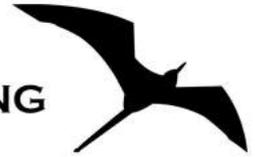




TROPICAL
BIRDING



THAILAND: SOUTHEAST ASIAN AVIAN OVERLOAD

A Tropical Birding Custom Tour

March 8-24, 2017
Guide: Ken Behrens

All photos taken by
Ken Behrens during the trip

TOUR SUMMARY

Thailand offers a wonderful introduction to Asian birding. It has a large and diverse set of birds, good infrastructure, friendly people, and wonderful food. On this trip, our fun-loving and joke-cracking group had a blast as we racked up 429 species of birds and 19 mammals. Highlights include Bar-backed Partridge, Mountain Bamboo-Partridge, Hume's and Kalij Pheasants, Red-headed and Orange-breasted Trogons, Great and Wreathed Hornbills, Red-bearded Bee-eater, Collared Falconet, Silver-breasted, Long-tailed, Black-and-red, and Black-and-yellow Broadbills, Gray-headed and Spot-breasted Parrotbills, Limestone Wren-Babbler, Scarlet-faced Liocichla, White-bellied Redstart, Green Cochoa, Giant Nuthatch, Yellow-breasted Bunting, and Asian Elephant to name just a few of the very best.

March 8

Most of the group arrived by an evening flight into the sprawling but pleasant Suvarnabhumi Airport. The walk from the arrivals terminal to the parking lot was pretty long, perhaps the perfect antidote to 20 hours on planes! A quick drive brought us to our airport hotel. The sun had already set, so we weren't able to start racking up Asian birds until the next morning.

March 9

Despite being a massive city, Bangkok has quite a few good wetland birding sites. Our first stop was at one of these, and our brief visit paid off in a big way. A shallow wetland was teeming with the likes of White-breasted Waterhen, Asian Openbill, Gray-breasted Swamphen, White-browed Crake, Yellow Bittern, Javan and Chinese Pond-Herons, Cotton Pygmy-Goose, Little and Indian Cormorants, and Lesser Whistling-Duck. We spotted both Bronze-winged and Pheasant-tailed Jacanas, including a couple individuals of the latter which sported their full and rather absurd pheasant-tailed breeding plumage – a real treat! There were plenty of water-associated passerines around, including Yellow-bellied Prinia, Eastern Yellow Wagtail, and best of all, the hefty Striated Grassbird doing exuberant flight displays. A male Asian Golden Weaver that was just coming into breeding plumage was gathering nesting material. Only a couple of us had a glimpse of some Gray-headed Lapwings flying off, and some skulking warblers sounded interesting but failed to pop into view. Another treat was a couple of hawking Oriental Pratincoles, a species that



Yellow Bittern in a Bangkok wetland, just one of a bunch of wetland birds that we saw on the first morning.

we don't often see on this tour. Filling out the morning were some common and widespread open country birds like Plaintive Cuckoo, Brown Shrike, Black Drongo, Malaysian Pied-Fantail, Large-billed Crow, Streak-eared Bulbul, and Common and Great Mynas.

Striking across the southern part of the Bangkok sprawl, we were able to appreciate the vast extent of this huge city – one of the world's great metropolises. A massive statue of a three-headed elephant along the highway definitely caught the group's attention, though stopping for photos on the raised, multi-lane expressway unfortunately wasn't possible.

Nearing the Pak Thale area, we made a stop at a pond that had been especially productive this year. The highlight here was the scarce Painted Stork, a real beauty. We also enjoyed Black-necked Ibis, Black-tailed Godwit, and our first Brahminy Kites.

After a late lunch – our first introduction to the varied wonders of Thai cuisine – we had a bit of rest during the heat of the day, though not before seeing a new bird – the cute little Scaly-breasted Munia – in the hotel garden. As the day started to cool, we headed out to start searching for shorebirds. The Pak Thale / Laem Pak Bia area has to rank as one of the best shorebirding spots on Earth, both in terms of the numbers of birds and the diversity of species present. Although conditions weren't great, with low tide and high wind, we still quickly spotted a many of the area's shorebirds, including Lesser and Greater Sandplovers and Whimbrel. There were very few birds of any kind in the normal stakeout for Spoon-billed Sandpiper, so we would have to wait for the next day to try again for this bizarre beast.



Black-winged Stilt, one of an incredible array of shorebirds at Pak Thale.

March 10

Sunrise saw us back in the Spoon-billed Sandpiper area, and it was immediately obvious that conditions were much better than on the previous afternoon, with tens of thousands of shorebirds in the area. That was good news, but it also meant that I expected to have to sift through vast numbers of birds to find the rare Spoon-billed. But that turned out not to be the case! Incredibly, the third bird that I

checked, and the first one that Jerry scoped turned out to be a Spoon-bill. Amazing luck! Lengthy and close scope views of this critically endangered bird were enjoyed by all. With the major target

spotted, we could move on to filling out our shorebird list. And that we did with a vengeance, finding a bounty of species including Black-bellied, Pacific Golden-, Kentish, and Little Ringed Plovers, Eurasian and Far Eastern Curlews, Bar-tailed Godwit, Great and Red Knots, Ruff, Broad-billed and Curlew Sandpipers, Temminck's, Long-toed, and Red-necked Stints, Green and Marsh Sandpipers, Common and Spotted Redshanks, and Common Snipe. It took a bit of searching, but we eventually located a flock of Nordmann's Greenshanks – another of the area's specialty birds.

By the time that we settled in for breakfast we had already seen an astounding number of birds! But the morning wasn't yet over, and our next mission was to take a boat trip out to the sand spit of Laem Pak Bia. On the way through the mangroves, we saw Collared Kingfisher and Black-crowned Night Heron. Out on the open flats, our eagle-eyed boatman, who has made this trip with birders 100s of times, quickly spotted a Chinese Egret, a rare and declining bird. On the sand spit itself, we worked through flocks of shorebirds and larids, identifying Brown-headed Gull, Little, Caspian, Common, Great Crested, and Lesser Crested Terns, Terek Sandpiper, and Malaysian Plover. The odd "white-faced" variety of Kentish Plover, which is often seen here, was nowhere to be seen today. Back at the pier, I called up the mangrove specialist Golden-bellied Gerygone, which is a nice-looking if simple bird, but whose main virtue is that saying its name provides endless fun!



Chinese Egret is a specialty of the Laem Pak Bia sandspit.



**Greater Necklaced Laughingthrushes
at hide just outside of Kaeng Krachan NP.**

Leaving the coast behind, we struck inland, heading for the mountainous Kaeng Krachan National Park. Here we enjoyed another delicious late lunch, then had a little rest. Our mission for the afternoon was to visit one of the hides (“blinds” to Americans) that have been developed in the area just outside of the national park. At this time of year, towards the end of the dry season, when birds and mammals are eager for

water, these hides can be astoundingly productive, and offer chances to get intimate views and great photos of normally secretive species. We spent several hours in the hide, and despite the heat and the mosquitoes, this session was one of the highlights of the trip. There seemed to be an endless procession of new species appearing in front of us. Some of the best of these were Red Junglefowl (the wild progenitor of the domestic chicken), both Scaly-breasted AND Bar-backed Partridges, Black-naped Monarch, a bevy of bulbuls (Black-headed, Streak-eared, Black-crested, Sooty-headed, and Ashy), Puff-throated Babbler, Brown-cheeked Fulvetta, and a not-so-blue female Siberian Blue Robin.



Bulbul-nanza at the hide: Streak-eared (left), Black-crested (middle), and Streak-throated (right).

March 11

This day was fully dedicated to Kaeng Krachan, and we used 4x4 vehicles to access the higher portions of the park. The list of species in this sprawling park is dizzying – it may indeed have the longest bird list of any Asian national park. It features a mix of widespread lowland rainforest birds, more localized Sundaic birds which are more typical of the Malay peninsula, and montane birds. Things started with a bang on our first stop in the lowlands. There were Oriental Pied-Hornbills and Black-naped Orioles flying around, Golden-fronted Leafbirds in the treetops, a small troop of White-handed Gibbons clambering through the trees, Green-eared and Moustached Barbets vocalizing, and a single beautiful Black-thighed Falconet teed up on a dead tree.

Birds were everywhere, but we knew that we needed to press on to reach the higher elevations before the heat of the day set in. Of course we had to make a brief stop for some Great and Wreathed Hornbills – massive and spectacular birds. A conspicuously perched Gray-rumped Treeswift also merited a stop. Part of the group saw a Red Muntjak near the lower camping area, and everyone saw a curious troop of Dusky Langurs. A Gray Peacock-Pheasant scuttled off the



Mountain Imperial Pigeon is common at the higher elevations of Kaeng Krachan.

road, giving good views to people in the lead vehicle. Reaching the middle elevations, we started to bird again in earnest. A Common Green Magpie sitting on a nest made for cracking scope views. A Red-bearded Bee-eater played “hard to get” for a while, then finally posed in the scope for everyone, as did a wonderful Long-tailed Broadbill, which looks like a Disney character come to life. A Banded Kingfisher whistled away plaintively, but couldn’t be lured into view. Thankfully, a Red-headed Trogon was much more cooperative, coming right in to dazzle the group.

Although the dawn explosion of bird activity had already slowed down, we managed a nearly continuous stream of new birds as we walked along the road through beautiful forest. These included Plain-tailed Warbler, Ochraceous and Buff-vented Bulbuls, a vocal Dark-necked Tailorbird, an active little group of White-browed Scimitar-Babblers, point-blank Rufous-fronted Babbler, Yellow-vented and Plain Flowerpeckers, Yellow-bellied Warbler, a nest-building pair of Ruby-cheeked Sunbirds, and a long-tailed Black-throated Sunbird. We started making our acquaintance with the dreaded *Phylloscopus* warblers when a drab little Greenish Warbler came into view. Many more of these confusing warblers would await us in northern Thailand.



Red Junglefowl, the wild progenitor of the domestic chicken, is quite common in and around Kaeng Krachan.

At the top park camp, we enjoyed relaxing with hot drinks and a simple but tasty lunch. Afterwards, we found the forest quiet, except for a Red-throated Barbet that called endlessly, but avoided being spotted in the towering forest canopy. Heading back towards the middle elevations, we

continued to find new birds. First, came great scope views of the football-shaped and -sized Great Barbet. Next came a fast-moving and shy flock of Collared Babblers. We struggled to get views for a while, but everyone ended up getting decent though quick views of their unmistakable coloration as they flew across the road. Further down, we located one of Kaeng Krachan's real specialty birds, the odd Ratchet-tailed Treepie. A troop of langurs seemed to contain both Banded Langurs and some hybrids with Dusky Langur.

We were just settling in for what promised to be a rich afternoon's birding, when rain began to fall. We retreated to the first camp, where we waited for the rain to lessen before beginning the drive down. This proved to be a rather epic journey through a torrential thunderstorm. Those who chose to stay in the back of our pickup trucks rather than retreating to the cab were soaked to the skin several times over. Despite this, spirits remained high, and the temperatures were warm enough that this soaking actually felt quite good! We did have a feeling that the fates were toying with us when Jerry was smacked in the forehead by a low-hanging limb, immediately after declaring how much he was enjoying himself despite the inclement weather! Although the wound was dramatic – resembling an angry maul from a small bear – it wasn't serious. In the lower parts of the park, the rain finally slackened, and we were treated to the sight of a large troop of Stump-tailed Macaques on and adjacent the road. Back at our comfortable lodge, we dried off and relaxed before yet another wonderful Thai “family style” dinner washed down with abundant Singha beer.



