



Annex I: Mammal & Bird Species of the NNT Area

This annex lists all species of mammals and birds that have been found either certainly or provisionally, on the Nakai Plateau and in the NNT NBCA. Many more species are likely to occur, but there is insufficient local ecological information available for many of those recorded in adjacent parts of Lao PDR to predict whether or not they would be likely to occur on the plateau and/or in the NBCA.

List of Species

The list of species is based on the following references, assigned a single-letter code for use in the table indicating presence in Nakai-Nam Theun NBCA (NNT) or the Nakai Plateau (NP). One source only is cited for each site; provisional identifications are bracketed [...]. Absence of a sign means merely that not confirmed or provisional record has been traced; it does not imply absence of the species from the site.: Various amendments were made to the identifications in these references in Duckworth et al (1999), mostly at the instigation of the individual authors. All these corrections have been incorporated here without specific referencing. In addition, some identifications in some of the reports below, mainly from short-term visitors, have been made provisional or, occasionally, deleted entirely. Names of species not certainly recorded from either NNT or NP are bracketed [...]:

- Boonratana, R. 1998.** *Nakai – Nam Theun Conservation Project [Phase 2]: Wildlife Monitoring Techniques and Participatory Conservation at Nakai- Nam Theun NBCA.* Vientiane: IUCN/WCS. (Code Z)
- Boonratana, R. 2001.** *Training and Capacity Building in the Field Techniques of Wildlife Conservation and Management in the Nakai – Nam Theun NBCA, Lao PDR.* Thakhek: DUDCP. (Code M)
- Delacour, J. 1929.** *On the birds collected during the fourth expedition to French Indo-china.* Ibis (12) 5: 193-220, 403-429. (Code Q)
- Duckworth, J. W. 1998.** *A survey of large mammals in the central Annamite mountains of Laos.* Zeitschrift für Säugetierkunde 63: 239-250. (Code L)
- Duckworth, J. W., Tizard, R. J., Timmins, R. J., Thewlis, R. M., Robichaud, W. G. and Evans, T. D. 1998.** *Bird records from Laos, October 1994–August 1995.* Forktail 13: 33-68 (including errata sheet distributed with Forktail 14). (Code D)
- Duckworth, J.W., R.E. Salter, and K. Khounboline, 1999.** *Wildlife in the Lao PDR: 1999 Status Report.* Vientiane, Lao PDR: IUCN/WCS/CPAWM.
- Evans, T.D. and Timmins, R.J. 1998.** *Records of birds from Laos during January–July 1994.* Forktail 13: 69-96. (Code V)
- Evans, T.D., Duckworth, J.W. and Timmins, R.J. 2000.** *Field observations of larger mammals in Laos, 1994-1995.* Mammalia 64: 55-100. (Code E)
- Francis, C.M. 1999.** *Order Rodentia, Family Muridae.* Pp. 237-240 in Duckworth et al. (q.v.).
- Francis, C. M., Khounboline, K. and Aspey, N. 1996.** *Report on 1996 survey of bats and small mammals in the Nakai-Nam Theun NBCA and nearby areas.* Vientiane: unpublished report to WCS. (Code F)
- Francis, C.M., Kock, D. and Habersetzer, J. 1999a.** *Sibling species of *Hipposideros ridleyi* (Mammalia, Chiroptera, Hipposideridae).* Senckenbergiana biologica 79: 255-270. (Code F)

Francis, C.M., A. Guillén and M. F. Robinson 1999b. *Order Chiroptera: bats.* Pp. 225-235 in Duckworth et al. (q.v.).

Ounekham, K. and S. Inthapatha, 2003. *Important Bird Areas in Lao PDR.* Vientiane: DoF/BirdLife International/WCS.

Robichaud, W. and Stuart, B. L. 1999. *Summary of Saola, herpetological and wildlife trade studies in Nakai–Nam Theun NBCA and the proposed Nam Theun Extension.* Unpublished WCS report to IUCN. (Code R)

Robinson, M. F., Jenkins, P. D., Francis, C. M. and Fulford, A. J. C. 2003. *A new species of the *Hipposideros pratti* group (Chiroptera, Hipposideridae) from Lao PDR and Vietnam.* Acta chiropterologica 5: 31-48. (Code F)

Thewlis, R. M., Timmins, R. J., Evans, T. D. and Duckworth, J. W. 1998. *The conservation status of birds in Laos: a review of key species.* Bird Conservation International 8 (suppl.): 1-159. (Code H)

Timmins, R. J. 1996. *Investigations of the proposed western corridor and the potential island areas within the Nam Theun II hydroelectric project inundation area.* Typescript held at WCS Lao Program office. (These records were incorporated into WCS 1996a but with loss of detail of locality, hence reference to the typescript is also necessary). (Code T)

Timmins, R. J., Evans, T. D., Khounboline, K. and Sisomphone, C. 1998. *Status and conservation of the Giant Muntjac *Megamuntiacus vuquangensis* and notes on other muntjac species in Laos.* Oryx 32: 59-67. (Code K)

WCS, 1996a. *Additional Surveys and Recommendations on Birds and Mammals for the Nam Theun 2 Hydropower Project.* Vientiane, Lao PDR: Wildlife Conservation Society. (Code W)

WCS, 1996b. *Survey of Nocturnal Mammals in and Near the Nakai–Nam Theun National Biodiversity Conservation Area, Central Lao PDR, with Notes on Other Wildlife Observed and Recommendations for Management of the Area.* Vientiane, Lao PDR: Wildlife Conservation Society and Department of Forestry – Centre for Protected Areas and Watershed Management. (Code C)

WCS, 1997. *Environmental and Social Action Plan for Nakai – Nam Theun Catchment & Corridor Areas: Report of the Wildlife Survey.* New York, U.S.A.: Wildlife Conservation Society. (Code S)

Some unpublished observations from J. W. Duckworth and T. D. Evans in 1999 are assigned Code J, and those from K. Khounboline in 2000-2003 are assigned code B.

The species lists in two internal reports have been superseded by those in journal papers, which reviewed, corrected and extended all such information. In all discrepancies between sources the later (journal paper) source should be followed, not the internal report. The reports are:

Timmins, R.J., and T.D. Evans, 1996. *A Wildlife and Habitat Survey of Nakai – Nam Theun National Biodiversity Conservation Area, Khammouane and Bolikhamsai Provinces, Lao PDR.* Vientiane: CPAWM/WCS (see Evans and Timmins 1998 for birds, Evans et al. 2000 for mammals).

WCS, 1995. *A Preliminary Wildlife and Habitat Assessment of the Nam Theun 2 Hydropower Project Area.* Vientiane: WCS report to the committee for Planning and Cooperation of the Government of the Lao PDR and the Project Development Group for Nam Theun 2 Hydro-

power Project (see Duckworth et al. 1998 for birds, Evans et al. 2000 for mammals).

Additionally, the mammal records in WCS (1996b) are superseded by those in Duckworth (1998), although the bird records remain unpublished.

Systematics and Nomenclature

These lists do not intend to follow the most recent view of systematics and nomenclature, because these fields are ever evolving and repeated change in the names applied to species causes confusion among non-taxonomists. Hence, departures from the standard sources are only made when new information has shown that they were clearly erroneous.

Systematics and nomenclature for birds

Inskipp, T., N. Lindsey, and W. Duckworth, 1996. *An Annotated Checklist of the Birds of the Oriental Region*. Bedfordshire, UK: Oriental Bird Club.

with modifications following:

Martens, J. and Eck, S. 1995. *Towards and ornithology of the Himalayas: systematics, ecology and vocalisations of Nepal birds*. Bonner Zoologische Monographien 38 (for *Phylloscopus yunnanensis* only).

Martens, J, Eck, S., Päckert, M. and Sun, Y.-H. 1999. *The golden-speckled warbler *Seicercus burkii*—a species swarm (Aves: Passeriformes: Sylviidae)*. Zoologische Abhandlungen Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde Dresden 50: 281-327 (for *Seicercus burkii* and allies).

Systematics and nomenclature for mammals

Corbet, G.B. and Hill, J.E., 1992. *Mammals of the Indomalayan Region: a systematic review*. London and Oxford, U.K.: Natural History Museum Publications and Oxford University Press.

with modifications following:

Averianov, A. O., Abramov, A. V. & Tikhonov, A. N. 2000. *A new species of *Nesolagus* (Lagomorpha, Leporidae) from Vietnam with osteological description*. Contributions from the Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg 3: 1-22.

Do Tuoc, Vu Van Dung, Dawson, S., Arctander, P. & MacKinnon, J. 1994. *[Introduction of a new large mammal species in Vietnam]*. Forest Inventory and Planning Institute (Science and Technology News, 4-13 March), Hanoi. (In Vietnamese.) (for *Muntiacus vuquangensis*)

Francis, C.M. 1999. *Order Rodentia, Family Muridae*. Pp. 237-240 in Duckworth et al. (q.v.).

Francis, C.M., Kock, D. and Habersetzer, J. 1999. *Sibling species of *Hipposideros ridleyi* (Mammalia, Chiroptera, Hipposideridae)*. Senckenbergiana biologica 79: 255-270. (for *H. rotalis*)

Geissmann, T. 1995. *Gibbon systematics and identification*. International Zoo News 42: 467-501. (assignment of 'siki' to *Hylobates leucogenys* rather than to *H. gabriellae*)

Giao, P.M., Do Tuoc, V.V. Dung, E.D. Wikramanakyake, G. Amato, P. Arctander, and J.R. MacKinnon, 1998. *Description of *Muntiacus truongsongensis*, a New Species of Muntjac (Artiodactyla: Muntiacidae) from Central Vietnam, and Implications for Conservation*. Animal Conservation 1: 61-68.

Groves, C. P., Schaller, G. B., Amato, G. and Khounboline, K. 1997. *Rediscovery of the wild pig *Sus bucculentus**. Nature, London 386: 335. (for *Sus bucculentus*)

McKenna, M. C. & Bell, S. K. 1997. *Classification of mammals above the species level*. Columbia University Press, New York, USA. (for *Muntiacus vuquangensis* only)

Meijaard, E. and Groves, C.P. 2004. *A taxonomic revision of the *Tragulus mouse-deer* (Artiodactyla)*. Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 140: 63-102. (for *Tragulus* spp.)

