

Thailand

4th December - 29th December 2022

PAK THALE ■ KAENG KRACHAN NP ■ HUAI KHA KHAENG WS
MAE WONG NP ■ DOI INTHANON NP ■ DOI PHA HOM POK NP
PHU KHIEO WS ■ KHAO YAI NP



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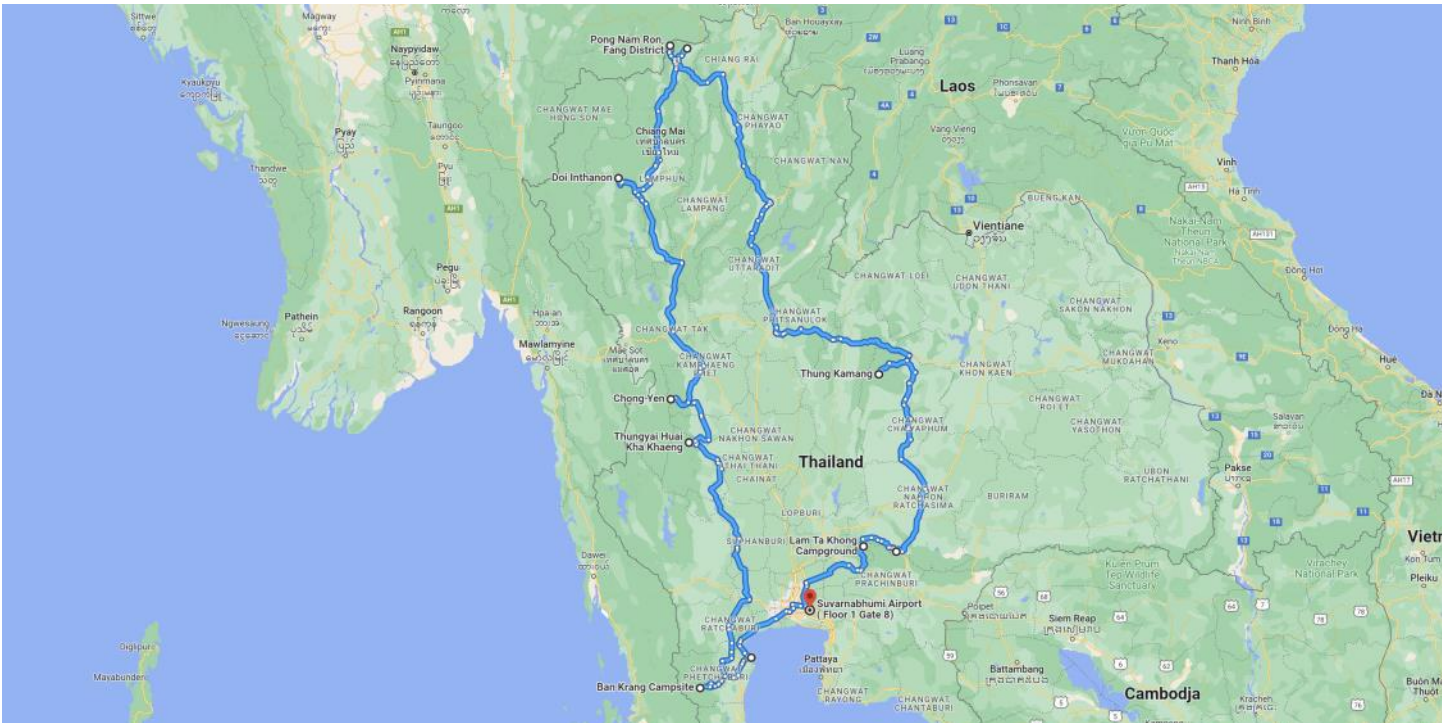
Introduction

During my visit to Singapore and Malaysia in early 2020, just COVID-19 locked down the world, I experienced the natural splendour South-East Asia has to offer for first time. During 2022, as the world started to open up again, it was time to find a new travel destination. With at least 1049 bird species (depending on which taxonomy you follow), a multitude of rare mammal species, good infrastructure and a splendid network of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries, Thailand was the logical next destination. Furthermore, as I would be traveling by myself, a popular wildlife destination like Thailand would give a great opportunity to meet some fellow naturalists along the way. In the end, I saw 342 bird species, 35 mammal species, 62 butterfly species across 9 National Parks, 2 Wildlife Sanctuaries and other visited locations.

Itinerary

My itinerary was based on multiple trip reports from mammalwatching and cloudbirders. The Peninsula was left out of the trip, as many species there I had seen 2 years earlier in Singapore and Malaysia. Many reports mentioned driving (at least outside of Bangkok) was not as bad as the stories on the internet or in the news led you to believe, so I decided to travel around with a hired car. What I did do however, was to plan the Itinerary around not driving more than 6-7 hours a day to allow for some relaxation after longer stretches of driving. Furthermore, travelling with a hired car opened up the possibility to visit some more remote sites, like Huai Kha Khaeng WS and Phu Khieo WS. For a map of the Itinerary check the next page.

4 Dec	Arrival at Suvarnabhumi Airport (15:30) - night at Suvarnabhumi Airport Hotel
5 Dec	Pak Thale - night at Baan Maka Lodge
6-7 Dec	Kaeng Krachan NP - night at Ban Krang campsite
8 Dec	Kaeng Krachan NP - Dab Toon's Hide - night at Baan Maka Lodge
9 Dec	Travel to Rabam - night at RimBueng Charoen Resort
10 Dec	Huai Kha Khaeng WS - night at RimBueng Charoen Resort
11 Dec	Huai Kha Khaeng WS - travel to Mae Wong NP - night at HQ Campsite
12 Dec	Mae Wong NP - night at HQ Campsite
13 Dec	Travel to Doi Inthanon NP - night at Mr. Deang's
14-15 Dec	Doi Inthanon NP - night at Mr. Deang's
16 Dec	Travel to Fang - Doi Lang west - night at Tangerine Ville Hotel
17 Dec	Doi Lang west - night at Tangerine Ville Hotel
18 Dec	Mae Ai Paddies - night at Tangerine Ville Hotel
19 Dec	Fang Hot Springs + Mae Ai Paddies - night at Tangerine Ville Hotel
20-21 Dec	Travel days - night at Arena Resort Hotel
22-23 Dec	Phu Khieo WS - night at Thung Kamang campsite
24 Dec	Travel to Khao Phaeng Ma View Point - Bat Cave - Night at Aurora Resort Khao Yai
25-26 Dec	Khao Yai NP - night at Lam Ta Khong campsite
27 Dec	Wat Phra Phuttabat Noi + Returning the car to Suvarnabhumi Airport
28 Dec	Bangkok (Visiting touristic spots) - night at Fx Hotel Metrolink Makkasan
29 Dec	Departure from Suvarnabhumi Airport to Amsterdam (13:50)



Car Hire and Driving

The hired car was booked through Sunny Cars. This company works with the usual international rental companies for the car rental, and all insurances are included in the booking price (either covered by themselves or the rental company). So no surprising extra costs when collecting the car. In the end my car was rented through Budget. Collecting the car at the airport desk was fast, without troubles and the staff was very helpful. In total I paid € 931 for the car, including insurance and unlimited milage.

As I don't like driving a 4X4 for long distances, I went for a smaller option. The car I got from Budget was a Honda City, with had only driven 17.000 kilometers. Though this car was fine for most of the journey, the breaks got really hot and smelly while descending Doi Inthanon and Doi Lang. Breaking on the engine was not possible, as this automatic did not have a low gear mode.

As other trip reports mention, driving in Thailand is rather straightforward outside of Bangkok. As traffic can get really bad inside the city, I had decided to spend a night close to the airport after collecting the car, get some rest and leave early next morning. I left the hotel in Bangkok at 05:00, and did not encounter any traffic jams. Outside Bangkok, Chang Mai and some larger towns, traffic was rather scare on most roads. Driving at night should be avoided, as many bikes do not have any lights.



A nice and shiny rental car



Some dust accumulation after driving around Huai Kha Khaeng

Weather

December is at the beginning of the dry season. It did not rain the entire trip, which made finding reptiles and amphibians a little difficult. Temperatures ranged from 4°C at the top of Doi Inthanon to 36°C at Pak Thale and Kaeng Krachan NP. Generally the temperatures were excellent for wildlife watching.

At night the temperatures could get quite chilly, especially when sleeping in a tent. At Phu Khieo WS and Khao Yai NP temperatures were around 10°C, but with the high humidity it definitely felt colder. Do bring some warm clothes or a good sleeping bag if you decide to stay at these or higher altitude campsites.

Food

The food in Thailand is very good and remarkably cheap. At most joints a meal and a drink rarely cost more than 100 Bath. Most places I visited during the trip had restaurants either at the campsite or close by. For the details per parks, check the coming pages. Snacks and drinks were acquired at the many 7-11's scattered around the country.

Costs and Money

The plain ticket was booked through Skyscanner. The flight from Schiphol, Amsterdam to Bangkok was €700 with EVA air. Gasoline for the car was about €1 per litre, which is cheap compared to the Netherlands. I paid 1000 THB for 30 days unlimited internet with AIS. In total, I spent €2500 for the 3,5 weeks trip. This includes the car rental, plane tickets, entrance fees, food, drinks and lodging.

There were many ATM's at the airport to withdraw money from. Most towns had ATM's as well, though some of the smaller ones seem to lack one. I mainly used Google Maps to find the nearest one. Cash is still necessary, as many of the smaller shops, restaurants and hotels do not accept cards. Furthermore, all of the HQ's at the national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, where you can rent the camping gear, only accepted cash.

This report

I used many reports from Cloudbirders and Mammalwatching and the websites of Nick Upton and Dave Sargeant as the basis for the trip and this report. Many thanks to all authors.

All photographs in this report are taken by me. If anyone wishes to get in touch or requires some extra information for planning your own trip, feel free to send me an email. Use this link to find the ebird trip report:

[Thailand 2022 - eBird Trip Report](#)



Sunset at Thung Kramang grasslands, Phu Khieo WS

Pak Thale

General Info

After leaving Bangkok early in the morning, I arrived at Pak Thale at around 08.00 after a 3 hour drive. You can park the car at the Bird Conservation Society of Thailand building. There is no entrance fee and one can freely move around the whole area, but do keep in mind that it is actively used for salt extraction. Avoid walking on the smaller banks.

Wildlife

Having arrived early and before others, birding was excellent the first part of the day. The many big groups of waders in the salt pans is staggering. This early in the morning many of the waders were still quite close to the roads between the salt pans. Many of the common species, like **Black-bellied Plover**, **Lesser Sand-Plover**, **Greater Sand-Plover**, **Curlew Sandpipers** and **Kentish Plover** were easily spotted in the first few salt pans directly south of the parking spot. A massive group of waders next to the small hut towards the south contained **Great Knot**, **Red Knot**, **Broad-billed Sandpiper** and 2 **Nordmann's Greenshank**. Overhead flew **Painted Stork**, **Common Tern** and **Brown-headed Gull**.



Kentish Plover



Great Knot, Red Knot, Nordmann's Greenshank and more

At around 10.00 I met a birder from the UK, and we decided to make our way to the beach and check out the salt pans along the beach. While walking along the banks towards the beach, we spotted **Asian Dowitcher**, **Terek Sandpiper**, **Caspian Tern** and a **Lesser Crested Tern**. The beach itself is not worth mentioning. Lots of plastic everywhere. We did however spot 3 male **Blue-Spotted Mudskippers** in a territorial fight and a **Collared Kingfisher** hunting from a sand heap. The salt pans further south along the beach held **Eurasian Curlew**, **Far Eastern Curlew**, **Bar-tailed Godwit**, **Marsh Sandpiper**, more **Great and Red Knots** and **Red-necked Stint**.



Terek Sandpiper, Great Knot and Red Knot.



Lesser Crested Tern and Common Tern

I did unfortunately dip on the Spoon-billed Sandpiper. At least it gives me a reason to return to Thailand in the not so far future. Still a great start of the trip, with lots of rare waders seen.

Kaeng Krachan National Park

General Info

The drive from Pak Thale to Baan Maka Resort takes about 1,5 hours. As soon as you're past the town of Khlong Kra Saeng, the roads open up and there is not much traffic. You will soon find yourself driving between limestone hills on the outskirts of the park.

