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Thailand Mammal Report:

Kaeng Krachan National Park and Khao Yai National Park

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Introduction

In February 2024, John Sadler and I visited Thailand on what was primarily a mammal watching trip. With only a week at our disposal, we decided to split our time between Kaeng Krachan National Park (NP) and Khao Yai NP.

We recorded over 40 mammal species, including **Sun Bear**, **Asiatic Black Bear**, black morph **Leopard**, **Mountain Horseshoe Bat** and **Indochinese Serow**.

Itinerary

- 11/02:**---- Arrived at Suvarnabhumi International Airport (Bangkok) early morning and drove straight to Kaeng Krachan NP, first night at Ban Krang campground.
- 12/02:**---- Full day in Kaeng Krachan NP, including pre-dawn drive up to Phanoen Thung. Night at Baan Maka Nature Lodge.
- 13/02:**---- Full day in Kaeng Krachan NP, including early morning drive up to Phanoen Thung. Night at Baan Maka.
- 14/02:**---- Majority of day in Kaeng Krachan NP, with a couple of hours visiting Lung Sin hide in afternoon. Night at Baan Maka.
- 15/10:**---- Left Baan Maka early morning. Drove to Khao Yai NP, making slight detour to Lyle's Flying Fox colony at Wat Nong Si Da, Saraburi. Explored Khao Yai NP afternoon and early evening, overnight in park accommodation. Spotlighting session in our own car.
- 16/02:**---- Early morning drive along Khao Kieow road, with various stops in search of Serow and Pileated Gibbons. Left park around noon to look for bats at Wat Thewarup Songtham and Wat Tham Sila Thong. Returned to Khao Yai for a second night in park accommodation. Official night drive with rangers using a park vehicle.
- 17/02:**---- Repeat of previous morning, with the addition of a mid-morning hike to the watchtower. Exited park around lunchtime to search for bats at Wat Sa Nam Sai. Late afternoon back in Khao Yai NP, before exiting again to spend the night at Greenleaf Guesthouse.
- 18/02:**---- Dawn visit to hot springs Serow stakeout, then back into the park for a couple of hours. Returned to Bangkok where we visited Khok Kham in a futile search for cetaceans and Spoon-billed Sandpiper.
- 19/02:**---- Return flight back home departed early morning.

Travel details & accommodation

We rented a Toyota Fortuner (4x4) from [Economy Car Rentals](#). I can highly recommend this company. Not only was the vehicle reasonably priced (with all insurance included), but their service was also excellent, and the car was supplied almost brand new.

Driving in Thailand is easy, although navigating parts of Bangkok might be challenging without a decent sat nav. Google Maps (downloaded to use offline) worked well for us.

Kaeng Krachan NP

We only spent one night inside [Kaeng Krachan NP](#), camping at Ban Krang. On arrival we rented tents and sleeping mats, and the very friendly rangers even erected the tents on our behalf. The small on-site restaurant serves decent food, although it often closes early.

For our remaining time in the area, we stayed at the excellent [Baan Maka Nature Lodge](#). This was the only place we pre-booked before our trip as it's very popular with birding groups and rooms are not always available.

There are many reasons to recommend Baan Maka, not least for the delicious food served in the restaurant.

The lodge is situated within 5 hectares, comprising of woodland, gardens, and a small lake. It's a great place to look for wildlife, with over 25 mammal species recorded on the property, including Asian Slow Loris.

Furthermore, the lodge can arrange access to several bird hides located on private land in the surrounding area. These hides can be a fantastic way to observe several shy mammal species such as Northern Tree Shrew and Lesser Mousedeer.

It takes approximately 15 minutes to drive from Baan Maka to the entrance of Kaeng Krachan NP.

Khao Yai NP

This very popular national park can become extremely busy, especially on the weekends and public holidays. For this reason, I tried to pre-book accommodation inside the park several weeks before our visit.

Despite sending several emails to the national park's office, I did not receive a single reply. Apparently, this is far from unusual.

Fortunately, they still had cabins available when we arrived at the park, despite a sign at the visitor centre saying otherwise. Although basic, the rooms were clean and very reasonably priced.

We also spent one night outside the park at the [Greenleaf Guesthouse](#). Again, rooms were clean, cheap and basic. The owners offer guided tours inside the park, so as a result are very knowledgeable about where to find various mammals and other wildlife.

Mammal watching in Kaeng Krachan NP

Park entrance to Bang Krang campsite

It's approximately 15km from the entrance gate to Bang Krang campsite, and the paved road passes through dense forest, interspersed with several small grasslands, waterholes and saltlicks.

During the day we didn't see many mammals along this road, apart from **Grey-bellied Squirrels**, and a large troop of **Stump-tailed Macaques**. The latter was nearly always present somewhere along the road.

