

Thailand

29th October - 13th November 2022

Birding and culture tour in Thailand



Doi Lang West



Laem Phak Bia



Khao Yai National Park

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Introduction Thailand is a perfect destination couples who are interested in nature and culture. I am a keen birdwatcher while my wife likes hiking, temples, and the different elements of the everyday Thai life, such as gastronomy and marketplaces. The number of high-quality birds, beautiful temples, marketplaces combined with easy travelling and great food makes Thailand a very nice destination. We decided on an almost two-week trip, combining birding and culture tours. As this was my fifth Asian tour (Vietnam, India, Sri Lanka, Borneo) I was focusing on some rare bird species however I had known before the trip that some of these species are very hard to see – almost impossible – during this part of the year. With more than 100 national parks, Thailand offers a veritable menu of adventures, but everybody knows the most important birdwatching sites. During the two weeks we focused on northern and middle (around Bangkok) Thailand, however we had only one or two days at every site. You should know that this time is not enough to see all the most important target species. We cannot complain as we had a fantastic holiday. The birding destinations are easily accessible; roads are in very good condition (at least where we went, but we were not in Doi Lang East). Inside the national parks pine forest, tropical deciduous forest, highlands, and lowlands are spectacular with incredibly rich wildlife (okay, the bird activity in Kaeng Krachan and Khao Yai was not high ☺). Due to the trail system is poor (easy to get lost and there are no good maps) you could birding from the main or smaller roads which is sufficient in most cases. Areas outside national parks are not so beautiful, usually arable lands with scattered trees (i.e. date palms), however Pak Thale and Petchaburi is impressive (we have never seen so many waders together). Strange but practically nobody speaks English, so it is essential to be good at Activity ☺. All in all, our lists contain 340 bird species, 21 mammal species, 5 reptile species and 20 butterfly species.

Airplane ticket and visa We bought the airplane ticket via [Skyscanner webpage](#). The cost of the ticket between Budapest and Bangkok was 960€/person. We flew with Emirates with a stopover in Dubai. Between Bangkok and Chiang Mai (and back) we chose the Nok Air domestic company, the ticket was 100€/person. Visa is not needed for Hungarian citizens.

Vaccination There is no obligatory vaccination in Thailand, the recommended ones are the following: hepatitis A and B, malaria, rabies, Di-Per-Te and typhoid. Covid: no restrictions, free entry to the country.

Money The currency of Thailand is Thai baht (THB). At the airport there are a lot of exchange offices, however in Chiang Mai Airport all of them were closed after 6pm. Therefore we had to withdraw money from ATM. ATMs were easily found throughout the country, except smaller settlements. Credit or debit cards were not accepted except some hotels and larger shops, you certainly need to have cash with you.

Electricity Plugs encounters are type A, B, C and O (230V). Read more at [Worldstandards website](#).

Transport In Chiang Mai we rented a Toyota Yaris from the Sixt company. We paid 151€ for 5 days including full insurance. In Bangkok we rented a Nissan Almera from the local Drive Car Rental company. We paid 166€ for 6 days including full insurance. Each car must be returned with full tank. In Bangkok we did not have time to find a gas station on our way back, so we returned the car with ¼ tank. The company had an official table for how much you need to pay in proportion to the missing fuel. This was a bit more expensive than the actual fuel prices. International driving licence is not necessary; they accepted our Hungarian driving licence. Both car and company were good and smooth, maybe the latter one was a little bit difficult, because the staff member of the Drive Car Rental company was late when we dropped-off the car at the airport in Bangkok. The latter one was meet & greet pick-up and drop-off. Driving in Thailand could be chaos, especially around Bangkok. Watch out for motorbikes and other strange transport equipment, especially at night, when many do not have lights on. Outside of Bangkok driving is much easier. Anyway, be aware of the U-turns at highways, it can take you by surprise when there is a standing queue in the inner lane. Toll roads are few and mostly around Bangkok. Road conditions in general are fine. For navigation we used google maps and MAPS.ME offline application; they worked well, moreover the latter one indicates where gas stations are located. There are many petrol stations beside the roads, but the small ones are not easy to spot in advance.

Weather and birding season We were in Thailand just after the monsoon season. We had pleasantly dry weather during the whole trip, we had rain only one night in Kaeng Krachang. Surprisingly, in the higher mountains (Doi Ang Khang, Doi Lang West and Doi Inthanon) the temperature was high, about 20-25°C. In the lowlands (Kaeng Krachan and Khao Yai) it was warm between 30-35°C. No wind, except Khao Yai. Early November is not the best period with lots of interesting bird species. For example, most of the wintering species are not here or in very scarce, birds are not singing, impossible to see pittas, etc. As this was my fifth Asian tour

(Vietnam, India, Sri Lanka, Borneo) I was focusing on some rare bird species however I had known before the trip that some of these species are very hard to see – almost impossible – during this part of the year. We had only one or two days at every site. You should know that this time is not enough to see all the most important target species. The bird activity in Kaeng Krachan and Khao Yai was not high, however the northern sites worked very well with several big mixed flocks.

Trip reports

1. Vlor R., Vlot A., van Veelen P., Fijen T. 2016.02.09. – 03.04. Birding trip report Central & Northern Thailand
2. Berryman A. 2019.01.03.-19. Thailand
3. Merrill I. 2019.02.13.-03.09. Northern Thailand and Cambodia
4. Wittmann J., Moning C. 2019.02.17.-03.08. Birding northern and central Thailand
5. Gordijn R., Rijkes H. 2020.02.15.-03.02. Thailand

Book and literature

1. Treesucon, U., Limparungpatthanakij, W. (2019): Birds of Thailand. Lynx and BirdLife International Field Guides Collection, Barcelona, 452 p.
2. Website by Dave Sargeant: www.norththailandbirding.com
3. Website by Nick Upton: www.thaibirding.com

Map google maps + MAPS.ME offline version

Accommodation

Place	Name	Nights	Price/ 2person/nig ht THB	Comments
Fang	BB&B Hotel (link)	3	600	Highly recommend. Very clean and spacious room, and bathroom too. Hosts are very friendly although they do not speak English.
Doi Inthanon	Mae Klang Banyen Hill (link)	2	810	Not recommend. However the location of the hotel is beautiful, moreover it is very easy to park, the room (including bathroom) was very dirty, the fridge was mouldy.
Chiang Mai	Chiang Mai Boutique House	1	621	Recommend. Good location, clean room and bathroom, but not so

	(link)			spacious.
Kaeng Krachan	Baan Maka Nature Lodge (link)	3	1400	Highly recommend. It is situated outside the national park, but has it's own trail system. Because there is no elephant danger you can walk at night (they offer night walking with guide). Staff was friendly and they helped us with the location of the different species, and they organised the bird hides too. Several members of the staff speaks English which is quite rare in Thailand ☺. Food is good, they use less fish sauce. Breakfast is in the price. Spacious room. Garden is a perfect place for birdwatching.
Ajutthaja	Chanida home (link)	1	690	Recommend. Good location, clean room and bathroom.
Khao Yai	Bungalow, inside the national park	1	800	Recommend, however there is not many alternatives inside the national park. Room is small and basic, but clean. We had a problem with the toilet on the last morning ☺.
Bangkok	Prince Palace Hotel - SHA Extra Plus (link)	1	1206	Not recommend. Although the room looked clean, there were cockroaches. There was no proper hot water. The breakfast was very good and plentiful. Staff is helpful. The hotel has it's own taxi service, but it is much cheaper if you get a taxi on the street.

Thailand is a very popular tourist destination; numerous hotels are available in a wide range of quality/expenses. Inside the national park you could sleep in bungalows or camping tents (for example in Kaeng Krachan the only option is camping). Most of our accommodation was booked in advance through [Booking.com](https://www.booking.com) except around Khao Yai and Baan Maka Nature Lodge (but the latter one, we booked it before the trip through the lodge own webpage (see above). Towels, soap, WiFi and air condition are provided in every accommodation (except inside the national park in Khao Yai, there was no WiFi). Strange but practically nobody speaks English, so it is essential to be good at Activity ☺.

Food Very delicious, almost as the Hungarian cuisine ☺. Traditional Thai cuisine loosely falls into four categories: tom (boiled dishes), yam (spicy salads), tam (pounded foods) and gaeng (curries). Deep-fries, stir-fries and steamed dishes derive from Chinese cuisine. We almost ate

only at food stalls along the roads. One meal was only 40-90 THB, so it was very cheap compared to European prices. Our favourites were pad thai and pad kra prao but Thai food is really manifold, we tried several ones (i.e. shrimps, mushrooms, chicken, pork, etc.). You could find smaller and bigger food stalls along main roads. It was interesting that compared to the food prices, drinks are more expensive, especially coffee and beer. One coffee is almost the same price as one main dish, 40-60 THB. A big bottle of local beer (Chang 0,65 litre) was around 50-85 THB.

