

# The Best of Cambodia – Temples, Mammals & Birds

Naturetrek Tour Report

16 February – 4 March 2020

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Bengal Florican



Painted Stork



White-throated Kingfisher



Savanna Nightjar

Tour report by Neil McMahon  
Images courtesy of Ian Tulloch



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Tour participants: Neil McMahon & Mardy Sean (leaders) with 12 Naturetrek clients

## Summary

The third and final 'The Best of Cambodia - Birds, Mammals and Temples' tour returned to the UK in early March after a couple of weeks of warm sunshine and sampling a variety of habitats. We hugged the borders with Thailand, Laos and Vietnam in search of diversity and some of the most difficult birds and creatures to observe in South-east Asia. Well over 300 species of birds were recorded and 14 species of mammal were identified which included the rarely observed Gaur and Southern Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbon and of course, the Irrawaddy Dolphins from our little cruise on the River Mekong. Owls featured strongly on the tour with 11 species recorded and all the hoped-for rarities were recorded, which included White-winged Duck, Bengal Florican, three species of vulture, Greater Adjutant, Milky Stork, Cambodian Tailorbird and the woodland ibis - White-shouldered and Giant.

We enjoyed the wonder of the temples around Siem Reap before moving on to the spectacle of the water birds at Tonle Sap and then the birds of the plains and fields before moving into deciduous and evergreen forests to the north. Off to the east, we sampled the wildlife of the lowlands before visiting the Seima Gallery Forest and the Dakdam Highlands. The sun shone throughout and although the regime was sometimes tiring, everyone agreed that we had seen and sampled both historic and modern Cambodia and a big slice of the wildlife available too!

## Day 1

**Sunday 16th February**

The group were in flight to Cambodia.

## Day 2

**Monday 17th February**

### Siem Reap

The majority of the party arrived at Siem Reap Airport during the evening and were met by a Naturetrek tour leader and local guide. With everyone safely accounted for and all luggage likewise, we clambered aboard a small air-conditioned coach and travelled the 25 minutes or so to our small hotel in the bustling city of Siem Reap. After room allocation and a briefing, it was time for the first of many traditional Cambodian-style buffet dinners which as usual included some lovely soup, rice, meats, fish and lots of vegetables. A roosting Common Tailorbird by the dining room became the first bird of the trip!

It was then off to bed as it was to straight in to an early start the following morning...!

## Day 3

## Tuesday 18th February

### Angkor Wat

We all met in the hotel foyer for 5.15am as today was our temple day around Angkor Wat and surrounds. We again motored off in a small coach, obtained our photographic identification cards for access to the temple complexes and made our way to Angkor Wat where we sat on the wall and watched dawn break with an ever-increasing orange glow behind the highest tower. There were plenty of Germaine's Swiftlets all around us, plus Barn Swallows and we notched up Oriental Darter, Chinese Pond Heron, Common Myna and similar fare.

We ate our packed breakfast in a tented restaurant nearby and immediately became distracted when we realised there were Variable Squirrels and a flock of four Black Bazas in the trees above! These rather small but very ornate raptors were clearly interested in something in the tops of the tall trees and, although moving much of the time, provided some lovely views. A couple of Greater Racket-tailed Drongos also stimulated the interest of these just-arrived Naturetrekkers!

After that, our merry band strolled across the pontoon causeway, spotting birds as we did so. Four different Blue Rock Thrushes turned up on cue and we enjoyed good views of Taiga, Hainan Blue and Asian Brown Flycatchers. Ridiculous numbers of Black-naped Orioles were constantly on view and we enjoyed good views of Olive-backed Sunbird, Dusky Warbler, Chinese (White) Wagtail and a rather distant Black-capped Kingfisher. Two Forest Wagtails delighted but didn't allow us to approach closely. Other birds included Indochinese Roller, Two-barred Warbler and Shikra.

Our local guide found Rufous-winged Cuckoo but, sadly, no-one else could see it!

A tour of the main temple then followed with an informative temple guide who provided an insight in to when, why and how these creations were formulated, all under a succession of kings, centuries before. Many of the original sandstone blocks remain intact, with some amazing stone carvings depicting war, strife and general life issues.

Egress from this main complex was on the other side, on a road over the moat where there were some stunning dragonflies and habituated troops of both Long-tailed and Northern Pig-tailed Macaques. Females of both species had very-recently produced youngsters (only a day or two old) and some of the tourists approached ridiculously close, taking no notice of the obvious signs of warning/aggression.

We then retired for lunch at a restaurant which had Scarlet-backed Flowerpeckers flying around the entrance and then visited Ta Prohm (the Tomb-raider temple). A couple of calling Brown Hawk-Owls were seen by our guide but flushed before we were able to manoeuvre into position. A male Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker showed particularly well and we managed views of Yellow-browed and Two-barred Warblers as well as plenty of raucous Alexandrine and Red-breasted Parakeets.

The force of mother nature was particularly evident with the roots and branches of the trees enveloping the stonework of this ancient temple in a tortured stranglehold. And yes, we stood around in the filming locations made famous in the film Tomb-raider, but we couldn't find Angelina Jolley anywhere! Although there were reasonable numbers of tourists being shown around, there was very few Chinese tourists due to the COVID-19 virus imposing travelling restrictions for residents of China.

We walked through to the other side of the site before catching up with our bus again; a poignant reminder of Cambodia's troubled past was aptly demonstrated with a group of amputees providing music, victims of the large scale deployment of land mines during recent conflicts.

Back on our bus we had a look around a section of Angkor forest that holds a community of re-introduced Pileated Gibbons but, sadly, we couldn't find any. A brief view of a White-throated Rock Thrush was probably

the best bird there. Running a little late, we completed a shorter visit to Bayon Temple but there were relatively few tourists again and our temple guide provided a very informative interpretation of the stunning carvings along the walls depicting people from Cambodia, Vietnam and China hundreds of years ago. Some habituated Long-tailed Macaques were here too.

We then travelled the relatively short distance across the city to our comfortable hotel and another fine buffet-style dinner later in the evening and our first Naturetrek checklist of the tour, recording some 60 bird species and identifying three mammal species on our day principally penned for culture and history.

## Day 4

Wednesday 19th February

### Tonle Sap

Another early start saw us chatting in the hotel foyer at 5.30am and shortly afterwards, we left by bus to a boat terminal in a channel connecting with the main lake Tonle Sap. On the big wooden boat, we chugged through the darkness, making our way to the wildlife preserve at Prek Toal. The moon rose and looked great with the orange suffused horizon and as daylight grew, we began to notice Whiskered Terns, Barn Swallows, Sand Martins, just a single Brown-headed Gull, Blue-tailed Bee-eaters and egrets. We paused outside one of the floating villages to enjoy our breakfast and then went to the staging post for facilities and to transfer into three smaller boats from which to enjoy the numerous water birds on offer. A couple of Brahminy Kites and a Black Bittern were among the early highlights.

We entered the main channel and connected with a couple of Grey-headed Fish Eagles which provided excellent, close views. A few Black-capped Kingfishers showed well in flight but didn't provide close views when approached, and a single Stork-billed Kingfisher vanished into some bushes. Next was a Collared Kingfisher which crossed the channel, only to be pushed of its new perch by a Black-capped! Slowly drifting with the engine off provided good views of warblers, which included Dusky and Black-browed Reed Warbler. We then took another course and connected with a procession of small herons made up of Cinnamon Bitterns, Striated Herons and a couple of Yellow Bitterns, one of which provided a very good photographic opportunity!

Avian biomass was mostly made up of cormorants, Oriental Darters, egrets, herons, storks, ibis and Spot-billed Pelicans in profusion, with plenty of more photographic activity. In time we reached an area where we could make landfall and walk about 300 metres to a tower constructed against a tree. A 40-foot climb provided a view across a large nesting colony, unfortunately affected by a severe heat haze. Nevertheless, we enjoyed super views of Painted Storks and Asian Openbills (also known as Open-billed Storks), quite a number of Lesser Adjutants and both flying and perched Greater Adjutants (including youngsters). We couldn't find a Milky Stork until an adult flew in and landed on a relatively close nest and fed youngsters and then flew out again, all too quickly for some to return to the lofty viewing position in time.

We then returned to our boats and went back pretty much the same way we had come, checking birds as we did. At the floating village there was use of the facilities and we enjoyed an excellent lunch before checking out the nearby Water Hyacinth produce workshop, a local community project linked to tourism whereby local ladies dry the hyacinth and then weave and colour it to create a variety of products available for purchase.

A gentle journey back to Siem Reap on the bigger boat was an opportunity for a snooze and rest and it wasn't long before we were docking and transferring back to our small coach. We then drove to the Royal Independence Gardens in the city to look at the big fruit bat colony that roosts there in the daytime. These noisy, squabbly mammals are thought to be mostly Lyle's Fruit Bat. We had a quick look at the sad sight of caged wild birds being offered for 'pay and release', many of them being in a poor state, particularly the swiftlets. Robin

picked up on an Asian Barred Owllet in the trees and free wild birds in the park included Zebra Dove, Baya Weaver, Scaly-breasted Munia, Coppersmith Barbet and Streak-eared Bulbul. After a quick look at one of the revered Buddhist temples, we clambered aboard our bus and took the short hop back to our hotel with plenty of time to refresh and review the day before dinner and the daily checklist.

