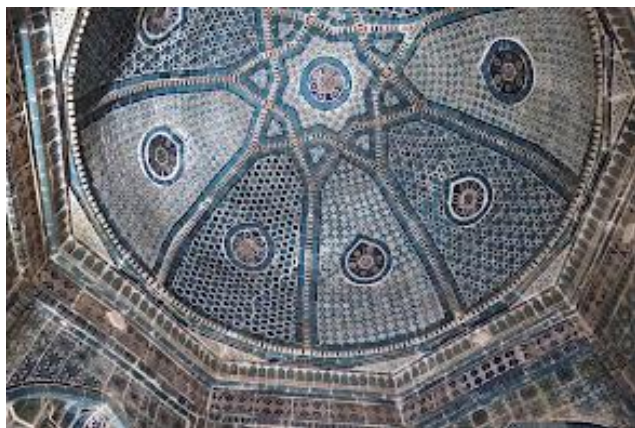


Uzbekistan's Wildlife & Culture

Naturetrek Tour Report

23rd May– 1st June 2022



Blue tiles in the Shah-i-Zinda Necropolis, Samarkand



White-throated Robin



Scops Owl



Turkman Gazelle

Report & Images compiled by Martin Pitt



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Tour participants: Martin Pitt (leader), with local team of Arnold Isianov (Cultural Guide/translator), Olim Nazarov (Ornithologist), Johonghir (driver) with six Naturetrek clients

Summary

Naturetrek's Wildlife & Cultural trip to Uzbekistan was a successful introduction to this diverse and ancient land, with its mix of mountains, deserts and the icons of the Great Silk Road. Expertly assisted by local guides we visited the cities of Tashkent, Samarkand & Bukhara and visited the natural wonders around. We experienced not only the physical historical monuments but the hospitality of the Uzbek people and their unique cuisine, a tasty blend of Persian, Turkish, Indian and Chinese food.

Overall, we recorded 121 species of bird, five of mammals, 19 butterflies and a few reptiles, dragonflies and other interesting species. Many of these are familiar from further east, south or west but some are special to this 'melting pot' of a region and these include species that are rarely seen. Highlights included the Turkestan Ground Jay, Rufous-naped Tit, Himalayan Griffon & Turkman Gazelle. It was good to visit national parks that showed the commitment to conservation and see at first hand the reintroduction of Kulan and Przewalski's Horse. Many vowed to return to this intriguing part of the world, of which we previously knew so little.

Day 1

Monday 23rd May

Flight to Tashkent via Istanbul

Three clients & Martin departed from Heathrow on an evening flight to Istanbul. Another met us in Istanbul, for the onwards flight to Tashkent. All flights were comfortable and on time, albeit most of us did not sleep on the way.

Day 2

Tuesday 24th May

Tashkent, Charyak Reservoir and Amirsoy

We arrived at Tashkent on time and despite the apparent queues cleared passport control, baggage claim and money change in good time. Once outside we were met by Arnold our guide and interpreter and introduced to Johonghir who was to be our driver, and then picked up Olim, our ornithologist. We travelled the short distance to the Inspira hotel, spying flocks of Swifts and numerous Common Mynas on the way, where we had a welcome chance to have a bit of breakfast and meet up with the remainder of the group. Once suitably refreshed we headed out of the city to the north-east, making for the foothills of the Tien Shan mountains.



For the main part of the journey, we followed the Chirquik river valley and White Storks and Common Terns were seen as we headed to our destination on the shores of Charyak reservoir. A brief stop enabled us to look more closely at some of the Rollers we had been spying from the bus, and the roadside vegetation also held a pair of Indian Golden Orioles, whilst Eastern Pale Clouded Yellow flitted by in the sunshine.

Soon enough we arrived in our hotel for the next two nights, the Lake House B&B and we had a break for unpacking and some lunch before heading out at 3pm. A few took the opportunity to explore and a pair of Long-tailed Shrikes were found to be nesting just outside the hotel entrance.