Guide We had few guides. One was during the night walk around the Baan Maka Nature Lodge. He did not speak English but he was a good guide, he could show us a lot of interesting animals (but he did not know name of the species). We went for a “night safari” in Khao Yai. It was a one hour drive inside the park with a guide who did not speak English (actually did not speak at all) and was searching with a not too strong light (not to disturb animals much) for animals. We paid 600THB. We recommend you to book a guide in Khao Yai because the different trails are difficult to follow (and maybe guides know better elephant’s behaviour). Birding with Mr. Daeng was very efficient, we paid 1200THB. Mr. Daeng’s home is here: 13.040611, 100.088194. His phone number is +66 80 223 5250, but he does not speak English. The boat tour lasted more than two hours.

Itinerary

29th and 30th October TRAVELLING. Departure from Budapest Liszt Ferenc Airport on the afternoon (transferred in Bangkok and Chiang Mai). Arrival at Chiang Mai airport early evening. Three hours driving to Fang. Night in Fang.

31st October DOI ANG KHANG. Morning birding around the Chinese Cemetery, first mountain bird species such as grey-headed parrotbill. After that we went to the Army Camp and we were birding there and along the main road. Had lunch in the Royal King Project’s and birding there. Afternoon we tried to find the trail at Km 21 but we failed. Birding along the main road near the Army Camp. Night in Fang.

1st November DOI LANG WEST, FANG HOT SPRING. We were birding almost all day in Doi Lang West, up until the first army checkpoint. We did not see Hume’s pheasant but there were several huge flocks. Surprisingly we were not allowed up to the Burmese border. About 2 pm we departed to the Fang Hot Spring. Night in Fang.

2nd November DOI LANG WEST. Morning birding in Doi Lang West, this time we saw one female and one male Hume’s pheasant. There were some new species today as well, but

failed some targets (i.e. crested finchbill, spot-winged grosbeak). Five hours driving to Doi Inthanon. Night at Mae Klang Banyel Hill hotel.

3rd November DOI INTHANON. We started the day around the summit and the Ang Ka Nature Trail. Few birds but they were very special; we saw almost all targets. It is worth walking the trail twice. After these we went to the famous Jeep Track however because we were here around at noon we did not see so many bird species. The only interesting species was some rufous-winged fulvetta. Early afternoon we visited two waterfalls, then late afternoon we closed the day at Km 13. Night at Mae Klang Banyen Hill hotel.

4th November DOI INTHANON, CHIANG MAI. As yesterday, we started the day around the summit and the Ang Ka Nature Trail to collect the missing targets (such as rufous-throated partridge). After these we went to the Mae Ouam trail (Km 34.5) where bird activity was quite high. The most interesting species was a green cochoa which is very tricky this time of the year. After birdwatching we visited the two stupas. For the rest of the day we visited some famous temples around Chiang Mai and in the evening we went to the Night Bazaar. Night at Chiang Mai.

5th November CHIANG MAI. All day sightseeing. The entrance the temples are free, but it is recommended to respect the place and cover your shoulders and knees. And, of course, take off your shoes. Flying to Bangkok. Pick-up our car at the airport then three hours driving to the Baan Maka Nature Lodge. Night at Baan Maka Nature Lodge.

6th November KAENG KRACHAN NATIONAL PARK. After the national park opened we started birding at lower elevations, around Km 9, however we stopped very frequently, depends on bird flocks or mammals. We arrived at the Ban Krang Campsite late morning. From there we walked until we reached the first stream crossing. There was no high bird activity. We spent the lunchtime at the Baan Maka Nature Lodge then we went back to the Ban Krang Campsite. Birding here and lower elevations than we went back to the lodge. Night at Baan Maka Nature Lodge.

7th November KAENG KRACHAN NATIONAL PARK. After the national park opened we started birding higher elevations, around at the Ban Krang Campsite and at stream crossing 1 to 3. So, we walked until we reached the third stream. Unfortunately there was no high bird activity but we heard a red-bearded bee-eater. Afternoon we stayed almost three hours in the Nueng's hide with fantastic bird species. Night at Baan Maka Nature Lodge.

8th November PAK THALE AND PETCHABURI AREA. After quick breakfast we went to Mr. Daeng to book a boat tour to the sand-spit. Before the boat tour we were birding Laem Phak Bia, where we found a Nordmann's greenshank and several other good birds. Boat

tour started at 10 am and finished around 12. All target species were in our pocket including white-faced plover and Chinese egret. We headed north to the Pak Thale area and spotted spoon-billed sandpiper, very quickly. The only missing target was far eastern curlew. Late afternoon, until sunset we were birding about one hour in Petchaburi area but missed most of the target species (no Asian golden weaver, no Pallas's grasshopper warbler and no ruddy-breasted crane). Three hours driving to Ajutthaja. Night in Ajutthaja.

9th November AJUTTHAJA, WAT PHRA PHUTTABAT TEMPLE. Sightseeing in Ajutthaja from early morning until lunch. There is an entrance fee for most of the ruins, and you have to pay attention to cover your shoulders and knees. One and a half hour driving to the Wat Phra Phuttabat Temple to spot rufous-limestone babbler. Two and a half hour driving to the Khao Yai National Park. As the bungalows inside the park were fully booked, we searched for another accommodation outside of the park. Night outside of the Khao Yai National Park.

10th November KHAO YAI NATIONAL PARK. We started the day along the Khao Khieo Access Road with a nice male Siamese fireback. Very good bird activity along the road. We went to the Khao Chiew Viewpoint and were birding there. Around lunch and early afternoon we were birding around the headquarter, including the Loop trail. In the afternoon we went to the Watchtower and after that birding around the Pha Kluai Mai Camp Site. Night drive with some common mammals, but without elephants. Night in the Khao Yai National Park.

11th November KHAO YAI NATIONAL PARK, BANGKOK. We did the same route as yesterday (Khao Khieo Access Road, Khao Chiew Viewpoint, headquarter, Loop trail) but there were very few new species. As we headed out from the park after lunch, we spotted an adult female and two small elephants just next to the road. We stopped at Haew Narok Waterfall, than went to Bangkok to drop-off the car. Evening sightseeing in the town. Night in Bangkok.

12th and 13th November BANGKOK, TRAVELLING. Almost all day sightseeing in Bangkok. Entrance fees are higher here, and they are very strict of your clothing: not even man can enter in shorts. Evening flight to Dubai. On 13th November after almost ten hours waiting at the Dubai airport we travelled back to Budapest.

Some important information about visited sites

The abovementioned trip reports described well almost every place with coordinates, so we concentrate on some important up-to-date information.

Doi Ang Khang

Chinese Cemetery (19.845816, 99.048527): We started the day on the eastern side of the road (19.845044, 99.048811), in the Chinese cemetery. Here the area is full of dense vegetation with some very nice Chinese burial places. First good birds were a group of dark-backed sibia. Birding was very hard, but we saw several Phylloscopus warbler which were quite active. We identified some Hume's warbler and Claudia's leaf-warbler. The western side of the road, the orchard area is much better. There is a short dirt road here: 19.84767, 99.048725. A collared owlet was calling all morning in this forest patch: 19.848409, 99.047668, but we could not find it. There were some fruiting trees in the middle of this orchard (19.847324, 99.047925) which attracted lots of good bird species, including blue-throated barbet, grey-headed parrotbill and brown-breasted bulbul. The most interesting species was an immature scarlet finch.

Army Camp (19.862611, 99.050833): We were birding in the area of the Army Camp and along the main road. Giant nuthatch was quite easy in the pine forest, southern side of the camp (19.862707, 99.050677). There were some small flocks with some interesting species such as long-tailed minivet, rufous-backed sibia, Martens's warbler and green-billed malkoha. We were a bit surprised, but we observed two brown-breasted bulbuls here: 19.862498, 99.051991. A lot of Himalayan swiftlets and Cook's swifts were flying in the air. Along the main road, in the eastern side we observed a spectacled barwing group around here: 19.868663, 99.052731.

Royal King's Project (19.910028, 99.043222): We focused on the area around the restaurant. In the garden we saw many Gould's sunbird but no crested finchbill, no spot-winged grosbeak.