Robinson, M. F., Jenkins, P. D., Francis, C. M. and Fulford, A. J. C. 2003. *A new species of the *Hipposideros pratti* group (Chiroptera, Hipposideridae) from Lao PDR and Vietnam*. Acta chiropterologica 5: 31-48. (for *H. scutinares*)

Vu Van Dung, Pham Mong Giao, Nguyen Ngoc Chinh, Do Tuoc, Arctander, P. & MacKinnon, J. 1993. *A new species of living bovid from Vietnam*. Nature 363: 443-445. (for *Pseudoryx nghetinhensis*)

Walston, J. L. and Veron, G. 2001. *Questionable status of the "Taynguyen Civet," *Viverra tainguensis* Sokolov, Rozhnov, and Pham Trong Anh, 1997 (Mammalia: Carnivora: Viverridae)*. Zietschrift für Säugetierkunde 66, 181-184.

Habitat and Other Information

Habitat and other information is based, where possible on information specific to Lao, upon:

Duckworth, J.W., Salter, R.E. and Khounboline, K. (compilers), 1999. *Wildlife in Lao PDR: 1999 Status Report*. Vientiane: IUCN – The World Conservation Union/Wildlife Conservation Society/Center for Protected Areas and Watershed Management

Lekagul, B., and J. A. McNeely, 1977. *Mammals of Thailand*. Bangkok: Association for the Conservation of Wildlife.

Parr, J., 2003. *Mammals of Thailand*. Bangkok: Sarakadee Press.

Robson, C., 2000. *A Field Guide to the Birds of Thailand and Southeast Asia*. Bangkok: Asia Books Co., Ltd.

Species presumed to be of regular occurrence and that are exclusively or predominantly from the Nakai Plateau are indicated with an asterisk (*).

Table I.1: Mammal species recorded (confirmed or provisional) in the Nakai – Nam Theun Area (for large mammals, a few species not yet recorded but which seem likely to occur have been included).

Mammal Species		NNT	NP	Habitat Type
FAMILY (Species)	Common Name			
MANIDAE				
<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	Chinese pangolin	E		Evergreen and mixed deciduous forest, mainly or entirely in hills and mountains in Lao
<i>Manis javanica</i>	Sunda pangolin*	[M]	E	Dry deciduous forest, evergreen forest, agriculture,; mainly lowlands and low hills
TUPAIIDAE				
<i>Tupaia belangeri</i>	Northern treeshrew	E	E	Evergreen and mixed deciduous forests, secondary growth, low bush areas
CYNOCEPHALIDAE				
<i>Cynocephalus variegatus</i>	Sunda colugo	R		Evergreen forest, probably mainly in climatically wet areas in Lao
PTEROPODIDAE				
<i>Megaerops niphanae</i>	Northern tailless fruit bat	F		Dense forest and open areas
<i>Macroglossus sobrinus</i>	Hill long-tongued fruit bat		F	Evergreen forest
RHINOLOPHIDAE				
[<i>Rhinolophus luctus</i>]	[Large woolly horseshoe bat]	[F]		Roosts in caves or hollow trees
<i>Rhinolophus paradoxolophus</i>	Bourret's horseshoe bat		F	Mixed dry deciduous close to plains
<i>Rhinolophus pearsonii</i>	Pearson's horseshoe bat		F	Roosts in caves, no habitat listed
<i>Rhinolophus malayanus</i>	Malayan horseshoe bat		F	Roosts in caves, no habitat listed
<i>Rhinolophus thomasi</i>	Thomas's horseshoe bat		F	Roosts in caves, no habitat listed
<i>Rhinolophus affinis</i>	Intermediate horseshoe bat	F	F	Roosts in caves and hollow trees, no habitat listed
<i>Rhinolophus sp. A</i>	Unresolved taxon additional to the above	F	F	
HIPPOSIDERIDAE				
<i>Hipposideros pomona</i>	Roundleaf bat	F	F	Roosts in caves and hollow trees, no habitat listed
<i>Hipposideros cf. H. larvatus sp. A</i>	Unresolved taxon	F	F	
<i>Hipposideros cf. H. larvatus sp. B</i>	Unresolved taxon		F	
<i>Hipposideros cineraceus</i>	Least roundleaf bat		F	May roost mainly in caves, no habitat listed
<i>Hipposideros rotalis</i>			F	Mixed evergreen and deciduous dipterocarp forest; presumed to roost in caves
<i>Hipposideros scutinares</i>			F	Roosts in caves; listed as <i>H. lylei</i> in Francis et al. (1996)
<i>Hipposideros armiger</i>	Great roundleaf bat		F	Roosts in caves, no habitat listed
<i>Aselliscus stoliczkanus</i>	Stoliczka's trident bat		F	Limestone, roosts in limestone caves
VESPERTILIONIDAE				
<i>Myotis annectans</i>	Hairy-faced myotis	F		No habitat listed
<i>Myotis montivagus</i>	Large brown myotis		F	Mid altitude forest and open clearings, no forest type listed
<i>Myotis horsfieldii</i>	Horsfield's myotis		F	Roosts in crevices and in caves, no forest type listed
<i>Myotis ricketti</i>	Rickett's large-footed myotis		F	Roosts in crevices and in caves, no forest type listed
<i>Myotis sp. A</i>	Unresolved taxon additional to the above	F	F	
<i>Myotis sp. D</i>	Unresolved taxon additional to the above		F	
<i>Myotis sp. E</i>	Unresolved taxon additional to the above		F	
<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	Serotine	F		Hill forests over El 1000 m, roosts in buildings, caves or hollow trees
<i>Tylonycteris pachypus</i>	Lesser flat-headed bat		F	Roosts in bamboo
<i>Pipistrellus tenuis</i>	Pygmy pipistrelle			Dry deciduous forest, evergreen forest, roosts in walls, hollow trees, under bark, or in bamboo
<i>Pipistrellus sp. B</i>	Unresolved taxon additional to the above	F		
<i>Pipistrellus sp. C</i>	Unresolved taxon additional to the above	F		
<i>Pipistrellus sp. D</i>	Unresolved taxon additional to the above	F		

Mammal Species		NNT	NP	Habitat Type
FAMILY (Species)	Common Name			
<i>Pipistrellus sp. E</i>	Unresolved taxon additional to the above		F	
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>	Common bent-winged bat	F	F	Dry deciduous forest, evergreen forest, often roosts in large caves with a subterranean water, found in mountainous forested areas
<i>Miniopterus sp. A</i>	Unresolved taxon additional to the above	F		
<i>Murina tubinaris</i>	Tube-nosed bat	F		Primary and disturbed forest
<i>Murina huttonii</i>	Hutton's tube-nosed bat	F		Agriculture, savanna, hill forest
[<i>Murina cyclotis</i>]	[Round-eared tube-nosed bat]	[F]	[F]	Primary and disturbed forest
<i>Murina sp. B</i>	Unresolved taxon additional to the above	F		
<i>Murina sp. C</i>	Unresolved taxon additional to the above	F		
<i>Kerivoula hardwickii</i>	Hardwicke's woolly bat	F	F	Dry deciduous forest, evergreen forest
<i>Phoniscus jagorii</i>	Greater groove-toothed bat	F	F	Forest understory
LORIDAE				
<i>Nycticebus coucang</i>	Slow loris	E	E	Primary and secondary evergreen and semi-evergreen forests, and in groves of bamboo and streamside forests amid other habitats
<i>Nycticebus pygmaeus</i>	Pygmy loris	E		Evergreen forest
CERCOPITHECIDAE				
<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Pig-tailed macaque	E	E	Evergreen forest and derivatives, mainly in lowlands and low hills, locally in mountains
<i>Macaca assamensis</i>	Assamese macaque	E	T	Evergreen forest in hill and mountainous areas, limestone karst
<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	Rhesus macaque*	R	E	Secondary and edge forest, often near cultivation and/or large rivers
<i>Macaca arctoides</i>	Bear macaque	E		Evergreen forest and derivatives, mainly in hills and mountains
<i>Semnopithecus francoisi</i>	François's langur	R		Forest associated with large outcrops of rock; S. f. <i>hatinhensis</i> certainly occurs within NNT, and S. f. <i>laotum</i> (sometimes considered a separate species) might occur on the margins of the plateau.
[<i>Semnopithecus phayrei</i>]	[Phayre's langur]	[L]		Evergreen forest and derivatives; strangely scarce in the area
<i>Pygathrix nemaeus</i>	Douc	E	E	Evergreen forest, mainly at mid altitudes
HYLOBATIDAE				
<i>Hylobates leucogenys</i>	White-cheeked crested gibbon	E	E	Evergreen forest across a wide altitudinal range
HOMINIDAE				
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	Human	E	E	Widespread
CANIDAE				
<i>Cuon alpinus</i>	Dhole	S	[E]	Dense evergreen to open dry dipterocarp forest
URSIDAE				
<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>	Asian black bear	E	[E]	Probably a wide range of forest-types, primarily in hilly areas
<i>Ursus malayanus</i>	Sun bear	E	[E]	Probably a wide range of forest-types
MUSTELIDAE				
<i>Mustela sibirica</i>	Siberian weasel	L		Evergreen forest and probably many other habitats
<i>Mustela strigidorsa</i>	Back-striped weasel	E		Evergreen forest and possibly other habitats
<i>Martes flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated marten	E	E	Primary and secondary evergreen and semi-evergreen forests, and in groves of bamboo and streamside forests amid other habitats
[<i>Melogale personata</i> &/or <i>M. moschata</i>]	[Large-toothed and/or Small-toothed ferret badger]	[M]		Habitat use in Lao effectively unknown
<i>Arctonyx collaris</i>	Hog badger	L	E	Primary and secondary evergreen and semi-evergreen forests, and in groves of bamboo and streamside forests amid other habitats
<i>Lutra lutra</i> &/or <i>Lutrogale perspicillata</i>	Eurasian otter &/or Smooth-coated otter*		E	Habitat use in Lao effectively unknown but always near water

