CAMBODIA

BIRDING TRIP REPORT

20th January – 4th February 2017
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Introduction

Cambodia – despite all its serious environmental challenges (see, e.g., the Cambodia article in Wikipedia!) – has a lot to offer the World birder.

Only two species are strictly endemic to the country – Cambodian Tailorbird and Cambodian Laughingthrush. However, its avian attractions include a series of large wading birds, all severely threatened: Greater Adjutant, Milky Stork, Spot-billed Pelican, Giant Ibis (the #1 target for any birding tour of Cambodia) and White-naped Ibis. Bengal Florican has its main remaining stronghold in Cambodia, and White-winged Duck can be seen with a bit of luck. Other great birds to be seen are White-rumped Falcon, Oriental Bay Owl (see cover photo), Bar-bellied Pitta, Green Peafowl, many woodpeckers and lots more.

Including an interesting assortment of wintering visitors from East Asia there is more than enough to keep even the keenest birders happy!

However, Cambodia is also home to the most significant archaeological site in all of Southeast Asia: The Angkor temples. Unless you are completely single-minded, you will not want to miss these. And birding around the ruins is not bad at all (great site for Forest Wagtail and many more).

We visited Cambodia with our wives in January-February 2017 and were pleased to experience it as a friendly and peaceful country where we never in any way felt unsafe.

Climate and when to go

Cambodia has a monsoon influenced climate with pronounced wet (May – October) and dry (November – April) seasons.

It is hot all year – but least so in January. To us Scandinavians, “least hot” was attractive. But if you can stand the heat, March is probably the best birding month, where northern visitors are still present and local birds call more. Any time during the dry season is good, though.

How to go

Cambodia is not a country that you can easily bird on your own – at least not if you want to visit the remote community owned areas that are home to some of the major target birds, such as the ibises.

You need a local tour operator. And that local tour operator should definitely be the non-profit organization Sam Veasna Center for Wildlife Conservation, not only because they offer excellent service and have good birding guides employed, but also because all profits are invested in conservation work with the local communities – the only viable way forward if threatened birds such as the ibises are to survive in the longer term. Thus, we full-heartedly urge you to engage with Sam Veasna Center (info@samveasna.org) to arrange your birding tour, see http://www.samveasna.org/
We had requested to have Sophoan Sanh (“So”) as our tour leader and guide, based on recommendations from a birding friend. And we were not disappointed. So is both a qualified temple guide and a skilled birding guide with excellent knowledge of bird sounds. She is also a hardworking and extremely considerate person - and extremely pleasant company as well. So made sure we had great food throughout the tour – without any stomach problems at all (!).

With So as your guide, you are in the very best hands.

A tour visiting a good range of habitats and localities normally starts in Siem Reap (near the Angkor temples) and ends in Phnom Penh (the capital). That was also the case with our tour.

Localities not visited by us

The areas we visited are described in the tour overview below. Here we will just mention a few areas that birders should consider visiting – but which were deselected by us.

Having birded Asia extensively before, we gave the “vulture restaurants” run by Sam Veasna Center a miss. Had we had a day available for this, we would most likely have visited the one at Veal Krous to see the critically endangered vultures (White-backed, Slender-billed and Red-headed).

The Ang Trapeang Thmor reserve west of Siem Reap is home to several hundred Sarus Cranes in winter and is also very good for other winter visitors, including Greater Spotted Eagle and multiple duck species. If you come in March, beware that it is a regular stop-over for Oriental Plovers (in breeding plumage).

Mount Aural is the prime site for Cambodian Laughingthrush. But there are absolutely no facilities for tourists there and a stay is bound to be uncomfortable – definitely not a place for non-birders which is why we disregarded the place. Not too far from Mount Aural, there is a site for the rare Chinese Grassbird. Henk Hendriks has written a very good description of both these sites and the birding experience in his 2014 trip report which can be downloaded from Cloudbirder.

Health

In the northern winter, there are not many health problems in Cambodia, although the Kratie area even this time of the year is said to be a hotspot for malaria. So, take precautions.

Tour overview – itinerary and sites

20th January – Siem Reap and Angkor Wat
Arrived in Siem Reap late morning.
After lunch we visited Angkor Wat, entering from the back side where there is some very nice woodland. Among the birds seen here were White-throated Rock-Thrush, Radde’s Warbler, Hainan Blue Flycatcher and more.
But the definite highlight was the temple which is very impressive indeed.

21st January – Angkor temples
We started the day with breakfast at the wetland next to the Banteay Srei, one of the very nicest temples of Angkor with the most exquisite carvings. Some nice birds were seen in this area, e.g. Chestnut-headed Bee-eater, Black-browed Reed-Warbler and Pale-legged Leaf-Warbler (all seen later in the trip as well).

After spending time admiring the temple – our personal favourite temple! – we continued to another (huge, but less impressive) temple and then the so-called Jungle Temple (Ta Prohm) which is in the top-3 of popularity. Very few birds were seen (Alexandrine Parakeet was heard). After lunch, it was time for Angkor Thom (also in top-3 of popularity) which covers a huge area. We only saw a small part of it today; the ladies saw much more of it while we were out birding January 23rd – 24th. It was hot and not many birds were seen, but Angkor Thom is definitely a must-see – it is as impressive as Angkor Wat.
We ended the day at Angkor Wat, first (successfully) targeting Forest Wagtail (only observation of the trip) and then experiencing the sunset with lots of other tourists.

22nd January – Prek Toal and Phnom Kram

Prek Toal is a waterbird sanctuary at the southwestern end of the huge Tonle Sap lake. To visit from Siem Reap, you must first sail across the lake (90 minutes or so) to a floating village where you change to a smaller boat to take you into the swamps to Prek Toal. It turned out to be quite a challenge, both because there were more water hyacinths than usual and because our boatman was very inexperienced and consistently made the wrong choice whenever there was a choice to make, getting us stuck several times. But with a huge delay, we arrived at the Prek Toal waterbird colony where a simple platform has been constructed in a tree at telescope distance from the birds. The most numerous nesting species is Painted Stork, but there are also a very few pairs of Milky Stork. Both adjutants nest; normally the Greater is the most numerous, but this year they had apparently decided to nest further from the platform and were greatly outnumbered by Lesser (actually, we only saw one or two Greater!). The final major attraction is Spot-billed Pelican which is quite numerous here. Common nesters are Black-headed Ibis, Asian Openbill and egrets. Grey-headed Fish-Eagle has a good population in the area and we saw several from the boat. All in all, we had a good and interesting experience and headed back to the floating village for lunch. Always interesting to visit a floating village, and the food was good and the beers cold – what more can you ask for?

After the trip back across the lake, we spent the late afternoon in the Phnom Kram agricultural area which can be good for northern winter visitors. We had fair views of a Pallas’s Grasshopper Warbler while a Thick-billed Warbler refused to show.

