

Report on a Mammal Watching Trip to Cambodia and Laos

07 – 26 April 2019



Keith Millar

keith_millar@hotmail.com

In April 2019 I travelled with Chris Biles to Cambodia and Laos. We arrived at the end of the dry season when regional temperatures tend to be at their highest. Daytime temperatures hovered around the high 30s, with 42.6 Celsius recorded on one afternoon in north west Cambodia. Laos was slightly cooler, but we still experienced high levels of humidity. The last few days of the trip coincided with the start of the rains, which was to have a negative impact on mammal watching.

In Cambodia we utilised the services of the Sam Veasna Centre <https://samveasna.org/> specialist birding and wildlife tours (but primarily birding!) to help with guiding and logistics. However, we began our trip independently, in Siem Reap, gateway to Angkor Wat (the environs of which is good wildlife habitat). We then met our Sam Veasna guide – Mr Ladong – who knew his birds well and responded with characteristic good grace regarding my near- pathological entreaties to focus primarily on mammals. After a couple of days spent around Tonle Sap, we headed to the northern plains before driving back south to Kratie, in central Cambodia, home of Irrawaddy Dolphins. From there we travelled east to Seima Protected Forest, Mondulkiri province, adjoining Vietnam, with its still healthy population of primates. We saw 15 species of mammal in Cambodia, alongside signs of several other species, together with 221 species of bird, including (sadly) two endangered and five critically endangered species. Our reptile list was comparatively poor, with nine species seen.

For Laos, we had booked a trip via Trailfinders, travelling from the northern city of Luang Prabang on a two day road journey north to Phet Et Lou National Park, close to the border with Vietnam. Our local guide was Mr Bounpanya (Phan) Phan49@hotmail.com who was not a wildlife expert, but proved the perfect facilitator for those who were. He can arrange car and van rental and all ground logistics in Laos and I would recommend him. Forewarned by the few available trip reports online (and those mostly on birds) it is not an easy country in which to spot wildlife. We saw only three species of mammal and 18 new birds, plus two new reptiles. The local penchant for hunting, trapping and consuming much of what is visible has led to the appropriate evolutionary response. Importantly, despite the admittedly shy wildlife it is obviously present. Birdsong throughout the forests attests to that (it was often Cambodian woodlands that seemed silent in comparison). Mammal signs within Phet Et Lou were numerous and from a wide range of species, including apex predators. Hence, why I have included some suggestions for those wishing to visit for themselves.



Regional Map: Cambodia and Laos

CAMBODIA

Siem Reap and Angkor Wat

The Royal Gardens (or to give them their full title, the Royal Crusade to Independence Gardens) is home to a colony of the range-restricted **Lyle's Flying Fox** (*Pteropus lylei*). A parallel row of tall trees run in a north-south axis through the centre of the park and the colony (several hundred strong) is located here. We arrived late afternoon and several individuals were already actively flying around the colony. The species is persecuted in agricultural areas, and it isn't altogether welcome in urban environments, given their predilection for noise, mess and partiality to fruit trees, but the roost in the centre of Siem Reap is still, luckily, able to provide relative sanctuary.



Lyle's Flying Fox (*Pteropus lylei*)

A short taxi (or longer tuk tuk) ride north from Siem Reap and one arrives at Angkor Wat. Sunrise at the temple is said to be a 'must do', so we did! Notably, huge numbers of bats swirled around the temple towers. Unfortunately, distance precluded any hope of species recognition. Later, trooping 'round inside the temple complex, bats were definitely audible, but frustratingly the origin of the calls invariably emanated from cordoned off areas. Other visitors may be luckier.

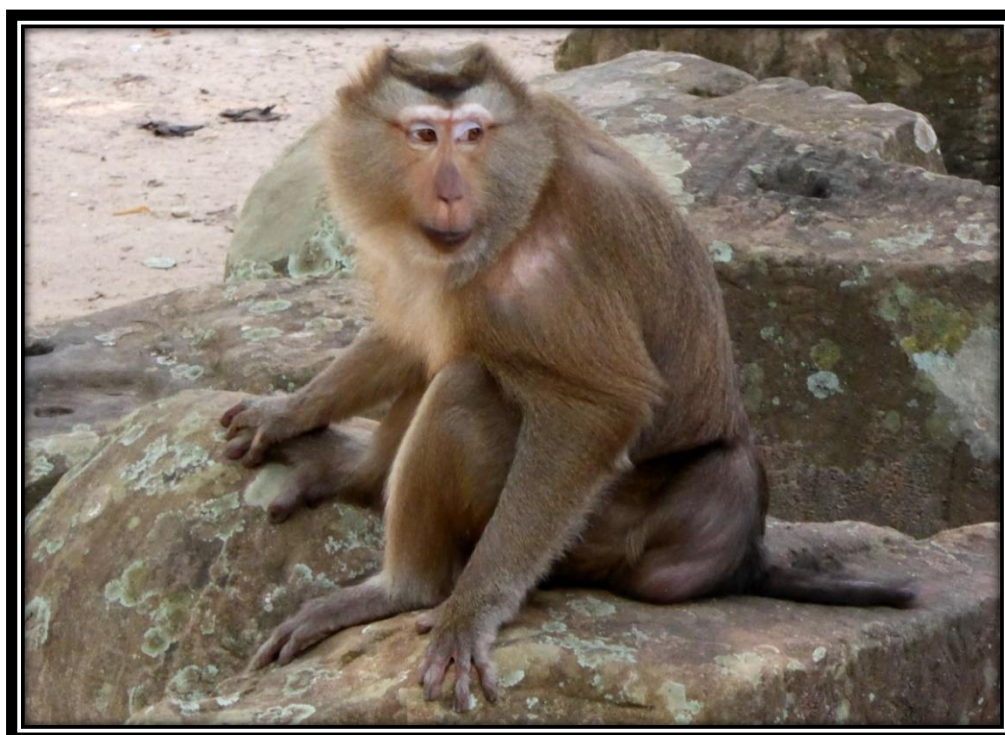
However, the forest surrounding the Angkor Wat temple remains some of the best protected in Cambodia, a country in which natural environments are usually viewed in terms of their economic rather than biological value. Approaching Angkor Wat from the south, the forest trails alongside the eastern edge of the temple are rewarding. Troops of **Long-tailed (or Crab-eating) Macaques** (*Macaca fascicularis*) are encountered here (but more fittingly, at ease in the forest, rather than seen begging for scraps around the nearby food vendors). Also, **Variable (or Finlayson's) Squirrels** (*Callosciurus finlaysonii* (*C. f. annellatus* or *C. f. cinnanoneus*)) appeared to be common, with three separate sightings of individual animals. Notable birds included **Hainan Blue Flycatcher** (*Cyornis hainanus*) **Taiga Flycatcher** (*Ficedula albicilla*) and three **Forest Wagtails** (*Dendronanthus indicus*).