Mammal Species		NNT	NP	Habitat Type
FAMILY (Species)	Common Name			
<i>Aonyx cinereus</i>	Oriental small-clawed otter	E	E	Forest rivers and streams and probably other wetland types
VIVERRIDAE				
<i>Viverra zibetha</i>	Large Indian civet	L	E	Tall evergreen and deciduous forest and adjacent degraded areas
<i>Viverra megaspila</i>	Large-spotted Civet		B	Lowland evergreen forest and degraded derivatives, usually below 300 m, exceptionally to 520 m
<i>Viverricula indica</i>	Small Indian civet*		E	Semi-evergreen and deciduous forest, including adjacent degraded areas, Savanna
<i>Prionodon pardicolor</i>	Spotted linsang	E		Evergreen forest, probably mostly in mountainous and hilly areas
[<i>Arctictis binturong</i>]	[Binturong]	[R]	[Z]	Evergreen forest and possibly other habitats
<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	Common palm civet	E	E	Evergreen forest, deciduous forest, scrub, from lowlands to montane areas
<i>Paguma larvata</i>	Masked palm civet	E	E	Evergreen forest, including secondary areas
<i>Arctogalidia trivirgata</i>	Small-toothed palm civet	E	E	Evergreen forest, including degraded areas
HERPESTIDAE				
[<i>Herpestes javanicus</i>]	[Small Asian mongoose]*	[M]		Dry dipterocarp forest, secondary forest, scrub/village, savanna
<i>Herpestes urva</i>	Crab-eating mongoose	E	E	Evergreen forest, including degraded areas, primarily near water
FELIDAE				
[<i>Felis chaus</i>]	[Jungle cat]*		[W]	Wide range of habitats near water but not in closed forest
<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	Leopard cat	E	E	Evergreen and deciduous forest, often near streams or bamboo
[<i>Prionailurus viverrinus</i>]	[Fishing cat]		[Z]	Habitat use in Lao poorly known, probably always near permanent surface water
<i>Catopuma temminckii</i>	Asian golden cat	S	[Z]	Evergreen and deciduous forest, often near streams or bamboo
<i>Pardofelis marmorata</i>	Marbled cat	L	E	Many habitats: little-degraded evergreen forest, bamboo regrowth, scrub and degraded forest
<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>	Clouded leopard	L	E	Many habitats: little-degraded evergreen forest, bamboo regrowth, scrub and degraded forest
<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Leopard	E	[Z]	Habitat use in Lao poorly known: primary evergreen forest, and probably other habitats
<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Tiger	E	E	Many habitat-types, always near surface water and avoids extensive unbroken forest
ELEPHANTIDAE				
<i>Elephas maximus</i>	Asian elephant*	E	E	Many habitat-types, always near surface water and avoids extensive unbroken forest
RHINOCEROTIDAE				
[<i>Rhinoceros sondaicus</i> &/or <i>Dicerorhinus sumatraensis</i>]	[Rhinoceros sp(p).]	[R]		Dry deciduous forest, evergreen forest, heavily forested mountainous areas, swamps and low lying areas. No recent records but might still persist.
SUIDAE				
<i>Sus scrofa</i> &/or <i>S. bucculentus</i>	Eurasian wild pig &/or Heude's Pig	E	E	Secondary Forest, dry deciduous forest, evergreen forest, agriculture, near large rivers or small streams. No information is available on how to distinguish these two species except by skull; it is possible both occur in at least NNT
TRAGULIDAE				
<i>Tragulus javanicus</i> &/or <i>T. versicolor</i>	Lesser oriental chevrotain &/or Silver-backed chevrotain	E	E	Evergreen forest, and adjacent degraded areas. These two species were not distinguished during survey. <i>T. versicolor</i> is very poorly known and although not yet recorded from Lao this does not mean it does not occur
CERVIDAE				
<i>Cervus eldii</i>	Eld's deer*		N	Dry dipterocarp forests and open plain habitats, near surface water. No recent records; likely to be extinct on the plateau.
<i>Cervus unicolor</i>	Sambar	R	E	Deciduous and evergreen forests, including secondary areas; especially in a mosaic of forest and open areas
<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	Red muntjac	E	E	All types of forest and secondary growth over a wide altitudinal range
<i>Muntiacus vuquangensis</i>	Large-antlered muntjac	K	K	Various forest types, mainly in hilly and mountainous areas
<i>Muntiacus rooseveltorum</i> &/or <i>M. truongsongensis</i>	Roosevelts' and/or Annamite muntjac	K		Hill and montane evergreen forest and degraded derivatives. Reliable diagnostic morphological criteria for these two nominal species have not been published
BOVIDAE				
<i>Bos gaurus</i>	Gaur	E	E	Evergreen forest, mosaic with more open habitats to at least EI 2000 m
<i>Bos javanicus</i>	Banteng*		N	Secondary Forest, dry deciduous forest, patchy evergreen forest, savanna. No incontrovertible recent records, but might perhaps persist.
<i>Naemorhedus sumatraensis</i>	Southern serow	E		Forests on steep terrain, with rock outcropping, from lowlands to high montane areas

Mammal Species		NNT	NP	Habitat Type
FAMILY (Species)	Common Name			
<i>Pseudoryx nghetinhensis</i>	Saola	E		Wet evergreen forest of the Annamites and foothills
SCIURIDAE				
<i>Ratufa bicolor</i>	Black giant squirrel	E	E	Dry deciduous forest, evergreen forest, conifer forest, up to EI 1400 m, rare in heavily degraded areas
<i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i>	Pallas's squirrel	E	E	Evergreen forest and derivatives, including heavily degraded areas; in Lao, primarily in mountains and foothills
<i>Callosciurus inornatus</i>	Inornate squirrel	E	E	Evergreen forest including degraded areas and scrub
<i>Tamiops rodolphii</i>	Cambodian striped squirrel	E	E	Evergreen forest, predominantly at low and mid altitudes
<i>Tamiops maritimus</i>	Eastern striped squirrel	E	T	Degraded evergreen forest, mixed deciduous forest and scrub
<i>Dremomys rufigenis</i>	Red-cheeked squirrel	E	E	Dry deciduous forest, evergreen forest, dense scrub
<i>Menetes berdmorei</i>	Berdmore's squirrel	E		Secondary Forest, dry deciduous forest, evergreen forest edge, agriculture, savanna
PTEROMYIDAE				
<i>Petaurista philippensis</i>	Indian giant flying squirrel	L	E	Dry deciduous forest, evergreen forest, mostly below EI 1000 m
<i>Petaurista elegans</i>	Lesser giant flying squirrel	E		Evergreen forest above EI 1000 m
<i>Trogopterus pearsonii</i> , <i>Hylopetes spadiceus</i> , <i>H. alboniger</i> &/or <i>H. phayrei</i>	Hairy-eared, Red-cheeked, Particolored &/or Phayre's flying squirrel	L		Forest. Specimens are needed for identification to species
MURIDAE				
<i>Rattus sikkimensis</i>	Sladen's Rat		N	Forests. Referred to <i>R. cf. remotus</i> in Francis et al. (1996)
<i>Niviventer sp. A</i>	Unresolved taxon	F	F	
<i>Chiromyscus chiropus</i>	Fea's tree rat	F		Moist deciduous forest
<i>Maxomys surifer</i>	Red spiny rat	F	F	Secondary forest, dry deciduous forest, evergreen forest, low-lying areas including gardens
<i>Maxomys sp. B</i>	Unresolved taxon probably additional to the above	F	F	
<i>Berylmys berdmorei</i>	Lesser white-toothed rat		F	Dry deciduous forest, evergreen forest, swampy areas and marshes
<i>Rhizomys pruinosus</i>	Hoary bamboo rat	M		Dry deciduous forest, evergreen forest
HYSTRICIDAE				
<i>Hystrix brachyurus</i>	East Asian porcupine	L	W	All forest types, scrub and agricultural areas from plains to at least EI 1600 m
<i>Atherurus macrourus</i>	Asian brush-tailed porcupine	[M]	W	Dry deciduous forest, evergreen forest, agriculture, from plains to mid altitudes
LEPORIDAE				
<i>Lepus peguensis</i>	Siamese hare	R		Secondary forest, scrub, savanna

Footnote: *Hemigalus owstoni* Owston's Civet, *Axis porcinus* Hog Deer and *Nesolagus timminsi* Annamite Striped Rabbit have not been recorded, even provisionally, from the area, but are likely to occur locally in NNT (the civet and the rabbit) and to have been present historically on the plateau (the deer).