On our second day in Kaeng Krachan, we had a bounty of broadbills, including arm's-length views of the classy Silver-breasted Broadbill

March 12

On this itinerary, we were lucky to have another full day to enjoy Kaeng Krachan. This allowed us time to focus on the lower elevations that we had largely skipped over on the previous day. A quick stop to scope a couple bucks worth of Dollarbird turned into an extended birding session, of which the highlights were Pale Blue and Blue-and-white Flycatchers, bobbing Gray Wagtail, Square-tailed Drongo-Cuckoo, fabulous Asian Fairy Bluebird, Blue-winged Leafbird, and a couple of gorgeous and hefty Sultan Tits. A bit further down the road, I noticed a conspicuous broadbill nest hanging over the road, and after a brief wait, we were treated to fantastic views of a pair of Black-and-red Broadbills. We did a bit of birding around the lower camp, which was buzzing with birds. A couple of Green-billed Malkohas were much enjoyed. These large cuckoos with long tails and bright bare facial skin have a weirdly primitive and almost dinosaur-like feel. A bit later, we spotted the even larger and more spectacular Chestnut-breasted Malkoha. At the camp itself were a very tame Common Flameback, tooting Blue-eared Barbets, a flock of Himalayan Swiftlets, and a Thick-billed Flowerpecker.



We had two wonderful flamebacks within a couple hours: Common (left) and Greater (right).

The “three streams” area is one of the most famous in Kaeng Krachan for birding, and that is where we spent the rest of the morning. The exceptionally tall and lush forest here means that birding isn’t always easy, but the rewards are great. We particularly focused on woodpeckers and broadbills. The latter were definitely the highlight of the morning; we had point-blank views of Black-and-yellow and Silver-breasted Broadbills, and very good scope views of Dusky Broadbill. Woodpeckers proved more elusive; we had fantastic views of a pair of Greater Flamebacks, but were taunted by Great Slaty and Heart-spotted Woodpeckers, which remained as heard-onlys. Just as we were honing in on Black-and-yellow Broadbill, Jerry spotted another marquee bird, a beautiful male Orange-breasted Trogon. Thankfully both stuck around, and we were able to scope both. Another exciting moment came when a Rusty-cheeked Hornbill briefly perched up, then flew along an adjacent ridgeline. Kaeng Krachan is one of the best spots in the world for this localized species. On our way out of the park, in some open agricultural fields, we found Oriental Pipit, Indochinese Bushlark, and beautiful Chestnut-headed Bee-eater.

After the long previous day, most people were happy to have a leisurely lunch and a bit of time off. But we didn’t have too long to laze around, as we had another hide to visit, and these are often at their best during the heat of the day. Sure enough, as soon as we installed



Racquet-tailed Treepie might seem dull at a distance, but is an incredible bird when seen up-close.

ourselves in the hide, we were besieged by birds. Although many of these were already common and familiar, some were new. Point-blank views of Racquet-tailed Treepies were hair-raising, even though they weren't our first of this species. This is one of those birds which might seem dull from a distance, but which is astoundingly good-looking when seen well. Next, a young male, and then a full adult male Kalij Pheasant sauntered into view, far too close to fit into the frame of most of our cameras. Another big and bold bird appeared in the form of a couple of Greater Necklaced Laughingthrushes. These birds are beautifully patterned, but normally very shy, so watching and enjoying them in a leisurely fashion was a treat. There were a couple of fantastic mammals in attendance as well: Lesser Mousedeer (though I prefer the more evocative name of "chevrotain"), Gray-bellied Squirrel, and the long-snouted little Northern Treeshrew. Unfortunately, after a sensational hour in the hide, the rain found us again. We spent almost an hour hunkered in the rather leaky hides, then decided to beat a retreat when the rain briefly slackened. But we really couldn't complain considering how much we had seen during our short time in the hide.



Northern Treeshrew is a wonderful, funky little creature of Asian forests.

March 13

This day was mainly a travel day, making the long drive from Kaeng Krachan to Khao Yai National Park, on the other side of the great Bangkok sprawl. But we had time for a delightful pre-breakfast walk around the hotel grounds. Just as the sun began to lighten the eastern sky, we called in a huge Large-tailed Nightjar – almost frightening as it flew just feet over our heads. We saw rosy-fingered dawn break over a little pond, where we also spotted a few new trip birds – Cinnamon Bittern, Ruddy-breasted Crake, and Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker.

Near Petchaburi, we stopped at a famous raptor-watching spot, where we spotted Greater Spotted and Imperial Eagles. Elsewhere in the area were migrating flocks of raptors headed north, comprised of Chinese and Japanese Sparrowhawks, Gray-faced Buzzard, and Oriental Honey-buzzards. At a Bangkok rest area, we stopped for an “all-American” lunch at Burger King, which served to remind us just how good Thai food is!

Late in the afternoon, we made a final birding stop at a temple that has proved a reliable stakeout for Limestone Wren-Babbler. We arrived in the heat of the afternoon, and it was difficult to believe that this scarce bird could be found. Nonetheless, we climbed a set of stairs to a sacred grotto, where as a show of faith and solidarity,



At a temple on the way to Khao Yai, we had point-blank views of a White-rumped Shama, one of the great songsters of Asia.

Glenda, who is a skilled instructor, led us in a group t'ai chi session. Sure enough, it wasn't long before the wren-babbler popped into view, catching some of us in a rather precarious posture with one foot off the ground and arms raised high. We quickly popped back into bipedal birding posture, whipped out the bins, and enjoyed close views of this odd little babbler. On the way out, we added a couple bonus sightings: a pugnacious Asian Barred Owlet and a couple of Plain-backed Sparrows, which are actually very attractive birds.

As the day wound down, and we finally arrived in the Khao Yai area, we were hit with another huge thunderstorm – this one far more powerful than those on the previous two days. The rain was so heavy that it was nearly impossible to drive at points, and strong winds had downed many trees, which partially blocked the road. We were grateful to finally arrive at our hotel. Unloading the luggage proved to be quite a tricky task, as we were contending both with sheets of water from above and a flooded parking lot at our feet! Finally everyone got settled in, and we gathered for a delicious dinner, of which the *pièce de résistance* was an incredible red duck curry.



Great Hornbill fully deserves the name, and we had scintillating views of this huge bird in Khao Yai.

March 14

We had only one full day to explore the wonderful Khao Yai national park, so we eagerly headed up the hill and into the park. Our first stop, at a scenic overlook, was pumping with birds

as normal. After our time in Kaeng Krachan, a similar though slightly richer environment, the new birds were coming more slowly, but we still managed to pick out quite a few. Perhaps the highlight of the morning was a massive Great Hornbill that perched for scope views before gliding in front of us at eye level, making us fully appreciate its gargantuan size. A flock of swifts circled in front of us, dipping well below the horizon, and allowing us to pick out both Silver-backed and Brown-backed Needletails. Some smaller birds like Brown-rumped Minivet and Oriental White-eye filtered through the canopy. Heading further into the park, we made our way to a thick and often productive patch of forest. The birding here proved challenging, but patience and persistence eventually paid off. We found Gray-capped Woodpecker, Puff-throated and Gray-eyed Bulbuls, a flock of huge and charismatic White-crested Laughingthrushes, and a couple of Siamese Firebacks, which unfortunately proved too fast and elusive for most of the group to see. Our final stop of the morning was at a scenic viewpoint that gave us a feeling for the extent of the forest in this wonderful national park. Birds were making themselves scarce in the mid-day heat, but we did find a beautiful Hill Blue Flycatcher. Birds were not the only feature of the morning, as we also enjoyed some furry creatures: tame Pig-tailed Macaques, a spritely Small Indian Mongoose, and huge Sambar Deer.



Our first Hill Blue Flycatcher sighting was in one of the higher areas of Khao Yai.

The mid-day was quite hot, and bird activity was low, but we were happy to see that the powerful thunderstorms of the previous days didn't seem to be materializing. Our first afternoon stop was at a beautiful waterfall, where Jerry found a couple of the titmouse-like White-bellied Erpornis, which is now considered a member of the white-eye family. We staked out a promising stretch of road for pheasants, but didn't have any luck with those elusive birds. A few people saw Common Hill Myna, and everyone saw Golden-crested Mynas flying over.

This was a great group in terms of enjoying whatever we found, and there weren't a lot of "special requests" for target species. But I had been hearing a lot of talk about elephants, especially from the mammal-loving Don. So the last mission of the day was to try to find Asia's largest land mammal. We slowly drove along the best section of the park's roads for elephants. Mile after mile passed, and we saw very little save a few Pig-tailed Macaques. Finally, we reached the point where I knew we had to turn around to make it back to the lodge before dark. I could almost hear a collective sigh of disappointment from the back of the van. But not to despair... a few minutes later, we came upon into a mother and calf Asian Elephant walking on the road. One of the top moments of the trip! After a wonderful few minutes of observation, these huge creatures disappeared into the forest, illustrating how easy it is to miss them in this rainforest environment



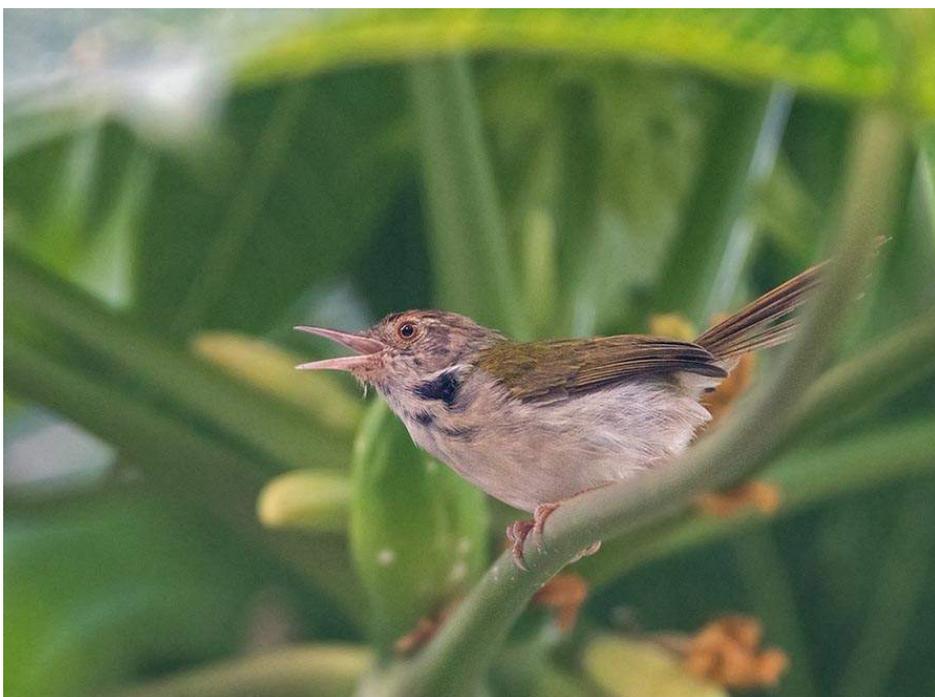
Asian Elephant, our top "bird" sighting in Khao Yai.

despite their huge size. Post-elephant, I hurried down the mountain in hopes of arriving at a roost of Red-breasted Parakeet before the birds disappeared. Although it was a close-run thing, we made it just in time, and had scope views of this beautiful long-tailed bird, a good close to our short but memorable time in Khao Yai.

March 15

The second half of our Thailand trip was to be spent in the northern part of the country. On some trips, we make the long drive up the Chiang Mai, but on this trip, we opted to fly. Since our flight out of Bangkok was in the mid-morning, we had to leave Khao Yai quite early, and zip through the traffic of the Bangkok periphery. Although it wasn't with much time to spare, we were all present and checked in when the boarding of our flight was announced. A drive of an hour and a half brought us to our lodge at the base of Doi Inthanon, which would be our base for the next three nights. With its expansive and birdy grounds, relaxed atmosphere, and good food, this is one of my favorite lodges of this tour, though most of them are very pleasant.

