

# Trip report China – Sichuan

10 – 23 August 2019



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## Introduction

Being tired of birding in the tropics we searched for something different. China, and to be more specific, the province of Sichuan, seemed to offer what we were looking for. It has an interesting avifauna, with enough (regional) endemics which are difficult to find elsewhere. And, more important, some real gems. Beautiful pheasants, monals, tragopans, firethroats, parrotbills and so on; Sichuan has much to offer. It also gives one the ability to bird in very different habitats in a short period. From the grassy steppes in the north, to the high altitudes of its mountain range, to the lower bamboo forests. A range of interesting mammals, including Pandas, is more than a nice bycatch and the local cuisine is attractive as well. It is also a convenient and safe country and it is relatively easy to travel around on your own. Go to China and you will not be disappointed!

## Itinerary

<b>Day</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>To</b>
1	Chengdu	Gongaling pass
2	Gongaling pass	Ruoergai
3	Ruoergai	Ruoergai
4	Ruoergai	Ruoergai
5	Ruoergai	Maerkang
6	Maerkang	Wolong
7	Wolong	Wolong
8	Wolong	Wolong
9	Wolong	Wolong
10	Wolong	Labaha
11	Labaha	Labaha
12	Labaha	Longcanggou
13	Longcanggou	Longcanggou
14	Longcanggou	Chengdu

Looking back out our itinerary, the time spent at each location was fine. We initially planned to stay a full day at Maerkang/Mengbishan, but this was not necessary and we used this extra day in Wolong. There are more interesting sites in Sichuan, but given the limited time we had, we had to choose. In hindsight, including Tangjiahe might have been wise. It is the best site for Golden Pheasant and it hosts many interesting mammals.

Map with locations:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1zQB4crrlkt2DgK0tIZltNUG65wc&usp=sharing>

Observations are available on [Observado](#)

## General Information

### **Logistics**

In advance we contacted several tour companies for a car and skilled driver, but as they charged quite a lot we choose for Sam Tours. They offer car rental, including a driver. Although not being a birdwatching company, they are familiar with birders and their 'schedule'. We indeed had no problems, getting up early was no problem. We asked for an English-speaking driver, which we eventually did not get, but basic communication was no problem using applications such as Google Translate. Our driver was skilled, but in the end also just a Chinese driver. And apparently overtaking in corners and using 2 mobile phones while driving is the standard in China. Sam Tours supported us wonderfully by providing us the necessary information for our visa-application and they arranged and booked all our hotels, without charging extra for this service.

### **Money**

Although electronic payment through Alipay and Wechat is widely accepted, bankcards or credit cards are rarely accepted. Only in some of the bigger hotels it was possible to pay with a credit card. ATM's are only found in the bigger towns (e.g. not in Wolong) and not all ATM's do accept foreign cards (e.g. Ruoergai). So, it is advised to get cash for a couple of days before heading to the more remote parts.

### **Food**

Sichuan is famous for its food, and for a reason. We enjoyed dinner every evening very much, consisting usually of rice with varied dishes of mostly stir-fried vegetables and meat, prepared in the local fashion. We did not try real exotic things or a real hot-pot, our driver (who ordered the food) quickly learned which things we liked. Lunch was usually quite the same, and breakfast consisted mostly of instant noodles. We only had breakfast in a hotel once, although we could probably have had an early breakfast in a few places, but we didn't ask.

### **Weather / Season**

This part of China is infamous for its rains. And although August is part of the more rainy season, even the 'drier' periods in May/June can be very wet. Moreover, clouds can also seriously affect your birdwatching in the higher areas. Looking back, we have been very lucky with the weather. Only in the last few days we experienced some rain, and the weather was mostly clear. But we were lucky, having only left the Wolong-area the day before, parts of Wolong and Maerkang experienced very heavy rains, causing landslides and floods. Our driver showed us videos of a flooded village, where we had lunch 2 days before..

August is off-season, and not only because of the weather. As it is the end of summer, most birds are quiet and less active. As we were stuck to a fixed summer holiday period, we decided to give it a try. We have done similar trips in August to Spain, Poland and Turkey, in which we managed to find all the target species. Looking back at it, we would not advice to go in August. First of all, although the birds might still be there, they are much harder to find. This means you have to invest quite some time in finding certain target species, without being guaranteed to find them. This also reduces the time left to find other bird species and to do some more relaxed birdwatching. Next to this, certain species seem to have left their breeding sites or usual spots already. Pheasants are harder to find in the high grasses or have moved to the forests, Chinese Rubythroats seemed to have disappeared and adults of birds like Firethroat or Golden Bush-robin seemed to have left as well, or are even more shy this time of the year and do not respond to play-back.

## **Visa**

The visas were applied at the China Visa Application Center in the Hague. We experienced no real difficulties, besides filling in all kind of documents and visiting the application center twice. We received an invitation letter by Sam Tours, but in the end it was not necessary to have it. As you have to fill in your itinerary, we used a simplified itinerary, including a booked hotel in Chengdu. It is no problem to follow a different itinerary when in China, and it is easy to book a hotel with free cancellation.

## **Guides**

We used the help of Summer Wong in Longcanggou. Main reason was to have guaranteed access to the park and to have transport to the top. She is recommended, her knowledge about birds and birdcalls is good and she knows where to find them. Besides, she is good company and organises culinary tours as well, so good food is guaranteed. However, all birdguides in this area are quite expensive. We payed Summer 2000 CNY for a day.

## **Sources**

Books:

*A Field Guide to Birds of China – MacKinnon*

*Mammals of China - Smith*

Most used trip reports (from cloudbirders.com):

- Gordijn, 2016
- Bot/Birding Breaks, 2017
- Talbot, 2018 (Longcanggou)
- Armstrong, 2018
- Hofland, 2006
- Rasmussen, 2017
- Lebrun, 2011
- Reeve, 2016 (Labahe)

We used several mammal watching trip reports as well, obtained from <https://www.mammalwatching.com/>

## Day to day report

### Day 1 – 10<sup>th</sup> of August, Chengdu to Gonggangling

An early arrival at 6 am in Chengdu, and after meeting our driver Mr. Jing, we set off. It will be a long drive towards Songpan, but with a little luck we would have time to spend the afternoon at the Gonggangling pass. At 2 pm we arrive at our hotel in Chuanzhuzhen, and after a 45 min. drive we arrive at the pass (gps 33.045716, 103.720250). The southern side of the pass consist of meadows, while a nice pine forest stretches out from the northern side of the pass. At gps 33.046857, 103.720823 a broad track starts through the forest.