## Day 5

Thursday 20th February

### Ang Trapeang Thmor

Another early start, but this time we were to make use of a convoy of five Toyota Landcruiser 4x4s as our transport (and from this day onwards until the conclusion of the tour). With everyone aboard we trundled out of the city and an hour and a half later left the tarmac roads and drove slowly along dusty farm tracks. Lots of storks were very interested in the just-harvested green rice fields, jostling for position amongst egrets and a few herons. Several Eastern Marsh Harriers generally showed well, and we picked up on a small gaggle of Grey-headed Lapwings in the throng. Mynas and Black-collared Starlings were trackside birds and we kept a careful eye out for the giant Sarus Cranes.

We went to the Sam Veasna Centre in a nearby village for breakfast; birds spotted there included Plain-backed Sparrows, Baya Weaver, Brown Shrike, Little Ringed Plover, Plain Prinia and similar fare. Following our breakfast, we checked out the banks of the nearby reservoir. A large flock of Lesser Whistling Ducks were the only ones seen all trip and there were small flocks of Cotton Pygmy Geese scattered about. A different viewpoint was good for our first Greater Spotted Eagle and there were two very distant Sarus Cranes parading about in waterside vegetation. Eurasian Coots, a Grey-headed Swamphen and Pheasant-tailed Jacanas and Pied Kingfishers added more variety as did a few Little Grebes and unidentified snipe.

We then headed out into the large agricultural fields of this region and Mardy picked up on a flying Sarus Crane which led to a discovery of a distant flock of over 30 birds. A few Black-winged Kites were here too, and we came across our first Oriental Pratincoles and Asian Green Bee-eaters of the trip. So, we then directed our efforts at a small block of dipterocarp woodland which is a known spot to try to see some resident owls. With the assistance of local guides, we quickly saw a roosting Spotted Wood Owl and went on to see a couple of Spotted Owllets and a Barn Owl. The local Asian Barred Owllets couldn't be found! Some calling Asian Koels showed themselves in flight, the female being pursued by a Large-billed Crow. Red-wattled Lapwings and Paddyfield Pipits provided sustained viewing and other observations included Rufous-winged Buzzard, Common Flameback and Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker.

A return to the SVC building ensured we were again served a traditional cooked lunch and, after thanking our hosts and local guides, we proceeded into the village to see some silk-garment production using traditional wooden looms. The production of silk is a painstaking process as evidenced by the time it takes to create a simple scarf; it is no wonder it costs as much as it does in Western Europe. Cotton products are also produced and these proved to be popular with our gaggle of trekkers.

The plan was to then commit to some more birdwatching and, after a short spell, drive back to Siem Reap. However, it was abundantly clear that the draining of some lagoons next to the reservoir had led to a huge concentration of birds, particularly Asian Openbills and Knob-billed (Comb) Ducks. A closer inspection identified at least two drake Tufted Ducks, a couple of Garganey and numbers of Spot-billed Ducks. There were plenty of egrets and Whiskered Terns too, but it was the flocks of waders that lured us in ever closer to the epicentre of the activity. Some 500 Black-tailed Godwits ensured they were the more numerous, but we quickly

picked out Common Ringed, Little Ringed, Kentish and Grey Plovers, Wood Sandpipers, Marsh Sandpipers, Greenshanks, Spotted Redshanks and a single dowitcher!

Due to where we were in the world, there was an assumption that this bird was to be an Asian Dowitcher, but continued observations and perusal of the limited video footage suggests that this was a Nearctic Long-billed Dowitcher. Rather distant stints feeding around it were quickly confirmed as Long-toeds but concentrated brows over telescopes picked out two each of Red-necked and Temminck's too. And this is where all the time went, as we spent too long in the hot sunshine trying to pick out details on waders at range. So, we were a rather hot lot that returned to our 4x4s ahead of our two-hour journey back to Siem Reap, but at least we had seen some spectacular birds during the day. For those still awake, birds adorning roadside wires included Plaintive Cuckoo, Brown Shrike, Indochinese Rollers and Blue-tailed Bee-eaters.

Our last evening meal at the Sonalong Hotel and they spoil us with Red Fish, something of a local delicacy, plus pork spare-ribs and plenty of other goodies. After the checklist it was off to bed for a 5.30am muster the following morning and our departure from Siem Reap as we went off on our travels.

## Day 6

Friday 21st February

### Bengal Florican Grassland and Tmat Boey

The excellent time-keeping of the group continued as we loaded our vehicles for the next leg of the adventure and, with our packed breakfast also on-board, we departed from Siem Reap initially to explore the 'Florican Grasslands'. It took nearly 90 minutes to reach this area of unimproved grassland and plains, interspersed with bushes and drying pools and ditches. Although the only bustard in the region, the Bengal Florican, was the chief target of our visit, we were hoping for other species typical of this landscape. Sadly, the grazing and predatory mammals that once used to roam this area are long gone.

On arrival, we immediately bumped into a fine Pied Harrier, a stunning bird. We found much of the grassland scorched, but an area near some bushes and recently harvested rice fields looked good. And so it proved to be, with our first sightings of a male Bengal Florican had whilst we were enjoying our packed breakfast! We then took a short walk, exploring both the grassy/scrubby areas and the rice fields and notched up a total of four floricans, two males and two females. Red-throated Pipits were in good numbers with smaller numbers of Paddyfield Pipits and Australasian Bush Larks and just a couple of Oriental Skylarks. Tiny birds included Zitting Cisticola, Red Avadavat and Scaly-breasted Munia and a couple each of Lanceolated Warbler and Bluethroat flushed from the field edges. We were pleased to see quite a number of Common Buttonquail and several people managed to connect with King (Asian Blue) Quail too. The only obvious waders in some numbers were Oriental Pratincoles which seemed to be pairing off in readiness for breeding.

It became quite breezy which enabled several Eastern Marsh Harriers and another Pied Harrier to quarter and hunt the flat ground but it didn't help in trying to obtain good views of the Manchurian (White-browed) Reed Warblers which were present in small numbers in the long grassy tussocky area. Nevertheless, we persevered and had to accept that close flight views was the best there was on offer!

We slowly navigated our way out of this special area as we had plenty of driving to be done and were back on hard surfaced roads by about 10.30am. We then zig-zagged steadily north towards Tmat Boey but stopped at lunch time at a restaurant for an enjoyable meal and a little perusal at some lily-pad-adorned ponds with attendant dragonflies.

Roadside wildlife was minimal but as we entered the Kulen Prum Tep Wildlife Sanctuary boundary, more birds were obvious. Close to the Thailand border we then drove sandy tracks to the small village of Tmat Boey and the modest eco-lodge near to it which was to be our abode for the next three nights.

After room allocation and a quick tour around the small camp, drinks were called for and then we subsequently went on a small excursion into the dry forest in an effort to try and find one of the special ibis species of this region. Our local guide had signalled a pond where sometimes White-shouldered Ibis could be found. On our stealthy approach we found a Giant Ibis perched in a tree instead! It had probably been feeding at the evaporating pond on our approach and had flown to the trees to keep an eye on us! However, it was us that were enjoying the view as this national bird of Cambodia showed off its large size and almost metallic-coloured plumage. He/she stayed on view whilst we identified all the other birds attracted to this area which included plenty of Red Turtle and Spotted Doves, roving flocks of the lovely Small Minivets and of course noisy Red-breasted Parakeets and singing Purple Sunbirds. And this woodland is home to the rather special Crested Treeswifts, Woolly-necked Storks and Rufous-winged Buzzards which all showed themselves!

As the late-afternoon sunshine dwindled and the heat became less ferocious, two of the much sought-after Great Slaty Woodpeckers were located with their wing-flapping displays at the tops of large trees. Other passerines in the tree-tops included Common Iora, Common Woodshrike and White-browed Fantail and Golden-fronted Leafbird. All these were eclipsed by a flying White-shouldered Ibis, with two others being seen by the lead vehicle in the convoy. So not a bad start with both rare and threatened ibis being seen on our first afternoon!

We returned to camp and relaxed ahead of our cooked evening meal. Strangely, it was very quiet after dark with very few owls heard calling – perhaps they were too busy working on the next generation to waste time calling to each other! The wonderful Tokay Gecko vocalised and showed itself in the dining area; this huge and colourful gecko is always a sight to behold! Food and checklist in that order with a few cool beers and soft drinks helped conclude another special day in Cambodia.

## Day 7

Saturday 22nd February

### Tmat Boey

A particularly early start was organised as a local guide had an inkling that a few White-shouldered Ibis were utilising a roost tree just a few kilometres from our camp. We drove the short distance before dawn and were in position in time. Jupiter and its moons were on show whilst we awaited a glimpse of the ibis on a tree within the savanna-type woodland. Three birds were found in situ, but they were soon on the wing and a fourth also flew by us. Not perfect viewing but enough to appreciate the birds and see the prescribed markings.

