

Wild China – Sichuan’s Birds & Mammals

Naturetrek Tour Report

17 November - 2 December 2018



Little Forktail



Red Panda



Takin



White-browed rosefinch

Report and images compiled by Barrie Cooper



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Summary

Sichuan is a marvellous part of China with spectacular scenery, fine food and wonderful wildlife. This trip provided excellent examples of all of these to make this a memorable trip. We had close views of Red Panda, that was the highlight for some. A host of other mammals included Golden Snub-nosed Monkey, the endemic Chinese Desert Cat and the impressive Takin. A good range of bird species, including several endemics, were also recorded with the bonus of a Wallcreeper on the front of one of our hotels and four Ibisbills on the first full day. An enthusiastic and patient group of people with a sense of humour helped to make this a very enjoyable trip.

Day 1

Saturday 17th November

The Cathay flight from Heathrow to Hong Kong had its usual good selection of films and decent food.

Day 2

Sunday 18th November

The flight from Heathrow arrived on time in Hong Kong but unfortunately, the connecting flight to Chengdu was delayed by over an hour. Beautiful blue skies greeted us as we touched down in Chengdu and, after clearing immigration, we met up with local guide Roland, second driver Zenzang (ZZ) and Roger who had arrived the previous day. After negotiating the traffic of Chengdu, we made swift progress to our hotel in Dujiangyan passing a flock of White-cheeked Starlings on the way. A Chinese Blackbird was seen opposite the hotel by some of the group and everybody had good views of Oriental Greenfinches.

After a brief break we went out to make the most of the remaining daylight where some obliging Collared Finchbills posed very conveniently on some wires. However, the prize went to three Golden Eagles flying over a ridge, making Roland particularly excited as this was the first time he had seen that species so close to the town where he now lives. A few Red-billed Magpies gave brief views, but some White-browed Laughingthrushes were even more difficult to see. As darkness descended, we did some spotlighting and only Roland managed to catch a glimpse of two Collared Scops Owls. After the first of our excellent dinners we had an early night to catch up on some much-needed sleep after our long journeys.

Day 3

Monday 19th November

We set off from our hotel at 7.40am and drove a few kilometres to look for birds along a river. As soon as we got out of the vehicles we were greeted with a Long-tailed Shrike before we looked out onto the river. Rod took the prize for finding our first Ibisbill that was opposite us on the edge of the river. Another Ibisbill joined it and then two more Ibisbills flew past – to see four of these charismatic waders was a brilliant start to the day. Brown Dipper was another bird on the river before we moved to another viewpoint to look for another target species. A pair of Long-billed Plovers was soon found making it two Oriental wader species within half an hour. A party of Black-throated Bushtits and a Hodgson's Redstart were among the other species seen here. It was then time to set off to make the journey to Labahe. A stop at a service station provided more bird species, including Brambling, Oriental Magpie-Robin White-browed Laughingthrush and White-rumped Munia. Our final stop

before lunch was at a reservoir where a good selection of waterbirds included Ferruginous Duck, Ruddy Shelduck and Indian Spot-billed Duck. Other birds here included Eastern Buzzard, Yellow-bellied Bush Warbler, Alpine Leaf Warbler and Black-faced Bunting. Near our lunchtime restaurant there were Daurian Redstart, Chinese Pond Heron and Common Sandpiper.

We then made the final leg of our journey to Labahe where, after a quick check-in, we went up the Er Lang mountain road in search of wildlife. Unfortunately, the mountain was shrouded with thick cloud making visibility limited to approximately 30 metres. We were walking down the road when Roland received a phone call from ZZ who had found our target species – Red Panda. We immediately speeded up to find the splendid sight we wanted – a beautiful Red Panda feeding at the top of a tree near the road. He was a well-known individual that was approximately 13 years old and with a damaged ear. After a few minutes of appreciation, he moved to the back of the tree but eventually re-emerged back to the top and in a better position to give us even better views. Maybe he was motivated by his appreciative audience because he stayed for over 20 minutes while we put our cameras in overdrive. Eventually we left him to return to the vehicles for a hot drink and some chocolates that Rod had kindly provided as a celebration. After plenty of excited discussion, we boarded the vehicles to go down through the mist to the hotel for a short break before dinner. After another fine meal we went out for a night drive to look for mammals and it was very productive. Species seen were a Forest Musk Deer, Chinese Serow, Reeve's Muntjac, two Chinese Gorals, five Red-and-white Giant Flying Squirrels and plenty of Sambar. It was a fine end to a wonderful day of superb wildlife.