As we don't know about the broad track, we start by walking up the hill, towards the small house on the top. We find our first Alpine Leaf Warblers, Elliot's Laughingthrush, Marsh Tit and Chinese Fulvetta. We walk down again, through the forest and along the forest edge. Eventually we find the broad track and explore the first 500m. A Chinese Grouse is found, sitting on the track, showing very well. A Maroon-backed Accentor and 2 Giant Laughingthrushes are present as well and just after turning back again a shortwing is found. Some of us see the bird well, it has brown upperparts and dark, speckled underparts, a Gould's Shortwing! Unfortunately, the bird disappears quickly and can't be found again. Other birds seen here include White-winged Grosbeak, White-throated Redstart, Himalayan Bluetail, Hodgson's Treecreeper, Grey-headed Bullfinch, Three-banded Rosefinch and Przevalski's Nuthatch. On the way back we still hope to find Pere David's Owl, as the sun disappears behind the mountain. We see Chestnut and Long-tailed Thrushes getting to their roosts, but no owls are seen nor heard.

Hotel: name unknown, gps. 32.780009, 103.617344. Fine, ordinary hotel.

### Day 2 – 11<sup>th</sup> of August, Gonggangling to Ruoergai

We start again at the Gonggangling pass, hoping to find the owl today. However, it takes some time to reach the spot as we stop for pheasants (Common) and other common birds. We reach the area at about 8am and well after sunrise. Moreover, due to construction works the road is closed for several hours and we must walk the final 2km to get to the pass. The walk to the pass is entertaining though. Kessler's Thrushes, Chinese Beautiful Rosefinches and Siberian Stonechats are present on the meadows, while Plain Laughingthrushes and White-browed and Sichuan Tits are found in the shrub. Salim Ali's Swifts fly overhead and unfortunately another pheasant turns out to be a Common Pheasant. Other birds here include Chestnut-crowned Bush Warbler, Rosy Pipit and two Chinese Thrushes low in the scrub. We enter the forest again, taking the broad track. We spent the rest of the morning here, seeing Red Crossbills, Three-banded Rosefinch, Sichuan Leaf Warbler, Short-billed Minivet and Crested Tit-warbler. Unfortunately, no owl again and at noon we leave the site.



Figure 1: track at Gonggangling pass



After picking up our luggage in Chuanzhushizhen, we continue towards Ruoergai. Along the way we pick up birds like Azure-winged Magpie and our first Ground Tits. We arrive at 5pm and after a quick check-in we continue northwards. We quickly see our first Upland Buzzards, Black-necked Cranes and White-rumped Snowfinches. As the sun sets, we try for Pallas Cat at a quarry (gps 33.935, 102.876). We see a nice Tibetan Fox leaving the quarry, and a resident Saker is flying around. However, no cats are seen.

Hotel: Kaidefeng Hotel. Fine hotel, quite luxurious.



*Figure 2: Sichuan Tit*

### **Day 3 – 12<sup>th</sup> of August, Ruoergai**

On our first morning here we visit the Baxi valley. After a bit of searching, we find the spot (gps 33.601, 103.197), which is described as the best site in some trip reports for Blue-eared Pheasant. While scanning and searching we encounter other birds like Blood Pheasant and Godlewski's Bunting. We try another spot, just above a small village (33.605, 103.205). And although the meadows look promising, the overview is less and we only encounter a Common Pheasant. We go back to the initial site and continue scanning the slopes. More Common Pheasants are seen, as well as a Golden Eagle. We decide to explore the forest, and take a track starting at gps 33.600025, 103.195029. Bird activity is high, with birds like Chinese Leaf Warbler, Yellow-bellied Bush Warbler and Slaty-backed Flycatcher. A Snowy-cheeked Laughingthrush is heard-only and we do not manage to find other target species here. Just at the moment we want to turn around, the deep call of an owl is heard, a Pere David's Owl! At noon, and nobody is joking, it really is an owl! The bird is calling frequently and slowly we move closer through the forest. Twice we see owls flying away, but we fail to get good views. Apparently, it are two birds. Suddenly Sichuan Jays appear, attracted by the owl's calls. It is difficult to choose to focus on which bird, but in the end we have good views of both. What a surprise.. On the way back we find Eurasian Treecreeper and Tibetan Serin. Hungry, but satisfied we go back Ruoergai.



*Figure 3: Pere David's Owl*

After we lunch we go to the famous Flower Lake. You need to buy tickets, and busses bring you to the start of the boardwalk. The boardwalk runs along the lake's edge and offers good views over the lake, the marshes and adjacent grasslands. However, it is also a popular tourist attraction. And today it is indeed very busy. Zigzagging through the crowd we make our way to the lake. In the adjacent grasslands we manage to find some Tibetan Larks and a Horned Lark. A Citrine Wagtail is playing hide and seek and Blue-fronted Redstarts are seen as well. The lake hosts many new species for the trip list, including Eurasian Bittern, Ruddy Shelduck, Brown-headed Gull, Whooper Swan, Eastern Spot-billed Duck, Whiskered and Common Tern, Wood Sandpiper and Water Rail. A group of Pacific Golden Plovers is flying over. At dusk we again try for the cat at the quarry. We start scanning the big boulders again, and there it is! A big, fluffy Pallas Cat! We have good views as it sits on one of the piles of big rocks. It even chases away a Red Fox! A great way to end the day.

Hotel: Kaidefeng Hotel.



*Figure 4: scenery at the Flower Lake*

#### **Day 4 – 13<sup>th</sup> of August, Ruoergai**

Another try this morning for Blue-eared Pheasant in the Baxi valley today. Instead of down at the road, we try a viewpoint somewhat higher, above the meadow at gps 33.599742, 103.196814. After several hours of scanning only a Wolf on the opposite hillside caused some excitement. We decide to take a look at the meadows at the beginning of the valley, but no pheasants here as well. We though do find an Asian Badger and a nice Snowy-Cheeked Laughingthrush at gps 33.597, 103.175.

In the afternoon we head to the western side of Ruoergai, along the S209 road. This area is the best place to look for Przevalki's Finch. We try a valley with a small quarry at the start, at gps 33.433, 102.606. It's drizzling, but there is quite some activity in the area. Rosy Pipits and Ground Tits are seen on the grassy parts, while the small thickets hold White-browed Tit, Siberian Stonechat and Dusky Warbler. With some effort we manage to get good views of a Robin Accentor and eventually we also find a nice male Przevalki's Finch! The bird is feeding a chick, so it must obviously have bred in the near vicinity. We continue along the S209 and at gps 33.416, 102.565 we find a Chinese Grey Shrike. Reaching the end of the plateau, we enjoy nice views of the big valley near the town of Tangkexiang. Close to the viewpoint, at gps 33.414106, 102.546405 we try for Tibetan Partridge, but with no result. Tibetan Snowfinches are sometimes seen along the S209 as well, but we do not manage to find them.

Hotel: Kaidefeng Hotel.

#### **Day 5 – 14<sup>th</sup> of August, Ruoergai – Maerkang**

Having seen most of our targets except Blue-eared Pheasant we head for the Baxi valley once more. Thick mist almost makes us turn around, but the valley is luckily partly clear. We start this time by scanning the slopes at the beginning of the valley. We hear Blue-eared Pheasants calling from the forest at gps 33.587, 103.147, but do not see them. We have heard Blue-eared Pheasant calling on the previous mornings, but not as clearly as this morning. We also see a nice male Przevalki's Redstart, but not long after that clouds come rolling in and at 7.30 am we decide to head for Maerkang.