After an unsurprisingly delicious lunch and a bit of time off due to the impressively baking mid-day temperatures typical of this time of year, we headed out for some late afternoon birding. Right off the bat, we saw a Red-billed Blue Magpie fly across the road in front of us. This spectacularly colored, long-tailed bird is always popular. Birding some scrubby habitat, we turned



Birds like Common Tailorbird are easily found right on the grounds of the lodge where we stayed at Inthanon.

up Burmese Shrike and Great Iora. At the expected time, small groups of Plum-headed Parakeets started noisily flying in to their roosting site. Presumably due to the cage bird trade, parakeets are generally rare in Thailand, which is quite surprising to those familiar with India, where parakeets are among the most common and conspicuous birds. Waiting at roost sites at dusk is the best way to find these locally scarce birds.

Back at the lodge, we did some owling before a late (and need I even say “delicious”) dinner. Right off the bat, we scored scope views of an angry-looking Spotted Owlet. A Brown Boobook called for a long time, and came close, but never showed itself.



The summit of Doi Inthanon held prizes like an incredibly tame White-browed Shortwing.

March 16

Early the next morning, we headed to the summit of Doi Inthanon, a legendary birding site that supports several species that are rarely found elsewhere in Thailand. There is a short boardwalk through Thailand’s only bog and some magically mossy cloud forest. Birds here have become remarkably tame due to lots of human visitors, and we saw the likes of White-browed Shortwing and Snowy-browed Flycatcher at no more than arm’s length! The common birds at this high elevation include Green-tailed and Mrs. Gould’s sunbirds and Rufous-winged Fulvetta.

Pygmy Cupwings can sometimes be rather tame, but this wasn't the case today; one singing individual came within 10 feet of the group, but we never even managed to glimpse it. We enjoyed views of a couple new thrushes: Blue Whistling-Thrush and Eyebrowed Thrush, but couldn't locate the normally reliable Dark-sided Thrushes. Out in the more open air along the main road, we found Blyth's Shrike-Babbler and some flyover Ashy Woodpigeons. Our late morning was spent in mid-elevation forest, a very different habitat with a largely different set of birds. Unfortunately, we found the forest rather windy and quiet. This had been the case at the top as well, but at least we had had the benefit of the dawn burst of activity. With lots of effort, we turned up a handful of new birds like Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo and Marten's Warbler. A Slaty-bellied Tesia sang down a dark gully, but refused to show itself. Back at the lodge, we got a birding morale boost in the form of an accommodating Green-billed Malkoha and a beautiful Violet Cuckoo.

We started the afternoon campaign right on the grounds of the lodge, where we searched for and eventually found two low-elevation specialties: Purple Sunbird and Rufous Treepie. A brief diversion brought us to one of Thailand's ubiquitous 7-11 convenience stores for iced coffee and



Green-tailed Sunbird is another Inthanon summit specialty.

Magnum ice cream bars – just the fuel we would need for the coming “death march” through the deciduous forest habitat that is always hard work to bird. Despite my anticipating low bird activity, things started with a bang, with wonderful scope views of Crested Treeswift, then Collared Falconet. After that, things got very slow. Some Black-headed Woodpeckers popped up, but

managed to avoid giving anyone good views. We pressed on for a mile-long walk that felt like



Gray Bushchat capped our first day in Doi Inthanon, a great find by Jerry after a rather long and quiet walk through the deciduous woodland.

about seven due to the lack of birds. While Ken ran back to bring the vehicle, Jerry managed the remarkable feat of finding a new trip bird, a pair of Gray Bushchats.

March 17

The previous day had been a challenging one. Though we had added a couple dozen birds to our trip list, the weather had been odd, and birding unusually

slow. But I had high hopes for our second full day in this wonderful national park, which is a legendary birding destination for good reason. On the way to the middle-elevation forest, we stopped at a good stakeout for White-crowned Forktail, and quickly spotted one of these classy and classically Asian birds. Arriving at middle elevations, we found the situation of the previous day drastically changed – there were birds all over! Almost as soon as I stopped the van, I heard a Green Cochoa singing. Cochoas are legendarily difficult-to-find birds, as they are secretive, spend most of their time in the canopy, and are only vocal for a brief period each year. Many birders have spent loads of time birding Asia without seeing a cochoa of any variety. It took about 30 minutes of maneuvering and careful scanning, but I finally managed to spot the cochoa, and we

were soon watching it through multiple scopes. What an incredible sighting! With the cochoa spotted, we could finally move more than 40 yards from the vehicle, and start looking for other birds. There was lots of activity, and many highlights, which included Banded Bay Cuckoo, another Long-tailed Broadbill, Clicking Shrike-Babbler, the stunning Silver-eared Mesia, a skulky White-gorgeted Flycatcher, Large Niltava, and Flame-breasted Flowerpecker. We ended the morning at a huge waterfall that also happened to have a nice coffee shop at its base. Although Thailand isn't known for coffee, with the outbreak of middle-class wealth, little coffee shops with excellent coffee have popped up everywhere. There weren't many birds around the falls, though we did enjoy good looks at some hefty Blue Whistling-Thrushes.



Silver-eared Mesia has to rank among Thailand's best-looking birds.

In the afternoon, I decided to head back to the summit of the mountain, as Laurie (another TB guide) had recently had a very good afternoon there. His advice turned out to be quite good, and everyone thoroughly enjoyed a second session in this special environment. We spent some time focusing on *Phylloscopus* warblers, definitely identifying species including Buff-barred and Ashy-throated. Along the boardwalk, we almost immediately found the Dark-sided Thrush, which had eluded us on this previous day. This heavy-bodied, short-tailed, long-billed bird is a member

of the genus *Zoothera* – birds legendary in Asian for being both hard-to-find and very cool. This species is so chunky that it almost looks more like a rail than a thrush when hopping around on the floor of the Inthanon bog. We spent some time working on Rufous-throated Partridge and Pygmy Cupwing, but both remained elusive, and heard-only.

It had been a great day of birding – so good that we weren't quite ready to let it end. Once



Dark-sided Thrush cooperated well on our second Inthanon summit visit. This hefty and short-tailed bird seems almost more like a rail than a thrush.

off the mountain, we headed to an area that is good for several nocturnal species. Here we found Oriental Scops-Owl, though it never perched for very satisfying views. We also heard Large-tailed Nightjar, and had good looks at both Indian and Savannah Nightjars.

March 18

We invested our final

Inthanon morning in returning to the deciduous forest, which had been frustratingly slow on the first day. Once again, a return visit paid off, and we found much higher levels of bird activity. Red-billed Blue Magpies were a “catch up” bird for some, while Eurasian Jay was new for all. Black-headed Oriole and Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush filled two more fairly conspicuous holes in our trip list. Several times, we heard Black-headed Woodpeckers, but as on the previous day, they disappeared without giving good views. By this time, the whole group was madly keen to get proper views of this beautiful woodpecker, and finally persistence paid off. After walking a long ways, albeit with more spring in our step than on the remarkably birdless afternoon earlier in the trip, we finally found a cooperative group of woodpeckers, and had several lengthy views of “teed-up” individuals. Success!

Packing up the van, we headed a couple hours north to Chiang Dao, where we would spend the next two nights. This region is domestically famous for its fresh produce, and we enjoyed a wonderful lunch at a local restaurant that mainly caters to Thai tourists. Our waitress was a hoot, and provided service that was both efficient and memorable.

When the mid-day heat started to lessen, we headed a short ways to the Chiang Dao temple, which is a beautiful and culturally fascinating spot, plus an excellent birding area. The temple, perched on the bottom slopes of Doi Chiang Dao, serves as something of a sacrosanct canopy tower! As we walked up the many steps towards the temple, we enjoyed reading the Bhuddist maxims that were posted there and kindly translated into English for the benefit of foreign tourists. The birding was pretty slow – our only new species were Black Bulbuls, and a

skulky Streaked Wren-Babbler. A couple of House Swifts were nesting on the ceiling of the temple entrance building, giving us a rare chance to see a perched swift. The sun slowly set into the western haze, which is caused by rampant burning both in Thailand and even more so across the border in Myanmar at this time of year.



House Swifts were nesting in one of the structures at the Chiang Dao temple.

March 19

Something of an expedition, requiring a small fleet of 4x4 vehicles, is required to reach the upper elevations of Doi Chiang Dao. The mature pine forests on the mountain aren't the richest in terms of birds, but do support some special species. This is famous as a site for Giant Nuthatch and Hume's Pheasant, though Doi Lang is now better for both species. The first vehicle would have brief views of Hume's Pheasant, while we would strike out entirely on the nuthatch. But I wasn't particularly concerned about those species, and we focused on general birding instead. The morning started slowly, but with lots of work, we actually found a bunch of new birds. Slender-billed Orioles thrive in this pine habitat, and we saw them several times. We finally located our last minivet, Long-tailed – strange, as this is normally one of the more common of these gaudy cuckooshrikes. Other sightings included Large Woodshrike, Black-winged Cuckooshrike, Gray Treepie, Japanese Tit, Orange-bellied Leafbird, and a flyover Crested Goshawk. The title of "bird of the morning" went to a pair of Velvet-fronted Nuthatches, which featured prominently on Glenda's list of most wanted birds, and which were certainly enjoyed by all. This handsome nuthatch has a



On our afternoon of birding near Chiang Dao, we found some open-country birds like the "loaf of bread" Greater Coual.

very different color scheme from most members of the 'hatch family. An incredibly skulky Russet Bush-Warbler responded vocally to a bit of trolling, then eventually came in and gave views to most.

Happy with what we'd seen, if a

bit jostled by the rough track up and down the mountain, we tucked into some simple but delicious food at a local restaurant. A scary moment came during our mid-day siesta, when one group

member slipped on the slippery poolside pavement, and needed to be taken to the hospital for several stitches. Thankfully none of his injuries was serious, and in no time (and what for Americans seemed like almost no money!), the efficient doctors at the local hospital had patched him up. Those long siestas can be dangerous!

We spent the late afternoon birding an area of scrub, paddies, and other agricultural fields. By this point in the trip, we had seen most of the forest birds, but were still looking for some (normally) rather common open country birds. We did well, quickly finding the handsome Black-collared Starling. A stakeout for Gray-headed Lapwing held this scarce wintering bird. A Common Kingfisher shot down an irrigation canal, while a Barred



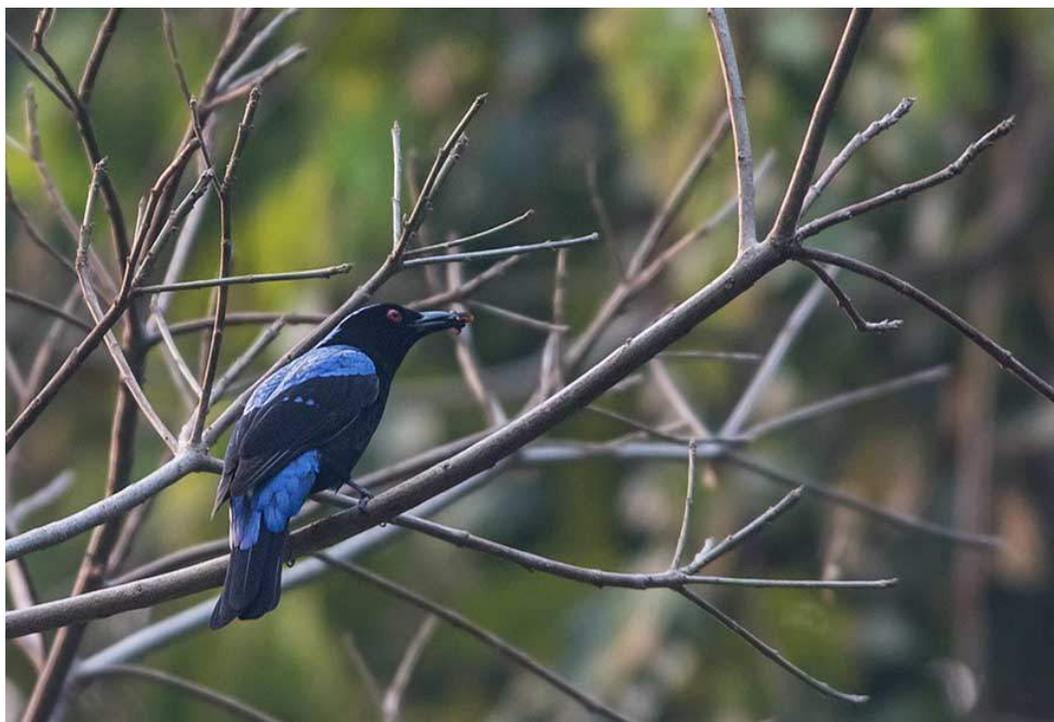
**Blyth's Paradise Flycatcher,
along the steps up to the Chiang Dao temple.**

Buttonquail scuttled across the track in front of us.