Most of the larger mammals were hunted out in the 1980's and 1990's, but thanks to the security afforded to a site visited by a million tourists a year, the Wildlife Alliance, in partnership with the Cambodian Forestry Administration have reintroduced **Pileated Gibbons** (*Hylobates pileatus*) (three pairs) and **Indochinese (or Germain's) Silvered Langurs** (*Trachypithecus germaini*) as the vanguard for ambitious plans to reintroduce further species of endangered Cambodian wildlife.



Long-tailed Macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*)

To the north, beyond the environs of the Angkor Wat Temple, at the nearby Elephant Terrace we came across our only two **Northern Pig-tailed Macaques** (*Macaca leonina*) of the trip. Sadly, the species is declining in numbers throughout its range, both in SE Asia and the Indian sub-continent.



Northern Pig-tailed Macaque (*Macaca leonina*)

A little to the east of Angkor Wat is Banteat Kdei (cover photo). It is less frequented by tourists than more famous neighbouring temples and has the added attraction of readily observable bats. The temple towers contained, in total, some 40 **Theobald's Tomb Bats** (*Taphozous theobaldi*) and 50 plus **Malayan Horseshoe Bats** (*Rhinolophus malayanus*). Other species may also be present.



Malayan Horseshoe Bats (*Rhinolophus malayanus*)



Theobald's Tomb Bats (*Taphozous theobaldi*)

Tonle Sap, Siem Reap and Battambang Provinces

Several hours drive west of Siem Reap one arrives at Ang Trapaeng Thmor, a large reservoir built by slave labour during the Khmer Rouge regime and now a haven for vast number of duck, waders, cormorants and herons. The surrounding dry grassland is also a critically important habitat for **Sarus Cranes** (*Antigone Antigone*) the world's tallest flying bird at 1.8 meters. It is classified as vulnerable, with only 1500-200 birds remaining of the SE Asia subspecies. One mammal that I had hoped to see, the endangered **Eld's (or Brow-antlered) Deer** (*Panolia eldii*) once migrated in some numbers across the border from Thailand, but persecution, particularly hunting, soya plantations and other habitat modification, including a newly constructed canal, has seen numbers fall from eleven in 2016, to two in 2017 and only one in February 2018, the last animal to be recorded here.

Prek Toal is a bird sanctuary on the southern shores of Tonle Sap. The lakeside journey begins at a jetty on the mainland and it's not an encouraging start. Cambodia appears to be inundated with rubbish, particularly plastics. There is, I believe, no regular rubbish collection service and we saw little evidence of recycling anywhere. The long muddy channel leading from the jetty being a particular case in point. Although two sightings of **Small Asian (or Javan) Mongoose** (*Herpestes javanicus*) attested to this adaptable creature still being able to make a living here. After an hour on the open water (which even at its centre is only a few feet deep) one enters Prek Toal reserve. It is like entering an earlier age, such is the profusion of life. A ranger station above the bank is a reminder to local fishermen that the area is off-limits. The waterway is clear and fresh, the banks well vegetated and the birdlife more prolific than anywhere else we visited. Upon docking our small boat we disturbed a striking **Long-tailed Giant Rat** (*Leopoldamys sabanus*) as it ran along a low branch. A short trail leads to a tower hide from where it's possible to see the nests of two of SE Asia's rarest birds, endangered **Greater Adjutant** (*Leptoptilos dubius*) and **Milky Stork** (*Mycteria cinerea*). Their respective populations, i.e. less than 1000 and 2200 birds respectively (2008) continue to face multiple threats to survival, primarily habitat destruction. Returning to the lake, a disturbance in some nearby trees revealed a group of five or six **Indo-Chinese Silvered Langurs**. Unfortunately, the boatman hadn't spotted them and the noise of the engine prevented a quiet approach. Very shy, the troop quickly dived for cover. We were lucky. They are rarely seen here.

North of Tonle Sap the Florican Grasslands is a rare, natural grassland dedicated to preserving the critically endangered **Bengal Florican (or Bustard)** (*Houbaropsis bengalensis*). During our early morning visit we saw five birds (less than a thousand remain) including displaying males, together with a localised winter migrant, **Manchurian Reed Warbler** (*Acrocephalus tangorum*). The only mammals seen were two recently deceased rats, both of which – curiously - had been decapitated.



Unidentified Rat sp

Tmatboey Dry Forest, Preah Vihear Province

On the long drive north from Siem Reap to the isolated village of Tmatboey, located in the Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary in the Northern Plains, it is clear to see why Cambodia has one of the highest rates of tree cover loss in the world. According to NASA, *'between 2001 and 2014, the annual forest loss rate in Cambodia increased by 14.4%. Put another way, the country lost a total of 1.44 million hectares—or 5,560 square miles—of forest'*. For mile after mile cleared landscapes and burnt stumps remain where an entire forest had recently stood. Waves of new settlers have arrived from elsewhere in Cambodia to take advantage and carry out subsistence farming, but more noticeable are the many plantations, primarily Chinese owned. It is ecological devastation on a major scale. Not for the first time our guide was reluctant to comment, despite his sadness at events. Even within the wildlife sanctuary, we saw evidence of illegal logging and burning of trees.

It wasn't always like this. Surveys initiated by the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) in the 1960s stated, *'Cambodia is one of the great game lands of the world. Considering the distribution and number of big-game animals, parts are second only to the African game lands in game abundance.'* But in the decades that followed, with prolonged political and military instability and the massive increase in availability of weapons it spelt a rapid end for the high densities of wild cattle and deer.