Common birds of the forest were soon calling and showing themselves, including Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker, Lineated Barbet, Hair-crested Drongo, Common Hill Myna, Asian Koel, Banded Bay Cuckoo, Yellow-footed Green Pigeon, Olive-backed Pipit, Rufous-winged Buzzard and brief views of a food-carrying Burmese Nuthatch. We then returned back to camp for some breakfast and afterwards were transported to an area which was partly open woodland and small rice fields. The first targeted species was the scarce and localised Brown Wood Owl and a pair and attendant young were found in a dense stand of vegetation – a renowned spot for them. Big, powerful owls, the markings were stunning and the youngster a little curious at our presence.

Whilst walking in the more open areas, there were several raptors on show which included a Shikra mobbing one of three Changeable Hawk-Eagles in the air, a nicely-perched Crested Serpent Eagle and at least one pair of the Rufous-winged Buzzards. There were also Red-wattled Lapwings and Plain-backed Sparrows in this habitat and Woolly-necked Storks cruised overhead. Indochinese Roller, Blue-tailed and Asian Green Bee-eaters also called

this place home, until the growing heat became too much, and we scuttled back to camp for an extended period of respite. Some bugling Giant Ibis called be heard off in the middle distance. There was no respite from the birds though, as birds within the camp grounds included a Chestnut-capped Bee-eater, Radde's Warbler and shade-roosting individuals of Asian Barred Owlet and Collared Scops Owl. Two Stripe-throated Bulbuls showed nicely in a fruiting bush just outside the chalets, and fruit and rice on the bird table attracted up to three of the stunning local Red-billed Blue Magpies. Two of the Velvet-fronted Nuthatches were the first of the trip.

We ventured out in the afternoon with a drive, to be dropped off in a stony section of woodland which tends to attract two specialities – the gorgeous Rufous-bellied Woodpecker and Savanna Nightjar. The first is a reclusive woodpecker that is difficult to find, but once located can provide sustained viewing and the nightjar is in suitable roosting habitat and to be found by those with a trained eye. Initially the woodpecker didn't play ball; we saw Indochinese Bush Lark, Purple Sunbird, Burmese Shrike and parakeets, but then the woodpecker gave itself up and we enjoyed great views. One of the local guides picked up on a ground-roosting Savanna Nightjar and it permitted close photographic views without flushing – just stunning! An agitated female White-rumped Pygmy Falcon was just on cue and the male showed briefly too, a must-see bird for some in our party. Brown and Rufescent Prinias may have been less spectacular but are very much birds of this habitat, at least when the grasses they depend upon are not all burnt away!

We returned to camp for some relaxation before dinner and a short wander around the tracks after nightfall didn't produce much, albeit several scorpions were active on the sandy tracks and edges of the camp. The Tokay Gecko popped out to say hello of course, and the small House Geckos needed to keep their distance in case they became food for their extra big cousin!

## Day 8

Sunday 23rd February

### Tmat Boey

Our early morning excursion began with a 4x4 drive to a section of the forest with a small river (at this time of the year) and some evergreen cover alongside the more typical dipterocarp deciduous woodland. Two raptors perched on top of trees on our arrival proved to be Oriental (Crested) Honey Buzzards and our walk towards the river provided views of Racket-tailed Treepies, Olive-backed and Purple Sunbirds, Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker and Rufescent Prinias. A Puff-throated Babbler called from undergrowth but refused to show itself. A couple of wooden benches signalled our scanning area over the river and that it was time for our rice, egg and fruit breakfast with hot drinks! Initial birds included Orange-breasted Green Pigeon, Common Kingfisher, Dark-necked Tailorbird, Taiga Flycatcher, Hainan Blue Flycatcher, Verditer Flycatcher, Stripe-throated Bulbul and Banded Bay Cuckoo. Hot on their heels were a pair of Grey Wagtails, Van Hasselt's Sunbird, Oriental Pied Hornbill, Green-billed Malkoha, Violet Cuckoo, a pair of Blue-bearded Bee-eaters, a pair of Heart-spotted Woodpeckers and a pair of fly-over Pale-capped Pigeons. Pin-striped Tit-Babblers played hide and seek as usual, and a pair of Abbott's Babblers showed nicely on our walk back. Veronica and Richard enjoyed a lovely view of a Chinese Francolin standing on the track.

Back at our vehicles, we rehydrated and took a short ride to try and see a nesting Brown Fish Owl. The brooding adult was at its nest within a tree and it was possible to see the upperside of the bird with its intricate plumage, big 'ears' and yellowy/orange eye! Two Violet Cuckoos proved a significant distraction and several other called birds were ignored in order to obtain better views of those super little cuckoos, which then proceeded to follow

us around the forest! Three Great Slaty Woodpeckers were vocal and visible to those persistent enough to try and obtain a photo or two and a flushed Buttonquail proved to be a female Yellow-legged Buttonquail.

Back then for lunch and views of an immature Night Heron resting in trees behind the camp indicated it had a soft grey upperside plumage with limited spotting, not at all like typical Black-crowned Night Herons...? The Red-billed Blue Magpies came in again as did Scarlet and Ashy Minivets and Two-barred Warbler. Mardy heard Giant Ibis and an inspection of the large man-made pond a short distance away yielded three birds perched in a bare tree, evidently disturbed from the pond by herded cattle.

We left again at about 2.30pm and drove to another area of forest which straightaway proved host to a male White-bellied Woodpecker flying around and sometimes settling too. A little further and we dawdled into the forest in an effort to see birds possibly attracted to some standing water, but it was mostly quiet with common doves and Common Hill Mynas. A lone Rufous Woodpecker showed well and a Common Flameback was about the only compensation for a generally quiet afternoon. Even the Oriental Scops Owl was a no-show and no-hear! Oh well, you can't win them all!

Back then to camp and of course an enjoyable evening meal as prepared by our camp cooks for the last time at Tmat Boey. A wander around the sandy tracks after dark trying to track down the calling flying squirrels proved to be more difficult than suggested and, although two animals were calling occasionally, we didn't see them. There was rather more success with things creeping about on the ground including a couple of scorpions.

## Day 9

Monday 24th February

### Tmat Boey and Okoki

We awoke to yet another fine and warm day and, after breakfast, the majority of the group took an extended walk around the camp and ponds. The Collared Scops Owl was lodged in his favourite roosting spot, a couple of Woolly-necked Storks circled above us and we had multiple views of Asian Barred Owlets and then a Spotted Owlet. The oddly-marked Night Heron was also present but a little more furtive and other birds included Shikra, Rufous-winged Buzzard, Asian Green Bee-eaters, Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker, Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike, Hair-crested and Greater Racket-tailed Drongos and a couple of nice showy Radde's Warblers. As usual numerous large and vibrant butterflies sallied past us and a couple of large day-flying moths were colourful too. White-crested Laughingthrushes put in some brief appearances and we enjoyed watching the antics of a pair of Velvet-fronted Nuthatches. Birds in the background included Black-collared Starling, Common Hill Myna and both Asian Brown and Taiga Flycatchers. Indochinese Bush Lark and three Racket-tailed Treepies added some variety.

For those that watched over the bird table from the blind, a Northern Tree Shrew showed well and clearly had a liking for the rice, and a Cambodian Striped Squirrel popped in briefly too. The laughingthrushes showed well at first light and of course the Red-billed Blue Magpies provided the necessary glamour!

By the time we returned to camp it was already a humid affair and after finalising our packing and taking an early lunch we left Tmatboey for the next leg of our adventure! Birds of open country included Indochinese Roller, three species of dove and a couple of roadside Black-winged Kites and White-throated Kingfishers.

We popped into a traditional market and had a look around to see what was on offer. Live catfish and Snake-headed Fish and poultry are probably present in all markets but there was an impressive range of vegetables, legumes, fruit and spices on sale too.

We arrived at the Okoki campsite mid-afternoon and took a quick tour of the basic facilities on offer! The last few tents were erected by the camp crew, the fires were lit and the woks and pots already in use. Our drivers traditionally use hammocks to sleep in and after a matter of minutes they were sorted! Generally, whilst at Okoki we tend not to use the vehicles much so they were in for a restful couple of days!

After tent allocation and some drinks and snacks from the Naturetrek tuck shop, Mardy led us off into the evergreen forest to seek out the two small ponds that sometimes attract birds and mammals of interest. The local Red Junglefowl hadn't read the script and a couple of females showed well in front of the first hide. Two stunning Greater Yellownapes Woodpeckers near to the camp were a real treat even if they did prove a visual challenge to hang on to! Large Cuckooshrike and Black-hooded Oriole were successfully located, and Grey-eyed Bulbuls and Ochraceous Bulbuls called from the forest depths.

The ponds were mostly quiet and so after some waiting around and watching the butterflies and dragonflies, we took a slow meander back to camp. The daylight was slowly disappearing, and we began to hear a few nocturnal birds but despite our best efforts, failed to see any of them! We heard hidden gems such as Blyth's Frogmouth, Oriental Bay Owl, Brown Fish Owl, Brown Hawk-Owl (Boobook) and a distant Great-eared Nightjar.

On arrival back at camp there was time to test the facilities prior to our evening meal – all freshly prepared and cooked – super stuff! In true Naturetrek style, we completed our checklists for the day and with the night birds either falling silent or moving further away, most of us turned in for a relatively early night.