Scanning across the

paddies finally revealed a Pied Bushchat, a normally very common bird that had somehow eluded us this far. Maneuvering the tour van down narrow cart paths, with deep canals on either side, kept Ken's adrenaline at a high level! Back at our favorite local restaurant, we had a great time joking around with our waitress friend both in Thai and English. Although it's not something that a typical birding trip report will focus on, the Thai people really are wonderful to tourists. They're

friendly without being intrusive, always smiling, and are wonderfully efficient. Jerry had learned a few words of Thai, and carried around a “cheat sheet” which if nothing else made for lots of hilarious interactions with local people! Thais always get a kick out of “falang” (foreigners) trying to speak their challenging tonal language.



The Asian Fairy Bluebird is a common bird of lowland forests, and a real beauty.

March 20

We had a final morning to spend at the temple-cum-canopy tower, and it turned out to be a very good one. Before we even began ascending the multitudinous steps, we found the lower courtyard buzzing with birds including Blyth’s Paradise-

Flycatcher, Crimson Sunbird, Asian Fairy-Bluebird, and lots of pigeons including Thick-billed, Pin-tailed, and Wedge-tailed Pigeons. A Spot-bellied Eagle-Owl vocalized a couple of times, but couldn’t be spotted before it went silent for the day. Striated Swallows swooped overhead. Finally making our way up the stairs, we found Hainan Blue Flycatcher and Striated Yuhina, plus had lots of enjoyable repeat sightings. Up at the temple, we found the monks sitting in a row and eating their breakfast, and we sidled past them nervously, but they didn’t seem to mind – they’re quite accustomed to the presence of tourists. While soaking in the great views and the wonderful ambience, I spotted a Blue-bearded Bee-eater, a wonderful oddity within the bee-eater family.

Another drive of a couple hours brought us to Doi Ang Khang, which is another great birding spot, and even more importantly, has one of my favorite restaurants in Thailand! While waiting for our food, we birded off the balcony, and found several new trip birds: Blue-winged

Minla, Blue Rock-Thrush, and Chestnut-bellied Rock-Thrush. After a fantastic lunch, we visited a “feeding station” where photographers often lure in their subjects with mealworms. We had great views of several normally skulking birds like Silver-eared Mesia and Rufous-bellied Niltava.

In the late afternoon, we explored some open country along a rugged track. After taunting us with their explosive vocalizations, Mountain Bamboo-Partridges finally came into view. Strangely enough, a Long-tailed Shrike, perching up in typical shrike fashion, was our first of the trip. Brown-breasted Bulbul is virtually restricted to this part of Thailand, so we enjoyed views of this good-looking ‘bul. A light rain eventually settled in, putting an early end to our evening’s birding.



Black-throated Sunbird at Doi Ang Khang.

March 21

At dawn, we were posted at a good spot for Giant Nuthatch. Sure enough, the hulking ‘hatch came in like clockwork, but perched on a backlit snag, then disappeared. This species was quickly becoming a trip nemesis bird. A beautiful Black-breasted Thrush was much more cooperative, as was a Red-faced Liocichla, which, almost miraculously, perched for several minutes in a spot where it was visible to the whole group – not typical behavior for this fast-moving mega skulker!

By this point in the trip, there weren’t a great many birds left for us to find. Many of the species that remained were of the skulking variety, so we headed to a trail that is lined with thick vegetation. Although there were lots of birds around, nearly all of them were things that we had seen earlier. Nonetheless, it was great to enjoy repeat views of the likes of Yunnan Fulvetta and

Black-throated Sunbird. Pygmy Cupwing and Lesser Shortwing were vocal, but (as typical), incredibly elusive. After a lengthy struggle, most people managed at least glimpses of the cupwing, and a lucky few had a great view of the shortwing. *C'est le birding!*



The best place in Thailand for Hodgson's Redstart is an army camp with sweeping views of adjacent Myanmar.

In the late morning, we tried another area where birds are lured in by photographers. This paid off with sightings of White-capped Redstart, Blue Whistling-Thrush, and more common birds like Oriental Magpie-Robin. Driving north, we headed for the Myanmar border, where there is a Thai military camp. Rather shockingly, at least for Americans, the soldiers here welcome birders, who wander all over their facility. A couple were

even nice enough to pose for a group photo with the crazy *falang!* Everyone enjoyed a brief dip into Myanmar, and a look at the oddly medieval-looking military camps on nearby hills, left by the separatist armies that used to control this part of Myanmar. From a birding perspective, the reason to visit this area is that it is a dependable wintering site for the handsome Hodgson's Redstart, which we eventually located.

Back at the Royal Project restaurant for lunch, we enjoyed another incredible feast, then spent a bit more time at the mealworm feeding area. Much the same birds were present, but more views and photos of the likes of White-tailed Robin, Silver-eared Mesia, and Hill Blue Flycatcher, were much enjoyed. A Chinese Leaf-Warbler popped in overhead, calling several times to confirm

it's ID – rather thrilling as a new bird for the guide, albeit not the most exciting bird for most of the group.

In the mid-afternoon, we made our way towards Thaton, though not without an obligatory iced coffee and Magnum stop. The group was getting a bit tired, so there was no objection to having a couple hours of downtime before dinner.



White-bellied Redstart was one of many prizes that we found on our sensational day on Doi Lang.

March 22

Another day, another mountain to climb. On this morning, our destination was the western side of Doi Lang, which is a paradise both to birders and photographers. Actually the birders benefit from the feeding efforts of the photographers, which make a lot of normally shy birds easy to see. Chief among these are the “chickens”, which have been wonderfully cooperative this year. Sure enough, soon after we arrived, as the sky began to lighten, both Hume’s Pheasants and Mountain Bamboo-Partridges appeared in their normal spot. Hume’s Pheasant is a great bird, and the field guides don’t do it justice. To me it looks almost like a giant forktail!



Great views of Giant Nuthatch... our trip nemesis bird finally laid to rest.

Our next mission was to get some more satisfying views of our group nemesis bird, the Giant Nuthatch. We didn't have to check many stakeouts before we heard this odd bird's distinctive calls. Nervous moments passed while we located it, but all ended happily with wonderful "walk-away" scope views.

Most of the rest of the morning was spent visiting the various feeding stations created by photographers. Although this is a very odd form of

birding, it is a great way to see birds that you might otherwise miss or only see poorly. The group was astounded when bird after bird appeared. Our bountiful haul included White-gorgeted, Slaty-blue, and Ultramarine Flycatchers, a male Rufous-bellied Niltava, Rusty-cheeked Scimitar-Babblers, a cracking male White-bellied Redstart, and "Svetlana" the male (?) Siberian Rubythroat.

After having birds delivered in such an easy fashion, walking on the road almost seemed like hard work, but we also did some of this sort of birding, which also proved productive. A couple of Spectacled Barwings and White-browed Laughingthrushes were much enjoyed. Spot-winged Grosbeak, Large Cuckooshrike, and Maroon Oriole all shot overhead, only giving good views to those with quick reflexes. A Hume's Treecreeper



Slaty-blue Flycatcher, one of many mealworm "feeder" birds on Doi Lang.

came in, impersonating a piece of bark as always. We rounded out our *Phylloscopus* tally with sightings of Buff-throated and Yellow-streaked Warblers. Nearing the Burmese border once again, we saw our first and only Gray-backed Shrike of the trip. Another of the highlights of the day was seeing not one, but two species of wonderful parrotbills: the dainty flower-feeding Gray-headed and the bruising Spot-breasted. When the dust finally settled from this mega morning, most of the group agreed that it had been the best morning of the whole trip – something that rarely happens on a trip's penultimate day!



Little Pratincole on a sand bank along the Maekok River.

In the afternoon, we made our way back down to the lowlands around Thaton. Some of the group opted for the rest of the afternoon off, but most of us headed for the agricultural fields and remnant patches of natural grassland along the Maekok River. This late in the trip, it wasn't realistic to expect a lot of new birds, but we actually came up with quite a pile. A Baikal Bush-Warbler skulked in a dense patch of grass, giving only the barest of glimpses. Along the Maekok River itself, there were all kinds of birds. Small Pratincoles hunkered on sandbanks where Citrine and White Wagtails and Red-throated Pipits strutted. A little group of Chestnut-capped Babbler popped up in the grass on the opposite side of the river, then amazingly sat still long enough for everyone to get scope views. An immature Pied Harrier buzzed by – a welcome sighting, though not quite as good as seeing an adult male. Towards dusk, lots of Baya Weavers and several

Yellow-breasted Buntings dropped into the remnant grassland to roost for the night. A Bluethroat popped up for Glenda, probably realizing that he was on her list of most-wanted birds!

The day ended with our typical evening ritual of cold beer, filling in the bird list, and feasting on an array of delicious fresh-cooked local food.

March 23

Although this was mainly a travel day, from Thaton to Chiang Mai to Bangkok, we had enough time to do a short boat ride on the Maekok River before breakfast. The level of the river was quite low, making it a challenge to move around even with the long-tail “dragon boats”, which are adapted to shallow water. It was nice to be low to the river, and to get further and better views of species like Little Ringed Plover, Small Pratincole, and the “loaf of bread” Greater Coucal. Along the banks were species like Black-collared Starling and White-throated Kingfisher. People in Ken’s boat had a new trip bird, a Thick-billed Warbler. All too soon, it was time to eat breakfast, pack up, and start our journey south.



Little Ringed Plovers made an appearance during our Maekok boat trip.

The rest of the day consisted in rather uneventful travel, first by van down to Chiang Mai, then by plane to Bangkok. At our comfortable hotel near the airport, we enjoyed our final group dinner, where we each gave our top three sightings of the trip. It was hard to choose – it had been a trip with a multitude of wonderful highlights, not to mention a very amiable group of people. On the following day, most of the group would make an excursion to downtown Bangkok to visit the Grand Palace and Wat Pho, and to do a bit of shopping. With the tour officially over, Ken headed to southern Thailand for some snorkeling, and what else?... a bit more birding.



This male Kalij Pheasant visited one of the hides near Kaeng Krachan NP.

PHOTO GALLERY

Follows trip's chronology



Bangkok is rather a birdy city, with the likes of Asian Openbill (top left), Plain Prinia (top right), and Coppersmith Barbet (below) being quite common.





A Painted Stork and Great Egrets on a productive pond near Pak Thale.



