

Wild China - Sichuan's Birds & Mammals

Naturetrek Tour Report

25th October – 9th November 2025



Eastern Red Panda



Blue Eared Pheasant



Grey-hooded Fulvetta



Tibetan Macaque

Tour report by Sid Francis



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Summary

The 2025 Wild China tour was a great success. The main sites on the itinerary were Labahe Forest Park, Chuanzhusi, Ruogai, Baihe Golden Snub-nosed Monkey Viewing Site, and Tangjiahe Forest Park. We achieved great views of key species such as Eastern Red Panda, Chinese Mountain Cat, Sichuan Takin, Tibetan Fox, Golden Snub-nosed Monkey, and notable birds like Black-necked Crane, Lady Amherst's Pheasant, Sichuan Jay, Tawny Fish Owl, and Temminck's Tragopan. In all, we identified 32 species of mammals, and 156 species of birds.

Weather-wise, we were pretty lucky. In recent years, the Sichuan wet season has gradually extended further into autumn, and we experienced some light snowfall and occasional mist, but the trip was mostly dry and we got a few days of sunshine. Despite the rigours of high-altitude nature watching (Ruogai was over the 3000m mark), careful planning and comfortable arrangements ensured participants enjoyed a rewarding and entertaining experience.

We drove with two vehicles: a larger Transit-style van and a Landcruiser-size 4WD vehicle. The two vehicles communicated via walkie-talkies, and this arrangement gave each person a window seat; smaller vehicles also do not suffer from the window misting problems you get inside buses. More (openable) windows enabled more of the clients effectively to use cameras during the day, and lamps or thermal imagers during night drives.

Food was mainly eaten at local restaurants – the group liked lighter noodle-style lunches, while evening meals were a selection of Sichuan-style dishes. Particular favourites included chicken and peanuts, and sweet and sour dishes. Breakfasts and a few lunches were taken in a hotel room, where we had a grill for toast/butter/jam/marmalade, and a couple of times toasted cheese sandwiches or a fried egg on toast. Coffee and fruit were provided each day.

Day 1

Saturday 25th October

Departure

Flights left Europe in the evening, arriving in Chengdu next day.

Day 2

Sunday 26th October

Airport pick-up – night in Forest Hotel Lingyan Mountain Dujiangyan

After a slightly delayed flight, we drove to a hotel situated in forest on the outskirts of Dujiangyan. After dinner, an evening walk in forested habitat included playing owl calls. However, rain prevented any sightings; a client who went out early in the morning heard Collared Scops Owl.

Day 3

Monday 27th October

Morning birding Lingyan Mountain – drive to Labahe Forest Park – night drive

Today was mostly about the drive to Labahe Forest Park, but first we began with a morning birding session around the hotel on Lingyan Mountain, where the forest provided an excellent range of species including Black-chinned Yuhina, Great Barbet, David's Fulvetta, Red-billed Leiothrix, and Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler. A Grey-winged Blackbird was also observed, and although a Collared Owlet was attracted by playback, we were not able to find it.

The first mammal sighting was of Pallas's Squirrel, and during our drive to Labahe, we encountered our first Tibetan Macaques. After dinner, an evening drive yielded the following mammal observations: Sambar, Chinese Goral, two White-maned Serows (including one inside a tunnel), a Grey-headed Giant Flying Squirrel, several Red-and-white Giant Flying Squirrels, Greater Japanese Horseshoe Bat, a small unidentified *Myotis* bat, and Himalayan (Masked) Palm Civet.

Day 4

Tuesday 28th October

Labahe – Red Panda watching – night drive

In search of Eastern Red Pandas, we took the park bus to the highest part of Labahe, the bottom cable car station at 2800m. Almost immediately we found a Red Panda, eating berries feeding very close to where we left the bus! Later, with the help of the thermal imager, we found another four. Another daytime mammal was Swinhoe's Striped Squirrel. Numerous bird flocks were seen, which included Pallas's Leaf Warblers, Long-tailed Minivets, Black-faced Laughingthrushes, Sichuan Treecreepers, Grey-hooded Fulvettas, and Southern Nutcrackers.