Table I.2: Bird species and habitats of the Nakai – Nam Theun area

Bird Species		NNT	NP	Habitat Type
FAMILY (Species)	Common Name			
PHASIANIDAE				
[<i>Coturnix chinensis</i>]	[Blue-breasted quail]	[R]		Forest, grass scrub and cultivation
<i>Francolinus pintadeanus</i>	Chinese francolin*		V	Secondary forest, dry deciduous forest, evergreen forest, conifer, grass scrub, lowlands up to El 1000 m
<i>Arborophila rufogularis</i>	Rufous-throated partridge	V		Evergreen forests and secondary growth, generally above El 900 m
<i>Arborophila brunneopectus</i>	Bar-backed partridge	V	V	Secondary forest, evergreen forest, between El 500 and El 1650 m
<i>Arborophila charltonii</i>	Scaly-breasted partridge	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen and mixed deciduous forest, secondary growth, bamboo, up to El 1000 m
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Red junglefowl	V	V	Forest edge, open woodland, overgrown clearings, scrub and grass, lowland up to El 1830 m
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	Silver pheasant	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen and mixed deciduous, and tall secondary growth, hilly and mountain forests generally from El 500-2020 m
<i>Lophura diardi</i>	Siamese fireback*	[V]	V	Broadleaved evergreen & semi-evergreen forest, forest edge, secondary growth; up to El 800 m
<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Grey peacock pheasant	V	V	broadleaved evergreen forest, up to El 1830 m
<i>Rheinardia ocellata</i>	Crested argus	V		Evergreen forest, particularly climatically wet forest at 350-1500 m
[<i>Pavo muticus</i>]	[Green peafowl]		[V]	Open mixed deciduous, broadleaved evergreen and semi-evergreen forest, particularly along rivers and bordering wetlands, forest edge, secondary growth, and bamboo; up to El 915 m
DENDROCYGNIDAE				
<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	Lesser whistling-duck		V	Marshes, lakes, paddy-fields, slow rivers; generally lowlands and plateau
ANATIDAE				
<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag goose		V	Lakes, rivers, estuaries, arable fields, grassy areas; lowlands
<i>Cairina scutulata</i>	White-winged duck*		V	Forested pools and rivers, freshwater swamps in the forest; up to 800 m
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern pintail		V	Wetlands, mainly lowlands
<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey*		V	Pools, slow flowing rivers, and other wetlands; up to 800 m
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common teal*		V	Lakes, large rivers, marshes, various wetlands; up to 1830 m
TURNICIDAE				
<i>Turnix tanki</i>	Yellow-legged buttonquail*		V	Grassland, including damp areas, scrub and cultivation at low and mid altitudes
<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	Barred buttonquail		J	Dry grassy areas, scrub and cultivation, secondary growth; up to El 1650 m
<i>Turnix sp(p).</i>	Unidentified buttonquail	V		
PICIDAE				
<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	Speckled piculet	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen & mixed deciduous forest, secondary growth, bamboo; up to El 1830 m
<i>Sasia ochracea</i>	White-browed piculet	V	D	Evergreen forest and secondary growth, especially in areas with mid-story bamboo; up to El 1480 m
<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	Grey-capped pygmy woodpecker	V	V	Open deciduous forest, especially dry dipterocarp, secondary growth, up to El 1830 m
<i>Dendrocopos atratus</i>	Stripe-breasted woodpecker	V		Evergreen forest, including fragmented areas and adjacent open areas, generally above El 600 m and up to at least 1880 m
<i>Celeus brachyurus</i>	Rufous woodpecker	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen and deciduous forest, forest edge, secondary growth; up to El 1450 m
<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	Lesser yellownape	V	V	Evergreen and closed deciduous forest, including secondary areas, up to El 1400 m
<i>Picus flavinucha</i>	Greater yellownape	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen and deciduous forest, native conifer forest, up to El 2745 m
<i>Picus vittatus</i>	Laced woodpecker*		V	Mixed deciduous and secondary growth, tall forests generally below El 500 m
<i>Picus rabieri</i>	Red-collared woodpecker*	R	V	Evergreen forests and secondary growth, areas of gentle relief below El 600 m
<i>Picus canus</i>	Grey-headed woodpecker*		V	Open forested areas including deciduous and conifer; up to El 1420 m
<i>Dinopium javanense</i>	Common flameback*		V	Open deciduous forest, cultivation; generally below El 800 m
<i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>	Greater flameback	D	V	Deciduous and broadleaved evergreen forest, forest edge, and tall secondary growth; up to El 1100 m
<i>Dinopium javanense</i> &/or <i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>	Unidentified flameback	V		

Bird Species		NNT	NP	Habitat Type
FAMILY (Species)	Common Name			
<i>Gecinulus grantia</i>	Pale-headed woodpecker	V	D	Bamboo, broadleaved evergreen and semi-deciduous forests; up to EI 1170 m
<i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	Bay woodpecker	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen forest, semi-evergreen and mixed deciduous forest, up to EI 1850 m
<i>Meiglyptes jugularis</i>	Black-and-buff woodpecker*		V	Evergreen forests, bamboo, generally in lowlands and foothills
<i>Hemicircus canente</i>	Heart-spotted woodpecker*		V	Deciduous, broadleaved evergreen & semi-evergreen, forest edge & bamboo; up to EI 1100 m
<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	Great slaty woodpecker*	D	V	Deciduous, broadleaved evergreen and semi-evergreen, forest edge; often open areas below EI 1000 m
MEGALAIMIDAE				
<i>Megalaima virens</i>	Great barbet	V		Evergreen and mixed deciduous forests, above EI 700 m
<i>Megalaima lagrandieri</i>	Red-vented barbet	V	V	Evergreen and deciduous forests; mosaic including degraded and fragmented areas; from plains to at least EI 1500 m
<i>Megalaima lineata</i>	Lineated barbet*	V	V	Deciduous forest and open wooded areas, generally lowland and foothills up to EI 1220 m
<i>Megalaima faiostricta</i>	Green-eared barbet	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen and semi-evergreen, mixed deciduous forest, degraded habitat; up to EI 900 m
<i>Megalaima franklinii</i>	Golden-throated barbet	V		Evergreen forest, primarily above EI 800 m
<i>Megalaima incognita</i>	Moustached barbet	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen forest; primarily below EI 1000 m
<i>Megalaima australis</i>	Blue-eared barbet	V	V	Open broadleaved evergreen and semi-evergreen forest, mixed deciduous forest, secondary growth; up to EI 1525 m
<i>Megalaima haemocephala</i>	Coppersmith barbet*	V	V	Deciduous forest, forest edge and open areas; up to EI 915 m
BUCEROTIDAE				
<i>Anthracosceros albirostris</i>	Oriental pied hornbill*	D	V	Broadleaved evergreen and mixed deciduous forest, including fragmented patches and dense riverine forest; up to EI 1400 m
<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	Great hornbill	V	[H]	Broadleaved evergreen forest, open deciduous areas; up to EI 1525 m
<i>Anorhynchus tickelli</i>	Brown hornbill	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen forest, mixed deciduous forest, secondary forest; up to EI 1500 m
<i>Aceros nipalensis</i>	Rufous-necked hornbill	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest; from EI 700-1800 m
<i>Aceros undulatus</i>	Wreathed hornbill	V	D	Evergreen forests, deciduous forests; from lowlands to EI 1300 m
TROGONIDAE				
<i>Harpactes oreskios</i>	Orange-breasted trogon	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen, mixed deciduous forest, and bamboo; generally below EI 700 m
<i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>	Red-headed trogon	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen forest; up to EI 1700 m
CORACIIDAE				
<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	Indian roller*	V	V	Open country, including some deciduous forests and cultivation; primarily in lowlands and foothills
<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Dollarbird*		V	Open evergreen and deciduous forests, secondary growth, rocky savanna and riverine forests; primarily in lowlands and foothills
ALCEDINIDAE				
<i>Alcedo hercules</i>	Blyth's kingfisher*	V	V	Forested streams in broadleaved evergreen forest and secondary growth; EI 200-1200 m
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Common kingfisher	V	V	Streams and wetlands in open and forested areas; up to EI 1830 m
<i>Alcedo meninting</i>	Blue-eared kingfisher*	[R]	V	Wetland areas and streams in broadleaved evergreen and mixed deciduous forest; up to at least EI 630 m
HALCYONIDAE				
<i>Lacedo pulchella</i>	Banded kingfisher*	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen and mixed deciduous forest, bamboo, often away from water; primarily below EI 700 m
<i>Halcyon capensis</i>	Stork-billed kingfisher*		V	Rivers and large water bodies in or near broadleaved evergreen and mixed deciduous forest or open woodland; generally below EI 500 m
<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	White-throated kingfisher	V	V	Large rivers, marshes, and open areas including cultivation; up to at least EI 1200 m
<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	Black-capped kingfisher	V	V	Wooded and open streams, rivers and wetlands; up to EI 1100 m
CERYLIDAE				

Bird Species		NNT	NP	Habitat Type
FAMILY (Species)	Common Name			
<i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>	Crested kingfisher	V	V	Fast flowing rocky rivers primarily in forested foothills; up to at least El 960 m
MEROPIIDAE				
<i>Nyctornis athertoni</i>	Blue-bearded bee-eater	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen and mixed deciduous forest; freshwater swamps; generally below El 1200 m
<i>Merops orientalis</i>	Green bee-eater	V	V	Dry dipterocarp forest, lightly wooded and open areas; up to at least El 1600 m
<i>Merops viridis</i>	Blue-throated bee-eater	C	V	Open country, forest clearings, borders of large rivers, cultivation; up to El 800 m
<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	Chestnut-headed bee-eater	V	V	Open broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen, and deciduous forests, often on dense scrub along the river banks; generally below El 650 m
CUCULIDAE				
<i>Hierococcyx spverioides</i>	Large hawk cuckoo	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen and deciduous forests, in open stands and secondary growth; up to at least El 1700 m
<i>Hierococcyx fugax</i>	Hodgson's hawk cuckoo	S		Broadleaved evergreen and mixed deciduous forest; primarily at El 500-1450 m
<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	Indian cuckoo	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen & deciduous forest, secondary growth; up to at least El 1600 m
<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	Oriental cuckoo	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest, open wooded areas, secondary growth; primarily at El 800-1800 m
<i>Cuculus saturatus</i> &/or <i>C. canorus</i>	Eurasian &/or Oriental cuckoo		D	
<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	Banded bay cuckoo	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen and deciduous forest, secondary growth, particularly along rivers; up to at least El 1200 m
<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	Plaintive cuckoo*	V	V	Secondary growth scrub, cultivation, river channel islands, and vegetated limestone karst; up to at least El 1050 m
<i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i>	Asian emerald cuckoo	S	V	Broadleaved evergreen forest and secondary growth, freshwater swamps, scrub; up to at least El 1500 m
<i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	Drongo cuckoo	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen and deciduous forest, tall secondary growth; up to at least El 1120 m
<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	Asian koel*		V	Open deciduous forest and secondary growth, cultivated areas; up to El 1220 m
<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	Green-billed malkoha	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, deciduous, freshwater swamps and peat swamp forests, secondary growth; up to at least El 1350 m
<i>Carpococcyx renauldi</i>	Coral-billed ground cuckoo	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen forest, secondary forest, tall secondary growth; primarily below El 1000 m
CENTROPODIDAE				
<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Greater coucal	V	V	Open forest, forest edge, tall secondary growth, grassland including around ponds and villages; up to El 1350 m
<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Lesser coucal	V	V	Grassland including around marshy and scrub areas; up to at least El 1200 m
PSITTACIDAE				
<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>	Vernal hanging parrot	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen and deciduous forest, open clearings, secondary growth; primarily lowland up to El 1000 m
<i>Psittacula finschii</i>	Grey-headed parakeet*	V	V	Mixed deciduous and conifer, open areas, secondary growth; up to at least El 900 m
APODIDAE				
<i>Collocalia sp.(p).</i>	Unidentified swiftlet	V	V	Primarily in or near areas of limestone hills, often over open areas, but also over forest
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated needletail	C		Forested and open areas; up to El 2300 m
<i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i>	Silver-backed needletail	V	[D]	Forested and open areas, large rivers in or near forests; up to El 3355 m
<i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>	Brown-backed needletail	V	V	Forested and open areas; up to El 1830 m
<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	Asian palm swift	V	V	Open country, urban areas, often near palm trees; predominantly in lowlands but up to at least El 1250 m
<i>Apus pacifus</i>	Fork-tailed swift	V	V	Forested and open areas, likely commonest in regions with cliffs, caves or other roosting areas; up to El 2600 m
<i>Apus affinis</i>	House swift*		D	Flocks usually over towns, water or limestone areas; birds occasionally turn up over any open areas. Occurs up to at least El 1680 m
TYTONIDAE				