23rd and 24th January – Siem Reap to Kbal Spean to Changkran Roy and back

Leaving our wives behind in Siem Reap, So picked us up at 5, and off we drove, into the dark. The early morning was spent birding in a good roadside patch of dry forest, called Kbal Spean, some 60 km north of Siem Reap; here we saw many of the more widespread Cambodian dry forest specialties, meaning we could foresee a more relaxed time in Prey Veng and Tmatboey. Species seen included Black-headed Woodpecker, Burmese Shrike, Brown Prinia, Burmese Nuthatch and Swinhoe’s Minivet.

We then continued to Changkran Roy, a more humid forest the future of which is in the hands of the local community who hosted us (in a camp in the forest). It was a very nice experience; the food and service was excellent (we could even buy cold beers!) and one of our hosts proved to be a most skilled owl spotter (see cover photo). It was good that only one person is accommodated in each tent, because the tents are quite small, meaning a westerner must lie diagonally to fit inside. The stars among the long list of birds found at Changkran Roy are Bar-bellied Pitta, Oriental Bay Owl and Coral-billed Ground-Cuckoo. We were 5 weeks too early for the latter which only starts calling at the end of February. But we saw the first two and were happy with that. Other good birds seen were Heart-spotted Woodpecker, Chestnut-flanked White-eye and Alstrom’s Warbler. “Chicken” were not calling at all in January, but both Green-legged (Scaly-breasted) Partridge and Siamese Fireback are known to occur.

In the afternoon of the 23rd we drove back to Siem Reap after a most enjoyable and successful two-day trip. If you go to Changkran Roy non-stop, the drive from Siem Reap will probably take you just over an hour and a half.
25th January – Prollay to Beng Mealea temple to Prey Veng
We left at 5 for the hour and a half drive to Prolay, an area of grassland and rice fields between main road 6 and Tonle Sap. Today this is the main stronghold of Bengal Florican (picture below) which is obviously the main attraction here, although the area is also very good for wintering Manchurian Reed-Warbler and a variety of more widespread species, including the spectacular Pied Harrier. We spent the better part of the morning in the area, enjoying good sightings of these species and more.
We left Prolay at 9.30 and drove to the Beng Mealea temple, less famous than the Angkor temples, but definitely worth a visit, especially when travelling with a qualified temple guide. The best bird at the temple was a Van Hasselt’s Sunbird.
In the afternoon, we continued to a small community called Prey Veng, the last hour on an absolutely horrible road – where we saw our first Indochinese Bush-Lark. The dipterocarp forest around Prey Veng is excellent for several uncommon birds, including Giant Ibis and White-rumped Falcon. Since there was still time, we decided to head for the area by the nearest small river – another hour on rough tracks through the dry dipterocarp forest. This area where the dry forest meets riparian habitat has a rich birdlife. Among the birds we saw on our first visit here were Great Slaty Woodpecker, Green Peafowl (glimpsed only) and (just before going back) Oriental Scops Owl. One of the big trees along the small river is a roost site for the rare White-winged Duck; however, the roost is not used every night (far from), and despite waiting in a hide until darkness we recorded no signs of its presence.
We headed back to the Prey Veng community and our lodge which is placed outside the village next to a big reservoir. The lodge was basic, but quite comfortable (with hot water showers) – and the food delicious.
26th January – Prey Veng

The morning was spent in a couple of areas in the dry forest. At dawn, the haunting call of Giant Ibis was heard from maybe 1 km away, but no ibises appeared. Giant Ibis typically roost near a favoured feeding area; hence, they become easier later in the dry season when most feeding areas have dried up. So no ibises, but quite a few nice birds were seen, including Freckle-breasted Woodpecker, Vineous-breasted Starling and the only Yellow-legged Green Pigeon of the trip – but no White-rumped Falcon despite much searching. After lunch and siesta at the lodge, we went back to the riverine area also visited yesterday. Today, we had more luck and had splendid views of White-rumped Falcon (picture below), before we went to the hide. Chinese Francolin were extremely vocal and active, in contrast to yesterday. From the hide, two White-winged Ducks were heard calling loudly in flight and seen briefly – unfortunately, they flew past, apparently heading for another roost site down the river. Green Peafowl and White-rumped Falcon were both heard calling several times while waiting for the ducks in the hide.

27th January – Prey Veng to Tmatboey
Pre-dawn we went to a clearing which So and the community guide believed was where we heard the Giant Ibis calling from yesterday morning. Waiting and hoping did not help – when we heard Giant Ibis calling at dawn, it was from perhaps 2 km away. As stated above, they change roost site often in January. A very cooperative Burmese Nuthatch (see above) provided some consolation, as did a cracking Peregrine.

The rest of the morning was spent birding around the reservoir next to the lodge. A pair of Sarus Crane was nice as was a Grey-headed Fish-Eagle and a close Banded Bay Cuckoo. After lunch, we drove the rather short distance to Tmatboey Ecolodge and checked in. **Tmatboey** has similar habitat and birds to Prey Veng; White-winged Duck is not found here, but instead you get White-naped Ibis – and Giant Ibis may be a bit easier here.

In the late afternoon, we walked in the dry forest with our knowledgeable local guide, checking waterholes for foraging Giant Ibis – and hit the jackpot, seeing two birds very well. Then, in the very last daylight, we saw a roosting White-naped Ibis against the light at long distance.

28\textsuperscript{th} January – **Tmatboey**

After the success with ibises yesterday, we decided to spend the morning in the riverine forest about an hour’s drive from the lodge. While it was getting light, we had breakfast in an open area some 500 m from the river. A Pale-capped Pigeon (the main target in this area) flew past. After breakfast, we walked to a view point on the edge of the river and spent a few hours watching from here. Although nothing very rare was seen, it was most enjoyable and a good variety of species were seen. A Stork-billed Kingfisher perched up close was impressive. Other birds seen were Great Iora, Swinhoe’s Minivet (many), Hairy-crested and Bronzed Drongos, Blue-winged Leafbird, Indochinese Cuckoo-Shrike and many pigeons and doves (though no pale-caps). But the best bird was probably a nice Black-and-buff Woodpecker. On the way back to the lodge, we visited two owl stake-outs and had nice views of Brown Fish-Owl and Spotted Wood-Owl. We also saw a White-naped Ibis on a nest, but again this was a poor view, making better views of this species the main target for the late afternoon trip. Fortunately, this quest was very successful.

29\textsuperscript{th} January – **Tmatboey to Kratie**

Both because we found birding the riverine area so enjoyable and because we had already seen Giant Ibis well (meaning there was no good reason to risk disturbing these shy and endangered birds), we decided to spend our last morning by the river. The activity was not as high as yesterday, but still we saw some good birds – with a pair of Blue-bearded Bee-eater and a Heart-spotted Woodpecker standing out.

After a long drive, we arrived in Kratie in the late afternoon with time for some birding. We went to the **Kratie Marsh** just west of town near the river and added quite a few trip species, by far the best of which was Asian Golden Weaver, including a beautiful male.