It's a long drive, without anything special seen on our way. We almost hit a Wolf shortly after passing Ruoergai, disappearing quickly in the mist again, and we see some more Chinese Grey Shrikes. Surprisingly we fail to find any Daurian Jackdaws. Around 3 pm we arrive in Maerkang, and after checking in there is still time to pay an afternoon visit to Mengbishan. It takes us about 60 min. to reach the higher elevations at gps 31.709, 102.310, where we find a nice group of Blood Pheasants. At the house just before the pass (gps 31.713, 102.313, km 29) we find several Pink-rumped Rosefinches and scan the slopes for White-eared Pheasants, without result. Bearded and Himalayan Vultures fly around at the pass and on the way down Andre-Willem sees a Brown Dipper from the car.

Hotel: Shengdi Yangguang Hotel, No. 247 Tuanjie Street, Maerkang. Fine hotel, which accepts foreigners (not all do here).

#### **Day 6 – 15<sup>th</sup> of August, Maerkang - Wolong**

An early departure from Maerkang, and not long after taking the long, winding road up we encounter a Chinese Serow at the roadside. Near the pass we first scan the slopes on the north side



of the pass, near the house. No pheasants, but we see Streaked Rosefinches. After checking the other side of the pass, finding no pheasants, we try the northern side of the pass again and finally find White-eared Pheasants. What a relief, after checking slopes for days we finally see some good pheasants. It is a big group of 12 birds, including juveniles, foraging just on the forest's edge. After enjoying the pheasants we walk the road between km 26 and 24. We find a Rufous-breasted Accentor and both Collared and White-winged Grosbeak. A Long-tailed thrush is heard singing.



Figure 5: White-throated Redstart & Mengishan

Instead of crossing the pass we return to Maerkang and take the road to Chengdu and eventually enter the Wolong valley from the East. Apparently, there is a checkpoint at Changpinggou, along the S303, which we can not pass. It is not clear whether it is because we are foreigners, or if it has to do with the car or driver. Anyway, it does not make a great difference in driving time (7-8hr), but the scenery must be very nice. As they are building a new expressway between Maerkang and Chengdu, driving time may reduce significantly in the future. In Wolong it is very busy, it is very hot in Chengdu, and a lot of inhabitants try to escape the heat by moving to the mountains. Our rooms are already given away to other guests and it looks like finding another hotel is not possible either. We might have to drive back for a long time. We decide to have diner first, and while having diner they announce that they have managed to arrange something and we can stay in two of their rooms..

Hotel: (gps. 31.029990, 103.179675) probably Siyou Hotel, address: Shawan Town of Wolong Reserve, Xiaojin County. This was the hotel Sam Tours communicated with us in advance. Rooms were ok, although one of the door locks was broken. And of course, the hassle with checking-in and giving away our rooms was not very nice.

### Day 7 – 16<sup>th</sup> of August, Wolong

A clear morning, so we have high expectations as we drive towards the 'tunnel area' (45-60 min.) at gps 30.876075, 102.965302. This is the place where the enigmatic Chinese Monal is regularly seen. We search for about two hours, but nothing noteworthy is seen.. We continue towards the pass. We see our first Snow Pigeon flying by and a Dark-breasted Rosefinch. One of the higher hillsides is teeming with life. A big flock of Grandala's, Red-billed Choughs and Plain Mountain Finches is foraging on the hillside. Both Alpine and Rufous-breasted Accentor are seen here as well. At gps 30.903, 102.899, one of the last hairpins before the pass, we stop and check the slopes. We have heard a Tibetan Snowcock calling. And Bingo!, we find 3 Tibetan Snowcocks walking on very high and steep ridges. We have distant but good views and our mood improves significantly. At the pass we see several Brandt's Mountain Finches and a Snow Partridge is heard calling. We descend at the other side of the pass and we stop again in an area with low bushes and vegetation. This should be prime Chinese Rubythroat habitat. We search for a while, but little is seen. As we are hungry, we continue towards the village (Changpingcun?). We are not sure whether we can pass the checkpoint, which

must be somewhere near the village, but our driver tells us we can walk the last bit. However, we end up in a traffic jam and after speaking to some road workers we decide to turn around. The road closes around 1.30 pm, only to re-open at 5.00 pm, so if we do not get back in time, we can't get up the mountain again. We buy some dried fruits and instant noodles and eat our noodles at a road construction site. We ascend again and walk quite a distance through the valley (gps. 30.934099, 102.884394), hoping to see or flush the Rubythroat. We find none, have they already migrated elsewhere? We spent some more time on both sides of the pass, searching for Red-fronted Rosefinches and Snow Partridges, but we only hear a Snow Partridge calling once. Lower down, we check the tunnel area again at the end of the day. No Monals again, but we do see a group of 10 White Eared Pheasants. We return to Wolong, passing an insane traffic jam on the main road, caused by the road works. We are happy we go the other way, but we are a bit disappointed too, finding the target birds here proves to be tougher than we thought.

Hotel: probably Siyou Hotel



*Figure 6: Snowcock look-out point*

### **Day 8 – 17<sup>th</sup> of August, Wolong**

Same plan today as yesterday, starting again at the tunnel area. The weather is fine today as well, so our hopes are high again. Surprisingly, birds are more active today and we hear several Koklass Pheasants calling. Yesterday we heard none. A Verreaux's Monal Partridge is calling as well and eventually Jaap also hears the whistle-like call of the Chinese Monal! As we have split up to increase our chances it takes some time to all reach him, but unfortunately the bird is not calling again. Jaap was on the northern side of the old road, which runs parallel to the tunnel. We check the slopes here for some time, but nothing is seen. After seeing a Grey-hooded Fulvetta, we leave for the lower slopes and trails. At gps 30.896, 102.983 we check the meadow, which can hold Chinese Monal sometimes, but all we find is a Rufous-tailed Robin. At 30.898, 102.989 a trail starts and we are



welcomed by a singing Chestnut-headed Tesia. A little further we encounter a juvenile bird, which was quite curious. Could this be a juvenile Firethroat? We take some pictures and eventually leave the bird a little puzzled. Other birds seen here are Claudia's Leaf Warbler, Rufous-fronted Bushtit and a Wood Snipe is flushed. Back at the car we find a nice flock with Yellow-bellied and Yellow-cheeked Tits.



*Figure 7: tunnel area in morning light*

In the afternoon we go to the Lama Temple. We first drive past the temple, but then encounter a big fence. After some yelling someone comes to open the gate and it seems no problem to enter the plantation. We walk all the way up, to gps 31.029, 103.164. Birds seen here include White-collared Yuhina, Grey Bush Chat and a singing Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler. We return to the temple grounds by taking a stairway down. Near the temple we find an Indian Blue Robin and two Brown Bush Warblers. We explore the north-eastern side of the temple grounds, but only find Vinaceous Rosefinch and Chinese Cupwing. So far none of the targets here are found.. We leave the temple grounds and decide to walk down the winding round. Eventually, somewhere (gps 31.028, 103.169) in the dark pine forest two birds are calling and are indeed Slaty Buntings. We have poor views of the birds and after losing the birds a small flock of Sooty Tits is quickly moving through the treetops. Again, bad views but in the end we are happy finding both birds at the very end of the end.