Bird Species		NNT	NP	Habitat Type
FAMILY (Species)	Common Name			
<i>Phodilus badius</i>	Oriental bay owl	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest including fragmented areas; up to at least El 890 m
STRIGIDAE				
<i>Otus spilocephalus</i>	Mountain scops owl	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen forest and secondary growth; across a wide altitudinal range up to El 2200 m
<i>Otus sunia</i>	Oriental scops owl*		D	Broadleaved evergreen and mixed deciduous forest and clearings, secondary growth, primarily in lowlands and foothills but up to El 2000 m
<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	Collared scops owl	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen and deciduous forest, clearings, or forested riverine areas, up to at least El 1700 m
<i>Ketupa flavipes</i>	Tawny fish owl	N	[V]	Broadleaved evergreen and semi-evergreen forest along rivers or near water; up to El 600 m
<i>Ketupa sp.(p).</i>	Unidentified fish owl		D	
<i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	Brown wood owl	V	D	Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen and mixed deciduous forest, including along rivers; up to El 2590 m
<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	Collared owlet	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen forest across a wide altitudinal range
<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	Asian barred owlet	V	V	Relatively open broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen and mixed deciduous forest, scrub, open areas, secondary growth; up to at least El 1200 m
<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	Brown hawk owl	D	V	Fragmented forests, cultivation, open areas or near water; up to at least El 1050 m
BATRACHOSTOMIDAE				
<i>Batrachostomus hodgsoni</i>	Hodgson's frogmouth	S		Broadleaved evergreen and mixed coniferous and evergreen forest, secondary growth; generally over El 900 m
[<i>Batrachostomus javensis</i>]	[Javan frogmouth]*	[V]	[V]	Broadleaved evergreen and mixed deciduous forest, including secondary growth and fragmented areas; primarily below El 650 m
EUROSTOPODIDAE				
<i>Eurostopodus macrotis</i>	Great eared nightjar*	D	V	Open areas and cultivation in or near broadleaved evergreen and deciduous forest, freshwater swamp forest; up to El 1220 m but generally below El 600 m
CAPRIMULGIDAE				
<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	Large-tailed nightjar	V	V	Open areas, secondary growth, cultivation, scrub; primarily below El 650 m
COLUMBIDAE				
<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	Oriental turtle dove	V	V	Open deciduous and semi-evergreen forests; secondary growth, scrub, cultivation; up to at least El 1200 m
<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted dove*	V	V	Open areas, cultivation, open deciduous forest and secondary growth; up to at least El 1450 m
<i>Macropygia unchall</i>	Barred cuckoo dove	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen and semi-evergreen; secondary growth, primarily on hills and mountains between El 140-1800 m
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Emerald dove	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen, and dense deciduous forest; up to at least El 1400 m
<i>Treron curvirostra</i>	Thick-billed green pigeon	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen and mixed deciduous forest, secondary growth; up to at least El 1000 m
<i>Treron apicauda</i>	Pin-tailed green pigeon	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen and mixed deciduous forest; from El 250-1200 m
<i>Treron seimundi</i>	Yellow-vented green pigeon	V	H	Broadleaved evergreen forest, forest edge; from El 200 to at least 1000 m
<i>Treron sphenura</i>	Wedge-tailed green pigeon	D		Evergreen forests and adjacent secondary growth, generally over El 800 m
<i>Treron sieboldii</i>	White-bellied green pigeon	V	D	Broadleaved evergreen, forest clearings, degraded forest from El 400-900 m
<i>Ducula aenea</i>	Green imperial pigeon*		V	Lowland evergreen, semi-evergreen, and deciduous forest with riverine evergreen strips; up to El 915 m
<i>Ducula badia</i>	Mountain imperial pigeon	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen forest and adjacent open areas; chiefly in hills and mountains; up to El 2565 m
RALLIDAE				
<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	White-breasted waterhen*	V	V	Most types of wetlands, except fast flowing streams, access to dense cover; up to at least El 1100 m
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common moorhen*	D	V	Freshwater lakes and pools, marshes, flooded rice paddies, irrigation ditches; up to El 1000 m
SCOLOPACIDAE				
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Eurasian woodcock	V	V	Shady streams and river banks within forest cover; up to El 2440 m

Bird Species		NNT	NP	Habitat Type
FAMILY (Species)	Common Name			
<i>Gallinago nemoricola</i>	Wood snipe*		D	Streams , rivers, and wet areas in or near broadleaved evergreen forest and secondary growth, marshes and swamps with thick cover; between El 520-1830 m
<i>Gallinago stenura</i> &/or <i>G. megalala</i>	Pintail snipe &/or Swinhoe's snipe*	D	D	Marshes, paddy fields, forest rivers; up to El 2135 m
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common snipe*		V	Marshy areas, paddy fields, river banks; up to El 1220 m
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted redshank*		V	Wide rivers, marshes, paddy fields; edges of cultivation; up to El 550 m
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common redshank*		D	Wide rivers, marshes, margins of pools, adjacent cultivation; up to El 550 m
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh sandpiper*		D	Various wetlands, marshes, large slow flowing rivers
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common greenshank*		V	Wetlands, pools, wide slow flowing rivers; up to El 550 m
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green sandpiper	V	V	Shady pools, forest rivers, lowland wetlands; up to El 500 m
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood sandpiper*		V	Marshes, rice paddies, lake margins, large rivers; up to El 800 m
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common sandpiper	V	V	Margins of wetlands and water bodies
JACANIDAE				
<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	Pheasant-tailed jacana*		V	Well-vegetated freshwater marshes, swamps, lakes and pools, and large rivers; up to El 1000 m
CHARADRIIDAE				
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged stilt*		D	Margins of wetlands, slow flowing rivers; large shallow pools in open areas
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little ringed plover*		V	Large rivers, lakes, marshes, rice paddies; up to El 1450 m
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Kentish plover*		D	Large rivers, lake margins; up to El 450 m
<i>Vanellus duvaucelii</i>	River lapwing*	D	V	Large rivers; up to El 600 m
<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	Grey-headed lapwing*		V	Marshes, rice paddies, river sand bars; from El 80 to 1050 m
<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	Red-wattled lapwing	V	V	Marshes, rivers, rice paddies, cultivation; up to El 1525 m
GLAREOLIDAE				
<i>Glareola lactea</i>	Small pratincole		H	Wide river sand bars and rocks; lake margins; marshes; up to El 450 m
ACCIPITRIDAE				
<i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>	Jerdon's baza*		V	Open and fragmented mixed deciduous and broadleaved evergreen forest; forested wetlands; up to El 1900 m
<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	Black baza	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen and deciduous forest, forested freshwater areas; up to El 1500 m
<i>Pernis ptilorhyncus</i>	Oriental honey-buzzard	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen and deciduous forest, open wooded areas; up to El 2000 m
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black kite*	H	V	Open areas often near water; up to El 1525 m
<i>Ichthyophaga humilis</i>	Lesser fish eagle*	V	V	Forested wetlands; up to El 900 m
[<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>]	[Grey-headed fish eagle]*		[V]	Lakes, swamps, large rivers, forested wetlands; up to El 1525 m
<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	Crested serpent eagle	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen and deciduous forest, including degraded and fragmented areas; up to at least El 1800 m
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Eurasian marsh harrier*		V	Open areas, wetlands, rice paddies
<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	Pied harrier*		W	Marshes, grassland, open areas, cultivation; up to El 800 m
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen harrier*		D	Open areas, wetlands; up to El 1500 m
<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	Crested goshawk	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, deciduous and mixed broadleaved and coniferous forest, including degraded areas; up to El 1950 m
<i>Accipiter badius</i>	Shikra	V	V	Open deciduous and broadleaved evergreen forest, mixed broadleaved and coniferous forest, cultivation; up to El 1600 m
[<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>]	[Chinese sparrowhawk]		[D]	Open country and wooded areas; over anywhere on migration; up to El 2135 m
[<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>]	[Besra]	[C]		Broadleaved evergreen & mixed deciduous forest: up to at least El 1240 m
[<i>Accipiter nisus</i>]	[Eurasian sparrowhawk]		[D]	Forested and open areas: up to El 1830 m
<i>Butastur liventer</i>	Rufous-winged Buzzard		J	Open deciduous wooded areas (particularly dry dipterocarp forest) and open secondary growth, chiefly of lowlands and lower hills
<i>Butastur indicus</i>	Grey-faced buzzard	S	V	Open coniferous, broadleaved & mixed forest, secondary growth, open areas; up to El 1800 m
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Common buzzard*		V	Open forest and forest edge, often near water: up to El 3660 m
<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	Black eagle	V	T	Broadleaved evergreen forest and adjacent open areas, chiefly in hills and mountains; up to El 3170 m