We spotlit the road twice pre-dawn, seeing nothing other than nightjars. Other people have seen Leopard, Leopard cat and Dhole.

An hour or so before dusk, the road was more productive, especially when it came to the larger mammals.

The waterhole next to the concrete bridge proved a reliable place to observe **Gaur**, with several coming to drink on consecutive evenings. We also saw **Red Muntjac** here, along with a particularly large Water Monitor.



Gaur



Stump-tailed Macaque

A kilometre further west there was another Gaur hotspot, although the reason for this was not so obvious. Most likely it was an area where several game trails transect the road. We had a large bull Gaur cross the road one evening. Another animal was seen in the same place, around the same time, a couple of days later.

While returning to camp on our first evening we came across an **Asian Elephant**, that was feeding along the roadside. With no other option, we had to pass extremely slowly, while doing our utmost not to stress the animal. Fortunately, the elephant remained calm, and showed no signs of aggression. All the same, it was an enlivening experience and it helped to lift the jetlag a little.

Bang Krang campground

In the months prior to our trip, no less than two Sun Bears were visiting the restaurant at Bang Krang. Seeing this elusive species was high on my wish list and so I wasted little time establishing information on the latest sightings.

To our dismay we were told that the bears had not been seen for a couple of weeks, although the reason for this was unclear.

The camp did prove a fantastic place to find many other mammal species, including **Dusky Langurs** and **Grey-bellied Squirrels**. A pair of **Black Giant Squirrels** had a drey in the lower tent area (above the Sun Bear information sign), while a troop of **White-handed Gibbons** passed through one afternoon.

A late-night spotlighting session was quite productive with three **Malayan Porcupines**, **Common Palm Civet**, and **Large Indian Civet** seen in quick succession.

Several older trip reports (pre-2018) mention that Asiatic Brush-tailed Porcupines were regularly seen living under the foundations of the lower toilet block. The hole in the foundations is still there, but despite checking every day, there was no sign of any porcupines.

Three river crossings

Shortly after Bang Krang campsite (heading west), the road makes three river crossings.



River crossing



Hardwicke's Woolly Bat

It is in this area that Carlos Bocos first found **Hardwicke's Woolly Bats** roosting in the stands of bamboo that line both sides of the road.

I was eager to find the bats myself, and John and I spent many hours checking any bamboo that looked like it may be suitable for a roost. Initially we checked culms that projected horizontally from the strand, as this is where others have found bats previously.

We checked many bamboo strands over three days, finding geckos, frogs, snails, ants and spiders. We also came across a beautiful **Indomalayan Pencil-tailed Tree-mouse**, resting inside one of the culms.



Mike checking bamboo



Indomalayan Pencil-tailed Tree-mouse

Faced with the prospect of spending his entire holiday looking in bamboo, John started to look in culms we had previously rejected. With notable relief in his voice, eventually he was able to announce he'd found some bats. Interestingly, John discovered the roost in a particularly long bamboo culm that pointed towards the ground at 45 degrees. The entrance to the culm was less than half a metre from the forest floor.

This part of the park is reputedly good for Crab-eating Mongoose. Considering how much time we spent here I was surprised that we didn't see any.

Road to Phanoen Thung (KM 17 – 30)

After the third river crossing the road climbs steeply up to Phanoen Thung campsite.

Please note that this road is only suitable for vehicles with high ground clearance. This is largely due to several sections of the track that are seriously degraded with deep ruts. Repairs to this road are scheduled for May 2024.

The rangers operate a one-way system for traffic, so it's only possible to drive up to Phanoen Thung (and return down) at specified times. The Baan Maka [website](#) has more details.

The road is completely closed during the wet season (August, September and October).

During our time in Kaeng Krachan, we made the drive up to Phanoen Thung three times. All trips were done early morning, driving back down again in the afternoon.

On one occasion we spotted a **Red Muntjac** close to the river dam at the bottom of the hill, while **White-handed Gibbons** (mostly heard only) and **Dusky Langurs** were common throughout the drive. **Western Striped Squirrel** was seen once dashing across the track.



Dusky Langur



Red Muntjac

By far our best sighting happened early one morning around 07:00 hrs, when we startled a stunning black morph **Leopard** that had been resting at the roadside. Typically, it was gone before we could take a photograph. Leopard sightings are not uncommon in the park, with km 22-23 being a particular hotspot. Fea's Muntjac are often seen crossing the road at higher elevations.

Phanoen Thung campsite

Located at 950 metres above sea level, the Phanoen Thung area is home to several mammal species that are not found at lower elevations.