Day 4

Tuesday 20th November

Breakfast at the hotel had the bonus of a Red-throated Thrush and a Chestnut Thrush viewed through the dining room window and some members of the group saw a Hog Badger wandering around a ground-floor corridor. Following breakfast, we drove up the Er Lang mountain road again, with a male Lady Amherst's Pheasant causing our first stop. Groups of Grey-hooded Fulvetta, Black-browed Bushtits and Brown Parrotbills kept us on our toes, along with Hodgson's Treecreeper and Rufous-breasted Accentor. We had driven through the mist to be rewarded with blue skies and excellent views of the mountains; however, the mist soon climbed to our altitude to reduce visibility and that was the situation for the rest of the day. As we walked down the road good birds included Crimson-breasted Woodpecker, White-throated Redstart and Little Forktail. A party of over 30 Vinous-throated Parrotbills included individuals who came close enough for everyone to appreciate their subtle plumage pattern. Other good birds included Black-faced Laughingthrush, Spotted Nutcracker and Sichuan Treecreeper. A couple of Swinhoe's Striped Squirrels showed well much to the admiration of the group. We had descended below the mist by this stage and we took the opportunity to have our picnic lunch at a viewpoint, although the view was limited above a certain altitude, due to the mist.

After lunch we walked up the road and scanned trees for Red Panda but without success; however, we did find a Collared Owlet perched in the open. A mixed flock of tits gave us great views, and we were treated to Rufous-vented, Grey Crested, Coal and Pere David's Tits. The Coal Tits here have crests that can give them a superficial resemblance to Rufous-vented. A few Goldcrests were also mingling with the tits. The afternoon progressed and three of the group decided to go back to the hotel to rest and, soon after, a Red Panda walked across the road and up a berry-bearing tree. It was the same individual as yesterday but this time he put on more of a show and fed with great agility as he reached for the berries. We watched him for quite a while before he moved to a part of the tree where he was partly obscured. Another panda had been seen feeding in the same tree as our friend

had been in yesterday but, unfortunately, it had disappeared a few minutes before we arrived. We were deprived of a two-panda day but that didn't spoil the pleasure of what we had just seen. We had enjoyed another privileged moment in nature. The light was fading now, so the rest of us returned to the hotel for a rest before dinner. Another productive night drive followed dinner with the highlights being: Chinese Serow, Reeve's Muntjac, two Chinese Gorals, and 12 Red-and-white Giant Flying Squirrels. Two of the squirrels were together on a branch exhibiting some interesting behaviour, before one of them dropped down and out of sight. The view of one of the Gorals was excellent, being just a few metres from us on an almost vertical cliff next to the road.

Day 5

Wednesday 21st November

Things didn't look good when we gathered for breakfast today. It was snowing, and the cloud was low over the mountain, so we needed to change our plans for the morning. It was decided to stay low to avoid the worst of the weather, so we drove along the East road that our hotel is situated on. By the time we made our first stop for a walk, the snow had stopped. We were always close to the river and the trees and shrubs held a variety of good birds. At our first stop we had both White-crowned and Little Forktails within 20 metres of each other. Slaty Bunting, Stripe-throated Yuhina and Sichuan Treecreeper gave us good views, but Three-banded Rosefinch was only seen by some of the group. When looking down the river, a White-tailed Eagle gave a brief view as it flew across and out of sight, but it did the honourable thing by following the course of the river and flew directly over our heads. On one occasion a tree held two Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpeckers and a Crimson-breasted Woodpecker. A group of 20 Tibetan Macaques were grooming each other on the other side of the river, which made a change from our usual view of them – pestering tourists. There were plenty of trees with berries and quite a few Chestnut Thrushes were gorging themselves, as were a few Dusky Thrushes. However, it was two Red-winged Laughingthrushes that was the most notable sighting. Moving further down the river, we came across a very good mixed flock that held species such as Blyth's Shrike-babbler, Buff-barred Warbler, Pallas's Leaf Warbler, Sichuan Leaf Warbler, Yellow-browed Tit and Pere David's Tit. We returned to the hotel for a warm lunch and, as soon as we got out of the vehicles, a Wallcreeper was spotted flying across the car park. Unfortunately, it went out of sight but, thankfully, was found again on the ground in the car park before flying up and onto the front wall of the hotel. We then spent 15 minutes watching it systematically move along the hotel frontage in its search for invertebrates. To our amusement it even perched on some of the balconies and, on one occasion, became a meshcreeper, as it moved up the mesh covering of one of the hotel windows. This writer can only imagine his reaction if a Wallcreeper had appeared on his hotel balcony or window! It was a wonderful end to a morning that wasn't looking good at 7.30am but turned into a feast of birds.

After an excellent lunch that included hot noodle soup, we ventured up the road of Er Lang mountain. There was still mist shrouding much of it, but it didn't stop us on our quest for the wonderful wildlife of Sichuan. Many of the birds were species we had seen before, with one highlight being a young male Lady Amherst's Pheasant accompanied by three females. We found Red Panda footprints in the snow in a couple of places but couldn't find the owners, although Roger had the briefest glimpse of one as it disappeared into some undergrowth. Our final search for pandas did have the compensation of two Great Parrotbills showing reasonably well in the mist. Great Parrotbills look like what would happen if Bearded Tits were given steroids all their life – definitely a beast of a bird. It was now getting dark, so we returned to the hotel for some free time before dinner. The highlight of the evening's night drive was a beautiful Leopard Cat that was sitting on a ledge on a cliff. Fortunately, a clearing in the forest enabled us to see the cat and admire it through the scope. Two Sambar deer on either side of it gave

the cat a rather regal appearance as though it was sitting on a throne. Other mammals included Forest Musk Deer, Chinese Serow, Chinese Goral plus Red-and-white Giant Flying Squirrel.