Our walk gave us some very close encounters with a troop of Tibetan Macaques, after which we went up again to the café at the cable station to get a very un-Chinese meal of burger and chips! After lunch, we encountered a strange bunting; it turned out to be an immature Chestnut Bunting, a Sichuan rarity.

The night drive was wet and focused on finding Forest Musk-deer; unfortunately, it was only seen by the guide, and slipped away before the group could find it. A few other mammals were seen, including Chinese Goral and Sambar.

Day 5

Wednesday 29th October

Labahe – boardwalk – night drive

We took the bus half-way up, then walked the boardwalk down. We enjoyed great scenery, despite cloudy weather. We had great views of a male Lady Amherst's Pheasant, which gave good photo opportunities. Other birds included Southern Nutcracker, a vivid blue male Himalayan Bluetail, and a flock of Speckled Wood Pigeons. Mammals from the boardwalk were a single Sichuan Takin, a stag Sambar, and a couple of Red Pandas, which were picked up using the thermal imager. We found both Brown and White-throated Dippers on the stream at the

bottom of the path. The night drive was quiet, but featured Sambar, Goral, and Red-and-white Giant Flying Squirrel. The highlight was a Malay Porcupine, which we followed on foot for close views.

Day 6

Thursday 30th October

Drive to Chuanzhusi

Today we had an all-day drive ahead of us. As we left Labahe, we had excellent views of a Black-headed Kingfisher hunting large insects or frogs along the road. We spotted a Little Forktail, Cormorants flying over the reservoir, an Osprey on a wire over the river, and, further along the route, Crag Martins from the bridge at Wenchuan.

Day 7

Friday 31st October

Chuanzhusi

The morning began with fog, snow, and rather cold conditions on the old road, which reached a pass at 4000m. The specialty of this site is Tibetan Snowcock, but unfortunately the harsh conditions meant none was observed. However, we did record our first Himalayan Vulture and two flocks of Snow Pigeons. Among smaller passerines encountered were Gldenstdt's Redstart, Blue-fronted Redstart, Robin Accentor, Alpine Accentor, a single Brandt's Mountain Finch, and excellent views of a White-browed Tit. Numerous Red-billed Choughs were present, and one vehicle observed Giant Laughingthrush on the ascent.

Due to deteriorating weather, we descended early for lunch. Mammal sightings included two impressive stag Siberian Roe Deer, and several Woolly Hares. Following lunch, we visited a nearby monastery, which offered numerous photographic opportunities. Both Chinese White-browed and Pink-rumped Rosefinches were well observed, along with a small group of Pine Buntings. Blue-fronted and White-throated Redstarts were present, as were a Rufous-breasted Accentor, Sichuan Tits, and a pair of Plain Laughingthrushes.

In our 4WD vehicle, we drove the steep track up the mountain, which is circled by groups of Tibetan pilgrims who, after spinning the prayer wheels, often leave food for the resident birds, attracting rosefinches, laughingthrushes, and gamebirds. The star birds were Blue Eared Pheasants, and, using some bread, we easily attracted a small flock of six, actively feeding due to the cold weather. Other birds seen were a female Streaked Rosefinch and many Elliot's and Giant Laughingthrushes, which, like the pheasants, came out to feed. Bird flocks also present included Red Crossbills and three Przevalski's Nuthatches, and we concluded the day with sightings of a Kessler's Thrush.