Doi Lang West

Pheasant place (20.061, 99.098333) – spot-breasted parrotbill site (20.07639, 99.0988) – Burmese border (20.101175, 99.092948): We spent here two mornings and one early afternoon. There are two important facts which were quite frustrating. First, we were not allowed to go to the Burmese border, so we could reach only the first military checkpoint (about 400 meters from the Burmese border). Second, it seems that feeding the birds is no longer allowed. We saw several information tables about this. Both mornings we started the day at the pheasant stakeout but it was not working. On the second day we saw a female early morning here: 20.072682,

99.095667 and a nice male somewhere here: 20.042265, 99.103821, almost at noon. The spot-breasted parrotbill site worked well, we saw the bird immediately. Both days we observed here a white-browed laughingthrush which was skulking on a dense bush. Both mornings we parked the car after the pheasant stakeout and we were walking until we reached the first military checkpoint. There were some huge mixed flocks with lots of interesting species such as stripe-breasted woodpecker, short-billed minivet, Martens's warbler, grey-headed parrotbill, dark-backed sibia and rufous-backed sibia. Giant nuthatch was quite easy in the older pine forest (just listen for its call). We saw one aberrant bush warbler right before the first military checkpoint. During the long walk we saw two nice male white-tailed robin, one rusty-cheeked scimitar babbler and a beautiful male Siberian rubythroat. All of them were hiding in dense bushes, so be patient ☺.

Fang Hot Spring (19.965139, 99.153389)

Our main goal was to visit the hot spring and not birdwatching. Despite this we saw one slender-billed oriole (19.965764, 99.153475), and late afternoon an Asian barred owlet was hunting around the houses (19.967820, 99.153833). The small pond hold a white-breasted waterhen and two Chinese pond heron were hunting on the grassy patch. The most surprising species was a blue-bearded bee-eater, it perched on a dead tree at the entrance: 19.962427, 99.154255.

Doi Inthanon

Summit Area, Ang Ka Nature Trail (18.588459, 98.486155): The summit area and the surrounding of the visitor centre is a very good spot for ashy wood pigeon, bar-throated minla, silver-eared laughingthrush, ashy-throated warbler and green-tailed sunbird. The Ang Ka Nature Trail is very short, but the forest is amazing. We saw all target species such as rufous-throated partridge (best area the end of the trail), Himalayan shortwing, slaty-bellied tesia, rufous-winged fulvetta and pygmy cupwing. Once we heard a green cochoa.

Km 37.5 Jeep Track (18.52601, 98.49904): The beginning of the trail is quite dense, but don't worry, it will open up after 30-50 metres. The temperature was quite hot when we were here so there weren't any mixed flocks and not much interesting species. Maybe the most exciting was an Asian stubtail, a yellow-bellied fairy-fantail, several rufous-winged fulvettas and a large niltava pair.

Km 34.5 Mae Ouam (18.508250, 98.510528): We were here early morning and found several huge mixed flocks including speckled piculet, red-headed trogon, spectacled barwing and yellow-cheeked tit. Two green cochoas were calling very intensively, we saw one individual

here: 18.507863, 98.509734, but it was flying. There is a pine forest on both sides at the end of the road, where we observed two Hume's treecreeper (18.507527, 98.504734).

Km 13 (18.525389, 98.651528): We walked on the main road late afternoon. There was no high bird activity, but we found three black-headed woodpeckers (18.528946, 98.65192) and one collared falconet (18.534856, 98.653497).

Kaeng Krachan National Park

Baan Maka Nature Lodge (12.842737, 99.590923): We did not spend much time here. One evening we heard a brown boobook. Collared scops owl and Asian barred owl is quite easy at the area of the lodge. This is the same situation for the large-tailed nightjar, we saw two individuals close to the lodge (12.848454, 99.587343 and 12.844882, 99.589432). One time during lunch we saw a greater necklaced laughingthrush on the feeder. On the lake we observed a bronzed-winged jacana and a white-breasted waterhen.

Nueng's hide (12.84728, 99.52195): This was the best place for us in this region. Three partridges (bar-backed, green-legged and ferruginous), Kalij pheasant, red junglefowl: these species are very difficult to see well. All other species are just bonuses such as red-legged crane, Indochinese blue flycatcher, Chinese blue flycatcher or common emerald dove. In the distance a collared owl was calling late afternoon.

Km 9 (12.8076, 99.4994): It is a quite open area so you have a chance to see a lot of birds. There were no mixed bird flocks; usually we observed the different species solitarily. Here we observed several green-eared barbets, Asian fairy-bluebird, oriental dollarbird and ratchet-tailed treepie. We found a nice black-thighed falconet, it was sitting top of a dead tree (12.806177, 99.497694). Other interesting species was a black-and-white woodpecker.

Ban Krang campsite (12.798737, 99.454566): It is quite open, so just like at Km 9, you have a chance to see a lot of birds. The big trees of the camping ground are good spots for the different woodpeckers, we saw several common and greater flamebacks, and a nice heart-spotted woodpecker. Not far from the camping a great hornbill was flying. In the air lots of Germain's swiftlet and several grey-rumped treeswifts were hunting.

Stream crossings 1 to 3 (12.803482, 99.441650): It was a disappointment for us, in spite of we walked twice on the main road. The most interesting species was a red-bearded bee-eater, however we only heard it. We found very few mixed flocks, and unfortunately, they were very small.

Pak Thale and Petchaburi Area

Pak Thale (13.1498, 100.05914): We concentrated on the classic sites of spoon-billed sandpiper and we found the bird behind the hut: 13.149907, 100.061767. It had yellow flag on its leg and it was feeding quite close to us, among lesser- and greater sand plovers, curlew sandpipers and red-necked stints. In the distance, among black-tailed godwits we observed Asian dowitchers, approximately 20 individuals (13.149473, 100.062631). Beside these species the area was amazing with lots of broad-billed sandpipers and other goodies.

Laem Phak Bia (main road - 13.055235, 100.070289, small road - 13.055410, 100.076126): In the morning we found a close Nordmann's greenshank approximately here: 13.054357, 100.069838. There was a huge number of lesser and greater sand plovers, and surprisingly lot of red-necked phalaropes were feeding on the water. We saw an unbelievably huge great knot's flock with 1000-1500 individuals: 13.056353, 100.071415. Birding with Mr. Daeng was very efficient, we paid 1200THB. Mr. Daeng's home is here: 13.040611, 100.088194. His phone number is +66 80 223 5250, but he does not speak English. The boat tour lasted for more than two hours. In the sand-spit we found several Malaysian plovers and one white-faced plover (13.062688, 100.102801). After a short search Mr. Daeng found a hunting Chinese egret here: 13.063984, 100.102393. During the boat tour we observed four kingfisher species: common, white-throated, black-capped and collared kingfisher. Three raptors were identified: osprey, brahminy kite and shikra.

Petchaburi rice fields (13.175851, 99.941445): We were a little bit disappointed, most of the targets were missing. We saw only white browed crane (13.171928, 99.940922 and 13.175919, 99.941812). The marshy area hold some wetland species such as Asian openbill, yellow bittern, watercock, grey-headed swamphen, bronze-winged and pheasant-tailed jacana.

Wat Phra Phuttabat Temple (14.651806, 100.98025)

Thailand has two endemic bird species, one of is rufous limestone babbler. The best place is this temple, beside its stairs. After 20 minutes searching we found a pair at the beginning of the stairs, approximately here: 14.651733, 100.979145. The birds were feeding on rocks and under bushes, but they always moved to the bottom of the cliff.

Khao Yai National Park

Khao Khieo Access Road (14.407184, 101.370561): We started two days in this road. Usually the vegetation is very dense but there are some sections where it is quite clear, and you can see easily the forest floor. On the first day we saw a nice male Siamese fireback at the beginning of

the road: 14.404472, 101.373603. There were several mixed flocks including black-winged cuckooshrike, white-crested laughingthrush, Alström's warbler and other goodies.

Khao Chiew Viewpoint (14.366806, 101.405472): Very good scenery, and there is a short wooden boardwalk here. We did not see many species but on the second day, a nice male silver pheasant was moving behind the boardwalk. From the viewpoint, we saw wreathed hornbill, vernal hanging-parrot, black eagle, just to mention a few.

Headquarters (14.438671, 101.372014): Because it is quite clear and the Loop trail is here, we spent lots of time here both days. Early morning there were some hill mynas at the dead tree tops. Behind the restaurant mountain scops owl was calling very intensively (14.436998, 101.370429). We saw a grey nightjar here: 14.437408, 101.37009. On our last day we observed the hunting blue-bearded bee-eater here: 14.434464, 101.380845 and here: 14.438082, 101.371101. We walked the Loop trail twice but there was no high bird activity.

Pha Klui Mai Camp Site (14.431527, 101.400205): We visited this site at dusk and we observed three great eared nightjars. This parking area is a good observation point: 14.430898, 101.400199. At dusk three individuals were flying above the forest, quite high.