Today, with a certain twist of irony, the area is the flagship site for a community ecotourism model established by the Cambodian Ministry of Environment and the WCS's Cambodia Program, directly linking nature tourism, conservation and community development. Tmatboey supports globally important breeding populations of five critically endangered species: the **Giant Ibis** (*Thaumatibis gigantean*) – of which under 100 pairs survive, **White-shouldered Ibis** (*Pseudibis davisoni*) reduced locally to one breeding pair in 2002 (but now a qualified success story) and three vultures, **White-rumped** (*Gyps bengalensis*) **Slender billed** (*Gyps tenuirostris*) and **Red-necked** (*Sarcogyps calvus*).



Civet tracks

In the grounds of the camp we found a single **Indo-Chinese Ground Squirrel** (*Menetes berdmorei*). Walking the tracks around the forest, there were good signs that smaller mammals were at least still prospering. We disturbed a probable **Red (or Indian) Muntjac** (*Muntiacus muntjak*) (the only surviving Cervinae represented here). Unfortunately, the local guide's method of enticing the animal from its hiding place, by noisily approaching and kicking the bushes, perhaps unsurprisingly failed to achieve a sighting! Two **Cambodian Striped Squirrels** (*Tamias rodolphii*) were also seen (both mid-storey around nesting holes) with the distinct appearance and behaviour of a chipmunk.

Mekong River, Kampi, Kratié Province

In 1997 there were 200 **Irrawaddy Dolphins** (*Orcaella brevirostris*) remaining in the Mekong River. According to WWF that number reduced to 80 in 2015. However, a recent census has shown a slight increase in numbers to 92. Concerted conservation efforts, including the removal, 'over the past two years [of] 358km of illegal gillnets – almost double the length of the dolphins' remaining home range – have been confiscated from core dolphin habitat'. Spotting the dolphins is a noted tourist activity and there are plenty of boats available for hire. We elected to head out onto the Mekong early morning and were rewarded with prolonged views of five individuals and a couple of single animals. The largest of the five remaining population groups of this species are found here.

As well as the dolphins, this particular stretch of the Mekong is also notable as providing prime habitat for the range-restricted **Mekong Wagtail** (*Motacilla samveasnae*). It is best looked for early morning, and frequents the numerous small islands. The Sam Veasna Centre is named after the naturalist who first described the species, in 2001, but tragically died of malaria aged only 33.



Irrawaddy Dolphins (*Orcaella brevirostris*)

Keo Seima Protected Forest, Mondulkiri Province

To the east of Kratié, bordering Vietnam is the Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary (approx. 2900 sq km). We stayed here for three nights at the Jahoo Gibbon Camp located around 25km from the town of Sen Monorom. It's a pretty basic camp, but pleasant and well run by indigenous Bunong people. Keo Seima hosts a wide variety of habitats: evergreen, semi-evergreen, mixed deciduous, dry dipterocarp and bamboo. 93 mammal species, along with 334 bird species and 60 reptiles and amphibians have been recorded. Our reason for visiting was the chance to see endangered **Black-shanked Douc Langurs** (*Pygathrix nigripes*). The population comprises some 42,000 animals (2007 census) together with the similarly endangered **Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbons** (*Nomascus gabriellae*) of which 3,700 animals (2007 census) survive here. The sanctuary protects the world's largest population of these two species and forms the basis for a key WCS conservation initiative in cooperation with the local Bunong. The importance of this area only became apparent from the year 2000 when WCS began surveying a timber concession in the eastern part of the country and identified it as one of the most important sites for wildlife in Cambodia. Logging operations were suspended and in 2002 the area declared a Biodiversity Conservation Area. As the WCS 2007 annual report made clear Keo Seima is home 'to at least seven, probably more, species of primate. This high species richness is comparable with areas internationally famous for their primates'.



Black-shanked Douc Langur (*Pygathrix nigripes*)

On our initial walk into the forest we located two **Black-shanked Douc Langurs**. (Also look out for this species in roadside trees when approaching Keo Seima). Later, we came across a troop of 20 **Douc**s feeding in the canopy and, perhaps disturbed (or else attracted) by their activities a **Black Giant Squirrel** (*Ratufa bicolor*). Upon returning to camp we caught our first glimpse of two **Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbons**, but which quickly disappeared. Notable birds included **White-throated Rock Thrush** (*Monticola gularis*) (also possible to see at Angkor Wat) excellent views of a pair of **Silver-breasted Broadbill** (*Serilophus lunatus*) and single **Banded Broadbill** (*Eurylaimus javanicus*).

The Sam Veansa website advertises night walks here. However, they do come with a risk. Five to eight **Asian Elephants** (*Elephas maximus*) have begun to frequent an area of the forest edge close to the camp. We saw signs of their presence during our daytime walks. Recently their behaviour has become more unpredictable and at times aggressive, culminating, last year, in a tourist being killed when attempting to obtain a photograph of a cow and her calf and getting too close. A local villager was also killed attempting to protect his crops. An indicator for the cause of this change is present in the landscape itself. When a Bulong sets up home he is entitled to clear a hectare of land. A problem may be arising however in that an outsider marrying into the local community may also claim this right. That is a valuable dowry. How commonplace the practice was difficult to ascertain. What *was* clear (and whatever the reason) there has been a recent, significant loss of forest cover. Elephants are being squeezed out of their habitat, with obvious, resultant problems.

We *did* undertake a short night walk. The first lesson I learned is that should a guide ask to use your flashlight, because he has forgotten his own, think twice before saying yes! We hadn't even departed camp when I very nearly trod on a **Giant Forest Scorpion** (*Heterometrus spinifer*). 600 meters down the steep track we heard rustling, followed by the guide suddenly shouting 'run!' His (or rather my) flashlight had alighted on a pair of eyes belonging to, he thought, a surprised **elephant**. We didn't wait to find out whether it was also a belligerent elephant. Later, safely back at camp, we sat recording our notes and at the bottom of the grassy knoll in front of us we could clearly hear two or three elephants making their way out of the forest toward the village fields.



Giant Forest Scorpion (*Heterometrus spinifer*)

The following morning, as the forest awoke to another smudgy sunrise, we left camp to pick our way towards the sound of **gibbons**' duetting. Soon we came upon them and were able to enjoy prolonged views of eight gibbons, one with infant, as they foraged. In 2012 the area only held four gibbons, but there are now twelve. The local Bulong guide told us that the Bulong no longer kill them, but that people come 'from the city' with air rifles to hunt them and that this remains a risk.