Day 6

Thursday 22nd November

Breakfast at the hotel was brightened up by a few birds outside the dining room, including Red-throated Thrush and three different male Redstarts – Hodgson's, White-capped and Plumbeous. After breakfast we went up the Er Lang road again, but no pandas were seen. Birds of note included Darjeeling Woodpecker, and Great and Brown Parrotbills, before we returned to the hotel to check out. The drive to Wolong was broken by lunch at Wendy's favourite restaurant, followed by a return to the reservoir where the only new species was Falcated Duck. A second break on the edge of a forest had a brief flight view of a Chinese Cupwing (also known as Wren-Babbler) while Roger caught a glimpse of a Pallas' Squirrel. During a post-dinner walk we heard a few Himalayan Owls, but none were seen.

Day 7

Friday 23rd November

The sight of Sirius and Orion in a clear pre-dawn sky as we gathered outside our hotel boded well for today's weather and, sure enough, we never saw a cloud all day. During the day we had more sunshine, and possibly warmer temperatures, than a summer's day in Blackpool. For this writer it was the first time in four visits that he had seen all of Balang Shan mountain. The scenery was spectacular, and it was perfect weather for observing wildlife. The only negative was that the authorities had blocked off the road to the summit, so we only managed to get to an elevation of 3,800 metres, rather than 4,500 metres at the pass. Nevertheless, we managed to see some excellent wildlife during the course of a long day. We arrived at a good place just as the sun was rising making visibility good for admiring the beauty of five male Chinese Monal Pheasants as they fed not far from the road. A bonus was a group of Giant Laughingthrushes that were feeding amongst the pheasants. We then had a picnic breakfast that was appreciated by everyone.

The first large flock of Grandal was seen in the morning and another large flock was on wires in the afternoon. White-throated Redstart was the only member of that family seen today, although we did see 30 in total. Close views of Red-billed and Alpine (yellow-billed) Choughs, Himalayan Vulture and Lammergeier were had as we gained altitude. On one occasion a Himalayan Buzzard and an Eastern Buzzard were soaring together making the size difference apparent. A few mixed flocks were encountered during the day and these included Chinese and White-browed Fulvetta, and Sichuan and Rufous-vented Tits. Four species of Rosefinch were seen – Streaked, White-browed, Pink-rumped and Long-tailed. Snow Pigeons were seen a few times during the day. At lunchtime, three Pere David's Rock Squirrels were enjoyed before we had our picnic lunch. Towards the end of the afternoon, Rod spotted some Blue Sheep (Bharal) on a hillside on the opposite side of the valley. As it was getting late, we decided to stay up the mountain to do some spotlighting. We only managed to find a Chinese Goral but we did have a good view of the full Moon rising plus the International Space Station and some members of the group had binocular views of the Andromeda Galaxy. We arrived back at the hotel later than expected but had the compensation of a fine evening meal.

Day 8

Saturday 24th November

The day began with a brief visit to a local monastery but there were few birds around, with White-throated Redstart and Coal Tit being the only species of note, while a female White-browed Rosefinch was behind the hotel. After breakfast we set off on the long journey from Wolong to Ruoeregai, but we soon stopped at the old Panda Breeding Centre that was closed after the 2009 earthquake. There are still a few Giant Pandas kept there and we managed to see one up a tree, but unfortunately, it was asleep and had its back to us. After lunch we made a brief stop at a river where there were a few waterbirds, with a Pintail and 20 Common Mergansers being the only new species. The subspecies of Great Spotted Woodpecker was also here, looking rather different than a British one. A brief stop in Songpan for a coffee and sightseeing of the old city walls helped to break up the final leg of the journey.

After dinner we had an excellent night drive. We found our first Chinese Mountain/Desert Cat after just five minutes of spotlighting. We watched the cat for at least 20 minutes, and initially, it was either sitting or lying down. However, it eventually started to walk across the grassland showing its distinctive pelage. At once stage it pounced to make an unsuccessful kill. It was a great start, and we found at least two more Mountain Cats in the next 30 minutes. We then saw another quite close to the road and were unsure as to whether it was the first one we had seen, or a fourth cat. On the way back, a Woolly Hare was close to the road and showed very well. Soon after a Red Fox was seen on the edge of town to bring an end to a highly successful evening.

Day 9

Sunday 25th November

It was another beautiful, cloudless day and, with no wind, the temperature was amazingly comfortable. The first notable bird was a male Streaked Rosefinch, before the resident subspecies of Chinese Grey Shrike (sometimes known as Tibetan Grey Shrike) was seen perched up on a wire. The grasslands here on the Tibetan plateau are full of wildlife, and raptors seen during the day included Upland Buzzard, Hen Harrier, Kestrel, Himalayan Vulture, Lammergeier, several Steppe Eagles, and Saker Falcons. One Saker put on a spectacular display of hunting, revealing its remarkable agility. White-rumped Snowfinches seemed to be everywhere amongst the Plateau Pikas. There were also flocks of Rufous-naped Snowfinches, and Brandt's and Plain Mountain Finches. Oriental Skylark and Horned Lark were in good numbers, while a flock of over 200 Hill Pigeons were outnumbered by a larger flock of Red-billed Choughs. Robin Accentor, Ground Tit, Guldenstadt's Redstart and Twite added to the bird list.