The campsite is relatively busy, and like Bang Krang campground it attracts semi-habituated wildlife in search of food. On our initial visit John and I decided to call in at the restaurant for breakfast, also hoping to see the Yellow-throated Martens that often visit the kitchen for food scraps.

Before we had even ordered coffee, we were alerted to a **Sun Bear** that was feeding on fruit peelings behind the restaurant. A small crowd had gathered, although the bear seemed completely unfazed. With our number one mammal target now in the bag, both John and I were ecstatic. Although we were aware that Sun Bears can also be seen at Phanoen Thung, sightings are typically less frequent than they are at Bang Krang.



Yellow-throated Marten



Sun Bear

Things got even better when a **Yellow-throated Marten** appeared to grab a piece of fruit, before retreating into the thick vegetation away from the bear.

Once the bear had walked back into the forest, the marten reappeared with its mate to finish off the food scraps.

Another target around Phanoen Thung was Banded Langur, a primate that appears to be restricted to the higher elevations of the park. It's worth noting that Dusky Langur is also found in this area, and initially all the langurs we checked belonged to this species.

It wasn't until our last day that we finally found a troop of **Banded Langur** down the gated track, north of the viewpoint. We also saw **Malayan Porcupine** and **White-handed Gibbon** along the same trail.

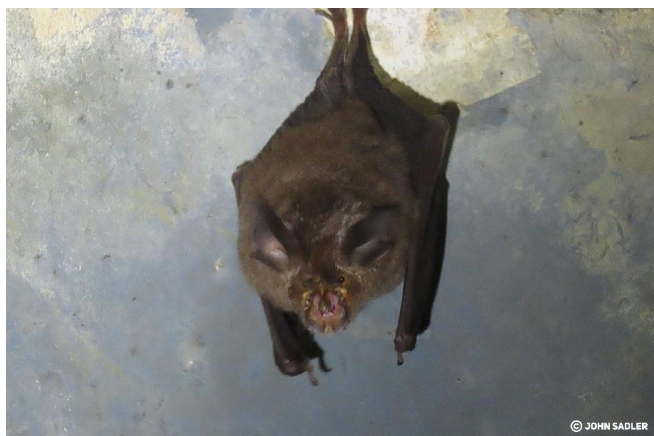
One high elevation speciality we failed to see was Fea's Muntjac. As most sightings occur around dusk and dawn, spending the night at Phanoen Thung campsite is the only way it would be possible to be on site when the deer are active. Time constraints meant this wasn't an option for us.

Batting around Phanoen Thung

The Phanoen Thung area is also good for bats, and we spent some time checking potential roosts. I have purposely kept site details vague, partly because I was working on information given to me in confidence by other mammal watchers.

Apart from a tiny **Least Horseshoe Bat** that we found in a disused water tank, all other species were observed roosting in culverts. These included **Lesser False-vampires** and a colony of **Malayan Slit-faced Bats**.

Of special interest to me was a trio of smallish *Rhinolophus* we found in a culvert that I initially struggled to identify. From our photos, Thai bat expert Pipat Soisook believes they were **Mountain Horseshoe Bats** (*R. chutamasae*), a rare species that he helped to describe in [2016](#).



Least Horseshoe Bat



Mountain Horseshoe Bat

Baan Maka Nature Lodge

The grounds of the lodge are bustling with wildlife, with **Grey-bellied Squirrel** and **Western Striped Squirrel** especially common around the bird feeding station.



Grey -bellied Squirrel



Western Striped Squirrel

A short walk around the gardens after dark produced two **Asian Slow Loris**, along with some interesting snakes. With more time it would have been nice to explore the longer nature trail in search of several rodent species, and perhaps a Leopard Cat.

It's worth noting that the managers of Baan Maka (Games and Ian) are very knowledgeable on the local wildlife and happy to share information. We bumped into Games several times in the park while she was leading tours, and she was always happy to answer our questions. Ian was out of town for most of our visit, but we were able to meet him on our last evening for some last-minute advice.

Lung Sin hide

For a small fee, Baan Maka can arrange access to several bird blinds that are located on private land. While birds are the main attraction, a few mammals are also regular, including some species we had missed in the national park.

On our last afternoon we decided to book some time in the Lung Sin hide, choosing this blind for no other reason than it was the only one available at such short notice.

As it turns out, this woodland hide was an excellent choice. The wildlife appeared as soon as food and water were made available, including both **Grey-bellied**, and **Western Striped Squirrels**. A young **Long-tailed Macaque** was spotted a couple of times as it skulked around the edges of the small clearing. We were unsure if it was waiting to ambush prey, or simply too nervous to come any closer.



Lesser Mousedeer



Northern Treeshrew

The stars of the show were a very cautious **Lesser Mousedeer** that appeared briefly to drink water, along with a couple of **Northern Treeshrews**.