30\textsuperscript{th} January – **Kratie to Sen Monorom**

Our main activity today was a boat trip on the **Mekong River** just outside Kratie. Mekong Wagtail was quickly found and enjoyed, meaning we could spend most of our time searching for dolphins. We managed quite a few satisfactory views – but beware that Irrawaddy Dolphin behaves like other river dolphins (e.g. Ganges Dolphin); it does not jump out of the water so you never see the whole animal. After the boat trip, there was time for a revisit to Kratie Marsh before we set out on the drive to Seima Forest.
Seima Forest was by far the most depressing place we visited on the whole trip. In theory, the forest is protected, but it is not respected in any way and hordes of criminals are quickly destroying the forest. In the late afternoon, we attempted some birding along the tracks at km 159 – and saw lots of men on special-built motorcycles taking the forest away. Around the forest administration headquarters (where the Seima WCS Office is also located), you will see hundreds of confiscated motorcycles and cars from when the authorities at least tried to stop forest destruction. Now they seem to have given up completely and the destruction accelerates openly – the friendly criminals we encountered even smiled and waved at us. The WCS does hope to change the state of affairs in the future – we wish them the best of luck, they truly need it. The endangered Black-shanked Douc is fortunately still relatively common in the forest.

The best birding spot in Seima Forest used to be the famous Orange-necked Partridge trail (a hotspot as late as 2014!) – but both the trail and the habitat around it is gone today. Thus, your chances of seeing the partridge are very slim, although it still occurs in the bamboo behind the WCS Office. We did not even hear it.

There is probably still good partridge habitat further from the road – but you cannot get into it. We continued through Seima Forest to Sen Monorom where we checked in for three nights on a nice hotel.

31st January – Jahoo Gibbon Camp and Hydroelectric Dam outside Sen Monorom

Jahoo Gibbon Camp is a community run project on the eastern edge of Seima Forest. It is essentially the only nice area of forest developed for tourism in Seima Forest with a pleasant, but rather basic camp and good (but narrow) trails in good forest. We had both breakfast and lunch here, and the food was very good. Despite the birding being very challenging due to lack of vocalization – probably because of strong winds – there is no doubt that this is THE place to visit in Seima Forest (although the altitude of 450 m is too high for the partridge). But it was quite frustrating that the dominant early morning sounds in this little paradise were chain-saws and falling trees (just outside the “concession” area). The best birds seen here were Green-legged (aka Scaly-breasted) Partridge (pair seen well), Grey-faced Tit-Babbler, Banded Broadbill and Siberian Blue Robin. Both Germain’s Peacock-Pheasant and Bar-bellied and Blue-rumped Pittas were heard, and So glimpsed a Blue Pitta which the rest of us did not get onto.

The Jahoo Gibbon Camp is definitely worth a visit – and if you have better luck with the weather than we did, you will likely see more birds than we did. And of course, spending a few nights there will help as well.

We spent the late afternoon birding on the quiet work road behind the Hydroelectric Dam just 7 km from Sen Monorom, next to the Oromis Resort, where the narrow river valley is still forested and very good for birds. The wind had eased when we arrived and we enjoyed a couple of hours of great birding, enjoying good views of a.o. Annam Barbet, White-cheeked Laughingthrush, Black-browed Fulvetta, a male Siberian Blue Robin, Speckled Piculet, the beautiful and distinctive johnsi race of Black-throated Sunbird and Long-tailed Broadbill.

1st February – Dak Dam and Hydroelectric Dam outside Sen Monorom

The upper reaches of the road from just outside Sen Monorom to the Vietnamese border has some remaining forest patches (altitude app. 900 m) which were our main destination today. We started by having breakfast on a side road with good fruiting trees. Spot-throated Babblers were heard from inside dense tangles, but could not be lured into view. But the highlight was the
many birds frequenting the fruiting trees – lots of green pigeons and quite a few barbets. We had stunning views of both our target Red-vented Barbet and Annam Barbet. The wind was even more of a problem today than yesterday, meaning – despite checking several forest patches - we did not have any luck with locating several species represented here by very distinct subspecies (split candidates): Chestnut-fronted (Clicking) Tit-Babbler, Blue-winged Minla, Grey-throated Babbler and Black-throated Tit were not cooperative at all. We did find a few good birds, such as Pale-capped Pigeon, Greater Yellownape and Maroon Oriole, but overall the birding was quite disappointing so we decided to take lunch at the Oromis Resort next to the Hydroelectric Dam and revisit the latter in the late afternoon. The weather was still bad, though – overcast and windy – so there were much fewer birds than yesterday, although a White-tailed Robin, a pair of Red-breasted Trogon and an Elephant (domesticized but free roaming) provided some entertainment.

2nd February - Sen Monorom to Seima Forest to Phnom Penh to Kampot
We left Sen Monorom early to be at the quarry inside Seima Forest at km 157 by dawn. This is still a good birding spot (despite the quarry) at dusk and dawn, and we enjoyed good views of Green Peafowl (male and female roosting), Golden-crested Myna, Green-eared Barbet and many hanging-parrots, among others. After breakfast, we proceeded to the forest HQ and tried a small – and very short - trail behind it which leads to some good bamboo. The only birds of note were Rufous Woodpecker and White-bellied Woodpecker. Yellow-cheeked Gibbons were heard calling. Then we set out on the longest drive of the trip, to Kampot via Phnom Penh. Near Phnom Penh, the target was of course the Cambodian Tailorbird which So knew an excellent site for – and we had barely got out of the vehicles, before we saw the first one.
Due to heavy traffic, leaving Phnom Penh was slow and we arrived in Kampot after dark.

3rd February – Bokor National Park
Phnom Bokor National Park covers 1400 km² at the southern end of the Cardamom Mountains. Most of the park is situated at around 1000 m and the main entrance is less than 10 km from Kampot. From the entrance, it is then another 32 km of steady uphill driving to reach the plateau, so you should plan with an hour of driving time if staying in Kampot, since the main birding area is up here. There is also nice habitat along the road up, but apparently no trails. There is a monstrous casino resort – which naturalists are unlikely to like - at the top, so if maximizing sleep is a priority you may want to consider this.
We spent all day in the park today, starting with breakfast along a side road on the plateau at dawn. Soon Chestnut-headed Partridge, our main target here, started calling and we went inside the rather stunted forest and managed a couple of excellent sightings. The rest of the morning was spent on the two trails that are found up here; one is a nice broad trail for jogging/exercising and the other is a narrow, at times even indistinct, trail which goes far into the forest. There was not much bird vocalization so birding was hard work. We did manage a few good birds, including Moustached Barbet, Silver-breasted Broadbill and Blue Pitta (heard).
We had lunch at the restaurant by the waterfall just down the road, not exactly a charming place, quite the opposite! but the food was quite ok. Exploring near the waterfall, we found quite a spectacular spider (see below).
After the lunch break, we went back to the narrow trail, but it was even more quiet now.
On the way down, we stopped along the road in a couple of places. The last stop was at a spot where So had seen Spot-bellied Eagle-Owl several times. But no luck on that account. However, while it was still light, we saw the closest Great Hornbill any of us had ever seen, perched right above our heads.
4th February – Bokor National Park to Phnom Penh Airport
While the women went shopping in Kampot, we went back to the national park and birded the narrow trail far into the forest. Initially, it was very very quiet, but when the clouds briefly gave way to a little bit of sunshine, there was a lot more activity for an hour or so. Among the birds recorded were Blue Pitta (8 heard! but none seen, alas), both Long-tailed and Silver-breasted Broadbills, Large Scimitar-Babbler, Indochinese Green Magpie (only glimpsed despite a lot of effort over a long time, really a skulker!) and Kloss’s (White-tailed) Leaf-Warbler. After lunch in Kampot, it was time for the final drive of the trip, to Phnom Penh and our 7 PM flight home via Hong Kong and London.
**BIRD LIST (systematics according to IOC 5.3)**