In addition to the Plateau Pikas, the star mammal was probably Tibetan Fox, with 15 seen during the day, plus two Red Foxes. Tibetan Gazelles were a regular sight and a flock of 70 Blue Sheep were on a hillside. A walk to a gorge resulted in fine views of a male Chinese Serow; it was the most impressive one we had seen during the trip. Woolly Hares gave us good views on a few occasions. We stayed until dark in the hope of seeing a Pallas' Cat, but were unsuccessful and had to be content with the International Space Station and Mars. We returned to the hotel for dinner and then went for a brief night drive. The main target was Mountain Cat for Roger, Ian and Wendy, who hadn't been on the previous evening's drive. They weren't disappointed as two Mountain Cats were seen fairly well in the spotlight.

Day 10

Monday 26th November

Venus brightened the morning sky as we assembled for the 30-minute drive to the Baozuo forest. The thermometer was at -10°C when we arrived at the forest, so it was a very cold start as we scanned a hillside for wildlife, but two Sika deer was a good beginning. Birdlife eventually started to become active as the sun's rays reached the forest and roadside bushes. Kessler's Thrush was one of the first species to be identified, before a flurry of activity brought Plain Laughingthrush, Godlewski's Bunting, Robin Accentor, Sichuan Tit, White-throated Redstart, and Collared and White-winged Grosbeaks. Three species of Rosefinch were seen – Beautiful, Pink-rumped and White-browed. A pair of White-browed Tit-warblers showed well, as did Rufous-breasted and Robin Accentors. Przewalski's Nuthatch, Green-backed and Japanese Tits were added as the temperature continued to rise. A walk into the forest was fairly quiet until we heard a Pere David's Owl and it came in and gave us very good views. This owl was split from Ural Owl and is also known as the Sichuan Wood Owl. It was a fine bird. A pair of the very attractive Crested Tit-warblers was also seen in the forest before we headed back to the car and move down to Baozao for a noodle lunch.

After a short break at the hotel, we returned to the grasslands and the first notable sighting was a Tibetan Grey Shrike perched low on a fence next to the road. A female Eastern Marsh Harrier was the next perched bird of interest, spotted soon after two Hen Harriers had flown across the road. We left the main road to drive along a track to explore the grassland where Steppe Eagles were very much in evidence as were the endearing White-rumped Snowfinches. We walked to a quarry that had several Robin Accentors and a Little Owl, but the only mammal was a Red Fox. We waited until dark then spent an hour doing some spotlighting. Fifteen Tibetan Foxes were seen but no cats tonight.

Day 11

Tuesday 27th November

We returned to the one of the quarry areas in the grasslands but no cats once again. It was very cold, but eventually, the sun rose high enough to begin to raise the temperature. Once again, White-rumped Snowfinches and Plateau Pikas were all around us, while a pair of Sakers were in the quarry. We returned to the vehicles for breakfast, where three Tibetan Gazelles and a few Plain Mountain Finches were close. A few Hen Harriers were coursing the grasslands and one put up a small flock of Northern Lapwings.

After checking out of the hotel we began the drive to Pingwu. A Golden Eagle was flying low not far from the road before we made a stop where a few small birds could be seen. Guldenstadt's Redstart, Crested Tit-warbler, Godlewski's Bunting, Plain Laughingthrush, Sichuan and Japanese Tits gave good views just a few metres from the road. A few kilometres further on, four Daurian Jackdaws flew over the road. The drive continued through spectacular scenery and another mixed flock forced another stop. Some good birds were here, including Vinous Parrotbill, Spectacled and David's Fulvettas, Rufous-capped Babbler, Red-billed Leiothrix, and Yellow-browed and Green-backed Tits. A night walk in Pingwu gave us great views of a Collared Scops Owl.

Day 12

Wednesday 28th November

The day began with a brief visit to the forest above Pingwu, where White-collared Yuhina, Blyth's Shrike-babbler, Chinese Hwamei and Vinous-throated Parrotbill were noteworthy. We returned for a noodle breakfast and, after that, some of the group visited a monastery that was close to the hotel. The remainder of the group

returned to the forest where Grey-capped and Grey-headed Woodpeckers gave decent views. Brown-breasted Bulbul and Rufous-faced Warbler were two more species seen. The group met up back at the hotel for our drive to Tangjiahe.

Our first stop was for a fine picnic lunch on a mountain and in the sunshine. Five Spotted Nutcrackers flew over after we had finished eating. The next stop was to watch some Collared Crows near a river before another stop a few kilometres down the road. This stop had five Little Buntings feeding near a path, while a Water Pipit was on a sandy bank of the river. We arrived at the entrance of Tangjiahe nature reserve and a Crested Goshawk gave a brief view while we were having our passports checked. After a short break at the hotel, most of the group went for a walk near the river. Little Forktail, Crested Kingfisher, Brown Dipper, Himalayan Bluetail and Pere David's Rock Squirrel were some of the species seen. After dinner a very successful night drive ended at 11.20pm, with the highlights being close views of a Leopard Cat on the road and a Tawny Fish Owl in a tree just 10 metres away from the vehicle. Other animals seen were five Takin, including a mother and her two young, one Goral, a Masked Palm Civet and 30 Reeves' Muntjac.