It would have been interesting to stay in the hide after sunset to see what nocturnal mammals visit the feeding station. Unfortunately, we didn't have enough time on this trip.

Other mammals seen outside of Kaeng Krachan NP

During a trip to stock up on snacks, and get fuel for the car, we came across a troop of **Long-tailed Macaques**. We didn't note the exact location, but it was close to Kaeng Krachan Dam.

At night we did some spotlighting between Baan Maka and the park, mainly in search of hares. A **Golden Jackal** was seen hunting in one of the fields but note there are also lots of domestic dogs and cats in the agricultural areas. On our last evening, John finally spotted a **Burmese Hare** in a pasture close to the [park entrance](#). Unfortunately, it disappeared before I could see it.

Lyle's Flying Fox colony at Wat Nong Si Da, Saraburi



Lyle's Flying Fox



Lyle's Flying Fox

En route to Khao Yai we took a slight detour to see the **Lyle's Flying Foxes** at [Wat Nong Si Da](#) in Saraburi. This large colony is easy to observe in the trees immediately as you drive through the gates of the temple compound. Further bats can be seen around the small lake.

Although there is no fee to see the bats, it's customary to leave a few hundred baht in the donation box. This was true of all the temples we visited.

Mammal Watching in Khao Yai NP



Asian Elephant



View from watchtower

Khao Yai is a very popular national park, especially on weekends and holidays. Although I was prepared for high visitor numbers, I was still shocked by how many people clearly had no interest in watching wildlife.

Lycra-clad cyclists outnumbered bird watchers by about five to one, while Instagram 'models' swarmed around the various beauty spots, parking their shiny G-wagons and Bentleys so they could be included in the selfies.

Even at dawn, some of the car parks were full of modified sports cars or were being used as meeting points for the local running club. For the most part, Khao Yai resembled a large city park, rather than a wildlife reserve.

Despite these distractions, John and I still enjoyed some fantastic mammal watching. With limited time to explore the park, we concentrated on areas where we thought we had the best chance of finding our target species.

Park entrance to visitor centre

Our most fortuitous mammal sighting occurred on our first afternoon as we were on our way to the visitor centre.

Initially I noticed an animal at the side of the road, which I thought must be a macaque due to its size. However, the animal was black, with pointed ears, and it took a few seconds to register it was in fact a young **Asiatic Black Bear**. And if any further confirmation was needed, the bear stood up on its rear legs, revealing a white half-moon on its chest. I suspect the mother was out of sight in the thick roadside vegetation, and the cub quickly followed never to be seen again.

It wasn't long before we came across some real **Northern Pig-tailed Macaques**, with a large troop begging for food at one of the viewpoints. These primates proved to be very common in the park and large numbers were seen daily.



Great Himalayan Roundleaf Bat



Andersen's Roundleaf Bat

Once we arrived at the visitor centre we booked our accommodation. We then checked out the basement for the bats mentioned in [Jon Hall's report](#). At least four huge **Great Himalayan Roundleaf Bats** were roosting in the main storage area, while a much larger colony of **Andersen's Roundleaf Bats** were found in an adjoining side room.

The food court area next to the visitor centre proved to be a great place to see **Variable Squirrels**. We also saw a *Tamiops* squirrel high up in a tree behind the river. At the time we assumed it to be a Western Striped Squirrel so didn't give it much attention. However, apparently Cambodian Striped Squirrel (*T. rodolphii*) is also present in the park.

One afternoon I had brief views of a small, grey *Rattus* disappearing into a drain in the visitor centre car park. **Pacific Rat** is the most likely candidate, although similar species cannot be ruled out.

Central grasslands

The nucleus of the park, where most of the park services and accommodation are located, is surrounded by some large areas of open grassland. Although this area was always busy, it was also home to some interesting mammals.

Both **Red Muntjac** and **Sambar** were especially common in this area, even during the day. A little more noteworthy were two **Asian Elephants** that emerged from the forest late one afternoon.

On our first night in the park, we tried to get away with doing a brief spotlighting session in our own vehicle. Things initially went very well as we drove around, being very careful not to shine our lights near any ranger checkpoints.

In the grassland next to the watchtower car park, we found three **Gaur**, shortly followed by a **Golden Jackal**.

The old golf course area produced a family of **Malayan Porcupines**, together with more Golden Jackals, Sambar and Red Muntjac

At this point we were becoming a little bit too cocky, even joining a convoy of park vehicles on official spotlighting tours.

Our luck finally ran out when we were stopped by a ranger riding a motorcycle, who asked us to return to our accommodation immediately.

