

# Thailand's Highlights

Naturetrek Tour Report

2nd – 18th February 2026

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Siberian Rubythroat



Blue Pitta



Siberian Blue Robin



Scarlet-faced Liocichla

Tour report by Neil Murphy

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Tour participants: Ms Sukanya Thanombuddha (End) and Neil Murphy (leaders) with ten Naturetrek clients.

## Day 1

## Monday 2nd February

The majority of the group met at London Heathrow from 9.00am, ready for our ten-and-a-half-hour flight, which left on time at midday.

## Day 2

## Tuesday 3rd February

We landed in Bangkok at 6.30am local time and quickly found the rest of the group. Sukanya (better known as End), our Thai bird guide, and Jaeb (our fixer) met us at the arrivals lounge, and we set off from the airport in our two minibuses at 7.30am and headed south to Khok Kham and the Samut Sakhon salt pans on the edge of the Gulf of Thailand. We were joined by a local guide, and within minutes had found a Spoon-billed Sandpiper among the huge throngs of waders. We enjoyed great views of this Critically Endangered wader, which has a world population of just 150-200 pairs. Over the next couple of hours, we also had excellent views of Tibetan Sand Plover, Greater Sand Plover, Black-winged Stilt, Marsh Sandpiper, Broad-billed Sandpiper, Red-necked Stint and many others. It was the perfect start to our holiday!

We left at just before midday as the temperatures rose, and headed to our first hotel, the Fisherman's Resort, with lunch on the way. We added Long-toed Stint to our wader list on the paddies opposite the restaurant. On arrival at the hotel, we had a little time to unpack and relax, before heading out to Laem Phak Bia from 4.00pm to 6.30pm. We headed out on two boats to the sand spit at the mouth of the river. The boat trip took around thirty minutes, and as we headed out along the mangrove-fringed river we noted Collared and Black-capped Kingfishers, and Little Heron. On reaching the spit we noted Caspian, Great Crested and Lesser Crested Terns. Here we enjoyed some lovely birds, which included our first Pacific Reef Heron and a handful of Kentish Plovers. Soon, our local guide was beckoning us over to him: he had found a pair of Malaysian Plovers, for which the spit is famous as a breeding site. As we explored further, a group of Ashy Minivets flew over, and rounding the spit we found a White-faced Plover, which showed well, together with another pair of Malaysian Plovers. We returned to the hotel for a delicious meal at the beachside restaurant, and settled in for an early night after a busy two days.

## Day 3

## Wednesday 4th February

We took breakfast at 6.00am, a mixture of Thai dishes as well as the more usual cereals, fruits and fresh bread, before heading off at 6.45am to Laem Phak Bia / Pak Thale salt pans. This is one of the best sites for shorebirds in Thailand, and our visit did not disappoint. Just after 7.00am, virtually the first birds of the day were a group of twelve Nordmann's Greenshanks within a large flock of Great Knots, with three Slender-billed Gulls also noted. Moving on we explored another salt-pan which held a flock of around a thousand Asiatic Dowitchers, another endangered wader. These salt pans are not only incredible for the sheer number of waders, but also for the global rarity of many of them. A tip-off sent us further down the road where a flock of fifty Painted Storks included a Thai rarity, a Milky Stork! The storks were enjoying a fishing bonanza in the shallows and were joined by hundreds of egrets, including a Chinese Egret. Fourteen Terek Sandpipers were also found, together with a delightful flock of thirteen Red-necked Phalaropes. It was now noon, so we headed for an early lunch and then went back to the hotel to rest in the heat of the day.

At 4.00pm we headed out towards the Na Yang Bat Cave, stopping en route to bird some rice paddies, which provided us with good views of Brown Shrike and Plain-backed Sparrow. We arrived at the Bat Cave at 6.15pm and settled in on the new viewing platform with a beer in hand, and all took guesses as to when the first bat might appear. The spectacle of some twenty million Wrinkle-lipped Free-tailed Bats emerging from their roost in a little over ten minutes was a sight to behold. The bats were continually hunted by around a dozen Brahminy Kites: the sight took our breath away, and was quite amazing! Our last stop for the evening was some scrubby rough ground a few minutes from our hotel, where we managed to locate four Indian Nightjars sitting on the middle of the track, allowing the group some fantastic views under torchlight. We then headed straight back to the hotel for a late dinner at 7.30pm, after a truly awesome day of birding.

## Day 4

## Thursday 5th February

We started the day with breakfast at 6.30am, and we were ready to leave at 7.15am. We headed to the Ton Maphrao rice paddies, where we spent some two hours. We slowly walked the track, seeing plenty of good birds including Yellow and Cinnamon Bitterns, Bluethroat, Greater Spotted Eagle, Baya Weaver and a Plaintive Cuckoo. Black-headed Ibises were continually flying over as they left their roost, but the star of the show, Yellow-breasted Bunting, was notable by its absence. Eventually, a pair was found as they fed in a stubble field, the male being particularly stunning. After a quick coffee stop, we moved on to Khao Ta Kraw ponds where two hundred Garganeys and a Spot-billed Pelican were seen. A quick look at the Bang Tabun Mangrove Forest allowed us to see Black-capped Kingfisher, Mangrove Whistler and Golden-bellied Gerygone. Lunch was then taken, before we embarked on the ninety-minute journey to Kaeng Krachan NP. We had a stop planned along the way at the Tha Laeng stake-out, where we found seventeen Indian Stone-curlews, and then moved on to our next hotel, Baan Maka Nature Lodge. Here, we had time to relax or explore the grounds, with its lake and nature trail for two hours, and saw our first Lineated Barbet and Chestnut-headed Bee-eaters. The first of our three excellent dinners here was taken at 7.00pm.

## Day 5

## Friday 6th February

The day started early with a 6.00am breakfast, as it was essential that we made the most of the morning's activity in the National Park. We also had to ensure that we were at the top by 9.00am, as between 9.00am and noon the single-track road is downhill only! At the campsite, we switched into 4x4 vehicles to cross the three streams, and to cope with the bumpy terrain of the upper reaches of the park, and we reached the summit, at an altitude of 974m.

We birded the area around the café and campsite, and immediately saw such excellent birds as a roosting Grey Nightjar on a branch, Red-throated, Blue-throated & Blue-eared Barbets, Black-and-yellow Broadbill, Asian Fairy Bluebird, Slender-billed Oriole and Yellow-vented Green Pigeon. As usual, we stopped at around 10.30am for coffee at the summit café, but this was quickly interrupted when a Great Hornbill was found feeding in a fruiting tree just by the café, showing superbly. We also found Eyebrowed Thrush, Grey-breasted Spiderhunter, Ashy Bulbul and Blue-winged Leafbird, while Lar Gibbons could be heard nearby and eventually swung into sight through the trees.

By now, we had to decide whether to stay at the top all day (the road being "up" from noon until 4.00pm, and then "down" again from 4.00pm onwards), or head down the track before midday. We chose the latter, crossed the three streams, and then birded the lower area for the remainder of the day. Again, some superb wildlife was

observed, including Dusky Leaf Monkey with a golden newborn, Black Giant Squirrel, Asian Barred Owl, Collared Babbler, Sultan Tit, and stunning views of both Long-tailed and Banded Broadbills. The wet tracks around the stream crossings were particularly good for butterflies taking minerals, and we managed to identify over thirty species. The birds continued to come, with notable favourites being Orange-breasted Trogon, Tickell's Brown Hornbill, Blue-bearded Bee-eater and White-fronted Scops Owl. After a superb day, we returned to Baan Maka for a quick look over the lake, dinner, a beer and the daily checklist.