Day 13

Thursday 29th November

Some of the group did a pre-breakfast walk with the highlight being a Reeve's Muntjac. After breakfast we took a shuttle bus up the East road and then walked along the trail. Mountain Bulbul, Stripe-throated Yuhina, Spectacled Fulvetta and Black-cheeked Laughingthrush were some of the first species. A fine Tufted Deer was on the opposite side of the valley and stayed long enough for us to have scope views. A flock of Golden-breasted Fulvettas provided close views allowing us to fully appreciate their stunning beauty. Talking of beauty, pairs of Koklass and Golden Pheasants put in impressive appearances. Sooty Tit and White-naped Yuhinas were other species recorded. On the return shuttle-bus journey a few Tibetan Macaques were in the valley. Walking along the Western road gave us more Macaques, a Takin, two Goral and a few Wild Boar. Crested Kingfisher, Little Forktail, Collared Owlet and Red-throated Thrush were seen along the river.

The highlights of tonight's evening drive were a very obliging Malayan Porcupine and a Hog Badger. Other animals seen were Takin, Goral, Wild Boar, a Masked Palm Civet and 30 Reeves' Muntjac. The comedy moment of the night drive was when a Takin was spotted next to the road on the other side of the fence. To avoid the bright spotlight from dazzling the fine beast, Barrie focused the spotlight on a cliff on the other side of the river. Roland assumed that something had been seen on the cliff so walked in front of the bus to have a look; on seeing the enormous Takin just three metres away he stopped in his tracks with shock on his face, much to the amusement of those who had witnessed his surprise.

Day 14

Friday 30th November

After breakfast, we drove down the road from the hotel to stop at a few places in search of wildlife. Mixed flocks of birds held species such as Rufous-capped Babbler, Black-throated Bushtit, Coal Tit and David's Fulvetta. Mammals seen were Takin, Pere David's Rock Squirrel and Muntjac. We reached the shuttle-bus station and proceeded to walk up the Eastern Road. A few more mixed flocks of birds included Blyth's Shrike-babbler, Sooty Tit, Eurasian Nuthatch, Grey-capped Woodpecker, Vinous-throated and Ashy-throated Parrotbills. Other birds included Himalayan Bluetail, Slaty Bunting and Mountain Bulbul. A couple of Wild Boar were on the other side of the river. We were reaching the limit of our walk before having to turn back, when a superb male Golden

Snub-nosed Monkey was spotted in a tree on the other side of the river. We were just setting up scopes when a shuttle bus came up the road and blasted its horn, so the monkey was off. Fortunately, it was relocated further up the hillside sitting in the open. Everyone finally had good scope views and we watched it for 15 minutes before it moved off into an area of trees and bushes. However, two more Golden Snub-nosed Monkeys were found in a tree and engaged in mutual preening. It was interesting to watch the behaviour of the two monkeys and seeing this species was an enormous relief, because it is quite an unusual-looking monkey. The optional afternoon session had the aim of trying to find a bear or otter, but was unsuccessful. However, we did have an impressive demonstration of the agility of Takin when one cleared the roadside fence from a standing start. Her young one swiftly followed, then both went up a steep thin gully on the opposite side of the road. The night drive had three Masked Palm Civets, two Wild Boars and the usual Takin, Goral and Reeves' Muntjac.

Day 15

Saturday 1st December

It was a leisurely start to the day, with breakfast at 8am and departure from the hotel 45 minutes later. Just a few kilometres after leaving the hotel, we spotted a troop of Rhesus Monkeys, providing us with a great way to leave Tangiahe. Not long after, when going through a village with plenty of cultivation, an Asian Barred Owllet was spotted in a small plantation. The owllet provided some good photographic opportunities despite having a couple of people working just a few metres away. A break near a reservoir had Little Grebe, Goosander and Eurasian Teal on the water, and Brambling, Rufous-faced Warbler and Long-tailed Shrike in trees and bushes. We eventually arrived at our airport hotel around 7.30pm, having said our goodbyes to Roland and ZZ.

Day 16

Sunday 2nd December

Sue, Alanna and Ted were up early to catch the 8.15am flight to Hong Kong, while Rod was on the afternoon flight. Roger, Ian and Wendy stayed on for an extra day in Chengdu.