We then drove up to Amirsoy, a developing ski resort at 1500m asl, although building works had stalled during the pandemic. Amirsoy gives access to good sub-alpine habitat and we were barely out the bus before both Egyptian Vulture and a young Himalayan Griffon flew over. The mountain sides were alive with the sound of singing Nightingales but seeing birds was more of a struggle. A walk along the contour gave views of a Blyth's Reed Warbler, Rock Bunting and then more excitingly both Yellow-breasted Tit (a race of Azure Tit) and Rufous-naped Tit. We also admired the deep blue of a carpet of Gentians and a few butterflies flew past, including a Swallowtail and an Apollo. After a pair of Red-fronted Serins flew in for a brief view we called it a day and returned to the bus. We kept our eyes open on the journey back to the hotel and added Bee-eaters to our growing list before arriving for a beef stew supper and the welcome of our beds as the jet lag started to hit.

Day 3

Wednesday 25th May

Amirsoy, Beldersoy & Chatkal

Armed with our packed breakfasts, we all boarded the bus at 6 am and headed back to Amirsoy to try the same area as yesterday. The dawn chorus was still continuing and there was more small bird activity than yesterday. Hume's Whitethroat was singing, distinctively without the rattle so diagnostic of the European version, and more Turkestan and Yellow-breasted Tits were found. We stopped for a singing bunting and it came out to top of the conifers, giving great views of the White-capped Bunting. With the sun warming the mountain slopes we headed over to the next valley of Beldersoy.

With a change in ownership the road up was barricaded by the river, and whilst we negotiated going higher, we watched the river and sure enough the hoped-for Blue Whistling Thrush came into view. We the gates open we headed up a bit further and stopped by a toilet block. The willows overhanging the road had been chosen as a nest site for White-crowned Penduline Tit and the adults were in close attendance. The whole area was particularly birdy, and we soon realised that a pair of Indian Paradise Flycatchers were flying a circuit around us, and the male in particular with his unfeasibly long tail made a dramatic sight as he passed time and time again. Yellow-breasted Tits came close, and overhead Booted Eagles joined Black and Himalayan Griffon Vultures drifting on the thermals. A Hobby dashed through and then circled back and passed close overhead.

Higher still, we headed to an area of abandoned chalets, although this late in the morning it was clear that the activity was dropping off. Nightingales were still singing but otherwise we struggled to add anything new save for a Steppe Buzzard and a Sparrowhawk. The meadows were now alive with Butterflies, commonest being the Black-veined White, but with searching we also added Queen of Spain Fritillary and Wood White to the growing list. As a reminder of home, we also found a Mother Shipton Moth. With little more to be found we headed back to the hotel for lunch and a pause in the heat of the day.



At 3pm we headed out towards the Kyrgyzstan border. The scenery was spectacular as we headed around the top end of the reservoir and headed to Chatkal within sight of the border. The lakeside road attracts a large population of Rollers and they nest in the sand banks here. We stopped to get good views. Chatkal is impacted by the building of a new dam, but the area here gave us access to a mix of riverine and sub-alpine habitat and our only Lesser Grey Shrikes. Chukar, Cuckoo and Golden Orioles called all around but mainly stayed out of sight, while a couple of Northern Ravens drifted past. We headed back to the hotel for supper, but not before stopping for no less than three Red-tailed Shrikes by the roadside.

Day 4

Thursday 26th May

Charyak Reservoir, Chirquik river & Tashkent

A few hardy souls joined the pre-breakfast walk down to the lake shore, where again we found Rollers and Indian Golden Orioles. Smaller species were at a premium, but we finally managed to find a Greenish Warbler. After breakfast at the hotel, we loaded the bus and headed back down the mountains to Tashkent. As previously we followed the Chirquik river and at a suitable place we stopped. The expected Oystercatchers were present, but the flock of 40 or so Rosy Starlings were more of a surprise.

After dropping our bags off at the Krokus Plaza hotel we headed to the Old Town wandering around what remains of the old town. Here the river attracted Red-rumped Swallows and they provided a distraction in this urban landscape. We arrived at the Hazrati Imam mausoleum, the memorial to the man credited with bringing Islam to the area, Muiy Mubarak Madrassi, and the Uthman Qur'an museum (the world's oldest known Qur'an) each giving us an introduction to what was to become the familiar mix of blue tiled facades and domes that is a feature of the oldest buildings along this part of the Great Silk Road. We stopped for a traditional lunch at Al Aziz by the river, and then after lunch we headed to the Earthquake memorial that commemorates the event that destroyed 80% of the city in 1966.