Bird Species		NNT	NP	Habitat Type
FAMILY (Species)	Common Name			
[<i>Aquila clanga</i>]	[Greater Spotted Eagle]		[V]	Open country, particularly near water; over anywhere on migration
[<i>Aquila heliaca</i>]	[Imperial Eagle]		[H]	Open country; over anywhere on migration
<i>Hieraetus kienerii</i>	Rufous-bellied eagle	C	V	Broadleaved evergreen and deciduous forest and adjacent areas; up to at least EI 850 m
<i>Spizaetus nipalensis</i>	Mountain hawk eagle	S	V	Broadleaved evergreen and deciduous forest; primarily on hills and mountains; up to EI 2500 m
FALCONIDAE				
<i>Microhierax melanoleucus</i>	Pied falconet*	N	V	Clearings in broadleaved evergreen forests, forest edge; up to EI 1080 m
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Common kestrel*	S	V	Various open habitats, cultivation, urban areas, cliffs; up to EI 2000 m
<i>Falco severus</i>	Oriental hobby*		D	Open areas in broadleaved & deciduous forest; secondary growth, cultivation; up to EI 1525 m
PODICIPEDIDAE				
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little grebe*		V	Lakes, pools and marshes; up to EI 1450 m
ARDEIDAE				
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little egret		V	Marshes, paddy fields, river banks; up to at least EI 800 m
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey heron*		V	Lakes, pools, marshes, rivers, and sometimes paddy fields; up to at least EI 800 m
<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple heron*		D	Well-vegetated freshwater marshes, swamps, lakes and pools, and large rivers; up to EI 1000 m
<i>Ardeola sp., presumably A. bacchus</i>	Pond heron sp., presumed Chinese	V	V	Ponds, marshes, streams, and river banks; up to EI 1200 m
<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Little heron	V	V	Rivers, streams, ponds, often in or near forests; up to EI 1200 m
<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	Cinnamon bittern*		V	Rice paddies, marshes, well vegetated rivers; up to EI 1830 m
CICONIIDAE				
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black stork*		V	Freshwater marshes, pools and ditches, rivers, cultivation, open areas; up to EI 1525 m
PITTIDAE				
<i>Pitta soror</i>	Blue-rumped pitta*		D	Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen, sometimes mixed deciduous forest, secondary forest; up to at least EI 850 m
<i>Pitta oatesi</i>	Rusty-naped pitta	S		Broadleaved evergreen and semi-evergreen forest, bamboo, secondary growth; usually above EI 800 m
<i>Pitta cyanea</i>	Blue pitta	V	D	Secondary forest, dry deciduous forest, evergreen forest, conifer
EURYLAIMIDAE				
<i>Corydon sumatranus</i>	Dusky broadbill	V	W	Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen and mixed deciduous forest, often along or near water; up to at least EI 900 m
<i>Eurylaimus javanicus</i>	Banded broadbill	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen, mixed deciduous forest, mature secondary growth; mainly below EI 600 m
<i>Serilophus lunatus</i>	Silver-breasted broadbill	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen forest and mature secondary growth, up to at least 1100 m
<i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>	Long-tailed broadbill	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen forest including encroached areas, primarily in hilly areas but can be found in lowlands; up to at least EI 1700 m
IRENIDAE				
<i>Irena puella</i>	Asian fairy bluebird	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen and mixed deciduous forest; up to EI 1525 m Chloropsis cochinchinensis Blue-winged leafbird Broadleaved evergreen, mixed deciduous forest, tall secondary growth, forest edge; up to EI 1500 m
<i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>	Blue-winged leafbird	V	V	Evergreen and mixed deciduous forests and tall secondary growth to at least 1200 m
<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	Golden-fronted leafbird*	S	V	Mixed deciduous forest, dry dipterocarp forest, open degraded habitats, some times in broadleaved evergreen and semi-evergreen; up to EI 1220 m
<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	Orange-bellied leafbird	V	D	Broadleaved evergreen forest, forest edge, often in hilly areas; generally above EI 600 m
LANIIDAE				
<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	Brown shrike	V	V	Open areas, scrub and bushes, forest edge, secondary growth, mainly lowlands foothills and plateau; up to at least EI 1200 m
<i>Lanius collurioides</i>	Burmese shrike*	S	D	Open deciduous forest, dry dipterocarp forest, conifer forest, cultivation; up to EI 1250 m
<i>Lanius schach</i>	Long-tailed shrike*		V	Open areas, scrub and bushes, secondary growth; up to at least EI 1600 m
<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	Grey-backed shrike	V	D	Open areas, scrub and bushes, secondary growth, cultivation; up to at least EI 1600 m

Bird Species		NNT	NP	Habitat Type
FAMILY (Species)	Common Name			
CORVIDAE				
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Eurasian jay*	S	V	Open broadleaved evergreen, deciduous, and conifer forests; forest edge; lowlands, foothills, and plateau; up to El 2135 m
<i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>	Red-billed blue magpie*		V	Deciduous forest, secondary growth, bamboo, sometimes open broadleaved evergreen forest; primarily below El 600 m
<i>Urocissa whiteheadi</i>	White-winged magpie	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, conifer, mixed deciduous, secondary growth; up to at least El 1080 m
<i>Cissa chinensis</i>	Common green magpie	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen and mixed deciduous forest; up to at least El 1700 m
<i>Cissa hypoleuca</i>	Indochinese green magpie	S		Broadleaved evergreen & semi-evergreen forest, bamboo; lowlands but up to at least El 750 m
<i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>	Grey treepie	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen forest, secondary growth, mosaic with more open areas; primarily above El 520 m
<i>Cypselurus temia</i>	Racket-tailed treepie*	V	V	Mixed deciduous forest, scrub, secondary growth, cultivation, streams through dry dipterocarp forest; primarily below El 750 m
<i>Temnurus temnurus</i>	Ratchet-tailed treepie	V	V	Broadleaf evergreen forest, forest edge, bamboo, secondary growth; between El 200-1200 m
<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Large-billed crow	V	V	Open forested areas, open areas, cultivation, secondary growth, often near large slow-flowing rivers and other water bodies; up to El 3660 m
<i>Artamus fuscus</i>	Ashy woodswallow*		V	Open forested areas, secondary growth, cultivation; between El 150-1400 m
<i>Oriolus chinensis</i> &/or <i>O. tenuirostris</i>	Black-naped &/or Slender-billed oriole	V	D	Open broadleaved and deciduous forest; open areas, cultivation; lowlands up to at least El 1000 m
<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	Black-hooded oriole*		V	Open dry dipterocarp, mixed deciduous and broadleaved semi-evergreen forest, forest edge, secondary growth; primarily below El 800 m
<i>Oriolus traillii</i>	Maroon oriole	V	V	Broadleaf evergreen forest, forest edge, sometimes deciduous forest; generally above El 500 m
<i>Coracina macei</i>	Large cuckooshrike	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen and mixed deciduous forest, forest edge, ridges in mountain forest; up to at least El 2000 m
<i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	Black-winged cuckooshrike	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen forest, tall secondary growth; up to at least El 1480 m
<i>Pericrocotus cantonensis</i>	Swinhoe's minivet*		D	Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen and deciduous forest, forest edge; up to El 1200 m
<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>	Ashy minivet*		D	Open forested areas, secondary growth, cultivation; generally in lowlands and foothills up to El 1200 m
<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	Small minivet*		V	Dry dipterocarp and open deciduous forest; up to El 550 m
<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	Grey-chinned minivet	R		Broadleaved evergreen forest, conifer forest, forest edge; generally above El 500 m
<i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>	Short-billed minivet	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest, forest edge, sometimes conifer forest; above El 1080 m
<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	Scarlet minivet	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen, and deciduous forest, peat land, secondary growth; up to at least El 1600 m
<i>Hemipus picatus</i>	Bar-winged flycatcher-shrike	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, mixed deciduous forest, peat swamps, forest edge, tall secondary growth, bamboo; up to at least El 1350 m
<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	White-throated fantail	V	T	Broadleaved evergreen forest, secondary growth; bamboo, cultivated areas; primarily in hills and mountains between El 600-3050 m
<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Black drongo*		V	Open areas, cultivation, scrub; up to El 1220 m
<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	Ashy drongo	V	V	Open areas, clearings, secondary growth, forest edge, cultivation; up to at least El 1800 m
<i>Dicrurus annectans</i>	Crow-billed drongo	S		Broadleaved evergreen forest, tall secondary growth, mixed deciduous forest; up to at least El 960 m
<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	Bronzed drongo	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, mixed deciduous forest, tall secondary growth; up to at least El 1800 m
<i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	Lesser racket-tailed drongo	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen and semi-evergreen forest; generally above El 500 m
<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	Spangled drongo	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen and deciduous forest, secondary growth, cultivation; up to at least El 1700 m
<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	Greater racket-tailed drongo	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen and deciduous forest, peat swamps, secondary growth; generally below El 1000 m
<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	Black-naped monarch	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen and deciduous forest, peat swamps, secondary growth; generally below El 1200 m