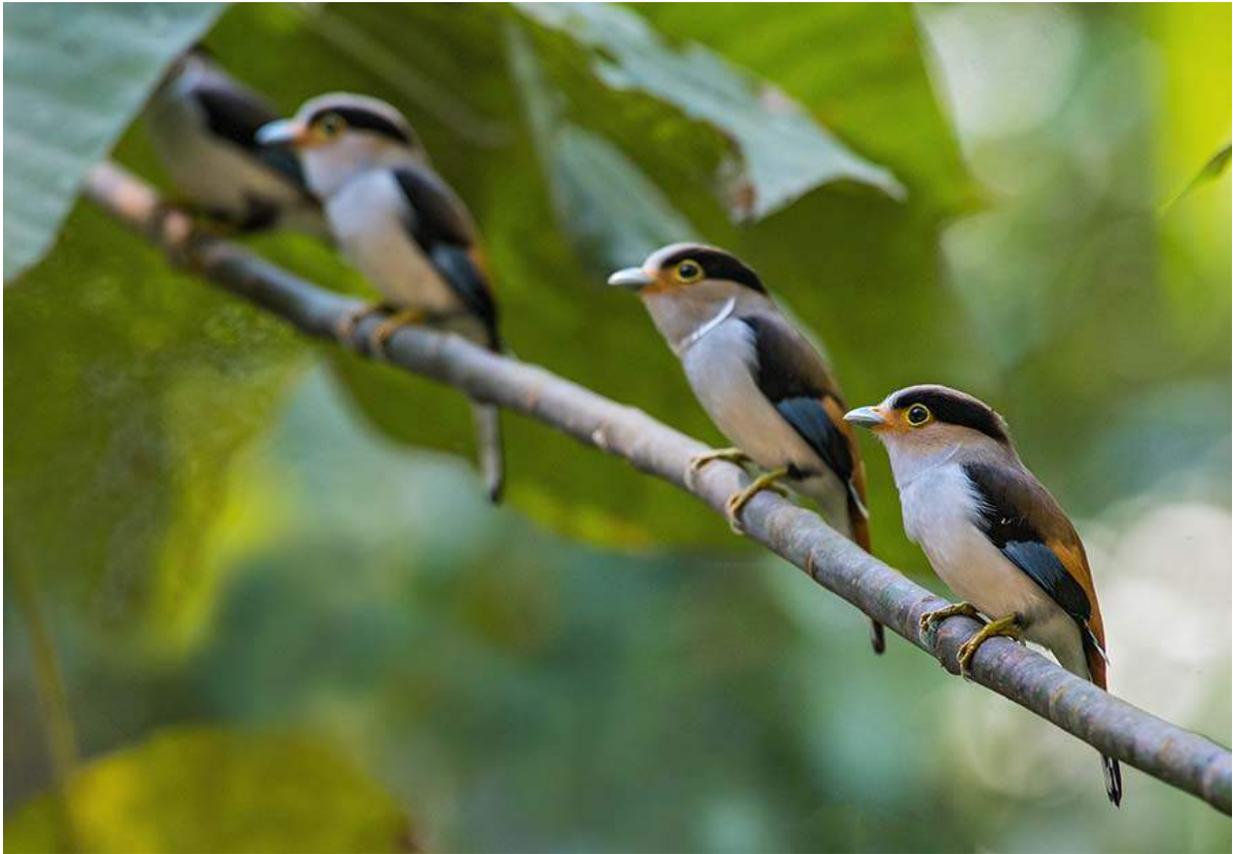
This Asian Golden Weaver (left) was near Bangkok, while Black-tailed Godwit (right) was part of the huge range of shorebirds that we found in the Pak Thale / Laem Pak Bia area.



The hides at Kaeng Kracahan are one of the best places on Earth to see Bar-backed (left) and Scaly-breasted (right) partridges.



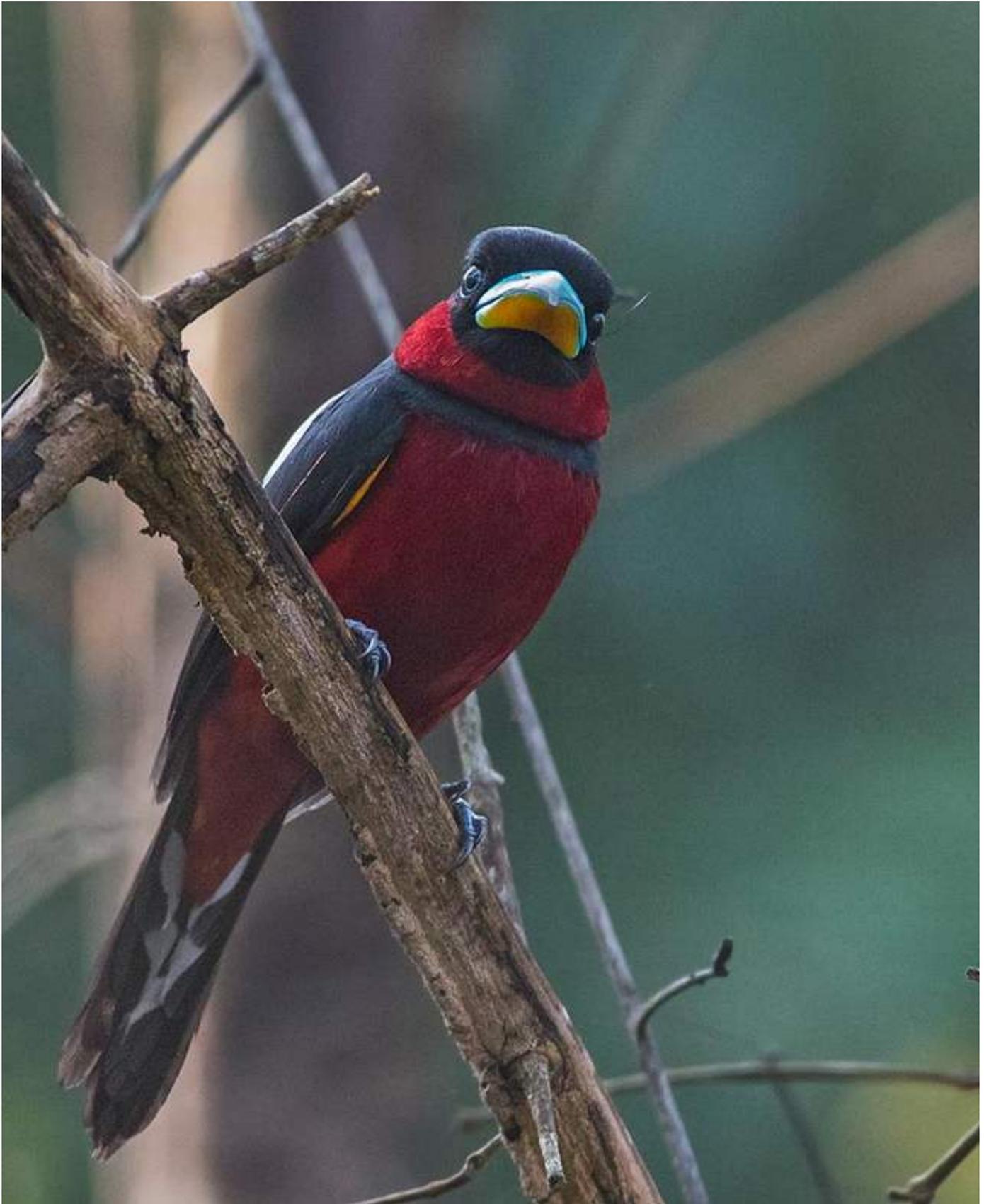
Puff-throated Babbler was another hide visitor.



On our second day in Kaeng Krachan, we saw four species of broadbills, included Silver-breasted.



Crested Serpent-Eagle (left) and Orange-breasted Trogon (right) in the middle elevations of Kaeng Krachan.



The Black-and-red Broadbill was part of our Kaeng Krachan broadbill bounty.



Our second Kaeng Krachan hide attracted Gray-bellied Squirrel (left) and Brown-cheeked Fulvetta (right).



Great views of Lesser Mouse Deer were a rare treat – usually this shy animal is seen only fleetingly.



Another rare and shy treat at the hide: Kalij Pheasant.



A migrating flock of raptors on the way to Khao Yai held Chinese Sparrowhawk and Gray-faced Buzzard. At a raptor watchpoint near Petchaburi, we saw Brahminy Kite, among others.



Red Muntjak was one of several mammals that we spotted in Khao Yai National Park.



Silver-eared Laughingthrush was one of our first birds on the top of Doi Inthanon.



More sightings from the Doi Inthanon summit: Snowy-browed Flycatcher (left) and Ashy-throated Warbler (right).



In the low-elevation deciduous woodland of Doi Inthanon, we had lengthy views of Collared Falconet.



White-tailed Robin was visiting a feeding station at Doi Ang Khang.



Blue-winged Minla from the Ang Khang restaurant balcony.



A pair of bulbuls at Ang Khang: Sooty-capped (left) and "flava-flave" Flavescent (right).



We had a spectacular show from a couple of Hume's Pheasants on Doi Lang.



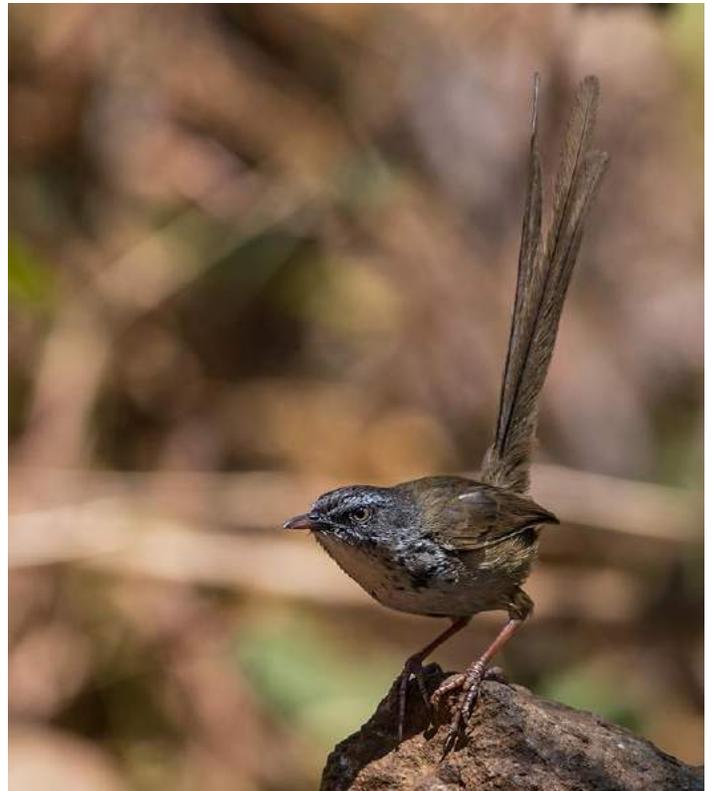
Female Hume's Pheasant is a beauty in her own right.



We also soaked in great views of Mountain Bamboo-Partridge.



Gray-headed Parrotbill was one of two parrotbills that we found on Doi Lang.



Crested Finchbill, perhaps the best of the bulbuls (left) and Hill Prinia (right).



Although we had seen females earlier, it was great to catch up with a male Rufous-bellied Niltava on our day in the mountains of Doi Lang.

ANNOTATED BIRD LIST

By Jerry Connolly and Ken Behrens

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow *The Clements Checklist of the Birds of the World v2016* (including updates through August 2016).