Initially we were against joining the park-organised spotlighting tours, especially after seeing them in operation on our own, unofficial night drive. The number of vehicles out at any given time is staggering. It's not unusual to see a train of 20 pick-up trucks with another similar sized convoy not far behind.

However, it soon became evident that the area immediately around our accommodation was not very productive for mammals, and there was no further habitat to explore without passing a ranger checkpoint.

On the second day, at the school field centre next to our bungalow, around 100 excited students were attending an outdoor astronomy event. We realised that teachers speaking through microphones, and shrieking kids didn't bode well for a relaxing evening, and so relented and booked an official spotlighting trip for that evening.

We didn't see any new mammals, but we did get great views of Golden Jackal, **Malayan Porcupine** and an **Asian Elephant**. John also got to photograph some nightjars up close so in all, it wasn't an unpleasant experience. It was certainly preferable to listening to school kids shout over telescopes all night.

Interestingly we didn't see any civets on either of our night drives. I wonder if the high density of jackals in the area was somehow related to this.

Road to Khao Kieow

My two main mammal targets in Khao Yai were Pileated Gibbon and Indochinese Serow. The road leading up to Khao Kieow can be a good place to find both species.

The first part of the road passes through some nice mature forest and here we saw a troop of **White-handed Gibbons** and heard many more.

Once we had passed through the area of grassland we parked at the spirit house, where the road enters the forest again. This is one of the most reliable areas in the park to find Pileated Gibbons, and John and I walked the first couple of kilometres uphill from the spirit house several times.

We only heard **Pileated Gibbons** singing on one occasion, with troops calling simultaneously from both sides of the road. Frustratingly the animals kept out of sight for the most part, although we did catch a glimpse of two individuals shortly after the singing stopped. The gibbons were moving away from us so we couldn't see any of the diagnostic features that differentiate them from White-handed Gibbons. However, it's most likely that they were indeed Pileated.

Our other visits to the site seemed to be a little too early, or too late to hear the gibbons calling. I am confident that with more time available we would have enjoyed a better sighting.

Other mammals seen while looking for gibbons included both **Variable Squirrel**, and **Black Giant Squirrel**. On our last morning, we observed a very large troop of **Northern Pig-tailed Macaques** moving through the treetops.

The upper sections of the Khao Kieow road can be a reliable place to see Indochinese Serow, particularly the [Pha Dieo lookout](#). We visited the boardwalk to the viewpoint at dawn on two occasions but didn't see any Serows.

Kilometre 33

The trailhead at Kilometre 33 on the main Khao Yai road is an easy place to see roosting **Lesser False-vampires**. Thanks to details in [Jon Hall's report](#), we found the hollow tree containing the bat roost with no issues.

Mammal watching outside of Khao Yai NP

Ban Tha Chang hot springs Serow stakeout

Having failed to see Serow inside the national park, we visited a well-known stakeout in Mu Si on our very last morning. We pulled up in the [Ban Tha Chang hot springs car park](#) and scanned the small hill directly across the road, paying particular attention to the rocky area at the top.

The Serows are said to appear around sunrise, so we were disheartened when the animals failed to come into view. A **Variable Squirrel** provided a distraction, until we eventually spotted an **Indochinese Serow** about 30 minutes after the official sunrise time.



Variable Squirrel



Indochinese Serow

Wat Thewarup Songtham

This was the first of three temples we visited in search of bats. Details for all the sites are provided in [Jon Hall's trip report](#).

This temple has four caves, although John and I could only find two in the limited time we had. There was no one around to ask for directions to the other caves.

We could only find **Black-bearded Tomb Bats** at this site. We also spotted some beautiful white morph **Variable Squirrels** in the surrounding trees.

Wat Tham Sila Thong

Visiting this site was straight forward, although a key is required to open the security gate at the cave entrance. A friendly custodian was happy to assist us, although we declined his offer to accompany us into the cave.

Good numbers of **Shamel's Horseshoe Bats** were easily found, although despite a thorough search we were unable to locate the *Myotis* species noted in some other reports.

Wat Sa Nam Sai



Giant Buddha, Wat Sa Nam Sai



Cantor's Roundleaf Bat

This was the temple cave I was most looking forward to visiting, largely down to the many bat species Jon Hall recorded on his visit.