Bird Species		NNT	NP	Habitat Type
FAMILY (Species)	Common Name			
<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	Asian paradise-flycatcher	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest, tall secondary growth; primarily lowlands but up to at least EI 1450 m
<i>Terpsiphone atrocaudata</i>	Japanese paradise-flycatcher	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest; up to EI 700 m
<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	Common iora	V	V	Open forest, forest edge, secondary growth; dry dipterocarp forest; up to at least EI 1050 m
<i>Aegithina lafresnayeii</i>	Great iora*		V	Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen and mixed deciduous forest, forest edge, secondary growth; generally below EI 750 m
<i>Tephrodornis gularis</i>	Large woodshrike	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen and mixed deciduous forest, forest edge, secondary growth; up to EI 1500 m
<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	Common woodshrike*		V	Mixed deciduous and dry dipterocarp forest, open areas with scattered trees; primarily below EI 700 m
CINCLIDAE				
<i>Cinclus Cinclus pallasii</i>	Brown dipper	V		Upland rivers and streams; primarily above EI 600 m
MUSCICAPIDAE				
<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	Blue rock thrush	V	V	Open rocky areas, roadsides, cultivation, limestone karst, open streams and river banks, secondary growth; up to at least EI 1500 m
<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	Blue whistling thrush	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen and mixed deciduous forest, usually near rocky rivers and streams, caves, dry karst valleys; wide range of altitudes
<i>Zoothera citrina</i>	Orange-headed thrush	V		Secondary forest, dry deciduous forest, evergreen forest, conifer
<i>Zoothera sibirica</i>	Siberian thrush	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest, secondary growth, thickets; primarily from hills and mountains; up to EI 2565 m
<i>Zoothera dauma</i>	Scaly thrush	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, mixed deciduous, along streams; between EI 200-1650 m
<i>Zoothera marginata</i>	Dark-sided thrush	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest, primarily near streams or wet areas; between EI 600-2565 m
<i>Turdus dissimilis</i>	Black-breasted thrush	[N]	D	Broadleaved evergreen forest, conifer forest, secondary growth; generally above EI 500 m
<i>Turdus cardis</i>	Japanese thrush	R	D	Broadleaved evergreen forest, secondary growth, dense vegetation; probably primarily in hills and mountains; up to EI 110 m
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Eurasian blackbird*	D	V	Open forested areas, secondary growth, near rivers and streams, cultivation; up to EI 950 m
<i>Turdus feae</i>	Grey-sided thrush		D	Broadleaved evergreen forest; between EI 520-2565 m
<i>Turdus obscurus</i>	Eyebrowed thrush	V	D	Forested areas in all altitudes
<i>Brachypteryx leucophrys</i>	Lesser shortwing	S		Broadleaved evergreen forest; generally above EI 500 m
<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	Dark-sided flycatcher	V	V	Open broadleaved evergreen, conifer, and mixed deciduous forest, secondary growth; up to EI 3660 m
<i>Ficedula mugimaki</i>	Mugimaki flycatcher	S	V	Broadleaved evergreen, pine, mixed deciduous forest; primarily above EI 800 m
<i>Ficedula hodgsonii</i>	Slaty-backed flycatcher		J	Evergreen forest edge and secondary growth; mainly over EI 900 m
<i>Ficedula parva</i>	Red-throated flycatcher	V	V	Open wooded areas, forest edge, near rivers and streams, cultivation with trees near by; up to EI 2135 m
<i>Ficedula monileger</i>	White-gorgeted flycatcher	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest, bamboo; above EI 800 m
<i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	Snowy-browed flycatcher	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest, in thick undergrowth, near shady streams; generally above EI 1000 m
<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	Little pied flycatcher	V		Broadleaved evergreen and pine forest, forest edge; between EI 200-2565 m
<i>Ficedula sapphira</i>	Sapphire flycatcher	S		Open broadleaved evergreen forest; between EI 1200-2565 m
<i>Cyanoptila cyanomelana</i>	Blue-and-white flycatcher		V	Open broadleaved evergreen forest, scrub; up to EI 1830 m
<i>Eumyias thalassina</i>	Verditer flycatcher	V	V	Open broadleaved evergreen forest, clearings, along streams or rivers; up to at least EI 1950 m
<i>Niltava grandis</i>	Large niltava	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest and adjacent areas; generally above EI 1000 m
<i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i>	Small niltava	V		Hilly and mountain evergreen forest and secondary growth; above EI 400 m
[<i>Niltava davidi</i>]	[Fujian niltava]	[H]	[D]	Gullies and streams in broadleaved evergreen forests; mid altitude up to EI 1700 m
[<i>Niltava sundara</i>]	[Rufous-bellied niltava]	[S]		Broadleaved evergreen forest; generally above EI 1000 m

Bird Species		NNT	NP	Habitat Type
FAMILY (Species)	Common Name			
<i>Niltava davidi</i> &/or <i>N. sundara</i>	Fujian niltava &/or Rufous-bellied niltava	V	V	
<i>Cyornis concretus</i>	White-tailed flycatcher	V	T	Broadleaved evergreen forest from El 200 to at least 1360 m
<i>Cyornis hainanus</i>	Hainan blue flycatcher	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen, mixed deciduous forest, bamboo; up to at least El 1020 m
<i>Cyornis unicolor</i>	Pale blue flycatcher	V		Broadleaved evergreen and mixed deciduous forest, conifer, limestone; from foothills to at least El 1500 m
<i>Cyornis banyumas</i> &/or <i>C. tickelliae</i>	Hill and/or Tickell's blue flycatcher	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen and deciduous forest, tall secondary growth; up to at least 1000 m
<i>Muscicapella hodgsoni</i>	Pygmy blue flycatcher	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest, including encroached areas; from El 1100-2000 m
<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	Grey-headed canary flycatcher	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen, deciduous forest, secondary growth; up to El 3050 m
<i>Erithacus akahige</i>	Japanese robin	R		Broadleaved evergreen forest; up to El 1525 m
<i>Luscinia sibilans</i>	Rufous-tailed robin	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen and semi-evergreen forest, dense forested areas, secondary growth; up to at least El 1200 m
<i>Luscinia calliope</i>	Siberian rubythroat*		D	Dense thickets and scrub; up to El 1555 m
<i>Luscinia cyanae</i>	Siberian blue robin	[R]	V	Understory of broadleaved evergreen, mixed deciduous forest, secondary growth, bamboo; up to El 1830 m
<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	Orange-flanked bush robin	D	V	Broadleaved evergreen forest, secondary growth, often along streams; primarily over El 800 m
<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Oriental magpie robin	V	V	Open woodland, cultivated areas, urban gardens; up to El 1830 m
<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	White-rumped shama	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen and mixed deciduous forest, degraded forest, dense secondary growth, bamboo; up to at least El 1000 m
<i>Chaimarrornis leucocephalus</i>	White-capped water redstart	V	D	Rocky rivers and streams; primarily in hills and mountains; down to El 240 m
<i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>	Plumbeous water redstart	V	D	Rocky rivers and streams; primarily in hills and mountains; down to El 240 m
<i>Myiomela leucura</i>	White-tailed robin	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest and bamboo; primarily above El 1000 m
<i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>	Slaty-backed forktail	V	V	Rocky streams and rivers through evergreen forest; from lowlands to high altitudes
<i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>	White-crowned forktail	V		Rocky streams and wet areas through broadleaved evergreen forest; to at least El 1650 m
<i>Cochoa viridis</i>	Green cochoa	V		Mountainous areas, broadleaved evergreen forest; between El 700-2565 m
<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	Common stonechat	V	V	Open areas, grasslands, cultivation, bushes and paddies; up to El 2470 m
<i>Saxicola ferrea</i>	Grey bushchat	V	V	Open pine & broadleaved evergreen forest; scrub & grass, cultivation; up to at least El 1650 m
STURNIDAE				
<i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>	Chestnut-tailed starling*		V	Open deciduous forest, secondary growth, scrub, cultivation, generally lowlands and foothills; up to El 1450 m
<i>Sturnus sinensis</i>	White-shouldered starling*		V	Open areas, marshes, dry dipterocarp forest, limestone karst; up to El 400 m
<i>Sturnus nigricollis</i>	Black-collared starling*	R	V	Open areas, cultivation, scrub, rice paddies, urban areas; up to El 1525 m
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common myna*	V	V	Open country, cultivation, urban areas; up to El 1525 m
<i>Acridotheres cinereus</i>	White-vented myna*		V	Open country, cultivation, urban areas; up to El 1525 m
<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	Crested myna*		D	Open country, cultivation, urban areas; lowlands
<i>Ampeliceps coronatus</i>	Golden-crested myna	V		Open areas of broadleaved deciduous forests, forest edge, along rivers; below El 600 m
<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Hill myna	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen and deciduous forest, forest edge, clearings; above El 600 m
SITTIDAE				
<i>Sitta castanea</i>	Chestnut-bellied nuthatch	C	V	Mixed deciduous, evergreen, and pine forests; from El 250-1700 m
<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	Velvet-fronted nuthatch	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen, mixed deciduous, pine forests, mature secondary growth; up to El 1650 m
<i>Sitta formosa</i>	Beautiful nuthatch	V		Broadleaved evergreen and semi-evergreen forests; primarily above El 1500 m
PARIDAE				
<i>Parus spilonotus</i>	Yellow-cheeked tit	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest and secondary growth; over El 800 m
<i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>	Sultan tit	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen, mixed deciduous forests, mature secondary growth; at El 200-1500 m

Bird Species		NNT	NP	Habitat Type
FAMILY (Species)	Common Name			
AEGITHALIDAE				
<i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	Black-throated tit	V		Broadleaved evergreen, mixed broadleaved and pine forests, forest edge, secondary growth; down to El 490 m
HIRUNDINIDAE				
<i>Riparia riparia</i> &/or <i>R. diluta</i>	Sand &/or Pale martin*		D	Lakes, rivers, marshes, open areas; up to El 1830 m
<i>Hirundo concolor</i>	Dusky crag martin	R		Rugged areas with exposed cliffs; between El 200 - 1700 m
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn swallow	V	V	Open areas often near water and habitation; up to El 2000 m
<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	Red-rumped swallow*		D	Open areas often near water; up to El 2440 m
<i>Delichon urbica</i>	Northern house martin		D	Open areas, particularly near ridges and waterbodies; over anywhere on migration
<i>Delichon dasypus</i>	Asian house martin*	S	V	Forests and open areas,; often in hilly and mountainous areas; up to El 2440 m
PYCNONOTIDAE				
<i>Pycnonotus striatus</i>	Striated bulbul	C		Broadleaved evergreen forest, secondary growth, forest edge; above El 1200 m
<i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>	Black-headed bulbul*	S	D	Broadleaved evergreen forest, mixed deciduous and evergreen forest, forest edge, secondary growth, riverine areas; primarily below El 800m
<i>Pycnonotus melanicterus</i>	Black-crested bulbul	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen and mixed deciduous forest, forest edge, secondary growth; up to El 1250m
<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	Red-whiskered bulbul	V	V	Secondary growth, scrub, forest edge, close to villages and towns; up to at least El 1600m
<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	Sooty-headed bulbul	V	V	Dry dipterocarp, secondary growth, open areas, grasslands, forest clearings; up to at least El 1560m
<i>Pycnonotus finlaysoni</i>	Stripe-throated bulbul	V	V	Secondary growth, scrub, open areas in broadleaved evergreen and mixed deciduous forests; up to El 1300m
<i>Pycnonotus blanfordi</i>	Streak-eared bulbul		W	Secondary growth, scrub, cultivation; generally lowlands up to El 915m
<i>Alophoixus pallidus</i>	Puff-throated bulbul	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen forest, secondary growth, generally below El 1000m
<i>Iole propinqua</i>	Grey-eyed bulbul	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen forest, mature scrub, forest edge; up to at least El 1100m
<i>Hemixos flava</i>	Ashy bulbul	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen forest, tall secondary growth, forest edge; primarily over El 500m
<i>Hypsipetes mclellandii</i>	Mountain bulbul	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest, tall secondary growth; above El 800m
<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	Black bulbul	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, mixed deciduous forest, secondary growth, scrub, cultivation; primarily above El 600m
CISTICOLIDAE				
<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Zitting cisticola*	R	V	Rice paddies, marshes, grassland, scrub; up to at least El 1200m
<i>Prinia atrogularis atrogularis</i>	Hill prinia	R		Grassland, scrub, clearings in evergreen forest, secondary growth, cultivation; generally above El 900m
<i>Prinia rufescens</i>	Rufescent prinia	V	V	Understory of deciduous and open evergreen forest, forest edge, grass, scrub; up to at least El 1200 m
<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	Grey-breasted prinia	V	V	Coarse rank herbs, often admixed with many woody shrubs, secondary growth and grass up to at least 1600 m.
<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied prinia*		V	Grassland, marshes, scrub, flooded forest and river valleys; up to El 1000 m
<i>Prinia inornata</i>	Plain prinia*		V	Grassland, marshes, scrub, rice paddies, secondary growth; up to at least El 1200 m
ZOSTEROPIDAE				
<i>Zosterops erythropleurus</i>	Chestnut-flanked white-eye	S		Evergreen forest, generally above 800 m
<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i> &/or <i>Z. japonicus</i>	Oriental &/or Japanese white-eye	V	V	Deciduous, broadleaved evergreen and peatland, around villages and towns; up to at least El 1500 m
SYLVIIDAE				
<i>Tesia olivea</i>	Slaty-bellied tesia	V		Undergrowth in broadleaved evergreen forest, often near streams; generally above El 900 m
<i>Urosphena squameiceps</i>	Asian stubtail	V	V	Undergrowth in broadleaved evergreen and mixed deciduous forest, bamboo, scrub, often near streams; up to at least El 1500 m
<i>Cettia diphone</i>	Japanese bush warbler*		V	Dense scrub and fringes of cultivation, often near water, at low - mid altitudes
<i>Bradypterus sp.(p).</i>	Unidentified <i>Bradypterus</i> bush warbler		D	Dense weeds and grass, vegetation in clearings, forest edge