On our last day in the forest we had two further sightings of small family groups of four to six **Douc** and one new mammal, a **Pallas's squirrel** (*Callosciurus erythraeus*). Recent claw marks on a tree from a resident **bear** illustrated the richness of this habitat. In the afternoon, as we were leaving Keo Seima, I had a final view of a **Douc**, sitting high in a tree and peering out toward us from the edge of the forest, across a bare piece of ground that in 2018 had still been prime Douc habitat.

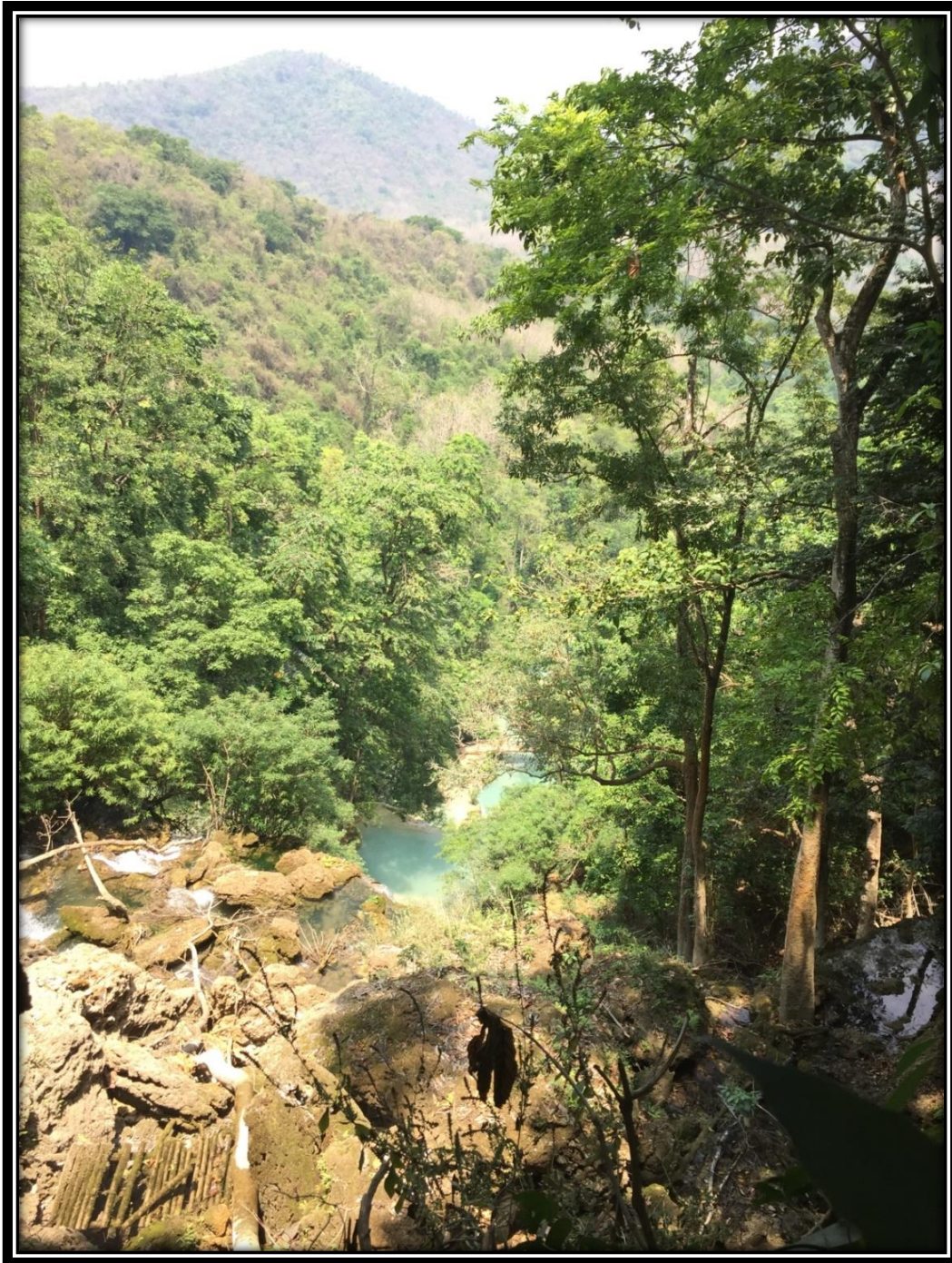


Keo Seima Protected Forest

LAOS

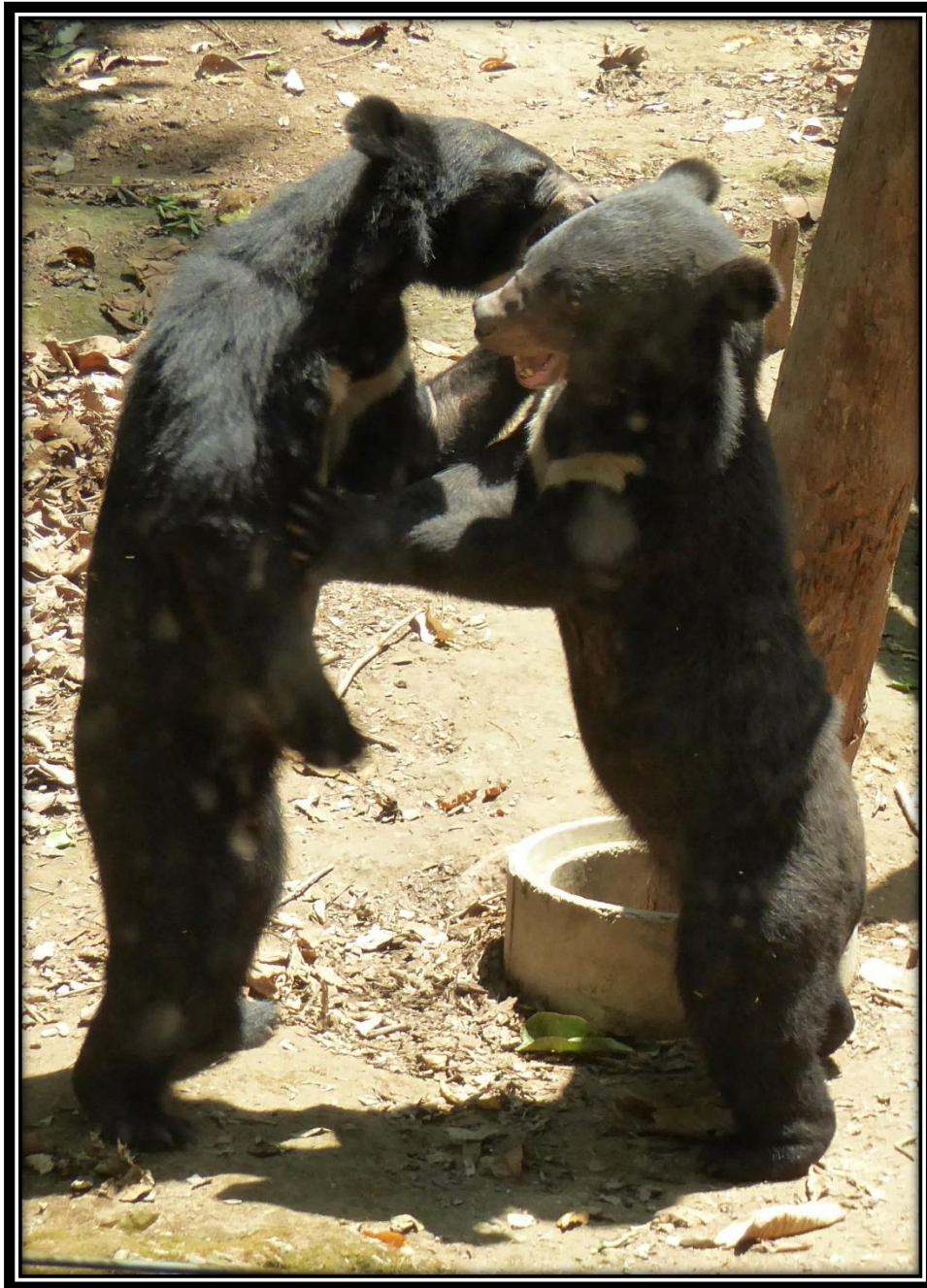
Kuang Si, Luang Prabang Province

From Luang Prabang in northern Laos a popular day trip is to the nearby Kuang Si Waterfall located 23km SW of the city. We didn't see any mammals (and precious few birds) but the surrounding forest appears in good condition and various signage around the head of falls attest to sightings of various fauna, mostly squirrels. However, the area could warrant a more detailed investigation.



Kuang Si

Close to the bottom of the falls is the Tat Kuang Si Bear Rescue Centre, founded by Free the Bears in collaboration with the Laos Department of Forestry in 2003. The enclosures are located on the waterfall trail, with the result that the 200,000 tourists who now visit the area each year have an opportunity to learn about the plight of these animals. Hopefully some will lend support to the charity's work to rescue and where possible rehabilitate bears and other species, often intersected smuggled to/ from China. The original enclosures were built to house 25 bears, but such is the scale of the problem that to date 60 bears have been rescued, with a record thirteen in 2018, primarily **Asiatic Black (or Moon) Bears** (*Ursus thibetanus*). This increase may also reflect action by the Laos government to increase its capacity to combat the illegal wildlife trade. In 2017 a new facility, the Luang Prabang Wildlife Sanctuary opened to ease the strain on facilities at Kuang Si.



Tat Kuang Si Bear Sanctuary

Nam Et-Phou National Park

Formerly known as Nam Et-Phou Protected Area, earlier this year it was granted full national park status. It is located in the north-east of the country, close to the main 'highway' through Laos to Vietnam. With an area of 401,720 ha, it is the largest of Laos' protected areas, covering seven districts and three provinces (Houaphan, Luang Prabang and Xieng Khouang). Surrounded by traditional tribal communities, who still largely conduct slash and burn agricultural practices, it is a crucial sanctuary for a wealth of biodiversity. A high percentage of primary forest clings to its hills and mountains. The Et is the main river and Phou Louey the "Forever Mountain". Details of the park, it's fauna and options for exploring it can be found here: <http://www.namet.org/wp/en/>