Day 8

Saturday 1st November

Drive onto Tibetan Plateau – Ruogergai – night drive

A self-made breakfast of toast, butter, and marmalade was had, so we could avoid road construction. A closed bridge meant navigating a five-kilometre stretch of muddy track. Later on in the day, this track might have been either closed to traffic or blocked with jams; our early start meant we avoided all that trouble. Arriving on the plateau shortly after dawn, we were greeted by cold, grey conditions. The first birds we spotted was a group of

bedraggled, migrant White-cheeked Starlings perched on a wire; they were so cold that they barely registered a thermal signature. Farther along, we encountered numerous species: plentiful Gldenstdt's Redstarts, Azure-winged and Black-rumped Magpies, Daurian Jackdaws, Godlewski's Buntings, Cinereous Tits, a pair of Plain Laughingthrushes, White-browed Tits, Oriental Turtle Doves, and the highlight, a pair of Black-necked Cranes.

After checking in at our hotel, we quickly visited two local grassland sites. There, we saw our first Plateau Pika, as well as Ground Tits, both White-rumped and Rufous-necked Snowfinches, and, many vultures, including two Cinereous (Black) Vultures. We also observed a White-tailed Eagle soaring over a nearby river. At the second site, we found a striking White-browed Tit-warbler, a tiny purple-plumaged male, and watched an adult Bearded Vulture (Lammergeier) flying low over nearby hills. Today we also got both a Himalayan Buzzard, which was close to nearby forest habitat, and Upland Buzzard, a common hunter of grassland pikas. Lunch was taken in a hotel room: our first cheese on toast banquet! To prepare for a night drive, we took a midday rest and then ate an early evening meal, heading out at 7.00pm.

On the drive we spotted around ten Tibetan Foxes. However, the best moment was watching one follow an Asian Badger, ready to steal any prey it found. In addition, we saw many nocturnal Tibetan Gazelles, and a few Red Foxes.

Day 9

Sunday 2nd November

Ruoergai – day and night drives

We made a 6.00am start, driving to our favoured site for cats; daylight foxes were seen, mostly Tibetan but also a couple of Red. We also found Tibetan Gazelles, males and females in separate herds, and thousands of Plateau Pikas, but no cats. The birds were very impressive; an immature Golden Eagle flew in low, and later we found it perched on the ground. We saw an immature Steppe Eagle, also perched on the ground. Further raptors included great views of a Saker Falcon on a post. We then moved on to a small local lake; lots of wildfowl included Ferruginous Duck and the local species of Greylag Geese, and we saw three Black-necked Cranes, lots of Great Crested Grebes and Brown-headed Gulls. Also here we found a daylight Tibetan Fox, which for one of the vehicles was easily within photographic range. Many Ground Tits, snowfinches, a few Twites, Rock Sparrows and Hen Harriers were everywhere, with an Upland Buzzard on nearly every pole, and Saker Falcons and lots of vultures were seen.

The night drive gave excellent views, for around five minutes, of a Chinese Mountain Cat slinking away over a rocky valley side, disappearing over a ridge. Other night animals were the usual foxes (mostly Tibetan) and gazelles.

Day 10

Monday 3rd November

Ruoergai – day and night drives

We began with another early morning attempt to spot Mountain Cat along the gorge road. However, poor weather (dense mist and a bitterly cold wind) made things very difficult, with only very limited mammal sightings. We only saw a few foxes and gazelles. We had to cut the drive short before we reached the top of the road, and instead

headed to a warm noodle restaurant for breakfast, where we also enjoyed our own bread, butter, jam, and much-needed coffee.

After breakfast, we birded trails behind Flower Lake, spotting numerous Hen Harriers (almost all ringtails) and three Black-necked Cranes. We returned early to the hotel for some rest before our evening excursion.

For the evening drive, we chose to leave earlier and planned to have a late dinner, aiming to find the Mountain Cat for everyone in the group (only two of the group had been on last night's drive). The effort paid off: just at dusk, we caught eye-shine, and were treated to twilight views of a large, hefty male, hunting close to a small stream.