I stayed at the Baan Maka Resort for 2 nights, on 5 Dec and 8 Dec. This is a great and well maintained place, located in very green surroundings and has very friendly owners. Mainly birders and nature oriented people stay at this place, which makes it great for exchanging the latest sightings and photos of rare animals. Breakfast is served from 05:00 to accommodate those who want to visit the park as early as possible. The restaurant serves tasty meals until 21:00. A limestone hill is located right next door, with a trail leading to the top. You can walk around the grounds safely at night, as elephants rarely visit. Furthermore, bird hides in the area can be booked through the owners.

From Baan Maka Resort it is a 15 minute drive to the entrance of the park. Entry to the park is 300 THB per person and 50 THB for the car. You will have to pay this for every entry. So if you stay overnight at the park, you will only have to pay for entrance once. From here, it's one single road through the jungle. Along the road are multiple clearings and clay licks at which you can stop to do some wildlife watching. At weekdays the road is really quiet, but during the weekend it can get quite busy according to the rangers. This might reduce your chances at seeing something good.

In the park itself I stayed for 2 nights, 6 Dec and 7 Dec, at the well known Ban Krang Campsite. At the information point of the campsite you can rent tents, mattresses, pillows and sleeping bags. For 2 nights I paid 455 THB (tent, mattress and pillow only, as I brought my own sleeping bag). The ranger even came to help me put up the tent! The toilet/shower facilities are adequate, but don't expect warm showers. The restaurant at the campsite is open, at least during my stay, from 07:00 until 16:00. The lady who owns the place is very friendly and gave tips how to see the Sun Bear.

The afternoon on 8 Dec I visited Dab Toon's Hide. I left Ban Krang Campsite at around 10:00 and arrived at Baan Maka at 12:00. After lunch, it was a 20 minute drive to the hide. The road does have quite some deep potholes in it, especially near the end. About 300 meters before the hide I decided to park the car, and walk the rest to avoid damaging it. As soon as I stepped out of the car, a local farmer on a scooter waved to me to jump on the back and drove me the rest of the way. At the hide, Mr. Toon showed his magic by luring a pitta and no less the three different partridge species to the waterhole. I stayed at the hide from 14:00 until 17:30, after which Mr. Toon gave me a hitch back to my car.



View of Kaeng Krachan National Park

Wildlife

The grounds of Baan Maka Resort are rich in wildlife. At the restaurant the banana feeders attract both mammals and birds. During my stay I saw **Grey-bellied Squirrel**, **Himalayan Striped Squirrel**, **Stripe-throated Bulbul**, **Streak-eared Bulbul** and **Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush** feeding on the bananas. A jetty with a seating area has been built in the lake, from which you get a good view of the surrounding trees and reedbeds. While resting here in the afternoon, **Oriental Pied-Hornbill**, **White-breasted Waterhen** and **Siamese Pied Starling** were easily seen. Just before dawn, a **Bronze-winged Jacana** appeared from dense reedbeds and gave some good views.



Stripe-throated Bulbul



Oriental Pied-Hornbill

A trail behind the cabins leads through some dense underbrush and goes all the way to the top of the limestone hill next to the resort. This is a great place to find some of the more shy and skulky species, like **Common Tailorbird**, **Puff-throated Babbler** and **Blue Whistling-Thrush**. Walking this trail at night gave good views of **Reticulated Python**, **Phetchaburi Bent-toed Gecko**, **Siamese Leaf-toed Gecko** and **Chestnut White-bellied Rat** at.



Phetchaburi Bent-toed Gecko



Reticulated Python in tree above the trail

Though I did not bird much on the road between the resort and the entrance to the National Park, some common species were picked up quite easily on the electric powerlines next to the road. **Ashy Woodswallow**, **Indochinese Roller** and **Chestnut-headed Bee-eater** were easily seen. On the return trip from National Park to the resort, I saw a small yellow blob slowly crossing the road. This turned out to be a **Elongated Tortoise**!



Ashy Woodswallows



Elongated Tortoise

Most of the birding and wildlife watching in this park is done along the road between the entrance and the campsites. Slowly driving up and down the road during either the morning or evening hours is bound to give a good number of birds and mammal species. It is hard to not stop every few meters to check for activity. I only drove the road between Ban Krang campsite and the entrance, as my low clearance rental car would not make it up the road past Ban Krang towards Phanoen Thung Campsite.

Birding at the usual stops should give you a good number of species. Near Km 9. good views were had of **Thick-billed Green-Pigeon**, **Oriental Pied-Hornbill**, **Common Hill Myna**, **Greater Flameback** and **Gray-headed Canary-Flycatcher**. One morning a massive **Great Hornbill** flew by high in the sky, giving away it's presence by the sound of its wings. It seems a juvenile **Crested Serpent-Eagle** has made the open spots around KM 9 its home, as it was seen every time I drove past. A large group of **Northern Pig-tailed Macaques** crossed the road near KM 11, while **Sultan Tit** and **Little Spiderhunter** were seen in the nearby bush.



Juvenile Crested Serpent-Eagle



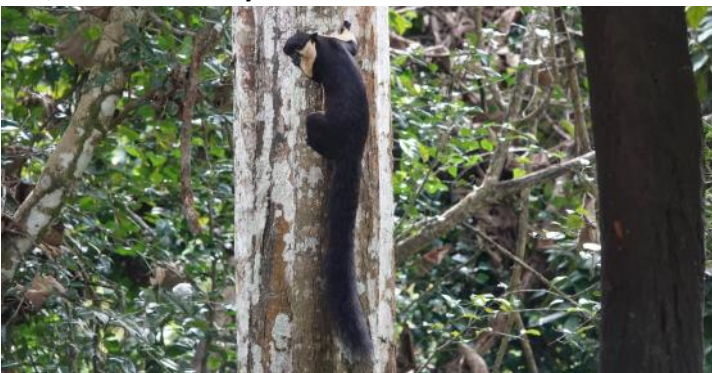
Black-capped Kingfisher

Along the road are many ponds which attract wildlife. Though I have not seen any at these ponds, there were many trails from the forest leading to them. During one of the drives in the afternoon, I spotted a small mammal crossing the road just as I was being overtaken. We both stopped, and one of the local guides and the lady from the restaurant at Ban Krang jumped out of the car to try and spot what crossed the road. It turned out to be a **Leopard Cat**! They both said I was very lucky to spot it, as they rarely come across one.

The smaller pond at KM 13 is quite overgrown, making it perfect for the **Black-capped Kingfisher**, seen there multiple times. On a fallen log in the water, **Oldham's Leaf Turtle** was basking. In the larger trees around this pond, **Dusky Leaf Langur**, **Black Giant Squirrel**, **Ochraceous Bulbul**, **Chinese Blue-flycatcher** and **Olive Bulbul** were seen.



Oldham's Leaf Turtle



Black Giant Squirrel



Leopard Cat

Ban Krang campsite and its immediate surroundings give a real rainforest feeling. Many high and fruiting trees surround the campsite. I usually spent the midday at the campsite, walking slowly around the edges of the campsite to relax a bit and wait out the heat. At the moment of my visit there was a massive fig tree fruiting, right at the start of the trail along Pran Buri. **Great Hornbill**, **Green-eared Barbet**, **Coppersmith Barbet** and **Asian Fairy-bluebird** were present at all times, with **Thick-billed Green-Pigeon**, **Greater Green Leafbird** and **Lar Gibbon** occasionally visiting.



Great Hornbill



Greater Flameback

The forest along the curve of the river at the campsite is excellent to find some smaller birds and woodpeckers, like **Great Iora**, **Gray-headed Canary-Flycatcher**, **Rufous-fronted Babbler**, **Ochraceous Bulbul**, **Hainan Blue Flycatcher**, **Heart-spotted Woodpecker** and **Greater Flameback**. A large group of 10 **Dusky Leaf Langurs** were seen here daily.



Hainan Blue Flycatcher



Dusky Leaf Langurs

At the river crossing towards the Youth Camp, there are several clay licks where butterflies congregate. I was able to identify around 30 species of butterfly at and around the camp. The main reason for me to stay at Ban Krang was a chance to see the **Sun Bear**. According to the lady from the restaurant it visits the camp 2-4 times a week, mostly in the late afternoon or just after sunset. Just as I had given up hope to see it, the last night I was staying at the campsite one of the rangers started to flash his light towards me and yelled 'Bear' at around 20:00. And certainly there is was at the slope behind the restaurant! It wandered around the area for about 30 min, after which it disappeared into the forest.



Butterflies at the clay lick



Sun Bear behind the restaurant

There is a small trail that follows the river, which is called Vanilla Nature Trail. As this trail goes through some dense undergrowth, it is great to find some of the more skulking species. **Asian Emerald Dove**, **Blue-bearded Bee-eater**, **Ochraceous Bulbul**, **Puff-throated Babbler**, **Orange-headed Thrush**, **Eyebrowed Thrush** and **Greater Green Leafbird** were seen here. At the end of the trail there is a spot where you can find the **Sapria Ram** growing. This interesting looking plant is the local cousin of the larger *Rafflesia* from Borneo.



Boulenger's Pricklenape



The flower of Sapria Ram

On the other side of the campsite there is a trail that follows the river as well. This one leads to the first stream crossing. Here I saw **Puff-throated Babbler**, **Brown-rumped Minivet**, **Siberian Blue Robin**, **Great Iora** and **Brown-cheeked Fulvetta**. The forest around the stream crossings itself is phenomenal, with many trees reaching at least 30 meters. High in the trees at the first river crossing **Lar Gibbons** were swinging around, with one family group in full chorus. What a spectacle! Around the second river crossing, a small lizard crossed the road. After some searching in the nearby undergrowth I found it again, and it turned out to be a **Boulenger's Pricklenape**. Around the river crossings and on the road leading back to the camp, **Orange-breasted Trogon**, **Green-eared Barbet**, **Wedge-tailed Green-Pigeon**, **Great Slaty Woodpecker** and **Streak-breasted Woodpecker** were picked up. The amount of butterflies flying along the roadside is astonishing, with nice species like the **Divided Brownie**, **Chain Swordtail** and **Common Nawab** giving good views.



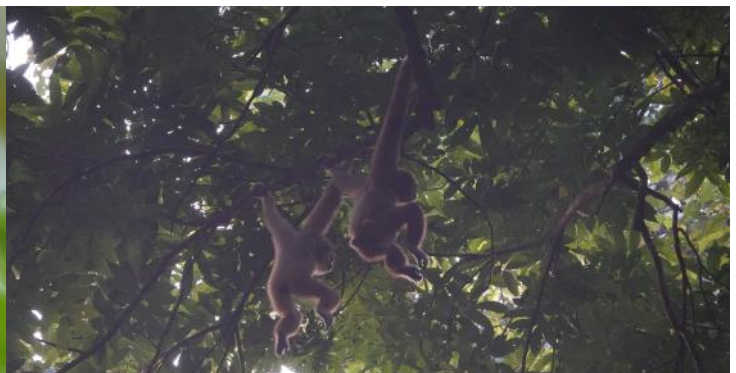
Great Slaty Woodpecker



Orange-breasted Trogon



The drab looking Divided Brownie



A family of Lar Gibbons

The last afternoon at Kaeng Krachan was spend at Dan Toon's Hide. The hide is located in some dense undergrowth at the edge of the park, with a small watering hole and seeds on one side and a tree log with worms on the other side. When I arrived there were already 2 other photographers there, and soon 1 more joined us. Right from the beginning **Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush, Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush, White-rumped Shama, Puff-throated Babbler, Black-crested Bulbul, Black-naped Monarch, Asian Emerald Dove** and **Northern Treeshrew** were present and made several visits throughout my stay.



Northern Treeshrew



Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush

After about 30 min. Mr. Toon managed to lure a brightly coloured **Blue Pitta** to the tree log. What a beautiful sight! Things quieted down a bit when a **Indochinese Rat Snake** visited the watering hole, but once it disappeared **Red Junglefowl, Racket-tailed Treepie, White-browed Scimitar-Babbler, Large Scimitar-Babbler** and **Indochinese Blue Flycatcher** all came in for a drink or bath. Around 15.30 2 **Scaly-breasted Partridges** came to drink, quickly followed by 2 **Ferruginous Partridges** at 16.00. A group of 3 **Bar-backed Partridges** were the last ones to show up, at 17:00. What a wonderful end to my time at Kaeng Krachan.



Blue Pitta, such stunning colours!



Large Scimitar-Babbler



Ferruginous Partridge



Bar-backed Partridge

Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary

General Info

The drive from Kaeng Krachan up to Huai Kha Khaeng took about 6 hours, and was rather uneventful. Lots of long straight stretches though countryside with little to no traffic.