Hotel: probably Siyou Hotel

### **Day 9 – 18<sup>th</sup> of August, Wolong**

A different program for today, we will explore the trail towards the Wuyipeng research station. It's clouded today anyway, so scanning slopes would have been impossible. The start of the trail is marked by a sign, at gps 31.000888, 103.147357. It's still almost dark when we start walking, we want to be at the right altitude (2400m) early in the morning to search for Blackthroats. After hearing Spotted Laughingthrushes and Pygmy Wren-Babbler we flush a bird and only Tjeerd gets short views of the bird. An adult Blackthroat, unbelievable! The bird disappears all too quickly before the rest can get the bird into view. We nervously wait and wait, but the bird does not reappear. We continue to search in the same area and after almost an hour Andre-Willem sees a/the bird as well. Juvenile birds are present too and are more curious. We are able to get some pictures, but these

birds are later identified as Firethroats. After about 2 hours we continue our way up and see birds like Marten's Warbler, Slaty-blue Flycatcher and Buff-barred Warbler. A bit higher up a nice Barred Laughingthrush is foraging on the forest floor. Just before reaching the research station we encounter a nice flock of Red-winged Laughingthrushes. There are no people around, but birds do! We see Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher, Stripe-throated Yuhina, Great Barbet, Chestnut-flanked White-eye and Yellow-browed and Yellow-bellied Tit. We continue higher up and enter prime Panda habitat (both Red and Giant) with lots of bamboo. Although chances are very small it is still exciting to walk around in this area. Birdwise it is not very interesting though, and after passing a large antenna we decide to go back. Lower down we see a Bay Woodpecker and group of Golden-breasted Fulvetta's in two nice flocks. And when entering the agricultural fields again a Slaty Bunting is seen and heard. We reach the car at dawn, after being on the trail for 13 hours..



Figure 8: juvenile Firethroat & Golden-breasted Fulvetta

From our driver we hear rangers came looking for us twice (!) this day. It is apparently not allowed to enter Panda habitat without rangers. We indeed saw two cameras on our way up, so they must have seen us walking. We still wonder why they did not find us, as there is just one trail going up?.. We had read about permits to enter this area in other trip reports, but it is not clear whether you need them for the whole area, or just for the area past the research stations. We figured that walking towards the research would be no problem, and just not continue beyond the research station if it was not allowed. We guess this is still the best way when travelling independent. As our driver convinced the rangers we were just looking for birds, we just got away with a warning instead of being fined or send out of the area.

Activity tracker of today's hike: <https://www.strava.com/activities/2629401005>

Hotel: probably Siyou Hotel

### Day 10 – 19<sup>th</sup> of August, Wolong - Labahe

Rain during the night, which continued for most of the day. Half of the group stayed in the hotel, the other half decided to give it a final try to find the Monal. At the tunnel area the hillsides are shrouded by clouds most of the time. Monals or other pheasants are not seen. We though do see a Golden Bush Robin (juvenile), Spotted Nutcracker and a Maroon Accentor. After checking the tunnel area and giving up our final chances for the Monal we pay a second visit to the 'hairpin trail' (gps 30.898414, 102.988415). We flush a Woodsnipe several times, but we see little else. We return to the hotel for breakfast and then continue to Labahe. At Labahe it is still raining so we only explore the near vicinity of the hotel. A Brown Dipper at the river is the only highlight.



Hotel: Luming Hotel. Close to the park's entrance. Quite luxurious but probably the best place to stay when visiting Labahe.

### **Day 11 – 20<sup>th</sup> of August, Labahe**

Rain today again at the start of the day, so after a short search at gps 30.175309, 102.467729 (White Dove Resort, see Reeve 2015 for maps) for Streaked Barwing we decide to stay in the car. We drive up and down the valley road, hoping to spot pheasants. None are found, although we flush an intriguing rail (Moorhen?). Only at 8 am the nature reserve opens and we make sure we have the first bus going up. Buses drive regularly up and down from the visitor centre to the cable car station. Private cars are not allowed. The bus follows the only road in the park, going uphill towards a recently build cable car station. We hope to see pheasants on the way up, and indeed, we see a splendid male Lady Amherst's Pheasant from the bus! The rain has ceased now and we start to explore the trail going up from the cable car station (trail A on maps of Reeve, 2016). Bird activity is high and we see Grey-hooded Fulvetta's, Bianchi's Warbler, Dark-sided and Ferruginous Flycatcher and Golden Bush Robin. And very unexpected we find a Red Panda! Our 'pishing' next to a large bamboo patch must have made him curious and he has climbed out of the bamboo and into a tree. We can see his face as he is staring at us. Wow... We have good views at quite close distant for 1-2 minutes before it disappears down into the bamboo again. Labahe is known for its Red Panda's, but autumn is the best time as they come to feed on berry's. We hoped to see one, but were not looking for it when we discovered something reddish brown with ears.. Magical. It even gets better when only a little further we encounter a big flock of Brown Parrotbills, which are huge! Before the trail gets steeper and turns into a stairway, we turn around and walk back towards the cable car station. Around the cable car station we hear Brown-flanked Bush Warbler and Chinese Cupwing and continue downwards, following the road. Birding here is good as well, and we pick up Darjeeling Woodpecker, Long-tailed Minivets, Aberrant Bush Warbler, Chestnut-headed Tesia, Salim Ali's Swift, White-throated Needletail, Speckled Wood Pigeon, Eurasian Nuthatch and another male Lady Amherst's Pheasant while walking down. At gps 30.193753, 102.430157 we turn to the right, as we like to explore the boardwalk trail. Along this gravel road we find Emei Leaf Warbler, White-browed Shortwing and Verditer Flycatcher. We walk past a zip line station and finally reach the upper side start of the board walk, at an open area were Andre-Willem sees two female Temminck's Tragopans. We explore the boardwalk but it is in such a bad state it is not safe to explore more than the first few meters. The area looks very promising, but we have to turn around. The way back is interesting too, as we see a Pere David's Tit in a nice flock and a Sichuan Forest Thrush. When we reach the main road again we see another male Lady Amherst's Pheasant. By then it is already 4.30 pm and we have only two hours left before the last bus leaves. We decide to try the 'Azalea trail' (trail C on the maps of Reeve, 2016) to look for Temminck's Tragopan. However, the lower loop is crowded with noisy tourists. Luckily, none of them seems to take the upper trail. On the upper trail, on our own down again we suddenly flush a mega bird. A male Temminck's Tragopan flies down from a tree! It walks away before we can take decent pictures. And just before we continue again we discover another bird! A younger male is still feeding up in the tree and we have long lasting views of the bird. After the bird takes off we continue and flush again the adult bird, but again it disappears quickly. Happy and satisfied we walk down again and take one of the last busses down. What a day!

