

Burma - Highlights A Wildlife Cultural Tour

Naturetrek Tour Report

20 January - 1 February 2019



Black-collared Starling



Masks for sale at Ubein Bridge in Mandalay



Sunset at Bagan



Laggar Falcon on Kandaw Palin Paya in Bagan

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Tour participants: Sujan Chatterjee (leader), Lay Win (local guide) with 12 Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Sunday 20th January

For most of the group, the tour started with a flight from the UK.

Day 2

Monday 21st January

The Emirates flight landed on time in the late afternoon. Lay Win & Sujan received the group and then drove through busy Yangon to the Sedona Hotel. Dinner was at fabulous Sedona and was followed by a much-needed night's sleep for all of us.

Day 3

Tuesday 22nd January

Today we started early, and after breakfast drove for an hour to Hlawage Wildlife Sanctuary. The Hlawga Park is situated north of Yangon. We quickly started adding specialities like Western Osprey, Black-naped Oriole, Ayeyarwady (formerly known as Streak-eared) Bulbul, Brown Shrike, Chestnut-headed Bee-eater, Ashy Drongo, etc. Next, we drove through the reserve, spotting White-rumped Munia and Oriental (also known as Crested) Honey Buzzard. On the way back, we stopped at the War Cemetery for a few minutes. We then stopped for lunch at the 'Golden Duck' before heading back to the hotel.

In the afternoon we drove to Yangon's most magnificent landmark, the Shwedagon Pagoda. Other than the intricate architecture, we saw Black Drongo, and a Magpie Robin. The Asian Wrinkled Bats had shifted their roost due to the ongoing repair works, so unfortunately we did not see any. We had dinner at the lovely 'White-rice' Restaurant before retiring for the night.

Day 4

Wednesday 23rd January

After breakfast we went to the airport to fly to Heho where we arrived at 9.00am after flying over the Shan mountains. We boarded the waiting bus and drove through the beautiful countryside to the NyaungShwe where we changed over to long canoes with outboard motors, and sailed through Inle Lake. People here live extraordinary lives; their homes are above the water on stilts, their farms are made of mounds of floating lake-weed, and they row the boats using their legs to power the paddles. We drove past all the Brown-headed Gulls and Coots and checked into the beautiful Amata Garden Resort. We had lunch at Mr Toe's floating restaurant to sample the best of Burmese cuisine, accompanied by 'Myanmar Beer'. After Lunch we walked to the Phaung Taw Oo Pagoda/Paya. The stupa (a hemispherical structure containing holy relics, often used as a place of pilgrimage and meditation) was named because of King Alaungsithu in the Burmese year of 475-524. During his reign in Bagan Era, he wandered out to the land by Royal Berg and erected a stupa by Royal Barge, calling it Paung Taw Oo Pagoda.

The site was the primary place where Mg-Ngwt was established around the Burmese year of 191. The ancient town was about 1050 feet long from east to west and about 840 feet wide from north to south. Each wall of the town was 15 feet high and a moat can be seen around the walls. The shape of the walls of ancient villages can be found nearby the stupa area.

Antique items have been found along Palway Creek near the stupa. The creek flows through Lewe Township from West to East and joins the Paung-Long river near Yone-Bin village. A wooden carved boat was found there in the 1980's and is displayed to the public near the stupa land. We spend an hour and then headed for the Golden Island Cottages. Just behind these cottages there is a huge colony of Cormorants, Openbill Storks and Glossy Ibis. After this we came back to base at sundown.

Day 5

Thursday 24th January

After breakfast, we left for a location to look for Jerdon's Bush Chat. Before reaching the location, we stopped to see some Pheasant-tailed Jacanas feeding in the marshes. On our way we saw some Marsh Harriers gliding over the marshes. On reaching the location, it did not take long for the rare Bush Chat to show himself. After some good views we headed for a visit to a silverware shop and a then for a cup of coffee. We then headed for the old temples of Inn Dain. It was very interesting to walk along the corridor selling tourist trinkets and also to see the old temple ruins. Around Indein village are two groups of ancient pagodas, Nyaung Ohak and Shwe Inn Thein.