## Day 10

Tuesday 25th February

### Okoki

After our first night camping, the party emerged in our forest camp site and made ready for breakfast and then a walk around our forest home. A Great-eared Nightjar was calling at dawn but not seen.

As we began our walk, a Blue-bearded Bee-eater could be heard above us making its dramatic very unbird-like resonant calls. Quietly walking the forest trails, we were hopeful of locating a pitta of one species or another but didn't see or hear one. We carefully tried to find a couple of Banded Kingfishers which were calling regularly and eventually we latched on to a female and then a very coy male. Methodical searching once you knew the call was to prove the way to find the Orange-breasted Trogon. We heard quite a number but, in reality, it was always Mardy that found and then kept on the bird – some really phenomenal birding skills for all to witness!

A couple of Green-eared Barbets were tracked down coming to a fruiting tree and showed quite closely and we heard the almost impossible to see Laced Woodpecker several times during the morning. Before concluding our morning foray, we switched habitats to an open deciduous stand of forest and managed to see at least one and probably two Lesser Yellownapes (Woodpecker) and some good views of Vernal Hanging Parrot.

Other items of interest during the morning were hearing a Banded Broadbill and connecting with small numbers of Small and Ashy Minivets, Oriental Pied Hornbills, Large Cuckooshrike, White-bellied Erpornis and trying to catch a view of the very retiring Blyth's Paradise Flycatcher. Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher and Black-crested Bulbuls were much easier, but you had to be quick off the mark to fully appreciate two furtive Puff-throated Bulbuls. Two Scaly-crowned Babblers showed exceptionally well. A few Variable Squirrels were noted in the tree tops, but were about the only mammal noted during the morning expedition.

We arrived back at our forest glade at about 11.15am so time to relax and clean up before a relatively early cooked lunch. A White-rumped Shama chortled and mimicked from the nearby undergrowth.

The extremely rare White-winged Duck is perhaps the main reason why we try Okoki, as there are known to be a small number in the immediate forest. A large tree duck, they are on the decline everywhere and sadly their

outlook in Cambodia does not look good. On the previous two tours we had failed to see one despite putting in plenty of effort. Locals had been seeing up to three birds regularly coming to a tree roost site – we had tried this location on the previous two tours and failed. In order to get there, it is a short drive in the 4x4 vehicles and then a transfer to a two-wheeled tractor and trailer to travel through some rough forest with difficult tracks. Once at a small river it is then a 20-minute walk to the roost tree. The ride on the tractor trailers is uncomfortable and definitely not included in the itinerary! Despite this, our intrepid band agreed to give it a go and so by early afternoon we were off again in search of the mythical White-winged Duck!

In hot, dusty and smoky conditions, we endured forest fires to arrive at the rendezvous point and took a slow walk in broken forest to find our vantage point. Whilst waiting for the appointed hour, we could hear yet more Orange-breasted Trogons nearby, but they declined to come close. Up to three Banded Kingfishers were vocal and eventually Mardy managed to track one of them down so that just about everyone saw it. A couple of Brown Hawk Owls began to call and that man Mardy again tracked one down for the majority of the party to see. A Crested Serpent Eagle flew in and landed on precisely the branch apparently favoured by the ducks! However, on spying all of us the eagle decided not to hang around!

It became a little gloomier and then we heard it, the nasal but musical goose-like call of the White-winged Duck! As we waited with bated breath, a single bird circled and landed on the branch in exactly the spot we had been told. Wow! These are big but strangely beautiful birds and I think we had mixed feelings as we watched this token individual of a once widespread species – certainly elation at seeing it but also tinged with sadness as this species teeters on the brink of oblivion. This bird knew we were present and was a little nervous and flew from the branch and then could be heard calling around its forest home as we began our walk back to the waiting tractors.

A Great-eared Nightjar was seen flying above us, large and almost ponderous it flew with grace and poise with a striking similarity to a kite or harrier.

Once at the tractors we began our short journey in the trailers – it might have only been a couple of kilometres, but I think our bodies felt every bump and grind as we careered around back to the 4x4s! We had to clear a tree that had collapsed in the forest fire and clambered aboard our Toyota Landcruisers for the short journey back to camp. Our drivers literally applauded us once they found out we had seen the mythical duck! But our excitement for the day wasn't over yet! On the road in front of us with their eyes lit up by the front vehicle's headlights were two large animals – Gaur!! Rarely seen by the locals and never seen in Cambodia before by Mardy, these massive and stately forest cattle dominated the dusty road ahead of us, their white 'socks', muzzles, pale inner ear hairs and horns shining out in sharp contrast to the blackish bodies. Another 'Wow' moment and I don't think I have ever seen Mardy so animated (poor pun intended)! As the animals watched us with some curiosity, we advanced towards them and tried taking photographs and video using the headlights of our vehicles. Everyone enjoyed the excitement of our unexpected bovine encounter and then the two bulls slowly walked off the track and back into their forest home!

At camp we didn't have to wait long for our celebratory camp supper and for those with stamina we walked out to try again for night birds. In particular, we wanted to see an Oriental Bay Owl but sadly, it wasn't to be and we didn't see anything of note before bedding down for the night.

## Day 11

## Wednesday 26th February

### Okoki and Vulture Restaurant

After our second and final night's camping at Okoki we enjoyed a cooked breakfast (yes, it included rice again) and then we went for a walk around the trails through the evergreen forest looking for mammals and anything else that moved (and sometimes didn't move). However, some of us rose early that morning and went out in search of those elusive night birds – and we heard Brown Hawk-Owl, Asian Barred Owlet, Blyth's Frogmouth and Great-eared Nightjar – but saw none of them!

Our daylight morning forest walk provided an Oriental Pied Hornbill, hearing a couple of Banded Kingfishers, a close view of a fabulous Heart-spotted Woodpecker and great views of two amazing looking Banded Broadbills (which up until now we had only heard calling). A Great Iora was another trip first and we connected with minivets, Large Cuckooshrike, White-bellied Erpornis and the usual drongos and orioles. We managed views of Puff-throated and Grey-eyed Bulbuls and better views of Pin-striped Babbler and Blue-winged Leafbird; a single Indochinese Blue Flycatcher was seen by some of the party but it disappeared before some were able to see it. Squirrels included Variable and Cambodian Striped.

We wandered back in to camp to find that our fabulous camp cooks had prepared an early cooked lunch for us and a short while later we boarded our trusty 4x4s and took a slow drive away from Okoki to our next destination the 'Vulture Restaurant'!

Our 90-minute drive along the dusty roads yielded the standard roadside birds but it was generally quiet. Manoeuvring off-road again, our next campsite was more open plan and backing on to remnants of dipterocarp woodland and grassy areas, much of it seasonally burnt. After a quick appreciation of how the campsite was laid out for our one-night stay, we took some liquid and snacks on board and made ready for a walk through the open woodland and eventually down to a purpose-built hide for watching vultures. Our slow walk provided views of a Black Giant Squirrel and Indian Cuckoo for some, Lineated Barbet, Vernal Hanging Parrot, Blossom-headed Parakeet, Common Woodshrike, Common Iora, Pied Fantail, Brown and Rufescent Prinias and Bronzed Drongo.

As we approached the hide, we began to see a few vultures and it wasn't long before we had views of all three target species – Red-headed, Slender-billed and White-rumped - if only all birding was as easy as that! A couple of Pied Harriers put in guest appearances and a Greater Spotted Eagle was seen too. A couple of lizards outside the hide were entertaining and we then took a dawdle back to camp using a different return track. This proved to be productive with a Square-tailed Drongo Cuckoo and both Velvet-fronted and Burmese Nuthatch on show, a fast moving White-rumped Falcon, some elusive Chestnut-capped Babblers and back at camp sharp eyes picked out two Black-headed Woodpeckers posing nicely on a tree and allowing all of us to appreciate them through a telescope. Absolutely stunning birds and a couple of Great Slaty Woodpeckers decided to honour us with their presence too!

By this time one of our number who had been feeling uncomfortable all day took a turn for the worse and it was necessary to complete a journey to the nearest town with medical facilities for a check-up. This proved to be a wise move as appendicitis was the diagnosis with surgical intervention that evening!

Those remaining in camp tried their hand at locating an Oriental Scops Owl after supper and managed to hear at least one but the little dot remained out of view.

## Day 12

Thursday 27th February

### Vulture Restaurant and Kratie

After the final night's camping, it was another cooked breakfast before heading out again towards the baited dead cow in front of the hide and again, all three vultures showed nicely. Chinese Francolin were also seen, as was Plaintive Cuckoo, another Indian Cuckoo and Thick-billed Green, Yellow-footed Green and Green Imperial Pigeons. Crested Goshawk and Black Baza together with more sightings of Shikra and Pied Harrier ensured there was quite a list of raptors at this site over the two half-days period. Not to be outdone three Great Slaty Woodpeckers were seen plus Rufous-bellied and Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpeckers. A White-shouldered Starling also made it on to the day list as well as the more regular Chestnut-tailed Starlings.

By late morning the group were back at what remained of the campsite and after saying good bye and thank you to the same camp crew of the last three nights, the intrepid Naturetrek tour headed further east and south for fresh pastures and adventures.