Roadside stops, on the way

There were some roadside stops. During these resting times we saw common or very common bird species such as black drongo, eastern cattle egret or ashy woodswallow.

Visited sites with coordinates

1. Doi Ang Khang
 - Chinese Cemetery (19.845816, 99.048527)
 - Army Camp (19.862611, 99.050833)
 - Royal King's Project (19.910028, 99.043222)
2. Doi Lang West
 - Pheasant place (20.061000, 99.098333) – spot-breasted parrotbill site (20.07639, 99.0988) – Burmese border (20.101175, 99.092948)
3. Fang Hot Spring (19.965139, 99.153389)
4. Doi Inthanon
 - Summit Area, Ang Ka Nature Trail (18.588459, 98.486155)
 - Km 37.5 Jeep Track (18.52601, 98.49904)
 - Km 34.5 Mae Ouam (18.508250, 98.510528)
 - Km 13 (18.525389, 98.651528)

5. Kaeng Krachan National Park

- Baan Maka Nature Lodge (12.842737, 99.590923)
- Nueng's hide (12.84728, 99.52195)
- Km 9 (12.8076, 99.4994)
- Ban Krang campsite (12.798737, 99.454566)
- Stream crossings 1 to 3 (12.803482, 99.441650)

6. Pak Thale and Petchaburi Area

- Pak Thale (13.1498, 100.05914)
- Laem Phak Bia (main road - 13.055235, 100.070289, small road - 13.055410, 100.076126)
- Petchaburi rice fields (13.175851, 99.941445)

7. Wat Phra Phuttabat Temple (14.651806, 100.980250)

8. Khao Yai National Park

- Khao Khieo Access Road (14.407184, 101.370561)
- Khao Chiew Viewpoint (14.366806, 101.405472)
- Headquarters (14.438671, 101.372014)
- Pha Kluai Mai Camp Site (14.431527, 101.400205)

9. Roadside stops, on the way

Birds (by Treesucon, Limparungpatthanakij 2018 and IOC 12.2; H – heard)

1. Rufous-throated partridge (*Arborophila rufogularis*) 4

* 3rd and 4th November Doi Inthanon (Ang Ka Nature Trail). The best area is the end of the nature trail. In the first day we heard the birds however the second day we saw five individuals in the end of the trail, both side of the wooden path. Moreover, there were two individuals in the middle of the trail. It is crucial to be there at early morning.

2. Bar-backed partridge (*Arborophila brunneopectus*) 5

* 6th and 7th November Kaeng Krachan National Park (Km 9, Nueng's hide). We heard them very close along the main road in Km 9, and the next day we saw four individuals in front of the Nueng's hide.

3. Green-legged partridge (*Tropicoperdix chloropus*) 5

* 7th November Kaeng Krachan National Park (Nueng's hide). Two individuals were foraging in front of the Nueng's hide. Unlike other partridges usually they were feeding under dense bushes but fortunately they came out, so they were visible.

4. Ferruginous partridge (*Caloperdix oculeus*) 5

* 7th November Kaeng Krachan National Park (Nueng's hide). Three individuals were foraging in front of the Nueng's hide.

5. Mountain bamboo partridge (*Bambusicola fytchii*) 2
 - * 1st and 2nd November Doi Lang West. On the first day we saw three individuals here: 20.071684, 99.095367, and heard them on the pheasant's spot: 20.061, 99.098333. On the second day we saw one individual before the pheasant's spot: 20.057513, 99.09962.
6. Red junglefowl (*Gallus gallus*) 5,8
7. Mrs. Hume's pheasant (*Syrnaticus humiae*) 2
 - * 2nd November Doi Lang West. The pheasant's stakeout was not working for us, we waited there both mornings. However we saw a female early morning here: 20.072682, 99.095667 and a nice male somewhere here: 20.042265, 99.103821, almost at noon.
8. Kalij pheasant (*Lophura leucomelanos*) 5
 - * 7th November Kaeng Krachan National Park (Nueng's hide). About ten individuals (males and females as well) appeared several times in front of the Nueng's hide. It was funny, because from time to time the group descended from mountain then they quickly returned.
9. Silver pheasant (*Lophura nycthemera*) 8
 - * 11th November Khao Yai National Park (Khao Chiew Viewpoint). There is a short boardwalk to the viewpoint where we saw a very nice male close to the trail.
10. Siamese fireback (*Lophura diardi*) 8
 - * 10th November Khao Yai National Park (Khao Khieo Access Road). One nice male was crossing the road early morning here: 14.404472, 101.373603.
11. Lesser whistling duck (*Dendrocygna javanica*) 9
12. Little grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*) 6
13. Ashy wood pigeon (*Columba pulchricollis*) 4
 - * 3rd and 4th November Doi Inthanon (Summit Area). Both early mornings we observed one individual flying up a high tree beyond the visitor centre. Early morning they were calling very intensively.
14. Oriental turtle dove (*Streptopelia orientalis*) 2
15. Red collared dove (*Streptopelia tranquebarica*) 6
16. Eastern spotted dove (*Spilopelia chinensis*) 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
17. Common emerald dove (*Chalcophaps indica*) 5
18. Thick-billed green pigeon (*Treron curvirostra*) 5
19. Wedge-tailed green pigeon (*Treron sphenurus*) 2
20. Mountain imperial pigeon (*Ducula badia*) 2,8
21. Great eared nightjar (*Lyncornis macrotis*) 8
 - * 10th November Khao Yai National Park (Pha Kluai Mai Camp Site). This parking area is a good observation point: 14.430898, 101.400199. At dusk three individuals were flying above the forest, quite high. One more individual was observed not so far from here, above the main road.
22. Grey nightjar (*Caprimulgus jotaka*) 2,8
 - * 1st November Doi Lang West. One individual was observed at the start of the road approximately here: 20.011594, 99.112103. The bird later was calling very actively.

* 10th November Khao Yai National Park (Headquarter). One individual was sitting at the top of a dead tree behind the restaurant: 14.437408, 101.37009.

23. Large-tailed nightjar (*Caprimulgus macrurus*) 5,8

* 6th and 7th November Kaeng Krachan National Park (Baan Maka Nature Lodge). Two individuals were observed here: 12.848454, 99.587343 and here: 12.844882, 99.589432.

* 10th November Khao Yai National Park (Sai Sorn Reservoir). One individual was hunting above the lake here: 14.432914, 101.370181.

24. Grey-rumped treeswift (*Hemiprocne longipennis*) 5

25. Brown-backed needletail (*Hirundapus giganteus*) 5,8

26. Himalayan swiftlet (*Aerodramus brevirostris*) 1,2,4

27. Germain's swiftlet (*Aerodramus germani*) 5,6,8

28. Asian palm swift (*Cypsiurus balasiensis*) 1,4,8,9

29. Cook's swift (*Apus cooki*) 1,2

30. House swift (*Apus nipalensis*) 1,9

31. Greater coucal (*Centropus sinensis*) 5,6,8

32. Green-billed malkoha (*Phaenicophaeus tristis*) 1,5,8

33. Plaintive cuckoo (*Cacomantis merulinus*) 9

34. Square-tailed drongo-cuckoo (*Surniculus lugubris*) 5

35. Large hawk-cuckoo (*Hierococcyx sparveroides*) 8

* 10th November Khao Yai National Park (Watch Tower). One individual was flying and photographed beside the Watch Tower.

36. Red-legged crane (*Rallina fasciata*) 5

* 7th November Kaeng Krachan National Park (Nueng's hide). One individual was seen in front of the Nueng's hide. It was bathing in the small pond and after it was preening on a branch.

37. White-breasted waterhen (*Amauornis phoenicurus*) 3,5,6

38. White-browed crane (*Poliolimnas cinereus*) 6

* 8th November Petchaburi rice fields. Several individuals were calling here: 13.171928, 99.940922. After that we saw very well one individual in this rice field, late afternoon: 13.175919, 99.941812.