The first site near the boat landing is Nyaung Ohak, which translates to "group of banyan trees". Most of the pagodas here have not been restored and are in various states of repair, some being well preserved, while others have plants and trees growing out of them. Many pagodas are decorated with sculptures of celestial beings or mythological animals such as Naga serpents and Chinthas. Some enshrine images of the Buddha. From Nyaung Ohak a climb leads to the second group of pagodas named Shwe Inn Thein located on top of a hill. A 700 metre covered walkway leads up to the pagodas. The walkway is lined with stalls where vendors sell Shan shoulder bags, longyis, shirts and other items. The site is believed to date back to the days of the Indian emperor Ashoka, who sent out monks in the 3rd Century BC across Asia to spread Buddhism. Centuries later two Kings of the Bagan empire, Narapatisithu and Anawrahta built pagodas at the site. The site contains hundreds of pagodas, collectively known as the Shwe Inn Thein pagodas. Most are from the 17th and 18th century, but the earliest one with an inscription dates to the 14th century. The hti, a top element shaped like an ornamental umbrella is missing at many of the unrestored stupas. A number of stupas have been restored by donors, both Burmese and foreign. At the centre of the Shwe Inn Thein group is the shrine of the Inn Thein Buddha image. The shrine that is believed to have been built by King Ashoka houses a golden Buddha image in the meditation mudra. From the top of the hill visitors have great views of Indein village and the surrounding area.

Later we stopped at the lotus-weaving centre of Inn Paw Khaone. Here, in the floating gardens, we saw White-vented Myna and a very obliging Dusky Warbler. The improvised method of bridge building entertained some of us here. We finished our day with a visit to Phaung Daw Oo Monastery at Thar Lay.

Day 6

Friday 25th January

We started today with some early birding in the hotel grounds and added Vinous-breasted Mynas, Pied Bush Chat and Japanese White-eyes to our bird list. After some great birding in the hotel gardens, we drove to Kalaw. We first stopped for some wine tasting at a vineyard and then briefly at the Wooden Monastery and the paper-making factory. We climbed steadily up the hill road and reached Kalaw by lunch time, where we went to the Three Sisters Restaurant for lunch.

In the afternoon, we drove to a nearby village where we had some fantastic birding. Large flocks of Grey-headed Parakeet were seen feeding close to the road and equally large flocks of Black-collared Myna and Vinous-breasted Starling were also seen. A few Yellow-eyed Babblers and White-browed Laughingthrush showed well too in the short time that we were here.

Day 7

Saturday 26th January

This morning we did a seven-kilometre walk to Yay Ayekan barrage. We started in a pine forest and added species like Eurasian Jay, of the local race, Japanese Tit, Burmese Shrike, Long-tailed Shrike, Red-billed Blue Magpie and Grey Bush Chat. We then walked through terraced rice fields, adding species such as Black-collared Myna, Spectacled Barwing and White-browed Scimitar Babbler. After this we entered a track through the thick dark forest, finding Dark-backed Sibia and Oriental White-eye amongst others. We also clocked a few raptors like Oriental Honey Buzzard, Northern Goshawk and Crested Goshawk.

We reached the barrage by 11am. A White-capped Redstart kept us entertained during our noodles lunch. Thereafter we trekked back to the Bamboo Buddha Temple and headed back towards our lodge. On the way back, we stopped at the Cave Buddha Temple briefly. Later we finished the day with another dinner at the Seven Sisters' Restaurant.

Day 8

Sunday 27th January

Today, after breakfast we drove for seven hours (including stops) to Mandalay – a long way, but the drive was more interesting than flying from Heho to Mandalay. We had lunch at Meikhtila and reached Mandalay at 4.30pm where we checked in at the large Mandalay Hill Resort. Later we had our dinner at Unique Myanmar Restaurant.

Day 9

Monday 28th January

After a good night's sleep, we were ready to explore Mandalay. We first drove to Paleik Lake, where we spent two hours seeing ducks, night herons, prinias, Zitting Cisticolas, Plain-backed Sparrows, White-throated Babblers and a few gems like Ruddy-breasted Crake. We also saw a roost of darters and cormorants. Next was a quick stop at the Python Temple, where two snakes reside around the Buddha Statue, and then we had a quick walk on the famous teak bridge of U Bein. After lunch we visited the various workshops for which Mandalay is famous: teak woodcarving and bronze-casting, and we stopped at the fascinating gold-leaf workshop, where men pounded bits of gold into thin gold foils.