Hotel: Luming Hotel



*Figure 9: Lady Amherst's Pheasant*

### **Day 12 – 21<sup>th</sup> of August, Labahe – Longcanggou**

Same game plan as yesterday's start. At the bungalows we search for some time for the Barwing, but all we see is a Yellow-throated Bunting and Red-billed Blue Magpies. It had been raining for the whole night, but it seemed drier in the morning. However, as the downpour continues again we retreat and have one of our only hotel breakfasts. Torrential rains have hit big parts of Sichuan and our driver tells us that the Wolong-valley is being evacuated and the village we had lunch on day 6 is being swept away by mudslides. We have been lucky so far.. but not for long. As we make our way out of the valley of Labahe we get stuck too. A big landslide is blocking the road. After about 2 hours a big shovel clears the road and we can safely drive past the land slide. Quite an adventure, but it almost seems as if it are 'calculated' landslides. The area is heavily under construction, especially higher up the slopes they are building things (powerlines?) and the cleared slopes are totally exposed.

When we arrive in Longcanggou it is dry and we quickly check-in so we can check the entrance road of the park. We mainly explore the area around the parking area, gps. 29.628, 102.883. Here we are happy to find Emei Shan Liocichla among Red-billed Leiothrix. Other birds seen here include Black Bulbul, Grey-crowned Warbler, Himalayan Swiftlet and Crested Honey Buzzard. We finish the day with a Brown Bullfinch close to the hotel (gps 29.634, 102.886).

Hotel: unknown name, gps. 29.635059, 102.885300. Fine and quite new, but very hard beds.

### **Day 13 – 22<sup>th</sup> of August, Longcanggou**

We have been quite lucky with weather during the trip, but eventually we can't escape the bad weather the region is infamous for. Today we have booked a guide, Summer Wong, the only bird guide of this trip. Main reason for us to book a guide was to have a guaranteed entrance to the park. Other birders have reported problems getting access to the park, as permits are required and transport is difficult to arrange. Summer has arranged a permit and we can use her car. However, as it is the bamboo-shoot cutting season, the entrance gate is open and anyone can just enter the park.

We encounter bamboo shoot cutters in a lot of places, living for a few weeks in provisionally huts and their practice is apparently allowed. Bamboo shoots are seen as a delicacy.

With Summer we leave very early, so we get to the top with first light. Half-way we however encounter a flooded river, which we do not dare to cross. We return to the where a side road starts (gps 29.575036, 102.888751, see Talbot, 2018 for some maps). After having breakfast we decide to explore the side road. It is raining from time to time, but we just have to try. And indeed, we manage to find some nice birds. Emei Shan Liocichlas and a Ashy-throated Warbler are seen, followed by a nice flock of Red-winged Laughingthrush and Red-tailed Minla. It gets better as we also find a big group of Golden Parrotbills. The side roads ends at large clearing (gps 29.570, 102.895), although a small trail continues. We return to the car, while the rain gets heavier. After waiting in the car for the rain to cease, which does not happen, we descend to the youth camp building / publicity centre (gps 29.597, 102.896), where Summer is staying and where we can have lunch. After lunch and waving the kids good-bye we start with some birding around the building. It is a sort of dry, and we find a nice flock of Kloss's Leaf Warbler, Blue-winged Minla, Sulphur-breasted Warbler and Chestnut-crowned Warbler. At gps 29.599, 102.896 we try for Sichuan Bush Warbler, which shows up eventually. We go up again and much to our joy the flooded river has retreated and the road is accessible again. We quickly make our way to the top, or actually to the entrance gate of the Giant Panda sanctuary, which is as high as you can get. We bird along the road, but it's quiet and we fail to find the target species. Birds seen here include Black-faced and Red-winged Laughingthrush, Emei Shan Liocichla, Darjeeling Woodpecker, Yellow-bellied Bush Warbler and Vinaceous Rosefinch. We descend again, stopping every now and then and exploring the waterfall trail for first 200m, but nothing noteworthy is seen. Outside the park we check a few places for Ashy-throated Parrotbill, but with no result.

Hotel: unknown name.

#### **Day 14 – 23<sup>th</sup> of August, Longcanggou - Chengdu**

Our final day! But we have an almost full day as we only have to be in Chengdu in the evening, so we can catch our flight the next morning. And Summer joins us today too! Yesterday she decided to stay another night and to join us for another day to see what Longcanggou offers in August. And it's a miracle, it's dry and even a little sunny in the afternoon. From the top of Longcanggou we can see Mt. Wawu in the distance.

We start at the top today, after a 45-60 min. drive. It's early so we dare to sneak past the entrance gate of the Giant Panda sanctuary. According to Summer birds like Grey-hooded Parrotbill are during summer higher up the mountain, so it's only here that we have a little chance. Birding is interesting here, Aberrant Bush Warblers are very common, Spotted Bush Warblers are seen as well and also a flock of Brown Parrotbills, a Mrs. Gould's Sunbird and a Chinese Cupwing is heard. After about 45 min. we return to the main road and walk down the first 700-800m. However, we fail to find our target species again. Pere David's Tit is the only noteworthy bird we see here. On our way down we make several stops, during which we can add Chestnut-capped Babbler, Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler and Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker to the list. After checking-out and collecting our bags, Summer brings us to another valley. And just after stopping for the first time, at gps 29.605, 102.841, we are lucky to find a group of 6 Golden-fronted Fulvetta's. And a little further we find another wished-for bird, a group of Buffy Laughingthrushes. A good spot indeed, which also holds David's

Fulvetta, Alström's Warbler, Chestnut-capped Babbler and Emei Leaf Warbler. Happy with these birds we call it a day and begin with our journey back to Chengdu.

Hotel: ordinary airport hotel

**Species list:**

Total number of species: 256



## List of observed birds

IOC World Bird List v10.1

### Legend

<b>E</b>	Endemic	<b>VU</b>	Vulnerable
<b>nE</b>	Near-endemic	<b>NT</b>	Near threatened
<b>Essp</b>	Endemic subspecies	<b>EN</b>	Endangered
<b>[HO]</b>	Heard only	<b>CR</b>	Critically endangered

