

A GIANT IBIS SURVEY IN THE SRE AMBEL VALLEY, SOUTHERN CARDAMOMS PROTECTED FOREST



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1. BACKGROUND

In August 2011, the NGO *Wildlife Alliance* announced a single Giant Ibis *Thaumatibis gigantea* had been captured on a camera-trap photography taken in the Southern Cardamom forest. This news came as a total surprise, as the Critically Endangered species and national iconic bird of Cambodia was considered long extinct in the southern part of the country. None of the numerous surveys conducted during the first decade of the 21st century in the Cardamom Mountains region had found the species and suitable habitat was considered too fragmented or degraded to sustain any surviving population. The vast dry deciduous forest of northern and eastern Cambodia was known to support virtually all the remaining population, estimated at 300 mature birds estimated by Birdlife International (2018).

The press communiqué further declares that “next steps are to engage in more research to determine the size of the population and whether this Giant Ibis indicates the presence of a breeding population which would bring new hope to this struggling population.” (Wildlife Alliance 2011).

The fact that the species is strictly resident and territorial as well as the time of the camera-trap photo (during the species’ breeding season) were two elements speaking for the actual presence of a small population rather than a lone vagrant individual or survivor. However, no further dedicated work was done to investigate this incredible discovery, until the present survey conducted in January 2018, more than six years after the bird was photographed and exactly a hundred years after the historical record of a Giant Ibis in Koh Kong province (Williamson 1921).



2. METHODS

Wildlife Alliance organised the logistical arrangements and assigned two rangers from the Sre Ambel station to accompany the surveyor. A GPS and 1:50.000 topo-sheets of the target area were provided.

The survey took place from 28 to 31 January 2018. The team consisted of Phirun (MoE ranger), Chamroeun (military ranger) and Frederic Goes (ornithologist). Typically, one of the rangers would accompany the surveyor while the other remained at the camp as guard and cook.

The field work was conducted on motorbike and on foot. Given the short period and specific target, survey method was limited to opportunistic search for direct visual or vocal contact with Giant Ibis. Priority areas and sites to survey were selected using three main supports:

- the location of the 2011 camera-trap
- the topo-maps to identify areas of permanent or seasonal water holes
- discussion and informal interviews of local villagers, using Robson's field guide (2008), showing plates featuring Giant Ibis and four other key and distinctive species likely to occur (Green Peafowl, White-winged Duck, Black-necked Stork and Sarus Crane) initially without pointing to or naming those species.

3. ITINERARY

28 January

- 9:30am: arrival at Sre Ambel ranger station; preparation and travel to Kamlot village by motorbike (11:00am to 4:00pm); camp installation at the village pagoda; foot survey around the village until dusk.

29 January

- 5:30-11:00am: motorbike and on foot to Giant Ibis camera-trap location (UTM 11.439-103.697), first driving track heading southwest of village, then returning along main track towards Sre Ambel, and heading off on foot along disused oxcart tracks; site found, but habitat unsuitable for Giant Ibis in the dry season (no seasonal pool).
- 3:30-4:30pm: following information collected from an elderly villager, heading by motorbike on track towards the river east of the village, to cross ford and reach Tropeang Lopieng (UTM 11.447-103.737); several tracks leading to the riverbank were found but the crossing and opposite bank trail remain elusive, despite explanations provided by a woman met on the way.



- 4:30-5:30pm: on motorbike towards the east of Kamlot: encounter and interview of several group of villagers and finally turning back to paddies south of the village where a villager says the Ibis come to feed daily!

30 January

- 5:30-7:30 am: silent posting near the ricefield wetlands 'Boeng Veal Srae' (UTM 11.458-103.720) to listen to Giant Ibis pre-dawn calls and morning arrival to feed (according to villager's report)
- 7:30-11:00 am: motorbike to riverbank, crossing ford with village guide and on foot in semi-evergreen forest to reach Tropeang Lopieng (8:30), inspect edge of lake and continue towards another pool in forest (Tropeang Srae Mean Cham UTM 11.441- 103.734)
- 3:00-5:00pm: on motorbike for 10km+ on main track heading northeast of Kamlot, to Chaeng Saèk and Chay Reap villages, through good dry forest with patches of semi-evergreen forests. During 16:00-17:00, the ranger who stayed at the village went to check Boeng Veal Srae.