Day 11

Tuesday 4th November

Morning Baxi – night drives Ruogai

In the morning, we drove to the forest area of Baxi on the eastern edge of the plateau. Five Siberian Roe Deer were seen on the way to our forest site. As we walked into the forest, the track was initially quiet, but we briefly observed Thomas's Pika, a single Blood Pheasant, Crossbills, and had a very brief view of Crested Tit-warbler. Przevalski's Nuthatch and Grey-crested Tit were showing much better, with both coming in to playback. Playback also brought in our star sighting of the morning: four rare and range-restricted Sichuan Jays. It is never an easy bird to find. Other sightings included Himalayan Bluetail, and both Blue-fronted and White-throated Redstarts. We clearly heard Snowy-cheeked (Sutkachev's) Laughingthrush, which came in very close, but were unable to locate it through thick willow scrub.

This was the last day to try and find a daylight Chinese Mountain Cat. This time we left at 4.00pm, so we would be at the cat site before dusk. The early start paid off: we found a cat resting in a ditch. We were able to get very close daylight views, just thirty meters from the bus. All its distinctive features, especially those blue eyes, were easy to see, and this ranked as one of the trip's top highlights.

Day 12

Wednesday 5th November

Drive to Tangjiahe – morning stop-off at Baihe

Today was a travel day to Tangjiahe, via the new Golden Snub-nosed Monkey viewing site at Baihe. We had a 6.00am start and a four-hour drive to Baihe; on the way we saw Kessler's Thrush. At the Golden Snub-nosed Monkey site, thirty were on view, including mothers and young. The monkeys are habituated through a feeding programme; the site is in forest habitat and the animals are fully wild. This site was also one of the trip highlights for the group.

After lunch in nearby Jiuzhaigou town, we drove another three hours to Tangjiahe. An evening drive from the entrance gate to the hotel, a further ten kilometres inside the park, gave us our first sightings of Sichuan Takin and Reeve's Muntjac. After a long day, we had an early night.

Day 13

Thursday 6th November

Tangjiahe – day and night drives

We got up fresh and ready, and the day began with an early morning drive, which gave us excellent views of Sichuan Takin, including numerous mothers and young. Many of the animals had recently received radio collars. We got our first observation of a Wild Boar, a mother with five piglets. Other mammals on the drive included Chinese Gorals, numerous Pere David's Rock Squirrels, and a troop of approximately twenty Rhesus Macaques.

A walk along the boardwalk provided clear views of two Crested Kingfishers, several Brown Dippers, and three Little Forktails. After breakfast, the group exited the park to observe a Tawny Fish Owl roost, where great views were obtained of an owl openly perched on a branch.

Lunch was enjoyed in Qinxu town, during which a migrating Booted Eagle was observed taking advantage of the afternoon thermals. A White-tailed Eagle was seen on the river during the drive back into the park. In the afternoon, the group took part in individual walks.

After dinner, a night drive yielded further sightings of Takin, Muntjac, Goral, and a couple of Wild Boar, as well as a new species for the trip: the Confucian White-bellied Rat.

Day 14

Friday 7th November

Tangjiahe – day and night drives

The day began with an early-morning drive, during which we watched a large troop of Rhesus Macaques cross the river. Many young being carried by mothers made this mission rather perilous: they had to jump from rock to rock to avoid the worst of a fast-flowing torrent. After breakfast, two group members hiked up Moutoulin Mountain, and at the top of the two-hour hike, they spotted their target bird, two male Temminck's Tragopans.

The rest of the group opted for easier birding in lower parts of the park and they were rewarded with a photogenic Wallcreeper, and both Little and White-crowned Forktails. The evening finished with a hunt after Asiatic Black Bear; we had got a call just before dinner from Chinese mammal watchers who had seen one crossing the river just a few kilometres from the hotel. However, a search of the immediate area with thermal imagers unfortunately gave no results.

Day 15

Saturday 8th November

Return to Chengdu

Today marked the return to Chengdu for departure, but there was time for a final morning of birding at Tangjiahe. Notable sightings included Slaty Bunting, Bar-tailed Treecreeper and White-crowned Forktail. We had a safe journey back to Chengdu, and all were transported to their respective hotels.