1.	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser rubrirostris</i>		
2.	Tundra Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>		
3.	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>		
4.	Indian Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha haringtoni</i>		
5.	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i>		
6.	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>		
7.	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	<b>VU</b>	
8.	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	<b>NT</b>	
9.	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>		
10.	Chinese Grouse	<i>Tetrastes sewerzowi secundus</i>	<b>E</b>	<b>NT</b> sc China
11.	<b>[HO]</b> Snow Partridge	<i>Lerwa lerwa</i>		
12.	<b>[HO]</b> Verreaux's Monal-Partridge	<i>Tetraophasis obscura</i>	<b>E</b>	w China
13.	Tibetan Snowcock	<i>Tetraogallus tibetanus henrici</i>	<b>Essp</b>	e Xizang, w Sichuan (c China)
14.	Blood pheasant	<i>Ithaginis cruentus berezowskii</i>		nw Sichuan to s Gansu (c China)
15.	Temminck's Tragopan	<i>Tragopan temminckii</i>		e Himalayas to sc China
16.	<b>[HO]</b> Koklass Pheasant	<i>Pucrasia macrolopha meyeri</i>	<b>Essp</b>	w Sichuan to nw Yunnan (sc China)
17.	<b>[HO]</b> Chinese Monal	<i>Lophophorus lhuysii</i>	<b>E</b>	<b>VU</b> c China
18.	White Eared Pheasant	<i>Crossoptilon crossoptilon crossoptilon</i>	<b>nE</b>	<b>NT</b> se Tibet, sw China
19.	<b>[HO]</b> Blue Eared Pheasant	<i>Crossoptilon auritum</i>	<b>E</b>	c China
20.	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus suehschanensis</i>		nw Sichuan, s Gansu (wc China)
21.	Lady Amherst's Pheasant	<i>Chrysolophus amherstiae</i>		
22.	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis poggei</i>		
23.	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus cristatus</i>		
24.	Eurasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris stellaris</i>		
25.	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax</i>		
26.	Chinese Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>		
27.	Eastern Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>		
28.	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea jiuyi</i>		
29.	Great Egret	<i>Casmerodius albus modesta</i>		
30.	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta garzetta</i>		
31.	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i>		
32.	Bearded Vulture	<i>Gypaetus barbatus barbatus</i>	<b>NT</b>	
33.	Crested Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus ruficollis</i>		
34.	Himalayan Vulture	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	<b>NT</b>	
35.	Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	<b>NT</b>	
36.	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos daphanea</i>		
37.	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus melaschistos</i>		
38.	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis schvedowi</i>		
39.	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans lineatus</i>		
40.	Upland Buzzard	<i>Buteo hemilasius</i>		
41.	Himalayan Buzzard	<i>Buteo burmanicus</i>		
42.	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus korejewi</i>		
43.	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus chloropus</i>		
44.	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra atra</i>		
45.	Black-necked Crane	<i>Grus nigricollis</i>	<b>VU</b>	
46.	Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>		
47.	Wood Snipe	<i>Gallinago nemoricola</i>	<b>VU</b>	
48.	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus eurhina</i>		
49.	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>		
50.	Brown-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus</i>		
51.	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo tibetana</i>		
52.	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida hybrida</i>		
53.	White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>		
54.	Snow Pigeon	<i>Columba leuconota gradaria</i>		
55.	Speckled Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba hodgsonii</i>		
56.	Oriental Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis orientalis</i>		
57.	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus bakeri</i>		
58.	Eurasian Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo bubo tibetanus</i>		Tibetan Plateau
59.	Pere David's Owl	<i>Strix davidi</i>	<b>E</b>	c China
60.	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua ludlowi</i>		

61. Himalayan Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramusbrevirostris innominatus</i>		
62. White-throated Needletail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus nudipes</i>		
63. Salim Ali's Swift	<i>Apus salimalii</i>	<b>E</b>	e Tibetan Plateau and adjacent w Sichuan
64. Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops longirostris</i>		
65. Great Barbet	<i>Megalaima virens magnificus</i>		
66. Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Yungipicus canicapillus kaleensis</i>		c, wc, s China and Taiwan
67. Eurasian Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picooides tridactylus tianschanicus</i>		e Kazakhstan and w China
68. Darjeeling Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos darjellensis darjellensis</i>		
69. Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major stresemanni</i>		
70. Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius khamensis</i>		Tibet and sw China
71. Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus sordidior</i>		
72. Bay Woodpecker	<i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis pyrrhotis</i>		
73. Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus interstinctus</i>		
74. Saker Falcon	<i>Falco cherrug milvipes</i>	<b>EN</b>	Himalayas to Tibet
75. Long-tailed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus yvetteae</i>		
76. Brown shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus lucionensis</i>		
77. Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach tricolor schach</i>		
78. Grey-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius tephronotus lahulensis</i>		nw India and sw China
79. Chinese Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius sphenocercus giganteus</i>	<b>Essp</b>	c China
80. Sichuan Jay	<i>Perisoreus internigrans</i>	<b>E</b>	<b>VU</b> wc China
81. Azure-winged Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cyana cyana</i>		
82. Red-billed Blue Magpie	<i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha alticola</i>		
83. Black-rumped Magpie	<i>Pica bottanensis</i>	<b>nE</b>	c Bhutan, wc China
84. Spotted Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes macella</i>		
85. Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax himalayanus</i>		
86. Alpine Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus forsythi</i>		
87. Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone orientalis</i>		
88. Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos tibetosinensis</i>		
89. Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax tibetanus</i>		
90. Yellow-bellied Fantail	<i>Chelidorhynch hypoxantha</i>		
91. Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis calochrysea</i>		
92. Yellow-browed Tit	<i>Sylviparus modestus modestus</i>		
93. Rufous-vented Tit	<i>Periparus rubidiventris whistleri</i>		
94. Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater aemodius</i>		e Himalayas to n Myanmar
95. Yellow-bellied Tit	<i>Pardaliparus venustulus</i>	<b>E</b>	e, c, s China