The balance of the day was in the more modern city, although the visit to Chorsu bazaar mixed the old with the new. Everything you ever think of from dried fruit and nuts to jewellery and clothing were piled high. We went to the bakery section and watched the traditional loaves being baked and noted in another section the use of caged quails, their calls indicating that the shops were open for business! We returned to the bus and toured the new town, taking in Independence Square, the president's office at the White House & Amir Timor Square before heading back to the hotel. Later we headed out for our meal at a restaurant, the Chinese influence being readily recognisable in the local cuisine.

Day 5

Friday 27th May

Samarkand & Zarafshan NP

A transfer day started with an early breakfast and then we left the hotel at 7am for the city rail station. After a relaxed check-in we boarded our train; a modern, clean and relaxed Spanish Talgo type that sped us towards Samarkand at speeds of up to 160 km/h. Out of the windows we saw flat farmland for most of the journey as the tracks followed the main valley south-westwards. Crossing some wetlands some of the group managed to spy a mix of herons and Glossy Ibis, but mainly without issue we arrived two hours later in a cloudy and rainy Samarkand.

Our hotel, the Malika Prime, was centrally placed and after a comfort break, we headed out by walking to the nearby Gur-i Amir complex that includes the Amir Temur mausoleum, the tomb of the founding ruler of Uzbekistan whose 14th & 15th century empire stretched from Delhi to Istanbul. We then moved on to what is perhaps the most famous area in the whole of Uzbekistan, the Registan with its three Madrassas around a central square.



Registan Square

Although heavily repaired in the Soviet era, these show the richness of the post Timur period and the influence of China, India and Persia along the Great Silk Road. Today these historic universities are a home to many local crafts and artisan workshops, including silk, ceramics, metal work and Arabic calligraphy in addition to a museum to the founding era.

We headed off to lunch before having an afternoon free to explore. The rain returned and threatened to scupper our plans, but after supper we headed out of the city to Zarafshan Nature reserve on an owl hunt. As soon as we arrived, we could hear at least two calling Scops Owls, and Sandra spotted one on the power lines above her head. Thereafter we were able to track the calling bird around our immediate vicinity as it gave wonderful views in our torchlights.