## Day 6

## Saturday 7th February

We started the day with breakfast at 6.00am and were on the road at 6.30am, arriving at km7-8 of Kaeng Krachen at 7.00am, where we birded on foot from the road. As soon as we got out of the buses, the dawn chorus was in full swing and there was plenty of activity. We had soon spotted Oriental Pied Hornbill, Common Flameback, Oriental Dollarbird, and Blue-eared and Blue-throated Barbets. Four Black-thighed Falconets were then found atop a dead tree, and we slowly edged closer to get good views of these tiny raptors. As we did so, we also enjoyed Bronzed Drongo, Dark-necked Tailorbird, and Common Hill Mynas attending their nest hole. A Banded Kingfisher gave us the run around calling very close to the road, but never showed.



Malaysian Plover



Silver-eared Mesia



Milky Stork



Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher

Coffee was taken at around 10.30am, and we then birded around the stream crossings for the next three hours, with highlights being Sultan Tit, Red-bearded Bee-eater, Orange-headed Thrush, more Orange-breasted Trogons, Rufous-fronted Babbler, and Arctic and Sulphur-breasted Warblers, with which Andy was particularly pleased. The White-fronted Scops Owl was still in the same thicket as yesterday, but it was now time to head off, as we had an afternoon session booked at 'Mr Bird's' private hide from 3.00pm to 6.00pm.

This hide never fails to produce stunning birds, and over our time there we were treated to White-crested, Greater and Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrushs, Common Emerald Dove, Green-eared Barbet, Greater Yellownappe, Black-naped Monarch, Indochinese Blue Flycatcher, Blue-winged Leafbird and last, but not least, Siberian Blue Robin. Birds were constantly coming and going, but it was then the turn of the partridges to slowly sneak in. Initially, three Green-legged appeared, and these were soon joined by two Bar-backed Partridges and three Red Junglefowls. Finally, the stars of the show entered the arena, once they had convinced themselves that it was safe to do so. First came a pair of stunningly beautiful Kalij Pheasants, and then a Grey Peacock-Pheasant also arrived. All gave incredible, point-blank views as they fed, completely unconcerned by the continual firing of camera shutters and the coming and goings of six Lesser Mouse Deers.

## Day 7

## Sunday 8th February

Today was mainly a day of travel, as we had a six-hour journey to Khao Yai National Park ahead of us. However, from 7.00am we had a two-and-a-half-hour session at the Nui bird hides. These hides are privately-owned feeding stations which offer great views and photographic opportunities of many otherwise near-impossible forest-dwelling species. Almost before the owner had finished baiting the clearing and refreshing the water, the birds began to appear. Some of the first to show were Greater Racket-tailed Drongos, and a group of Racket-tailed Treepies. These were quickly followed by stunning pairs of both Greater Yellownapes and Grey-headed Woodpeckers. Birds were flitting all around, including Common Emerald Dove, Large Scimitar Babbler, White-rumped Shama, Pin-striped Tit-Babbler, Hainan Blue Flycatcher and four Siberian Blue Robins. Then the undoubted star appeared: a majestic Blue Pitta crept out of the undergrowth and gave jaw-dropping views as it fed and drank just a few metres away. It was a true highlight, and would prove to be bird-of-the-trip for many!

Time was pushing on, so we reluctantly dragged ourselves away and headed to Khao Yai. The journey was broken by coffee and lunch breaks, and at 5.00pm we arrived at Wat Phra Phottabat Noi Temple, where the group scoured the limestone karst for Thailand's only endemic bird, the Rufous Limestone Babbler. Despite a thorough search, they failed to show, perhaps due to the rain, apart from briefly to Andy: even the tape failed to lure them out. However, the temple was stunning and enjoyed by all. We then headed to the Recall Isaan Resort, checked in, and went straight into dinner after a long but incredible day.

## Day 8

## Monday 9th February

Breakfast was again taken early at 6.00am, and we left the hotel at 6.45am, heading straight into Khao Yai NP and up to the Pha Trom Jai radar station viewpoint. On arrival at 7.30am, we soon found a singing Moustached Barbet, a Khao Yai speciality, the first of several for the day. We birded along the road towards the radar station, seeing White-browed Scimitar Babbler, Ashy Bulbul, Pacific Swift, Green-billed Malkoha, Eyebrowed Thrush, Common Green Magpie, Brown-rumped Minivet and some very showy Black-throated Laughingthrushes right outside the café.

Here, we took our usual mid-morning coffee at the viewpoint café as Eastern Red-rumped Swallows flew overhead; many moths had been attracted to the overnight lights. We started our descent and birded the road before taking lunch, and then returned to our hotel for a rest in the heat of the day.

At 3.00pm we headed back out, with a quick stop at the Sai Sorn Reservoir for Paddyfield Pipit and Butterfly Lizard. We explored the old Pha Kluai Mai campsite, where we found Moustached and Green-eared Barbets, Asian Emerald Cuckoo, Black-throated Sunbird and Little Spiderhunter. Then we were treated to another Khao Yai speciality, in Cambodian Flowerpecker. These birds are on the western extreme of their range here and are not easy to find, but we had a pair which showed exceptionally well in the closest tree. We moved on to the Lam Takong campsite for dusk, and the possibility of owls and nightjars.

On arrival at 5.30pm, we were treated to several Brown-backed Needletails and excellent views of both Great and Asian Pied Hornbills as they fed beside the river on fruiting trees. As the skies darkened, the first Great Eared Nightjar appeared, elegantly gliding overhead, harrier-like with its long wings and tail and slow, buoyant flight. They were a real treat, and at one time four were on view together, with perhaps six seen in total. By now it was 6.30pm, and time to head back to our hotel for dinner and the checklist.

## Day 9

## Tuesday 10th February

We started the day at 6.30am with a delightful buffet breakfast, before getting our gear together, leaving the resort at 7.00am, and heading straight for the Silver Pheasant stake-out site. We arrived at the side of the road at 7.30am and immediately had a spectacular male, and then a pair further along the road, but they were very nervous and would quickly disappear into the vegetation. Views here were difficult as they crept through the forest, using the stream to drink, but five birds were recorded. From here, we birded from the road as we slowly descended, seeing Orange-breasted Trogon, Moustached Barbet, Sultan Tit, Ashy Bulbul, Arctic and Sulphur-breasted Warblers, Blyth's Paradise Flycatcher and Pin-striped Tit-Babbler.

End then heard the call of a Coral-billed Ground Cuckoo just in the vegetation to our left. This is a particularly rare and elusive species, and suddenly we had the chance to see one. We attempted to lure it out with a recording; it initially responded, but quickly lost interest and went quiet. So near and yet so far! However, our spirits remained high as a pair of Wreathed Hornbill slowly flew over the road and circled a clearing, much to everyone's delight. Then a Banded Kingfisher was heard, and this did respond to the tape, eventually giving good views of another difficult-to-see forest species. It was then time for a coffee break at the idyllic visitor centre beside the river, where great views of an enormous Asian Water Monitor were had, and Hilary and Paul saw a fly-over Jerdon's Baza, which unfortunately did not hang around. With time pushing on, we decided on an early lunch and hatched a plan for the afternoon.