Though I do not like to use the saying, visiting Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary felt quite 'off the beaten track'. This is a remote corner of the country, and I recommend you only visit this park when you have your own transportation. At the nearby village of Rabam, there are almost zero facilities for tourists. I stayed at the RimBueng Charoen Resort, which seems to be one of the only homestays/hotels in this village. Don't expect luxury here, but the owners are lovely people and breakfast is included. I did not book the room ahead, and at first was told I could only stay one night. Due to a cancellation I could stay two nights after all. There are no restaurants in this village, so bring your own food and snacks. I brought instant noodles, and the lady that owns the resort was more than happy to provide me with boiled water to prepare them.

From RimBueng Charoen Resort it's about a 15 minute drive to the entrance of the park. Entry to the park is 200 THB per person and 30 THB for the car. It is open from 08:00 until 16:30. In the park, there is one long and unpaved road leading to the headquarters. There are some deep potholes, but the road is drivable without having a 4x4. It is however very dusty! It leads through good swaths of dipterocarp, mixed deciduous and dry evergreen forest.

At the headquarters there is a second checkpoint. Here you can ask the rangers to accompany you on a walk at one of the trails. As there are at least 3 tigers in the forest around the headquarters, a ranger is obligatory at any of the trails. You are however allowed to roam by yourself around the HQ and the old campsite. If you are interested in the history of the park, please do visit the memorial of Sup Nakhasathien. His story is what shaped modern-day wildlife conservation in Thailand. There is no canteen or restaurant at the HQ, only a small stall from a local seller. He might not be present all days, so it is recommended you bring your own food and drinks.

Visiting a watchtower is essential at this sanctuary, which also seemed to be encouraged by the rangers at the checkpoint if you ask them what the best way to see wildlife is. One of the rangers at the checkpoint will show you the way to watchtower on his motorbike. The watchtowers are positioned close to a clearing along a river, which attract a lot of wildlife. Elephants, Gaurs, Common Muntjac, Wild Boar, Jackals and Leopards are regularly seen from the watchtowers. The real stars at this park, Banteng and Green Peafowl, supposedly show up daily at the watchtower.



View through the blinds of the watchtower

Wildlife

I arrived at around 14:00 at the resort, and after installing decided to go for some birding. At first I thought it would be nice to walk through the village to some fields at the edge of the park. The many stray dogs, some of which showed their teeth and started growling, made me decide to rather stay at the resort. At the back of the resort there is a small trail that leads to some rice fields and a big pond. Birding here in the afternoon was rather productive, and I had good views of **Asian Openbill**, **Malaysian Pied-Fantail**, **Yellow-bellied Warbler**, **Oriental Reed Warbler** and **Scaly-breasted Munia**. While walking along the shore, a small flock of **Alexandrine Parakeet** flew up from a tree. This species is rarely seen in this corner of the country. A night walk along the pond and rice fields produces views of **Asian Grass Frog**, **Asian Common Toad** and **Plumbeous Water Snake**.



Asian Common Toad



Alexandrine Parakeet

The road from the entrance gate to the headquarters is great to catch up on dry country species. **Coppersmith Barbet**, **Large Cuckooshrike**, **Greater Coucal**, **Red-billed Blue-Magpie** and **Shikra** were seen along this road. **Common Butterfly Lizards** were common on the lawn in front of the UNESCO exposition. On the mammal front **Long-tailed Macaque** and **Black Giant Squirrel** were seen. The best sighting along this road came in the form of a lone **Asian Elephant** taking a mud bath in one of the streams the road crosses. Although this seemed to be a rather calm individual, a nearby ranger asked me to only taking a few pictures at a distance and drive past the elephant at a good speed as to not anger it.



Coppersmith Barbet



Common Butterfly Lizard



Long-tailed Macaque



Asian Elephant taking a mud bath

The surroundings of the headquarters are rather nice to walk around. In the trees along the clearings **Black-hooded Oriole, Large-billed Crow, Common Hill Myna, Black-headed Woodpecker, Red-breasted Parakeet, Sooty-headed Bulbul** and **Red-billed Blue-Magpie** were seen. In the forest along the river some rather tame **Eld's Deer** were spotted. The walk along Khao Hin Daeng Nature Trail did not produce any new bird species, but **Black Giant Squirrel, Northern Red Muntjac** and **Lar Gibbon** were seen well.



Eld's Deer



Red-breasted Parakeet

The viewing tower lends itself to some laid-back birding. A nice range of bird were seen, with among others **Thick-billed Green-Pigeon, Green-billed Malkoha, Banded Bay Cuckoo, Plaintive Cuckoo, Changeable Hawk-Eagle, Black-capped Kingfisher, White-throated Kingfisher, Lesser Yellownape, Scarlet Minivet** and **Gray-headed Canary-Flycatcher**. In a sunny patch along the river a **Clouded Monitor** was sunbathing, and a **Longtail Mabuya** darted across the floor of the viewing tower from time to time.



Changeable Hawk-Eagle



Banded Bay Cuckoo

At around 14:00, after 2 hours of waiting, the stars of Huai Kha Khaeng slowly came into view. A herd of no less than 25 **Banteng** slowly moved along the river while browsing and resting. Some youngsters even gave a show by starting a playful headbutting match. At about the same time **Green Peafowls** appeared, with 3 males walking and displaying in between the Banteng. Quite the spectacle, with some nice interactions between both species!



Banteng



Green Peafowl

Mae Wong National Park

General Info

From Huai Kha Khaeng it takes about 2 hours to drive to the entrance of Mae Wong. One can thus easily combine a morning visit to Huai Kha Khaeng with a afternoon visit to Mae Wong or visa versa. I would however recommend to stay at least 1 full day at each to increase the chance at finding the more interesting species.

Entry to the park is 200 THB per person and 50 THB for the car. It is open from 06:00 until 18:00. In the park, there is one long road leading to Chong Yen Campsite, located at 1.420 meters above sea-level. Although the road is paved, it seems last rainy season was not kind to it. At around 20 spots along the road there were recently cleaned landslides or roadworks, making the drive up the mountain quite the adventure. It takes about 45 min to 1 hour to reach the top, depending on the traffic.

My plan was to stay at the Chong Yen Campsite, but it was booked full the two days I stayed here. So, I had to settle for the lower campsite. Tents, sleeping bags, mattresses and pillow can be hired at the headquarters building. Again, the ranger in charge helped me put up the tent and showed me the facilities of the campsite were. The toilet/shower facilities here were among the best of the campsites I visited. At the restaurant breakfast and lunch could be bought from 08:00. I do not know until what time the restaurant is open, but the lady behind the counter offered to make me a packed dinner after learning I wanted to stay at the Chong Yen until dusk. When I returned from Chong Yen at 18:45, a bag with the dinner hung from one of the poles of my tent. Very good service!

Wildlife watching can be done all along the road leading to the Chong Yen Campsite, with good forest along the whole stretch. Grasslands are found interspersed between the forest at higher altitudes, giving different species and allowing for nice views. The signs at the entrance warn of biting flies at the summit, and plenty insect repellent was offered for sale. I however did not see or have got bitten by biting flies. Maybe the dry weather helped reducing their numbers.



The winding road up to Chong Yen

Wildlife

Just past the landslide at the end of the road is a small trail. There is a stakeout ca. 100 meters in, circled by some branches. **White-necked Laughingthrush**, **Golden-throated Barbet**, **Mountain Bulbul** and **White-tailed Robin** were seen here. A little further along the trail, **Red-headed Trogon**, **Speckled Piculet**, **Spot-necked Babbler** and **Streaked Wren-Babbler** gave good views. On the forest floor **Reeves's Ground Skinks** rustled through the leaves.



White-necked Laughingthrush



Golden-throated Barbet

The road between Chong Yen and Khun Nam Yen is excellent for birding. I walked it both in the morning and afternoon, picking up different species both times. In the morning, **Stump-tailed Macaques** were seen climbing up the hill above Chong Yen. The viewpoints just below the Chong Yen are excellent to see **Mountain Imperial-Pigeon**, **Little Cuckoo-Dove**, **Blue-throated Barbet** and **Great Hornbill**. The denser forested slopes between the campsites are filled with massive bird flocks, with **Long-tailed Broadbill**, **Gray-chinned Minivet**, **Clicking Shrike-Babbler**, **Gray Treepie**, **White-throated Bulbul**, **Olive Bulbul**, **Ashy Bulbul**, **Radde's Warbler**, **Sulphur-breasted Warbler**, **Striated Yuhina**, **Brown-crowned Scimitar-Babbler**, **Yunnan Fulvetta**, **Black-throated Laughingthrush**, **Velvet-fronted Nuthatch** and **Hill Blue Flycatcher** among them. The drive from the Chong Yen to the campsite at the HQ at dusk gave some surprise views of **Kalij Pheasants** crossing the road. They didn't seem to be bothered by the car, and walked along the road for about 15 minutes. A little further down a **Yellow-throated Marten** crossed the road so fast, getting a picture was impossible.



Long-tailed Broadbill



Striated Yuhina



Velvet-fronted Nuthatch



Kalij Pheasant

Doi Inthanon National Park

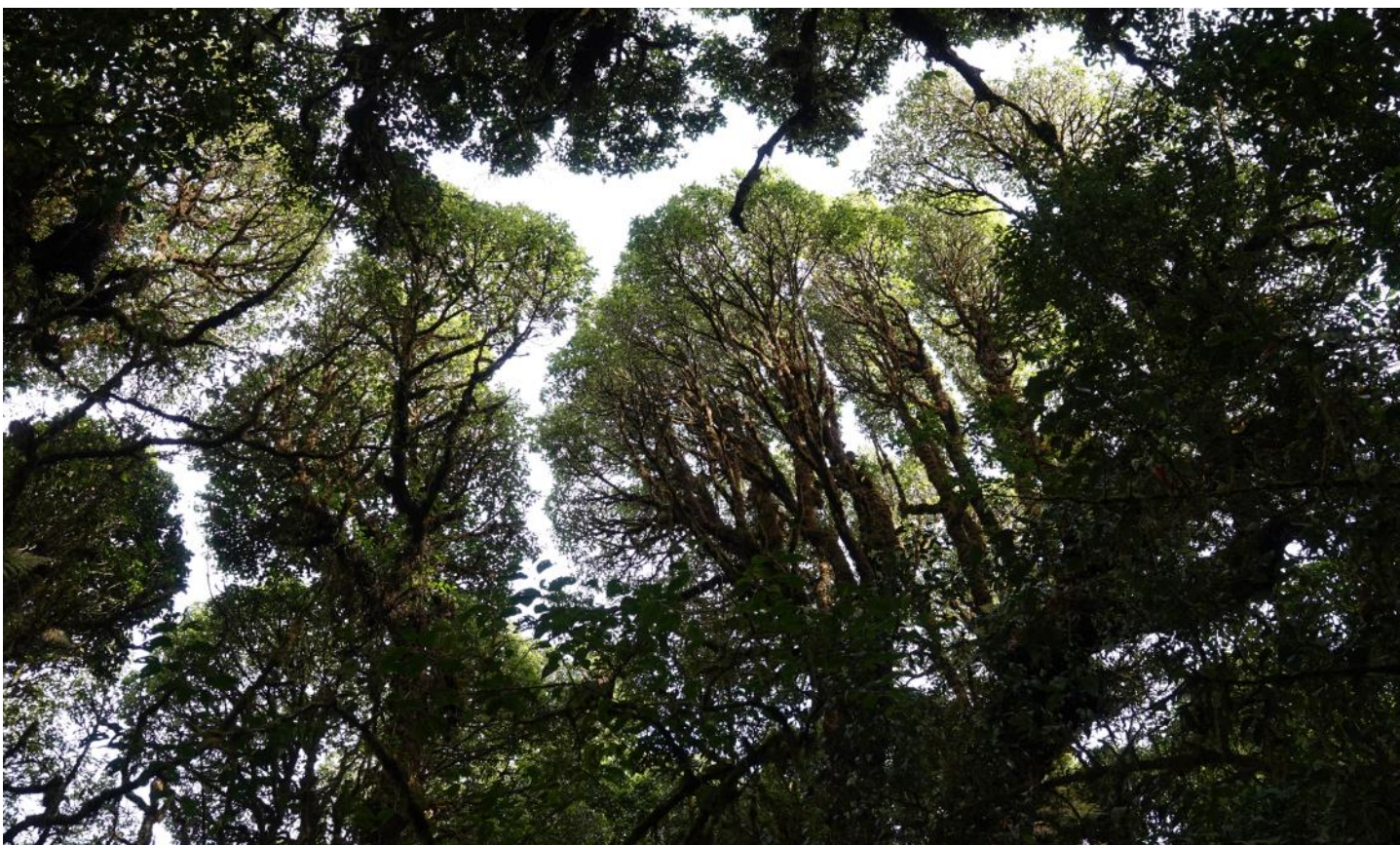
General Info

The drive from Mae Wong to Doi Inthanon is a long one, and takes about 6 hours. Luckily, traffic was really light and the surroundings are really beautiful. The lowlands start to make way for hills and windy roads.