One must pre-book one of several treks within the protected area, or, alternatively, to the south east of the park (and at the time of writing, not included within the national park boundary) is the location of the popular Nam River Night Safari. We elected to do a three day trek, into the heart of the protected area, overnighing first at a site set up for camera traps and, the second night, in spherical baskets called aptly 'The Nests', as every wasp and ant in the area took as read! Near the camp there is an observation tower overlooking a salt lick that attracts animals and this was to be the culmination of our three days travel. We decided not to include the Nam River Night Safari in our itinerary, as information gleaned prior to departure did not suggest there to be a particularly high return in terms of mammal sightings. NB: Each trek is graded 'moderate' to 'hard'. I don't actually remember the moderate bit. Physically it is tough going and the pace isn't really allowed to slacken. Our guide had made no provision for fresh water other than what we carried with us. The other point to bear in mind is that one travels mob-handed. We had a tracker, guide, porter, two cooks and two ecology students accompany the two of us. That's necessary, minus students, but a bigger, nosier group size does increase disturbance and reduce the chance to see anything.



The Nests

The first two days of the trek were characterised by steep ascents, culminating at the summit of Phou Pha Mai (1500 meters). This point was strategically important militarily, both during the latter period of French colonisation and, later, as part of the Ho Chi Minh Trail. One sees evidence of the supply lines, a network of paths and tracks, including possibly the one we ourselves trekked. As such, Nam Et Phou was a target for intense US bombing. There remains an estimated 80 million tonnes of unexploded ordinance and air-dropped cluster munitions in Laos, which is very sobering.

The second morning we awoke to the sounds of critically-endangered **Northern White-cheeked Gibbons** (*Nomascus leucogenys*). Even though only six or so small family groups are present in the park, they may represent one of only two viable populations left in the world (the other being a newly discovered number in northern Vietnam). Unfortunately, we couldn't see them. The terrain and distance precluded it. I was told few people ever do. Chris then went up with the guide to examine the camera traps. These confirmed the presence of **Dhole** (*Cuon alpinus*) **Marbled Cat** (*Pardofelis marmorata*) and **Clouded Leopard** (*Neofelis nebulosa*). In fact, most species that one might expect within this ecosystem still survive here. Similarly, a **Tiger** (*Panthera tigris*) print was discovered recently. Optimistic estimates had suggested up to 30 animals were still present in Nam-Et Phou. The true figure may be six to nine individuals, but still significant in today's SE Asia.