The advantage of having two minibuses and two guides was that we could offer two separate trips: I would stay in Khao Yai with those who wanted, and End would take bus two to look for the Thai national bird, Siamese Fireback, two hours' drive away. It was a difficult choice, but the group split 4:6.

Bus one had an excellent afternoon, birding the riverside/waterfall trail (and not getting lost) from the visitor centre, with several good birds including yet more Moustached Barbets, Grey-headed and Black-and-buff Woodpeckers, White-crested Laughing Thrush and a stunning pair of Red-headed Trogons.

Bus 2 headed to the Sakaerat Biosphere Reserve and on arrival boarded the tractor-bus, and headed off on a track through the forest to the feeding site. It was not long before they were enjoying jaw-dropping views of Siamese Fireback. They fed quite unconcerned, and then all around! Thirteen were seen in total: eight stunning males and

five equally-lovely females. It was an incredible encounter. Many a photo was taken before heading back to the bus, and then back for dinner, where both groups recounted their wonderful afternoons and exchanged photographs.

## Day 10

## Wednesday 11th February

Breakfast was taken at 6.30am, and we were on the road by 7.30am as we headed back to Bangkok for our midday flight to Chang Rai. All went smoothly, and we were soon on the plane heading north: just ninety minutes later had arrived.

One group birded the paddyfields around the airport for an hour, where we added Long-legged Buzzard, Grey-headed Swamphen, Black-crowned Night Heron and Long-tailed Shrike to our trip list. We moved on at 4.00pm for the ninety-minute journey to our next hotel, the gorgeous Maekok River Village Resort, on the banks of the Mae Kok River.

The second bus decided on a cultural excursion and made a visit to the stunning White Temple of Wat Rong Khun, not far from Chiang Rai. Judging from the photos it was yet another incredible Thai experience. We were all reunited at the hotel, and quickly checked in and took dinner, ready to explore Doi Lang National Park in the morning.

## Day 11

## Thursday 12th February

The day began early and without breakfast as we boarded the vehicles at 5.00am to get into Doi Pha Hom Pok National Park at dawn. Our first target of the day was one of the most wanted species on the trip for many: Mrs. Hume's Pheasant. This species is rare everywhere it occurs, and Doi Lang is probably the most reliable site in the world. Other populations can be found in Myanmar, south-west China and Bangladesh, but at all of these locations, sightings are sporadic at best. We arrived at 6.30am and took up our position on the edge of the road, behind several pop-up photography hides which were already set up. It was a short wait until the first birds appeared: Grey Bushchat and a Grey-backed Shrike. Eventually, our quarry crept out of the undergrowth to feed on the edge of the road. First of all, there was a female, and then within minutes a pair came trotting along the road towards us. They stayed and fed on the road, gradually growing in confidence, and we were also pleased to see Oriental Turtle Dove and Olive-backed Pipit.

Once the pheasants had filled their respective crops and melted back into the woodland, we decided to have our al fresco celebratory breakfast. It was an excellent start to the day, but only for half the group, as the other van had had an obscured view due to those pesky pop-up hides: not to worry, we would try again tomorrow. After breakfast, we headed further down the road and birded further. Good birds seemed to be lurking around almost every corner, and over the next few hours we were fortunate enough to admire Long-tailed Minivet, Slaty-backed Flycatcher, Golden-throated Barbet, female Rufous-bellied Niltava, White-browed Shrike-babbler and Chestnut-bellied Rock Thrush.

We then headed to a feeding station which held a Siberian Rubythroat. A resplendent male soon materialised from the dense vegetation; as usual, it was a little skulky, but eventually gave crippling views, alongside a female Slaty-blue Flycatcher, as Cook's Swifts flew overhead. Doi Lang really is an incredible birding location and good birds

just kept coming, as we added Maroon Oriole, Black Bulbul, Velvet-fronted Nuthatch and Crested Finchbill to our list. By 1.00pm it had quietened down, so we headed back to the hotel for a quick relax before heading out again at 4.00pm.



Grey-headed Woodpecker



Grey Peacock-Pheasant



Mrs. Hume's Pheasant



Slaty-backed Forktail

We decided to bird the Mae Ai-Huai Pu rice paddies, local to our hotel. The area was full of Asian Openbills and egrets, and other birds included Grey-headed Lapwing, Pin-tailed Snipe, Chestnut-tailed Starling, Lanceolated Warbler, Plaintive Cuckoo, Chestnut-capped Babbler, Citrine Wagtail, Long-tailed Shrike and Red-throated Pipit. At 6.00pm, we headed back to the hotel to freshen up before dinner, and the nightly checklist banter and beer.

## Day 12

## Friday 13th February

A 5.00am departure from the hotel saw bus one reach the Mrs. Hume's Pheasant stake-out sight at first light, while bus two continued to the upper elevations of Doi Lang and the military checkpoint on the Myanmar border. This time, our bus had the prime position, and it wasn't long before all three Mrs. Hume's Pheasants were out and having their breakfast on the road. Again, the views were superb, and more than made up for the frustrating views that people had had yesterday. Once the pheasants had had their fill of food, and we had taken our fill of photos, they once again slinked away into the forest, and we continued up to the border to meet with bus two and have breakfast.

We had breakfast overlooking a 'feeding-station' that bus two had created with bananas, and were immediately visited by a stunning pair of Scarlet-cheeked Liocichlas and three Black-breasted Thrushes. Again, this is one of the few sites in Thailand where these incredible thrushes can be seen. A nearby flowering tree was covered in dazzling Mrs. Gould's Sunbird, Chestnut-flanked White-eyes, Speckled Piculets, Silver-eared Mesias and Fire-capped Tits, while two Grey Treepies flew over.

After our early morning success, we headed back down the mountain road, to bird the area between here and the Mrs Hume's site. This particular section of the trail has a number of bird feeding stations set up by photographers, but they serve birders well too, as they attract all manner of species. We enjoyed some great birds, which included Hodgson's Frogmouth, Cook's Swift overhead, Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo, Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher, Little Pied Flycatcher, Red-eyed and White-browed Scimitar Babblers, White-browed Laughingthrush and, of course, more stunning views of the male Siberian Rubythroat. We were also extremely lucky so see three Spot-breasted Parrotbills as they slowly emerged from the tall grasses and flew across the road.

We left Doi Lang at 1.00pm, had lunch, and then had some down time at the hotel before meeting up again at 4.00pm to bird the hotel grounds and the fabulous Mae Kok River which it overlooks. Here, we saw several species of wader: top billing went to Small Pratincole, but Temminck's Stint and Green Sandpiper were also seen. At 4.30pm, we headed back out to the Mae Ai-Huai Pu rice paddies, where birds included Rufous-winged Buzzard, over fifty Wood Sandpipers, Pin-tailed Snipe and Greater Painted-snipe, 'Chinese' White and over thirty-five Citrine Wagtails. However, the best bird was a stunning male Pied Harrier which flew towards us and then quartered a nearby paddy, giving incredible views. We left at 6.30pm and headed back for dinner and packing, ahead of moving on tomorrow.