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Species Lists

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

	E = Endemic; N = Near Endemic; I = Introduced		November - December													
	Common name	Scientific name	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
1	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>		50												
2	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>		30			10		10							
3	Falcat Duck	<i>Mareca falcata</i>					1									
4	Indian Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>		20			4									
5	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓			✓		12							
6	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>							1							
7	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		10			5		6							6
8	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>		5			2									
9	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>		50			30		10							
10	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>		50		4	30		1							
11	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>					12									
12	Common Merganser (Goosander)	<i>Mergus merganser</i>		2					20							7
13	Chinese Bamboo Partridge - E	<i>Bambusicola thoracicus</i>											H			
14	Koklass Pheasant	<i>Pucrasia macrolopha</i>												2		
15	Chinese Monal - E	<i>Lophophorus lhuysii</i>						6								
16	White Eared Pheasant - E	<i>Crossoptilon crossoptilon</i>						15								
17	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>									5	1	H			
18	Golden Pheasant - E	<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>												2		
19	Lady Amherst's Pheasant	<i>Chrysolophus amherstiae</i>			1	4	4									
20	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>					4									6
21	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		4			12		1							
22	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>		15			15									
23	Chinese Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>		3												
24	Eastern Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>					4									
25	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	6	40			✓		4							✓
26	Bearded Vulture (Lammergeier)	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>						3		4	5	4				
27	Crested Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>													1	
28	Himalayan Vulture	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>						30		30	25	12				
29	Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>								1		1				

	E = Endemic; N = Near Endemic; I = Introduced		November - December													
	Common name	Scientific name	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
30	Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>								12	6	4				
31	Eastern Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>														
32	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	3								2	1		1		
33	Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>						1					1	2		
34	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>					1	2								1
35	Eastern Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus spilonotus</i>									1					
36	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>								2	3	5				
37	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>				1										
38	Upland Buzzard	<i>Buteo hemilasius</i>								40	6	4				
39	Eastern Buzzard	<i>Buteo japonicus</i>		1					2	1	1		1			1
40	Himalayan Buzzard	<i>Buteo burmanicus</i>						2								
41	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>				1										
42	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		12												
43	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		✓				✓								
44	Ibisbill	<i>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</i>		4												
45	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		20								10	1			
46	Long-billed Plover	<i>Charadrius placidus</i>		2												
47	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		2												
48	Brown-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus</i>									4	6				
49	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		15												
50	Pallas's Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus</i>										8				
51	Hill Pigeon	<i>Columba rupestris</i>								300		250				
52	Snow Pigeon	<i>Columba leuconota</i>						20		2						
53	Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	5	5				✓								✓
54	Collared Scops Owl	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	2									1				
55	Tawny Fish Owl	<i>Ketupa flavipes</i>											1			
56	Himalayan Owl	<i>Strix nivicolom</i>						H								
57	Pere David's Owl - E	<i>Strix davidi</i>									1					
58	Collared Owlet	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>			1									1		
59	Asian Barred Owlet	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>														1
60	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>								2	1					
61	Crested Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>											2	6	1	

	E = Endemic; N = Near Endemic; I = Introduced		November - December													
	Common name	Scientific name	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
62	Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Yungipicus canicapillus</i>				3							1		7	
63	Crimson-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates cathpharius</i>			3	3										
64	Rufous-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos hyperythrus</i>				1										
65	Darjeeling Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos darjellensis</i>				1	1									
66	Chinese Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major mandarinus</i>							1						7	
67	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>										1				
68	Bay Woodpecker	<i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>			1											
69	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>						2		3	2					
70	Saker Falcon	<i>Falco cherrug</i>								12		5				
71	Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	1	3			2									1
72	Tibetan (Chinese) Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius sphenocercus giganteus</i>								1	1					
73	Blyth's Shrike-babbler	<i>Pteruthius aeralatus</i>				2						1			5	
74	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>												3	3	
75	Red-billed Blue Magpie	<i>Urocissa erythroryncha</i>	8	15	20	✓	✓	8	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
76	Oriental Magpie	<i>Pica serica</i>							3	2		5	✓			✓
77	Spotted Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>			4	1						5	3			
78	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>						100		250		150				
79	Alpine Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i>						20								
80	Daurian Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus dauuricus</i>										4				
81	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>									15	✓	✓			
82	Collared Crow	<i>Corvus torquatus</i>										15	✓	✓	✓	✓
83	Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>		2	6	✓	✓	30	✓	✓	15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
84	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>						3		15	2	✓	✓			
85	Yellow-browed Tit	<i>Sylviparus modestus</i>				1						2		2		
86	Rufous-vented Tit	<i>Periparus rubidiventris</i>			5	12		6								
87	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>			8	10		2	1					1	1	
88	Grey Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes dichrous</i>			2	1		2								
89	Pere David's Tit - E	<i>Poecile davidi</i>			5	6	8									
90	Black-bibbed Tit	<i>Poecile hypermelaenus</i>													1	
91	Sichuan Tit - E	<i>Poecile weigoldicus</i>						2			2	2		1		
92	Ground Tit	<i>Pseudopodoces humilis</i>								20		20				
93	Japanese Tit	<i>Parus minor</i>									1	2	1		1	