Phirun and a villager interviewed near Kamlot pagoda

31 January

- 5:30-10:00am: revisit Tropeang Lopieng (surveyor alone) at dawn, silent posting/hide, and then travel back to Sre Ambel; arrival at *Wildlife Alliance* station around 2:00pm.

4. CONSTRAINTS

The survey team encountered several constraints, which all affected the survey effectiveness to some degree.

Technical issues prevented to have sound recordings and the equipment enabling to play the calls of Giant Ibis in the field, despite last minute efforts to use the rangers' smart phones for this purpose. This would have been a very useful tool to further assess villagers' knowledge of the species as well as to quickly ascertain species presence/absence through playback of calls at adequate time of the day.

Rains exceptionally continuing late into the dry season, with daily downpours in the region, resulted in wet-season road conditions, i.e. longer and perilous travel to the target site. Swollen rivers made a main ford almost impassable and nearly led to survey abandonment. This factor also lowered odds to find the Giant Ibis, as wet soil conditions makes the species less likely to feed in permanent (dry season) pools. Fortunately, only one light rain occurred during the survey, providing progressively more favourable survey conditions.



The river swollen by recent unseasonal rains made the ford a perilous passage for traveler and goods along the Kamlot – Sre Ambel ‘road’

Last but not least, the defiant attitude of villagers towards *Wildlife Alliance* staff was an unexpected and personally unexperienced constraint. On the suggestion of leaving our motorbike at the ford to continue on foot, the rangers simply answered: “*protitchoun so-op Wild Aid*”, which gave a rather frightening idea of the unfriendly relationship between the local communities and our team. In Kamlot, obtaining key information and finding a villager to guide us through some foot trails across the river took a full day, which

was practically lost for the proper field survey. The local guide that we finally found did not want in any way to be seen with us in the village.

5. RESULTS

5.1. Main survey findings and observations

The survey confirmed the continued presence of a small and self-sustaining population of Giant Ibis in the vicinity of Kamlot village. This was obtained through consistent villager’s knowledge of the species as well as by hearing its call and direct sightings on two consecutive days.

On 29 January, no Giant Ibis, neither calls nor signs were detected. The camera-trap site (visited in the morning) was located at the edge of a patch of semi-evergreen forest with dry deciduous forest, but no permanent or seasonal pool was visible in the vicinity. The site is therefore unlikely to be used by the species at this time of the year, although one may argue that given the extended wet weather this year, the environmental conditions might be quite similar to those in August, when the photograph was taken. Nevertheless, nearly all persons met and questioned later in the day along tracks around the village recognized Giant Ibis on the field guide’s plate and named it “Ko-lôk”, with reference to its call.

Mrs Chem Sopha (57) said she uses to see two birds in *Boeng Veal Srae* after the harvest, each year. Mr Ohm Lem (60) independently reported similarly, and added he had seen a pair of White-winged Ducks at *Tropeang Lopieng*. He remembers seeing the latter species nesting in a tree hole some 15 years ago. Mr May Miék (62) also declares seeing Giant Ibis in pairs at the same place. Mr Kan Chan (38), an orphan from Kamlot’s *Phum Thmey* village, met in the late afternoon, was quite talkative and assertive about Giant Ibis visiting *Boeng Veal Srae* every day. He sees up to six birds there, sometimes together with (Lesser) Adjutants and rarely Black-necked Stork. He detailed that the birds were calling at 4:00am, then come to feed at



Mr Kan Chan agreed to be our knowledgeable Giant Ibis guide, amidst general villager defiance

7:00am until noon, and return again around 4:00 until 5:00pm. He then brought us to the site, a flooded area in the middle of ricefields just south of the village and with a few thatched huts in the vicinity. No large waterbirds were present. He agreed to guide us the next morning across the river to *Tropeang Lopieng*.

On 30 January, at 5:45am, distant Giant Ibis calls were heard at *Boeng Veal Sraé*, but only once, probably involving two birds, coming from the southeast of the ricefields. Stayed posted there until 7:30 am, very misty, no large waterbirds came to feed. Then on

motorbike to the riverbank with Chan and Chamroeun, crossed ford and followed trail through semi-evergreen forest for about 30 minutes before reaching a large permanent wetland called *Tropeang Lopieng*. Careful approach, no large waterbirds flushed or seen, then walked along the edge southwards, and one Giant Ibis took off from the very corner; then perched, uttering raucous protest calls for a while, before taking off further into the forest. Edge of wetlands were investigated for footprints and probe signs. No large waterbirds seen at nearby *Tropeang Srae Mean Cham*.