Day 6

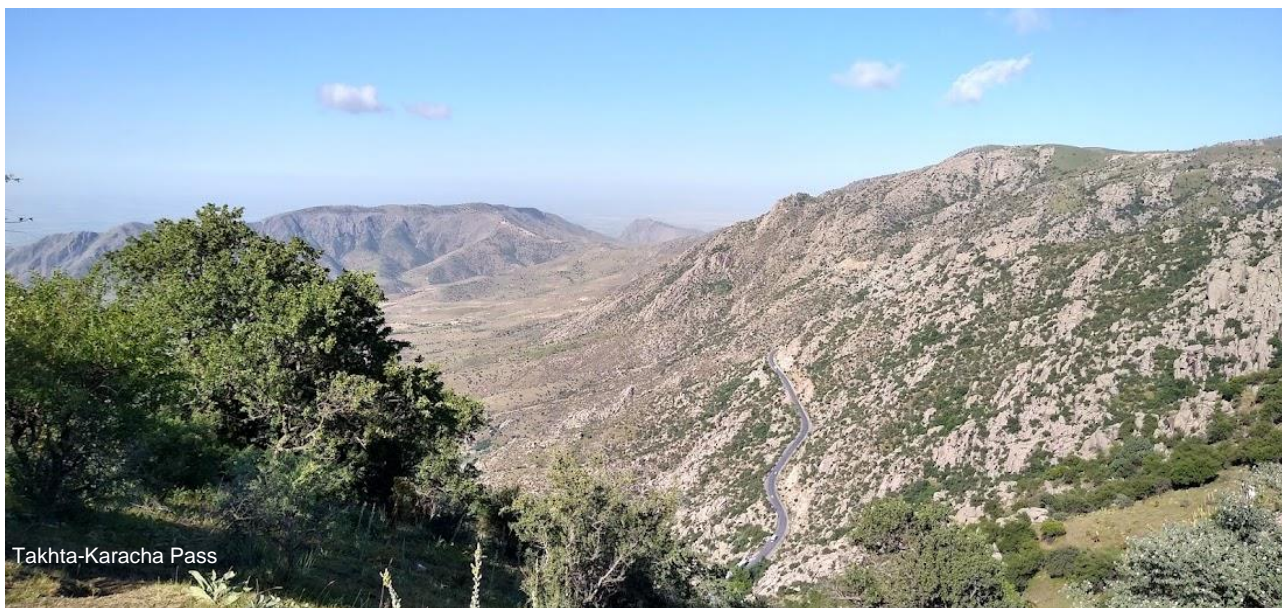
Saturday 28th May

Samarkand & Takhta-Karacha Pass

A brighter dawn but a 5am start as we joined a fleet of taxis for the 50km journey to the mountains to the south of Samarkand. Our first stop was at Shlem D'Yavola where granite outcrops form a local landmark of a heart shaped rock. Here a brief stroll added Finsch's Wheatear, Eastern Rock Nuthatch and Hoopoe amongst the plentiful singing Red-headed Buntings.

We headed further up into the mountains before turning off the main road at the Takhta-Karacha Pass at c 1,700m. The subalpine meadows and granite outcrops gave views into Tajikistan a mere 20km or so to the east. We walked along a track by electricity pylons with their nesting 'Indian' House Sparrows and soon found Hume's Whitethroat, Chukar and a pair of the eastern '*paropanisi*' Goldfinch. Overhead Eurasian Griffon flew on the first thermal of the day and a Long-legged Buzzard showed its successful hunt with a large snake.

We had a picnic breakfast in the sunshine and then moved to an area of Juniper. This area was more 'birdy' with our main success coming in the form of a showy White-throated Robin that sang and followed us around. We also found Eastern Orphean Warbler at a nest site, Rock Sparrow, Blue Rock Thrush, Red-tailed Shrike and a pair of Pied Wheatear feeding young. Moving to a drier, more eroded area we rapidly found a singing Tawny Pipit, but it didn't take long to find the main target here, namely Hume's Short-toed Lark. The meadows were full of flowers, and these attracted a selection of butterflies some familiar, such as Painted Lady and Spotted Fritillary, others less so, such as the local *parve* Marbled White.



We headed down the hillside for lunch of typical Shish Kebabs before heading back to Samarkand for the afternoon. After a rest we headed out into the city for the tour focusing on the Ulug Begh Observatory with its ancient astronomical buildings, before heading to Shakhi Zindak Necropolis & finally Bibi Khanym mosque before heading for dinner. Before heading to our much-needed beds, we stopped at the Registan to experience the nightly light show, and event that seems to pull the whole of Samarkand to this neighbourhood.

Day 7

Sunday 29th May

Zarafshan NP & Bukhara

At 8am after breakfast, we loaded our bags, left the hotel and headed directly to the Zarafshan NP, and the same area we had visited on Friday evening. This time we were focused on woodpeckers and almost immediately we heard the White-winged. Soon after we found a nest site and were able to watch a territorial dispute between two neighbouring pairs. A couple of immature Hobbies were noisily circling the same wood and the park employees were delighted to be able to show us a Scops Owl, sitting sleepily at its day roost – no doubt it was one we had seen previously.

From here we embarked on the long drive to Bukhara, arriving for lunch which in typical Bukhara style was taken in a traditional house, here the home of a Suzana/Suzani (embroidery) producer. After a chance to unpack we embarked on a tour of the old town. Here, unlike the previous cities, the historic centre is tightly packed and mostly contained within a pedestrianised area making this a walking tour not only to many sites, but also a wander through bazaars and streets. Furthermore, being clear of the earthquake zone, more of the buildings had escaped the ravages of natural disaster, even if most earlier buildings had not survived the ‘scorched earth’ policy of Genghis Khan. We paused at the many significant buildings from Madrasas to Caravanserai, built around the houses, or wells, for watering the camel trains, before arriving at Mir-i-Arab Madrasa & the Kalan Mosque, the latter with the 12th century minaret (one of the few structures to survive Genghis Khan’s ravishes).



Kalan Mosque & minaret

We had supper at a traditional restaurant overlooking Lyabi House, a place that seemed to be extremely popular with local families.