Species name preceded by status if threatened (CR=critical, EN=endangered, VU=vulnerable).

Lesser Whistling Duck, *Dendrocygna javanica*: 150 Prey Veng
Knob-billed Duck, *Sarkidiornis melanotos*: 5 Prolay
*(EN)* White-winged Duck, *Asarcornis scutulata*: 2 Prey Veng
Cotton Pygmy Goose, *Nettapus coromandelianus*: 10 Banteay Srei and 2 Prey Veng
Indian Spot-billed Duck, *Anas poecilorhyncha*: 5 Phnom Kram, 10 Prolay and 10 Kratie marsh
Chinese Francolin, *Francolinus pintadeanus*: Common Prey Veng and Tmatboey
Chestnut-headed Partridge, *Arborophila cambodiana*: 2 seen well, many heard Bokor NP
Green-legged Partridge, *Arborophila chloropus*: 2 Jahoo Gibbon Camp
Red Junglefowl, *Gallus gallus*: Heard Changkran Roy and Jahoo Gibbon Camp
Germain's Peacock-Pheasant, *Polyplectron germaini*: Heard Jahoo Gibbon Camp
*(EN)* Green Peafowl, *Pavo muticus*: 1 Prey Veng, 2 Seima Forest
Little Grebe, *Tachybaptus ruficollis*: 8 Kratie marsh
*(EN)* Milky Stork, *Mycteria cinerea*: 2 Prek Toal
Painted Stork, *Mycteria leucocephala*: 1000+ Prek Toal, 3 Phnom Kram and 20 Prolay
Asian Openbill, *Anastomus oscitans*: 500+ Prek Toal
Woolly-necked Stork, *Ciconia episcopus*: 4 Prey Veng and 2 Tmatboey
*(VU)* Lesser Adjutant, *Leptoptilos javanicus*: 1-2 Prek Toal (apparently the colony is far from the platform this year)
Black-headed Ibis, *Threskiornis melanocephalus*: 50+ Prek Toal
*(CR)* White-shouldered Ibis, *Pseudibis davisoni*: 4 Tmatboey
*(CR)* Giant Ibis, *Pseudibis gigantean*: Heard Prey Veng and 2 seen well Tmatboey
Black-crowned Night Heron, *Nycticorax nycticorax*: 2 Prek Toal
Striated Heron, *Butorides striata*: 3 Prek Toal and 1 Kratie Marsh
Chinese/Javan Pond Heron, *Ardeola bacchus/speciosa*: Javan is a common breeding resident in the central plains, whereas Chinese is a common winter visitor throughout the country. We saw pond herons commonly throughout the trip, but never took the time to study them closely.
Grey Heron, *Ardea cinerea*: 1 Prek Toal
Purple Heron, *Ardea purpurea*: 6 Prek Toal, 2 Prey Veng.
Intermediate Egret, *Egretta intermedia*: 10 Phnom Kram
Spot-billed Pelican, *Pelecanus philippensis*: 500+ Prek Toal
Little Cormorant, *Microcarbo niger*: 5 Banteay Srei, 300+ Prek Toal, 1 Kratie Marsh, 200 Kratie
Indian Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax fuscicolli*: 1 Banteay Srei, 100 Prek Toal.
Great Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*: 20 Prek Toal
Black-winged Kite, *Elanus caeruleus*: 1 en route to Changkran Roy
Crested Honey Buzzard, *Pernis ptilorhynchus*: 1 Prey Veng, 3 Tmatboey, 5 Seima Forest.
Jerdon’s Baza, *Aviceda jerdoni*: 2-3 Changkran Roy
Black Baza, *Aviceda leuphotes*: 1 Angkor Temples
Crested Serpent Eagle, *Spilornis cheela*: 2 Changkran Roy, 1 Seima Forest (and several heard elsewhere)

Mountain Hawk-Eagle, *Nisaetus nipalensis*: 1 Bokor NP

Black Eagle, *Ictinaetus malaiensis*: 1 Dak Dam

Shikra, *Accipiter badius*: The most widespread Accipiter, at least 11 seen

Japanese Sparrowhawk, *Accipiter gularis*: 1 Tmatboey

Besra, *Accipiter virgatus*: 1 Bokor NP

Eastern Marsh Harrier, *Circus spilonotus*: 2 Prek Toal, 10 Prolay, 1 Prey Veng

Pied Harrier, *Circus melanoleucos*: 3 Prolay


Rufous-winged Buzzard, *Butastur liventer*: 2 near Changkran Roy, 1 Beng Mealea, 8+ Prey Veng, 2 Tmatboey.

Grey-faced Buzzard, *Butastur indicus*: 2 Bokor NP

(CR) Bengal Florican, *Houbaropsis bengalensis*: 9 Prolay

Ruddy-breasted Crane, *Porzana fusca*: Heard Prek Toal, 1 Kratie Marsh

White-browed Crane, *Porzana cinerea*: 2 Kratie Marsh

Watercock, *Gallicrex cinerea*: 6 Kratie Marsh


Common Moorhen, *Gallinula chloropus*: 2 Kratie Marsh

(VU) Sarus Crane, *Grus Antigone*: 2 Prolay, 2 Prey Veng

Common Buttonquail, *Turnix sylvaticus*: 3 Prolay

Black-winged Stilt, *Himantopus himantopus*: 35 Phnom Kram

Red-wattled Lapwing, *Vanellus indicus*: 2 Prey Veng, 2 Tmatboey

Little Ringed Plover, *Charadrius dubius*: 1 Phnom Kram, 1 Prolay, 2 Kratie

Pheasant-tailed Jacana, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*: 2 Banteay Srei, 10 Phnom Kram, 10 Kratie Marsh