Doi Inthanon National Park is famous for having the highest peak in Thailand, at 2,565 meters. At the park you buy the entry ticket at the first checkpoint. It will however only be checked at the second checkpoint, which is half way up towards the summit. Entry to the park is 300 THB per person and 30 THB for the car. It is open from 05:30 until 18:30. This park is popular for watching the sunrise and it was swarming with people at the parking near Kew Mae Pan at 06:00. There could be a significant line at the ticketcounter at the first checkpoint, so do take in account waiting time when you arrive from outside the park. Alternatively you can buy a ticket, stay in the park and drive up to the summit the next morning like I did.

I stayed at the famous Mr Deang's for three night. The rooms are basic but clean. The hot showers are good to warm yourself, as it can get rather cold. At the summit it was only 4°C at 06:30! The restaurant is open from 07:30 to around 18:00 and serves tasty food. The owners are very friendly and have a lot of knowledge of birds and animals in the surrounding area.

Doi Inthanon National Park is massive and there are many trails and roads throughout. Must visit is off course the summit itself and the magnificent Ang Ka Nature Trail. It takes about 45 minute to drive up the mountain from the second checkpoint. The summit does however attract a lot of tourist, both local and international. Many day visitors are present between 10:00 to 16:00. I would suggest visiting either very early or very late. I was at Ang Ka at 06:30, and had the boardwalk to myself and some fellow birders until 09:00. Next day, Mr Deang suggested I visit Mae Ouam (KM 34.5) to escape the crowd. This is a very nice trail, and no tourists were seen here all day.



Early morning at Ang Ka Nature Trail

Wildlife

I arrived at around 15:00 at Mr Deang's and, after settling in, decided to walk along the Doi Pha Tang entrance road for a bit. At the river a **Slaty-backed Forktail** was seen. Under the little bridge **Doi Inthanon rock frogs** were croaking. Furthermore, **Scarlet Minivet**, **Common Tailorbird**, **Flavescent Bulbul**, **Chestnut-flanked White-eye** and **Streaked Spiderhunter** were seen. After dark **Ban Khun Klang Wart Frogs** and a juvenile **Chiang Mai Crocodile Newt** were seen at the ponds in front of Mr Deang's.



Doi Inthanon rock frog



Ban Khun Klang Wart Frog, what a monster!

The next morning I started at the Ang Ka Nature Trail at the summit. It was really cold, misty and windy, so bird activity was really low at first. The first birds spotted were **Green-tailed Sunbirds** in the flowering trees near the viewpoint overlooking the swamp. The rest of the morning the expected birds came into view at the boardwalk, and good views were had of **Rufous-throated Partridge**, **Yellow-bellied Fairy-Fantail**, **Yellow-browed Tit**, **Ashy-throated Warbler**, **Rufous-winged Fulvetta**, **Chestnut-tailed Minla** and **Mrs. Gould's Sunbird**. At midday I had a quick walk at the Jeep track, where **Davison's Leaf Warbler**, **Black Bulbul** and **Slaty-bellied Tesia** were seen. During lunch at the coffeshop at the summit **Yellow-cheeked Tit**, **Silver-eared Laughingthrush** and **Black-backed Sibia** were seen in the adjacent trees. Late afternoon was spent at the boardwalk again, with **Rufous-throated Partridge**, **Pygmy Cupwing**, **Slaty-bellied Tesia**, **Dark-sided Thrush** and **Himalayan Shortwing** all showing well near the sacred well.



Rufous-throated Partridge



Slaty-bellied Tesia



Himalayan Shortwing



Black-backed Sibia

Next day was spent at Mae Ouam, with a lunchbreak at Mr. Deang's. The first part of this road goes through some dense forest, with mossy, high trees on both sides. This is a good place to find **Chestnut-vented Nuthatch** and **Hume's Treecreeper**, which I saw here both in the morning and the afternoon. Seen here as well were **Golden-throated Barbet**, **Stripe-breasted Woodpecker**, **Short-billed Minivet**, **Clicking Shrike-Babbler**, **Yellow-cheeked Tit**, **Claudia's Leaf Warbler**, **Chestnut-crowned Warbler** and **Slaty-bellied Tesia**.



Chestnut-vented Nuthatch



Yellow-cheeked Tit

A little further up the road the forest is interspersed with agricultural fields. Birding was good here as well, with lots of birds drawn to the patches of forest in between the fields. **Great Barbet**, **Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike**, **Maroon Oriole**, **Striated Bulbul**, **Flavescent Bulbul**, **White-browed Shrike-Babbler**, **Large Niltava**, **Hume's Warbler** and **Olive-backed Pipit** were seen here.



Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike



Striated Bulbul

I walked as far as some banana plantations near 18.498725, 98.507383. There were white flowering bushes around the more open stretches along the road here, attracting **Swinhoe's White-eye**, **Chestnut-flanked White-eye**, **Black-throated Sunbird** and **Mrs. Gould's Sunbird**. **Sooty-headed Bulbul**, **Little Pied Flycatcher**, **Yunnan Fulvetta**, **Taiga Flycatcher**, **Claudia's Leaf Warbler**, **Verditer Flycatcher** and **Rufous-winged Fulvetta** were seen near this point as well. Butterflies were plentiful as well, with **Common Pierrot**, **Lemon Pansy**, **Chocolate Pansy**, **Dark Judy** and **Spectacle Swordtail** seen.



Mrs. Gould's Sunbird



Dark Judy

Doi Pha Hom Pok National Park

General Info

From Doi Inthanon it takes about 4 hours to drive to Fang, the town where I stayed to visit this National Park. I stayed at the Tangerine Ville Hotel. This was the most luxurious place I stayed at the whole trip, and had laundry service to clean my dirty clothes. From the hotel it took about 45 minutes to drive to the military checkpoint at the foot of Doi Lang.

Doi Pha Hom Pok NP is most famous for Doi Lang West, where rare species like the Hume's Pheasant and Giant Nuthatch can be seen on regular basis. The best spot for finding birds is the surroundings of the signposts warning not to feed the birds. There are different feeders around, which can be easily seen from the road. These are great for photography, albeit a little unethical. The denser forested slope just before the signpost seemed to be the best spot for bird flocks, and multiple passing by throughout the day. Furthermore walking between this signpost and Hume's Pheasant stakeout is worthwhile, passing through many good stretches of pine forest. I did not go further than the 1st checkpoint at the Myanmar border.

Entrance here is free, though the military sometimes requires you to show them your passport at the military checkpoint at the foot of the road up the mountain. The road is paved all the way through until the checkpoint at the border. Apart from birders and the occasional army patrol, there are no visitors at this road. This made for a relaxing environment and some good talks can be had with fellow wildlife watchers here. A rental car should easily make it up the mountain ridge. As the breaks overheated on the way down the second day (lots of smoke and smelliness), I decided to visit other sites in the surrounding area's instead of going up the mountain another time. Fang Hot Spring and Mae Ai Paddies made for good substitution, with different species at both sites.

Fang Hot Spring is located in the foothills of the mountains of Doi Pha Hom Pok National Park. It's a 15 minute drive from Fang and the entrance is 200 TBH. The steam from the springs in the early morning sunrays is nice sight, so I would advise to visit early. The gardens around the hot spring were full of birds and butterflies and one could easily spend a full day here.

All through the Mae Ai Rice Paddies there are multiple roads from which you can watch birds. I used google maps to look for suitable roads with overview of nearby paddies and reedbeds. Some roads are full of potholes, so do be careful when you drive.



The road of Doi Lang West, along the top of a ridge

Wildlife

After arriving in Fang, I drove up Doi Lang in the afternoon. This was mostly to do some casual birding, get some leads from other birders and enjoying nature. The next morning I drove up the mountain and arrived at the pheasant stake-out at 06:45. There were already some birders present which kindly lend me a small photography hide. The pheasants didn't show, but we got good views of **Japanese Tit**, **Sooty-headed Bulbul**, **Rusty-cheeked Scimitar-Babbler**, **Ultramarine Flycatcher**, **Gray Bushchat** and **Olive-backed Pipit** .



Ultramarine Flycatcher



Rusty-cheeked Scimitar-Babbler

After the sun got a little warmer, I moved to the area of the signpost and birded there for about an hour. This was a very eventful hour, with **Long-tailed Minivet**, **Pallas's Leaf Warbler**, **Large Niltava**, **Rufous-bellied Niltava**, **Slaty-blue Flycatcher** and **Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher** showing in quick succession. After this, I walked along the road back towards the stakeout. Some 300 meter south of the signpost there was some rustling in the undergrowth, which turned out to be the 3 **Hume's Pheasants**. A little further down the road is a small clearing with an old military pothole with sandbags, where **Mountain Bamboo-Partridge** were flushed. **Wedge-tailed Green-Pigeon**, **Sapphire Flycatcher**, **Gray-backed Shrike** and **Chestnut-bellied Rock-Thrush** were seen in the surrounding trees. While walking the road, **Giant Nuthatch** was seen in a stand of old pines. The afternoon was spent near the signpost area, picking up **Oriental Turtle-Dove**, **Stripe-breasted Woodpecker**, **Hill Prinia**, **Rufous-backed Sibia** and **Black-throated Tit** among others.



Hume's Pheasant



Black-throated Tit, these guys are tiny!



Giant Nuthatch



Rufous-bellied Niltava

Next morning I took some well deserved relaxation time. Around midday I decided to do some birdwatching around the rice paddies of Mae Ai. First I tried the road at 20.019650, 99.315082. This road was rather rough on the car after a few hundred meters, thus I decided to walk. During an hour of walking I picked up **Red Collared-Dove**, **Cattle Egret**, **Chinese Pond-Heron**, **Asian Green Bee-eater**, **Brown Shrike**, **Barn Swallow**, **Great Myna** and **Black-collared Starling**.



Great Myna



Chinese Pond-Heron

In the afternoon I decided to bird at an other place. I had lunch in a great little place called Baan Rai Chaydan, where the food was cheap and excellent. Then I birded the road to the south (20.022980, 99.301157). Just before the first turnoff to the right, there are some electricity lines across the fields. Both times I drove past, **Ashy Woodswallows**, **Asian Green Bee-eater** and **Black Drongo** were present. A little further down the fields a **Pied Harrier** was flying past. At the small plot with bamboo to the west (20.020405, 99.299963), **Greater Coucal**, **Common Myna** and **Oriental Magpie-Robin** were seen. While walking the road, 2 **Pin-tailed Snipes** were flushed from the nearby field. In an overgrown ditch towards the south (20.013961, 99.306890) **Plain Prinia**, **Thick-billed Warbler** and **Dusky Warbler** were skulking through the reeds. The nearby houses held the **Plain-backed Sparrow** and **House Sparrow**. In the fields further south along this road (20.009132, 99.310195) **Green Sandpiper**, **Wood Sandpiper**, **Purple Heron**, **Oriental Skylark**, **Amur Stonechat**, **Pied Bushchat**, **Scaly-breasted Munia**, **Citrine Wagtail** and **Richard's Pipit** were seen.



Amur Stonechat



Black-collared Starling



Scaly-breasted Munia



Pied Bushchat

The last morning in this area I visited the Fang Hot Spring. This place is known for the **Spot-winged Grosbeak**, which is drawn to the area due to the salt on the leaves of the trees behind the fake geyser. Sure enough, at around 08:20 a group of 6 was seen in those exact trees. Furthermore the hot spring is known to attract a **Blue Rock-Thrush**. This one was very easily spotted as well, as it was sitting on the wooden 'Fang Hot Spring' sign. Above the hot springs **Himalayan Swiftlet**, **Barn Swallows** and **Striated Swallows** were flying in a large group. While the nearby river did not turn up anything special, in the flowering trees at 19.966508, 99.157342 **Chestnut-tailed Starling** and **Purple Sunbird** were foraging. In the surrounding gardens and forests **Blue-bearded Bee-eater**, **Blue-throated Barbet**, **Dark-necked Tailorbird**, **Puff-throated Bulbul** and **Golden-fronted Leafbird** were seen. As the gardens held many flowering plants, butterflies were plentiful. **Painted Jezebel**, **Lemon Pansy**, **Grey Count**, **Common Tit** and **Common Sailer** were seen in short amount of time.