Day 8

Monday 30th May

Kyzylkum Desert & Bukhara

We needed to brave a 4am start to be in the desert before the heat & wind defeated us, especially as road works and poor roads meant that the target area was 2 ½ hours way. However, this was our only chance for one of the most special birds of Central Asia. Most of the group snoozed on the journey, rather than watch the coming dawn and by 6.30 were refreshed enough to head out into the sandy plain with its covering of scrubby tamarisk and artemisia.

Although tracks were plentiful, seeing or even hearing anything was proving to be difficult. Asian Desert Warbler and Stone-curlew both called but only fleeting glimpses of the former were had, but fortunately what we were looking for started calling. Turkistan (Panders's) Ground-Jay is localised to these deserts and a pair of wary birds gave reasonable views in the telescopes. They wouldn't allow close approach and after ten minutes or so melted away into the scrubby landscape. We headed back towards the bus to have our breakfast but were distracted by a female Yellow Ground Squirrel, obviously collecting food for nearby young and a pair of Streaked Scrub Warblers. We didn't ignore the insects; a scarab beetle was found pushing its perfectly spherical dung ball and a dragonfly had us guessing if this was the enigmatic Steppe Darter, or simply a migrant Red-veined Darter. A small chiffchaff like bird also had us guessing.



We had our picnic breakfast and were joined by a Reticulated Racerunner and both Isabelline and Desert Wheatears. Then, with the wind building, we stopped off at a rest stop 10km closer to Bukhara. The little bit of water here enables more vegetation to flourish and a few species to congregate. During our stop for toilets and coffee, we also found Menetries's Warbler, Pale Martin and Desert Finch – one of the latter collided with the café window and was nursed to consciousness by Olim. Dragonflies were also present with Southern Skimmer, Lesser Emperor, Black Pennant and Turkmen Winter Damsel all being added to the list.

We headed closer to Bukhara and a toilet stop at a garage was unsuccessful from a hygiene perspective but added both Pied Bushchat and Kingfisher to our growing bird list.

Back in Bukhara, we headed to a miniaturist artist's house for another traditional lunch before our now normal siesta and later visit to the remaining local sights. Today we tackled the remaining cultural sites just outside the pedestrianised centre, heading first to the Fort with its winter palace known as the Ark, then to Bolo-Hauz Mosque and finally two Mausoleums, namely the Chashma-Ayub Mausoleum which is now a museum of water supply but is built upon the well of the Prophet Job (with supposed restorative powers) and then finally to the

Samanid Mausoleum that dates from the 10th century and another of the few buildings that survived the wrath of Genghis Khan, We returned to the hotel, or embarked on some late shopping before supper.

Day 9

Tuesday 31st May

Jeyran Ecocentre, Bukhara & Tashkent

Our last full day in Uzbekistan started early, with another 6am departure from the hotel, but this time heading southeast. We stopped on the main road before the entrance and scanning the hillside immediately showed us 20 or so Turkman Gazelles, the local form of the Goitered Gazelle superspecies. A pair of Black-bellied Sandgrouse flew over that made sense in this sandy desert environment, but it was more difficult to make sense of a flyby Little Tern. At the entrance to Jeyran, we decanted from the bus and the two groups were ferried to a lake in relays by an old Lada Niva 4x4. Suddenly the tern made sense as we watched streams of water birds; Slender-billed Gulls, Collared Pratincoles, Terek Sandpiper, Marbled Teals and Red-crested Pochard drew our attention. A pair of White-tailed Lapwings were guarding a chick against allcomers and a pair of Blue-cheeked Bee-eaters looked impossibly green in the early morning light.

A second Lada Niva was rustled up and we were off on a Bustard hunt across the tamarisk, artemisia and salicornia covered sabkha desert. Despite all the efforts of our guides, we just couldn't find any Macqueen's Bustard and only added Turkestan Short-toed Lark to our list of birds. However, Jeyran is mainly about mammals and we saw herds of Turkmen Gazelles, plus good numbers of Kulan (Asian Wild Ass) and Przewalski's Horse – both of which are the subjects of reintroduction schemes. Tolai Hare and Yellow Ground Squirrel were also seen from the Nivas and at one point we had to stop to move a Horsfield's Tortoise from the track. Back at the centre, we all enjoyed our picnic breakfast whilst being serenaded by our only Eurasian Turtle



Dove of the trip.