## Day 13

## Saturday 14th February

Our last morning at Maekok River Village Resort had a relatively relaxed start. We took breakfast at 6.00am before heading off at 7.00am. Today, we were heading south towards Doi Inthanon National Park, a journey of around five hours, but as ever we would break the trip up with several stops. First, we headed back up into Doi Pha Hom Pok NP and pulled over at an unassuming Chinese shrine, and birded the road from here. This is an excellent area for Brown-breasted Bulbul, and it was quickly seen well and added to our growing list, together with Flavescent Bulbul and Slender-billed Oriole; Great Barbet was heard singing in the distance.

We continued south but stopped at a new feeding station that the monks of Wat Phra That in Doi Angkhang have created. This was an incredible experience, and over the next hour we had amazing views of Large Niltava, Blue-winged Minla, Olive-backed Pipit, Silver-eared Mesia and Black-breasted, Eyebrowed and Grey-sided Thrushes, plus the Thai rarity of Grey-winged Blackbird, while a Crested Serpent Eagle soared overhead, calling.

We moved on to the Doi Angkhang Royal Agricultural Station for coffee, and then birded the flowering and fruiting trees in the college grounds. Birds here included Blue-throated Barbet, Chestnut-flanked White-eye, Mrs. Gould's Sunbird, Hill Prinia and Verditer Flycatcher, and End had brief views of a Spot-winged Grosbeak, which promptly disappeared. Moving on, we stopped at the Huai Luek Royal Project restaurant for lunch, overlooking a beautiful fishing lake with Cook's Swifts and Crested Treeswifts hawking over it.

The final leg of the journey was broken up with a cultural visit to the beautiful Wat Phra That Si temple, in Chom Thong. From here it was just fifteen minutes to our final hotel, the Touch Star Resort on the edge of Doi Inthanon NP. We had time to unpack and settle in before dinner and an early night. Doi Inthanon is one of the most popular national parks in Thailand. It is famous for its waterfalls, remote villages and the year-round cold weather, due to its high elevation, which tops out at 2565m. The altitude is the main reason it is famed among the birding fraternity, as it plays host to a range of rare and scarce species and some colourful sought after residents, associated with the altitude.

## Day 14

## Sunday 15th February

The day started early as ever with breakfast at 6.00am, and we were on the road by 6.30am, with our first stop being the km34.5 area of Mae Ouam. By 7.00am, the sun was gradually warming the forest and bringing out the birds, although the thick vegetation made viewing difficult at times. Birds in this area included Asian Emerald Cuckoo, Golden-throated and Blue-throated Barbets, Long-tailed Broadbill, Grey-chinned Minivet, Maroon Oriole and Martens's Warbler. Next, the group once again had two choices: continue to bird the road, or scramble down the ravine for some difficult-to-see species.

Not many opted for the descent, which was tricky and treacherous in places, but 'doable', with care. It was well worth the effort, as before our eyes, Pygmy Cupwing, Himalayan and Lesser Shortwings, White-gorgeted Flycatcher, Blue Whistling Thrush and Large Niltava slowly emerged. After a magical hour, we made our ascent to rejoin the others for coffee, but not before we had more great views of Hodgson's Frogmouth, Fire-breasted Flowerpecker and Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker.

With time pushing on we opted for a little shopping from the local market and had lunch at a superb restaurant which also provided us with great views of Short-billed Minivet. For the afternoon, we were booked in at the Rang Bon Doi forest hide, where we had a couple of hours of excellent birding. Many species were seen, including Brown-cheeked Fulvetta, Buff-breasted and Grey-throated Babblers, Velvet-fronted Nuthatch, White-tailed Robin, and incredible views of both Little and Streaked Spiderhunters. However, the real star of the show was the stunning male Siberian Blue Robin which was almost constantly in view. Afterwards, we moved to the stunning Vachirathan waterfall, where we quickly found a female Plumbeous Water Redstart, White-capped Redstart and Blue Whistling Thrush. With everyone tiring, we headed back to the hotel for dinner.

## Day 15

## Monday 16th February

Breakfast was once again taken at 5.30am, before we left the hotel at 6.00am. Our destination this morning was the upper reaches of Doi Inthanon National Park. As the elevation began to rise, the temperature began to head in the opposite direction, and our first stop saw the temperature plummet to a chilly 8°C. However, the sky was blue, and as we watched the sun rise, we knew it would quickly warm up. Our first stop was the aptly named 'Speckled Woodpigeon stake-out', and sure enough two were quickly located in the tree tops, enjoying the early morning sun before disappearing into the forest for the rest of the day.

From here, we headed to the summit of the mountain and birded around the 'sacred well' on the Ang Ka trail. We could immediately hear Rufous-throated Partridge, but alas they remained hidden in the forest. We set off in search of more fantastic high-altitude species, and over the next three hours we were delighted to record Yellow-cheeked Tit, Rufous-winged Fulvetta, Streaked Wren-Babbler, Silver-eared Laughingthrush, Chestnut-tailed Minla, Eyebrowed and Grey-sided Thrushes, Ashy-throated and Blyth's Leaf Warblers, Dark-backed Sibia, Himalayan Shortwing and Snowy-browed Flycatcher. However, the real stars of the show were the sunbirds that zipped around the flowering plants. Some were Mrs. Gould's, but the majority were the Doi Inthanon sub-species of Green-tailed, now considered a species in its own right by many authorities.

Coffee was taken at the summit, and then the gents went to look for an Ashy Woodpigeon which could only be viewed from behind the gents' lavatories! This was a rather comical sight, with birders peering one way into the

forest, trying to point out the well-hidden pigeon, while locals came to use the urinals were looking the other way, directly behind us! I think they thought we were a bit mad, and perhaps they were right?

After an early lunch back at yesterday's restaurant, we had a little time to explore the lovely gardens, seeing Black Bulbul, before moving just round the corner to another speciality hide. Here, End had a quick chat with the owner before excitedly gesturing us to a nearby tree, where a Yellow-bellied Flowerpecker was chilling out in the shade. This is another difficult-to-find speciality of the region, so to get such amazing views was awesome. We then headed to the hide, which overlooked a forest stream, and within minutes the main attraction had appeared just a few feet in front of the hide: the shy and generally elusive Slaty-backed Forktail. It was a privilege to get such amazing views as it fed, apparently unaware that it was being watched and photographed by a hide full of birders.

Afterwards we again split into two groups, with bus one going back to the hotel for some R&R, while the others continued birding on a visit to the Baan Yee Lee hide. This proved highly successful, and over the following ninety minutes we were delighted to observe Puff-throated Babbler, Velvet-fronted Nuthatch, Hainan Blue Flycatcher, Blue Whistling Thrush, White-tailed Robin, Little Pied Flycatcher and a stunning male Rufous-bellied Niltava, which was constantly on show. However, the hide is famous for a very special bird, the shy and skulking Asian Stubtail. This bird is almost impossible to see in the forest, but as we sat patiently it gradually emerged on the forest floor, and came to feed and drink right in front of our eyes. It was a fitting end to some brilliant hide experiences here in Thailand.

On the way back to the hotel we had a quick look for Blossom-headed Parakeet in their conservation area, but none were forthcoming. We called it a day, and headed back to the hotel for a dusk walk around the neighbouring Inthanon Highland Resort, where we heard/saw Brown Boobook, Asian Barred Owlet and a distant Collared Scops Owl, before enjoying our delicious last meal here.