96. Grey Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes dichrous dichrous</i>		
97. White-browed Tit	<i>Poecile superciliosus</i>	<b>E</b>	w China
98. Pere David's Tit	<i>Poecile davidi</i>	<b>E</b>	nc China
99. Sichuan Tit	<i>Poecile weigoldicus</i>	<b>E</b>	wc, swc China
100. Ground Tit	<i>Pseudopodoces humilis</i>	<b>E</b>	Tibet
101. Japanese Tit	<i>Parus minor tibetanus</i>		
102. Green-backed Tit	<i>Parus monticolus yunnanensis</i>		
103. [HO] Yellow-cheeked Tit	<i>Parus spilonotus spilonotus</i>		
104. Oriental Skylark	<i>Alauda gulgula vernayi</i>		
105. Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris elwesi</i>	<b>Essp</b>	s and e Tibetan Plateau Tibetan Plateau from nw India to c China
106. Tibetan Lark	<i>Melanocorypha maxima</i>		
107. Collared Finchbill	<i>Spizixos semitorques semitorques</i>		
108. Light-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus sinensis sinensis</i>		
109. Black Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus leucocephalus</i>		
110. Pale Martin	<i>Riparia diluta tibetana</i>		sw, sc China (Tibetan Plateau)
111. Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica gutturalis</i>		
112. Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>		
113. Asian House Martin	<i>Delichon dasypus cashmeriense</i>		
114. Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica daurica</i>		
115. [HO] Chinese Cupwing	<i>Pnoepyga mutica</i>	<b>E</b>	sc, c China
116. Pygmy Cupwing	<i>Pnoepyga pusilla pusilla</i>		
117. Brown-flanked Bush Warbler	<i>Horornis fortipes fortipes</i>		
118. Yellow-bellied Bush Warbler	<i>Horornis acanthizoides acanthizoides</i>	<b>Essp</b>	c and se China
119. Aberrant Bush Warbler	<i>Horornis flavolivaceus flavolivaceus</i>	<b>Essp</b>	c and e Himalayas
120. Chestnut-headed Tesia	<i>Cettia castaneocoronata castaneocoronata</i>		
121. Black-browed Bushtit	<i>Aegithalos bonvalotis bonvaloti</i>	<b>nE</b>	sw and sc China, ne Myanmar
122. [HO] Sooty Bushtit	<i>Aegithalos fuliginosus</i>	<b>E</b>	nc China
123. White-browed Tit-warbler	<i>Leptopoeile sophiae obscurus</i>		
124. Crested Tit-warbler	<i>Leptopoeile elegans elegans</i>	<b>nE</b>	s China
125. Buff-barred Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus pulcher vegetus</i>		
126. Ashy-throated Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus maculipennis maculipennis</i>		
127. Hume's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus humei mandellii</i>		
128. Chinese Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus yunnanensis</i>		
129. Sichuan Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus forresti</i>	<b>E</b>	sc China
130. Yellow-streaked Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus armandii armandii</i>	<b>Essp</b>	nc and ne China
131. Sulphur-bellied Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus griseolus</i>		
132. Alpine Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus occisinensis</i>	<b>E</b>	wc China
133. Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus robustus</i>		
134. Grey-crowned Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus tephrocephalus</i>		
135. Bianchi's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus valentini valentini</i>	<b>Essp</b>	c China
136. [HO] Alström's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus soror</i>		
137. Martens's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus omeiensis</i>		
138. Two-barred Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus</i>		
139. Greenish Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides obscuratus</i>		
140. [HO] Emei Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus emeiensis</i>	<b>E</b>	s China
141. Large-billed Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus magnirostris</i>		
142. Chestnut-crowned Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus castaniceps castaniceps</i>		
143. Sulphur-breasted Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus ricketti</i>		
144. Claudia's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus claudia</i>		
145. Kloss's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus ogilviegranti disturbans</i>	<b>Essp</b>	c, sc China e Himalayas to n Vietnam, c, se China
146. Brown Bush Warbler	<i>Locustella luteoventris</i>		
147. Spotted Bush Warbler	<i>Locustella thoracicus</i>	<b>nE</b>	c Himalayas to c China
148. [HO] Sichuan Bush Warbler	<i>Locustella chengi</i>	<b>E</b>	c China
149. Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis similis</i>		ne Myanmar to sc China
150. Rufous-capped Babbler	<i>Stachyridopsis ruficeps davidi</i>		
151. Golden-fronted Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe variegaticeps</i>	<b>E</b>	<b>VU</b> sc, sw China
152. David's Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe davidi davidi</i>		c and ec China
153. Chinese Babax	<i>Pterorhinus lanceolatus bonvaloti</i>	<b>Essp</b>	sw China
154. Snowy-cheeked Laughingthrush	<i>Ianthocincla sukatschewi</i>	<b>E</b>	<b>VU</b> n China
155. Barred Laughingthrush	<i>Ianthocincla lunulata liangshanensis</i>	<b>E</b>	sc China
156. Giant Laughingthrush	<i>Ianthocincla maxima</i>	<b>E</b>	w, nc China
157. Spotted Laughingthrush	<i>Ianthocincla ocellata artemisiae</i>	<b>Essp</b>	c China
158. Plain Laughingthrush	<i>Pterorhinus davidi</i>	<b>E</b>	nc, ne to wc China
159. Buffy Laughingthrush	<i>Pterorhinus berthemyi</i>		sw, sc, se China
160. White-browed Laughingthrush	<i>Pterorhinus sannio oblectans</i>	<b>Essp</b>	wc and sc China
161. Elliot's Laughingthrush	<i>Trochalopteron elliotii</i>	<b>E</b>	sw, sc China
162. Black-faced Laughingthrush	<i>Trochalopteron affine muliense / T. a. blythii</i>	<b>Essp</b>	sw Sichuan to nw Yunnan (s China) ec China
163. Red-winged Laughingthrush	<i>Trochalopteron formosum formosum</i>	<b>Essp</b>	sc China
164. Blue-winged Minla	<i>Actinodura cyanouroptera wingatei</i>		
165. Red-tailed Minla	<i>Minla ignotincta jerdoni</i>	<b>Essp</b>	c and sc China