Sedate driving provides an opportunity to take in the scenery and hustle and bustle of everyday life in Cambodia and before two hours was up the group had traversed over the mighty River Mekong and settled themselves down for a restaurant lunch nearby.

After refreshments, the orientation was then due south, travelling parallel to the river and heading down to the town of Kratie for an overnight stay at a tourist hotel. Kratie is situated on the river and is also a passage point into the nearby country of Laos. The soil close to the river is very fertile and thus there is a rich mixture of vegetables and similar grown here and there is plenty of active fishing of the river which produces some surprisingly big fish! This is also the town where the Irrawaddy Dolphin can be seen and plenty of Buddhist temples too, so not surprisingly, this is a back-packers' hotspot well away from the main tourist areas of the country but very much 'on the circuit'.

Arriving at Kratie in the afternoon we booked into the hotel and there was an optional birding excursion later in the afternoon looking for birds associated with the small rice paddies, ditches and field systems 20 minutes down the road. This is also the site where it is possible sometimes to locate a pair or two of breeding Asiatic Golden Weavers, a local speciality. In years gone by this was also a regular spot for wintering Yellow-breasted Bunting, but with the widespread collapse of this species across its range, this is now a rare sighting here.

There are always plenty of birds on offer here despite local people tending their cattle and irrigating the paddies. Paddyfield and Red-throated Pipits were plentiful and Eastern Yellow Wagtail was seen too. Good numbers of Little Cormorant were on the move and other birds included Indian Spot-billed Duck, Lesser Coucal, Pin-tailed Snipe, Greenshank and an in-flight Small Pratincole (the only one all trip). Storks included an out- of-habitat Woolly-necked, and the egrets included Intermediate. A Black-winged Kite hunted the larger fields and two Freckle-breasted Woodpeckers were appreciated. The open agricultural areas always attract Black Drongos and Brown Shrike, and a pair of Racket-tailed Treepies was an anticipated species too. Smaller brown birds included Oriental Reed Warbler, Lanceolated Warbler, Zitting Cisticola and Plain-backed Sparrows and due diligence paid off with a fine example of a male Asian Golden Weaver.

So after some quality birding it was back to the hotel to freshen up and then pop around the corner to a restaurant that served up both traditional Cambodian dishes (with a local slant) and a good variety of Western-style cuisine for those who couldn't stomach any more rice! They just happen to create some rather nice cocktails too! With more diligence and commitment, the Naturetrek group set about the menu and were rewarded with

good food and, being comfortable there, the checklist was completed and after the customary briefing, update on our laid-up colleague and a day of travelling, it was time for bed.

## Day 13

Friday 28th February

### Kratie and Seima

A relaxed start and breakfast preceded the much anticipated boat trip out on to the River Mekong to try and see the Irrawaddy Dolphin and with luck Mekong Wagtail too. It was about a 40-minute drive to reach the spot where the group split in to three small boats and set forth from the bank in search of the local wildlife. It wasn't long before the small pods of dolphins were espied; these relatively long cetaceans probably spend their entire lives in this small section of the river and are quite cut off from any other known regional populations. Irrawaddy Dolphins elsewhere are often saltwater animals but with a tendency to stay close to coastlines and river mouths. However, the Kratie animals spend their entire life in the brown fresh water of the River Mekong and sadly, the number of animals is reducing.

Although perhaps not the most active of small cetaceans, these animals glide the surface water with grace and occasionally 'spy hop' or stick their head out to have a look at boats and occasionally breach and splash about on the surface. It is thought that they propel spouts of water from their mouths at shoals of fish to disorientate them.

Further out in the river, there are small islands, rocks and navigation aids and this is where the small flotilla went looking for the localised Mekong Wagtail – and found them, four perhaps! Like our Pied Wagtail the males tend to be black and white and the females and youngsters greyer and whiter, all sporting a long, white and distinctive supercilia.

The small boats made a landing on the sandy islands and came up trumps with more local specialities in the form of Grey-throated Martin and a single Golden-bellied Gerygone. Other birds of this aquatic environment included Little Ringed Plover, three species of Cormorant, egrets, Oriental Darter and Pied and Common Kingfisher.

Reluctantly, the boats motored back to their moorings and the little Mekong cruise was over. Next was a little culture with Mardy purchasing some fresh sections of bamboo which contained the slightly sweet 'sticky rice' – a blend of rice and other ingredients to provide a regional delicacy. We drove to a temple and Mardy demonstrated how to open the bamboo and consume the treats inside – well that is if you hadn't already had your fill of rice, sticky or otherwise! The temples, modern or ancient, still provide a sanctuary for those who wish to learn or meditate, pray or revere and are still very much part of community life. The monks in their distinctive orange garb are welcomed wherever they go, and it is considered an honour if they stop at a restaurant or similar selling food; generally, they are provided with food for free.

A return to the hotel permitted people to freshen up, finish the last of the packing and then pop around the corner to the same restaurant from the previous evening and breakfast, this time for lunch before leaving Kratie. Much of the afternoon was taken up travelling east as we made our way to the Seima Forest and eventually the town of Senmonorom for our last three nights in the Monduliri Province and Cambodia.

A puncture on the way delayed us, although we did have really close views of a roadside Scarlet Minivet and Olive-backed Sunbirds during the process!

As the road climbed up to pass through Seima Forest, we were on high alert for interesting birds or primates. We stopped on the roadside after passing a Northern Pig-tailed Macaque walking down the side of the road and then we spotted two troops of the Black-shanked Douc Langurs lounging around in tall deciduous trees, probably amounting to a dozen or more individuals. The birds were good too, with our first Fairy-bluebirds of the trip,

Green-billed Malkoha, Chestnut-headed Bee-eater, the range-restricted Red-vented Barbet and a magnificent Great Hornbill picking off selected fruit from a large tree. Some Needletail Swifts were probably Brown-backed but the views were not good enough to identify to species.

We tore ourselves away as we still had 50 minutes to go before reaching our accommodation at The Greenhouse Retreat and we wanted to arrive before it was dark. This we achieved and, with the absence of tourists, we pretty much had the whole lodge to ourselves. The accommodation comprised of wooden lodges situated within secondary-growth trees and scrub with a building housing an on-site restaurant and bar.

After some relaxation and an opportunity to shower, we subsequently met up for our evening meal and of course dutifully completed our Naturetrek checklist. Although a long day of travelling we managed to sample a couple of quite different habitats and secured views of some classic mammals and a super array of birds.

## Day 14

Saturday 29th February

### Jahoo Gibbon Camp and Seima

Obviously, the date meant it was a day of trepidation for the menfolk until we realised that most of us were already married and in fact were unlikely to be proposed to again! And in reality there wasn't time, as we had another early start and drove quite a way to reach the Jahoo Gibbon Camp not long after dawn. On arrival we consumed our bread-based breakfast for a change, all the time watching and listening for sounds from the nearby forest.

With breakfast consumed we took a circular, slow hike through the upland forest hoping for primates as well as interesting forest birds. A Black Giant Squirrel was seen, and we heard a couple of the diminutive but impossible-to-see Collared Owlets. The Swiftlets above the forest appeared to be Himalayan and sadly, we only managed to hear Orange-breasted Trogon, with several calling birds hidden in the evergreen forest. We saw our first Black-headed Bulbuls of the trip and improved on our views of Grey-eyed Bulbul. The bamboo stands are the recognised spots for the Yellow-bellied Warblers, and this is exactly where we found them, with a couple of small groups on view during the walk. Plenty of small leaf warblers provided tantalising views but we only confirmed Yellow-browed, Pale-legged and Two-barred. Dark-necked Tailorbirds, and both Pin-striped and the range-restricted Grey-faced Tit-Babblers were often close to or accompanying these gangs of warblers, but it certainly wasn't easy obtaining good sustained views in the sometimes dense foliage.

White-rumped Shamas called to us and Asian Brown Flycatcher showed but sadly, the only evidence of any Pittas was finding some feathers of a predated bird on the trail – in all probability Blue Pitta. The hoped-for Barbellied Pittas remained silent. Crimson Sunbird and an ever-so-quick Purple-naped Sunbird added a little glamour. Finally, one of local guides heard a gibbon and then located a single male Southern Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbon which was seen by all participants, if only briefly by some. We tried to track the animal's movements, but the terrain meant it was hard to follow and sadly, we didn't encounter the main troop that is associated with this area of forest.

Other creatures on our trek included bats, lizards and spectacular butterflies and day-flying moths, plus a variety of forest blooms. Arriving back where we started, we took on board some liquid refreshment and sampled a local dish mostly comprised of egg plant. Birds of the forest edge included the tiny Plain and Yellow-vented Flowerpeckers. The old camp here is in the process of being taken down and a Tokay Gecko had been displaced from a building being destroyed and provided fantastic daylight views before running up a tree at an incredible speed!

Liquid intake complete, we thanked our local guides and drove to a restaurant on the west side of the Seima Forest. Here we ate Cambodian-style food and finished with the usual fruit and some decent coffee. This set us up for the afternoon excursion into the Seima Forest Reserve and then some scanning to finish the day at the roadside.