## Day 16

## Tuesday 17th February

Today we were heading back south to Bangkok, so we took breakfast at 5.30am and were on the road at 6.30am, with our first stop being another quick walk round the grounds of the Inthanon Highland Resort. Asian Barred Owlet was one of the first birds seen, and as the sun rose higher, we also enjoyed watching Small Minivet, Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo, White-crested Laughingthrush, Purple Sunbird and Golden-fronted Leafbird.

At 8.00am, we boarded the buses and headed to the nearby Thung Mak Num – Nong Khiad bridge sandbars. Here, the bridge crosses a wide, shallow river with isolated pools, gravel islands and sandbars. Black-winged Stilts were everywhere, but we also enjoyed great views of 250+ Small Pratincoles, Little Ringed Plover, Citrine Wagtail, Chestnut-headed Bee-eater and House Swift flying under the bridge to their nest sites. After an hour or so, we moved on to the Ban Hong non-hunting area: the speciality here is Green Peafowl and they did not disappoint. After seeing the first couple half-hidden in the mango plantations, we turned a bend in the road to find several more right beside the road. Incredible views were had as they came to investigate us, and allowed point-blank views of their fabulous plumage.



Green Peafowl



Velvet-fronted Nuthatch

Time was pressing on so we moved on for coffee, before heading towards Chiang Mai, but were interrupted en route when End spotted two Crested Treeswifts on some telegraph wires. They afforded excellent views, as did a Short-toed Snake Eagle that circled overhead. We still had a little spare time before our flight, so we checked out the thirteen-hundred-year-old Wat Chamadevi in Lamphun.

The drivers and End dropped us at the airport, and we said our goodbyes: End was staying up north to meet up with friends. It was very sad to say goodbye after such a great time and her showing us so many fabulous birds, for which we were all so very grateful. She had made the whole trip so much fun, with her unbounded energy and great humour.

Our flight to Bangkok was scheduled to leave Chiang Mai around 4.00pm, and we soon arrived in Bangkok and quickly transferred to the Miracle Airport Hotel, where we said our goodbyes to Jaep. She had done a wonderful job in the background organising everything so efficiently, always ensuring we had a cold water and wet wipes on our return to the vans from our birding excursions. Our final group dinner and checklist were in the hotel, and everyone chose their top three moments from the holiday.

## Day 17

## Wednesday 18th February

We did not have much time today, as we needed to leave the hotel at 10.00am, ahead of our 1.00pm flight back to London. We had a leisurely breakfast and then did some birding from the hotel rooftop pool area, which overlooked the airport and rough fields. All too soon, it was time to leave, so we said our goodbyes to the four clients who were having some extra time in Bangkok and Phuket, and then made our way to Bangkok International Airport.

In total, the group saw 392 species during the trip. As ever, some of the regular birds were missing, but these were more than compensated for by some remarkable finds and truly memorable wildlife encounters. It was a thoroughly enjoyable trip with an excellent, friendly group, fantastic food, temples, birds, mammals and butterflies. I would like to thank all the group, as well as the End, Jaep, the local guides and the drivers, for making the trip so very enjoyable.

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## Species lists

Birds (H=heard only)

Common name	Scientific name	February 2026															
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>			200													
Rufous-throated Partridge	<i>Arborophila rufogularis</i>														4		
Bar-backed Partridge	<i>Arborophila brunneopectus</i>					2	2										
Mrs. Hume's Pheasant	<i>Syrnaticus humiae</i>										3	3					
Kalij Pheasant	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>					2											
Silver Pheasant	<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>							3	5								
Siamese Fireback	<i>Lophura diardi</i>								13								
Green Peafowl	<i>Pavo muticus</i>															8	
Green-legged Partridge	<i>Tropicoperdix chloropus</i>					3	3										
Grey Peacock-Pheasant	<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>					1											
Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>				4	3	15	2									
Great Eared Nightjar	<i>Lyncornis macrotis</i>							6									
Grey Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus jotaka</i>				1							1					
Indian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>		4														
Hodgson's Frogmouth	<i>Batrachostomus hodgsoni</i>											1		1			
Crested Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>								6				2			2	
Grey-rumped Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne longipennis</i>				2	3											
Himalayan Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus brevirostris</i>							✓	✓	✓			✓		✓		
Edible-nest (Germain's) Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus fuciphagus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓	
Brown-backed Needletail	<i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>				1			12	4								
Asian Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>		6	4		2			10		6				12	12	10
Pacific Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>							12									
Cook's Swift	<i>Apus cooki</i>											80	40				
House Swift	<i>Apus nipalensis</i>															30	
Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	1	1			1				1	1	2		1		1	
Coral-billed Ground Cuckoo	<i>Carpococcyx renauldi</i>								H								
Green-billed Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>							2									
Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Asian Emerald Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i>							1	1						1		

Common name	Scientific name	February 2026														
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Banded Bay Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>					2										
Plaintive Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>			1							1					
Large Hawk-Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx sparverioides</i>							1								
Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Speckled Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba hodgsonii</i>														2	
Ashy Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba pulchricollis</i>														1	
Oriental Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>										4	2				
Red Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	1	2		1	3	4	3	4	6	4	4	3	✓	✓	6
Barred Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Macropygia unchall</i>								2							
Common Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>					4	6									
Zebra Dove	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
Pink-necked Green Pigeon	<i>Treron vernans</i>	2		4												3
Thick-billed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron curvirostra</i>					12		10								
Yellow-vented Green Pigeon	<i>Treron seimundi</i>				5											
Mountain Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula badia</i>			1	2	1	2	2	2							
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>			✓	✓					1						
Grey-headed Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio poliocephalus</i>									12						
White-browed Crane	<i>Poliolimnas cinereus</i>															
White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>			2	1		2							1	1	1
Indian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus indicus</i>			17		2										
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓									✓
Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>		250													
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>		✓													
Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	2	✓													
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	2														2
Grey-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>										80	40				
Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>		30	✓			4		✓				2	2	2	2
Tibetan Sand Plover	<i>Anarhynchus atrifrons</i>	10														
Greater Sand Plover	<i>Anarhynchus leschenaultii</i>	✓	✓	10												
Malaysian Plover	<i>Anarhynchus peronii</i>	4														
Kentish Plover	<i>Anarhynchus alexandrinus</i>	6														

Common name	Scientific name	February 2026														
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
White-faced Plover	<i>Anarhynchus dealbatus</i>	1														
Greater Painted-snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>											1				
Bronze-winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>			6												
Eurasian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>		1													
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		10													
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	20	✓													
Asian Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>		1000													
Pin-tailed Snipe	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>										10	12				
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>									1		4				
Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>		13													
Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>		14													
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	1	1	1												
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>										1	4	2			
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	20	100	2												
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	2	4	20								13	50			
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	3														
Nordmann's Greenshank	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>		12													
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	3	75	2												
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	1	15	2												
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	3														
Great Knot	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>		400													
Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>		1													
Broad-billed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris falcinellus</i>	50														
Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	35	25													
Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>												1			
Long-toed Stint	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	4														
Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	✓	✓	12												
Spoon-billed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pygmaea</i>	1														
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	50														
Small Pratincole	<i>Glareola lactea</i>										1	30	5			250
Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	12	8													
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	1	15													