Spot-winged Grosbeak



Blue Rock-Thrush



Chestnut-tailed Starling

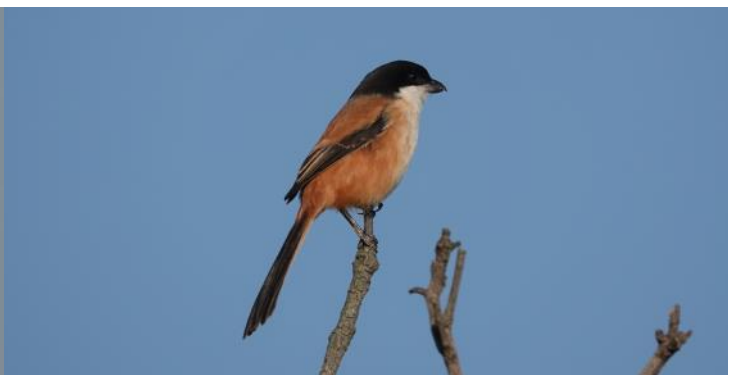


Common Sailer

After another lunch at Baan Rai Chaydan I drove to 20.023635, 99.333993 and walked the road to the west. In the first few fields on the right **Gray-headed Lapwings** were foraging. Soon after 3 **Ruddy Shelducks** were seen flying over. The overgrown ditch along the road harboured **Ruddy-breasted Crake**, **Yellow-bellied Prinia** and **Dusky Warbler**. **Long-tailed Minivet**, **Long-tailed Shrike**, **Sooty-headed Bulbul**, **Amur Stonechat** and **Paddyfield Pipit** were seen walking this road. **Contiguous Swift** and **Plains Cupid** were seen here as well.



Ruddy Shelducks



Long-tailed Shrike

Phu Khieo Wildlife Sanctuary

General Info

The drive from Fang to Phu Khieo takes about 12 hours, so I decided to spread it over 2 days. I stayed overnight at Uttaradit, which allowed me to visit the freshwater swamps and lakes at the Uttaradit Rajabhat University to find some species I still missed.

Phu Khieo Wildlife Sanctuary is not often visited by international tourists. This is a shame, as it is a real gem and probably my favourite park of the ones I visited. The report by Nick Cox on mammalwatching.com made me decide to visit this park, and it did not disappoint. On the drive between the gate and the campsite, gibbons were seen in the trees every 15 minutes!

The entrance to the sanctuary is at 16.506666, 101.689549, and is open from 08:00 until 16:00. To enter I had to hand in my passport, as a deposit for the camping gear. They asked me for a copy of the passport, but I didn't have any. If you don't feel comfortable leaving your passport with the rangers, do bring a copy. Entry to the park is 200 THB per person and 30 THB for the car. From the entrance it's a 45 minute drive to Thung Kramang Campsite over a paved road (with many potholes). At Thung Kramang Campsite you can retrieve your rented camping gear from the HQ office (200 THB per day for a tent, but somehow I paid this amount for the whole time I was staying). 100 meter west is the campsite itself, immediately recognizable by the Sambar hanging around. A small shop and a coffee shop are present next to the campsite. Though it has irregular opening times, the shop was open all days and the friendly shop owner boiled water for the bought instant noodles. The toilets and washing facilities were basic. There is a small restaurant near the car storage. Although some websites state that they only make meals for the rangers, the rangers themselves told me I would be able to order food there. The food here was good and not expensive (100 THB). There is cellular connection from 06:00 until 21:00, after which the generators are switched off.

There is a real sense of wilderness in this park, maybe even more so than Kaeng Krachan. During my stay there was only one local visitor and the rangers. The rangers seemed quite relaxed with the restrictions on where you can go in the park, even more so after chatting with them and asking about the best spots to see wildlife. Sad to hear poaching is still going on near the fringes of the park. The head ranger saw me spotlighting the first night and helped me spotlighting the subsequent nights. After every drive along the road he asked me to show the pictures of the birds and animals I spotted and helped identifying them. The other rangers were friendly as well, and were very helpful and interested in me. Most of them did seem to wonder why I was at Phu Khieo and not on some beach at Koh Samui. All in all a very nice and welcoming atmosphere at this park!



Forests of Phu Khieo Wildlife Sanctuary

Wildlife

After a 6 hour drive from Fang I arrived in Uttaradit around 14:30 and drove straight to the Uttaradit Rajabhat University. I parked the car at 17.620238, 100.145810 and walked the small path south. In the flooded fields to the east **Eurasian Moorhen, White-breasted Waterhen, Gray-headed Lapwing, Pheasant-tailed Jacana, Bronze-winged Jacana and Siamese Pied Starling** were seen. In the lotus pond to the west **Lesser Whistling-Duck, Cotton Pygmy-Goose, Gray-headed Swamphe, Little Cormorant, Yellow Bittern, Zitting Cisticola, Baya Weaver** and a **Malayan snail-eating turtle** were seen. The road to the south towards Thung Kalo revealed **Asian Openbill, Purple Heron, Black-winged Kite, Booted Eagle and Thick-billed Warbler**.



Cotton Pygmy-Goose



Asian Openbill

After another 6 hours drive I arrived at the entrance to Phu Khieo Wildlife Sanctuary. As it has been another long day, I decided to drive to the camp without stopping to much along the road and set up camp early. After, I walked towards the Thung Kramang grasslands and watched the sunset from the observation tower. About 35+ **Indochinese Hog Deer** were visible browsing in the grasslands. The next 2 hours at the watchtower added **Green Peafowl, Green-billed Malkoha, Ashy Minivet, Large Cuckooshrike, Burmese Shrike, Red-billed Blue-Magpie, Red-whiskered Bulbul, Northern Treeshrew** and **Javan Mongoose**. Visits to the tower the following days added **Red Junglefowl, Osprey, Cook's Swift, Oriental Pied-Hornbill, Ashy Drongo, Large-billed Crow** and **White-crested Laughingthrush**.



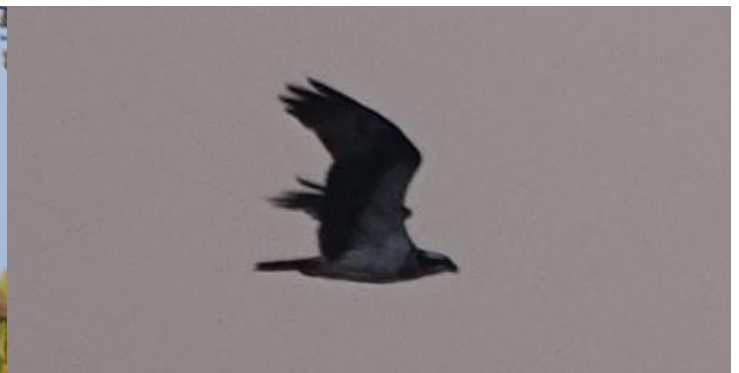
Indochinese Hog Deer



Northern Treeshrew



Red-whiskered Bulbul



Osprey at dusk

After some suggestions from the rangers, I decide to do drives along the road between the camp and the entrance (never came any further then the first, smaller campsite) in the morning and afternoon and stay around the HQ/campsite during the midday for lunch and relaxing. The campsite is directly next to the grasslands, thus **Sambar Deer** and **Indochinese Hog Deer** were around constantly. One night a Sambar was even sleeping right next to my tent. The forest to the west of the campsite is more akin to evergreen forest, which attract birds like **Siamese Fireback**, **Common Flameback**, **Brown-rumped Minivet**, **Black-naped Oriole**, **Red-billed Blue-Magpie**, **Gray-headed Canary-Flycatcher**, **White-crested Laughingthrush** and **Blue Whistling-Thrush**. The HQ is mostly in pine forest which seems to attract some different species, like **Collared Owlet**, **Gray-capped Pygmy Woodpecker**, **Gray-headed Woodpecker**, **Indochinese Cuckooshrike**, **Eurasian Jay** and **Large-billed Crow**. At night **Golden Jackals** roamed the forests around the campsite, though they seemed quite shy. Just behind the kitchen of the shop, over the low wall were they dump the leftovers, I heard some rustling in the bushes. This turned out to be the second **Leopard Cat** of the trip! In the trees in front of the HQ a **Indian Giant Flying Squirrel** was spotted one night. The rangers know in which trees to look for it.



Siamese Fireback



Collared Owlet



Second Leopard Cat of the trip!



Golden Jackal

There is a small hide in the evergreen forest to the west of the campsite. Access can be arranged through the rangers at the HQ. I spend 3 hours here one afternoon and saw **White-browed Shrike-Babbler**, **White-bellied Erpornis**, **Puff-throated Bulbul**, **Gray-eyed Bulbul**, **Alström's Warbler**, **Sulphur-breasted Warbler**, **Claudia's Leaf Warbler**, **Asian Stubtail**, **Swinhoe's White-eye**, **Pin-striped Tit-Babbler**, **Brown-cheeked Fulvetta** and **Streaked Spiderhunter**.



White-bellied Erpornis



Very fluffy Swinhoe's White-eye

The first day I left the campsite at sunrise. As it can get to below 10°C at night, the mornings are quite chilly. Bird activity was rather low at first, but once the sun truly broke through activity started to pick up. The first birds spotted were ground dwelling, with **Bar-backed Partridge**, **Siamese Fireback** and **Scaly-breasted Partridge** showing nicely. A little further down the road I encountered the first bird wave, which contained **Red-headed Trogon**, **Lesser Yellowname**, **Ashy Minivet**, **Rosy Minivet**, **Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike**, **Gray-headed Canary-Flycatcher** and **White-browed Scimitar-Babbler**. After these birds had flown past, I spotted a brightly collared bird staying put. This turned out to be a **Banded Broadbill**! A species the rangers did not see all too often. Just as I was trying to get a better look a **Wild Boar** appeared out of the undergrowth just below it.



Banded Broadbill

Wild Boar

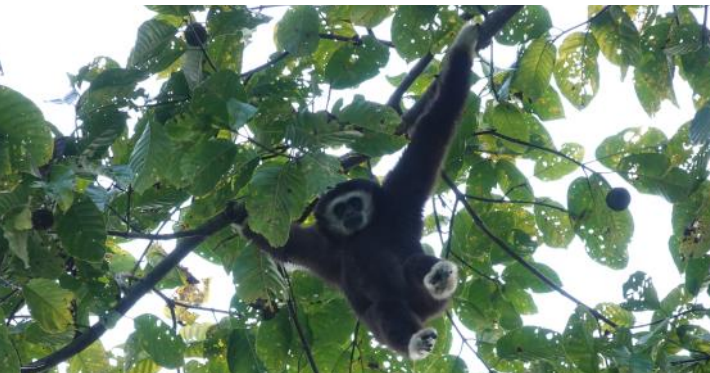
From the car I saw a group of hornbills flying through the treetops. When realizing they were **Brown Hornbills** I jumped out of the car just in time to grab a blurry picture. Near river crossings I picked up **Orange-breasted Trogon**, **Great Hornbill**, **Greater Flameback**, **Dusky Broadbill**, **Sultan Tit**, **Puff-throated Bulbul**, **Asian Fairy-bluebird** and the first troop of **Assamese Macaques**.



Brown Hornbill seen from below

Dusky Broadbill

Having learned from the morning drive that most bird activity is present near the river crossings, I decided to focus my effort there in the afternoon. **Lar Gibbons** seemed obligatory here. Furthermore, **Crested Serpent-Eagle**, **Lesser Yellowname**, **Common Green-Magpie**, **Brown-rumped Minivet**, **Yellow-browed Warbler** and **Large Woodshrike** were seen. Near the first waterpool along the road a **Collared Falconet** with prey high in a treetop.



Lar Gibbon

Collared Falconet

On the second day I decided to focus on the 2 monkey species I had not seen yet. This was done by taking a very long morning drive along the road and stopping whenever I heard some leaves rustle. This off course also gave many bird sightings, as **Siamese Fireback**, **Scaly-breasted Partridge**, **Brown Hornbill**, **Green-eared Barbet**, **Moustached Barbet**, **Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike** and **Blue-winged Leafbird** were seen well. Furthermore, a **Northern Red Muntjac** was seen on the side of the road.



Northern Red Muntjac



White-winged Duck

The first monkeys seen was a large group of 40+ **Assamese Macaques** near the staff memorial. Next, **Indochinese Gray Langurs** were seen about 5 kilometre northeast of the memorial, very close to some **Lar Gibbons**. **Northern Pig-tailed Macaque** and **Rhesus Macaques** were seen close to the first campsite. A total of 5 monkey species in one day, not bad!