We arrived back in Bukhara by 11am leaving a bit of time for last-minute purchases before checking out of the hotel by noon. We squeezed in a visit to the Summer Palace, built mainly in the late 19th century in a curious mix of traditional and tzarist Russian styles before heading for lunch. Another private house provided us a wonderful meal of traditional Plov (the local version of the rice-based Pilaf) before we headed to the station to catch the 4pm train back to Tashkent, leaving Johonghir to take the bus the slow road way back to the capital.

The journey back, again by the fast (now hitting 220km/h) Talgo train, arrived at the appointed time at Tashkent and we went straight to the restaurant for our final supper together. We exchanged thanks and gifts before heading back to the hotel for the final night in Uzbekistan.

Day 10

Wednesday 1st June

Tashkent to home via Istanbul

Our now typical 6am start took us the short distance to the airport for our flights home, The same Swifts and Mynas that welcomed us were still there for our departure and the flights left with little delay and in plenty of time for the onward connections to various destinations at Istanbul.

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Species Lists

Birds (H = Heard)

	Common name	Scientific name	May/June 2022									
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	
1	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>									✓	
2	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>									✓	
3	Marbled Duck	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>									✓	
4	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>									✓	
5	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>									✓	
6	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>									H	
7	Chukar Partridge	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>		H			✓					
8	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>				✓	✓					
9	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Common name	Scientific name	May/June 2022								
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
10	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		H	✓						
11	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>								✓	
12	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓			✓			.	
	Feral Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia domestica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	.	✓	.
14	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>								✓	
15	Oriental Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis meena</i>	✓	✓	✓						
16	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17	Laughing Dove	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>	✓	.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18	Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oediconemus</i>							H		
19	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>			✓						
20	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>									✓
21	White-tailed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus leucurus</i>									✓
22	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>									✓
23	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>									✓
24	Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>									✓
25	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>									✓
26	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>									✓
27	Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>									✓
28	Slender-billed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus genei</i>									✓
29	Caspian Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>				✓					
30	Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>									✓
31	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	✓		✓						✓
32	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓		✓	✓					✓
33	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>				✓					
34	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>				✓			✓		
35	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>				✓					✓
36	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>							✓		
37	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>				✓					
38	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>				✓					
39	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	✓								
40	Himalayan Vulture	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	✓	✓			✓				
41	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>					✓				
42	Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	✓	✓							
43	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	✓	✓			✓				
44	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		✓							
45	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>			✓	✓			✓	✓	
46	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>					✓				
47	Steppe Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo vulpinus</i>		✓			✓				
48	Eurasian Scops Owl	<i>Otus scops</i>		H		✓		✓			
49	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>					✓		✓		
50	European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
51	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>							✓		
52	Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	<i>Merops persicus</i>								✓	
53	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	✓			✓	H			✓	
54	White-winged Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucopterus</i>	H					✓			

	Common name	Scientific name	May/June 2022								
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
55	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓				
56	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>		✓				✓			
57	Red-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius phoenicuroides</i>		✓			✓				
58	Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach erythronotus</i>	✓	✓	✓						
59	Lesser Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius minor</i>		✓							
60	Indian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus kundoo</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			
61	Indian Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>		✓							
62	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
63	Turkestan Ground Jay	<i>Podoces panderi</i>							✓		
64	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula soemmerringii</i>	✓	✓							
65	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>					✓			✓	
66	Carriion Crow	<i>Corvus corone orientalis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	•
67	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax tibetanus</i>	✓	✓			✓				
68	Rufous-naped Tit	<i>Periparus rufonuchalis</i>	✓	•			•				
69	Azure (Yellow-breasted) Tit	<i>Cyanistes cyanus flavipectus</i>	✓	✓			•				
70	Great (Turkestan) Tit	<i>Parus major bokharensis</i>	✓	✓		✓					
71	White-crowned Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz coronatus coronatus</i>		✓							
72	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>					✓		✓	✓	
73	Hume's Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella acutirostris</i>					✓		•	•	
74	Turkestan Short-toed Lark	<i>Alaudala heinei heinei</i>								✓	
75	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>								✓	
76	Pale Martin	<i>Riparia diluta</i>							✓		
77	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
78	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		✓		✓	✓				
79	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica rufula</i>			✓		✓				
80	Streaked Scrub Warbler	<i>Scotocerca inquieta</i>							✓		
81	Greenish Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides viridanus</i>			✓						
82	Blyth's Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	✓	H		✓	✓				
83	Eastern Olivaceous Warbler	<i>Iduna pallida</i>				✓			✓		
84	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca halimodendri</i>				✓					
85	Hume's Whitethroat	<i>Curruca althaea</i>		✓			✓				
86	Eastern Orphean Warbler	<i>Curruca crassirostris</i>					✓				
87	Asian Desert Warbler	<i>Curruca nana</i>							✓		
88	Menetries's Warbler	<i>Curruca mystacea turcmenica</i>							✓		
89	Eastern Rock Nuthatch	<i>Sitta tephronota</i>					✓				
90	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
91	Rosy Starling	<i>Pastor roseus</i>			✓	✓					
92	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓				
93	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	✓	✓			✓				
94	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
95	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓				
96	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	✓	H	H		H				