Bronze-winged Jacana, *Metopidius indicus*: 10 Banteay Srei

Pin-tailed Snipe, *Gallinago stenura*: 2 Bokor NP

Common Snipe, *Gallinago gallinago*: 1 Prolay

Spotted Redshank, *Tringa erythropus*: 2 Prolay

Marsh Sandpiper, *Tringa stagnatilis*: 1 Phnom Kram

Wood Sandpiper, *Tringa glareola*: 4 Phnom Kram, 3 Prolay

Common Sandpiper, *Actitis hypoleucos*: 1 Phnom Kram

Brown-headed Gull, *Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus*: 1 Tonle Sap

Whiskered Tern, *Chlidonias hybrid*: 15 Tonle Sap

Rock Dove, *Columbia livia*: (Feral)

(VU) Pale-capped Pigeon, *Columbia punicea*: 1 Tmatboey, 1 Dak Dam

Red Turtle Dove, *Streptopelia tranquebarica*: Fairly common in drier areas

Spotted Dove, *Spilopelia chinensis*: Common and widespread

Barred Cuckoo-Dove, *Macropygia unchall*: 3 Seima area, 3 Bokor NP

Common Emerald Dove, *Chalcophaps indica*: 4 Seima area

Zebra Dove, *Geopelia striata*: Common and widespread

Pink-necked Green Pigeon, *Treron vernans*: 2 Kratie Marsh

Orange-breasted Green Pigeon, *Treron bicinctus*: 2 Tmatboey
Thick-billed Green Pigeon, *Treron curvirostra*: Numerous Seima Forest and Hydroelectric Dam, 2 Dak Dam

Yellow-footed Green Pigeon, *Treron phoenicopterus*: 1 Prey Veng

Pin-tailed Green Pigeon, *Treron apicauda*: 2 Seima Forest, 70+ Dak Dam, 20+ Hydroelectric Dam

Green Imperial Pigeon, *Ducula aenea*: 5 Prey Veng, 12 Tmatboey

Mountain Imperial Pigeon, *Ducula badia*: 5 Hydroelectric Dam, 5 Bokor NP

Greater Coucal, *Centropus sinensis*: Fairly widespread

Lesser Coucal, *Centropus bengalensis*: 1 Banteay Srei, 2 Phnom Kram, 2 Kratie Marsh, 2 Phnom Penh

Green-billed Malkoha, *Phaenicophaeus tristis*: 4 Changkran Roy, 1 Tmatboey, 1 Jahoo Gibbon Camp, 2 Bokor NP

*Chestnut-winged Cuckoo, Clamator coromandus*: 1 Changkran Roy – So only

Asian Koel, *Eudynamys scolopaceus*: Commonly heard, a few seen Prey Veng

Banded Bay Cuckoo, *Cacomantis sonneratii*: 2 Kbal Spean, 2 Prey Veng and several heard Seima

Plaintive Cuckoo, *Cacomantis merulinus*: 5 Phnom Kram, 2 Kratie Marsh, 1 Phnom Penh

Fork-tailed Drongo-Cuckoo, *Surniculus dicruroides*: 1 Changkran Roy

Oriental Bay Owl, *Phodilus badius*: 1 seen superbly and 3-4 more heard, Changkran Roy

Collared Scops Owl, *Otus lettia*: Heard only, Changkran Roy, Prey Veng and Bokor NP

Brown Fish Owl, *Ketupa zeylonensis*: 1 at stake-out, Tmatboey.

Spotted Wood Owl, *Strix seloputo*: 1 at stake-out, Tmatboey.

Collared Owlet, *Glaucidium brodiei*: Heard only, Jahoo Gibbon Camp and Bokor NP

Asian Barred Owlet, *Glaucidium cuculoides*: Common and widespread by call, though only seen Angkor Wat

Spotted Owlet, *Athene brama*: 1 Tmatboey

Brown Hawk-Owl, *Ninox scutulata*: Heard Prey Veng

Great Eared Nightjar, *Lyncornis macrotis*: 1 Changkran Roy, heard Prey Veng

Large-tailed Nightjar, *Caprimulgus macrurus*: 1 seen well Prey Veng, heard several other places

Savanna Nightjar, *Caprimulgus affinis*: 3 Tmatboey

Crested Treeswift, *Hemiprocne coronate*: Common in dry forest / woodland

Himalayan Swiftlet, *Aerodramus brevirostris*: 2 Kampong Cham – probably underrecorded

Germain’s Swiftlet, *Aerodramus germani*: Fairly common – but beware that Edible Nest-Swiftlet has been widely introduced into Cambodia (and we may well have seen several of those)

Asian Palm Swift, *Cypsiurus balasiensis*: Fairly common

Silver-backed Needleetail, *Hirundapus cochinensis*: A few around Siem Reap and Angkor Temples; a couple of unidentified needletails at Tmatboey were most likely Brown-backed (only needletail on the checklist), but seen too poorly to tell

**Cook’s Swift, *Apus cooki***: 20+ Angkor Thom; a short distance migrant and winter visitor, split from Pacific Swift which is a common migrant here, but spends the winter much further south

House Swift, *Apus nipalensis*: 6 Siem Reap

Orange-breasted Trogon, *Harpactes oreskios*: Heard Tmatboey, seen Jahoo Gibbon Camp

Red-headed Trogon, *Harpactes erythrocephalus*: 2 Hydroelectric Dam, 1 Bokor NP

Indian Roller, *Coracias benghalensis*: Fairly common

Oriental Dollarbird, *Eurystomus orientalis*: A few in semi-open areas

Stork-billed Kingfisher, *Pelargopsis capensis*: 2 Tmatboey

White-throated Kingfisher, *Halcyon smyrnensis*: 1 or 2 in half a dozen places
Black-capped Kingfisher, Halcyon pileata: 1 Angkor Wat, 1 Banteay Srei, and 5 Prek Toal
Collared Kingfisher, Todiramphus chloris: 1 Kratie Marsh
Common Kingfisher, Alcedo atthis: 1 or 2 in at least half a dozen places
Pied Kingfisher, Ceryle rudis: A couple in the Kratie area
Blue-bearded Bee-eater, Nyctyornis athertoni: 2 Tmatboey
Green Bee-eater, Merops orientalis: Fairly common
Blue-tailed Bee-eater, Merops philippinus: Common in wetlands
Chestnut-headed Bee-eater, Merops leschenaultia: 1 or 2 in at least half a dozen places
Pied Kingfisher, Ceryle rudis: A couple in the Kratie area
Blue-bearded Bee-eater, Nyctyornis athertoni: 2 Tmatboey
Green Bee-eater, Merops orientalis: Fairly common
Blue-tailed Bee-eater, Merops philippinus: Common in wetlands
Common Kestrel, Falco tinnunculus: 1 Seima Forest – Kampong Cham

Greater Hornbill, Buceros bicornis: A few in the Seima area and half a dozen Bokor NP, including 1 seen exceptionally well (a real highlight)

