 195 | Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher | <i>Ficedula strophiatea</i> | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 196 | Taiga Flycatcher | <i>Ficedula albicilla</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 197 | Little Pied Flycatcher | <i>Ficedula westermanni</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 198 | Verditer Flycatcher | <i>Eumyias thalassinus</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 199 | Hill Blue Flycatcher | <i>Cyornis banyumas</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 200 | Tickell's Blue Flycatcher | <i>Cyornis tickelliae</i> | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 201 | Rufous-bellied Niltava | <i>Niltava sundara</i> | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| 202 | Large Niltava | <i>Niltava grandis</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | h | | |
| 203 | Fire-breasted Flowerpecker | <i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | h | | | |
| 204 | Purple Sunbird | <i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i> | | | | | | ✓ | h | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | |
| 205 | Olive-backed Sunbird | <i>Cinnyris jugularis</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 206 | Mrs. Gould's Sunbird | <i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i> | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| 207 | Green-tailed Sunbird | <i>Aethopyga nipalensis</i> | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 208 | Fire-tailed Sunbird | <i>Aethopyga ignicauda</i> | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | |

| | Common name | Scientific name | March/April | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----------|----|----|----|---|
| | | | Main Tour | | | | | | | | | | Extension | | | | |
| | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 |
| 209 | House Sparrow | <i>Passer domesticus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 210 | Russet Sparrow | <i>Passer rutilans</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 211 | Plain-backed Sparrow | <i>Passer flaveolus</i> | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| 212 | Eurasian Tree Sparrow | <i>Passer montanus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 213 | Baya Weaver | <i>Ploceus philippinus</i> | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| 214 | Scaly-breasted Munia | <i>Lonchura punctulata</i> | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ |
| 215 | Yellow Wagtail | <i>Motacilla flava</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 216 | Citrine Wagtail | <i>Motacilla citreola</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 217 | Grey Wagtail | <i>Motacilla cinerea</i> | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| 218 | White Wagtail | <i>Motacilla alba</i> | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 219 | Paddyfield Pipit | <i>Anthus rufulus</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 220 | Rosy Pipit | <i>Anthus roseatus</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 221 | Olive-backed Pipit | <i>Anthus hodgsoni</i> | | | h | ✓ | | h | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 222 | Red-throated Pipit | <i>Anthus cervinus</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 223 | Black-headed Greenfinch | <i>Chloris ambigua</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 224 | Common Rosefinch | <i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| 225 | Little Bunting | <i>Emberiza pusilla</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |

Mammals

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| 1 | Orange-bellied Squirrel | <i>Dremomys lokriah</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 2 | Irrawaddy (Hoary-bellied) Squirrel | <i>Callosciurus pygerthyrus</i> | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ |
| 3 | Large-eared Round-leaf Bat | <i>Hipposideros pomona</i> | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 4 | Barking Deer | <i>Muntiacus muntjak</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |