

Wild China: Sichuan's Birds & Mammals

Naturetrek Tour Report

11 - 26 November 2017



Red Panda



Tibetan Macaque



White-browed Tit-warbler



The Cloud Ocean at Balang Mountain

Images and report compiled by Tim Melling



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Tour participants: Tim Melling (Naturetrek leader), Sid Francis (Local Guide), with seven Naturetrek clients.

Day 1

Saturday 11th November

We departed Heathrow at 11am for the 12-hour flight to Hong Kong then onto Chengdu.

Day 2

Sunday 12th November

The flights from Heathrow ran more or less to time and we arrived in Hong Kong in the early morning. From the windows of the airport we managed to see Light-vented (aka Chinese) Bulbul, White Wagtail, Tree Sparrows and several Crested Mynas. We then boarded our next flight onto Chengdu. All went to plan, and immigration was very swift. Sid and our other driver Yan were waiting for us by the exit and we were soon driving down to Dujiangyan. En route we spotted a few birds; most conspicuous were many flocks of White-checked Starlings.

We arrived at our hotel and met up with the rest of the party before going for our first spot of local birding. Straight away, we spotted Black-throated Tits and Pale-vented Bulbuls, then we drove up the nearby hill and managed to see Bar-tailed Treecreepers, Yellow-bellied Tits, Jays, Red-billed Blue Magpies and Black-streaked Scimitar Babblers. We also heard White-browed Laughingthrushes and Chinese Wren-babbler plus Pygmy Wren-babbler, but despite patience (and recordings), they failed to materialise. After an excellent traditional meal in a local restaurant we headed out with lamps and saw a Short-eared Owl and also glimpsed a Collared Scops Owl. We were then really ready for our beds.

Day 3

Monday 13th November

We set off from our hotel at 7am, making several stops en route in scrubby habitat where we picked up more new birds. Our roadside coffee stop produced an impressive list: Daurian Redstart, Yellow-browed Tit, Ashy-throated Warbler, Black-chinned Yuhina, Pygmy Wren-babbler, Grey-sided Bush Warbler, Grey-winged Blackbird, Rufous-faced Warbler, Red-billed Leiothrix and Oriental Greenfinch. A little further on another stop produced Collared Finchbill, Rufous-capped Babbler and White-browed Laughingthrush.

We arrived at Labahe Nature Reserve (pronounced Labahe) in the early afternoon and were bowled over by the spectacular scenery enhanced by the autumn colours. We also managed to see our first mammals: Tibetan Macaques aplenty. After checking in at our hotel, we had a walk along the river nearby which had some brilliant birds: Brown Dipper, White-capped Redstart, Plumbeous Water Redstart, Little Forktail plus a most unexpected Yellow-legged Buttonquail.

We then headed high up the mountain as it went dark, for some spotlighting. We saw Père David's Rock Squirrel, Sambar and Red Deer (with both white and yellow rump patches). Then, after another substantial Chinese meal, we headed out with the lamps again and saw numerous Red and White Giant Flying Squirrels, two Complex-toothed Flying Squirrels, many Sambar and a Chinese Goral. One or two even managed to see a Confucian Niviventer in the lamp beam. Not a bad mammal list for the first full day.

Day 4

Tuesday 14th November

We had an early breakfast cooked by Sid, so we could get an early start in Labahe. It was still dark when we set off but was light enough to see when we arrived up the mountain. Unfortunately, it was misty but that lifted by 9.30, leaving a mist-free but overcast day. We saw quite a lot of high-altitude birds: Pere David's Tit, Green-backed Tit, Black-browed Tit and their amazing race of Coal Tit with a crest. A few Chestnut Thrushes were seen, plus both Dusky and Naumann's Thrushes together. Nutcrackers seemed to be everywhere, along with noisy flocks of White-collared Yuhinas. Blue-fronted Redstarts were popular, and also a Rufous-breasted Accentor. We also managed to see both of the mountain laughingthrushes: Elliot's and the rarer Black-faced Laughingthrush. There was a huge flock of Bramblings that were quite flighty because of a Sparrowhawk. We also enjoyed a small flock of Grey-headed Bullfinches. We managed two Fulvettas: Grey-hooded and Golden-breasted, plus Rufous-vented Nuthatches. We were watching an obliging Swinhoe's Striped Squirrel when Sid radioed that he had found a Red Panda. We rushed to the spot just as it was disappearing, so not everyone saw it. A little later Peter managed to see one disappear into the thicket of Bamboo from a tree. So today was a little disappointing for Red Pandas. The only other mammal of note (besides Red Deer and Tibetan Macaques) was a Père David's Rock Squirrel seen by Stephanie.

We had a little down-time in the late afternoon before another lamping session before the meal, but where didn't see much. However, after the meal our lamping session was a roaring success. Most popular was a Chinese Leopard Cat which everyone managed to see. Next best was a Chinese Serow wandering down the river, looking like a cross between a donkey and a hyena. We also had good views of a Goral, and both Red and White and Complex-toothed Flying Squirrels. Also seen briefly were Niviventer and a Muntjac.

Day 5

Wednesday 15th November

After yesterday's rather disappointing day with Red Pandas, we really didn't know what to expect as we headed up the mountain. It was overcast, but with valley mist so conditions were clear on the mountain. We parked the cars and started walking downhill, when within minutes, we spotted a distant Red Panda asleep in a tree top. But unfortunately a mist then appeared and enveloped its tree, and when it lifted 10 minutes later the panda had gone. But within minutes we spotted a much closer one feeding on berries, right out in the open. We continued and saw an incredible eight different Red Pandas by 10.30am, most of which were close and photographable. Sid told us that this had been a much better than average trip for panda sightings. We also saw several Swinhoe's Striped Squirrels, which had been quite elusive the day before. Many of the birds we saw were the same as yesterday, though Chestnut Thrushes showed much better. We also saw a close Crimson-breasted Woodpecker and a fleeting Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker, but little else beyond what we saw the day before.

After lunch we headed to an old silver mine where we saw a Pearson's Horseshoe Bat and lots of hibernating Tissue Moths. We were then dropped off a couple of miles up the road and we walked back along the river enjoying Water Redstarts, Forktails and Dippers along the way. Just before dinner Peter showed us a photograph of a bird he had taken on the hotel wall outside his window, which was only a Wallcreeper! We had an early dinner then set off again lamping. The only new mammal was a Grey-headed Flying Squirrel which was like a Complex-toothed but had a grey head. We had amazing views of a Serow demolishing a small tree to access the highest leaves right next to the road. We also saw three Gorals plus the usual Sambar and Flying

Squirrels. We also had two birds of note, both owls. A Tawny Fish Owl was on the cliffs but flew when a spotlight was on it, but a Himalayan Owl was much more obliging, especially when it turned its head to watch a Niviventer.

Day 6

Thursday 16th November

We left our hotel after breakfast and drove about 12 miles down the valley to a birdwatching spot where we saw Ashy-headed Parrotbills, Collared Finchbills, Daurian Redstarts, Oriental Turtle Dove, Himalayan Bluetail, Slaty Buntings, Hume's Warbler, plus four different species of Tit. We continued back towards Dujingyan, retracing our steps when we spotted a large number of ducks on a distant lake. We decided it was worth a closer look and what a good decision that was. There were many species of duck, but most notable were Baikal Teal, Baer's Pochards, Indian Spot-billed and Ferruginous Duck, plus several of our familiar European species. There were plenty of other birds in this area too: Water Pipit, Hodgson's Redstart, Brown-breasted Bulbul plus a Siberian Chiffchaff. We told Sid who said it couldn't be that, as it would be a first for Sichuan, but we re-found it and agreed on the identification. We then had a long drive back via Dujingyan and onto Wolong. We passed an old Panda sanctuary that was closed to the public when it was damaged by an earthquake in 2009 but we managed to see a Giant Panda up a tree.

Arriving at the hotel in Wolong at 5.30 we opted for a quick walk but didn't see much as it was nearly dark. Here our first driver Yan was replaced by Sid's brother-in-law, Zenzang, who spoke a little English and remained with us for the remainder of the trip. We then had a magnificent Chinese banquet and went out yet again for a spot of lamping, but we only saw a few flying squirrels. We saw Complex-toothed and Grey-headed Flying Squirrels, but the traffic was unusually heavy which made lamping difficult, so we headed back for an earlier night.

Day 7

Friday 17th November

We set off at 6am in the dark on the 90-kilometre journey to Balang Mountain. Unfortunately, we were shrouded in thick mist as we arrived at the pheasant site en route, though we did hear a Koklass Pheasant and some people saw a White-throated Redstart. We continued on and soon we were in full sunshine looking down on a temperature inversion with thick fog below us. This phenomenon is so regular here that it is known as the Balang Cloud Ocean. We stopped at various places en route to the summit and saw several raptors: Bearded Vulture (Lammergeier), Himalayan Vulture, Himalayan Buzzard and Golden Eagle, but alas, no Snowcocks or Snow Partridges. Both Red-billed and Alpine Choughs were seen, and a Guldenstadt's Redstart near the 4,500-metre summit. Eventually, we found a group of about fifty Blue Sheep, plus a number of Snow Pigeons. Everyone was impressed by White-browed Tit-warbler which looked like a Lilac-breasted Roller in miniature.

We headed down the other side of the mountain for lunch, but a brief stop on the way produced Chinese Fulvettas, Giant Laughingthrushes, Pink-rumped Rosefinch and some really showy Rufous-vented Tits. We had a huge dish of noodles in the town before heading back over the summit once again. The only new bird we added was a flock of Plain Mountain Finches. The temperature inversion had stayed in the valley all day, so as we left our sunshine, we hit fog for many miles on the way back.

Day 8

Saturday 18th November

Today was a long travelling day as we had to drive from Wolong to Ruoergai, but we had a quick birdwatch first and added Chinese Babax and saw a Himalayan Bluetail. Soon after we set off, a male Wallcreeper was spotted flying along some low cliffs close to the car. It was a long, slow drive but we saw a few interesting species en route: Crag Martins, Cormorant and six Golden Eagles. We stopped for a drink just past Songpan and watched a Sichuan Niviventer running alongside a wall at close range, and a little further on two Siberian Roe Deer. A flock of Daurian Jackdaws was also new.

We arrived at our hotel at 7pm and went out for a most excellent meal in a local restaurant. We then headed straight out to try some spotlighting which turned out to be the best mammal lamping session of the trip. Straight away, we spotted a Mountain Cat plus two more later on, so close we could see the pelage (coat) detail and the tail rings. That would have been enough, but we also had prolonged views of three Wolves. A little further on we saw a Steppe Polecat hunting Woolly Hares, but this soon disappeared down a Pika hole. Then we added Asian Badger and Red Fox to the impressive list of mammals. We returned to the hotel at 11.15pm.

Day 9

Sunday 19th November

We set off at 6am from Ruoergai to the vast Tibetan plateau grasslands in the hope of seeing a Pallas's Cat. Within minutes of arriving we had one in the spotlight, but it soon moved off. As it became light, we started to see dozens of White-rumped Snowfinches and even more Plateau Pikas. There were also slightly smaller numbers of Rufous-necked Snowfinches, though sometimes in large flocks. Other birds included Rock Sparrows, Shore Larks, Twite, Tibetan Lark and a number of Black-necked Cranes. It wasn't long before we found several Tibetan Foxes and even some Tibetan Gazelles. Scanning around, we saw Hen Harrier, Cinereous (Black) Vulture, Saker Falcons and Raven, but then it was time to return to the cars for breakfast.

As we were eating breakfast we spotted a Pallas's Cat sitting among some rocks above a quarry. We decided to try for a closer view and then saw there were two of them. We had excellent scope views and even managed a few record shots. We then drove up another side road and saw Hill Pigeon and more Gazelles and Tibetan Foxes. A Merlin perched close by on a roadside post, and Steppe Eagles and Upland Buzzards were much in evidence. The road took us to a beautiful secluded gorge with Lammergeiers and Himalayan Vultures flying overhead. We also watched an Eagle-Owl watching us from a small cave in the cliffs. A large flock of Snow Pigeons gave better views than we'd had at Balang Mountain, as did a pair of White-throated Redstarts. We also managed to pick up Hume's Ground Tit, Guldenstadt's Redstarts, Oriental Skylarks and Ruddy Shelducks. On the way back, we spotted a big flock of Blue Sheep including some big horned males, and again much closer than we'd seen at Balang.

We then returned to the hotel for some down-time before an early meal and more spotlighting. We returned to the grasslands where we had been earlier and saw about 10 Tibetan Foxes, one Red Fox and great views of a Mountain Cat. We also saw a few Woolly Hares and a Tibetan Gazelle.

Day 10

Monday 20th November

This morning we had a 6.30 breakfast in Sid's café, then set off for the primeval conifer forest of Baozuo (pronounced Byeshee). The first bird we saw was an adult Golden Eagle that flew in and perched in a dead tree. Then we saw two immature White-tailed Eagles fly over. In roadside scrub we soon started to see new birds: Plain Laughingthrush, Godlewski's Bunting, Robin Accentor, Sichuan Tit and White-browed Rosefinch. We then went on a long walk uphill through the forest and saw all manner of interesting birds, including Crested Tit-warbler, Przewalski's Nuthatch, Grey Crested Tit and Giant Laughingthrush. We also saw three good mammals here: first was a magnificent Sichuan Sika stag, then three Yellow-throated Martens (though not everyone saw these) and a Gansu Pika, which fed unconcernedly next to the path. Other interesting birds here were the elusive Chinese Grouse, and the difficult, range-restricted Snowy-cheeked Laughingthrush, and finally, Sichuan Jays.

We had a great meal in a local restaurant at lunchtime, then pottered about nearby. Other good birds here were: Chinese Nuthatch, Hodgson's Treecreeper, Spectacled Parrotbill, Streaked Rosefinch, Songar Tit and Pallas's Warbler. On the drive back to the hotel, we watched a large flock of Azure-winged Magpies, plus Oriental Skylarks, and some Pheasants in scrubby roadside habitat.

After dinner we went on another local night drive, but it wasn't quite as productive as the last one we had there. On this drive we saw about eight Red Foxes, a Woolly Hare, one Mountain Cat and one Asian Badger.

Day 11

Tuesday 21st November

We decided to have one last, early morning spotlight at Ruoergai, but all we saw were Red Foxes and Woolly Hares.

Straight after breakfast, at 7.30am, we set off in snow, which got deeper as we approached the 3,800-metre summit. Heading down the other side, the road was blocked by numerous lorries that had tried to overtake but got stuck in the snow and blocked the entire road. It took us ages to get through and really added on extra time to our 200-mile journey to Pingwu. But the scenery was spectacular, through wooded gorges, with the higher slopes covered with snow. The best bird of the day was a flock of about 300 Grandals crowded onto telegraph wires, as densely packed as Starlings. Also en route, we saw Guldenstadt's Redstarts, Choughs, Azure-winged Magpies, Ruddy Shelducks and Eastern Buzzard. We paused by a small lake and saw two Spot-billed Ducks and five Bean Geese, which was a notable record for Sichuan according to Sid (he thought they might be another Sichuan first record).

We finally arrived at our hotel in Pingwu at 6.45pm, more than eleven hours after we had left Ruoergai.

Day 12

Wednesday 22nd November

We spent a few hours after breakfast at the mountain at Pingwu where we saw many new birds: Maroon-backed Accentor, Chinese Wren-babbler, Vinaceous Rosefinch, Spot-breasted and Vinous-throated Parrotbills, Green and Blyth's Shrike-babblers, Streak-throated Scimitar Babbler and Speckled Piculet. Half the group left the mountain early as they wanted to visit the temple in Pingwu. After a noodle lunch we set off towards

Tangjiahe and spotted many Collared Crows by the river. We stopped for a closer look at one group of Collared Crows and found a Meadow Bunting among a group of Little Buntings.

We arrived at the road to Tangjiahe but it was closed for repairs and wasn't due to open for another four hours, so we had to do a huge detour through some beautiful countryside, spotting two Crested Kingfishers along the way. It was going dark as we entered the reserve, so we started spotlighting and managed to see Serow, Takin, Tufted Deer and many Muntjac. We also had great close views of a Tawny Fish Owl. Unfortunately, one vehicle got a puncture which we had to repair in pitch darkness while the other vehicle took people to the hotel. The only consolation for the puncture-repairers was a Leopard Cat on the way back.

After dinner we went spotlighting again and besides the usual ungulates (Takin and Muntjacs), we spotted two Civets, a Hog Badger, plus another Fish Owl.

Day 13

Thursday 23rd November

An early morning spotlight produced yet more Takins, Muntjacs and two Confucian Niviventers. After breakfast we walked upriver, seeing several Père David's Rock Squirrels and one Takin. Birds of interest included White-crowned and Little Forktails, Crested Kingfisher, Mountain Hawk-Eagle and Golden Eagle, Crimson-breasted Woodpecker, Blue Magpies, Nutcrackers and a Collared Owllet. We then had a couple of hours down-time before going out at 4pm where we saw plenty of Sichuan Takins in the daylight plus a couple of Gorals.

After a meal at the hotel we went out yet again spotlighting and saw the usual ungulates, plus a Serow and, amazingly, a Chinese Ferret-badger that ran towards us right next to the road and scrambled up a cliff.

Day 14

Friday 24th November

We had an early morning drive and saw Takins with three small calves, plus we glimpsed another Ferret Badger.

After breakfast we caught the bus 10 kilometres up the road to the part of Tangjiahe where visitors' vehicles are not allowed, then we walked slowly back to the hotel. The aim was to find Golden Snub-nosed Monkeys, but we failed in that endeavour; we did however add Wild Boar to the trip list, and we had great views of Tufted Deer, so close we could see its forehead tuft. Birds of note were Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpeckers, Sichuan White-backed Woodpecker, Crested Goshawks, Imperial Eagles, Crested Kingfisher, Golden Pheasants and a White-crowned Forktail. We also found a freshly dead Shrew which we identified as Asian Grey Shrew.

After dinner we went out spotlighting again and saw a family of four Civets, plus two Serows. It was also good to see that a number of the Takins had young calves with them. A small shrew was seen in the headlights which was probably Asian Lesser White-toothed Shrew.

As we drove back we saw two Tawny Fish Owls fighting in a tree over the river. Then we looked around the hotel and spotted a Hog Badger on the river shingle nearby which everyone saw. What a great way to end the day.

Day 15

Saturday 25th November

An early morning spotlight produced the usual Takins and Muntjacs, but we also saw another Asian Lesser White-toothed Shrew and a Tawny Fish Owl. The highlight though was another Chinese Leopard Cat. After breakfast we continued out of the park driving slowly and we managed to see three Wild Boar, Crested Kingfisher and Black-bibbed Tits.

We then had a long drive back to Chengdu to an airport hotel. But we still managed to add one new mammal when we stopped at Pengzhou rest area. It was a Black Rat. Hardly a fitting end to such a mammal-rich holiday but much appreciated by Paul, as it was the final terrestrial mammal on the British list that he had yet to see. Here we parted with Jan, Peter and Alison as they were staying at Dujiangyan for the night as they had later flights back.

Day 16

Sunday 26th November

We were up at 5am to catch an 8.15 flight to Hong Kong, where we added Black-eared Kite to the trip list during our four-hour wait, plus several "Crow" butterflies. Then we flew back to London with all flights on time.

Tour Participants: Tim Melling (leader) & Sid Francis (Local Guide) with seven Naturetrek Clients

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Labah Nature Reserve

Species lists

Birds (✓ = recorded but not counted; H = heard only; E = Endemic; N = Near Endemic; I = Introduced)

	Common name	Scientific name	November														
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Bean Goose	<i>Anser fabalis</i>										5					
2	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>								2		4				20	
3	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>					5										
4	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>					20					5					
5	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>					2										
6	Indian Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>					10					2				20	
7	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>					30					20				2	
8	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>					20										
9	Baikal Teal	<i>Anas formosa</i>					1										
10	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>					10										
11	Baer's Pochard	<i>Aythya baeri</i>					4										
12	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>					10										
13	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>					1					3				2	
14	Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>		2													
15	Chinese Grouse - E	<i>Tetrastes sewerzowi</i>									1						
16	Chinese Bamboo Partridge - E	<i>Bambusicola thoracicus</i>											H				
17	Koklass Pheasant	<i>Pucrasia macrolopha</i>							H								
18	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>									5						
19	Golden Pheasant - E	<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>													3		
20	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>										1				3	
21	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>					2										
22	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>					5										
23	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>		1			1										
24	Chinese Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>		1		4	10						10			3	
25	Eastern Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>														5	
26	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>														4	
27	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		20			20									20	
28	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>							1							30	

	Common name	Scientific name	November														
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
29	Bearded Vulture	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>							2		3	1					
30	Himalayan Vulture	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>							20	20	20	5	1				
31	Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>									5						2
32	Mountain Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus nipalensis</i>												1	1		
33	Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>									10						
34	Eastern Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>														2	1
35	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>							2	6		1			3	1	
36	Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>														5	
37	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	1	2	2	1	2	1				1				1	
38	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>									2						
39	Black-eared Kite	<i>Milvus lineatus</i>															1
40	Crested Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>		1													
41	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>										2					
42	Upland Buzzard	<i>Buteo hemilasius</i>										20					
43	Eastern Buzzard	<i>Buteo japonicus</i>					1		1				1	2			2
44	Himalayan Buzzard	<i>Buteo burmanicus</i>							2	2		2					
45	Yellow-legged Buttonquail	<i>Turnix tanki</i>		1													
46	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>				1											
47	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>					10										6
48	Black-necked Crane	<i>Grus nigricollis</i>									20						
49	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>									40		2				
50	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>					1										1
51	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>															1
52	Hill Pigeon	<i>Columba rupestris</i>									1						
53	Snow Pigeon	<i>Columba leuconota</i>						30		40							
54	Speckled Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba hodgsonii</i>		50	12												
55	Oriental Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>					3										
56	Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	2														2
57	Collared Scops Owl	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	1														
58	Eurasian Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>									1						
59	Tawny Fish Owl	<i>Ketupa flavipes</i>				1								2			

	Common name	Scientific name	November														
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
60	Himalayan Owl	<i>Strix nivicolum</i>				1											
61	Collared Owlet	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>										H	1				
62	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	1														
63	Crested Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>										2	1	1	2		
64	Speckled Piculet	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>										1					
65	Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Yungipicus canicapillus</i>				1								1	2		
66	Crimson-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates cathpharius</i>			1	1								2			
67	Chinese Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major mandarinus</i>												3	2		
68	White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>													1		
69	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	2					5		1		1	1				
70	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>								2							
71	Saker Falcon	<i>Falco cherrug</i>								4							
72	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>										1					
73	Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>		2			2						1			5	
74	Blyth's Shrike-babbler	<i>Pteruthius aeralatus</i>											1				
75	Green Shrike-Babbler	<i>Pteruthius xanthochlorus</i>											10				
76	Sichuan Jay – E	<i>Perisoreus internigrans</i>									5						
77	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	5											1			
78	Azure-winged Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cyanus</i>									30	10					
79	Red-billed Blue Magpie	<i>Urocissa erythroryncha</i>	10	2	6	4	2		4					20	5	10	
80	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>								2		50	50			10	
81	Spotted Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>			50	40							1	2	2		
82	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>						20				2					
83	Alpine Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i>						2									
84	Daurian Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus dauuricus</i>							30								
85	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>							5		5	5					
86	Collared Crow	<i>Corvus torquatus</i>											20				
87	Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>		✓	20	30		2	2		10		5	5	10	4	
88	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>								4	10	5					
89	Yellow-browed Tit	<i>Sylviparus modestus</i>		3		2	30										
90	Rufous-vented Tit	<i>Periparus rubidiventris</i>						2			4						

	Common name	Scientific name	November														
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
91	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>			10	10											
92	Yellow-bellied Tit - E	<i>Pardaliparus venustulus</i>	2				2										
93	Grey Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes dichrous</i>									8						
94	Pere David's Tit - E	<i>Poecile davidi</i>			10												
95	Black-bibbed Tit	<i>Poecile hypermelaena</i>														2	
96	Willow (Songar) Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>									2						
97	Sichuan Tit – E	<i>Poecile weigoldicus</i>									10				4		
98	Ground Tit (Hume's Groundcreeper)	<i>Pseudopodoces humilis</i>								1							
99	Japanese Tit	<i>Parus minor</i>		10							10		10				
100	Green-backed Tit	<i>Parus monticolus</i>			10	2	10						2	20	20	10	
101	Oriental Skylark	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>									20	20	20				
102	Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris elwesi</i>									90						
103	Tibetan Lark	<i>Melanocorypha maxima</i>									1						
104	Collared Finchbill	<i>Spizixos semitorques</i>		2			2						10				
105	Brown-breasted Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus xanthorrhous</i>					2						20				
106	Light-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	10	30													
107	Mountain Bulbul	<i>Ixos mccllellandii</i>											8	4	4	2	
108	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>					10									30	
109	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>					50										
110	Chinese Wren-babbler - E	<i>Pnoepyga mutica</i>	H										1				
111	Pygmy Wren-babbler	<i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>	H	1													
112	Rufous-faced Warbler	<i>Abroscopus albogularis</i>		4												3	
113	Brown-flanked Bush Warbler	<i>Horornis fortipes</i>											1				
114	Grey-sided Bush-warbler	<i>Cettia brunnifrons</i>		2													
115	Black-throated Bushtit	<i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	20				2						10			5	
116	Black-browed Bushtit	<i>Aegithalos bonvaloti</i>			10	10											
117	Sooty Bushtit - E	<i>Aegithalos fuliginosus</i>												30	30		
118	White-browed Tit-Warbler	<i>Leptopoecile sophiae</i>						2			8	2					
119	Crested Tit-Warbler	<i>Leptopoecile elegans</i>									4						
120	Pallas's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>									1						
121	Yellow-browed Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>		1									1				