Animal signs were plentiful today. Almost immediately we came upon tracks of **Asian Brush-tailed Porcupine** (*Atherurus macrourus*) **Red Muntjac**, **Indo-Chinese Serow** (*Capricornis milneedwardsii*) and we also heard **Phayre's Langurs** (*Trachypithecus phayrei*) that remained frustratingly invisible. Further signs as to the ecological richness of these forests followed, with several **bear** nests, located high up in the trees, considerable evidence of activity by **Wild Boar** (*Sus scrofa*) and, at one point, our tracker detected prints and scratch marks of **Asian Golden Cat** (*Catopuma temminckii*) where it appeared to have tracked the boar! Close by we discovered fresh diggings made by a **Hog Badger** (*Arctonyx collaris*) and a large pile of **Civet** droppings! A **Pallas's Squirrel** was heard giving its alarm call. Finally we had quite a prolonged view of an *actual* mammal, a **Black Giant Squirrel**!

Not unexpectedly, birdlife is also very rich (December is possibly the best month to view birds here when there is less leaf cover). **Burmese Nuthatch** (*Sitta neglecta*) **Flavescent Bulbul** (*Pycnonotus flavescent*) **Silver Pheasant** (*Lophura nycthemera*) **White-crowned Forktail** (*Enicurus leschenaulti*), **Black-eared Shrike-Babbler** (*Pteruthius melanotis*) a pair of **Blue-naped Pitta** (*Hydrornis nipalensis*) noisy **Buff-breasted Babblers** (*Pellorneum tickelli*) and a gorgeous **Black-throated Tit** (*Aegithalos concinnus*) offered a tantalising glimpse of the 299 species to have been recorded in Nam Et Phou. Very little work however has been done on the herpetofauna. Thirty species are already known to exist in the park, but, notably, that includes six species of turtle, most of which are under threat.

That night we camped at 'The Nests'. The big draw for me was to spend a few hours in the nearby hide after dusk looking for animals coming to the salt lick. We had only been inside the hide for twenty minutes or so when the guide told us we had to leave as a big storm was approaching. We got back to camp just in time, but a stroke of bad luck to have come all that way and seen nothing.

At daybreak we began to trek out of the forest, having quickly organised with the guide to drive the two hours to the trailhead of the Nam River Safari, once reunited with our vehicle, so that we might have something more to show for our not inconsiderable labours! But we were to see some mammals today. Shortly after we set off we had a brief view of the largely crepuscular **Inornate Squirrel** (*Callosciurus inornatus*) often found near rivers and watercourses and an **Eastern Striped Squirrel** (*Tamias maritimus*). We then reached the rendezvous point, but not before the rains again proceeded to dog the final days of our adventure. The weather didn't look good for the Nam River Night Safari and after discussion we accepted the local, expert advice that heavy rain would likely result in few if any sightings. And with that went our last chance to see any more mammals.



Hog Badger (*Arctonyx collaris*) Diggings



Bear Nests

Environmental Issues

Any visitor taking the road up to Nam Et-Phou will pass the huge construction sites that are set to create a series of large dams on the upper reaches of the Mekong. Laos is now beginning to realise its ambition to utilise the Mekong to become the primary supplier of hydroelectric power in the region. These Chinese-funded dams however represent a significant environmental risk given, according to WWF, *'the Mekong River is the world's largest inland fishery, accounting for up to 25 percent of the global freshwater catch, and provides livelihoods for at least 60 million people. With 1,100 species of freshwater fish it is second only to the Amazon River in terms of fish biodiversity.'* WWF estimate that 40% of fish stocks will be destroyed. The future for Laos' three remaining **Irrawaddy Dolphins**, already reduced in number through the use of gill nets, has become bleak.



Dam construction on the Mekong

Despite the gloom, there are a few positives. As well as the Laotian government having upgraded the status of Nam Et Phou to a National Park, heavy fines have been introduced for poaching of endangered species (albeit local courts are reluctant to enforce the full weight of the legislation, and middlemen (primarily Vietnamese) can still find locals willing to run the risk). Laws have also been enacted to prevent illegal logging and these appear to be having success. Nam Et-Phou is providing jobs and much needed income for local communities through village development funds.

Nam Et-Phou Recommendations

Although seeing animals is a challenge at Nam Et-Phou, we noticed considerably more mammal signs on the latter half of our trek, coinciding with slightly less demanding terrain and – in places – a more open aspect. Approaching the Nests from the east rather than, as we did, from the west would still provide a chance to see occasional animals on the trails; to visit the salt lick hide and 'buy' an extra day to undertake the Nam River Night Safari. This is best undertaken during the dry season, when the river runs slower and the animals are better seen. **Muntjacs** or **Sambar** (*Rusa unicorn*) (The latter a rare animal in Laos) are the most regularly noted species. However, **Clouded Leopard**, **Golden Cat**, **Dhole** and even **Bears** have also been observed. Undertaking *two* night river safaris (especially given no two nights are the same) perhaps with a foreshortened trek in between would be the optimum choice. It may take some negotiation, but perhaps Phan can help with this.

MAMMAL LIST

(17 species seen. A further four species heard)

Lyle's Flying Fox (*Pteropus lylei*)

Theobald's Tomb Bat (*Taphozous theobaldi*)

Malayan Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus malayanus*)

Indo-Chinese Silvered Langur (*Trachypithecus germaini*)

Phayre's Langur (heard only) (*Trachypithecus phayrei*)

Black-shanked Douc (*Pygathrix nigripes*)

Long-tailed Macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*)

Northern Pig-tailed Macaque (*Macaca leonina*)

Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbon (*Nomascus gabriellae*)

Northern White-cheeked Gibbon (heard only) (*Nomascus leucogenys*).

Small Asian Mongoose (*Herpestes javanicus*)

Irrawaddy River Dolphin (*Orcaella brevirostris*)

Asian Elephant (heard only) (*Elephas maximus*)

Red Muntjac (heard only) (*Muntiacus muntjak*)

Black Giant Squirrel (*Ratufa bicolor*)

Inornate Squirrel (*Callosciurus inornatus*)

Pallas's Squirrel (*Callosciurus erythraeus*).