On arrival at a police post, we decamped from our vehicles and took a deliberately slow walk along an excellent track into the forest. It was still very warm and deceptively seemed quiet, but it wasn't long before Mardy was locating birds both exposed and in the shadow! Even better views of Grey-eyed Bulbuls were appreciated even if the bird is rather dull! We encountered our first Black-winged Cuckooshrikes, a couple of Great Ioras, a brief view of a Greater Yellowname but a great view of the normally hard to see Black and buff Woodpecker.

High deciduous trees of the gallery forest above us were the perching posts of up to four fabulous Collared Falconets. As we watched these tiny falcons, they regularly flew out to intercept large insects and then flew back to the branches which were just beginning to come into leaf. Digi-scoping was the best way to create a meaningful memento of these iconic birds of pristine habitat – and that man Mardy again showed his talents at matching smart phones with Swarovski telescopes.

The open forest permitted us to actually see calling barbets, and after several days of hearing them we secured excellent views of Blue-eared Barbets and even better, watched as they argued and tussled with the bigger Green-eared Barbets. Along a nearby track we heard the distinctive call of the Germain's Peacock-Pheasant, a bird we had heard but hadn't seen on our morning walk. They usually stay on the ground within the thick understorey of forests so we waited patiently to see if it would emerge on to the track. After what seemed an eternity, it did just that, but it was quick and if you glanced away (and a couple of us did) you missed it! Oh well you can't see everything! Again, we tried for Bar-bellied Pitta and again heard/saw nothing.

We emerged from the forest suitably impressed with our sightings and then drove down the road a short way and scanned across a quarry and distant treelines in the vain hope of seeing Green Peafowls coming for a pre-roost gathering. Never mind, we saw some distant Black-shanked Douc Langurs in trees and some quality birds included our only Golden-crested Mynas of the trip, an accipiter which Mardy was confident was a Besra, Hoopoe, White-throated Kingfisher, Blue Rock Thrush and repeats of earlier birds plus an array of different bats.

An involuntary roadside stop on the way back to our abode provided views of Brown-backed Needletail and Ashy Woodswallow.

A very long and tiring day was our sacrifice for shorter and less exhausting experiences for our final two days of the trip.

## Day 15

## Sunday 1st March

### Dakdam Highlands

Early morning birding in the lodge grounds proved to be productive, with Grey-breasted Prinia, Blue Rock Thrush, Ashy-headed Green Pigeon and plenty of bulbuls including Ashy and Black. Common Ioras, Common Tailorbirds and Yellow-browed Warblers and Olive-backed Sunbird all showed well in the shrubs near to the restaurant while we were waiting for our breakfasts, and a couple of Pale-capped Pigeons flew low over the complex too! A large Whip Scorpion was wading through the ants along one of the paths and White-throated Kingfisher posed well for some within the group. The pancakes proved to be a popular choice, and then we

gathered our things together and motored away from the town to an area of the Dakdam Highlands in the hope of finding some more different wildlife.

It was already warm with a hot sun beaming down on us when we arrived and decamped along a gravel track leading to some farms. Fragments of quality forest hosted many calling Indochinese Barbets, the last barbet likely to be seen on this trip. Unfortunately, the leaf cover was already substantial and even scanning the tree tops failed to find even one of the many singers. However, the superb Pin-tailed Green Pigeons entertained us as they flew past, with several small flocks – stunning birds! And a couple of perched birds posed well for telescopic views too. We could hear the deep mournful call of Mountain Imperial Pigeon too, the far-carrying tones being quite owl-like. Raptors above the trees included Oriental Honey Buzzard, Crested Serpent Eagle, Shikra and Crested Goshawk.

Some of the very small forest birds were some of the specialities we were looking for and as ever it was a case of being patient and persistent in order to be successful. However, the increase in foliage meant it was a challenging arena, but we did the best we could!

Walking along the track, we glimpsed a large dark eagle which we felt had to be Black Eagle, but it disappeared behind the hill. By about this time we were seeing some of the small birds we were looking for and finally nailed initially female and then male Fire-breasted Flowerpecker, a local speciality. At a bend in the track with luxuriant vegetation both sides, Robin finally put us out of our misery and picked out a stunning Indochinese Barbet as it sang from its leafy nook. And it stayed long enough for excellent telescopic views and provided some excellent digi-scope material. Phew! At about the same time, we finally managed reasonable views of White-cheeked Laughingthrushes which had been playing hide and seek with us all morning! A high-up eagle observed through gaps in the leaf canopy proved to be a Mountain Hawk-Eagle. A singing Kloss's Leaf Warbler and its partner was definitely a quality bonus bird, a population of these birds being found in the highlands only relatively recently. Van Hasselt's and Crimson Sunbirds provided some colour near the canopy.

We climbed a little higher and took a walk through a small coffee plantation and down towards some secondary forest growth – and it was certainly hot now! The hoped-for Maroon Orioles suddenly materialised with four birds on show and flitting along the forest edge – another stunning bird! Red-whiskered Bulbuls showed well and earlier we had seen Black-headed Bulbuls which included an individual of the grey morph. Oriental Honey Buzzards showed again and quite a number of Olive-backed Pipits danced in front of us as we advanced through the peppercorn stands. And the Black Eagle put in another appearance, initially showing below us and circling right over us and providing perfect views. Fans of the bulbul family were happy with twelve species recorded during the day and other birds that morning included Burmese Shrike and a couple more Black-winged Cuckooshrikes.

By now it was fast approaching lunchtime and the heat was wearying so we headed back to the Greenhouse Retreat and took lunch there, watching and smelling a wildfire ripping through the scrub and grassland opposite the restaurant.

The afternoon excursion was only a short drive away to a hydroelectric dam set-up alongside a vegetated ravine and we took a dawdle down the slope to see what was on offer. A couple of Pallas's Squirrels were rather nervous animals and it seemed that many of the birds were keeping to cover in the heat. A Grey Wagtail or two were attracted to the stream there and a Blue Whistling Thrush made a very dramatic entrance and then slipped away out the back of the vegetation. A Little Spiderhunter was also a little rapid but the Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker hung around long enough to gather a group of admirers. We also saw Plain and Yellow-vented Flowerpecker and a lone Verditer Flycatcher sat out in the open for a long duration without doing anything very much!

Indian White-eyes, Asian Fairy-bluebirds and Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrikes provided reasonable views as we walked a little further along the track and the choice birds in flight were more of the Pin-tailed Green Pigeons but also the Barred Cuckoo-Doves. A single White-throated Fantail was the only one we saw all trip and a vocal Banded Bay Cuckoo sang from the top of the ravine.

We walked back up the slope to waiting vehicles and stood at the roadside scanning the terrain. More of the pigeon and doves but this time views of Mountain Imperial Pigeon and one distant Pale-capped Pigeon plus more views of the Needletails and Ashy Woodswallows.

A short journey back to our lodge to refresh, perhaps commit to a little early packing and then our evening meal and check list. We made a point of thanking Mardy for his hard work and diligence in making the tour work and constantly planning logistics, food and wildlife during the course of our adventure in Cambodia. It was a case of then retiring and mentally preparing for our last day which would be dominated by travel.

## Day 16

**Monday 2nd March**

### Phnom Penh

Breakfast again at a leisurely hour and a last look around the complex which provided our best views of Pallas's Squirrel before we packed our cases into the five 4x4 vehicles and began the long journey west. Despite a slow drive through the Seima Forest, little of interest was noticed from the moving vehicles and we continued with a rest stop en route.

Most of the birds seen from the roadside on our journey were repeats of previous days. We stopped for some lunch and, as we were approaching the outskirts of Phnom Penh, we deviated off the main road and went looking for the last special bird of the trip – the endemic Cambodian Tailorbird. Only recently assessed as a full species, this bird is already severely threatened due to the fact that its lowland habitat is being developed for agriculture and new roads.

We took a short walk across some dried paddyfields towards some remnant bushes and ditches, sadly, where there was some remnant burning and a JCB creating the foundations for a new highway! Almost straightaway though we connected with three Cambodian Tailorbirds and they showed very well. Other birds in the immediate area included large numbers of doves, Baya Weavers, Plaintive Cuckoo, pipits, Plain-backed Sparrows and a couple of Oriental Pratincoles. And pretty much that was our last wildlife viewing of the trip. We took some group photos and thanked our hard working drivers for their super service throughout and then took the urban crawl to Phnom Penh International Airport where we said good-bye to Mardy and began our long journey home via Bangkok.

Our colleague suffering from the appendicitis made good progress and was chaperoned until well enough to return home some days later, after the remainder of us and just before the COVID-19 epidemic really took a hold on international travel and indeed normal life in general!

## Day 17

**Monday 3rd March**

The group were in flight from Bangkok, landing back in the UK on the morning of 4th March.