Menacing looking Assamese Macaque



Indochinese Gray Langur

On the way back a **White-winged Duck** was seen in a small pool close to the memorial. Though is wat very skittish and not ringed, it could well be a reintroduced individual. In the higher trees around the memorial **Great Hornbill**, **Heart-spotted Woodpecker**, **Black-and-buff Woodpecker**, **Velvet-fronted Nuthatch**, **Slaty-backed Forktail** and **Finlayson's Squirrel** were seen. Just after midday two **Yellow-throated Martens** darted across the road, with one standing still just long enough to grab a photograph. Just like Kaeng Krachan, there were many butterflies along the road. **Broad-banded Punch**, **Malayan Five-Ring**, **Common Jester** and **Common Cerulean** were seen among others.



Heart-spotted Woodpecker



Yellow-throated Marten

Khao Yai National Park

General Info

From Phu Khieo WS to Khao Yai National Park it takes about 5 hours of driving, but I took a detour of about 2 hours. On the way there I visited Khao Phaeng Ma View Point, which is about a 1 hour drive east from the northern entrance. Entry to the viewing point was 200 THB for foreigners. After, I visited the bat caves at 14.549355, 101.545878. There is no entrance fee here and there is enough place to park your car. At 18:45 I arrived at Aurora Resort Khao Yai.

Next morning I drove towards Khao Yai National Park. Entry to the park is 300 THB per person and 50 THB for the car. The entrance is open from 06:00 until 18:00.

I stayed at Lam Ta Khong campsite, as Pha Kluai Mai campsite was closed due to a incident with elephants. This campsite was full of people on both nights. As usual, tents and camping gear can be rented. The price for the rental was a little higher here than on other parks, totaling at 650 THB for two nights. At this park, like at Phu Khieo WS, they asked for you're passport as a deposit for the camping gear. Food can be bought at a small restaurant, at reasonable prices. Its also possible to buy food at the HQ at the foodcourt. The campsite itself is rather nice, located right next to a creek. Sambar, pied hornbills and monkeys were roaming the campsite daily. The campsite itself is used well, with at least 100 tents present on both nights.

I went on 1 night drive, which can be booked at the HQ. It costs 500 THB for 1 hour and the driver and spotter pick you up at the campsite. Although it was nice being out in the park at night, driving in a train of 15 cars does limit the chance at seeing something special. Visiting on quitter days might increase your chances.

Although the park itself is very nice, with good forest around, it does get really crowded during the midday/weekend. Though this might hinder seeing wildlife sometimes, it is nice to see people taking an interest in nature. The places people gather seemed to be the HQ, Sai Sorn Reservoir and Haew Su Wat Waterfall. Most of the trails however were quiet, with just a few people walking them. Pha Diao Dai trails is busy throughout the day however, so I would recommend an early morning visit (you will see why on the next pages ;p).



Sunrise at the Pha Diao Dai cliffs

Wildlife

As I had not seen Gaur yet my plans were altered a bit. Instead of driving straight from Phu Khieo WS to Khao Yai NP, I decided to spend one night outside the park. This allowed me to visit Khao Phaeng Ma View Point where this species is almost guaranteed. And certainly enough, when I arrived at 14:30 a large herd of 30+ Gaur was visible from the viewing point on grassy plains on the opposite mountainridge. Rangers were present to give visitors information and telescopes were placed around for people to use. At 17:00 I arrived at the bat caves to watch more than 2,000,000 **Wrinkle-lipped Free-tailed Bats** emerge from a cave they were sleeping in. For about an hour there is a constant stream of bats flying over your head, quite the sight!



Gaur



A almost constant stream of Wrinkle-lipped Free-tailed Bats

After a good nights sleep I entered Khao Yai NP and first stopped at the View Point. Here the **Northern Pig-tailed Macaque** seemed quite vicious, and knew exactly where to get the good stuff. Next stop was at the Nong Phak Chi Watchtower, where **Eurasian Kestrel**, **Brown Shrike**, **Plain Prinia**, **Golden-headed Cisticola** and **Olive-backed Pipit** were seen.



Northern Pig-tailed Macaque and the good stuff



Olive-backed Pipit

Next stop was the Kong Kaew Trail. A **Chinese Water Dragon** was visible in a tree next to the bridge. After a few hundred meters I saw a small brown bird hopping through the undergrowth. Once it sat still for a few moments, I immediately recognised it as an **Eared Pitta**! Furthermore, **Red-headed Trogon**, **Green-eared Barbet**, **Vernal Hanging-Parrot**, **Long-tailed Broadbill**, **Puff-throated Babbler**, **Little Spiderhunter** and **Large Pygmy Frog** were seen.



Chinese Water Dragon



Eared Pitta

Early next morning I decided to give Pha Dieo Dai a try. Many people on the internet state that this is the best place in Thailand to see the Mainland Serow. To try to escape the crowds, I arrived at the boardwalk at 06:00. To my dissatisfaction there were already 5 cars in the carpark and I could hear noisy people at the view point. I walked a full lap of the boardwalk and saw nothing. By this time (ca. 06:30) the people at the view point were gone so I decided to go for a second lap. Just past the first turn in the boardwalk something was moving through the bushes, but identifying it was difficult through the moss covered branches. After 15 minutes waiting to get a good view, a **Mainland Serow** crossed the boardwalk 20 meters in front of me seemingly indifferent of me standing so closely. After crossing the boardwalk it stayed in the area for about an hour, mainly browsing fresh leaves.



Mainland Serow on the boardwalk.



Mainland Serow

Two types of thrushes, namely **Orange-headed Thrush** and **Eyebrowed Thrush**, were seen in the almost dried up streambed next to the boardwalk. A **Mountain Hawk-Eagle** was also seen from the soaring over the valley from the cliff viewpoint. Furthermore, **Mountain Imperial-Pigeon**, **Common Green-Magpie**, **Gray-eyed Bulbul**, **Ashy Bulbul**, **Alström's Warbler**, **White-browed Scimitar-Babbler** and **Hill Blue Flycatcher** were seen.



Eyebrowed Thrush



Ashy Bulbul

At midday I walked the Haew Suwat nature trail from the campground until the orchid waterfall. Among others, **Green-eared Barbet**, **Red-breasted Parakeet**, **Ashy Minivet**, **Abbott's Babbler**, **Black-throated Laughingthrush** and **Common Hill Myna** were seen. A group of **Lesser False Vampire Bats** were found hanging in a hollowed out tree along the trail.



Lesser False Vampire Bats



Oriental Pied-Hornbill at Lam Ta Khong campsite

Wildlife was easy to spot around Lam Ta Khong campsite as well. **Sambar** were present at all times. **Golden birdwing**, **Harlequin**, **Common Lascar** and **Dark Posy** were seen flying around the adjacent creek. At dusk, **Malayan Porcupines** can be seen at the edges of the campsite or on the road just outside. **Great Eared-Nightjar** (massive!) and **Large-tailed Nightjar** could be seen flying over the campsite. During the night safari **Small Indian Civet**, **Malayan Porcupines** and many **Sambar** were seen, but not much else.



Sambar



Malayan Porcupines

A visit to Thailand cannot go without a visit to the karsts at Wat Phra Phuttabat Noi, to find Thailand's only endemic. On the last day of the trip, even though it is a detour on the way to Bangkok, I visited this place. Just outside the temple, a **Rufous-winged Buzzard** was seen catching a snake. Apart from a lot of stray dogs the temple was desolate, which gave it an eery vibe. I first tried the stairs at 14.651899, 100.979449. **Long-tailed Macaques** were climbing over the rock outcrops, and apart from **Common Iora** and **Malaysian Pied-Fantail**, no other birds were seen. Of note were the **Saraburi Cycads**, which are restricted to the karsts in this region. After 40 minutes without much luck I decided to look for the stairs at 14.654118, 100.981973, which are also often mentioned in tripreports. After about 10 minute a **Rufous Limestone Babbler** was spotted on the right side of the top of the stairs, just below the little platform they are building there. In the shade, It was smashing a snail against the rocks and eating the innards. Thereafter it hopped around the area for 15 minutes and flew out of sight. What a great way to end the trip!



Saraburi Cycads



Rufous Limestone Babbler



Long-tailed Macaque



Common Iora

Species List

This section contains a list of bird, mammals, reptiles, amphibians and butterfly species seen during the trip. Abbreviations used are as follows: PT (Pak Thale), KK (Kaeng Krachan), HKK (Huai Kha Khaeng), MW (Mae Wong), DI (Doi Inthanon), DL (Doi Lang), FH (Fang Hotsprings), MP (Mai Ai Paddies), UU (Uttaradit Rajabhat University), PK (Phu Khieo), KY (Khao Yai), WPP (Wat Phra Phuttabat Noi).

Birds

English Name	Latin Name	Where seen	Comment
Lesser Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	UU	Several large groups at UU
Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	MP	
Cotton Pygmy-Goose	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	UU	
White-winged Duck	<i>Asarcornis scutulata</i>	PK	
Ferruginous Partridge	<i>Caloperdix oculus</i>	KK	Seen from hide
Rufous-throated Partridge	<i>Arborophila rufogularis</i>	DI	
Bar-backed Partridge	<i>Arborophila brunneopectus</i>	KK	Seen from hide
Hume's Pheasant	<i>Syrnaticus humiae</i>	DL	
Kalij Pheasant	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	MW	
Siamese Fireback	<i>Lophura diardi</i>	PK, KY	
Green Peafowl	<i>Pavo muticus</i>	HKK, PK	Introduced at PK
Scaly-breasted Partridge	<i>Tropicoperdix chloropus</i>	KK, PK	Seen from hide
Mountain Bamboo-Partridge	<i>Bambusicola fytchii</i>	DL	
Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	KK, HKK, MW, PK, KY	Seen from hide
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	UU	
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	HKK, UU	
Ashy Wood-Pigeon	<i>Columba pulchricollis</i>	DI	Near toilet block
Oriental Turtle-Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	DL	
Red Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	PT, HKK, MP, UU, PK	
Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	Everywhere	
Little Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Macropygia ruficeps</i>	MW	
Asian Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	KK, PK	
Zebra Dove	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	PT, KK, UU, PK	
Thick-billed Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron curvirostra</i>	KK, HKK, PK, KY	
Wedge-tailed Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron sphenurus</i>	KK, DI, DL	
Mountain Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula badia</i>	MW, KY	
Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	KK, HKK, MP, PK	
Green-billed Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	KK, HKK, MW, PK, KY	
Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i>	KK, HKK, MW	
Banded Bay Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	HKK	Seen from hide
Plaintive Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	HKK	Seen from hide

English Name	Latin Name	Seen where	Comment
Great Eared-Nightjar	<i>Lyncornis macrotis</i>	KY	At dusk at campsite
Large-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	KY	At dusk at campsite
Himalayan Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus brevirostris</i>	KK, HKK, DL, FH, PK, KY	
Germain's Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus germani</i>	PT, KK, UU, KY	
Cook's Swift	<i>Apus cooki</i>	DL, PK	
Asian Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	KK, MW, PK, KY	
Crested Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>	PK	
Eurasian Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	KK, MP, UU	
Gray-headed Swampphen	<i>Porphyrio poliocephalus</i>	UU	
White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	KK, UU	
Ruddy-breasted Crane	<i>Zapornia fusca</i>	MP	
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	PT	
Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	PT	
Pacific Golden-Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	PT	
Gray-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	MP, UU	
Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	KK, HKK, UU, PK, KY, WPP	
Lesser Sand-Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	PT	
Greater Sand-Plover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	PT	
Malaysian Plover	<i>Charadrius peronii</i>	PT	
Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	PT	
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	PT	
Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	UU	
Bronze-winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	KK, UU	
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	PT	
Far Eastern Curlew	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	PT	
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	PT	
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	PT	
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	PT	
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	PT	
Great Knot	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	PT	
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	PT	
Broad-billed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris falcinellus</i>	PT	
Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	PT	
Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	PT	
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	PT	
Asian Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	PT	
Pin-tailed Snipe	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	UU	
Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	PT	

English Name	Latin Name	Seen where	Comment
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	PT, MP	
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	MP	
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	PT	
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	PT	
Nordmann's Greenshank	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	PT	
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	PT	
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	MP	
Brown-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus</i>	PT	
Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	PT	
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	PT	
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	PT	
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	PT	
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	PT	
Lesser Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>	PT	
Asian Openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	UU	
Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	PT	
Little Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>	PT, UU	
Yellow Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	UU	
Gray Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	PT, MP, UU	
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	PT, MP, UU	
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	PT, MP	
Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	PT, MP, UU	
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	PT, MP	
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	MP	
Chinese Pond-Heron	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	PT, KK, HKK, MP, FH, UU, PK, KY	
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	FH	
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	PK	
Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	UU	
Black Baza	<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	KK	
Crested Serpent-Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	KK, PK	
Mountain Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus nipalensis</i>	KY	
Changeable Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i>	HKK	
Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	UU	
Rufous-winged Buzzard	<i>Butastur liventer</i>	WPP	Seen catching snake
Pied Harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	MP	
Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	KK	
Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	KK, HKK, KY	
Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	PT	