Day 16 Sunday 9th November

Flight home

The group members safely caught their flights and travelled home via Beijing.

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Species lists

Mammals

English name	Scientific name
Rhesus Macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>
Tibetan Macaque	<i>Macaca thibetana</i>
Golden Snub-nosed Monkey	<i>Rhinopithecus roxellana</i>
Woolly Hare	<i>Lepus oiostolus</i>
Plateau Pika	<i>Ochotona curzoniae</i>
Thomas's Pika	<i>Ochotona thomasi</i>
Malayan Porcupine	<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>
Pallas's Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i>
Perny's Long-nosed Squirrel	<i>Dremomys pernyi</i>
Swinhoe's Striped Squirrel	<i>Tamias swinhoi</i>
Red-and-white Giant Flying Squirrel	<i>Petaurista alborufus</i>
Gray-headed Giant Flying Squirrel	<i>Petaurista caniceps</i>
Pere David's Rock Squirrel	<i>Sciurotamias davidianus</i>
Confucian White-bellied Rat	<i>Niviventer confucianus</i>
Greater Japanese Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus nippon</i>
Eastern Red Panda	<i>Ailurus styani</i>
Northern Hog Badger	<i>Arctonyx albogularis</i>
Asian Badger	<i>Meles leucurus</i>
Tibetan Fox	<i>Vulpes ferrilata</i>
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
Chinese Mountain Cat	<i>Felis bieti</i>
Masked Palm Civet	<i>Paguma larvata</i>
Tibetan Gazelle	<i>Procapra picticaudata</i>
Tibetan Takin	<i>Budorcas tibetana</i>
Maned Serow	<i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i>
Blue Sheep	<i>Pseudois nayaur</i>
Eastern Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus pygargus</i>
Sambar	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>
Reeves's Muntjac	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>
Forest Musk-deer	<i>Moschus berezovskii</i>
Eurasian Wild Pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
Chinese Goral	<i>Naemorhedus griseus</i>

Birds (H = Heard only)

English name	Scientific name
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>
Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>
Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
Common Merganser (Goosander)	<i>Mergus merganser</i>
Blood Pheasant	<i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>
Temminck's Tragopan	<i>Tragopan temminckii</i>
Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
Blue Eared Pheasant	<i>Crossoptilon auritum</i>

English name	Scientific name
Snow Pigeon	<i>Columba leuconota</i>
Speckled Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba hodgsonii</i>
Oriental Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>
Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>
White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>
Black-necked Crane	<i>Grus nigricollis</i>
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
Brown-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus</i>
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
Chinese Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Bearded Vulture	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>
Cinereous (Black) Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>
Himalayan Vulture	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>
Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>
Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>
Crested Goshawk	<i>Lophospiza trivirgata</i>
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>
Eurasian Goshawk	<i>Astur gentilis</i>
Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>
Upland Buzzard	<i>Buteo hemilasius</i>
Himalayan Buzzard	<i>Buteo reffectus</i>
Eastern Buzzard	<i>Buteo japonicus</i>
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>
Collared Scops Owl (H)	<i>Otus lettia</i>
Tawny Fish Owl	<i>Ketupa flavipes</i>
Himalayan Owl	<i>Strix nivicolum</i>
Black-capped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>
Crested Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>
Great Barbet	<i>Psilopogon virens</i>
Speckled Piculet	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>
Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Yungipicus canicapillus</i>
Necklaced Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates pernyi</i>
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>
White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>
Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
Saker Falcon	<i>Falco cherrug</i>
Long-tailed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>
Giant Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius giganteus</i>
Chinese Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius sphenocercus</i>
Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>
Sichuan Jay	<i>Perisoreus internigrans</i>
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>