166.	Emei Shan Liocichla	<i>Liocichla omeiensis</i>	<b>E</b>	<b>VU</b>	sw China
167.	Red-billed Leiothrix	<i>Leiothrix lutea lutea</i>	<b>Essp</b>		sc and e China
168.	Golden-breasted Fulvetta	<i>Lioparus chrysolotis swinhoii</i>	<b>Essp</b>		c and s China
169.	White-browed Fulvetta	<i>Fulvetta vinipectus bieti</i>	<b>Essp</b>		sc China
170.	Chinese Fulvetta	<i>Fulvetta striaticollis</i>	<b>E</b>		Tibet
171.	Grey-hooded Fulvetta	<i>Fulvetta cinereiceps cinereiceps</i>	<b>E</b>		sc China
172.	Brown Parrotbill	<i>Paradoxornis unicolor</i>			Himalayas to s China
173.	Vinous-throated Parrotbill	<i>Sinosuthora webbiana suffusa</i>			
174.	Golden Parrotbill	<i>Suthora verreauxi verreauxi</i>	<b>Essp</b>		c China
175.	Stripe-throated Yuhina	<i>Yuhina gularis omeiensis</i>	<b>Essp</b>		c and s China
176.	White-collared Yuhina	<i>Yuhina diademata diademata</i>	<b>Essp</b>		c China
177.	Chestnut-flanked White-eye	<i>Zosterops erythropleurus</i>			
178.	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus yunnanensis</i>			
179.	[ <b>HO</b> ] Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes szetschuanus</i>			
180.	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea sinensis</i>	<b>Essp</b>		nc and e China
181.	Przewalski's Nuthatch	<i>Sitta przewalskii</i>	<b>nE</b>		se Tibet, wc China
182.	Hodgson's Treecreeper	<i>Certhia hodgsoni khamensis</i>	<b>Essp</b>		sw and s China
183.	Crested Myna	<i>Acridotheres cristatellus cristatellus</i>	<b>Essp</b>		s and se China
184.	[ <b>HO</b> ] Long-tailed Thrush	<i>Zoothera dixonii</i>			
185.	Grandala	<i>Grandala coelicolor</i>			Himalayas to c China
186.	Chinese Blackbird	<i>Turdus mandarinus sowerbyi</i>	<b>E</b>		c China
187.	Chestnut Thrush	<i>Turdus rubrocanus gouldii</i>			
188.	Kessler's Thrush	<i>Turdus kessleri</i>	<b>nE</b>		w China to se Tibet
189.	Chinese Thrush	<i>Turdus mupinensis</i>	<b>E</b>		c China
190.	Blue Whistling Thrush	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>			
191.	Dark-sided Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa sibirica rothschildi</i>			
192.	Ferruginous Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa ferruginea</i>			
193.	Fujian Niltava	<i>Niltava davidi</i>			
194.	Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus thalassinus</i>			
195.	Gould's Shortwing	<i>Heteroxenicus stellatus stellatus</i>			
196.	Lesser Shortwing	<i>Brachypteryx leucophris nipalensis</i>			
197.	[ <b>HO</b> ] Himalayan Shortwing	<i>Brachypteryx cruralis</i>			
198.	[ <b>HO</b> ] Indian Blue Robin	<i>Larivora brunnea brunnea</i>			
199.	Rufous-tailed Robin	<i>Larivora sibilans</i>			
200.	Firethroat	<i>Calliope pectardens</i>		<b>NT</b>	
201.	Blackthroat	<i>Calliope obscura</i>		<b>VU</b>	
202.	Himalayan Bluetail	<i>Tarsiger rufilatus rufilatus</i>			c Himalayas to c China
203.	Golden Bush Robin	<i>Tarsiger chrysaesus chrysaesus</i>			
204.	Slaty-backed Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hodgsonii</i>			
205.	Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula strophinata strophinata</i>			
206.	Przevalski's Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus alaschanicus</i>	<b>E</b>	<b>NT</b>	nc China
207.	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros rufiventris</i>			
208.	Hodgson's Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus hodgsoni</i>	<b>nE</b>		Himalayas to c China
209.	White-throated Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus aureus</i>	<b>nE</b>		Himalayas to c China
210.	Daurian Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus aureus leucopterus</i>			
211.	Blue-fronted Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>			
212.	Plumbeous Water Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i>			
213.	White-capped Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus leucocephalus</i>			
214.	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius pandoo</i>			
215.	Siberian Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus przewalskii</i>			
216.	Grey Bush Chat	<i>Saxicola ferreus haringtoni</i>			
217.	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus przewalskii</i>			
218.	Brown Dipper	<i>Cinclus pallasii pallasii</i>			
219.	Mrs. Gould's Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga gouldiae dabryi</i>			
220.	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus tibetanus</i>			
221.	Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia brevirostris</i>			
222.	White-rumped Snowfinch	<i>Pyrgilauda taczanowskii</i>	<b>nE</b>		Tibet, w China
223.	Rufous-necked Snowfinch	<i>Pyrgilauda ruficollis ruficollis</i>			
224.	Alpine Accentor	<i>Prunella collaris nipalensis</i>			
225.	Robin Accentor	<i>Prunella rubeculoides rubeculoides</i>			Himalayas to c China
226.	Rufous-breasted Accentor	<i>Prunella strophinata strophinata</i>			
227.	Maroon-backed Accentor	<i>Prunella immaculata</i>			
228.	Eastern Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis ssp unknown</i>			
229.	Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola calcarata</i>			
230.	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea cinerea</i>			
231.	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba leucopsis / M. a. alboides</i>			
232.	Blyth's Pipit	<i>Anthus godlewskii</i>			
233.	Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni hodgsoni</i>			
234.	Rosy Pipit	<i>Anthus roseatus</i>			
235.	Przevalski's Finch	<i>Urocynchramus pylzowi</i>	<b>nE</b>		Tibet to c China



236. Collared Grosbeak	<i>Mycerobas affinis</i>		Himalayas
237. White-winged Grosbeak	<i>Mycerobas carnipes carnipes</i>		
238. Brown Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula nipalensis ricketti</i>		
239. Grey-headed Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula erythaca erythaca</i>		
240. Dark-breasted Rosefinch	<i>Procarduelis nipalensis nipalensis</i>		
241. Plain Mountain Finch	<i>Leucosticte nemoricola nemoricola</i>		
242. Brandt's Mountain Finch	<i>Leucosticte brandti walteri</i>		e Tibet and sw China
243. Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus roseatus</i>		
244. Streaked Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus rubicilloides rubicilloides</i>		
245. Chinese Beautiful Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus davidianus</i>	<b>E</b>	ec China
246. Pink-rumped Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus waltoni eos</i>	<b>Essp</b>	w, wc China
247. Vinaceous Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus vinaceus</i>		
248. Three-banded Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus trifasciatus</i>	<b>E</b>	w China
249. Chinese White-browed Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus dubius femininus</i>	<b>nE</b>	e Tibet, sw China
250. Grey-capped Greenfinch	<i>Chloris sinica sinica</i>		
251. Twite	<i>Linaria flavirostris miniakensis</i>		
252. Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra himalayensis</i>		
253. Tibetan Serin	<i>Spinus thibetanus</i>		
254. Slaty Bunting	<i>Emberiza siemsseni</i>	<b>E</b>	c China
255. Godlewski's Bunting	<i>Emberiza godlewskii khamensis</i>		
256. Yellow-throated Bunting	<i>Emberiza elegans elegantula</i>	<b>Essp</b>	c China

### List of observed mammals

1. Milne Edwards' Macaque	<i>Macaca thibetana</i>
2. Perny's Ground Squirrel	<i>Dremomys pernyi</i>
3. Siberian Chipmunk	<i>Eutamias sibiricus</i>
4. Himalayan Marmot	<i>Marmota himalayana</i>
5. Swinhoe's Striped Squirrel	<i>Tamiops swinhoei</i>
6. Gansu Pika	<i>Ochotona cansus</i>
7. Black-lipped Pika	<i>Ochotona curzoniae</i>
8. Woolly Hare	<i>Lepus oiostolus</i>
9. Pallas's Cat	<i>Otocolobus manul</i>
10. Tibetan Wolf	<i>Canis lupus chanco</i>
11. Tibetan Fox	<i>Vulpes ferrilata</i>
12. Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
13. Red Panda	<i>Ailurus fulgens styani</i>
14. Asian Badger	<i>Meles leucurus</i>
15. Altai Weasel	<i>Mustela altaica</i>
16. Siberian Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus pygargus</i>
17. Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>
18. Sichuan Sika Deer	<i>Cervus nippon sichuanicus</i>
19. Tufted Deer	<i>Elaphodus cephalophus</i>
20. Sambar	<i>Rusa unicorn cambojensis</i>
21. Chinese Serow	<i>Capricornis milneedwardsii milneedwardsii</i>
22. Chinese Goral	<i>Naemorhedus griseus</i>
23. Chinese Blue Sheep	<i>Pseudois nayaur szechuanensis</i>

### List of observed reptiles/amphibians

1. Jerdon's Pit Viper	<i>Protobothrops jerdonii</i>
2. Green Frog spec.	
3. Toad spec.	

### List of observed butterflies/moths/dragonflies

1. Indian Awlking	<i>Choaspes benjaminii</i>
2. Common Peacock	<i>Papilio bianor</i>
3. Common Rose	<i>Atrophaneura aristolochiae</i>
4. Common Bluebottle	<i>Graphium sarpedon</i>
5. Hill Jezebel	<i>Delias belladonna</i>
6. Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>
7. Indian Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa indica</i>
8.	<i>Araschnia prorsaoides</i>
9. Chestnut Tiger	<i>Parantica sita</i>
10. Common Jester	<i>Symbrenthia lilaea</i>
11. Atlas Moth	<i>Attacus atlas</i>
12.	<i>Macroglossum bombylans</i>
13.	<i>Macroglossum nycteris</i>