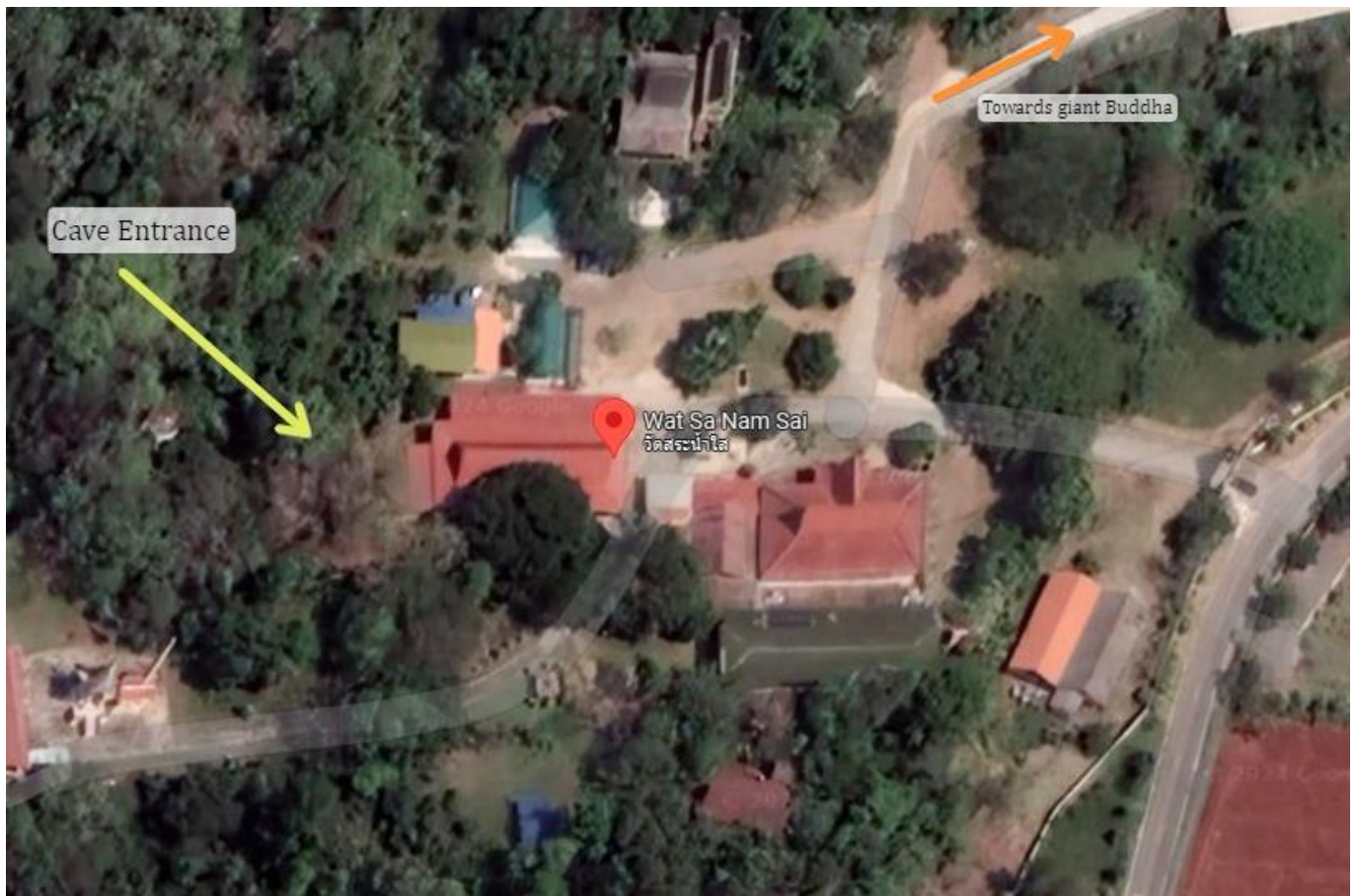
Things got off to poor start when we wasted several hours in very high temperatures trying to locate the actual cave.

On entering the main temple compound, we used a translation app to ask a worshipper where we could find the bat cave. With no hesitation he directed us to a nearby hill, where a huge white staircase led up to a statue of Buddha.

After failing to find any sign of the cave at the hill, we returned to the main temple compound for further clarification, only to be pointed back to the giant staircase.

It eventually occurred to us that people may be pointing us in the direction of the famous Khao Yai Bat Cave, located five kilometres down the road at the Khao Chang viewpoint.

After further conversation with a group of bemused old ladies, we were finally led to the cave by one of the temple elders. The map below shows the cave entrance, which is very close to the main compound.



After returning to our car to collect flashlights and cameras, we entered the cave to find someone had turned on all the lights. The old ladies from earlier had decided to see the caves for themselves, no doubt wondering what could possibly be so interesting down there.

The bats were already agitated, with the majority retreating to inaccessible areas of the cave. Those that remained quickly flew off as soon as we tried to photograph them.

The lights in the cave were extremely bright and we were unable to locate the light switch, which was most likely back in the temple complex. John did manage to temporarily disable some of the florescent strips, although the bats remained extremely flighty.