English name	Scientific name
Azure-winged Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cyanus</i>
Red-billed Blue Magpie	<i>Urocissa erythroryncha</i>
Black-rumped Magpie	<i>Pica bottanensis</i>
Oriental Magpie	<i>Pica serica</i>
Southern Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga hemispila</i>
Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>
Daurian Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus dauuricus</i>
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>
Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Yellow-browed Tit	<i>Sylviparus modestus</i>
Rufous-vented Tit	<i>Periparus rubidiventris</i>
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>
Grey-crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes dichrous</i>
Sichuan Tit	<i>Poecile weigoldicus</i>
Ground Tit	<i>Pseudopodoces humilis</i>
Green-backed Tit	<i>Parus monticolus</i>
Oriental Skylark	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>
Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>
Mountain Bulbul	<i>Ixos mccllellandii</i>
Black Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>
Collared Finchbill	<i>Spizixos semitorques</i>
Brown-breasted Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus xanthorrhous</i>
Light-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>
Pale (Plain) Martin	<i>Riparia diluta</i>
Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>
White-browed Tit-warbler	<i>Leptopoecile sophiae</i>
Crested Tit-warbler	<i>Leptopoecile elegans</i>
Black-throated Bushtit	<i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>
Buff-barred Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus pulcher</i>
Sichuan Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus forresti</i>
Pallas's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>
Grey-hooded Fulvetta	<i>Fulvetta cinereiceps</i>
White-collared Yuhina	<i>Parayuhina diademata</i>
Stripe-throated Yuhina	<i>Yuhina gularis</i>
Rufous-capped Babbler	<i>Cyanoderma ruficeps</i>
Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis</i>
David's Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe davidi</i>
Black-faced Laughingthrush	<i>Trochalopteron affine</i>
Elliot's Laughingthrush	<i>Trochalopteron elliotii</i>
Red-billed Leiothrix	<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>
Snowy-cheeked (Sukatshev's) Laughingthrush (H)	<i>Ianthocincla sukatschewi</i>
Giant Laughingthrush	<i>Ianthocincla maxima</i>
White-browed Laughingthrush	<i>Pterorhinus sannio</i>
Plain Laughingthrush	<i>Pterorhinus davidi</i>
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>
Przevalski's Nuthatch	<i>Sitta przewalskii</i>
Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>
Wallcreeper	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>
Hodgson's Treecreeper	<i>Certhia hodgsoni</i>
Bar-tailed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia himalayana</i>
Sichuan Treecreeper	<i>Certhia tianquanensis</i>
Crested Myna	<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>
White-cheeked Starling	<i>Spodiopsar cineraceus</i>
Grey-winged Blackbird	<i>Turdus boulboul</i>

English name	Scientific name
Little Forktail	<i>Enicurus scouleri</i>
White-crowned Forktail	<i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>
Blue-fronted Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>
White-throated Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus schisticeps</i>
Plumbeous Water Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus fuliginosus</i>
White-capped Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus leucocephalus</i>
Daurian Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus aureus</i>
Güldenstädt's Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus erythrogaster</i>
Chestnut-bellied Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola rufiventris</i>
White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>
Brown Dipper	<i>Cinclus pallasii</i>
Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>
White-rumped Snowfinch	<i>Onychostruthus taczanowskii</i>
Rufous-necked Snowfinch	<i>Pyrgilauda ruficollis</i>
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>
Robin Accentor	<i>Prunella rubeculoides</i>
Rufous-breasted Accentor	<i>Prunella strophia</i>
Brown Accentor	<i>Prunella fulvescens</i>
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>
Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>
Brandt's Mountain Finch	<i>Leucosticte brandti</i>
Streaked Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus rubicilloides</i>
Pink-rumped Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus waltoni</i>
Dark-rumped Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus edwardsii</i>
Vinaceous Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus vinaceus</i>
Chinese White-browed Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus dubius</i>
Twite	<i>Linaria flavirostris</i>
Red (Common) Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>
Slaty Bunting	<i>Emberiza siemsseni</i>
Pine Bunting	<i>Emberiza leucocephalos</i>
Godlewski's Bunting	<i>Emberiza godlewskii</i>
Little Bunting	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>
Chestnut Bunting	<i>Emberiza rutila</i>