Oriental Pied Hornbill, Anthracoceros albirostris: A few here and there (fairly common)
Wreathed Hornbill, Rhyticeros undulatus: 3 Bokor NP
Red-vented Barbet, Psilopogon lagrandieri: 2 Dak Dam, 2 Seima Forest (km 157)
Lineated Barbet, Psilopogon lineatus: Common in dry forest
Green-eared Barbet, Psilopogon faiostictus: Heard Changkran Roy and Bokor NP, seen well Seima Forest (particularly km 157)

Indochinese Barbet, Psilopogon annamensis: A few seen Sen Monorom Hydroelectric Dam, very common Dak Dam

Moustached Barbet, Psilopogon incognitus: Common Bokor NP
Blue-eared Barbet, Psilopogon duvaucelli: Fairly common
Coppersmith Barbet, Psilopogon haemacephalus: Fairly common
Speckled Piculet, Picumnus innominatus: 1 Sen Monorom Hydroelectric Dam
Heart-spotted Woodpecker, Hemicircus canente: 1 Changkran Roy and 1 Tmatboey
Rufous-bellied Woodpecker, Dendrocopos hyperythrus: 1 Tmatboey
Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker, Dendrocopos canicapillus: 1 Kbal Spean, 2 Prey Veng
Freckle-breasted Woodpecker, Dendrocopos analis: 2 Prey Veng
White-bellied Woodpecker, Dryocopus javensis: Heard Prey Veng, seen well Tmatboey and Seima Forest HQ

Greater Yellownape, Chrysophlegma flavinucha: 2 Dak Dam
Lesser Yellownape, Picus chlorolophus: 2 Prey Veng
Laced Woodpecker, Picus vittatus: Heard Prek Toal
Black-headed Woodpecker, Picus erythropygius: 3 Kbal Spean, 10 Prey Veng, a few Tmatboey

White-rumped Falcon, Polihierax insignis: 1 seen and 1 or 2 heard Prey Veng
Collared Falconet, Microhierax caerulescens: 1 Seima Forest – Kampong Cham

White-rumped Falcon, Polihierax insignis: 1 seen and 1 or 2 heard Prey Veng
Collared Falconet, Microhierax caerulescens: 1 Seima Forest – Kampong Cham

Common Kestrel, Falco tinnunculus: 1 Seima Forest – Kampong Cham
Peregrine Falcon, *Falco peregrinus*: 1 Prey Veng


Red-breasted Parakeet, *Psittacula alexandri*: The most widespread parakeet, seen in 6 localities

Alexandrine Parakeet, *Psittacula eupatria*: Heard by the Jungle Temple (no effort made to see it)

Vernal Hanging Parrot, *Loriculus vernalis*: 14-15 seen well at km 157 Seima Forest, a few heard and glimpsed in several other areas

Long-tailed Broadbill, *Psarismus dalhousiae*: 1 Sen Monorom Hydroelectric Dam, 1 Bokor NP

Silver-breasted Broadbill, *Serilophus lunatus*: 3 Bokor NP

Banded Broadbill, *Eurylaimus javanicus*: 1 seen well Jahoo Gibbon Camp, 2 Bokor NP

Blue-rumped Pitta, *Hydrornis soror*: 1 heard Jahoo Gibbon Camp

Blue Pitta, *Hydrornis cyaneus*: 8+ heard Bokor NP, not seen despite much effort

Bar-bellied Pitta, *Hydrornis elliotii*: 4 Changkran Roy, 1 heard Jahoo Gibbon Camp

Bar-winged Flycatcher-Shrike, *Hemipus picatus*: 8 Changkran Roy, 2 Tmatboey and a few Seima Forest

Large Woodshrike, *Tephradinus virgatus*: 6 Kbal Spean, 4 Prey Veng, 5 Tmatboey

Common Woodshrike, *Tephradinus pondicerianus*: 8 Kbal Spean, 2 Prey Veng, 2 Tmatboey, 1 Dak Dam

Ashy Woodswallow, *Artamus fuscus*: A few Seima Forest

Common Iora, *Aegithina tiphia*: Fairly common and widespread

Great Iora, *Aegithina lafresnayei*: 2 Tmatboey, 2 Jahoo Gibbon Camp

Large Cuckooshrike, *Coracina macei*: 4 Kbal Spean, 4 Prey Veng, 2 Tmatboey

Indochinese Cuckooshrike, *Coracina polioptera*: 8 Kbal Spean, 2 Prey Veng, 2 Tmatboey, 1 Dak Dam

Black-winged Cuckooshrike, *Coracina melaschistos*: 6 Changkran Roy, 2 Bokor NP


Ashy Minivet, *Pericrocotus divaricatus*: 2 Angkor Wat, 12 Changkran Roy, 4 Prey Veng

Small Minivet, *Pericrocotus cinnamomeus*: 2 Kbal Spean, 10 Prey Veng, 2 Tmatboey

Scarlet Minivet, *Pericrocotus speciosus*: 4 Kbal Spean a few Seima Forest

Brown Shrike, *Lanius cristatus*: Widespread and fairly common in open areas

Burmese Shrike, *Lanius collurioideus*: 4 Kbal Spean, 9 Prey Veng, 1 Tmatboey, 1 Dak Dam

White-bellied Erpornis, *Erpornis zantholeuca*: 1 Jahoo Gibbon Camp, 3 Dak Dam, 1 Bokor NP

Black-naped Oriole, *Oriolus chinensis*: Common and widespread

Black-hooded Oriole, *Oriolus xanthornus*: Fairly common and widespread

Maroon Oriole, *Oriolus traillii*: 1 Dak Dam

Black Drongo, *Dicrurus macrocercus*: Common and widespread

Ashy Drongo, *Dicrurus leucophaeus*: Common and widespread, at least two races involved: local *bondi* and Chinese white-faced *leucogenis*

Bronzed Drongo, *Dicrurus aeneus*: 1 Prey Veng, 1 Tmatboey, 2 Jahoo Gibbon Camp

Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo, *Dicrurus remifer*: 1 Jahoo Gibbon Camp, 5 Bokor NP

Hair-crested Drongo, *Dicrurus hottentottus*: 1 Changkran Roy, 1 Tmatboey, 2 Seima Forest

Greater Racket-tailed Drongo, *Dicrurus paradiseus*: Fairly common and widespread in forest