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Giant Ibis

## Species Lists

## Birds

	E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced			February														March	
	Common name	Scientific name	trip	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	1	2	
1	Chinese Francolin	<i>Francolinus pintadeanus</i>	√					1+	H	√	H	√	√	√				H	
2	King Quail	<i>Excalfactoria chinensis</i>	√					4											
3	Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	√						H	√	√	H	H			H			
4	Germain's Peacock-Pheasant	<i>Polyplectron germaini</i>	√													1			
5	Lesser Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	√				√												
6	Knob-billed (Comb) Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	√				√	√											
7	White-winged Duck	<i>Asarcornis scutulata</i>	√									1							
8	Cotton Pygmy Goose	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	√				√												
9	Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	√				2+												
10	Indian Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	√				√							√					
11	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	√				2												
12	Blyth's/Indochinese Frogmouth	<i>Batrachostomus affinis</i>	√								H		H						
13	Great Eared Nightjar	<i>Lyncornis macrotis</i>	√								H	1+	H						
14	Savanna Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	√						1										
15	Crested Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>	√					√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
16	Himalayan Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus brevirostris</i>	√													√	√		
17	Germain's Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus germani</i>	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√			√	
18	Brown-backed Needletail	<i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>	√												√	√	√		
19	Asian Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	√		√		√	√	√	√	√			√	√		√	√	
20	Bengal Florican	<i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i>	√					4											
21	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	√		√	√	√	√	H	√H	H	H				H	H	√	
22	Lesser Coucal	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	√					√						1					
23	Green-billed Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	√			1	1			1					1	2			

	E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced			February														March	
	Common name	Scientific name	trip	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	1	2	
24	Chestnut-winged Cuckoo	<i>Clamator coromandus</i>			GO														
25	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	√				1+	H	√	H	H	H	H						
26	Violet Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus</i>	√						H	2									
27	Banded Bay Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	√		1	1			2	1		H	H	√		H	√		
28	Plaintive Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	√			√	2										H	1	
29	Square-tailed Drongo-Cuckoo	<i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	√							1			1			1			
30	Large Hawk-Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx sparveroides</i>	√					H											
31	Indian Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	√						H				2	1		?			
32	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	√		√		√	√			√				√	√	√	√	
33	Pale-capped Pigeon	<i>Columba punicea</i>	√							2							2	1	
34	Red Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	√				√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
35	Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
36	Barred Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Macropygia unchall</i>	√														√		
37	Zebra Dove	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√		√		√	√	
38	Orange-breasted Green Pigeon	<i>Treron bicinctus</i>	√							1									
39	Ashy-headed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron phayrei</i>	√														√		
40	Thick-billed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron curvirostra</i>	√						√	√				√	√	√		√	
41	Yellow-footed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron phoenicopterus</i>	√																
42	Pin-tailed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron apicauda</i>	√																
43	Green Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula aenea</i>	√																
44	Mountain Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula badia</i>	√																
45	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amauornis phoenicurus</i>	√				1					1							
46	Watercock	<i>Gallixrex cinerea</i>				GO													
47	Grey-headed Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio poliocephalus</i>	√				1+												
48	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	√			1	√												
49	Sarus Crane	<i>Antigone antigone</i>	√				35												
50	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	√		√	√	√												
51	Common/Small Buttonquail	<i>Turnix sylvaticus</i>	√					√											

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	Common name	Scientific name		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	1	2	
52	Yellow-legged Buttonquail	<i>Turnix tanki</i>	√							1									
53	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	√			√	√											√	
54	Grey-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	√				√												
55	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	√				√	√	√										
56	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	√				1												
57	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	√				√												
58	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	√				√	√									√		
59	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	√				√												
60	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	√			√	√												
61	Bronze-winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	√			√													
62	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	√				√												
63	Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	√				2												
64	Long-toed Stint	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	√				12												
65	Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	√				2												
66	Long-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	√				1												
67	Pin-tailed Snipe	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	√				3								1				
68	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	√			3	2												
69	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	√				√												
70	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	√				√												
71	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	√				√												
72	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	√				√								6				
73	Oriental Pratincole	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	√				√	√										√	
74	Small Pratincole	<i>Glareola lactea</i>	√												1				
75	Brown-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus</i>	√			1													
76	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	√			√	√	√											
77	Milky Stork	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	√			1													
78	Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	√			√	√	1											
79	Asian Openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	√			√	√	√									√		
80	Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	√					2	5	3	2			1	1				

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	Common name	Scientific name	trip	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	1	2	
81	Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	√			√			1	1			6	1					
82	Greater Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>	√			6													
83	Little Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>	√		√	√	√							√	√			1	
84	Indian Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>	√			√									√				
85	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	√			√	√								√				
86	Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	√		√	√	√								√			1	
87	Black-headed Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	√			√													
88	White-shouldered Ibis	<i>Pseudibis davisoni</i>	√					3	4										
89	Giant Ibis	<i>Pseudibis gigantea</i>	√					1	H	3									
90	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	√			1													
91	Yellow Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	√			5													
92	Cinnamon Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	√			7													
93	Black Bittern	<i>Dupetor flavicollis</i>	√			1													
94	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	√						1		1								
95	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	√			√													
96	Chinese Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	
97	Javan Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola speciosa</i>	√							√							2		
98	Eastern Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>	√				√	√	√	√	√		√		√			√	
99	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	√			√	√	√							√				
100	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	√			√	√	√											
101	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	√		√	√	√	√			√			√	√			√	
102	Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	√			√	√												
103	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	√		√	√	√	√	√				√	√	√				
104	Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	√				2												
105	Spot-billed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>	√			√													
106	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	√				2				2			1				1	
107	Crested Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	√							2							4		
108	Black Baza	<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	√		6									1	1				
109	White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	√										√	√					

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110	Slender-billed Vulture	<i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>	√										√	√					
111	Red-headed Vulture	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	√										√	√					
112	Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	√		1				1	√		1	1		√		4		
113	Changeable Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i>	√						3										
114	Mountain Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus nipalensis</i>	√														1		
115	Black Eagle	<i>Ictinaetus malaiensis</i>	√														1		
116	Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga clanga</i>	√				4						1						
117	Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	√											1			1		
118	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	√		3	1		2	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		1+		
119	Besra	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	√													1			
120	Eastern Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus spilonotus</i>	√				√	6											
121	Pied Harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	√					2					1	2					
122	Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	√			4													
123	Grey-headed Fish Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus ichthyaetus</i>	√			5													
124	Rufous-winged Buzzard	<i>Butastur liventer</i>	√				1	3	6	√	√								
125	Eastern Barn Owl	<i>Tyto javanica</i>	√				1												
126	Oriental Bay Owl	<i>Phodilus badius</i>	√								H	H							
127	Collared Scops Owl	<i>Otus lettia</i>	√						1	H	1								
128	Oriental Scops Owl	<i>Otus sunia</i>	√								H		H						
129	Brown Fish Owl	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	√							1	H								
130	Spotted Wood Owl	<i>Strix seloputo</i>	√				1												
131	Brown Wood Owl	<i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	√						3										
132	Collared Owlet	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	√													H			
133	Asian Barred Owlet	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	√		H	1		H	1	H	√	√	H						
134	Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	√				2				1								
135	Brown Hawk-Owl (Boobook)	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	√		H						H	√	H						
136	Orange-breasted Trogon	<i>Harpactes oreskios</i>	√									√	H			H			
137	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	√					1								1	2	1	
138	Great Hornbill	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	√												1				

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139	Oriental Pied Hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	√				1		2/3	√	5+	1		√	√			
140	Indochinese Roller	<i>Coracias affinis</i>	√	√	1	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√			√
141	Oriental Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	√													1		
142	Banded Kingfisher	<i>Lacedo pulchella</i>	√								2+	H						
143	Stork-billed Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	√		1													
144	White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	√			√		H		√				1	1	2	√	
145	Black-capped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	√	1	4													
146	Collared Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus chloris</i>	√		1													
147	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	√	1	√	√			1					1		H		
148	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	√			10								√				
149	Blue-bearded Bee-eater	<i>Nyctyornis athertoni</i>	√						2		H							
150	Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	√			√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√		√	
151	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	√	√	√	√	√	√						√	√			√
152	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	√						1	2					√		√	
153	Red-vented Barbet	<i>Psilopogon lagrandieri</i>	√												2	H		
154	Lineated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon lineatus</i>	√	√		2	H	√	√	√		√						
155	Green-eared Barbet	<i>Psilopogon faiostriatus</i>	√								2					√		
156	Indochinese Barbet	<i>Psilopogon annamensis</i>	√														√	
157	Blue-eared Barbet	<i>Psilopogon duvaucelii</i>	√						H	H	H	H				√		
158	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>	√	√	1	1	√	√	H				√				√	
159	Heart-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Hemicircus canente</i>	√						2			1						
160	Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Yungipicus canicapillus</i>	√						√	√	√			√				
161	Rufous-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos hyperythrus</i>	√						2					√				
162	Freckle-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos analis</i>	√											2				
163	White-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus javensis</i>	√						1+			H						
164	Greater Yellownape	<i>Chrysophlegma flavinucha</i>	√							2						1	H	
165	Lesser Yellownape	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	√								1							
166	Laced Woodpecker	<i>Picus vittatus</i>	√									H	H					