In Kamlot's *Phum Tchas* village, Mr Tchey, the motorbike mechanics declared that he often hears several pairs of Giant Ibis, totalling up to 10 birds! He also operates the boat travelling down to Sre Ambel during the wet season, and he has seen a pair of White-winged Ducks in a river pool called *Anlong Youn*, near *Peam Treng* village, about 5km downstream from the road ford. Green Peafowl is common along the river, he added.

During the afternoon, no sign of key species or sizeable pool during exploratory travel northeast of Kamlot village. However, one villager reported the presence of Giant Ibis, Sarus Crane (rare) and Green peafowl (seen) in the area. At *Boeng Veal Srae* during 4:00-5:00pm, Phirun saw only Woolly-necked Storks.

On 31 January, arrival at dawn at *Tropeang Lopieng*, where two Woolly-necked Storks and a single Black-necked Stork were already feeding; at 7:00am, two Giant Ibis landed on the far shore and slowly moved towards the south; a couple of times, a third bird was heard calling distantly, without triggering response from the two feeding birds; the pond was enveloped in thick fog until after 8:30am, when the Ibis had reached the southern corner of the lake.

5.2.Key species accounts

The survey recorded 110 bird species, which are listed in the Appendix.

Below are summary accounts of for key species of birds or mammals recorded or reliably reported during the survey.

- Green Peafowl *Pavo muticus* (Globally Threatened – Endangered): territorial call of males was heard twice, along the Stung Kompong Saom. Probably distributed fairly regularly along the river, upstream of the main track ford.
- White-winged Duck *Cairina scutulata* (Globally Threatened – Endangered): not recorded, but one informant confidently reported seeing a pair at *Tropeang Lopieng*, as well as a nest 15 years ago at an unnamed site. The species is definitely very rare in the area, but deserves further work as any small population is of conservation significance.
- Black-necked Stork *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus* (Globally Near-Threatened): one female feeding at *Tropeang Lopieng* on 31 January. The species is very rare in Cambodia, its presence adding to the conservation value of the site.



A rather confiding Black-necked Stork, feeding at *Tropeang Lopieng* wetland on 31 January

- Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilus javanicus* (Globally Threatened – Vulnerable): one flushed from a small water hole in the dry deciduous forest, on early morning of 29 January, south of Kamlot village. Surprisingly, this was the only observation.

- Sarus Crane *Grus antigone* (Globally Threatened – Vulnerable): not recorded, but species recognized and mentioned as present by a few people; the species is probably only visiting the area in very small number, and possibly only during the breeding season.

- Giant Ibis *Thaumatibis gigantea* (Globally Threatened - Critical): on 30 January, distant call heard before dawn, from *Boeng Veal Srae*; later same morning, one bird flushed from the southeast corner of *Tropeang Lopieng*; on 31 January, two birds landing to feed at the same site around 7:00am and observed until 8:30am;

a third bird distantly calling. From these sightings plus the familiarity of most interviewed villagers with the species, the area definitely supports a population of 10 birds or more. Further work should be conducted later in the dry season when birds will concentrate to remaining wetlands (*Tropeang Lopieng* becoming perhaps the main if not the only feeding site), as well as during the breeding season to locate nesting sites.

- Indochinese Silvered Langur *Trachypithecus germaini* (Globally Threatened – Endangered): parents with one young seen in semi-evergreen forest near the Kompong Saom riverbank, along the trail leading to *Tropeang Lopieng*, on 31 January.

6. DISCUSSION

It is remarkable that, despite fairly serious constraints, the survey positively confirmed the presence of Giant Ibis and obtained sightings on consecutive days. This and the widespread knowledge of the species amongst the local communities clearly indicate the area shelters a well-established and year-round population of Cambodia's national bird.