Ducks, Geese, and Waterfowl (Anatidae)			
Lesser Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok)	
Cotton Pygmy-Goose	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok)	
Pheasants, Grouse, and Allies (Phasianidae)			
Rufous-throated Partridge	<i>Arborophila rufogularis</i>	Doi Inthanon summit	H
Bar-backed Partridge	<i>Arborophila brunneopectus</i>	Hide near Baan Maka	
Scaly-breasted Partridge	<i>Arborophila chloropus</i>	Hide near Baan Maka	
Gray Peacock-Pheasant	<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Kaeng Krachan for some	
Chinese Francolin	<i>Francolinus pintadeanus</i>	Just outside of Kaeng Krachan NP	
Mountain Bamboo-Partridge	<i>Bambusicola fytchii</i>	Best at Doi Lang. Also seen at Doi Ang Kang.	
Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Fairly common Kaeng Krachan	
Hume's Pheasant (NT)	<i>Syrmaticus humiae</i>	Seen at Doi Chiang Dao by some, and by all at Doi Lang	
Kalij Pheasant	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	Hide near Baan Maka	
Siamese Fireback	<i>Lophura diardi</i>	Khao Yai NP briefly for some	
Grebes (Podicipedidae)			
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok)	
Storks (Ciconiidae)			
Asian Openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok)	
Painted Stork (NT)	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	Pak Thale	
Cormorants and Shags (Phalacrocoracidae)			
Little Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok)	
Indian Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok)	
Herons, Egrets, and Bitterns (Ardeidae)			
Yellow Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok)	
Cinnamon Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	Baan Maka pond	
Gray Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Pak Thale	
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok)	
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok), common subsequently	
Intermediate Egret	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok)	
Chinese Egret (VU)	<i>Egretta eulophotes</i>	Pak Thale boat ride	
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok), some subsequently	
Pacific Reef-Heron	<i>Egretta sacra</i>	JC only Itara	
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Widespread	
Chinese Pond-Heron	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok), fairly common	
Javan Pond-Heron	<i>Ardeola speciosa</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok). Much less common	
Striated (Little) Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	Khao Yai NP	
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Laem Pak Bia	
Ibises and Spoonbills (Threskiornithidae)			
Black-headed Ibis (NT)	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	Pak Thale	
Osprey (Pandionidae)			
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok)	
Hawks, Eagles, and Kites (Accipitridae)			
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok), etc.	
Oriental Honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	Most often seen raptor. Some migrating	
Crested Serpent-Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP	
Changeable Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus limnaetus</i>	Doi Lang	

Mountain Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus nipalensis</i>	Doi Lang	
Rufous-bellied Eagle	<i>Lophotriorchis kienerii</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP	
Greater Spotted Eagle (VU)	<i>Clanga clanga</i>	Petchaburi Rice Fields	
Black Eagle	<i>Ictinaetus malaiensis</i>	Doi Lang	
Imperial Eagle (VU)	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Petchaburi Rice Fields	
Rufous-winged Buzzard	<i>Butastur liventer</i>	last morning @ Doi Inthanon	
Gray-faced Buzzard	<i>Butastur indicus</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP, etc.	
Pied Harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	Ban Thaton paddy fields	
Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	Doi Chiang Dao	
Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	Doi Ithanon	
Chinese Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>	Drive to Khao Yai	
Japanese Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter gularis</i>	Drive to Khao Yai	
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP, "Hawk Watch", etc.	
Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	Pak Thale, ITara	
Himalayan (Common) Buzzard	<i>Buteo refectus</i>	Doi Ithanon, Doi Ang Kang	
Rails, Gallinules, and Coots (Rallidae)			
Slaty-breasted Rail	<i>Gallirallus striatus</i>	Baan Maka	
White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok)	
White-browed Crake	<i>Amaurornis cinerea</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok)	
Ruddy-breasted Crake	<i>Zapornia fusca</i>	Baan Maka pond	
Eurasian (Common) Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok)	
Stilts and Avocets (Recurvirostridae)			
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok)	
Plovers and Lapwings (Charadriidae)			
Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Pak Thale	
Pacific Golden-Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pak Thale	
Gray-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	Morning Day 1 by some; Doi Chiang Dao paddy fields by all	
Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	widespread in paddy fields	
Lesser Sand-Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Pak Thale	
Greater Sand-Plover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Pak Thale	
Malaysian Plover (NT)	<i>Charadrius peronii</i>	Laem Pak Bia	
Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Pak Thale	
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Pak Thale	
Jacanas (Jacanidae)			
Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok)	
Bronze-winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok), Baan Maka	
Sandpipers and Allies (Scolopacidae)			
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Pak Thale	
Far Eastern Curlew (EN)	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Pak Thale (at least one in large flock in flight)	
Eurasian Curlew (NT)	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Pak Thale	
Black-tailed Godwit (NT)	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Pak Thale	
Bar-tailed Godwit (NT)	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Pak Thale	
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Pak Thale	
Great Knot (EN)	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Pak Thale	
Red Knot (NT)	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Pak Thale	
Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Pak Thale	
Broad-billed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris falcinellus</i>	Pak Thale	
Curlew Sandpiper (NT)	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Pak Thale	
Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Pak Thale, Ban Thaton	
Long-toed Stint	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok), Pak Thale	
Spoon-billed Sandpiper (CR)	<i>Calidris pygmaea</i>	Pak Thale!	
Red-necked Stint (NT)	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Pak Thale	

Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Pak Thale	
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Pak Thale	
Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Laem Pak Bia	
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Pak Thale, Ban Thaton	
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Ban Thaton	
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Pak Thale	
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Pak Thale, Ban Thaton	
Nordmann's Greenshank (EN)	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	Pak Thale	
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Pak Thale, Ban Thaton	
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok)	
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Pak Thale	
Buttonquail (Turnicidae)			
Barred Buttonquail	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	Chiang Dao paddies	
Pratincoles and Coursers (Glareolidae)			
Oriental Pratincole	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok), etc.	
Small Pratincole	<i>Glareola lactea</i>	Ban Thaton, Maekok River boat ride	
Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers (Laridae)			
Brown-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus</i>	Laem Pak Bia	
Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Pak Thale	
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok)	
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Laem Pak Bia, Pak Thale	
White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	Pak Thale	
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok)	
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Laem Pak Bia	
Great Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Laem Pak Bia	
Lesser Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>	Laem Pak Bia	
Pigeons and Doves (Columbidae)			
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	widespread	
Ashy Wood-Pigeon	<i>Columba pulchricollis</i>	Doi Inthanon summit	
Red Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	i Tara, etc. Common in human-modified habitat	
Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok). Common throughout	
Asian Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP	
Zebra (Peaceful) Dove	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok), fairly common.	
Pink-necked (Green-) Pigeon	<i>Treron vernans</i>	Flyovers at Ban Thaton paddy fields	
Thick-billed (Green-) Pigeon	<i>Treron curvirostra</i>	Doi Chiang Dao plaza	
Pin-tailed (Green-) Pigeon	<i>Treron apicauda</i>	Doi Chiang Dao plaza	
Wedge-tailed (Green-) Pigeon	<i>Treron sphenurus</i>	Doi Chiang Dao plaza	
Mountain Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula badia</i>	Higher elevations throughout Thailand	
Cuckoos (Cuculidae)			
Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Original "loaf of bread". Fairly common.	
Chestnut-breasted Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus curvirostris</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP	
Green-billed Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	First at Kaeng Krachan. Several subsequent sightings	
Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i>	Nick-named Brain Fever Bird for good reason! Common by voice	
Asian Emerald Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i>	Doi Ang Kang	H
Violet Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus</i>	Inthanon Highland Resort, Doi Chiang Dao	
Banded Bay Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	Best at Doi Inthanon, where it was common by voice by hard to see	
Plaintive Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok)	
Fork-tailed Drongo-Cuckoo	<i>Sumiculus dicruroides</i>	Doi Chiang Dao plaza	
Square-tailed Drongo-Cuckoo	<i>Sumiculus lugubris</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP	
Large Hawk-Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx sparverioides</i>	Doi Inthanon	H
Himalayan (Oriental) Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	Doi Chiang Dao	H

Owls (Strigidae)			
Collared Scops-Owl	<i>Otus lettia</i>	Inthanon Highland Resort	H
Oriental Scops-Owl	<i>Otus sunia</i>	Doi Inthanon NP. Glimpsed in flight but didn't cooperate well.	
Spot-bellied Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo nipalensis</i>	Doi Chiang Dao plaza at dawn	H
Collared Owlet	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	Inthanon Highland Resort, etc. Easy to hear but hard to see!	H
Asian Barred Owlet	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	Temple en route to Khao Yai, not long after Tai Chi session	
Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	Inthanon Highland Resort	
Brown Boobook (Hawk-Owl)	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	Inthanon Highland Resort	H
Nightjars and Allies (Caprimulgidae)			
Large-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	Baan Maka, Khao Yai, Inthanon Highland Resort	
Indian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>	Doi Inthanon	
Savannah Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	Doi Inthanon	
Swifts (Apodidae)			
Silver-backed Needletail	<i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i>	Khao Yai NP	
Brown-backed Needletail	<i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>	Khao Yai NP	
Himalayan Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus brevirostris</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP, and northern Thailand	
Germain's Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus germani</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok), elsewhere along coast	
Pacific (Fork-tailed) Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP	
Cook's Swift	<i>Apus cooki</i>	first at Doi Inthanon	
House Swift	<i>Apus nipalensis</i>	nests at Doi Chiang Dao. Common elsewhere including Bangkok.	
Asian Palm-Swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	first at Kaeng Krachan NP	
Treeswifts (Hemiprocnidae)			
Crested Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>	Doi Inthanon lower road perched for mega scope views!	
Gray-rumped Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne longipennis</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP	
Trogon (Trogonidae)			
Red-headed Trogon	<i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP	
Orange-breasted Trogon	<i>Harpactes oreskios</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP	
Hoopoes (Upupidae)			
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	first just outside of Kaeng Krachan	
Hornbills (Bucerotidae)			
Great Hornbill (NT)	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	Kaeng Krachan for some, Khao Yai for all	
Rusty-cheeked (Brown) Hornbill (NT)	<i>Anorhynchus tickelli</i>	Split from Brown Hornbill. Seen in Kaeng Krachan	
Oriental Pied-Hornbill	<i>Anthraceroceros albirostris</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP, Khao Yai NP	
Wreathed Hornbill	<i>Rhyticeros undulatus</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP	
Kingfishers (Alcedinidae)			
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Chiang Dao paddy fields	
Banded Kingfisher	<i>Lacedo pulchella</i>	Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai. Never seen despite considerable effort.	H
White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	Morning Day 1, etc.	
Black-capped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	Pak Thale	
Collared Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus chloris</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok), Pak Thale	
Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Ed only on Maekok River boat ride	
Bee-eaters (Meropidae)			
Red-bearded Bee-eater	<i>Nyctyornis amictus</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP	
Blue-bearded Bee-eater	<i>Nyctyornis athertoni</i>	Chiang Dao temple	
Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	First at Pak Thale	
Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	Drive to i Tara and in Bangkok for some	
Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	Pak Thale, Khao Yai	
Rollers (Coraciidae)			
Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	Widespread	
Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP. Several bucks worth.	
Asian Barbets (Megalaimidae)			

Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>	widespread and very vocal	
Blue-eared Barbet	<i>Psilopogon duvaucelii</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP	
Great Barbet	<i>Psilopogon virens</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP	
Red-throated Barbet (NT)	<i>Psilopogon mystacophanos</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP. High in canopy.	H
Green-eared Barbet	<i>Psilopogon faiostrictus</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP	
Lineated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon lineatus</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP	
Golden-throated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon franklinii</i>	Doi Inthanon NP	
Moustached Barbet	<i>Psilopogon incognitus</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP	
Blue-throated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon asiaticus</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP	
Woodpeckers (Picidae)			
Gray-capped Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	Khao Yai NP	
Stripe-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos atratus</i>	Doi Chiang Dao	
Lesser Yellownape	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP by some	
Black-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus erythropygius</i>	Doi Inthanon NP lower road. Great views after lots of effort	
Common Flameback	<i>Dinopium javanense</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP	
Greater Flameback	<i>Chrysocolaptes guttastratus</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP	
Bay Woodpecker	<i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	Chiang Dao temple	
Heart-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Hemicircus canente</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP	H
Great Slaty Woodpecker (VU)	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP. Tantalized, but never came into view.	H
Falcons and Caracaras (Falconidae)			
Collared Falconet	<i>Microhierax caerulescens</i>	Doi Inthanon NP lower road	
Black-thighed Falconet	<i>Microhierax fringillarius</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP	
Old World Parrots (Psittaculidae)			
Blossom-headed Parakeet (NT)	<i>Psittacula roseata</i>	Doi Inthanon	
Red-breasted Parakeet	<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	Just outside of Khao Yai	
Vernal Hanging-Parrot	<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>	"Infernal" (mostly fly-bys) Doi Inthanon, Khao Yai, Chiang Dao	
Asian and Grauer's Broadbills (Eurylaimidae)			
Black-and-red Broadbill	<i>Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchos</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP	
Long-tailed Broadbill	<i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP, Doi Inthanon, Doi Lang	
Silver-breasted Broadbill	<i>Serilophus lunatus</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP. Amazing point-blank views	
Black-and-yellow Broadbill (NT)	<i>E. ochromalus</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP	
Dusky Broadbill	<i>Corydon sumatranus</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP	
Pittas (Pittidae)			
Blue Pitta	<i>Hydromis cyaneus</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP	H
Thornbills and Allies (Acanthizidae)			
Golden-bellied Gerygone	<i>Gerygone sulphurea</i>	Laem Pak Bia. Who doesn't like saying Gerygone?	
Vangas, Helmetshrikes, and Allies (Vangidae)			
Large Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis virgatus</i>	Kaeng Krachan, Doi Chiang Dao	
Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>	Doi Inthanon	
Woodswallows (Artamidae)			
Ashy Woodswallow	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>	Most days. Often on electric wires.	
Ioras (Aegithinidae)			
Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	First at Kaeng Krachan. Fairly common at lower elevations	
Great Iora	<i>Aegithina lafresnayei</i>	Doi Inthanon and Chiang Dao (lacks wing bars of his little cousin)	
Cuckooshrikes (Campephagidae)			
Gray-chinned Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	Doi Inthanon, Doi Lang	
Short-billed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>	Doi Inthanon, Doi Lang	
Long-tailed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	Doi Chiang Dao	
Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i>	Kaeng Krachan, Chiang Dao	
Ashy Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>	Kaeng Krachan	
Brown-rumped (Swinhoe's) Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cantonensis</i>	Khao Yai NP	