White-throated Fantail, *Rhipidura albicolli*: Fairly common and widespread

White-browed Fantail, *Rhipidura aureola*: Fairly common and widespread

Pied Fantail, *Rhipidura javanica*: 2 Prek Toal, 4 Kratie Marsh
Black-naped Monarch, Hypothymis azurea: Common and widespread in forest
Asian Paradise Flycatcher, Terpsiphone paradise: 1 Changkran Roy, 1 Bokor NP
Red-billed Blue Magpie, Urocissa erythrorhyncha: 4 Prey Veng, heard Tmatboey
Indochinese Green Magpie, Cissa hypoleuca: 2+ Bokor NP
Rufous Treepie, Dendrocitta vagabunda: 3 Kbal Spean
Racket-tailed Treepie, Crypsirina temia: 4 Tmatboey and singles in 4 other localities
Large-billed Crow, Corvus macrorhynchos: Common
Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher, Culicicapa ceylonensis: Fairly common Changkran Roy and Seima Forest
Australasian Bush Lark, Mirafra javanica: 10 Prolay
Indochinese Bush Lark, Mirafra erythrocephala: 3 Prey Veng, 1 Tmatboey
Oriental Skylark, Alauda gulgula: 6 Prolay
Ashy Bulbul, Hemixos flavala: 2 Jahoo Gibbon Camp, 2 Dak Dam
Black Bulbul, Hypsipetes leucocephalus: 10 Sen Monorom Hydroelectric Dam, 20 Dak Dam
Grey-throated Martin, Riparia chinensis: 1 Kampong Cham – probably under-recorded
Sand Martin, Riparia riparia: 15 Prek Toal, 10 Prolay
Barn Swallow, Hirundo rustica: Common
Pacific Swallow, Hirundo tahitica: 2 Kratie Marsh – undoubtedly under-recorded
Red-rumped Swallow, Cecrops daurica: Fairly common and widespread
Yellow-bellied Warbler, Abroscopus superciliaris: 6 Seima Forest area
Dusky Warbler, Phylloscopus fuscatus: Fairly common, highest number was 10 Kratie Marsh
Radde's Warbler, Phylloscopus schwarzi: 1 Angkor Wat, 1 heard Kbal Spean
Yellow-browed Warbler, Phylloscopus inornatus: Common and widespread winter visitor
Arctic Warbler, Phylloscopus borealis: 1 Changkran Roy
Greenish Warbler, Phylloscopus trochiloides: 1 Tmatboey
Two-barred Warbler, Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus: Fairly common and widespread winter visitor
Pale-legged Leaf Warbler, Phylloscopus tenellipes: Fairly common and widespread winter visitor
Claudia’s Leaf Warbler, Phylloscopus claudiae: 1 Changkran Roy
Kloss’s Leaf Warbler, Phylloscopus ogilviegranti: 2 Bokor NP
Alström's Warbler, Seicercus soror: 3 Changkran Roy, heard Bokor NP
Oriental Reed Warbler, Acrocephalus orientalis: 7+ Phnom Penh
Black-browed Reed Warbler, Acrocephalus bistrigiceps: 1 Banteay Srei, 2 Kratie Marsh
(VU) Manchurian Reed Warbler, Acrocephalus tangorum: 1 Prolay
Lanceolated Warbler, *Locustella lanceolata*: Heard Banteay Srei, 2 Prolay and heard Tmatboey and Bokor NP
Pallas’s Grasshopper Warbler, *Locustella certhiola*: 1 Phnom Kram
Striated Grassbird, *Megalurus palustris*: 1 Phnom Kram, 1 Prolay
Zitting Cisticola, *Cisticola juncidis*: 15 Prolay, 20 Kratie Marsh
Golden-headed Cisticola, *Cisticola exilis*: 2 Banteay Srei, 2 Kratie Marsh
Brown Prinia, *Prinia polychroa*: 6 Kbal Spean, 7 Prey Veng
Grey-breasted Prinia, *Prinia hodgsonii*: 5 Prey Veng
Yellow-bellied Prinia, *Prinia flaviventris*: A few Prek Toal and Kratie Marsh
Plain Prinia, *Prinia inornata*: Fairly common and widespread
Common Tailorbird, *Orthotomus sutorius*: Fairly common and widespread
Dark-necked Tailorbird, *Orthotomus atrogularis*: Fairly common and widespread
Cambodian Tailorbird, *Orthotomus chaktomuk*: 2 Phnom Penh
Large Scimitar Babbler, *Pomatorhinus hypoleucos*: 1 calling (close) Bokor NP
White-browed Scimitar Babbler, *Pomatorhinus schisticeps*: 3 Changkran Roy, heard Jahoo Gibbon Camp, 6+ Bokor NP
Rufous-fronted Babbler, *Stachyridopsis rufifrons*: 1 Dak Dam
Pin-striped Tit-Babbler, *Macronus gularis*: Very common Changkran Roy and also recorded in many other localities
Grey-faced Tit-Babbler, *Macronus kelleyi*: 5 Jahoo Gibbon Camp
Chestnut-capped Babbler, *Timalia pileata*: Heard Dak Dam
Black-browed Fulvetta, *Alcippe grotei*: 7 Sen Monorom Hydroelectric Dam
Streaked Wren-Babbler, *Napothera brevicaudata*: 2 Jahoo Gibbon Camp, 3 Bokor NP
Abbott’s Babbler, *Malacocincla abbotti*: 10 Changkran Roy
Scaly-crowned Babbler, *Malacopteron cinereum*: 10 Jahoo Gibbon Camp, 5 Bokor NP
Spot-throated Babbler, *Pellorneum albiventre*: Several heard Dak Dam
Puff-throated Babbler, *Pellorneum ruficeps*: 10 Changkran Roy, heard Jahoo Gibbon Camp
White-crested Laughingthrush, *Garrulax leucolophus*: Common and widespread
White-cheeked Laughingthrush, *Garrulax vassal*: 4 Sen Monorom Hydroelectric Dam
Chestnut-flanked White-eye, *Zosterops erythropelurus*: 20+ Changkran Roy
Oriental White-eye, *Zosterops palpebrosus*: Common Seima Forest, Dak Dam and Bokor NP
Asian Fairy-Bluebird, *Irena puella*: Common, even numerous, in humid forest
Burmese Nuthatch, *Sitta neglecta*: 3 Kbal Spean, 4 Prey Veng
Velvet-fronted Nuthatch, *Sitta frontalis*: 2 Jahoo Gibbon Camp
Golden-crested Myna, *Ampeliceps coronatus*: 3 Seima Forest km 157
Common Hill Myna, *Gracula religiosa*: 5 Angkor temples, 5 Changkran Roy and a few Seima Forest
White-vented Myna, *Acidothorax grandis*: 4 Angkor temples, 4 Phnom Kram
Common Myna, *Acidothorax tristis*: Common and widespread
Vinous-breasted Starling, *Acidothorax burmannicus*: 3 Prey Veng, 30 Sen Monorom Hydroelectric Dam
Black-collared Starling, *Gracupica nigriglissi*: 6 Banteay Srei, 6 Prey Veng, 3 Tmatboey
Pied Starling, *Gracupica contra*: 4 Prolay
Chestnut-tailed Starling, *Sturnia malabarica*: 5 Dak Dam
Orange-headed Thrush, *Geokichla citrina*: 1 Bokor NP
Eyebrowed Thrush, *Turdus obscurus*: 2 Dak Dam
Oriental Magpie-Robin, *Copsychus saularis*: Fairly common and widespread
White-rumped Shama, *Copsychus malabaricus*: 10 Changkran Roy, also Prey Veng, Seima Forest and Bokor NP
Asian Brown Flycatcher, *Muscinapa dauurica*: Fairly common and widespread (30 Changkran Roy!)