Furthermore, consistent reports of the species feeding in close vicinity of the village is atypical, as the Giant Ibis population of northern Cambodia does not usually approach closer than 3-4 km from villages (Keo 2008). Actually, the ibis species expected to feed in such ricefield pond close to a village is White-shouldered Ibis *Pseudibis davisoni* but interestingly, none of the villagers mentioned another black ibis or pointed to that species in the plates, suggesting that this other Critically Endangered ibis is genuinely absent.

Equally remarkably, the short survey recorded three of the five focus species (Green Peafowl, Black-necked Stork and Giant Ibis). The two other focus species (White-winged Duck and Sarus Crane) were reliably reported, and are probably still present in the area although occasional and/or very rare.

It should also be noted that three species of high conservation value were not recorded or reported during the survey: White-shouldered Ibis, Greater Adjutant and Masked Finfoot. The two former are most probably absent or extirpated from the area, while the poorly known Masked Finfoot would require dedicate riverine surveys and interviews.

From a broader ornithological point of view, a striking feature was the largely impoverished bird community. Many species associated with the dry deciduous forest, and often common or abundant in similar landscape of the northern part of the country were totally absent. Most notably amongst the series of lacking species are White-rumped Pygmy Falcon and the Woodpeckers (only six species recorded, against 12 expected in such habitat). Other ubiquitous dry deciduous forest dwellers such as Indian Cuckoo, Rufous-winged Buzzard, Blossom-Headed Parakeet, White-browed Fantail, Velvet-fronted Nuthatch, Rufous Treepie, Burmese Shrike and Brown Prinia were not found.

It appears thus that the Kamlot dry deciduous forest supports a significantly depauperate avifauna. This low diversity is reflected in the survey birdlist, where nearly half of the forest species recorded are essentially found in semi-evergreen forest (cf. Appendix). It is therefore the more puzzling that this area has retained some of its most significant component in terms of conservation.



A herd of water buffaloes shares the *Tropeang Lopeang* wetland with Siamese Crocodiles, Giant Ibis and other large waterbirds

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

This rapid survey has documented the continued presence of a small resident population of the Critically Endangered Giant Ibis, Cambodia's emblematic bird, along with a few other species of high international and/or national conservation significance.

These remarkable findings given the constraints and very short field time, testify of the permanent presence of Giant Ibis in the area and the familiarity of the local villagers with the species.

A large wetland called *Tropeang Lopieng* and located just 2 km east of the village pagoda, on the east riverbank of the Stung Kompong Saom, is the key feeding site for Giant Ibis and several other highly threatened species. This wetland also holds a resettled population of the Critically Endangered Siamese Crocodile *Crocodylus siamensis*. Given its highest importance for species conservation, it should be declared a wildlife refuge by commune authorities and resources should be made available to ensure its full protection from hunting, poaching and disturbance.

The results of this short survey call for a number of follow-up actions in the short to medium-term future, to further document the Giant Ibis status and ensure its conservation.

Short term

- To conduct a follow-up survey in the end of the dry season aiming at assessing Giant Ibis population size and distribution
- To conduct a subsequent wet season survey to locate nesting sites
- To build trustful and positive relationship between *Wildlife Alliance* and villagers, through establishing livelihood support schemes, including eventual nest protection payments
- To make contact with Ibis Rice program and initiate steps to implement it in Kamlot area.

Medium term

- To facilitate a local participative process to designate *Tropeang Lopieng* wetland as a Community Wildlife Refuge
- To link socio-economic support (livelihood, Ibis Rice) with village agreement on wildlife and habitat conservation
- To set up a local conservation team in charge of patrolling, wildlife surveying and monitoring

Longer term

- To seize opportunities and consider testing a wildlife viewing circuit in the southern Cardamoms, especially if White-winged Duck and/or Masked Finfoot are later found in fairly accessible sites.

8. REFERENCES

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The survey team on its way back to town,
where vast cashew plantations now replace centuries-old forests.