Large Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>	Doi Chiang Dao, Doi Lang (fly-overs all)	
Black-winged Cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage melaschistos</i>	Kaeng Krachan, Doi Chiang Dao	
Shrikes (Laniidae)			
Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok), etc. Fairly common.	
Burmese Shrike	<i>Lanius collurioideis</i>	Doi Inthanon and Doi Lang	
Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	First on Doi Ang Kang area late aft hike. Strangely uncommon.	
Gray-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	Doi Lang	
Vireos, Shrike-Babblers, and Erpornis (Vireonidae)			
Blyth's (White-browed) Shrike-Babbler	<i>Pteruthius aeralatus</i>	Doi Inthanon, Doi Lang	
Clicking (Chestnut-fronted) Shrike-Babbler	<i>Pteruthius intermedius</i>	Doi Inthanon	
White-bellied Erpornis (Yuhina)	<i>Erpornis zantholeuca</i>	titmouse-like: Khao Yai, Doi Inthanon	
Old World Orioles (Oriolidae)			
Black-naped Oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	Kaeng Krachan	
Slender-billed Oriole	<i>Oriolus tenuirostris</i>	Doi Chiang Dao, Doi Lang	
Black-hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	Doi Inthanon NP lower road	
Maroon Oriole	<i>Oriolus traillii</i>	Doi Lang by some	
Drongos (Dicruridae)			
Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok), etc. Common.	
Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	Common in highlands	
Bronzed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	most days in forest	
Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	Doi Inthanon NP	
Hair-crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	most days; tail looks like horseshoe	
Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	seen often	
Fantails (Rhipiduridae)			
Malaysian Pied-Fantail	<i>Rhipidura javanica</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok), Pak Thale, Baan Maka	
White-throated Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	Kaeng Krachan	
Monarch Flycatchers (Monarchidae)			
Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	First at hide near Baan Maka	
Amur (Asian) Paradise-Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone incei</i>	Kaeng Krachan by some	
Blyth's Paradise-Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone affinis</i>	Chiang Dao plaza	
Crows, Jays, and Magpies (Corvidae)			
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Doi Inthanon NP lower road	
Red-billed Blue-Magpie	<i>Urocissa erythroryncha</i>	Doi Inthanon	
Common Green-Magpie	<i>Cissa chinensis</i>	Nest in Kaeng Krachan. Small flock in Khao Yai NP	
Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	Inthanon Highland Resort	
Gray Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>	Doi Chiang Dao, Doi Lang	
Racket-tailed Treepie	<i>Crypsirina temia</i>	Best at hide near Baan Maka. Amazing when seen well!	
Ratchet-tailed Treepie	<i>Temnurus temnurus</i>	Kaeng Krachan holds an isolated population of this odd bird	
Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok), elsewhere	
Larks (Alaudidae)			
Indochinese Bushlark	<i>Mirafra erythrocephala</i>	Fields outside of Kaeng Krachan NP	
Swallows (Hirundinidae)			
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok), etc.	
Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	Doi Ang Kang	
Striated Swallow	<i>Cecropis striolata</i>	Ithanon Highland Resort, Doi Chiang Dao, Doi Lang	
Asian House-Martin	<i>Delichon dasypus</i>	Doi Ithanon lower road	
Fairy Flycatchers (Stenostiridae)			
Yellow-bellied Fairy-Fantail	<i>Chelidorhynch hypoxantha</i>	Doi Ithanon summit	
Gray-headed Canary-Flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	Doi Ithanon fly-over. Normally common bird that was strangely elusive.	
Tits, Chickadees, and Titmice (Paridae)			
Sultan Tit	<i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>	Kaeng Krachan. Fabulous bird!	

Japanese (Great) Tit	<i>Parus minor</i>	Doi Chiang Dao, Doi Lang	
Yellow-cheeked Tit	<i>Machlolophus spilonotus</i>	Doi Ithanon	
Nuthatches (Sittidae)			
Chestnut-vented Nuthatch	<i>Sitta nagaensis</i>	Doi Ithanon, Doi Lang	
Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	Doi Chiang Dao	
Giant Nuthatch (EN)	<i>Sitta magna</i>	Doi Lang. Largest nuthatch on Earth.	
Treecreepers (Certhiidae)			
Hume's (Brown-throated) Treecreeper	<i>Certhia manipurensis</i>	Doi Lang	
Bulbuls (Pycnonotidae)			
Crested Finchbill	<i>Spizixos canifrons</i>	Doi Lang - coolest of the bulbuls!	
Black-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>	Kaeng Krachan, Chiang Dao	
Striated Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus striatus</i>	Doi Ithanon	
Black-crested Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus flaviventris</i>	"BCB" throughout at lower elevations	
Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	first at the memorable eatery near Chiang Dao	
Brown-breasted Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus xanthorrhous</i>	Doi Ang Kang	
Sooty-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	common throughout	
Stripe-throated Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus finlaysoni</i>	best at the hides near Baan Maka	
Flavescent Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus flavescens</i>	"Flavy" or "Flava-flave" Doi Ang Kang, etc	
Yellow-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>	Bangkok last day	
Streak-eared Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus blanfordi</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok), etc. Common	
Puff-throated Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus pallidus</i>	Khao Yai NP	
Ochraceous Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus ochraceus</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP	
Gray-eyed Bulbul	<i>Iole propinqua</i>	Khao Yai NP	
Buff-vented Bulbul (NT)	<i>Iole olivacea</i>	Kaeng Krachan NP. The identification of these birds is controversial.	
Black Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	Chiang Dao Temple, etc	
Ashy Bulbul	<i>Hemixos flavala</i>	Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai	
Mountain Bulbul	<i>Ixos mcclllandii</i>	highlands	
Cupwings (Pnoepyidae)			
Pygmy Cupwing (Wren-Babbler)	<i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>	Doi Lang and Doi Ang Kang. Incredibly skulky. Glimpsed by some.	
Bush-Warblers and Allies (Cettiidae)			
Slaty-bellied Tesia	<i>Tesia olivea</i>	A tease at Doi Inthanon	H
Yellow-bellied Warbler	<i>Abroscopus superciliaris</i>	Kaeng Krachan	
Mountain Tailorbird	<i>Phyllergates cucullatus</i>	Doi Ithanon	
Leaf Warblers (Phylloscopidae)			
Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	Ban Thaton	
Buff-throated Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus subaffinis</i>	Doi Lang for most	
Yellow-streaked Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus armandii</i>	Doi Lang and Doi Ang Kang. Best ID'd by call	
Radde's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>	Doi Lang	
Buff-barred Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus pulcher</i>	Doi Ithanon summit	
Ashy-throated Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i>	Doi Ithanon summit	
Pallas's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	Doi Ang Kang (Ken only)	G
Chinese Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus yunnanensis</i>	Ang Kang Royal Project	
Yellow-browed Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	Most frequently seen warbler	
Hume's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	Doi Ithanon	
Greenish Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	Kaeng Krachan	
Two-barred Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus</i>	Khao Yai NP	H
Blyth's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>	Doi Inthanon, Doi Lang	
Davison's (White-tailed) Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus davisoni</i>	Doi Inthanon, Doi Lang	
Plain-tailed Warbler	<i>Seicercus soror</i>	Kaeng Krachan	
Martens's Warbler	<i>Seicercus omeiensis</i>	Doi Inthanon	
Bianchi's Warbler	<i>Seicercus valentini</i>	Ang Kang hide	

Chestnut-crowned Warbler	<i>Seicercus castaniceps</i>	Doi Inthanon	H
Reed-Warblers and Allies (Acrocephalidae)			
Thick-billed Warbler	<i>Iduna aedon</i>	Maekok boat ride for some	
Oriental Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok)	
Grassbirds and Allies (Locustellidae)			
Striated Grassbird	<i>Megalurus palustris</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok). Flight display!	
Baikal Bush-Warbler	<i>Locustella david</i>	Doi Lang. Heard and glimpsed movement.	
Russet Bush-Warbler	<i>Locustella mandelli</i>	Doi Chiang Dao. Good views of this mega skulker	
Cisticolas and Allies (Cisticolidae)			
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Pak Thale, etc.	
Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	i Tara, etc. Common indeed.	
Dark-necked Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>	first at Kaeng Krachan	
Hill Prinia	<i>Prinia supercilialis</i>	Doi Inthanon, Doi Lang	
Gray-breasted Prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	Doi Chiang Dao	
Yellow-bellied Prinia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok), Ban Thaton	
Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok), etc.	
Parrotbills, Wrentit, and Allies (Paradoxornithidae)			
Gray-headed Parrotbill	<i>Psittiparus gularis</i>	Doi Lang	
Spot-breasted Parrotbill	<i>Paradoxornis guttaticollis</i>	Doi Lang	
White-eyes, Yuhinas, and Allies (Zosteropidae)			
Striated Yuhina	<i>Yuhina castaniceps</i>	Chiang Dao temple	
Chestnut-flanked White-eye	<i>Zosterops erythroleurus</i>	Kaeng Krachan and elsewhere	
Oriental White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	Khao Yai, etc.	
Japanese White-eye	<i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	Doi Inthanon	
Everett's White-eye	<i>Zosterops everetti</i>	Kaeng Krachan by some	
Tree-Babblers, Scimitar-Babblers, and Allies (Timaliidae)			
Chestnut-capped Babbler	<i>Timalia pileata</i>	Ban Thaton river side. Scope views for all!	
Pin-striped Tit-Babbler	<i>Mixornis gularis</i>	Kaeng Krachan, Chiang Dao. Common by voice	
Golden Babbler	<i>Cyanoderma chrysaemum</i>	Doi Inthanon	
Rufous-fronted Babbler	<i>Cyanoderma rufifrons</i>	Kaeng Krachan	
White-browed Scimitar-Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i>	Kaeng Krachan	
Large Scimitar-Babbler	<i>Megapomatorhinus hypoleucos</i>	Kaeng Krachan. Mega skulker which unfortunately didn't show at hides.	H
Rusty-cheeked Scimitar-Babbler	<i>Megapomatorhinus erythrogenys</i>	nectaring above Doi Lang feeding station	
Gray-throated Babbler	<i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>	Doi Chiang Dao	
Ground Babblers and Allies (Pellorneidae)			
Collared (White-hooded) Babbler	<i>Gampsorhynchus torquatus</i>	Kaeng Krachan	
Rufous-winged Fulvetta	<i>Schoeniparus castaneiceps</i>	Doi Inthanon	
Puff-throated Babbler	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	hide near Baan Maka	
Buff-breasted Babbler	<i>Pellorneum tickelli</i>	Doi Inthanon lower rd	H
Abbott's Babbler	<i>Turdinus abbotti</i>	Kaeng Krachan	H
Limestone Wren-Babbler	<i>Turdinus crispifrons</i>	Tai Chi Wren-Babbler at temple en route to Khao Yai	
Streaked Wren-Babbler	<i>Turdinus brevicaudatus</i>	Doi Chiang Dao. Several close views.	
Laughingthrushes and Allies (Leiothrichidae)			
Brown-cheeked Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe poioicephala</i>	Kaeng Krachan, Doi Chiang Dao	
Yunnan (Gray-cheeked) Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe fratercula</i>	Doi Chiang Dao, Doi Lang	
White-crested Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	Khao Yai NP	
Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax monileger</i>	Doi Inthanon lower road	
White-necked Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax strepitans</i>	Doi Inthanon, Doi Lang. Incredible views at Doi Lang	
Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush	<i>lanthocincla pectoralis</i>	hide near Baan Maka	