39. Watercock (*Gallicrex cinerea*) 6

40. Grey-headed swamphen (*Porphyrio poliocephalus*) 6

41. Common moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*) 6

42. Painted stork (*Mycteria leucocephala*) 6

43. Asian openbill (*Anastomus oscitans*) 6,8,9

44. Yellow bittern (*Ixobrychus sinensis*) 6

45. Black-crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) 6

46. Striated heron (*Butorides striata*) 6,9

47. Chinese pond heron (*Ardeola bacchus*) 3,9

48. Javan pond heron (*Ardeola speciosa*) 5,6,8,9
49. Grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*) 6
50. Eastern cattle egret (*Bubulcus coromandus*) 4,5,6,9
51. Purple heron (*Ardea purpurea*) 5
52. Great egret (*Ardea alba*) 6,9
53. Intermediate egret (*Ardea intermedia*) 6
54. Little egret (*Egretta garzetta*) 5,6
55. Pacific reef heron (*Egretta sacra*) 6
- * 8th November Laem Phak Bia (sand-spit). Two dark morph individuals were observed on the sand-spit here: 13.063702, 100.102608.
56. Chinese egret (*Egretta eulophotes*) 6
- * 8th November Laem Phak Bia (sand-spit). One individual was seen, it was feeding along the coast here: 13.063984, 100.102393.
57. Little cormorant (*Microcarbo niger*) 5,6
58. Indian cormorant (*Phalacrocorax fuscicollis*) 6,9
59. Pied avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*) 6
60. Black-winged stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*) 6,9
61. Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*) 6
62. Pacific golden plover (*Pluvialis fulva*) 6
63. White-faced plover (*Charadrius dealbatus*) 6
- * 8th November Laem Phak Bia (sand-spit). One individual was feeding among Malaysian plovers on the sand-spit, here: 13.062688, 100.102801. Later we saw possibly the same individual at another part of the coast: 13.059840, 100.104925.
64. Malaysian plover (*Charadrius peronii*) 6
- * 8th November Laem Phak Bia (sand-spit). Approximately 20 individuals were feeding on the sand-spit here: 13.062688, 100.102801.
65. Lesser sand plover (*Charadrius mongolus*) 6
66. Greater sand plover (*Charadrius leschenaultii*) 6
67. Grey-headed lapwing (*Vanellus cinereus*) 6
- * 8th November Laem Phak Bia (Wat Kom Naram Temple). Four individuals were observed in a marshy area near the temple, here: 13.097462, 100.05869.
68. Red-wattled lapwing (*Vanellus indicus*) 5,6,8,9
69. Pheasant-tailed jacana (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*) 6
70. Bronze-winged jacana (*Metopidius indicus*) 5,6
71. Eurasian whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*) 6
72. Eurasian curlew (*Numenius arquata*) 6
73. Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa*) 6

74. Ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) 6
75. Great knot (*Calidris tenuirostris*) 6
 * 8th November Laem Phak Bia. We saw an unbelievably huge flock with 1000-1500 individuals: 13.056353, 100.071415.
76. Red knot (*Calidris canutus*) 6
77. Ruff (*Calidris pugnax*) 6
78. Broad-billed sandpiper (*Calidris falcinellus*) 6
79. Curlew sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*) 6
80. Long-toed stint (*Calidris subminuta*) 6
81. Spoon-billed sandpiper (*Calidris pygmaea*) 6
 * 8th November Pak Thale. One individual was feeding quite close to us, behind the hut: 13.149907, 100.061767. It has yellow flag on its leg.
82. Red-necked stint (*Calidris ruficollis*) 6
83. Sanderling (*Calidris alba*) 6
84. Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*) 6
85. Little stint (*Calidris minuta*) 6
86. Asian dowitcher (*Limnodromus semipalmatus*) 6
 * 8th November Pak Thale. We observed approximately 20 individuals close to the hut: 13.149473, 100.062631.
87. Red-necked phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*) 6
88. Common sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*) 6,9
89. Spotted redshank (*Tringa erythropus*) 6
90. Common greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*) 6
91. Common redshank (*Tringa totanus*) 6
92. Wood sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*) 6
93. Marsh sandpiper (*Tringa stagnatilis*) 6
94. Nordmann's greenshank (*Tringa guttifer*) 6
 * 8th November Laem Phak Bia. One individual was observed quite close to us, approximately here: 13.054357, 100.069838.
95. Brown-headed gull (*Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus*) 6
96. Black-headed gull (*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*) 6
97. Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*) 6
98. Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*) 6
99. Gull-billed tern (*Gelochelidon nilotica*) 6
100. Caspian tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*) 6
101. Whiskered tern (*Chlidonias hybrida*) 6

- 102. White-winged tern (*Chlidonias leucopterus*) 6
- 103. Greater crested tern (*Thalasseus bergii*) 6
- 104. Brown boobook (*Ninox scutulata*) 5H
- 105. Collared owlet (*Taenioptynx brodiei*) 1H,2,5H
- 106. Asian barred owlet (*Glaucidium cuculoides*) 3,5H
- 107. Collared scops owl (*Otus lettia*) 2,4H,5,8H
- 108. Mountain scops owl (*Otus spilocephalus*) 8H

* 10th November Khao Yai National Park (Headquarter). One individual was calling very intensively behind the restaurant: 14.436998, 101.370429.

- 109. Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) 6
- 110. Black-winged kite (*Elanus caeruleus*) 8
- 111. Crested serpent eagle (*Spilornis cheela*) 5
- 112. Mountain hawk-eagle (*Nisaetus nipalensis*) 8
- 113. Black eagle (*Ictinaetus malaiensis*) 8
- 114. Eastern marsh harrier (*Circus spilonotus*) 9
- 115. Crested goshawk (*Accipiter trivirgatus*) 1
- 116. Shikra (*Accipiter badius*) 6
- 117. Japanese sparrowhawk (*Accipiter gularis*) 5
- 118. Brahminy kite (*Haliastur indus*) 6
- 119. Black kite (*Milvus migrans*) 9
- 120. Eastern buzzard (*Buteo japonicus*) 4
- 121. Orange-breasted trogon (*Harpactes oreskios*) 8
- 122. Red-headed trogon (*Harpactes erythrocephalus*) 4
- 123. Great hornbill (*Buceros bicornis*) 5

* 6th November Kaeng Krachan National Park (Ban Krang campsite). One individual was flying near the campsite, here: 2.799480, 99.45506.

- 124. Tickell's brown hornbill (*Anorrhinus tickelli*) 5

* 6th November Kaeng Krachan National Park (Km 6). Nine individuals were moving from tree to tree beside the main road.

- 125. Oriental pied hornbill (*Anthracoceros albirostris*) 5,6,8,9
- 126. Wreathed hornbill (*Rhyticeros undulatus*) 8

* 10th November Khao Yai National Park (Khao Chiew Viewpoint). All in all 14 individuals were seen in different flocks from the viewpoint (14.367487, 101.404844), some of them were quite close to us.

- 127. Eurasian hoopoe (*Upupa epops*) 2,4,9

128. Red-bearded bee-eater (*Nyctyornis amictus*) 5H
 * 7th November Kaeng Krachan National Park (Ban Krang campsite - stream crossing 1). We heard one individual between the campsite and the first stream crossing, approximately here: 12.800636, 99.44871. We heard only one time the bird.
129. Blue-bearded bee-eater (*Nyctyornis athertoni*) 3,8
 * 1st November Fang Hot Spring. It perched on a dead tree at the entrance: 19.962427, 99.154255.
 * 11th November Khao Yai National Park (Headquarter). Two individuals were hunting around the headquarter area, here: 14.434464, 101.380845 and here: 14.438082, 101.371101.
130. Asian green bee-eater (*Merops orientalis*) 5,6
131. Chestnut-headed bee-eater (*Merops leschenaultia*) 2,5
132. Blue-tailed bee-eater (*Merops philippinus*) 9
133. Indochinese roller (*Coracias affinis*) 5,6,9
134. Oriental dollarbird (*Eurystomus orientalis*) 5
135. Common kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*) 6
136. White-breasted kingfisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*) 5,6,8,9
137. Black-capped kingfisher (*Halcyon pileata*) 6
138. Collared kingfisher (*Todiramphus chloris*) 6
139. Coppersmith barbet (*Psilopogon haemacephalus*) 4,5,6,9
140. Blue-eared barbet (*Psilopogon duvaucelii*) 5H
141. Green-eared barbet (*Psilopogon faiostriatus*) 5,8
142. Lineated barbet (*Psilopogon lineatus*) 3,5,9
143. Golden-throated barbet (*Psilopogon franklinii*) 2,4H
 * 2nd November Doi Land West. One individual was observed among a mixed bird flock (20.074183, 99.097427).
 * 3rd November Doi Inthanon (Km 37.5 Jeep Track). One individual was calling at the beginning of the track.
144. Moustached barbet (*Psilopogon incognitus*) 8
 * 10th November Khao Yai National Park (Khao Khieo Access Road). One individual was seen very well in a mixed flock.
145. Blue-throated barbet (*Psilopogon asiaticus*) 1,2
146. Speckled piculet (*Picumnus innominatus*) 4
147. Heart-spotted woodpecker (*Hemicircus canente*) 5
 * 6^h November Kaeng Krachan National Park (Ban Krang campsite). These large trees in the middle of the campsite (12.798991, 99.453857) is a good spot for this species, we saw one individual several times.
148. Greater flameback (*Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus*) 5,8
149. Common flameback (*Dinopium javanense*) 5,8
150. Black-and-buff woodpecker (*Meiglyptes jugularis*) 5
 * 6th November Kaeng Krachan National Park (Km 9). One individual was observed, it was flying.