	Common name	Scientific name	November													
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
122	Hume's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>					1						1			
123	Siberian Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita tristis</i>					1									
124	Ashy-throated Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i>		2												
125	Black-streaked Scimitar Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus gravivox</i>	4	2												
126	Rufous-capped Babbler	<i>Stachyridopsis ruficeps</i>		1												
127	Dusky Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe brunnea</i>										1	2	4		
128	David's Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe davidi</i>										30	20	5		
129	Chinese Babax	<i>Babax lanceolatus</i>					H		6							
130	Snowy-cheeked Laughingthrush - E	<i>Garrulax sukatschewi</i>									2					
131	Giant Laughingthrush - E	<i>Garrulax maximus</i>						2			10					
132	White-throated Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax albogularis</i>										20				
133	Plain Laughingthrush - E	<i>Garrulax davidi</i>									12					
134	White-browed Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax sannio</i>	H	5								1				
135	Elliot's Laughingthrush - E	<i>Trochalopteron elliotii</i>			30	20					20	10	5	10		
136	Black-faced Laughingthrush	<i>Trochalopteron affine</i>			5	12							3			
137	Red-billed Leiothrix	<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>		10	5								50	30		
138	Golden-breasted Fulvetta	<i>Lioparus chrysotis</i>			5											
139	Chinese Fulvetta - E	<i>Fulvetta striaticollis</i>						4			20					
140	Spectacled Fulvetta - E	<i>Fulvetta ruficapilla</i>										20				
141	Grey-hooded Fulvetta - E	<i>Fulvetta cinereiceps</i>			2	2										
142	Spectacled Parrotbill - E	<i>Sinosuthora conspicillata</i>									5					
143	Vinous-throated Parrotbill	<i>Sinosuthora webbiana</i>										30	40			
144	Ashy-throated Parrotbill - E	<i>Sinosuthora alphonsiana</i>					4									
145	Spot-breasted Parrotbill	<i>Paradoxornis guttaticollis</i>										1				
146	White-collared Yuhina	<i>Yuhina diademata</i>			40	20						30		4		
147	Black-chinned Yuhina	<i>Yuhina nigrimenta</i>		6												
148	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>			2	2						4	2	4		
149	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>				1							2	2		
150	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>												1		
151	Chestnut-vented Nuthatch	<i>Sitta nagaensis</i>			2	6	4									
152	Przevalski's Nuthatch - E	<i>Sitta przewalskii</i>									4					

	Common name	Scientific name	November														
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
153	Chinese Nuthatch	<i>Sitta villosa</i>									1						
154	Wallcreeper	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>				1				1							
155	Hodgson's Treecreeper	<i>Certhia hodgsoni</i>									2						
156	Bar-tailed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia himalayana</i>	3								4			2		1	
157	Sichuan Treecreeper - E	<i>Certhia tianquanensis</i>											1				
158	Crested Myna	<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	10													10	
159	White-cheeked Starling	<i>Spodiopsar cineraceus</i>	✓	30				20			1	2				20	
160	Grandala	<i>Grandala coelicolor</i>										✓					
161	Grey-winged Blackbird	<i>Turdus boulboul</i>		2													
162	Chinese Blackbird	<i>Turdus mandarinus</i>		20				3								10	
163	Chestnut Thrush	<i>Turdus rubrocanus</i>				4	10										
164	Naumann's Thrush	<i>Turdus naumanni</i>				1	20										
165	Dusky Thrush	<i>Turdus eunomus</i>				1											
166	Himalayan Bluetail	<i>Tarsiger rufilatus</i>						1		2		1		4	4	2	1
167	Golden Bush Robin	<i>Tarsiger chrysaeus</i>															
168	Little Forktail	<i>Enicurus scouleri</i>		1			2								3	2	
169	White-crowned Forktail	<i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>													3	1	
170	Hodgson's Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus hodgsoni</i>						2									
171	Daurian Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus aureus</i>		2				3						5	2		
172	Güldenstädt's Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus erythrogasterus</i>							1	3	5	5	5				
173	Blue-fronted Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>				6	4							2	2	4	
174	Plumbeous Water Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus fuliginosus</i>		5	2	8	2							6	20	20	10
175	White-capped Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus leucocephalus</i>		6	6	8	4							6	30	30	10
176	White-throated Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus schisticeps</i>							1		2	12					
177	Siberian Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus</i>						1									
178	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>				1							1				
179	Brown Dipper	<i>Cinclus pallasii</i>		1			2							2	12	12	4
180	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	30	30				30		10	20	20		20			20
181	Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>									50						
182	White-rumped Snowfinch	<i>Onychostruthus taczanowskii</i>									✓						
183	Rufous-necked Snowfinch	<i>Pyrgilauda ruficollis</i>									✓						