APPENDIX -- LIST OF BIRDS RECORDED DURING THE SURVEY

	ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	Status	Habitat	Notes
Francolins, Partridges & Pheasants (<i>Phasianidae</i>)					
1	Chinese Francolin	<i>Francolinus pintadeanus</i>	R	DDF	
2	Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	R	SEF	
3	Green Peafowl (GT-En)	<i>Pavo muticus</i>	r	Riv	See report
Storks (<i>Ciconiidae</i>) & Ibises (<i>Threskiornithidae</i>)					
4	Woolly-necked Stork (GNT)	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	R	W	
5	Black-necked Stork (GNT)	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	r	W	See report
6	Lesser Adjutant (GT-Vu)	<i>Leptoptilus javanicus</i>	R	W	See report
7	Giant Ibis (GT-Cr)	<i>Thaumatibis gigantea</i>	r	W	See report
Hérons & Egrets (<i>Ardeidae</i>)					
8	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	R, w	W	
9	Chinese/Javan Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola bacchus/speciosa</i>	W,r	W	
Hawks (<i>Accipitridae</i>) & Falcons (<i>Falconidae</i>)					
10	Oriental Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	W,r,pm	DDF	
11	Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	R	DDF	
12	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	R	DDF	
13	Besra	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	r	SEF	
14	Grey-faced Buzzard	<i>Butastur indicus</i>	w,p	DDF	
Lapwings & Plovers (<i>Charadriidae</i>)					
15	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	R	W	
Doves & Pigeons (<i>Columbidae</i>)					
16	Red Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	R	DDF	
17	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	R	DDF	
18	Zebra Dove	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	R	DDF	
19	Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	R	SEF	
20	Thick-billed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron curvirostra</i>	R	SEF	
21	Green Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula aenea</i>	R	SEF	
Parrots & Parakeets (<i>Psittacidae</i>)					
22	Vernal Hanging Parrot	<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>	R	SEF	
23	Red-breasted Parakeet (GNT)	<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	R	DDF	
Coucals, Malkohas & Cuckoos (<i>Cuculidae</i>)					
24	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	R	SEF	
25	Green-billed Malkoha	<i>Rhopodytes tristis</i>	R	SEF	
26	Chestnut-winged Cuckoo	<i>Clamator coromandus</i>	pm, bv?	SEF	
27	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	R	DDF	
28	Banded Bay Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	R	DDF	
Owls (<i>Tytonidae</i> & <i>Strigidae</i>) & Nightjars (<i>Caprimulgidae</i>)					
29	Oriental Scops Owl	<i>Otus sunia</i>	w,r	DDF	
30	Collared Owlet	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	R	SEF	
31	Brown Boobook	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	R	DDF	
32	Fish Owl sp	<i>Ketupa sp</i>	r	River	
33	Great-eared Nightjar	<i>Eurostopodus macrotis</i>	R	DDF	
34	Large-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macrotus</i>	R	DDF	

Treeswifts (<i>Hemiprocnidae</i>) & Swifts (<i>Apodidae</i>)				
35	Crested Treeswift	<i>Hemiproctus coronata</i>	R	DDF
36	Swiftlet sp	<i>Aerodramus</i> sp	R	DDF
Trogon (Trogonidae) & Rollers (<i>Coraciidae</i>)				
37	Orange-breasted Trogon	<i>Harpactes oreskios</i>	R	SEF
38	Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	R	DDF
39	Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	R/r	DDF
Kingfishers (<i>Alcedinidae</i>) & Bee-eaters (<i>Meropidae</i>)				
40	Stork-billed Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	R/r	W
41	Little Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	R	DDF
42	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	R	DDF
Hoopoes (<i>Upupidae</i>) & Hornbills (<i>Bucerotidae</i>)				
43	Common Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	R,W?	DDF
44	Oriental Pied Hornbill	<i>Anthraceros albirostris</i>	R	SEF
45	Great Hornbill (GNT)	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	R/r	SEF
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Barbets (<i>Megalaimidae</i>)				
46	Lineated Barbet	<i>Megalaima lineata</i>	R	DDF
47	Blue-eared Barbet	<i>Megalaima australis</i>	R	SEF
48	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>	R	DDF
Woodpeckers (<i>Picidae</i>)				
49	Heart-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Hemicircus canente</i>	R/r	SEF
50	Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	R	DDF
51	White-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus javensis</i>	r	DDF
52	Common Flameback	<i>Dinopium javanense</i>	R	DDF
53	Black-and-buff Woodpecker	<i>Meiglyptes jugularis</i>	r	SEF
54	Great Slaty Woodpecker (GT-Vu)	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	R/r	DDF
				Heard, e.r.
Broadbills (<i>Eurylaimidae</i>)				
55	Black-and-Red Broadbill	<i>Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchos</i>	R/r	SEF
56	Banded Broadbill	<i>Eurylaimus javanicus</i>	R	SEF
Woodshrikes (<i>Tephrodornithidae</i>) & Ioras (<i>Aegithinidae</i>)				
57	Large/Common Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis gularis/pondicerianus</i>	R	DDF
58	Common Iora	<i>Aegithina typhia</i>	R	DDF
59	Great Iora	<i>Aegithina lafresnayeii</i>	R	SEF
Cuckooshrikes & Minivets (<i>Campephagidae</i>)				
60	Large Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>	R	DDF
61	Indochinese Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina polioptera</i>	R	DDF
62	Black-winged Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	R/r	SEF
63	Ashy Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>	W,P	SEF
64	Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	R	DDF
65	Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i>	R	SEF
				One record, e.r.
Shrikes (<i>Laniidae</i>)				
66	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	W,pm	DDF
Orioles (<i>Oriolidae</i>)				
67	Black-naped Oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	W,pm	DDF
68	Black-hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	R	DDF