Common name	Scientific name	February 2026														
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	10	2													
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	✓	✓	✓												2
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>		10													
Lesser Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>	1														
Greater Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	2														
Slender-billed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus genei</i>		3													
Brown-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus</i>	20	30	40												
Asian Openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓				✓
Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	3	50	12			25									4
Milky Stork	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>		1													
Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	2		3												
Little Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>	3		6												
Indian Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>	20	✓	✓			5	3	2	2						
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1														
Black-headed Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>			40												
Cinnamon Bittern	<i>Botaurus cinnamomeus</i>			2												
Yellow Bittern	<i>Botaurus sinensis</i>			4	1											
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>									1	6					
Pacific Reef Heron	<i>Egretta sacra</i>	2														
Chinese Egret	<i>Egretta eulophotes</i>		1													
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	1	✓	✓	✓	✓			1	2
Little Heron	<i>Butorides atricapilla</i>	2	2													
Chinese Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>							2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Javan Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola speciosa</i>	✓	✓	✓												✓
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	✓	✓	✓				1	2		2	2				1
Medium Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	4	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Eastern Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea coromanda</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		6		✓
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1	6	✓			✓			2	1					
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	1		10			1			2						
Spot-billed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>			1												
Jerdon's Baza	<i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>								1							
Crested Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>				1	2			1							1

Common name	Scientific name	February 2026														
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>					1							1			
Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>															1
Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga clanga</i>			1												
Crested Goshawk	<i>Lophospiza trivirgata</i>	1			1	1		1	2	1			1			
Shikra	<i>Tachyspiza badia</i>	1	1					1	1			1		1		
Chinese Sparrowhawk	<i>Tachyspiza soloensis</i>					1										
Pied Harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>											1				
Eastern Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus spilonotus</i>		1													
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	2		8												
Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	6	✓	✓				✓								
Rufous-winged Buzzard	<i>Butastur liventer</i>											1				
Grey-faced Buzzard	<i>Butastur indicus</i>		1													
Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>										1					
Brown Boobook	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>					1						1		1	2	1
Collared Owlet	<i>Taenioptynx brodiei</i>					1										
Asian Barred Owlet	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>				1									1	1	2
White-fronted Scops Owl	<i>Otus sagittatus</i>				1	1										
Collared Scops Owl	<i>Otus lettia</i>														1	
Orange-breasted Trogon	<i>Harpactes oreskios</i>				3	5				1						
Red-headed Trogon	<i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>									2						
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>							2				1				
Great Hornbill	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>				3	2	6	4	2							
Oriental Pied Hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>				2	1		12	1							
Tickell's Brown Hornbill	<i>Anorrhinus tickelli</i>				4											
Wreathed Hornbill	<i>Rhyticeros undulatus</i>									2						
Indochinese Roller	<i>Coracias affinis</i>		4	✓	✓				1	1						4
Oriental Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>					4	2									
Banded Kingfisher	<i>Lacedo pulchella</i>					1		2	2							
White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	2		6	1						1	1	1		1	2
Black-capped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	2		2												
Collared Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus chloris</i>	12	3	2												
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>										1	1	1		1	1

Common name	Scientific name	February 2026														
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Red-bearded Bee-eater	<i>Nyctornis amictus</i>				1	2										
Blue-bearded Bee-eater	<i>Nyctornis athertoni</i>				2											
Asian Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>		1	12						✓	✓	4		✓	2	6
Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	6	3													6
Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>			45	10	12		8								12
Great Barbet	<i>Psilopogon virens</i>											2				
Lineated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon lineatus</i>			4	3		2									2
Green-eared Barbet	<i>Psilopogon faiostrictus</i>			1		3		5	1							
Red-throated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon mystacophanos</i>				1											
Golden-throated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon franklinii</i>										3	2		4	2	
Blue-throated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon asiaticus</i>				3							5	4	2		
Moustached Barbet	<i>Psilopogon incognitus</i>							5	12							
Blue-eared Barbet	<i>Psilopogon cyanotis</i>				2											
Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>	1	2	2	1			1	2	✓						2
Speckled Piculet	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>											1				
Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Yungipicus canicapillus</i>										1			1		
Greater Yellownappe	<i>Chrysophlegma flavinucha</i>					3	2									
Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>						2		1							
Common Flameback	<i>Dinopium javanense</i>					2										
Black-and-buff Woodpecker	<i>Meiglyptes jugularis</i>								1							
Black-thighed Falconet	<i>Microhierax fringillarius</i>					4										
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1									1					
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		2													
Rose-ringed Parakeet - I	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>									4						
Vernal Hanging Parrot	<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>				4			2								
Long-tailed Broadbill	<i>Psarismus dalhousiae</i>				1									1		
Banded Broadbill	<i>Eurylaimus javanicus</i>				1	1										
Black-and-yellow Broadbill	<i>Eurylaimus ochromalus</i>				1											
Blue Pitta	<i>Hydrornis cyaneus</i>						1									
Golden-bellied Gerygone	<i>Gerygone sulphurea</i>	4	2	3												
Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>					1		4					1			
Ashy Woodswallow	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>								4	4	4	2	10		8	30

Common name	Scientific name	February 2026																
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>		2								1		1		1		2	
Great Iora	<i>Aegithina lafresnayei</i>				1	1												
Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>																4	
Grey-chinned Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>																2	
Short-billed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>																2	
Long-tailed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>											6	4					
Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i>							2									4	
Ashy Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>	12								4								
Swinhoe's Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cantonensis</i>								4									
Black-winged Cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage melaschistos</i>								2	1			2	1		2		
Mangrove Whistler	<i>Pachycephala cinerea</i>	2		2														
White-browed (Blyth's) Shrike-babbler	<i>Pteruthius aeralatus</i>											6					2	
White-bellied Erpornis	<i>Erpornis zantholeuca</i>				1	1		2	2							1	1	
Maroon Oriole	<i>Oriolus traillii</i>											1				1		
Black-naped Oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>		1			1						2	1					
Slender-billed Oriole	<i>Oriolus tenuirostris</i>				1									1				
Bronzed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>					6				3								
Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus remifer</i>											1	1			2	2	
Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>				2	1	2	1	1									
Hair-crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>					8								1				
Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>			1	2	2	2	4	5							4	4	2
Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>		4	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Malaysian Pied Fantail	<i>Rhipidura javanica</i>	4	4	4	1	1						3						
Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	2		1		2	3											
Blyth's Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone affinis</i>					1	1		1									
Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>		3	4							8	6	2					
Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>										4	2	3			1		
Grey-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>											1	1					
Common Green Magpie	<i>Cissa chinensis</i>								2	2								
Grey Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>												2					
Racket-tailed Treepie	<i>Crypsirina temia</i>					4	5											
Eastern Jungle Crow	<i>Corvus leuallantii</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Common name	Scientific name	February 2026														
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>			1		1		1	1				1	2		
Fire-capped Tit	<i>Cephalopyrus flammiceps</i>											8				
Sultan Tit	<i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>				2	2			2							
Cinereous (Japanese) Tit	<i>Parus cinereus</i>			1												
Yellow-cheeked Tit	<i>Machlolophus spilonotus</i>													2	2	
Indochinese Bush Lark	<i>Plocealauda erythrocephala</i>		2	1												
Ochraceous Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus ochraceus</i>				8	2										
Puff-throated Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus pallidus</i>								2			2		2	2	
Olive Bulbul	<i>Iole viridescens</i>				6	2										
Grey-eyed Bulbul	<i>Iole propinqua</i>							2	2					3	3	2
Ashy Bulbul	<i>Hemixos flavala</i>				2			2	2						1	
Mountain Bulbul	<i>Ixos mccllellandii</i>				1								2	2		
Black Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>										1				2	
Black-headed Bulbul	<i>Brachypodius melanocephalus</i>			12		4	1	2							1	
Black-crested Bulbul	<i>Rubigula flaviventris</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					1	✓	✓
Crested Finchbill	<i>Spizixos canifrons</i>											2				
Streak-eared Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus conradi</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓									✓
Stripe-throated Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus finlaysoni</i>				2	4	4					2				
Flavescent Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus flavescens</i>				6							2	1			
Brown-breasted Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus xanthorrhous</i>												1			
Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Yellow-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>															2
Sooty-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓		
Grey-throated Martin	<i>Riparia chinensis</i>										40	20	1			
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>			1												
Dusky Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne concolor</i>							1								
Pacific Swallow	<i>Hirundo javanica</i>	4		1												
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	4	4	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓
Asian House Martin	<i>Delichon dasypus</i>							10								
Eastern Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>			1			4	20	20							✓
"Striated Swallow"	<i>Cecropis daurica striolata</i>									20			2		10	2
Pygmy Cupwing	<i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>													1	1	