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	Common name	Scientific name	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
94	Green-backed Tit	<i>Parus monticolus</i>		1					1		2	2	2	4	10	4
95	Oriental Skylark	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>								100	20	80				
96	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>										6				
97	Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris elwesi</i>								200	10					
98	Collared Finchbill	<i>Spizixos semitorques</i>	14	5					4			4	50	6	6	10
99	Brown-breasted Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus xanthorrhous</i>						3	3				50	12	10	30
100	Light-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	✓	✓			✓		✓					20		✓
101	Mountain Bulbul	<i>Ixos mccllellandii</i>												8	6	
102	Chinese Cupwing (Wren-Babbler) - E	<i>Pnoepyga mutica</i>	H	H			1									
103	Pygmy Cupwing (Wren-Babbler)	<i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>	H				H									
104	Rufous-faced Warbler	<i>Abroscopus albogularis</i>	H									1				4
105	Yellow-bellied Bush Warbler	<i>Horornis acanthizoides</i>		2			H									
106	Black-throated Bushtit	<i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>		35											25	
107	Black-browed Bushtit	<i>Aegithalos bonvaloti</i>			15	40	10									
108	Sooty Bushtit - E	<i>Aegithalos fuliginosus</i>												25	50	
109	White-browed Tit-warbler	<i>Leptopoecile sophiae</i>									2	2				
110	Crested Tit-warbler	<i>Leptopoecile elegans</i>									2					
111	Buff-barred Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus pulcher</i>				2										
112	Pallas's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>				2										
113	Sichuan Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus forresti</i>				1										
114	Alpine Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus occisinensis</i>		1							1					
115	Black-streaked Scimitar Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus gravivox</i>					H						H			
116	Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis</i>		H		2	H							H	4	
117	Rufous-capped Babbler	<i>Stachyridopsis ruficeps</i>		H								1			2	
118	David's Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe davidi</i>					H					2	10	10	✓	
119	Chinese Hwamei	<i>Garrulax canorus</i>											8			
120	Moustached Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax cineraceus</i>											1			
121	Barred Laughingthrush - E	<i>Garrulax lunulatus</i>												H		
122	Giant Laughingthrush - E	<i>Garrulax maximus</i>						12			12					
123	Plain Laughingthrush - E	<i>Garrulax davidi</i>									20	4				
124	White-browed Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax sannio</i>	✓	10									10		4	8
125	Elliot's Laughingthrush - E	<i>Trochalopteron elliotii</i>		2	40	40	✓	✓	✓		20	2	15	✓	✓	10

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	Common name	Scientific name	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
126	Black-faced Laughingthrush	<i>Trochalopteron affine</i>			4	10								15	12	
127	Red-winged Laughingthrush	<i>Trochalopteron formosum</i>				2										
128	Red-billed Leiothrix	<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	H									4	5		3	
129	Golden-breasted Fulvetta	<i>Lioparus chrysotis</i>												12		
130	White-browed Fulvetta	<i>Fulvetta vinipectus</i>						4								
131	Chinese Fulvetta - E	<i>Fulvetta striaticollis</i>						8								
132	Spectacled Fulvetta - E	<i>Fulvetta ruficapilla</i>										1	3	15	2	
133	Grey-hooded Fulvetta - E	<i>Fulvetta cinereiceps</i>			30	30								10	15	
134	Great Parrotbill	<i>Conostoma aemodium</i>				2	2									
135	Brown Parrotbill	<i>Cholornis unicolor</i>			4		6									
136	Spectacled Parrotbill - E	<i>Sinosuthora conspicillata</i>									30					
137	Vinous-throated Parrotbill	<i>Sinosuthora webbiana</i>										50	25		50	
138	Ashy-throated Parrotbill - E	<i>Sinosuthora alphonsiana</i>													6	
139	Fulvous Parrotbill	<i>Suthora fulvifrons</i>			30											
140	Stripe-throated Yuhina	<i>Yuhina gularis</i>				12								2		
141	White-collared Yuhina	<i>Yuhina diademata</i>											100	20	6	
142	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>			4	3							2			
143	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			3	2							2	2		
144	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>													4	
145	Chestnut-vented Nuthatch	<i>Sitta nagaensis</i>			12	12	4							2		
146	Przevalski's Nuthatch - E	<i>Sitta przewalskii</i>									2					
147	Wallcreeper	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>				1	1									
148	Hodgson's Treecreeper	<i>Certhia hodgsoni</i>			3	3										
149	Sichuan Treecreeper - E	<i>Certhia tianquanensis</i>			1	10									2	
150	Crested Myna	<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	✓	5												
151	Red-billed Starling	<i>Spodiopsar sericeus</i>														
152	White-cheeked Starling	<i>Spodiopsar cineraceus</i>	✓	✓						4			6			✓
153	Grandala	<i>Grandala coelicolor</i>						700								
154	Grey-winged Blackbird	<i>Turdus boulboul</i>														
155	Chinese Blackbird	<i>Turdus mandarinus</i>	3	10			2				1					3
156	Chestnut Thrush	<i>Turdus rubrocanus</i>			3	30										
157	Kessler's Thrush	<i>Turdus kessleri</i>									9					