English Name	Latin Name	Seen where	Comment
Collared Owlet	<i>Taeniopteryx brodiei</i>	PK	
Red-headed Trogon	<i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>	MW, PK, KY	
Orange-breasted Trogon	<i>Harpactes oreskios</i>	KK, MW, PK, KY	
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	DL	
Great Hornbill	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	KK, MW, PK	
Brown Hornbill	<i>Anorrhinus austeni</i>	PK	Seems common at PK
Oriental Pied-Hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	KK, HKK, PK, KY	
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	KK, MP, UU	
White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	KK, HKK, MP, UU, PK	
Black-capped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	KK, HKK	
Collared Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus chloris</i>	PT	
Blue-bearded Bee-eater	<i>Nyctyornis athertoni</i>	KK, FH	
Asian Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	KK, HKK, MP, UU	
Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	KK, HKK, KY	
Indochinese Roller	<i>Coracias affinis</i>	KK, HKK, PK, KY	
Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>	KK, HKK	
Blue-eared Barbet	<i>Psilopogon duvaucelii</i>	KK	
Great Barbet	<i>Psilopogon virens</i>	MW, DI	
Green-eared Barbet	<i>Psilopogon faiostriatus</i>	KK, PK, KY	
Lineated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon lineatus</i>	KK, HKK, FH	
Golden-throated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon franklinii</i>	MW, DI, DL	
Moustached Barbet	<i>Psilopogon incognitus</i>	PK	
Blue-throated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon asiaticus</i>	MW, FH	
Speckled Piculet	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	MW	
Heart-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Hemicircus canente</i>	KK, PK	
Gray-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Yungipicus canicapillus</i>	MW, DL, PK	
Stripe-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos atratus</i>	DI, DL	
Bay Woodpecker	<i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	MP	
Greater Flameback	<i>Chrysocolaptes guttacrastatus</i>	KK, HKK, PK, KY	
Black-and-buff Woodpecker	<i>Meiglyptes jugularis</i>	PK	
Common Flameback	<i>Dinopium javanense</i>	KK, PK	
Lesser Yellownap	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	HKK, DL, PK	
Streak-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridanus</i>	KK	
Gray-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>	KK, PK	
Black-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus erythropygius</i>	HKK	
Great Slaty Woodpecker	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	KK	
Collared Falconet	<i>Microhierax caerulescens</i>	PK	

English Name	Latin Name	Seen where	Comment
Eurasian Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	KY	
Alexandrine Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	HKK	
Red-breasted Parakeet	<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	HKK, KY	
Vernal Hanging-Parrot	<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>	KY	
Long-tailed Broadbill	<i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>	MW, KY	
Dusky Broadbill	<i>Corydon sumatranus</i>	PK	
Banded Broadbill	<i>Eurylaimus javanicus</i>	PK	
Eared Pitta	<i>Hydrornis phayrei</i>	KY	
Blue Pitta	<i>Hydrornis cyaneus</i>	KK	
Gray-chinned Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	MW, DL	
Short-billed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>	DI, DL	
Long-tailed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	DL, MP	
Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i>	HKK, MW, DI, DL, PK, KY	
Ashy Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>	KK, PK, KY	
Brown-rumped Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cantonensis</i>	KK, PK, KY	
Rosy Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>	MW, PK	
Large Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>	HKK, PK	
Black-winged Cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage melaschistos</i>	KK, DL, PK, KY	
Indochinese Cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage polioptera</i>	PK	
White-browed Shrike-Babbler	<i>Pteruthius aeralatus</i>	DI, DL, PK	
Clicking Shrike-Babbler	<i>Pteruthius intermedius</i>	MW, DI	
White-bellied Erpornis	<i>Erpornis zantholeuca</i>	KK, MW, DI, PK, KY	
Black-naped Oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	KK, HKK, PK, KY	
Black-hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	HKK	
Maroon Oriole	<i>Oriolus traillii</i>	DI	
Ashy Woodswallow	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>	KK, MP, UU, PK, KY	
Large Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis virgatus</i>	PK	
Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>	DI, PK, KY	
Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	KK, HKK, PK, WPP	
Great Iora	<i>Aegithina lafresnayeii</i>	KK, PK	
Malaysian Pied-Fantail	<i>Rhipidura javanica</i>	KK, HKK, UU, PK, WPP	
White-throated Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	MW, DI, DL	
Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	HKK, MP, UU, PK, KY	
Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	KK, DI, DL, PK, KY, WPP	
Bronzed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	KK, DI, FH, PK	
Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	MW, PK	
Hair-crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	KK, HKK, MW, DI, PK, KY	
Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	KK, HKK, MW, PK, KY	

English Name	Latin Name	Seen where	Comment
Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	KK, PK, KY	
Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	MP, FH, UU, PK, KY	
Burmese Shrike	<i>Lanius colluriooides</i>	PK	
Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	DL, MP	
Gray-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	DL	
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	PK	White-faced subspecies
Red-billed Blue-Magpie	<i>Urocissa erythroryncha</i>	HKK, PK	
Common Green-Magpie	<i>Cissa chinensis</i>	PK, KY	
Gray Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>	MW	
Racket-tailed Treepie	<i>Crypsirina temia</i>	KK	
Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	HKK, PK	
Yellow-bellied Fairy-Fantail	<i>Chelidorhynchus hypoxanthus</i>	DI	
Gray-headed Canary-Flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	KK, HKK, MW, DI, DL, PK, KY	
Yellow-browed Tit	<i>Sylviparus modestus</i>	DI	
Sultan Tit	<i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>	KK, PK	
Japanese Tit	<i>Parus minor</i>	DL	
Yellow-cheeked Tit	<i>Machlolophus spilonotus</i>	DI	
Oriental Skylark	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	MP	
Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	KK, DI, UU, PK	
Dark-necked Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>	KK, FH, PK, KY	
Hill Prinia	<i>Prinia superciliaris</i>	DL	
Rufescent Prinia	<i>Prinia rufescens</i>	DL	
Yellow-bellied Prinia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	MP	
Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	MP, KY	
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	UU	
Golden-headed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	KY	
Thick-billed Warbler	<i>Arundinax aedon</i>	MP, UU	
Oriental Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>	HKK, UU	
Pygmy Cupwing	<i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>	DI	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	KK, MP, FH, UU, PK	
Striated Swallow	<i>Cecropis striolata</i>	FH	
Black-headed Bulbul	<i>Brachypodius melanocephalus</i>	KK, HKK	
Black-crested Bulbul	<i>Rubigula flaviventris</i>	KK, HKK, MW, DI, DL, FH, PK, KY	
Striated Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus striatus</i>	DI, DL	
Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	PK, KY	
Sooty-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	HKK, DI, DL, MP, FH, UU, PK	
Stripe-throated Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus finlaysoni</i>	KK, PK, KY	
Flavescent Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus flavescens</i>	MW, DI, DL	

English Name	Latin Name	Seen where	Comment
Yellow-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>	KK, HKK	
Streak-eared Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus conradi</i>	KK, HKK	
White-throated Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus flaveolus</i>	MW	
Ochraceous Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus ochraceus</i>	KK	
Puff-throated Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus pallidus</i>	FH, PK, KY	
Gray-eyed Bulbul	<i>Iole propinqua</i>	PK, KY	
Olive Bulbul	<i>Iole viridescens</i>	KK, MW	
Black Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	DI, DL	
Ashy Bulbul	<i>Hemixos flavala</i>	MW, DI, KY	
Mountain Bulbul	<i>Ixos mcclllandii</i>	MW, DI	
Ashy-throated Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i>	DI	
Buff-barred Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus pulcher</i>	DI	
Yellow-browed Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	MW, DI, DL, PK, KY	
Hume's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	DI	
Pallas's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	DL	
Radde's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>	MW, PK	
Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	MP, UU, PK	
Martens's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus omeiensis</i>	DL	
Alström's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus soror</i>	PK, KY	
Chestnut-crowned Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus castaniceps</i>	DI	
Sulphur-breasted Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus ricketti</i>	MW, PK	
Claudia's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus claudiae</i>	DI, PK	
Davison's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus intensor</i>	DI	
Asian Stubtail	<i>Urosphena squameiceps</i>	PK	
Slaty-bellied Tesia	<i>Tesia olivea</i>	DI	
Yellow-bellied Warbler	<i>Abroscopus superciliaris</i>	HKK	
Black-throated Tit	<i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	DL	
Striated Yuhina	<i>Staphida castaniceps</i>	MW	
Chestnut-flanked White-eye	<i>Zosterops erythropleurus</i>	DI	
Swinhoe's White-eye	<i>Zosterops simplex</i>	DI, PK	
Indian White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	MW	
Pin-striped Tit-Babbler	<i>Mixornis gularis</i>	KK, MW, PK, KY	
Golden Babbler	<i>Cyanoderma chrysaeum</i>	MW, DL	
Rufous-fronted Babbler	<i>Cyanoderma rufifrons</i>	KK, DL	
Brown-crowned Scimitar-Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus phayrei</i>	MW	
White-browed Scimitar-Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i>	KK, MW, PK, KY	
Large Scimitar-Babbler	<i>Erythrogeus hypoleucos</i>	KK	Seen from hide

English Name	Latin Name	Seen where	Comment
Rusty-cheeked Scimitar-Babbler	<i>Erythrogeus erythrogeus</i>	DL	
Gray-throated Babbler	<i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>	MW	
Spot-necked Babbler	<i>Stachyris striolata</i>	MW	
Rufous-winged Fulvetta	<i>Schoeniparus castaneiceps</i>	DI	
Puff-throated Babbler	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	KK, DL, PK, KY	
Abbott's Babbler	<i>Malacocincla abbotti</i>	KY	
Streaked Wren-Babbler	<i>Gypsophila brevicaudata</i>	MW	
Rufous Limestone Babbler	<i>Gypsophila calcicola</i>	WPP	
Brown-cheeked Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe poioicephala</i>	KK, PK	Seen from hide
Yunnan Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe fratercula</i>	MW, DI, DL	
Silver-eared Laughingthrush	<i>Trochalopteron melanostigma</i>	DI, DL	
Black-backed Sibia	<i>Heterophasia melanoleuca</i>	DI, DL	
Chestnut-tailed Minla	<i>Actinodura strigula</i>	DI	
Rufous-backed Sibia	<i>Leioptila annectens</i>	DL	
Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax monileger</i>	KK, PK	Seen from hide
White-crested Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	PK, KY	
White-necked Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax strepitans</i>	MW	
Black-throated Laughingthrush	<i>Pterorhinus chinensis</i>	MW, PK, KY	
Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush	<i>Pterorhinus pectoralis</i>	KK	Seen from hide
Chestnut-vented Nuthatch	<i>Sitta nagaensis</i>	DI, DL	
Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	MW, PK	
Giant Nuthatch	<i>Sitta magna</i>	DL	
Hume's Treecreeper	<i>Certhia manipurensis</i>	DI, DL	
Common Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	KK, HKK, KY	
Black-collared Starling	<i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>	MP	
Siamese Pied Starling	<i>Gracupica floweri</i>	KK, HKK, UU	
Chestnut-tailed Starling	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>	FH	
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	PT, HKK, MP, UU, PK	
Great Myna	<i>Acridotheres grandis</i>	PT, KK, HKK, MP, UU, PK	
Dark-sided Thrush	<i>Zoothera marginata</i>	DI	
Orange-headed Thrush	<i>Geokichla citrina</i>	KK, KY	
Eyebrowed Thrush	<i>Turdus obscurus</i>	KK, KY	
Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	KK, HKK, DI, PK, KY	
Oriental Magpie-Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	KK, MP, PK	
White-rumped Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	KK, PK, KY	
White-gorgeted Flycatcher	<i>Anthipes monileger</i>	DL	