Black-throated Laughingthrush	<i>Ianthocincla chinensis</i>	Best at Chiang Doa. Also in Khao Yai NP.	
White-browed Laughingthrush	<i>Ianthocincla sannio</i>	Doi Chiang Dao, Doi Lang. Prefers scrubby, open country	
Silver-eared (Chestnut-crowned) Laughingthrush	<i>Trochalopteron melanostigma</i>	Doi Ithanon, Doi Lang	
Black-backed (Dark-backed) Sibia	<i>Heterophasia melanoleuca</i>	Doi Ithanon, Doi Lang	
Silver-eared Mesia	<i>Leiothrix argenteauris</i>	Doi Inthanon, best at hide near Ang Kang	
Rufous-backed Sibia	<i>Minla annectens</i>	Doi Ithanon, Doi Lang	
(Red-) Scarlet-faced Liocichla	<i>Liocichla ripponi</i>	Doi Ang Kang. Amazing views of this odd beauty.	
Spectacled Barwing	<i>Actinodura ramsayi</i>	Doi Ang Kang	
Blue-winged Minla	<i>Actinodura cyanouroptera</i>	Doi Ang Kang royal project. Great, close views.	
Chestnut-tailed Minla	<i>Actinodura strigula</i>	Doi Inthanon summit	
Fairy-bluebirds (Irenidae)			
Asian Fairy-bluebird	<i>Irena puella</i>	first at Kaeng Krachan. Chiang Dao temple.	
Old World Flycatchers (Muscicapidae)			
Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	Khao Yai	
Oriental Magpie-Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	i Tara, etc. Common in villages and open countryside.	
White-rumped Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	first at temple en route to Khao Yai	
White-gorgeted Flycatcher	<i>Anthipes monileger</i>	Doi Inthanon, Doi Lang	
Rufous-browed Flycatcher	<i>Anthipes solitarius</i>	Kaeng Krachan	H
Hainan Blue-Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis hainanus</i>	Chiang Dao	
Pale Blue-Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis unicolor</i>	Kaeng Krachan	
Hill Blue-Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis banyumas</i>	Khao Yai, Doi Ang Kang	
Tickell's Blue-Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>	hide near Baan Maka	
Large Niltava	<i>Niltava grandis</i>	Doi Inthanon	
Rufous-bellied Niltava	<i>Niltava sundara</i>	Doi Ang Kang, Doi Lang	
Blue-and-white Flycatcher	<i>Cyanoptila cyanomelana</i>	Kaeng Krachan - unexpected early migrant	
Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	first at Baan Maka	
Lesser Shortwing	<i>Brachypteryx leucophris</i>	Doi Ang Kang by some	
White-browed Shortwing	<i>Brachypteryx montana</i>	Doi Inthanon loop. Almost walking between our legs!	
Siberian Blue Robin	<i>Larvivora cyane</i>	hide near Baan Maka	
White-bellied Redstart	<i>Luscinia phaenicuroides</i>	Doi Lang hide. Unbelievable views of this skulker!	
Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	Ban Thaton by some. Also seen on Maekok River boat trip by some	
Blue Whistling-Thrush	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	first at Doi Inthanon. Better views at Doi Ang Kang.	
White-crowned Forktail	<i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>	Doi Ithanon	
Siberian Rubythroat	<i>Calliope calliope</i>	Doi Lang hide gem "Svetlana"	
White-tailed Robin	<i>Cinclidium leucurum</i>	Ang Kang hide	
Himalayan (Orange-flanked) Bluetail	<i>Tarsiger rufilatus</i>	Doi Inthanon summit	
Slaty-blue Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula tricolor</i>	Doi Lang hide	
Snowy-browed Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	Doi Inthanon summit	
Little Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	Doi Ithanon	
Ultramarine Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula superciliaris</i>	Doi Lang hide	
Taiga Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	first at Kaeng Krachan	
White-capped Redstart	<i>P. leucocephalus</i>	hide near Ang Kang	
Daurian Redstart	<i>P. aureus</i>	Myanmar border at Ang Khan	
Blue Rock-Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	Doi Ang Kang royal project	
Siberian (Common) Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus</i>	paddyfields	
Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	Ban Thaton. Long wait for this normally common bird!	
Gray Bushchat	<i>Saxicola ferreus</i>	first at Doi Inthanon lower rd. Again at Doi Ang Kang.	
Thrushes and Allies (Turdidae)			
Dark-sided Thrush	<i>Zoothera marginata</i>	Doi Ithanon	
Black-breasted Thrush	<i>Turdus dissimilis</i>	Doi Lang - very robin-like	
Eyebrowed Thrush	<i>Turdus obscurus</i>	Doi Inthanon summit. Doi Ang Kang.	

Green Cochoa	<i>Cochoa viridis</i>	Doi Ithanon middle elevations. Mega!	
Starlings (Sturnidae)			
Golden-crested Myna	<i>Ampeliceps coronatus</i>	Khao Yai	
Common Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Khao Yai for some	
Black-collared Starling	<i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>	Chiang Dao paddy fields	
Asian Pied Starling	<i>Gracupica contra</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok), etc.	
Chestnut-tailed Starling	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>	Ban Thaton flyovers. Glimpsed near Bangkok.	
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok), etc. Common indeed.	
Great (White-vented) Myna	<i>Acridotheres grandis</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok), etc. Also common (and Great)	
Leafbirds (Chloropseidae)			
Blue-winged Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>	Kaeng Krachan, Doi Chiang Dao	
Golden-fronted Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	first at Kaeng Krachan	
Orange-bellied Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	Doi Chiang Dao	
Flowerpeckers (Dicaeidae)			
Thick-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>	Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai	
Yellow-vented Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum chrysorrheum</i>	Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai	
Plain Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum minullum</i>	Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai	
Fire-breasted Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	Doi Inthanon	
Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	Baan Maka	
Sunbirds and Spiderhunters (Nectariniidae)			
Ruby-cheeked Sunbird	<i>Chalcoparia singalensis</i>	Kaeng Krachan - nest-building pair	
Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	Inthanon Highland Resort	
Olive-backed Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris jugularis</i>	first at Kaeng Krachan. Commonest sunbird, at low elevations.	
Black-throated Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga saturata</i>	Kaeng Krachan, Doi Lang	
Gould's Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i>	Doi Ithanon, Doi Ang Kang Royal Project	
Green-tailed Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga nipalensis</i>	Doi Ithanon summit	
Crimson Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	Chiang Dao plaza	
Streaked Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera magna</i>	first at Kaeng Krachan	
Gray-breasted Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera modesta</i>	Kaeng Krachan for some	
Wagtails and Pipits (Motacillidae)			
Eastern Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok)	
Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	Ban Thaton, along Maekok River	
Gray Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Kaeng Krachan, etc.	
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Ban Thaton, along Maekok River	
Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthus richardi</i>	Khao Yai, Ban Thaton	
Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	well-named. First near Kaeng Krachan	
Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	first at Doi Inthanon	
Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	Ban Thaton, on Maekok River	
Buntings and New World Sparrows (Emberizidae)			
Crested Bunting	<i>Melophus lathamii</i>	Doi Ang Kang	
Yellow-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	Ban Thaton remnant grassland	
Finches, Euphonias, and Allies (Fringillidae)			
Spot-winged Grosbeak	<i>Mycerobas melanozanthos</i>	Doi Lang by some - flyovers	
Old World Sparrows (Passeridae)			
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Seen a couple times, including near Chiang Dao (not common)	
Plain-backed Sparrow	<i>Passer flaveolus</i>	Temple on way to Khao Yai	
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok), etc	
Weavers and Allies (Ploceidae)			
Streaked Weaver	<i>Ploceus manyar</i>	Petchaburi Rice Fields	
Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	Ban Thaton paddyfields	
Asian Golden Weaver (NT)	<i>Ploceus hypoxanthus</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok)	

Waxbills and Allies (Estrildidae)			
White-rumped Munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	Khao Yai	
Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	i Tara, etc. Fairly common	

H = heard-only

G = only seen by Tropical Birding guide

MAMMAL LIST

GIBBONS: Hylobatidae			
White-handed Gibbon (EN)	<i>Hylobates lar</i>	Kaeng Krachan	
Pileated Gibbon	<i>Hylobates pileatus</i>	Khao Yai	H
OLD WORLD MONKEYS: Cercopithecidae			
Dusky Langur (NT)	<i>Trachypithecus obscurus</i>	Kaeng Krachan	
Banded Langur	<i>Presbytis femoralis</i>	Kaeng Krachan. Possibly all hybrids.	
Stump-tailed Macaque (VU)	<i>Macaca arctoides</i>	Kaeng Krachan	
Long-tailed (Crab-eating) Macaque	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Kaeng Krachan	
Pig-tailed Macaque (VU)	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	Khao Yai	
TREE SHREWS: Tupaiidae			
Northern Treeshrew	<i>Tupaia belangeri</i>	hide near Baan Maka. Funky little beast.	
SQUIRRELS: Sciuridae			
Gray-bellied Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus caniceps</i>	Kaeng Krachan, etc.	
Indochinese Ground Squirrel	<i>Menetes berdmorei</i>	Inthanon Highland Resort	
Variable Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus finlaysonii</i>	Kaeng Krachan, etc.	
Pallas's Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i>	first at Doi Inthanon	
Western Striped Squirrel	<i>Tamiops macclellandi</i>	Kaeng Krachan, Doi Inthanon	
Cambodian Striped Tree Squirrel	<i>Tamiops rodolphei</i>	Khao Yai	
WEASELS & ALLIES: Mustelidae			
Small Indian Mongoose	<i>Herpestes javanicus</i>	Khao Yai	
DEER: Cervidae			
Sambar Deer (VU)	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>	Khao Yai	
Red Muntjak	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	Kaeng Krachan for some and Khao Yai for all	
Lesser Mouse Deer	<i>Tragulid kanchil</i>	hide near Baan Maka	
ELEPHANTS: Elephantidae			
Asiatic Elephant (EN)	<i>Elephas maximus</i>	Khao Yai 11th hour! Mammal of the trip.	

REPTILE LIST

Flying Lizard	<i>Draco</i> sp.	Khao Yai	
Tokay Gecko	<i>Gekko gekko</i>	Kaeng Krachan and elsewhere. Unmistakable voice!	H
Tropical (Spiny-tailed) House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	Bangkok, etc. Very common	
Oriental Garden Lizard	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>	Morning Day 1 Ban Muang (SE Bangkok)	
Reeves's Butterfly Lizard	<i>Leiolepis rubritaeniata</i>	Ground-dwelling lizard seen in the afternoon at Khao Yai NP	
Asian Water Monitor	<i>Varanus salvator</i>	Drive to Itara, Itara	