151. Greater yellownape (*Chrysophlegma flavinucha*) 2
152. Streak-breasted woodpecker (*Picus viridanus*) 5
 * 6th November Kaeng Krachan National Park (Km 9). One individual was feeding on a tree, it was moving with greater flamebacks. They were approximately here: 12.803760, 99.4941.
153. Grey-headed woodpecker (*Picus canus*) 5
154. Black-headed woodpecker (*Picus erythropygius*) 4
 * 3rd November Doi Inthanon (Km 13). Three individuals were moving along the main road (18.528946, 98.65192).
155. Grey-capped pygmy woodpecker (*Yungipicus canicapillus*) 2
156. Stripe-breasted woodpecker (*Dendrocopos atratus*) 2
 * 1st November Doi Lang West. One individual was feeding on a tree (12.80398, 99.494272) with greater flamebacks.
157. Collared falconet (*Microhierax caerulescens*) 4
 * 3rd November Doi Inthanon (Km 13). One individual was sitting on top of a dead tree here: 18.534856, 98.653497.
158. Black-thighed falconet (*Microhierax fringillarius*) 5
 * 6th November Kaeng Krachan National Park (Km 9). We found one individual, it was sitting top of a dead tree here: 12.806177, 99.497694.
159. Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) 2
160. Vernal hanging-parrot (*Loriculus vernalis*) 8
 * 10th November Khao Yai National Park (Khao Chiew Viewpoint). One individual was flying in front of the viewpoint (14.367487, 101.404844).
161. Blue-rumped parrot (*Psittinus cyanurus*) 5
 * 7th November Kaeng Krachan National Park (Ban Krang campsite). One individual was flying on the area of campsite in early morning (12.799518, 99.453744).
162. Red-breasted parakeet (*Psittacula alexandri*) 8
 * 9th November Khao Yai National Park. One and four individuals were seen somewhere at the northern entrance of the national park when we were searching for accommodation.
163. Long-tailed broadbill (*Psarisomus dalhousiae*) 2
 * 2nd November Doi Lang West. One individual was seen here: 20.084083, 99.098411.
164. Maroon oriole (*Oriolus traillii*) 1
165. Black-naped oriole (*Oriolus chinensis*) 8
166. Slender-billed oriole (*Oriolus tenuirostris*) 3
 * 1st November Fang Hot Spring. One individual was observed on a tree here: 19.965764, 99.153475.
167. Blyth's shrike-babbler (*Pteruthius aeralatus*) 2,4
168. White-bellied erpornis (*Erpornis zantholeuca*) 4,8
169. Short-billed minivet (*Pericrocotus brevirostris*) 2
 * 1st and 2nd November Doi Lang West. We saw several small groups along the main road.

170. Long-tailed minivet (*Pericrocotus ethologus*) 1,2
171. Scarlet minivet (*Pericrocotus speciosus*) 2,5
172. Ashy minivet (*Pericrocotus divaricatus*) 6,8
173. Swinhoe's Minivet (*Pericrocotus cantonensis*) 5,8
174. Rosy minivet (*Pericrocotus roseus*) 5
175. Black-winged cuckooshrike (*Lalage melaschistos*) 2,8
176. Indochinese cuckooshrike (*Lalage polioptera*) 1
177. Ashy woodswallow (*Artamus fuscus*) 2,4,5,8,9
178. Bar-winged flycatcher-shrike (*Hemipus picatus*) 5,8
179. Large woodshrike (*Tephrodornis virgatus*) 2
180. Common woodshrike (*Tephrodornis pondicerianus*) 2
181. Common iora (*Aegithina tiphia*) 2,4,6
182. Great iora (*Aegithina lafresnayei*) 5,8
183. Malaysian pied fantail (*Rhipidura javanica*) 5,6,7,9
184. White-throated fantail (*Rhipidura albicollis*) 2,4
185. Black drongo (*Dicrurus macrocercus*) 2,6,9
186. Ashy drongo (*Dicrurus leucophaeus*) 1,2,3,4,5,8,9
 - * Including *longicaudatus*, *innexus* and *leucophaeus* subspecies.
187. Crow-billed drongo (*Dicrurus annectens*) 5,8
188. Bronzed drongo (*Dicrurus aeneus*) 1,2,5
189. Lesser racket-tailed drongo (*Dicrurus remifer*) 2
190. Greater racket-tailed drongo (*Dicrurus paradiseus*) 5,8
191. Hair-crested drongo (*Dicrurus hottentottus*) 4,5
192. Black-naped monarch (*Hypothymis azurea*) 4,5
193. Blyth's paradise flycatcher (*Terpsiphone affinis*) 5
194. Brown shrike (*Lanius cristatus cristatus*) 5,6,8
195. Burmese shrike (*Lanius collurioides*) 1
196. Long-tailed shrike (*Lanius schach tricolor*) 2
197. Racket-tailed treepie (*Crypsirina temia*) 5
198. Grey treepie (*Dendrocitta formosae*) 1,2
199. Red-billed blue magpie (*Urocissa erythroryncha*) 4
200. Eurasian jay (*Garrulus glandarius*) 2
201. Eastern jungle crow (*Corvus leuillantii*) 4,6,8,9
202. Yellow-bellied fantail (*Chelidorhynch hypoxanthus*) 4

* 3rd November Doi Inthanon (Km 37.5 Jeep Track). One individual was observed in the middle of the track.

203. Grey-headed canary-flycatcher (*Culicicapa ceylonensis*) 2,3,4,5,8,
 204. Sultan tit (*Melanochlora sultanea*) 5
 205. Japanese tit (*Parus minor*) 1,2
 206. Yellow-cheeked tit (*Machlolophus spilonotus*) 4
 * 4th November Doi Inthanon (Km 34.5 Mae Ouam). We observed one individual among a mixed flock approximately here: 18.508311, 98.507899.
207. Hill prinia (*Prinia superciliaris*) 2
 208. Rufescent prinia (*Prinia rufescens*) 2
 209. Yellow-bellied prinia (*Prinia flaviventris*) 6
 210. Plain prinia (*Prinia inornata*) 4
 211. Common tailorbird (*Orthotomus sutorius*) 3,5
 212. Dark-necked tailorbird (*Orthotomus atrogularis*) 5
 213. Black-browed reed warbler (*Acrocephalus bistrigiceps*) 6
 214. Pygmy cupwing (*Pnoepyga pusilla*) 4
 * 3rd and 4th November Doi Inthanon (Ang Ka Nature Trail). One individual was seen, more heard along the boardwalk. It is very hard to see, so you have to be patient.
215. Russet bush warbler (*Locustella mandelli*) 2
 * 2nd November Doi Lang West. One individual was seen well near the first military checkpoint, close to the Burmese border. It was moving under dense vegetation.
216. Common house martin (*Delichon urbicum*) 2
 217. Asian house martin (*Delichon dasypus*) 1,2
 218. Red-rumped swallow (*Cecropis daurica*) 1
 219. Striated swallow (*Cecropis striolata*) 2,4
 220. Barn swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) 1,4,5,6,8,9
 221. Puff-throated bulbul (*Alophoixus pallidus*) 1,4,8
 222. Ochraceous bulbul (*Alophoixus ochraceus*) 5
 223. Grey-eyed bulbul (*Iole propinqua*) 4
 224. Olive bulbul (*Iole viridescens*) 5
 225. Ashy bulbul (*Hemixos flavala*) 1,4
 226. Mountain bulbul (*Ixos mccllellandii*) 1,2,4
 227. Black bulbul (*Hypsipetes leucocephalus*) 1,2
 228. Striated bulbul (*Alcurus striatus*) 1
 229. Black-crested bulbul (*Rubigula flaviventris*) 1,3,4,5,8
 230. Red-whiskered bulbul (*Pycnonotus jocosus*) 1,2,4