	Common name	Scientific name	May/June 2022								
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
97	White-throated Robin	<i>Irania gutturalis</i>					✓				
98	Blue Whistling Thrush	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	✓								
99	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>					✓				
100	Siberian Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus</i>									
101	Pied Bush Chat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>								✓	
102	Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>								✓	
103	Desert Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>								✓	
104	Pied Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>					✓			·	
105	Finsch's Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe finschii</i>					✓				
106	Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>					✓				
107	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	
108	House (Indian) Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus bactrianus</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓	
109	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava feldegg</i>									✓
110	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	✓	✓							
111	White (Masked) Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba personata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
112	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>					✓				
113	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus ferghanensis</i>									H
114	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		✓			✓				
115	Desert Finch	<i>Rhodospiza obsoleta</i>								✓	
116	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis parapanisi</i>			✓		✓				
117	Red-fronted Serin	<i>Serinus pusillus</i>			·		·				
118	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓				
119	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia par</i>	✓								
120	White-capped Bunting	<i>Emberiza stewarti</i>		✓			✓				
121	Red-headed Bunting	<i>Emberiza bruniceps</i>	✓								

Others

I=Introduced	Common name	Scientific name	May/June 2022									
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	
	Mammals											
	Przewalski's Horse - I	<i>Equus ferus przewalskii</i>										✓
	Asiatic Wild Ass (Kulan) - I	<i>Equus hemionus</i>										✓
	Goitered (Turkman) Gazelle	<i>Gazella (subgutturosa) gracilicornis</i>										✓
	Tolai Hare	<i>Lepus tolai</i>										✓
	Yellow Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus fulvus</i>									✓	✓
	Amphibians & Reptiles											
	Central Asian Tortoise	<i>Testudo horsfieldii</i>									✓	✓
	Reticulated Racerunner	<i>Eremias grammica</i>									✓	
	Butterflies											
	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>	✓									
	Apollo	<i>Parnassius apollo</i>	✓									
	Eastern Pale Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias erate</i>	✓	✓				✓				

I=Introduced		May/June 2022								
Common name	Scientific name	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		✓			✓				
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>									
Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>	✓								
Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>		✓							
Black-veined White	<i>Aporia crataegi</i>		✓			✓				
Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>		✓							
Spotted Fritillary	<i>Melitaea didyma</i>					✓				
Long-tailed Blue	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>					✓				
Green-underside Blue	<i>Glaucopsyche alexis</i>		✓							
Blue sp			✓							
Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>		✓			✓				
Cardinal	<i>Argynnis pandora</i>									✓
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>									✓
Uzbek' Marbled White	<i>Melanargia parce</i>					✓				
Oriental Meadow Brown	<i>Hyponephele lupina</i>					✓				
Wall sp	<i>Lasiommata sp</i>					✓				
Dragonflies										
Turkestan Winter Damsel	<i>Sympecma gobica</i>								✓	
Lesser Emperor	<i>Anax partenope</i>								✓	✓
Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>								✓	
Southern Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum brunneum</i>								✓	
Black Pennant	<i>Selysiothemis nigra</i>								✓	
Others										
Mantis sp	<i>Mantis sp</i>	✓								✓
Stick insect sp	<i>Carausius sp</i>									
Mother Shipton moth	<i>Callistege mi</i>		✓							
Hummingbird Hawkmoth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>	✓	✓							