Variable Squirrel (*Callosciurus finlaysonii*)

Cambodian Striped Squirrel (*Tamiops rodolphii*)

Large rat sp (Deceased) (*Rattus sp.*)

Long-tailed Giant Rat (*Leopoldamys sabanus*)

Eastern Striped Squirrel (*Tamiops maritimus*).

TRACKS AND SCAT ONLY

Asian Black Bear, Hog Badger, Civet sp (probably Large Indian), Common Palm Civet, Asian Golden Cat, Eurasian Wild Pig, Indo-Chinese Serow, Brush-tailed Porcupine.

Camera Trap Images courtesy of Nam Et-Phou NP



Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*)



Marbled Cat (*Pardofelis marmorata*)

BIRD LIST

256 species recorded

KEY: C. Cambodia L. Laos (only birds seen are included in the list)

Sites not mentioned in the main text of report:

Ang Trapaeng Thmor is the Sarus Crane Reserve in the Tonle Sap floodplains.

Boeng Toal 'Vulture Restaurant' is in the northern plains, part of Preah Vihear Wildlife Sanctuary

Common Name	Scientific Name	
Chinese Francolin	<i>Francolinus pintadeanus</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest
Blue-breasted Quail	<i>Synoicus chinensis</i>	C Florican Grasslands
Scaly-breasted Partridge	<i>Arborophila chloropus</i>	C Seima Forest
Silver Pheasant	<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	L Nam Et-Phou
Small Buttonquail	<i>Turnix sylvaticus</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor
Yellow-legged Buttonquail	<i>Turnix tanki</i>	C Florican Grasslands
Barred Buttonquail	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest
Lesser Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor
Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor
Comb Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor
Cotton Pygmy-Goose	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor
Indian Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	C Prek Toal
Asian Openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor
Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	C Boeng Toal
Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	C Prek Toal
Greater Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>	C Prek Toal
Milky Stork	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	C Prek Toal
Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor
Little Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>	C Prek Toal
Indian Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>	C Angkor Wat
Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	C Angkor Wat
Spot-billed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor
Yellow Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	C Prek Toal
Cinnamon Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor
Black Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	C Prek Toal
Gray Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor
Intermediate Egret	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	C Siem Reap
Chinese Pond-Heron	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	C & L Angkor & L. Prabang
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	C Prek Toal
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	C Prek Toal
Giant Ibis	<i>Pseudibis gigantea</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest
White-shouldered Ibis	<i>Pseudibis davisoni</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest
Black-headed Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	C Prek Toal
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor
Gray-headed Fish-Eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>	C Prek Toal
Red-headed Vulture	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	C Boeng Toal
White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	C Boeng Toal
Slender-billed Vulture	<i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>	C Boeng Toal
Crested Serpent-Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest
Mountain Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus nipalensis</i>	C Seima Forest
Changeable Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus limnaeetus</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest
Rufous-winged Buzzard	<i>Butastur liventer</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest
Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	C Boeng Toal
Gray-faced Buzzard	<i>Butastur indicus</i>	C & L Seima & Kuang Si

Eastern Marsh-Harrier	<i>Circus spilonotus</i>	C Florican Grasslands	
White-rumped Pygmy Falcon	<i>Polihierax insignis</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	C Siem Reap	
Bengal Florican	<i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i>	C Florican Grasslands	
Black-backed Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio indicus</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Pintail Snipe	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Sarus Crane	<i>Antigone antigone</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
White-headed Stint	<i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Grey-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Bronze-winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa Nebularia</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Long-toed Stint	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Oriental Pratincole	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Small Pratincole	<i>Glareola lactea</i>	C Mekong River, Kampi	
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	C & L Siem Reap & LP	
Red Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Little Cuckoo Dove	<i>Macropygia ruficeps</i>	L Nam Et-Phou	
Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	C Siem Reap	
Zebra Dove	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	C Siem Reap	
Thick-billed Pigeon	<i>Treron curvirostra</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Green Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula aeneaeen</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Lesser Coucal	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	C Florican Grasslands	
Green-billed Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	C Prek Toal	
Banded Bay Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Fork-tailed Drongo Cuckoo	<i>Surniculus dicruroides</i>	C Seima Forest	
Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Large Hawk-Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx sparverioides</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Indian Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Oriental Bay Owl	<i>Phodilus badius</i>	L Nam Et-Phou	
Oriental Scops-Owl	<i>Otus sunia</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Asian Barred Owlet	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Spotted Wood-Owl	<i>Strix seloputo</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Savanna Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Germain's Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus germani</i>	C & L Siem Reap & LP	
Brown-backed Needletail	<i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>	C & L Seima & NEP	
House Swift	<i>Apus nipalensis</i>	C & L ATT & L. Prabang	
Asian Palm-Swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	C Angkor Wat	
Crested Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Red-headed Trogon	<i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>	L Nam Et-Phou	
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	C Prek Toal	
Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	C Mekong River, Kampi	
Blue-bearded Bee-eater	<i>Nyctornis athertoni</i>	L Nam Et Phou	
Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	

Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Great Hornbill	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	C Seima Forest	
Green-eared Barbet	<i>Psilopogon faiostrictus</i>	C Seima Forest	
Lineated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon lineatus</i>	C Angkor Wat	
Speckled Piculet	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	L Kuang Si	
Gray-capped Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Yellow-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos mahrattensis</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Rufous-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos hyperythrus</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Black-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus erythropygius</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Gray-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>	C Boeng Toal	
Common Flameback	<i>Dinopium javanense</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Greater Flameback	<i>Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Great Slaty Woodpecker	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Blossom-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula roseata</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Red-breasted Parakeet	<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	C Angkor Wat	
Vernal Hanging-Parrot	<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>	C Seima Forest	
Silver-breasted Broadbill	<i>Serilophus lunatus</i>	C Seima Forest	
Banded Broadbill	<i>Eurylaimus javanicus</i>	C Seima Forest	
Blue-naped Pitta	<i>Pitta oatesi</i>	L Nam Et-Phou	
Black-eared Shrike-Babbler	<i>Pteruthius</i>	L Nam Et-Phou	
White-bellied Erpornis	<i>Erpornis zantholeuca</i>	C Seima Foest	
Large Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Indochinese Cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage polioptera</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>	C Boeng Toal	
Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Common Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	C Angkor Wat	
Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	C & L Tmatboey & K. Si	
Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Burmese Shrike	<i>Lanius collurioides</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Black-naped Oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	C Angkor Wat	
Black-hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	C Angkor Wat	
Hair-crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	C Seima Forest	
Spangled Drongo	<i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	C Seima Forest	
Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Malaysian Pied-Fantail	<i>Rhipidura javanica</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
White-browed Fantail	<i>Rhipidura aureola</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	C & L Seima & Kuang Si	
Oriental Paradise-Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone affinis</i>	C Seima Forest	
Red-billed Blue-Magpie	<i>Urocissa erythroryncha</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Racket-tailed Treepie	<i>Crypsirina temia</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	C Angkor Wat	
Australasian Bushlark	<i>Mirafra javanica</i>	C Florican Grasslands	
Indochinese Bushlark	<i>Mirafra erythrocephala</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Oriental Skylark	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	C Florican Grasslands	
Black-throated Tit	<i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	L Nam Et-Phou	
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	C Prek Toal	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	C Siem Reap	
Swinhoe's White-eye	<i>Zosterops simplex</i>	L Kuang Si	
Burmese (Neglected) Nuthatch	<i>Sitta neglecta</i>	L Nam Et-Phou	
Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Black Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	C Seima Forest	
Black-crested Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus flaviventris</i>	C Seima Forest	
Red Whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus kocosus</i>	C Seima Forest	
Flavescent Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus flavesceus</i>	L Nam Et-Phou	
Sooty-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	C & L Tmatboey & K.Si	

Yellow-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>	C Siem Reap	
Streak-eared Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus blanfordi</i>	C Angkor Wat	
Gray-eyed Bulbul	<i>Iole propinqua</i>	C Seima Forest	
Ochraceous Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus ochraceus</i>	C Seima Forest	
Manchurian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus tangorum</i>	C Florican Grasslands	
Yellow-bellied Warbler	<i>Abroscopus superciliosus</i>	C Seima Forest	
Chestnut-crowned Warbler	<i>Seicercus castaniceps</i>	L Nam Et-Phou	
Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	C Mekong River, Kampi	
Radde's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>	C Seima Forest	
Two-barred Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus</i>	C Seima Forest	
Thick-billed Warbler	<i>Arundinax aedon</i>	C Florican Grasslands	
Black-browed Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Oriental Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Striated Grassbird	<i>Megalurus palustris</i>	C Florican Grasslands	
Lanceolated Warbler	<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	C Mekong River, Kampi	
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	C Florican Grasslands	
Golden-headed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	C Florican Grasslands	
Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	C & L Angkor Wat & L.P.	
Cambodian Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus chaktomuk</i>	C ENDEMIC Phnom Penh*	
Brown Prinia	<i>Prinia polychroa</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Rufescent Prinia	<i>Prinia rufescens</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Gray-breasted Prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Yellow-bellied Prinia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	C Mekong River, Kampi	
Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Chestnut-capped Babbler	<i>Timalia pileata</i>	C Boeng Toal	
Pin-striped Tit-Babbler	<i>Mixornis gularis</i>	C Seima Forest	
Gray-faced Tit-Babbler	<i>Mixornis kelleyi</i>	C Seima Forest	
Scaly-crowned Babbler	<i>Malacopteron cinereum</i>	C Seima Forest	
Buff-breasted Babbler	<i>Pellorneum tickelli</i>	L Nam Et-Phou	
White-crested Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
White-rumped Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	C Angkor Wat	
Oriental Magpie-Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	C Siem Reap	
Hainan Blue-Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis hainanus</i>	C Angkor Wat	
Taiga Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	C Angkor Wat	
Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	L Kuang Si	
White-throated Rock-Thrush	<i>Monticola gularis</i>	C Seima Forest	
Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	C Angkor Wat	
Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	C Florican Grasslands	
Stejneger's Stonechat	<i>Saxicola stejnegeri</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
White-crowned Forktail	<i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>	L Nam Et-Phou	
Black-collared Starling	<i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Chestnut-tailed Starling	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Asian Pied Starling	<i>Gracupica contra</i>	C Florican Grasslands	
Vinous-breasted Starling	<i>Acridotheres burmannicus</i>	C Boeng Toal	
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	C Siem Reap	
Great Myna	<i>Acridotheres grandis</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Common Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Blue-winged Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>	C Seima Forest	
Golden-fronted Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Asian Fairy-bluebird	<i>Irena puella</i>	C Seima Forest	
Plain Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum minullum</i>	C Seima Forest	
Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Crimson Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	L Kuang Si	
Purple-naped Sunbird	<i>Hypogramma hypogrammicum</i>	L Kuang Si	
Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Olive-backed Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris jugularis</i>	C Angkor Wat	
Forest Wagtail	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	C & L Angkor & NEP	

Mekong Wagtail	<i>Motacilla samveasnae</i>	C Mekong River, Kampi	
Eastern Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>	C Prek Toal	
Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	C Florican Grasslands	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	C & L Siem Reap & L.P.	
Plain-backed Sparrow	<i>Passer flaveolus</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	C & L Siem Reap & L. P.	
Streaked Weaver	<i>Ploceus manyar</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	C Ang Trapaeng Thmor	
Asian Golden Weaver	<i>Ploceus hypoxanthus</i>	C Mekong River, Kampi	
Red Avadavat	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	C Florican Grasslands	
White-rumped Munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	C Tmatboey dry forest	
Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	C Siem Reap	



White-shouldered Ibis (*Pseudibis davisoni*)



Oriental Scops Owl (*Otus madagascariensis*)

REPTILE LIST

Impressed Tortoise (*Manouria impressa*)

Collared Butterfly Lizard (*Leiolepis belliana*)

Tokay Gecko (*Gekko gekko*)

Spiny-tailed House Gecko (*Hemidactylus frenatus*)

Spotted Flying Dragon (*Draco maculatus*)

Oriental Garden Lizard (*Calotes versicolor*)

Bronze Mabuya (*Eutropis macularia*)

Speckled Forest Skink (*Eutropis macularia*)

Common Sun Skink (*Eutropis multifasciata*)

Common Striped Skink (*Lipinia vittigera*)

Common Mock Viper (*Psammodynastes pulverulentus*)



Impressed Tortoise (*Manouria impressa*) (VU) Kuang Si, Laos

This report is a personal account. I have tried to ensure information is correct as at July 2019. Any errors are mine.

Keith Millar

Keith_millar@hotmail.com