	Common name	Scientific name	November															
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
184	Robin Accentor	<i>Prunella rubeculoides</i>												6				
185	Rufous-breasted Accentor	<i>Prunella strophciata</i>			1	4								10		10	4	6
186	Brown Accentor	<i>Prunella fulvescens</i>																
187	Maroon-backed Accentor	<i>Prunella immaculata</i>													1			
188	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>					4											
189	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	10	20	5	5	10		5			10			10	10	10	
190	Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>					1											
191	Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>					1											
192	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>		1	✓	✓												
193	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>					1											
194	Grey-headed Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula erythaca</i>			6													
195	Plain Mountain Finch	<i>Leucosticte nemoricola</i>							20									
196	Streaked Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus rubicilloides</i>												5				
197	Pink-rumped Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus waltoni</i>							1					2				
198	Vinaceous Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus vinaceus</i>													4	3		
199	Chinese White-browed Rosefinch E	<i>Carpodacus dubius</i>												8				
200	Grey-capped Greenfinch	<i>Chloris sinica</i>		20			2											
201	Twite	<i>Linaria flavirostris</i>												20				
202	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>												✓				
203	Slaty Bunting - E	<i>Emberiza siemsseni</i>					4								2		8	
204	Pine Bunting	<i>Emberiza leucocephalos</i>												10	12			
205	Godlewski's Bunting	<i>Emberiza godlewskii</i>												20				
206	Tristram's Bunting	<i>Emberiza tristrami</i>															1	
207	Little Bunting	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>					5								20	2		
208	Meadow Bunting	<i>Emberiza cioides</i>													1			

Mammals

1	Milne-edwards' Macaque - E	<i>Macaca thibetana</i>		30	30	30								15	3	6	10	
2	Woolly Hare	<i>Lepus oiostolus</i>							4	3	1	1						
3	Gansu Pika – E	<i>Ochotona cansus</i>										1						
4	Plateau Pika	<i>Ochotona curzoniae</i>									✓							

	Common name	Scientific name	November													
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
5	Pearson's Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus pearsonii</i>				1										
6	Asian Grey Shrew	<i>Crocidura attenuata</i>												1		
7	Asian Lesser White-toothed Shrew	<i>Crocidura shuntungensis</i>												1	1	
8	Confucian Niviventer	<i>Niviventer confucianus</i>		1	1	1							1	1		
9	Sichuan Niviventer	<i>Niviventer excelsior</i>							1							
10	Black Rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>														1
11	Red And White Giant Flying Squirrel	<i>Petaurista alborufus</i>		12	10	10										
12	Complex-toothed Flying Squirrel	<i>Trogopterus xanthipes</i>		2	3	2	5									
13	Grey-headed Flying Squirrel	<i>Petaurista caniceps</i>				1										
14	Père David's Rock Squirrel	<i>Sciurotamias davidianus</i>		1	1								20	4	2	
15	Swinhoe's Striped Squirrel	<i>Tamiops swinhoei</i>			1	4										
16	Chinese Desert (Mountain) Cat - E	<i>Felis bieti</i>							3	1	1					
17	Pallas's Cat	<i>Otocolobus manul</i>								2						
18	Leopard Cat	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>			1							1				1
19	Masked Palm Civet	<i>Paguma larvata</i>										2		4		
20	Grey Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>							3							
21	Tibetan Fox	<i>Vulpes ferrilata</i>								20						
22	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>							1	1	8	4				
23	Giant Panda – E	<i>Ailuropoda melanoleuca</i>					(1)									
24	Red Panda	<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>			2	8										
25	Hog Badger	<i>Arctonyx collaris</i>										1			1	
26	Asian Badger	<i>Meles leucurus</i>							1		1					
27	Small-toothed Ferret-badger	<i>Melogale moschata</i>											1	1		
28	Yellow-throated Marten	<i>Martes flavigula</i>									3					
29	Steppe Polecat	<i>Mustela eversmanii</i>							1							
30	Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>													1	3
31	Siberian Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus pygargus</i>							2	1						
32	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>		12	12	2										
33	Sika Deer	<i>Cervus nippon</i>									1					
34	Tufted Deer – E	<i>Elaphodus cephalophus</i>										2	2	1		
35	Reeves' Muntjac	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>			1								30	12	12	8

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			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
36	Sambar	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>		20	20	20											
37	Golden Takin	<i>Budorcas taxicolor</i>										20	20	20	10		
38	Chinese Serow	<i>Capricornis milneedwardsii</i>			1	1						3	1				
39	Chinese Goral	<i>Naemorhedus griseus</i>		1	1	3						4	2				
40	Tibetan Gazelle – N	<i>Procapra picticaudata</i>								20							
41	Bharal (Blue Sheep)	<i>Pseudois nayaur</i>						50		50							



Golden Takin



Tibetan Fox