Despite these setbacks, we spent our time exploring every section of the cave system, photographing as many bats as possible.

The only *Rhinolophus* that we could identify with any certainty was **Shamel's Horseshoe Bat**, the same species we saw Wat Tham Sila Thong.



Shamel's Horseshoe Bat



Cave entrance (One of two)

We also found two species of *Hipposideros*, one of which we identified as **Cantor's Roundleaf Bat**. The other one was most likely Horsfield's Roundleaf Bat, although our photos were not sharp enough to show the three lateral leaflets on the muzzle, which are a diagnostic feature of this species. Jon Hall also found Andersen's Roundleaf Bats in this cave, although the bat we found had smaller ears.

Yet again I failed to find the *Myotis* bats reported by other visitors. Perhaps this genus only uses the caves during the wet season, or maybe I'm just not very good at finding bats. Either way, I checked every accessible cavity and crevice to be sure I'd not missed them.

Khok Kham, Bangkok

Our last stop in Thailand was the salt farms in Khok Kham, so John could look for Spoon-billed Sandpiper. Occasionally Irrawaddy Dolphins are spotted offshore although we failed to see any in the little time we had available. Some consolation came in the form of a pair of **Pallas's Squirrels** that were chasing each other along the roadside utility wires.

Acknowledgements

I'm extremely grateful to Pipat Soisook for his help identifying the mystery *Rhinolophus*, and to Jon Hall, Coke Smith, and all the other people that provided help and advice when planning this trip.

I would also like to thank John Sadler for his excellent company, great humour and patience throughout. Countless great birding opportunities were sacrificed in the pursuit of mammals. John also contributed many photographs to this report.

Species list

1.	Northern Treeshrew <i>Tupia belangeri</i>	Two seen at Lung Sin hide, near Baan Maka.
2.	Lyle's Flying Fox <i>Pteropus lylei</i>	Large colony observed at Wat Nong Si Da, Saraburi.
3.	Black-bearded Tomb Bat <i>Taphozous melanpogon</i>	Good numbers found in the two caves we explored at Wat Thewarup Songtham, Mu Si.
4.	Lesser False-vampire <i>Megaderma spasma</i>	Several found in culvert between Ban Krang and Phanoen Thung, Kaeng Krachan. Small colony seen roosting in hollow tree on trail that leads from kilometre 33, Khao Yai.
5.	Malayan Slit-faced Bat <i>Nycteris tragata</i>	Four individuals observed in culvert, Kaeng Krachan.
6.	Mountain Horseshoe Bat <i>Rhinolophus chutamasae</i> (formally <i>R. monticolus</i>)	Several bats found roosting in a culvert near Phanoen Thung, Kaeng Krachan, were most likely this newly described species.
7.	Least Horseshoe Bat <i>Rhinolophus pusillus</i>	One found roosting in disused water tank, Kaeng Krachan.
8.	Shamel's Horseshoe Bat <i>Rhinolophus shameli</i>	All the <i>Rhinolophus</i> identified in cave at Wat Sa Nam Sai are believed to be this species. Large colony noted in cave at Wat Tham Sila Thong.
9.	Great Himalayan Roundleaf Bat <i>Hipposideros armiger</i>	At least four of these huge bats seen in basement of main visitor centre, Khao Yai NP.

10.	Cantor's Roundleaf Bat <i>Hipposideros galeritus</i>	This was the only <i>Hipposideros</i> we were able to identify with confidence in the cave at Wat Sa Nam Sai.
11.	Andersen's Roundleaf Bat <i>Hipposideros gentilis</i>	Large roost in the basement of the main visitor centre, Khao Yai.
12.	Hardwicke's Woolly Bat <i>Kerivoula hardwickii</i>	After considerable effort, three found roosting in roadside bamboo, between the second and third river crossing (heading towards Phanoen Thung), Kaeng Krachan.
13.	Asian (Bengal) Slow Loris <i>Nycticebus bengalensis</i>	Two seen in grounds of Baan Maka after dark.
14.	Banded Langur <i>Presbytis femoralis</i>	Small troop observed while walking the gated trail that leads from road north of the Phanoen Thung viewpoint, Kaeng Krachan.
15.	Dusky Langur <i>Trachypithecus obscurus</i>	Common in Kaeng Krachan, especially around Ban Krang campsite.
16.	Long-tailed Macaque <i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	One seen at Lung Sin hide, near Baan Maka. Small troop observed along the roadside outside of Kaeng Krachan, close to Kaeng Krachan Dam.
17.	Northern Pig-tailed Macaque <i>Macaca leonina</i>	Common in Khao Yai, including some very tame individuals.
18.	Stump-tailed Macaque <i>Macaca arctoides</i>	Difficult to miss in Kaeng Krachan, with a large troop seen on road between entrance and Ban Krang most days.
19.	White-handed (Lar) Gibbon <i>Hylobates lar</i>	Several sightings in Kaeng Krachan, and many more heard singing. Very vocal in Khao Yai but only one confirmed sighting along the lower half of Khao Kieow road (before the spirit house).
20.	Pileated Gibbon <i>Hylobates pileatus</i>	Two troops heard singing along Khao Kieow road (past the spirit house), Khao Yai. A couple of gibbons seen at the same location were most likely this species, although views were distant and inconclusive.