231. Brown-breasted bulbul (*Pycnonotus xanthorrhous*) 1
 * 31st November Doi Ang Khang (Chinese Cemetery, Army Camp). There were some fruiting trees in the middle of this orchard (19.847324, 99.047925) which attracted lots of good bird species, including several (4-5) brown-breasted bulbul. We were a bit surprised but we observed two brown-breasted bulbuls here: 19.862498, 99.051991.
232. Sooty-headed bulbul (*Pycnonotus aurigaster*) 1,2,3,4,5,8,9
 * Including both subspecies (*chrysorrhoides* and *aurigaster*)
233. Streak-eared bulbul (*Pycnonotus conradi*) 4,5
234. Stripe-throated bulbul (*Pycnonotus finlaysoni*) 5,8
235. Flavescent bulbul (*Pycnonotus flavescens*) 1,2
236. Yellow-vented bulbul (*Pycnonotus goiavier*) 4
237. Black-headed bulbul (*Brachypodius melanocephalos*) 5
238. Chinese leaf warbler (*Phylloscopus yunnanensis*) 2
239. Yellow-browed warbler (*Phylloscopus inornatus*) 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9
240. Hume's leaf warbler (*Phylloscopus humei*) 2
241. Buff-barred warbler (*Phylloscopus pulcher*) 4
242. Ashy-throated warbler (*Phylloscopus maculipennis*) 4
243. Dusky warbler (*Phylloscopus fuscatus*) 6
244. Buff-throated warbler (*Phylloscopus subaffinis*) 1
245. Radde's warbler (*Phylloscopus schwarzi*) 8
246. Grey-crowned warbler (*Phylloscopus tephrocephalus*) 2
247. Martens's warbler (*Phylloscopus omeiensis*) 1,2
 * 31st October Doi Ang Khang (Army Camp). One individual was seen along the main road.
 * 1st and 2nd November Doi Lang West. Several individuals were seen both days in mixed flocks. The call is the key to identify them.
248. Alström's warbler (*Phylloscopus soror*) 5
 * 10th and 11th November Khao Yai National Park (Khao Khieo Access Road). Both days early morning we heard and saw several individuals at the beginning of the road.
249. Eastern crowned warbler (*Phylloscopus coronatus*) 5
250. Two-barred warbler (*Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus*) 5,8
251. Sakhalin leaf warbler (*Phylloscopus borealoides*) 5
252. Pale-legged leaf warbler (*Phylloscopus tenellipes*) 5,8
253. Sulphur-breasted warbler (*Phylloscopus ricketti*) 4,8
254. Claudia's leaf warbler (*Phylloscopus claudiae*) 1
255. Blyth's leaf warbler (*Phylloscopus reguloides*) 4
256. Davison's leaf warbler (*Phylloscopus intensior*) 1,2,4

257. Slaty-bellied tesia (*Tesia olivea*) 4
 * 3rd and 4th November Doi Inthanon (Ang Ka Nature Trail). Surprisingly it was quite easy to see. We observed two individuals 2-3 metres from us at the beginning and in the middle of the boardwalk. More individuals were heard.
258. Asian stubtail (*Urosphena squameiceps*) 4
 * 3rd November Doi Inthanon (Km 37.5 Jeep Track). One individual was seen the beginning of the track (approximately 20 metres from the main road, somewhere here: 18.526249, 98.499249).
259. Yellow-bellied warbler (*Abroscopus superciliaris*) 5
260. Aberrant bush warbler (*Horornis flavolivaceus*) 2
 * 1st November Doi Lang West. Two individuals were seen well near the first military checkpoint, close to the Burmese border. It was moving under dense vegetation.
261. Yellow-eyed babbler (*Chrysomma sinense*) 2
262. Spot-breasted parrotbill (*Paradoxornis guttaticollis*) 2
 * 1st November Doi Lang West. The classic site worked well, we found one individual almost immediately (20.07639, 99.0988).
263. Grey-headed parrotbill (*Psittiparus gularis*) 1,2
 * 31st October Doi Ang Khang (Chinese Cemetery). There were some fruiting trees in the middle of this orchard (19.847324, 99.047925) which attracted lots of good bird species, including one grey-headed parrotbill.
 * 1st and 2nd November Doi Lang West. We found several flocks with 15-30 individuals between the pheasant's stakeout and the first military checkpoint.
264. Striated yuhina (*Staphida castaniceps*) 2
 * 1st November Doi Lang West. We found a flock with approximately 20 individuals.
265. Chestnut-flanked white-eye (*Zosterops erythropleurus*) 4,8
266. Swinhoe's white-eye (*Zosterops simplex*) 4
267. Indian white-eye (*Zosterops palpebrosus*) 1,2,4
268. White-browed scimitar babbler (*Pomatorhinus schisticeps*) 2
269. Rusty-cheeked scimitar babbler (*Erythrogonys erythrogonys*) 2
 * 1st November Doi Lang West. We observed one individual along the main road.
270. Pin-striped tit-babbler (*Mixornis gularis*) 2,5,8
271. Golden babbler (*Cyanoderma chrysaeum*) 2
272. Rufous-fronted babbler (*Cyanoderma rufifrons*) 2,5
273. Buff-breasted babbler (*Pellorneum tickelli*) 5
274. Rufous-winged fulvetta (*Schoeniparus castaneiceps*) 4
 * 3rd November Doi Inthanon (Km 37.5 Jeep Track). We saw approximately five individuals among Yunnan fulvetta flock, at the beginning of the trail.
 * 4th November Doi Inthanon (Ang Ka Nature Trail). Approximately ten individuals were moving in the middle of the trail, beside the boardwalk.
275. Puff-throated babbler (*Pellorneum ruficeps*) 5,8

276. Abbott's babbler (*Malacocincla abbotti*) 8H
277. Rufous limestone babbler (*Gypsophila calcicola*) 7
 * 9th November Wat Phra Phuttabat Temple. The best place is this temple, beside its stairs. After 20 minutes searching we found a pair at the beginning of the stairs, approximately here: 14.651733, 100.979145. The birds were feeding on rocks and under bushes, but they always moved at the bottom of the cliff.
278. Brown-cheeked fulvetta (*Alcippe poioicephala*) 1
279. Yunnan fulvetta (*Alcippe fratercula*) 1,2,4
280. White-crested laughingthrush (*Garrulax leucolophus*) 5,8
281. White-browed laughingthrush (*Pterorhinus sannio*) 2
 * 1st and 2nd November Doi Lang West. Both days we observed one individual around the spot-breasted parrotbill stakeout (20.07896, 99.098156 and 20.075282, 99.098263).
282. Greater necklaced laughingthrush (*Pterorhinus pectoralis*) 5
283. Silver-eared laughingthrush (*Trochalopteron melanostigma*) 4
 * 3rd November Doi Inthanon (Summit Area). Four individuals were observed, one pair was found beside the car park (18.589177, 98.486698), while two individuals were foraging around the Visitor Centre (18.588079, 98.48632).
284. Dark-backed sibia (*Heterophasia melanoleuca*) 1,2,4
285. Silver-eared mesia (*Leiothrix argenteauris*) 2
286. Rufous-backed sibia (*Leioptila annectens*) 1,2
287. Scarlet-faced liocichla (*Liocichla ripponi*) 2
 * 2nd November Doi Land West. One individual was observed in a mixed bird flock (20.074183, 99.097427).
288. Blue-winged minla (*Actinodura cyanouroptera*) 1,2
289. Bar-throated minla (*Actinodura strigula*) 4
290. Spectacled barwing (*Actinodura ramsayi*) 1,2,4
291. Hume's treecreeper (*Certhia manipurensis*) 4
 * 4th November Doi Inthanon ((Km 34.5 Mae Ouam). There is pine forest on both sides at the end of the road, where we observed two Hume's treecreepers (18.507527, 98.504734).
292. Chestnut-vented nuthatch (*Sitta nagaensis*) 1,2
293. Velvet-fronted nuthatch (*Sitta frontalis*) 8
294. Giant nuthatch (*Sitta magna*) 1,2
 * 31st October Doi Ang Khang (Army Camp). We saw two individuals in the southern side of the camp (19.862707, 99.050677).
 * 1st November Doi Lang West. It is quite easy in the older pine forest (just listen to its call), we saw and heard several individuals between pheasant's stakeout and Burmese border.
295. Siamese pied myna (*Gracupica floweri*) 6
296. Black-collared starling (*Gracupica nigricollis*) 9
297. Common myna (*Acridotheres tristis*) 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9