Later we took a boat and sailed 11 kilometres upstream, along the Ayeyarwaddy, to the ruins of Min Kun. The most famous ruin here is the unfinished MingunPaya, which could have been the world's largest pagoda, if the king hadn't died prematurely before it was completed. The other sites we visited were Min Kun Bell, and the white-washed HsinbyumePaya or Myatheindan. In Min Kun, we walked along the main road, soaking up the local colours. In the gardens around the pagodas, we saw Streak-eared Bulbul, Hoopoes, Blue Rock Thrush and several Rose-ringed Parakeets. Later we sailed back to Mandalay at sunset.

Day 10

Tuesday 29th January

Today we had an early start to catch the day ferry to Bagan. The R.V. Panorama, a beautiful boat with plush interiors, was our abode for the day. We settled down to soak up the sights of the beautiful Pagodas on both sides of the river. It was positively cold and windy until 11am. We passed various other forms of ferries along the river, some with overnighting facilities. The beautiful morning produced large flocks of Ruddy Shelducks and Spot-billed Ducks, masses of Barn Swallows and Cattle Egrets. We added Pied Harriers, Osprey and Peregrine Falcon to our list. We stopped at a village to see hat making, this village being famous for making hats of various shapes and sizes from wheat straw. As the day went by it became warm, and Myanmar Beer became priority number one!

Lungyi tying (a lungyi is a type of sarong) and Tanaka (a type of make-up popular in Myanmar) application was the entertainment of the afternoon, and two of our group volunteered their polished cheeks for tanaka application. Later in the day we saw Common Kingfisher and Black-eared Kite, and as the day ended, we had a great view a couple of Pied Harriers. We reached the dusty temple town of Bagan and settled down at the Myanmar Treasure Garden Resort.

Day 11

Wednesday 30th January

After breakfast we explored the thorny scrub near Sitana Gyi Paya, where we added a Wryneck, Burmese Bush Lark and Streak-eared Bulbul, while White-throated Babblers with their long tails hopped about. We quickly found Jerdon's Minivet and then we added the rare Hooded Treepie. This bird gave us some really cracking views. We then visited Sitanagyi Paya, which was under restoration, but due to the 2016 earthquake, all restoration has been undone. Next on our visit was the Sulamanipaya...which means the 'Small Gem'. We then visited a lacquerware factory.

After a lovely lunch at a river side restaurant and a siesta we visited the Damayangi Paya. This is the largest pagoda and has a roost for two species of Tomb Bats, namely Black-bibbed Tomb Bat and Theobald's Tomb Bat. Next in line was the Manu ha Paya, where giant Buddha statues are enclosed in tight-fitting chambers, representing the displeasure of the Mon King, Thaton, at being held captive in Bagan by the great King Anawrata. We then headed to the sunset viewpoint. Due to earthquake damage, climbing atop all payas has been banned. Instead a mound has been created for visitors to get some sunset pictures.

Day 12

Thursday 31st January

As we had achieved most of our target species, we decided to go on a boat ride in the morning. We first stopped at some gigantic trees full of Flying Foxes. These large noisy bats can be active during day time too and gave some good aerial shots. We boarded our boat from the sandy banks and headed upstream on the Ayerrawaddy River. Very quickly, we added Sand Lark, White-tailed Stonechats, and several Little Ringed Plovers to our list.

After lunch and a short break, we headed for the Kandaw Palin Paya (where we found Laggar Falcon) Swe Zi Gon paya and Htilomelo (specializing in sand paintings) and finally the massive Ananda Paya.

Day 13

Friday 1st February

This morning we took a flight to Yangon. Upon arrival, we had a drive around the city and then headed for lunch. After lunch we drove along the river side and then visited the colossal 65 metre long reclining Buddha at Chaukhtatgyi Pagoda. The highly revered statue, completed in 1907, is housed in a large building north of Kandawgyi Lake. When after many decades the statue was in a bad state of repair, a devout Buddhist decided to restore it. During renovations in 1966 about 5 metres were added to it. The renovation was paid for entirely with donations from Buddhists and foreign tourists, and the names of the contributors are inscribed on the beams of the building.

After a farewell dinner at Sedona, the group left for the airport after a memorable holiday in this fascinating and little-visited country.