Hainan Blue Flycatcher, *Cyornis hainanus*: Quite numerous winter visitor to Angkor temples and Changkran Roy, a few elsewhere
Tickell’s Blue Flycatcher, *Cyornis tickelliae*: 2 Seima Forest HQ
Blue-throated Blue Flycatcher, *Cyornis rubeculoides*: 2 Sen Monorom Hydroelectric Dam
Blue-and-white Flycatcher, *Cyanoptila cyanomelana*: Fairly common and widespread

Verditer Flycatcher, *Eumyias thalassinus*: Fairly common and widespread
Lesser Shortwing, *Brachypteryx leucopsis*: 2 heard Dak Dam

Bluethroat, *Luscinia svecica*: 3 Prolay
Siberian Rubythroat, *Calliope calliope*: Heard Prey Veng, Tmatboey and Kratie Marsh
White-tailed Robin, *Miyomela leucura*: 1 Sen Monorom Hydroelectric Dam
Blue Whistling Thrush, *Myophonus caeruleus*: 1 Sen Monorom Hydroelectric Dam
Mugimaki Flycatcher, *Ficedula mugimaki*: 4 Bokor NP
Taiga Flycatcher, *Ficedula albicilla*: Fairly common and widespread winter visitor

Blue Rock Thrush, *Monticola solitaries*: 2 Angkor Wat
White-throated Rock Thrush, *Monticola gularis*: 3 Angkor Wat, 1 Changkran Roy, 3 Jahoo Gibbon Camp, 1 Bokor NP – had not expected to see so many of these crackers!
Stejneger’s Stonechat, *Saxicola stejnegeri*: 1 Banteay Srei, 3 Phnom Kram, 2 Prolay, 2 Kratie Marsh
Pied Bush Chat, *Saxicola caprata*: Fairly common and widespread
Blue-winged Leafbird, *Chloropsis cochinensis*: 6 Tmatboey, 2 Jahoo Gibbon Camp, 1 Dak Dam, 2 Bokor NP
Golden-fronted Leafbird, *Chloropsis aurifrons*: 2 Kbal Spean, 8 Prey Veng
Thick-billed Flowerpecker, *Dicaeum agile*: 1 Sen Monorom Hydroelectric Dam
Yellow-vented Flowerpecker, *Dicaeum chrysorrheum*: 1 Seima Forest HQ
Plain Flowerpecker, *Dicaeum minullum*: 3 Jahoo Gibbon Camp
Fire-breasted Flowerpecker, *Dicaeum ignipcatus*: 4 Dak Dam
Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker, *Dicaeum cruentatum*: The most common flowerpecker
Ruby-cheeked Sunbird, *Chalcostigma singalensis*: Fairly common and widespread in forest
Brown-throated Sunbird, *Anthreptes malacensis*: 2 Siem Reap, 2 Kratie Marsh
Van Hasselt’s Sunbird, *Leptocoma brasiliana*: 1 Beng Mealea, 1 Tmatboey, 1 Jahoo Gibbon Camp
Purple Sunbird, *Cinnyris asiaticus*: 5 Kbal Spean, 5 Prey Veng, 2 Tmatboey
Olive-backed Sunbird, *Cinnyris jugularis*: Common and widespread
Black-throated Sunbird, *Aethopyga saturata*: 4 Sen Monorom Hydroelectric Dam, 3 Dak Dam, 3 Bokor NP; the stunning *johnsoni* subspecies, surely a future split
Crimson Sunbird, *Aethopyga siparaja*: 2 Changkran Roy, 2 Jahoo Gibbon Camp, 2 Bokor NP
Little Spiderhunter, *Arachnothera longirostra*: 2 Jahoo Gibbon Camp, 1 Seima Forest HQ
Streaked Spiderhunter, *Arachnothera magna*: 2 Dak Dam, 2 Seima Forest km 157
House Sparrow, *Passer domesticus*: A few Prek Toal
Plain-backed Sparrow, *Passer flaveolus*: 7 Phnom Kram, 1 Prolay, 1 Prey Veng, 2 Kratie Marsh, 2 Phnom Penh
Eurasian Tree Sparrow, *Passer montanus*: Common
Asian Golden Weaver, *Ploceus hypoxanthus*: 3 Kratie Marsh
Streaked Weaver, *Ploceus manyar*: 2 Kratie Marsh
Baya Weaver, *Ploceus philippinus*: 15+ Kratie Marsh
White-rumped Munia, *Lonchura striata*: 30 Kratie Marsh
Forest Wagtail, *Dendronanthus indicus*: 2 Angkor Wat
Eastern Yellow Wagtail, *Motacilla tschutschensis*: 1 Prolay
Grey Wagtail, *Motacilla cinerea*: 1 Dak Dam
White Wagtail, *Motacilla alba*: 2 Kampong Cham
Mekong Wagtail, *Motacilla samveasnae*: 2 Kratie (Mekong boat trip)
Paddyfield Pipit, *Anthus rufulus*: Fairly common and widespread
Olive-backed Pipit, *Anthus hodgsoni*: 3 Prey Veng, a few Tmatboey, 4 Bokor NP
Chestnut-eared Bunting, *Emberiza fucata*: 1 Prolay

**MAMMAL LIST**

Asian Elephant *Elephas maximus*: One semi-tame seen Sen Monorom Hydroelectric Dam
Long-tailed Macaque *Macaca fascicularis fascicularis*: 20+ Angkor Wat, a few Seima
Northern Pig-tailed Macaque *Macaca leonina*: one male Bokor National Park
Black-shanked Douc Langur *Pygathrix nigrigra*: several groups in Seima Protected Forest
Southern Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbon *Nomascus gabriellae*: Heard Seima Protected Forest
Pileated Gibbon *Hyllobates pileatus*: heard Bokor National Park
Brown Rat *Rattus norvegicus*: One Tonle Sap Boat place
Pallas’s Squirrel *Callosciurus erythraeus*: Common Dak Dam
Finlayson’s Squirrel *Callosciurus finlaysonii*: Common
Black Giant Squirrel *Ratufa bicolor*: 1 Changkran Roy
Cambodian Striped Squirrel *Tamiops rodolphi*: Common
Wild Boar *Sus scrofa*: One Bokor National Park
Irrawaddy Dolphin *Orcaella brevirostris*: Several seen Mekong river Kratie
Northern Red Muntjac *Muntiacus vaginalis*: Heard Bokor National Park
Black-bearded Tomb Bat *Taphozous melanopogon*: Hearing from the ruins Angkor Wat
Greater False Vampire *Megaderma lyra*: Heard calling from the ruins Angkor Wat
Lyle’s Flying Fox *Pteropus lylei*: Colony in Siem Reap