Common name	Scientific name	February 2026															
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Mountain Tailorbird	<i>Phyllergates cucullatus</i>														1		
Aberrant Bush Warbler	<i>Horornis flavolivaceus</i>										1						
Buff-barred Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus pulcher</i>											1					
Ashy-throated Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i>														6		
Hume's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>										3	2					
Yellow-browed Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	1		2	✓	✓	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Pallas's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>										2		1				
Yellow-streaked Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus armandii</i>										1						
Radde's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>					1					1						
Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>										2	5					
Martens's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus omeiensis</i>													2			
Two-barred Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus</i>										2	2		1			
Pale-legged Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus tenellipes</i>									1							
Arctic Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>					2				2	1						
Sulphur-breasted Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus ricketti</i>					10				2							
Blyth's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>														4		
Claudia's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus claudiae</i>							1			2	2					
Davison's (White-tailed) Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus intensor</i>							1			8	6	4			1	
Oriental Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>			2													
Black-browed Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>									1	1	1					
Thick-billed Warbler	<i>Arundinax aedon</i>			1													
Lanceolated Warbler	<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>										1	1					
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>									1							
Hill Prinia	<i>Prinia superciliaris</i>												2				
Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>		2	6							2	2	1			1	
Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>		1			2	1	1		1						2	
Dark-necked Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>					2											
Spot-breasted Parrotbill	<i>Paradoxornis guttaticollis</i>											3					
Chestnut-flanked White-eye	<i>Zosterops erythropleurus</i>											4					
Swinhoe's White-eye	<i>Zosterops simplex</i>	2										4	40			20	
Hume's White-eye	<i>Zosterops auriventer</i>			4				20	8								
Chestnut-capped Babbler	<i>Timalia pileata</i>										2						

Common name	Scientific name	February 2026														
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Pin-striped Tit-Babbler	<i>Mixornis gularis</i>					2	4									2
Rufous-fronted Babbler	<i>Cyanoderma rufifrons</i>					1										
White-browed Scimitar Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i>							2				6				
Large Scimitar Babbler	<i>Erythrogenys hypoleucos</i>					2	1	1								
Rusty-cheeked Scimitar Babbler	<i>Erythrogenys erythrogenys</i>										2	2				
Grey-throated Babbler	<i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>													2		
Collared Babbler	<i>Gampsorhynchus torquatus</i>				6											
Rufous-winged Fulvetta	<i>Schoeniparus castaneiceps</i>															8
Puff-throated Babbler	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>					2	2									2
Buff-breasted Babbler	<i>Pellorneum tickelli</i>													1	2	
Abbott's Babbler	<i>Malacocincla abbotti</i>								2							
Streaked Wren-Babbler	<i>Gypsophila brevicaudata</i>															1
Rufous Limestone Babbler - E	<i>Gypsophila calcicola</i>							2								
Brown-cheeked Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe poioicephala</i>					30									8	
Yunnan Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe fratercula</i>										2	2				
Silver-eared Laughingthrush	<i>Trochalopteron melanostigma</i>															4
Dark-backed Sibia	<i>Heterophasia melanoleuca</i>										1	6		2	4	
Blue-winged Minla	<i>Actinodura cyanouroptera</i>												2			
Bar-throated Minla	<i>Actinodura strigula</i>															6
Silver-eared Mesia	<i>Leiothrix argenteauris</i>											2	12			
Scarlet-faced Liocichla	<i>Liocichla ripponi</i>											2				
Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax monileger</i>					6										
White-crested Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>					3		3	3							3
Black-throated Laughingthrush	<i>Pterorhinus chinensis</i>							3								
White-browed Laughingthrush	<i>Pterorhinus sannio</i>										1					
Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush	<i>Pterorhinus pectoralis</i>					5										
Asian Fairy-bluebird	<i>Irena puella</i>				6	2		3	2							
Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>										1			1	2	
Chestnut-vented Nuthatch	<i>Sitta nagaensis</i>										3	4	2	1		
Common Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>					2										
Great Myna	<i>Acridotheres grandis</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Common name	Scientific name	February 2026														
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Black-collared Starling	<i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>										2	6	12			6
Siamese Pied Myna	<i>Gracupica floweri</i>	2	3	15								2	6			2
Chestnut-tailed Starling	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>			10							200	100				
Orange-headed Thrush	<i>Geokichla citrina</i>					1										
Grey-winged Blackbird	<i>Turdus boulboul</i>												1			
Black-breasted Thrush	<i>Turdus dissimilis</i>											3	7			
Eyebrowed Thrush	<i>Turdus obscurus</i>				8			20					5		4	
Grey-sided Thrush	<i>Turdus feae</i>												1		1	
Oriental Magpie-Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	4	✓	✓	✓		1		1	4	2	3	1			2
White-rumped Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>				1	3	4		2					2	1	
Dark-sided Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>				1											
Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>		1	1		1		1								
Rufous-bellied Niltava	<i>Niltava sundara</i>										1	1			1	
Small Niltava	<i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i>												1			
Large Niltava	<i>Niltava grandis</i>												2	2		
Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>				2	1							3		1	
White-gorgeted Flycatcher	<i>Anthipes monileger</i>													2		
Pale Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis unicolor</i>															1
Blue-throated Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>															1
Hainan Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis hainanus</i>							1								
Indochinese Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis sumatrensis</i>					3	3									
Hill Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis whitei</i>													1	2	
Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>			2												
White-tailed Robin	<i>Miomela leucura</i>													3	1	
Siberian Rubythroat	<i>Calliope calliope</i>										1	1				
Slaty-backed Forktail	<i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>															1
Blue Whistling Thrush	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>												3	3	3	
Himalayan Shortwing	<i>Brachypteryx cruralis</i>													1	1	
Lesser Shortwing	<i>Brachypteryx leucophris</i>													1		
Siberian Blue Robin	<i>Larivora cyane</i>					1	4							1	2	
Slaty-blue Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula tricolor</i>										1				1	
Snowy-browed Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>															2