Day 14

Saturday 2nd February

Arrival back in the UK

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White-tailed Stonechat

Species Lists

Birds (✓=recorded but not counted; H = heard only; E = Endemic)

	Common name	Scientific name	January											
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
1	Lesser Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	✓							✓				
2	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>										✓		
3	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>										✓		✓
4	Cotton Pygmy Goose	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>				✓								
5	Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>				✓				✓				
6	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>								✓				
7	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>								✓				
8	Indian Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓			✓
9	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>								✓				
10	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>				✓				✓				
11	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>								✓				
12	Barred Button Quail	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>												✓
13	Green Peafowl	<i>Pavo muticus</i>	✓											
14	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>								✓				
15	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>		✓	✓	✓				✓				
16	Black-necked Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>								✓				
17	Asian Openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓			✓
18	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>					✓			✓				
19	Indian Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>				✓	✓			✓			✓	
20	Eastern Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>	✓	✓			✓					✓		✓
21	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>								✓	✓			✓
22	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>				✓	✓			✓				
23	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>				✓	✓			✓	✓			✓
24	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		✓										✓
25	Little Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓			
26	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>								✓	✓			
27	Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>								✓				
28	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	✓									✓		
29	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>				✓						✓		
30	Oriental Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	✓					✓					✓	✓
31	Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>						H						
32	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>						✓						
33	Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>						✓						
34	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	✓			✓							✓	
35	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>				✓								
36	Pied Harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>										✓		✓
37	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>							✓			✓		✓
38	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>												✓
39	Himalayan Buzzard	<i>Buteo burmanicus</i>						✓	✓					
40	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amauornis phoenicurus</i>								✓				
41	Ruddy-breasted Crake	<i>Porzana fusca</i>								✓				
42	Grey-headed Swampphen	<i>Porphyrio poliocephalus</i>								✓				
43	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>				✓				✓				
44	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>				✓	✓			✓				
45	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>								✓				
46	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>								✓				✓
47	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>				✓				✓				

	Common name	Scientific name	January										
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
48	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>											✓
49	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>											✓
50	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>								✓			✓
51	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>											✓
52	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>								✓			
53	Small Pratincole	<i>Glareola lactea</i>									✓		✓
54	Brown-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus</i>		✓	✓								
55	Pallas's Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus</i>										✓	
56	Burmese Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>									✓	✓	✓
57	Red Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	✓										
58	Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
59	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>			✓	✓			✓				
60	Lesser Coucal	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>			✓								
61	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i>			✓								
62	Banded Bay Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>					✓						
63	Plaintive Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>											✓
64	Asian Barred Owlet	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>					H						
65	Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>										✓	✓
66	Germain's Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus germani</i>	✓							✓	✓		
67	Asian Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓
68	House Swift	<i>Apus nipalensis</i>	✓										✓
69	Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>										✓	✓
70	White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
71	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		✓	✓	✓							
72	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>		✓									✓
73	Blue-bearded Bee-eater	<i>Nyctornis athertoni</i>					✓						
74	Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓
75	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	✓										
76	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>				✓			✓				
77	Lineated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon lineatus</i>			H								
78	Blue-throated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon asiaticus</i>					H						
79	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>			H								
80	Speckled Piculet	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>					✓						
81	Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Yungipicus canicapillus</i>					✓						
82	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>				✓						✓	✓
83	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>									✓		✓
84	Laggar Falcon	<i>Falco jugger</i>											✓
85	Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	✓							✓		✓	✓
86	Grey-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula finschii</i>				✓			✓				
87	Silver-breasted Broadbill	<i>Serilophus lunatus</i>					✓						
88	Ashy Woodswallow	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>	✓			✓							
89	Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	✓							H		✓	
90	Large Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>					✓						
91	Jerdon's Minivet - E	<i>Pericrocotus albifrons</i>										✓	
92	Long-tailed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>					✓						
93	Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i>					✓						
94	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>			✓								
95	Burmese Shrike	<i>Lanius collurioides</i>				✓	✓					✓	
96	Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓						
97	Grey-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>			✓		✓						
98	Black-naped Oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	✓					✓					