Drongos (<i>Dicruridae</i>)					
69	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	W,pm	DDF	
70	Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	W,pm,R	DDF	
71	Bronzed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	R	SEF	
72	Hair-crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	R	DDF	
73	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	R	SEF	
Fantails (<i>Rhipiduridae</i>) & Monarchs (<i>Monarchidae</i>)					
74	Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	W,R	SEF	
75	Asian Paradise-flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	W,R,pm	SEF	♀, rufous morph
Magpies, Treepies & Crows (<i>Corvidae</i>)					
76	Red-billed Blue Magpie	<i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>	R	DDF	
77	Racket-tailed Treepie	<i>Crypsirina temia</i>	R	DDF	
Larks (<i>Alaudidae</i>)					
78	Indochinese Bushlark	<i>Mirafra erythrocephala</i>	R	DDF	One record, e.r.
Bulbuls (<i>Pycnonotidae</i>)					
79	Black-crested Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus flaviventris</i>	R	SEF	
80	Sooty-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	R	DDF	
81	Stripe-throated Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus finlaysoni</i>	R	SEF	
82	Yellow-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>	R	DDF	
83	Streak-eared Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus blanfordi</i>	R	DDF	
84	Ochraceus Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus ochraceus</i>	R	SEF	
85	Black Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	r	DDF	One flock
Swallows (<i>Hirundinidae</i>)					
86	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	W,pm	W	
87	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	W	W	
Leaf Warblers & Seicercus Warblers (<i>Phylloscopidae</i>)					
88	Arctic Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	W,pm	DDF	
89	Two-barred Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus</i>	W,pm	DDF	
Prinias & Tailorbirds (<i>Cisticolidae</i>)					
90	Grey-breasted Prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	R	DDF	
91	Dark-necked Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>	R	SEF	
Babblers & allies (<i>Timaliidae</i>, <i>Pellorneidae</i>), Laughingthrushes (<i>Leiothrichidae</i>)					
92	White-browed Scimitar Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i>	R	SEF	
93	Pin-striped Tit Babbler	<i>Macronus gularis</i>	R	SEF	
94	Puff-throated Babbler	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	R	SEF	
95	White-crested Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	R	DDF	
Mynas & Starlings (<i>Sturnidae</i>)					
96	Common Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	R	SEF	
97	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	R	DDF	
98	Vinous-breasted Myna	<i>Acridotheres burmannicus</i>	R	DDF	
99	Black-collared Starling	<i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>	R	DDF	
Robins & Chats (<i>Muscicapidae</i>)					
100	Oriental Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	R	DDF	
101	White-rumped Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	R	SEF	
102	Eastern Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus</i>	W	DDF	

Flycatchers & allies (<i>Muscicapidae</i>)				
103	Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	W,pm	SEF
104	Taiga Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	W	DDF
105	Blue Flycatcher sp	<i>Cyornis sp</i>	-	SEF
Flowerpeckers (<i>Dicaeidae</i>) & Sunbirds (<i>Nectariniidae</i>)				
106	Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	R	DDF
107	Ruby-cheeked Sunbird	<i>Chalcoparia singalensis</i>	r	SEF
108	Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	R	DDF
109	Olive-backed Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris jugularis</i>	R	DDF
Wagtails & Pipits (<i>Motacillidae</i>)				
110	Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	R	DDF



One Common Hill Myna kept as 'talking' pet by villagers of *Phum Chas*