21.	Golden Jackal <i>Canis aureus</i>	Single animal seen well early evening, while spotlighting farmland between Kaeng Krachan and Baan Maka. Several seen in Khao Yai, around the old golf course, on both night drives.
22.	Asiatic Black Bear <i>Ursus thibetanus</i>	Incredible views of cub along roadside in Khao Yai, late afternoon.
23.	Sun Bear <i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	One seen feeding behind restaurant at Phanoen Thung, Kaeng Krachan, approximately 08:30.
24.	Yellow-throated Marten <i>Martes flavigula</i>	Pair feeding behind Phanoen Thung restaurant at same time as the Sun Bear.
25.	Large Indian Civet <i>Viverra zibetha</i>	Single animal seen in Ban Krang campsite, Kaeng Krachan, while spotlighting late at night.
26.	Common Palm Civet <i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	One observed in tree behind the restaurant at Ban Krang campsite, Kaeng Krachan, late at night.
27.	Leopard <i>Panthera pardus</i>	Black morph seen well (albiet briefly) on road between Ban Krang and Phanoen Thung, early morning.
28.	Asian Elephant <i>Elephas maximus</i>	One seen feeding on road early evening, close to Ban Krang campsite, Kaeng Krachan. Three different individuals observed in Khao Yai, including one at night. All sightings were in the grasslands neighbouring the old golf course.
29.	Lesser Mousedeer <i>Tragulus kanchil</i>	Single animal seen from Lung Sin hide, near Baan Maka.
30.	Red Muntjac <i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	Two recorded in Kaeng Krachan, including one drinking from waterhole midday. Very common in Khao Yai.
31.	Sambar <i>Cervus unicolor</i>	Numerous in Khao Yai, especially around the camp grounds.
32.	Gaur <i>Bos gaurus</i>	Four separate sightings in Kaeng Krachan, including prolonged views of small herd drinking from a water hole at dusk. At least three individuals seen after dark in the grassland adjacent to the watchtower car park, Khao Yai.

33.	Indochinese Serow <i>Capricornis milneedwardsi</i>	Single animal observed shortly after sunrise at Ban Tha Chang hot springs stakeout (just outside of Khao Yai).
34.	Black Giant Squirrel <i>Ratufa bicolor</i>	Pair seen in Ban Krang campsite, Kaeng Krachan. Two seen while searching for Pileated Gibbons along Khao Kieow road (past the spirit house), Khao Yai.
35.	Grey-bellied Squirrel <i>Callosciurus caniceps</i>	Common in Kaeng Krachan area, including at Baan Maka, and from the Lung Sin hide. Several sightings in Khao Yai.
36.	Pallas's Squirrel <i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i>	Two spotted on roadside utility wires while visiting the Spoon-billed Sandpiper site at Khok Kham (south Bangkok).
37.	Variable (Finlayson's) Squirrel <i>Callosciurus finlaysonii</i>	Common in Khao Yai. Also seen at Wat Thewarup Songtham and Ban Tha Chang hot springs.
38.	Western Striped Squirrel <i>Tamiops mcclllandii</i>	Single sighting in Kaeng Krachan on the road between the two campsites. Common at Baan Maka. Several seen from the Lung Sin hide, near Baan Maka. Individual seen feeding high up in tree behind visitor centre at Khao Yai was likely this species, although apparently <i>T. rodolphii</i> also occurs in the park.
39.	Pacific Rat <i>Rattus exulans</i>	A fleeting glimpse of a small, greyish <i>Rattus</i> entering drain at Khao Yai visitor centre was most likely this species.
40.	Indomalayan Pencil-tailed Tree-mouse <i>Chiropodomys gliroides</i>	One found inside bamboo culm while searching for bats in Kaeng Krachan.
41.	Malayan Porcupine <i>Hystix brachyura</i>	At least three individuals seen late at night in Ban Krang campsite, Kaeng Krachan. Daytime sighting of individual along gated trail Common in Khao Yai after dark and seen on both night drives.
42.	Burmese Hare <i>Lepus peguensis</i>	One seen briefly in pasture just outside Kaeng Krachan, late at night.