298. Great myna (*Acridotheres grandis*) 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
299. Common hill myna (*Gracula religiosa*) 8
300. Golden-crested myna (*Ampeliceps coronatus*) 8
 * 10th November Khao Yai National Park (Watch Tower). Four individuals were flying; we saw them from the Watch Tower late afternoon.
301. Green cochoa (*Cochoa viridis*) 4
 * 3rd November Doi Inthanon (Ang Ka Nature Trail, Km 34.5 Mae Ouam). In the middle of the boardwalk one individual was calling shortly but there was no chance to spot it. On the Mae Ouam trail two individuals were calling very intensively, we saw one here: 18.507863, 98.509734, but it was flying.
302. Oriental magpie-robin (*Copsychus saularis*) 1,2,3,4,5,7,9
303. White-rumped shama (*Copsychus malabaricus*) 5,8
304. Ferruginous flycatcher (*Muscicapa ferruginea*) 5
305. Asian brown flycatcher (*Muscicapa dauurica*) 5,7,8
306. Rufous-bellied niltava (*Niltava sundara*) 2
 * 2nd November Doi Lang West. One nice male was seen in an old forest beside the road: 20.07899, 99.098028.
307. Small niltava (*Niltava macgrigoriae*) 1
 * 31st October Doi Ang Khang (Trail at Km 21). A nice male was observed at the beginning of the trail, approximately here: 19.875557, 99.053431.
308. Large niltava (*Niltava grandis*) 4
 * 3rd November Doi Inthanon (Km 37.5 Jeep Track). One nice pair was seen at the beginning of the trail.
309. Verditer flycatcher (*Eumyias thalassinus*) 1,2
310. White-gorgeted flycatcher (*Anthipes monileger*) 2
311. Hill blue flycatcher (*Cyornis whitei*) 1,2,5
312. Indochinese blue flycatcher (*Cyornis sumatrensis*) 5
313. Chinese blue flycatcher (*Cyornis glaucicomans*) 5
314. Hainan blue flycatcher (*Cyornis hainanus*) 8
315. Himalayan shortwing (*Brachypteryx cruralis*) 4
 * 3rd and 4th November Doi Inthanon (Ang Ka Nature Trail). It is very easy to see along the boardwalk, we saw approximately five individuals (males and females) on both days.
316. Siberian blue robin (*Larvivora cyane*) 5
317. Siberian rubythroat (*Calliope calliope*) 2
 * 1st November Doi Lang West. One nice male was observed between the spot-breasted parrotbill stakeout and the first military checkpoint. It was hiding in dense bushes but its call was very typical.
318. White-tailed robin (*Myiomela leucura*) 2
 * 1st November Doi Lang West. Two nice males were observed between the spot-breasted parrotbill stakeout and the first military checkpoint. They were hiding in dense bushes but its call was very typical.
319. Blue whistling thrush (*Myophonus caeruleus*) 2,3,4
 * Including black-billed (*caeruleus*) and yellow-billed (*flavirostris*) subspecies

320. Slaty-blue flycatcher (*Ficedula tricolor*) 2

* 1st and 2nd November Doi Lang West. Several females were seen around the spot-breasted parrotbill stakeout (20.07639, 99.0988).

321. Taiga flycatcher (*Ficedula albicilla*) 1,2,3,5,7,8,9

322. Blue rock thrush (*Monticola solitarius*) 3,4,9

323. Grey bush chat (*Saxicola ferreus*) 1,2

324. Amur stonechat (*Saxicola stejnegeri*) 5,6,8

325. Asian fairy-bluebird (*Irena puella*) 5,8

326. Orange-bellied leafbird (*Chloropsis hardwickii*) 2

327. Golden-fronted leafbird (*Chloropsis aurifrons*) 2,8

328. Blue-winged leafbird (*Chloropsis moluccensis*) 5

329. Yellow-vented flowerpecker (*Dicaeum chrysorrheum*) 2

330. Thick-billed flowerpecker (*Dicaeum agile*) 5

331. Plain flowerpecker (*Dicaeum minullum*) 1

332. Scarlet-backed flowerpecker (*Dicaeum cruentatum*) 2,9

333. Fire-breasted flowerpecker (*Dicaeum ignipectus*) 2,8

334. Streaked spiderhunter (*Arachnothera magna*) 2

335. Brown-throated sunbird (*Anthreptes malacensis*) 5

336. Olive-backed sunbird (*Cinnyris jugularis*) 5,6,7,9

337. Black-throated sunbird (*Aethopyga saturata*) 1,4

338. Green-tailed sunbird (*Aethopyga nipalensis*) 4

* 3rd and 4th November Doi Inthanon (Ang Ka Nature Trail, Summit). We observed several males and females on both days.

339. Mrs. Gould's Sunbird (*Aethopyga gouldiae*) 1,2,4

340. Crimson sunbird (*Aethopyga siparaja*) 5

341. Scaly-breasted munia (*Lonchura punctulata*) 5

342. Olive-backed pipit (*Anthus hodgsoni*) 2

343. Richard's pipit (*Anthus richardi*) 4

344. Paddyfield pipit (*Anthus rufulus*) 6,8

345. Grey wagtail (*Motacilla cinerea*) 1,2,3,4,5,8

346. Eastern yellow-wagtail (*Motacilla tschutschensis*) 9

347. White wagtail (*Motacilla alba*) 1,3,9

348. Scarlet finch (*Carpodacus sipahi*) 1

* 31st November Doi Ang Khang (Chinese Cemetery). There were some fruiting trees in the middle of this orchard (19.847324, 99.047925) which attracted lots of good bird species, including one female/juvenile scarlet finch.

- + Feral pigeon (*Columba livia* forma domestica) 1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
- + Zebra dove (*Geopelia striata*) 1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
- + House sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) 3,4,9
- + Eurasian tree sparrow (*Passer montanus*) 4,6,8,9

Mammals (by igoterra.com)

1. Asian elephant (*Elephas maximus*) 8
2. Asian red-cheeked squirrel (*Dremomys rufigenis*) 2
3. Black giant squirrel (*Ratufa bicolor*) 5
4. Common palm civet (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*) 8
5. Dhole (*Cuon alpinus*) 8
6. Dusky langur (*Trachypithecus obscurus*) 5
7. Greater slow loris (*Nycticebus coucang*) 5
8. Grey-bellied squirrel (*Callosciurus caniceps*) 5
9. Himalayan striped squirrel (*Tamiops macclellandii*) 2
10. Hog deer (*Axis porcinus*) 2
11. Indochinese ground squirrel (*Menetes berdmorei*) 1,5
12. Large-spotted civet (*Viverra megaspila*) 8
13. Lar gibbon (*Hylobates lar*) 5,8
14. Lyle's flying fox (*Pteropus lylei*) 9
15. Malayan porcupine (*Hystrix brachyura*) 8
16. Northern pig-tailed macaque (*Macaca leonina*) 7,8
17. Northern red muntjac (*Muntiacus vaginalis*) 5,8
18. Northern treeshrew (*Tupaia belangeri*) 1,2,5
19. Pallas's squirrel (*Callosciurus erythraeus*) 1
20. Sambar deer (*Rusa unicolor*) 8
21. Variable squirrel (*Callosciurus finlaysonii*) 8,9

Reptiles (by igoterra.com, norththailandbirding.com)

1. Bengal monitor (*Varanus bengalensis*) 6,8,9
2. Bronze skink (*Eutropis macularia*) 8
3. Emma Gray's forest lizard (*Calotes emma*) 5,8
4. Flat-tailed house gecko (*Hemidactylus platyurus*) 2

5. Giant Asian pond turtle (*Heosemys grandis*) 8
6. Many-spotted cat snake (*Boiga multomaculata*) 5
7. Red-necked keelback (*Rhabdophis subminiatus*) 5
8. Tokay gecko (*Gekko gecko*) 5

Butteflies (by thaibutterflies.com, norththailandbirding.com)

1. Bright red velvet (*Koruthaialos sindu*) 4
2. Commander (*Moduza procris*) 5
3. Common birdwing (*Troides helena*) 8
4. Common bluebottle (*Graphium sarpedon*) 5,8
5. Common ciliate blue (*Anthene emolus*) 5
6. Common cruiser (*Vindula erota*) 5
7. Common duffer (*Discophora sondaica*) 1
8. Common earl (*Tanaecia julii*) 9
9. Common faun (*Faunis canens*) 2
10. Common grass yellow (*Eurema hecabe*) 5
11. Common gull (*Cepora nerissa*) 5
12. Common windmill (*Byasa polyeuctes*) 1
13. Dark-based lineblue (*Prosotas gracilis*) 5
14. Great mormon (*Papilio memnon*) 5
15. Great zebra (*Graphium xenocles*) 5
16. Magpie crow (*Euploea radamanthus*) 5
17. Orange gull (*Cepora iudith*) 5
18. Orange oakleaf (*Kallima inachus*) 2
19. Paris peacock (*Papilio paris*) 1
20. Red-spot sawtooth (*Prioneris philonome*) 5
21. Rustic (*Cupha erymanthis*) 5
22. Spotted jay (*Graphium arycles*) 5
23. Straight pierrot (*Caleta roxus*) 5
24. Straight treebrown (*Lethe verma*) 4
25. Striped blue crow (*Euploea mulciber*) 5
26. Three-spot grass yellow (*Eurema blanda*) 1
27. Tigerbrown (*Orinoma damaris*) 4
28. Vagrant (*Vagrans sinha*) 5

29. White dragontail (*Lamproptera curius*) 8