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167	Black-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus erythropygus</i>	√										2						
168	Common Flameback	<i>Dinopium javanense</i>	√				1		1	1+						H			
169	Greater Flameback	<i>Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus</i>	√													1			
170	Rufous Woodpecker	<i>Micropternus brachyurus</i>	√			H				1									
171	Black-and-buff Woodpecker	<i>Meiglyptes jugularis</i>	√													1			
172	Great Slaty Woodpecker	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	√					2		3			2	3					
173	White-rumped Falcon	<i>Polihierax insignis</i>	√						2				1						
174	Collared Falconet	<i>Microhierax caerulescens</i>	√													4			
175	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	√				2												
176	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	√												1				
177	Blossom-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula roseata</i>	√						√	√			√						
178	Red-breasted Parakeet	<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	√	√				√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
179	Alexandrine Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	√	√								1							
180	Vernal Hanging Parrot	<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>	√							√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
181	Banded Broadbill	<i>Eurylaimus javanicus</i>	√								H	H	2						
182	Blue Pitta	<i>Hydromis cyaneus</i>																De ad	
183	Golden-bellied Gerygone	<i>Gerygone sulphurea</i>	√												1				
184	Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>	√						√		√					√	√		
185	Common Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	√					√	√	√			√	√					
186	Ashy Woodswallow	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>	√													√	√		
187	Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	√			H		√	√			√	√	√			√	√	
188	Great Iora	<i>Aegithina lafresnayeii</i>	√										1			2			
189	Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	√					√	√	√	√	√	√						
190	Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i>	√					√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	
191	Ashy Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>	√				√		√			√	√	√	√	√			
192	Swinhoe's Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cantonensis</i>	√	√						√									
193	Large Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>	√								2	√	√						
194	Black-winged Cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage melaschistos</i>	√																

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195	Indochinese Cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage polioptera</i>	√																
196	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	√																
197	Burmese Shrike	<i>Lanius colluriooides</i>	√																
198	White-bellied Erpornis	<i>Erpornis zantholeuca</i>	√									√	√			√	√		
199	Black-naped Oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	√		√			√		√		√	√			√	√	H	
200	Black-hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	√					√	√	√	√	√	√	√					
201	Maroon Oriole	<i>Oriolus traillii</i>	√														4		
202	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	√		√	√	√	√	√					√	√			√	
203	Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	√		√				√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√		
204	Bronzed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	√							√			√				2		
205	Hair-crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	√					1	√		√			√					
206	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	√		√		1		√	√	√	√				1			
207	White-throated Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	√														√		
208	White-browed Fantail	<i>Rhipidura aureola</i>	√					√	√	√			√						
209	Malaysian/Sunda Pied Fantail	<i>Rhipidura javanica</i>	√			√	1								1				
210	Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	√		√				√	√	√	√	√			√	√		
211	Blyth's Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone affinis</i>	√								H	√	√						
212	Red-billed Blue Magpie	<i>Urocissa erythroryncha</i>	√					H	√	√	√	√				√			
213	Racket-tailed Treepie	<i>Crypsirina temia</i>	√			2				3	3			2					
214	Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	H	√	√					
215	Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	√							√	√	√	√			H	√		
216	Horsfield's/ Australasian Bush Lark	<i>Mirafra javanica</i>	√					√											
217	Indochinese Bush Lark	<i>Mirafra erythrocephala</i>	√					√	√	H	√								
218	Oriental Skylark	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	√					2											
219	Black-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>	√													1	√		
220	Black-crested Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus flaviventris</i>	√		√					√		√	√	√		√	√		
221	Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	√														√	√	

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222	Sooty-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	√					√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√
223	Stripe-throated Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus finlaysoni</i>	√						√	√					√		√	
224	Yellow-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>	√		√	√								√	√		√	√
225	Streak-eared Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus conradi</i>	√		√	√	√	√		√	√					√	√	
226	Puff-throated Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus pallidus</i>	√									2	√				√	
227	Ochraceous Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus ochraceus</i>	√								H	√					√	
228	Grey-eyed Bulbul	<i>Iole propinqua</i>	√								H	H	√			√	√	
229	Ashy Bulbul	<i>Hemixos flava</i>	√														√	
230	Black Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	√														√	
231	Grey-throated Martin	<i>Riparia chinensis</i>	√												√			
232	Sand Martin (Pale Martin)	<i>Riparia riparia (diluta)</i>	√			√	√	√		√								
233	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
234	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	√			1	√	√	√	√	√	√			√	√	√	√
235	Yellow-bellied Warbler	<i>Abroscopus superciliosus</i>	√													√		
236	Yellow-browed Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	√		√	H	H		√	√	√	H	√			√	√	√
237	Radde's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>	√						1		2							
238	Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	√		1	√	H	1							√			
239	Two-barred Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus</i>	√		2+				H	√	√	√	H	√		√	√	
240	Pale-legged Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus tenellipes</i>	√		H					H	H	√	H			H	1	
241	Kloss's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus ogilviegranti</i>	√														2	
242	Oriental Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>	√			√	1									√		
243	Black-browed Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>	√			√		1		1								
244	Manchurian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus tangorum</i>	√					√										
245	Lanceolated Warbler	<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	√					√						√				
246	Striated Grassbird	<i>Megalurus palustris</i>	√					√										
247	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	√					√						√				
248	Brown Prinia	<i>Prinia polychroa</i>	√					√	√	√		√	√				√	
249	Rufescent Prinia	<i>Prinia rufescens</i>	√						√	√	√	√	√	√				
250	Grey-breasted Prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	√														√	

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251	Yellow-bellied Prinia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	√			H						H						
252	Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	√				1											
253	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	√	1	√	√	√	√			√	√			√	√	√	√
254	Dark-necked Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>	√		2	H				√		√	H			H	H	
255	Cambodian Tailorbird - E	<i>Orthotomus chaktomuk</i>	√															3
256	Pin-striped Tit-Babbler	<i>Macronus gularis</i>	√		1	H				√	H	H	√			√	√	
257	Grey-faced Tit-Babbler	<i>Macronus kelleyi</i>	√													√		
258	Chestnut-capped Babbler	<i>Timalia pileata</i>	√										3	√				H
259	Abbott's Babbler	<i>Malacocincla abbotti</i>	√							2								
260	Scaly-crowned Babbler	<i>Malacopteron cinereum</i>	√									2						
261	Puff-throated Babbler	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	√							H								
262	White-crested Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	√		H				H	√	√	H	H		H		√	H
263	White-cheeked Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax vassali</i>	√															√
264	Indian White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	√															√
265	Asian Fairy-bluebird	<i>Irena puella</i>	√												√	√	√	
266	Burmese Nuthatch	<i>Sitta neglecta</i>	√						1+				√	√				
267	Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	√						2	1	2	2	√					
268	Golden-crested Myna	<i>Ampeliceps coronatus</i>	√														√	
269	Common Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	√		√			H	2	2	2	√	H					H
270	Great Myna	<i>Acridotheres grandis</i>	√			√	√	√							√			
271	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	√		√	√	√	√					√	√	√	√		√
272	Vinous-breasted Starling	<i>Acridotheres burmannicus</i>	√				2						√					√
273	Black-collared Starling	<i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>	√				√	√	√		2		H					
274	White-shouldered Starling	<i>Sturnia sinensis</i>	√				4								1			
275	Chestnut-tailed Starling	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>	√				2						√	√				√
276	Oriental Magpie-Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	√			√	√				1			√	√		√	√
277	White-rumped Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	√						H	H	H	√	√			H		
278	Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	√		√		√				1	1					1	1

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279	Hainan Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis hainanus</i>	√		√		√		√	√	√	√	√			H	√	
280	Indochinese Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis sumatrensis</i>	√										1					
281	Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	√							1							√	
282	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	√					4										
283	Blue Whistling Thrush	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	√														1	
284	Taiga Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	√		√				√	√	√	√						
285	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	√		√											1	1	
286	White-throated Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola gularis</i>	√		2													
287	Siberian Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus</i>	√				√	√	√	√	√			√	√			√
288	Pied Bush Chat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	√				√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√			√
289	Blue-winged Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>	√										√			√		
290	Golden-fronted Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	√					√		1				√	√	√		
291	Thick-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>	√													√		
292	Yellow-vented Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum chrysorrheum</i>	√													√	√	
293	Plain Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum minullum</i>	√													√	√	
294	Fire-breasted Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	√														√	
295	Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	√		√	√	√			√							√	
296	Ruby-cheeked Sunbird	<i>Chalcoparia singalensis</i>	√		√													
297	Van Hasselt's Sunbird	<i>Leptocoma brasiliana</i>	√							√							√	
298	Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	√				2	√	√	√	√			√				
299	Olive-backed Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris jugularis</i>	√		√	√	√				√	√		√	√		√	
300	Crimson Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	√													1	√	
301	Purple-naped Sunbird	<i>Kuro' hypogrammicum</i>	√													1		
302	Little Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	√														1	
303	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	√			√	√	√										√
304	Plain-backed Sparrow	<i>Passer flaveolus</i>	√			√	√	√	√					√				√
305	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	√		√	√	√	√			√			√	√			√
306	Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	√			√	√											√
307	Asian Golden Weaver	<i>Ploceus hypoxanthus</i>	√											1				

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308	Red Avadavat	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	√					1										
309	Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	√			√	√	√						√				√
310	Forest Wagtail	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	√		2													
311	Eastern Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>	√			2	2							1				
312	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	√		1					2							1	
313	Chinese White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba leucopsis</i>	√		1													
314	Mekong Wagtail	<i>Motacilla samveasnae</i>	√												4			
315	Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	√				√	√						√				√
316	Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	√					2	2+	8							√	√
317	Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	√				√	√						√				