	Common name	Scientific name	January												
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
99	Black-hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>					✓								
100	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓	✓	
101	Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓						
102	Bronzed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>				✓	✓								
103	Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus remifer</i>					✓								
104	White-throated Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>					✓	✓							
105	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>					✓								
106	Red-billed Blue Magpie	<i>Urocissa erythroryncha</i>					H	✓							
107	Hooded Treepie	<i>Crypsirina cucullata</i>												✓	
108	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
109	Eastern Jungle Crow	<i>Corvus leuallantii</i>					✓								
110	Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	✓				✓								
111	Japanese Tit	<i>Parus minor</i>					✓								
112	Burmese Bush Lark - E	<i>Mirafra microptera</i>												✓	
113	Oriental Skylark	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>													✓
114	Sand Lark	<i>Alaudala raytal</i>													✓
115	Black-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>	✓												
116	Black-crested Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus flaviventris</i>	✓												
117	Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓							
118	Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		
119	Stripe-throated Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus finlaysoni</i>	✓												
120	Flavescent Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus flavescens</i>					✓								
121	Irrawaddy Bulbul - E	<i>Pycnonotus blanfordi</i>	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
122	Ashy Bulbul	<i>Hemixos flava</i>					✓								
123	Black Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>					✓	✓							
124	Grey-throated Martin	<i>Riparia chinensis</i>													✓
125	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>			✓	✓					✓				
126	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
127	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>				✓					✓			✓	
128	Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>				✓			✓						
129	Buff-throated Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus subaffinis</i>					✓								
130	Yellow-streaked Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus armandii</i>													✓
131	Radde's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>					✓								
132	Yellow-browed Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>					✓								
133	Greenish Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>					✓								
134	Blyth's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>					✓								
135	Clamorous Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>			✓										
136	Thick-billed Warbler	<i>Iduna aedon</i>	H												
137	Striated Grassbird	<i>Megalurus palustris</i>			✓										
138	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>			H				✓						✓
139	Hill Prinia	<i>Prinia supercilialis</i>					✓								
140	Grey-breasted Prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>		✓		✓								✓	
141	Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>			✓				✓						✓
142	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>		✓	✓	✓								✓	
143	White-browed Scimitar Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i>					✓								
144	Golden Babbler	<i>Stachyridopsis chrysaea</i>					H								
145	White-throated Babbler - E	<i>Turdoides gularis</i>												✓	
146	White-browed Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax sannio</i>				✓	✓								
147	Silver-eared Mesia	<i>Leiothrix argentea</i>					✓								
148	Dark-backed Sibia	<i>Heterophasia melanoleuca</i>				H	✓								
149	Yellow-eyed Babbler	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i>				✓	✓							✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	January											
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
150	Oriental White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>				✓								
151	Spotted Elachura	<i>Elachura formosa</i>					H							
152	Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>					✓							
153	Great Myna	<i>Acridotheres grandis</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓					
154	Jungle Myna	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>							✓			✓	✓	
155	Collared Myna	<i>Acridotheres albocinctus</i>				✓								
156	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	
157	Vinous-breasted Starling	<i>Acridotheres burmannicus</i>				✓			✓			✓		
158	Black-collared Starling	<i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>				✓		✓						
159	Chestnut-tailed Starling	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
160	Oriental Magpie-Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓					
161	Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>				✓								
162	Taiga Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	
163	Sapphire Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula sapphira</i>					✓							
164	White-capped Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus leucocephalus</i>					✓							
165	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>							✓			✓		
166	Siberian Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus</i>		✓	✓	✓								✓
167	White-tailed Stonechat	<i>Saxicola leucurus</i>												✓
168	Pied Bush Chat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>				✓			✓			✓	✓	
169	Jerdon's Bush Chat	<i>Saxicola jerdoni</i>			✓									
170	Grey Bush Chat	<i>Saxicola ferreus</i>					✓							
171	Golden-fronted Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>			✓									
172	Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	✓											
173	Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>			✓	✓							✓	
174	Olive-backed Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris jugularis</i>	✓											
175	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓							✓	✓	✓	
176	Russet Sparrow	<i>Passer rutilans</i>					✓							
177	Plain-backed Sparrow	<i>Passer flaveolus</i>							✓			✓		
178	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		✓		✓	✓					✓		
179	Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>			✓	✓						✓		
180	Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>			✓				✓					✓
181	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>					✓							
182	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
183	Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>							✓					✓
184	Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	✓											

Mammals

1	Irrawaddy Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus pygerythrus</i>		✓					✓			✓	✓	
2	Rhesus Macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	✓											
3	Sambar Deer	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>	✓											
4	Hog Deer	<i>Axis porcinus</i>												
5	Indian Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus giganteus</i>											✓	✓
6	Black-bibbed Tomb Bat	<i>Taphozous melanopogon</i>											✓	✓
7	Theobald's Tomb Bat	<i>Taphozous theobaldi</i>											✓	✓
8	Northern Tree Shrew	<i>Tupaia belangeri</i>				✓								

Reptiles

9	Brooke's House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus brookii</i>						✓						
10	Northern House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus flaviviridis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