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	Common name	Scientific name	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
158	Red-throated Thrush	<i>Turdus ruficollis</i>			1		1							2		
159	Dusky Thrush	<i>Turdus eunomus</i>				4										1
160	Himalayan Bluetail	<i>Tarsiger rufilatus</i>											2		1	
161	Oriental Magpie-Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	1	4												
162	Little Forktail	<i>Enicurus scouleri</i>			2	3							2	2		
163	White-crowned Forktail	<i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>				3								1		
164	Hodgson's Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus hodgsoni</i>		2			2									
165	Daurian Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus aureoreus</i>		2		2	2						4			
166	Güldenstädt's Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus erythrogastrus</i>								6	1	5				
167	Blue-fronted Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>			1		2		1						1	
168	Plumbeous Water Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus fuliginosus</i>		15	✓	3	3		2				✓	✓	✓	✓
169	White-throated Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus schisticeps</i>			12	2		30	1		1	2		2		
170	White-capped Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus leucocephalus</i>		8	4	5	2						✓	✓	✓	✓
171	Siberian Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus</i>		1												
172	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>				1						1				
173	Brown Dipper	<i>Cinclus pallasii</i>		4	3	2	2		1				5	✓	6	10
174	Russet Sparrow	<i>Passer rutilans</i>								✓	✓					
175	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
176	House Sparrow	<i>Passer</i>								✓	✓					
177	Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>										15				
178	White-rumped Snowfinch	<i>Onychostruthus taczanowskii</i>								✓	✓	✓				
179	Rufous-necked Snowfinch	<i>Pyrgilauda ruficollis</i>								✓		✓				
180	White-rumped Munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>		15												
181	Robin Accentor	<i>Prunella rubeculoides</i>								15	30	12				
182	Rufous-breasted Accentor	<i>Prunella strophciata</i>			3	2	2	2	3		10		3			1
183	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		2		1	2									
184	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
185	Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>											1			
186	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>		25												10
187	Collared Grosbeak	<i>Mycerobas affinis</i>									1					
188	White-winged Grosbeak	<i>Mycerobas carripes</i>						H			1					
189	Grey-headed Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula erythaca</i>		1	1	2	1		2		2					
190	Plain Mountain Finch	<i>Leucosticte nemoricola</i>								✓		4				

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191	Brandt's Mountain Finch	<i>Leucosticte brandti</i>								✓						
192	Streaked Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus rubicilloides</i>						10		2						
193	Chinese Beautiful Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus davidianus</i>									10	5				
194	Pink-rumped Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus waltoni</i>						1			30	10				
195	Vinaceous Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus vinaceus</i>											1			
196	Long-tailed Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus sibiricus</i>						1								
197	Three-banded Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus trifasciatus</i>				2										
198	Chinese White-browed Rosefinch - E	<i>Carpodacus dubius</i>						12	1		10	2				
199	Grey-capped Greenfinch	<i>Chloris sinica</i>	10	20			10	3								
200	Twite	<i>Linaria flavirostris</i>								40						
201	Slaty Bunting - E	<i>Emberiza siemsseni</i>				4							2		2	
202	Godlewski's Bunting	<i>Emberiza godlewskii</i>									25	8	4			
203	Little Bunting	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>				1										
204	Yellow-throated Bunting	<i>Emberiza elegans</i>											5			
205	Black-faced Bunting	<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>		2												

Mammals

1	Rhesus Monkey	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>															15
2	Milne-edwards' Macaque - E	<i>Macaca thibetana</i>		20	2	25	20						1	30	15		
3	Golden Snub-nosed Monkey - E	<i>Rhinopithecus roxellana</i>													3		
4	Woolly Hare	<i>Lepus oiostolus</i>							1	10							
5	Plateau Pika	<i>Ochotona curzoniae</i>								✓	✓	✓					
6	Confucian Niviventer	<i>Niviventer confucianus</i>														1	
7	Malayan Porcupine	<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>												1	1		
8	Pallas's Squirrel - I	<i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i>					1										
9	Red-and-white Giant Flying Squirrel	<i>Petaurista alborufus</i>		5	12	20											
10	Père David's Rock Squirrel	<i>Sciurotamias davidianus</i>						3					3	6	3		
11	Swinhoe's Striped Squirrel	<i>Tamiops swinhoei</i>			2	2	2							2			
12	Chinese Desert Cat - E	<i>Felis bieti</i>							3	2							
13	Leopard Cat	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>				1							1				
14	Masked Palm Civet	<i>Paguma larvata</i>											1	1	3		
15	Tibetan Fox	<i>Vulpes ferrilata</i>								14	15	7					

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16	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>							1	2	2	1				
17	Giant Panda - E	<i>Ailuropoda melanoleuca</i>					H		1							
18	Red Panda	<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>		1	1	1										
19	Hog Badger	<i>Arctonyx collaris</i>			1									1		
20	Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>												10	5	
21	Forest Musk Deer	<i>Moschus berezovskii</i>		1		1										
22	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>		✓												
23	Sika Deer	<i>Cervus nippon</i>									2					
24	Tufted Deer - E	<i>Elaphodus cephalophus</i>		1										1		
25	Reeves' Muntjac	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>			1								30	30	30	
26	Sambar	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>		50	40	40		9								
27	Takin	<i>Budorcas taxicolor</i>											5	8	20	
28	Chinese Serow	<i>Capricornis milneedwardsii</i>		1	1	1				1						
29	Chinese Goral	<i>Naemorhedus griseus</i>		2	2	4		1					1	8	6	
30	Tibetan Gazelle - N	<i>Procapra picticaudata</i>								20		6				
31	Bharal	<i>Pseudois nayaur</i>						11		70						



Pere David's Owl



Plateau Pika