English Name	Latin Name	Seen where	Comment
Hainan Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis hainanus</i>	KK, PK	
Hill Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis whitei</i>	MW, DI, DL, PK, KY	
Indochinese Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis sumatrensis</i>	KK, KY	
Large Niltava	<i>Niltava grandis</i>	DI, DL	
Rufous-bellied Niltava	<i>Niltava sundara</i>	DL	
Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	KK, DI, DL, PK, KY	
Himalayan Shortwing	<i>Brachypteryx cruralis</i>	DI	
Siberian Blue Robin	<i>Larvivora cyane</i>	KK	
Blue Whistling-Thrush	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	KK, MW, DI, DL, FH, PK, KY	
Slaty-backed Forktail	<i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>	DI, PK	
White-tailed Robin	<i>Myiomela leucura</i>	MW	
Slaty-blue Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula tricolor</i>	DL	
Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula strophciata</i>	DL	
Sapphire Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula sapphira</i>	DL	
Little Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	DI	
Ultramarine Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula superciliaris</i>	DL	
Taiga Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	KK, HKK, DI, MP, UU, PK, KY	
Chestnut-bellied Rock-Thrush	<i>Monticola rufiventris</i>	DL	
Blue Rock-Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	FH	
Amur Stonechat	<i>Saxicola stejnegeri</i>	MP, UU, KY	
Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	DI, MP	
Gray Bushchat	<i>Saxicola ferreus</i>	DL	
Yellow-vented Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum chrysorrheum</i>	KK	
Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	KK	
Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	FH	
Olive-backed Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris jugularis</i>	KK, PK	
Black-throated Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga saturata</i>	MW, DI, DL, PK, KY	
Mrs. Gould's Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i>	DI, DL	
Green-tailed Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga nipalensis</i>	DI	
Little Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	KK, KY	
Streaked Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera magna</i>	MW, DI, DL, PK	
Asian Fairy-bluebird	<i>Irena puella</i>	KK, HKK, PK	
Greater Green Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis sonnerati</i>	KK	
Blue-winged Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>	KK, FH, PK, KY	
Golden-fronted Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	KK, FH, PK	
Orange-bellied Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	DL	
Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	UU	
Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	HKK, MP, FH, UU	

English Name	Latin Name	Seen where	Comment
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	PT, HKK, MP, UU	
Plain-backed Sparrow	<i>Passer flaveolus</i>	MP	
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	PT, MP	
Gray Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	MW, DI, KY	
Eastern Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>	PT, UU	
Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	MP	
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	MP, FH, UU	
Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthus richardi</i>	MP	
Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	PT, MP, UU	
Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	DI, DL, KY	
Spot-winged Grosbeak	<i>Mycerobas melanozanthos</i>	FH	In trees above geyser



Painted Stork



Sambar and Large-billed Crows



Finlayson's Squirrel



Headbutting Banteng



Forest Crested Lizard



Chiang Mai Crocodile Newt

Mammals

English Name	Latin Name	Seen where	Comment
Leopard Cat	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	KK, PK	
Small Indian Civet	<i>Viverricula indica</i>	KY	
Javan Mongoose	<i>Herpestes javanicus</i>	PK	
Golden Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>	PK	
Sun Bear	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	KK	
Yellow-throated Marten	<i>Martes flavigula</i>	MW, PK	
Lesser Asian False-Vampire	<i>Megaderma spasma</i>	KY	
Wrinkle-lipped Free-tailed Bat	<i>Chaerephon plicatus</i>	KY	
Malayan Porcupine	<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>	KK, KY	
Black Gaint Squirrel	<i>Ratufa bicolor</i>	KK, HKK, PK, KY	
Himalayan Striped Squirrel	<i>Tamiops mcclllandii</i>	KK, HKK	
Indochinese Ground Squirrel	<i>Menetes berdmorei</i>	DL	
Pallas's Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i>	KK	
Finlayson's Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus finlaysonii</i>	PK, KY	
Grey-bellied Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus caniceps</i>	KK	
Indian Giant Flying Squirrel	<i>Petaurista philippensis</i>	PK	
Chestnut White-bellied Rat	<i>Niviventer fulvescens</i>	KK	
Northern Treeshrew	<i>Tupaia belangeri</i>	MW, DL, PK	
Northern Pig-Tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca leonina</i>	KK, PK, KY	
Assamese Macaque	<i>Macaca assamensis</i>	PK	
Stump-Tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca arctoides</i>	MW	
Long-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	HKK, WPP	
Rhesus Macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	PK	
Dusky Langur	<i>Trachypithecus obscurus</i>	KK	
Indochinese Gray Langur	<i>Trachypithecus crepusculus</i>	PK	
Lar Gibbon	<i>Hylobates lar</i>	KK, HKK, PK, KY	
Asian Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>	HKK	
Eurasian Wild Pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	PK	
Northern Red Muntjac	<i>Muntiacus vaginalis</i>	HKK, PK, KY	
Hog Deer	<i>Axis porcinus</i>	PK	
Sambar	<i>Rusa unicorn</i>	KK, MW, PK, KY	
Eld's Deer	<i>Rucervus eldii</i>	HKK	
Gaur	<i>Bos gaurus</i>	KY	
Banteng	<i>Bos javanicus</i>	HKK	
Indochinese Serow	<i>Capricornis maritimus</i>	KY	

Reptiles & Amphibians

English Name	Latin Name	Seen where	Comment
Elongated Tortoise	<i>Indotestudo elongata</i>	KK	
Oldham's Leaf Turtle	<i>Cyclemys oldhamii</i>	KK	Multiple in ponds along road
Malayan Snail-eating Turtle	<i>Malayemys macrocephala</i>	UU	
Boulenger's Pricklenape	<i>Acanthosaura crucigera</i>	KK	
Forest Crested Lizard	<i>Calotes emma</i>	KK	
Common Butterfly Lizard	<i>Leiolepis belliana</i>	HKK, MW	
Chinese Water Dragon	<i>Physignathus cocincinus</i>	KY	In tree near HQ carpark
Phetchaburi Bent-toed Gecko	<i>Cyrtodactylus phetchaburiensis</i>	KK	At Baan Maka Nature Lodge
Siamese Leaf-toed Gecko	<i>Dixonius siamensis</i>	KK	At Baan Maka Nature Lodge
Tokay Gecko	<i>Gekko gekko</i>	KK, MW, PK, KY	
Asian House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	KK	
Indo-Pacific Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus garnotii</i>	MW	
Flat-tailed House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus platyurus</i>	KK, MW, DI, PK, KY	
Longtail Mabuya	<i>Eutropis longicaudata</i>	HKK	In the watchtower
East Indian Brown Mabuya	<i>Eutropis multifasciata</i>	KY	
Reeves's Ground Skink	<i>Scincella reevesii</i>	MW	
Spotted Forest Skink	<i>Sphenomorphus maculatus</i>	KK	
Clouded Monitor	<i>Varanus nebulosus</i>	HKK	
Common Water Monitor	<i>Varanus salvator</i>	KK, HKK, PK, KY	
Chequered Keelback	<i>Fowlea piscator</i>	MW	In ponds at the HQ
Painted Bronzeback	<i>Dendrelaphis pictus</i>	WPP	
Indo-Chinese Rat Snake	<i>Ptyas korros</i>	KK	
Reticulated Python	<i>Broghammerus reticulatus</i>	KK	At Baan Maka Nature Lodge
Rice Paddy Snake	<i>Hypsiscopus plumbea</i>	HKK	
Doi Inthanon Rock Frog	<i>Amolops archotaphus</i>	DI	
Penelope's Hill Frog	<i>Clinotarsus penelope</i>	KK	
Asian Common Toad	<i>Duttaphrynus melanostictus</i>	HKK	
Paddy Field Frog	<i>Fejervarya limnocharis</i>	HKK	
Ban Khun Klang Wart Frog	<i>Limnonectes taylori</i>	MW, DI	In ponds at Mr Deang's
Large Pygmy Frog	<i>Microhyla berdmorei</i>	KY	
Tubercled Pygmy Frog	<i>Microhyla butleri</i>	KK	
Dark-eared Frog	<i>Sylvirana cubitalis</i>	DI	In ponds at Mr Deang's
Black-striped Frog	<i>Sylvirana nigrovittata</i>	KK, MW	
Glandular Horned Toad	<i>Xenophrys major</i>	KK	
Chiang Mai Crocodile Newt	<i>Tylototriton uyenoii</i>	DI	In ponds at Mr Deang's

Butterflies

English Name	Latin Name	Seen where	Comment
Contiguous Swift	<i>Polytremis lubricans</i>	MP	
Common Mormon	<i>Papilio polytes</i>	KK	
Tailed Jay	<i>Graphium agamemnon</i>	KK	At clay lick
Chain Swordtail	<i>Graphium aristeus</i>	KK	At clay lick
Spectacle Swordtail	<i>Graphium mandarinus</i>	DI	
Common Bluebottle	<i>Graphium sarpedon</i>	KK	At clay lick
Green Dragontail Butterfly	<i>Lamproptera meges</i>	KK	At clay lick
Golden Birdwing	<i>Troides aeacus</i>	KY	
Indian Cabbage White	<i>Pieris canidia</i>	DI	
Lemon Migrant	<i>Catopsilia pomona</i>	KK	At clay lick
Common Albatross	<i>Appias albina</i>	PK	
Striped Albatross	<i>Appias libythea</i>	KK, PK	At clay lick
Orange Gull	<i>Cepora iudith</i>	KK	At clay lick
Lesser Gull	<i>Cepora nadina</i>	KK	At clay lick
Common Gull	<i>Cepora nerissa</i>	KK	At clay lick
Painted Jezebel	<i>Delias hyparete</i>	FH	
Three-spotted Grass Yellow	<i>Eurema blanda</i>	KK	At clay lick
Common Grass Yellow	<i>Eurema hecabe</i>	PT	
Great Orange Tip	<i>Hebomoia glaucippe</i>	KK	At clay lick
Yellow Orange Tip	<i>Ixias pyrene</i>	KK	At clay lick
Redspot Sawtooth	<i>Prioneris philonome</i>	KK	At clay lick
Plains Cupid	<i>Chilades pandava</i>	MP	
Common Hedge Blue	<i>Acytolepis puspa</i>	KK	At clay lick
Witch	<i>Araotes lapithis</i>	KY	
Straight Pierrot	<i>Caleta roxus</i>	KK	At clay lick
Common Pierrot	<i>Castalius rosimon</i>	KK, DI	At clay lick
Silver Forget-Me-Not	<i>Catochrysops panormus</i>	KK	At clay lick
Orchid Tit	<i>Chliaria othona</i>	KY	
Banded Blue Pierrot	<i>Discolampa ethion</i>	KK	At clay lick
White Punch	<i>Dodona deodata</i>	PK	
Dark Posy	<i>Drupadia theda</i>	KY	
Common Tit	<i>Hypolycaena erylus</i>	FH	
Common Cerulean	<i>Jamides celeno</i>	DL, PK	
Divided Brownie	<i>Miletus ancon</i>	KK	
Tailless Lineblue	<i>Prosotas dubiosa</i>	KK	At clay lick

English Name	Latin Name	Seen where	Comment
Common Line Blue	<i>Prosotas nora</i>	KK	At clay lick
Fluffy Tit	<i>Zeltus amasa</i>	KK	
Common Five-Ring	<i>Ypthima baldus</i>	KK	
Malayan Five-Ring	<i>Ypthima horsfieldii</i>	PK	
Common Sailer	<i>Neptis hylas</i>	FH	
Common Yeoman	<i>Cirrochroa tyche</i>	KK	At clay lick
Autumn Leaf	<i>Doleschallia bisaltide</i>	KK	At clay lick
Plain Blue Crow	<i>Euploea modesta</i>	KK	
Magpie Crow	<i>Euploea radamanthus</i>	KK	At clay lick
Grey Pansy	<i>Junonia atlites</i>	KY	
Chocolate Pansy	<i>Junonia iphita</i>	DI	
Lemon Pansy	<i>Junonia lemonias</i>	DI, FH	
Dark-branded Bushbrown	<i>Mycalesis mineus</i>	KK	
Common Lascar	<i>Pantoporia hordonia</i>	KY	
Chocolate Tiger	<i>Parantica melaneus</i>	KK	
Small Leopard	<i>Phalanta alcippe</i>	KK	At clay lick
Common Nawab	<i>Polyura athamas</i>	KK	At clay lick
Black Prince	<i>Rohana parisatis</i>	MW	
Common Jester	<i>Symbrenthia lilaea</i>	PK	
Plain Earl	<i>Tanaecia jahnu</i>	KK	
Common Earl	<i>Tanaecia julii</i>	KY	
Grey Count	<i>Tanaecia lepidea</i>	FH	
Vagrant	<i>Vagrans sinha</i>	KK	
Cruiser	<i>Vindula erota</i>	KK	
Plum Judy	<i>Abisara echerius</i>	KY	
Dark Judy	<i>Abisara fylla</i>	DI	
Harlequin	<i>Taxila haquinus</i>	KY	



Green Dragontail Butterfly



Common Nawab