Common name	Scientific name	February 2026														
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Slaty-backed Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula erithacus</i>										2	1				
Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula strophciata</i>											1				
Little Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>											1		1	2	
Taiga Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>				1	2	2			1	2	1			2	
Plumbeous Water Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus fuliginosus</i>													1		
White-capped Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus leucocephalus</i>													1		
Daurian Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus aureus</i>										1	2				
Chestnut-bellied Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola rufiventris</i>										2					
Grey Bush Chat	<i>Saxicola ferreus</i>										3	4	1			
Pied Bush Chat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>											1			2	4
Amur Stonechat	<i>Saxicola stejnegeri</i>		1	✓							8	12	12			
Greater Green Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis sonnerati</i>				2											
Blue-winged Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis moluccensis</i>				2	3		1								
Golden-fronted Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>															1
Yellow-bellied Flowerpecker	<i>Pachyglossa melanozantha</i>														1	
Orange-bellied Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum trigonostigma</i>				1											
Fire-breasted Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>													1		
Cambodian Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum cambodianum</i>							2	1							
Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>											1				1
Ruby-cheeked Sunbird	<i>Chalcoparia singalensis</i>			1		2										
Brown-throated Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes malacensis</i>			1												
Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>										2					4
Garden Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris jugularis</i>		4	2		2	2	2								4
Mrs. Gould's Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i>											20	10		4	
Green-tailed Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga nipalensis</i>														20	
Black-throated Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga saturata</i>							2			1		2		1	2
Crimson Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>				1	1					1					
Little Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>							1						2		
Grey-breasted Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera modesta</i>				1											
Streaked Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera magna</i>												1	4	2	
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓			✓		✓		✓	✓
Plain-backed Sparrow	<i>Passer flaveolus</i>		2								2	2			4	

		February 2026														
Common name	Scientific name	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			
Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>		2	75							6	2				
Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>		60	25					2	20	6	30	16			12
White-rumped Munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>					4					2					
Eastern Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>	2	2	30							1					
Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>										6	35				1
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>					1			1		1			2	3	
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>									1	12	6				1
Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>		2	1				1	1	4	6	1				
Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>										3		1			
Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>										2	2				
Yellow-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>			2												

## Mammals

		February 2026														
Common name	Scientific name	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
East Asian Porcupine	<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>							1								
Stump-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca arctoides</i>							✓	✓							
Dusky Leaf Monkey	<i>Trachypithecus obscurus</i>				12	20										
Lar Gibbon	<i>Hylobates lar</i>				6	2										
Sambar	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>							20	✓							
Southern Red Muntjac	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>								2			1				
Lesser Mouse Deer	<i>Tragulus kanchil</i>					6										
Finlayson's Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus finlaysonii</i>						2		3							
Black Giant Squirrel	<i>Ratufa bicolor</i>					3										
a fruit bat	Pteropodidae sp.	✓														
Wrinkle-lipped Free-tailed Bat	<i>Mops plicatus</i>		✓													
Long-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	6		1												

## Reptiles

Common name	Scientific name	February 2026														
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Yellow-spotted River Turtle (escape)	<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>								1							
Butterfly Lizard	<i>Leiolepis triploida</i>							4	10							
Asian Water Monitor	<i>Varanus salvator</i>		1						1							
Barred Flying Dragon	<i>Draco taeniopterus</i>							1	2						1	
House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Tokay Gecko	<i>Gecko gecko</i>					2	2									
Malayan Python	<i>Malayopython reticulatus</i>								1							
Chinese Rat Snake	<i>Ptyas korros</i>													1		
Sunbeam Snake	<i>Xenopeltis unicolor</i>														1	

## Fishes

Common name	Scientific name	February 2026														
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Blue-spotted Mudskipper	<i>Boleophthalmus pectinirostris</i>	✓		✓												

## Crustaceans

Common name	Scientific name	February 2026														
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Mangrove Fiddler Crab	<i>Uca vocans</i>															
Horn-eyed Ghost Crab	<i>Ocyropode ceratophthalmus</i>															

## Butterflies

Common name	Scientific name
Banded Swallowtail	<i>Papilio demolion demolion</i>
Great Mormon	<i>Papilio agenor agenor</i>
Paris Peacock	<i>Papilio paris paris</i>
Black Spangle	<i>Papilio protenor</i>
Common Bluebottle	<i>Graphium sarpedon luctatius</i>
Common Jay	<i>Graphium doson</i>
Common Rose	<i>Pachliopta aristolochiae</i>
Lesser Gull	<i>Cepora nadina</i>
Orange Gull	<i>Cepora iudith</i>
Redspot Sawtooth	<i>Prioneris philonome</i>
Spotted Sawtooth	<i>Prioneris thestylis</i>
Eastern Striped Albatross	<i>Appias olferna olferna</i>
Green-veined White	<i>Pieris erutae erutae</i>
Yellow Orange Tip	<i>Ixias pyrene</i>
Common Grass Yellow	<i>Eurema hecabe hecabe</i>
Bright Sunbeam	<i>Curetis bulis bulis</i>
Common Hedge Blue	<i>Actolepis puspa gisca</i>
Common Lineblue	<i>Prosotas nora</i>
Pale Hedge Blue	<i>Udara dilecta</i>
Common Indian Crow	<i>Euploea core godartii</i>
Magpie Crow	<i>Euploea radamanthus</i>
Plain Blue Crow	<i>Euploea modesta modesta</i>
Dark Blue Tiger	<i>Tirumala septentrionis</i>
Tawny Coster	<i>Acraea terpsicore</i>
Sapho Longwing	<i>Heliconius sapho</i>
Long-branded Bushbrown	<i>Mycalesis visala visala</i>
Common Cruiser	<i>Vindula erota erota</i>
Common Clipper	<i>Parthenos sylvia</i>
Common Mapwing	<i>Cyrestis thyodamas</i>
Common Earl	<i>Tanaecia julii indochinensis</i>
The Angled Castor	<i>Ariadne ariadne pallidior</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Chocolate Pansy	<i>Junonia iphita iphita</i>
Lemon Pansy	<i>Junonia lemonias</i>
Common Jester	<i>Symbrenthia lilaea</i>
Danaid Eggfly	<i>Hypolimnas misippus</i>
Siamese Black Prince	<i>pseudosiamensis</i>
Common Punchinello	<i>Zemeros flegyas</i>
Common Banded Demon	<i>Notocrypta paralysos</i>
Bright Red Velvet Bob	<i>Koruthaialos sindu</i>
Fulvous Pied Flat	<i>Pseudocoladenia dan dhyana</i>

## Moths

Common name	Scientific name
a tiger moth	<i>Amata huebneri</i>
Yellow-banded Wasp Moth	<i>Psychotse duvaucelii</i>

## Other invertebrates

Common name	Scientific name	February 2026														
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>Spiders</b>																
Asian Spiny-backed Orb-weaver	<i>Thelacantha brevispin</i>	✓														
St. Andrew's Cross Spider	<i>Argiope keyserlingii</i>														1	
<b>Planthoppers</b>																
Lantern Bug	<i>Pyrops candelaria</i>														3	

## Selected plants

Common name	Scientific name	February 2026														
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Himalayan Sapria (Hermit's Spittoon)	<i>Sapria himalayana</i>				✓									✓		
Bottle-brush Orchid	<i>Bulbophyllum comosum</i>											1				