Bird Species		NNT	NP	Habitat Type
FAMILY (Species)	Common Name			
<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	Lanceolated warbler*		V	Reeds, paddy fields, scrub, and grass land, often near water; up to El 1800 m
<i>Acrocephalus aedon</i>	Thick-billed warbler*		V	Scrub and grass in relatively dry areas, forest clearings, forest edge, often near water; up to at least El 1120 m
<i>Orthotomus cuculatus</i>	Mountain tailorbird	V		Undergrowth in broadleaved evergreen forest, bamboo, forest edge, scrub; primarily above El 1000 m
<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Common tailorbird	V	V	Scrub, bamboo, open secondary growth, towns; up to at least El 1200 m
<i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>	Dark-necked tailorbird	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen and mixed deciduous forest, secondary growth, scrub; up to at least El 1000 m
<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	Dusky warbler	V	V	Low vegetation usually near rivers or ponds, open areas; up to El 1830 m
<i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>	Radde's warbler	V	V	Dense understory of forest and scrub; open forest clearings; up to at least El 1540 m
<i>Phylloscopus chloronotus</i> &/or <i>P. yunnanensis</i>	Lemon-rumped &/or Chinese leaf warbler	V		Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen forest, secondary growth; between El 425-2285 m
<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	Yellow-browed warbler	V	V	Forest secondary growth, villages, riverine scrub; a wide range of altitudes
<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	Greenish warbler	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen forest, tall secondary growth; up to El 2565 m
<i>Phylloscopus tenellipes</i> &/or <i>P. borealoides</i>	Pale-legged &/or Sakhalin leaf warbler	V	V	Mixed deciduous, broadleaved evergreen and semi-evergreen forest, secondary growth, near forested pools and streams; generally below El 1000 m
<i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>	Eastern crowned warbler		D	Broadleaved evergreen and mixed deciduous forest; up to El 1830 m
<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>	Blyth's leaf warbler	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen forest, tall secondary forest; common on hills and mountains; up to El 2565 m
<i>Phylloscopus davisoni</i>	White-tailed leaf warbler	V		Broadleaved evergreen and pine forest, tall secondary growth; above El 900 m
<i>Phylloscopus cantator</i>	Yellow-vented warbler	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen, mixed deciduous forest, often near rivers; primarily between El 500-1000 m
<i>Phylloscopus ricketti</i> &/or <i>P. [unnamed taxon]</i>	Sulphur-breasted &/or Limestone leaf warbler		V	Broadleaved evergreen and semi-evergreen forest; up to El 1520 m
<i>Seicercus aff. S. burkii</i>	One or more sibling species of Golden-spectacled warbler	V	V	Evergreen forest, bamboo, streamside thickets; up to at least El 1650 m
<i>Seicercus poliogenys</i>	Grey-cheeked warbler	V	[R]	Broadleaved evergreen and secondary growth; primarily above El 900 m
<i>Seicercus castaniceps</i>	Chestnut-crowned warbler	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest; above El 1000 m
<i>Abroscopus albogularis</i>	Rufous-faced warbler	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest, bamboo, secondary growth; above El 600 m
<i>Abroscopus superciliosus</i>	Yellow-bellied warbler	V	V	Bamboo in or near broadleaved evergreen forest; secondary growth; up to at least El 1450 m
<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	White-crested laughingthrush	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen, dry deciduous forest, secondary growth, bamboo, riverine areas; up to at least El 1200 m
<i>Garrulax monileger</i>	Lesser necklaced laughingthrush	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen, dry deciduous forest, secondary growth, bamboo, riverine areas; up to at least El 1000 m
<i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>	Greater necklaced laughingthrush	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen, and dry deciduous forest, secondary growth; from foothills up to at least El 1800 m
<i>Garrulax maesi</i>	Grey laughingthrush	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest; between El 600-1700 m
<i>Garrulax chinensis</i>	Black-throated laughingthrush	C	D	Broadleaved evergreen, mixed deciduous forest, streamside thickets, bamboo; up to at least El 1350 m
<i>Garrulax erythrocephalus</i>	Chestnut-crowned laughingthrush	V		Broadleaved and coniferous forest, secondary growth, bamboo; above El 1250 m
<i>Garrulax milnei</i>	Red-tailed laughingthrush	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest, secondary growth; bamboo, scrub and grass; above El 800 m
<i>Pellorneum tickelli</i>	Buff-breasted babbler	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen forest, secondary growth, bamboo; up to at least El 1300 m
<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	Puff-throated babbler	V	V	Mixed deciduous and evergreen forest, secondary growth, scrub, bamboo; mainly lowlands and foothills but up to at least El 1350 m
<i>Malacopteron cinereum</i>	Scaly-crowned babbler*	D	V	Broadleaved evergreen forest, mature secondary growth; primarily below El 500 m
<i>Pomatorhinus hypoleucos</i>	Large scimitar babbler*	R	V	Broadleaved evergreen and mixed deciduous forest, tall secondary growth, bamboo; generally below El 800 m
<i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i> &/or <i>P. ruficollis</i>	White-browed &/or Streak-breasted scimitar babbler (apparently integrating population)	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen and deciduous forest, secondary growth, bamboo, scrub and grass; up to at least El 1700 m

Bird Species		NNT	NP	Habitat Type
FAMILY (Species)	Common Name			
<i>Pomatorhinus ochraceiceps</i>	Red-billed scimitar babbler	V	T	Broadleaved evergreen forest, bamboo, dense secondary growth; from EI 600-1400 m
<i>Pomatorhinus ferruginosus</i>	Coral-billed scimitar babbler	V		Evergreen forest and dense secondary growth at EI 900-1800 m
<i>Jabouilleia danjoui</i>	Short-tailed scimitar babbler	H		Broadleaved evergreen forest, often in climatically wet areas; from EI 500-1650 m
<i>Napothera brevicaudata</i>	Streaked wren babbler	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest, especially riverine areas and stream valleys with steep topography, including limestone; between EI 210-1620 m
<i>Napothera epilepidota</i>	Eyebrowed wren babbler	V		Understory of broadleaved evergreen forest, particularly on steep topography; above EI 280 m
<i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>	Pygmy wren babbler	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest, moist secondary growth and scrub, often near water; generally above EI 750 m
<i>Stachyris rufifrons</i> &/ or <i>S. ruficeps</i>	Rufous-fronted babbler &/or Rufous-capped babbler	R	V	Forest edge, secondary growth, scrub, grass, bamboo; up to at least EI 1400 m
<i>Stachyris chrysaea</i>	Golden babbler	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest on hills and mountains, dense secondary growth; primarily above EI 800 m
<i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>	Grey-throated babbler	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen forest, mature regeneration; up to at least EI 1570 m
<i>Stachyris striolata</i>	Spot-necked babbler	V	T	Broadleaved evergreen forest, secondary growth, scrub and grass; frequently in hill areas but generally below EI 1000 m
<i>Macronous gularis</i>	Striped tit babbler	V	V	Open broadleaved evergreen and deciduous forest, riverine areas, thickets, bamboo, secondary growth; up to at least EI 1320 m
<i>Leiothrix argentauris</i>	Silver-eared mesia	V		Edge of broadleaved evergreen forest, secondary growth, scrub; generally above EI 900 m
<i>Cutia nipalensis</i>	Cutia	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest, sometimes mixed evergreen and pine forest; above EI 1500 m
<i>Pteruthius flaviscapris</i>	White-browed shrike babbler	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest, mixed evergreen and coniferous forest; primarily above EI 900 m
<i>Pteruthius melanotis</i>	Black-eared shrike babbler	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest, forest edge; above EI 1050 m
<i>Pteruthius aenobarbus</i>	Chestnut-fronted shrike babbler	V	T	Broadleaved evergreen forest; above EI 900 m
<i>Gampsorhynchus rufulus</i>	White-hooded babbler	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen forest, bamboo stands, dense secondary growth; EI 500-1350 m
<i>Actinodura ramsayi</i>	Spectacled barwing	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest, forest edge, scrub, secondary growth; above 1200 m
<i>Minla cyanouoptera</i>	Blue-winged minla	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest, secondary forest; usually above 900 m
<i>Minla strigula</i>	Chestnut-tailed minla	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest; between EI 1600-3000 m
<i>Minla ignotincta</i>	Red-tailed minla	V		Broadleaves evergreen forest, secondary growth; above EI 1100 m
<i>Alcippe castaneiceps</i>	Rufous-winged fulvetta	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest, secondary growth, forest edge; above EI 900 m
<i>Alcippe ruficapilla</i>	Spectacled fulvetta	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest; above EI 1800 m
<i>Alcippe rufogularis</i>	Rufous-throated fulvetta	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen forest, moist gullies and riverine habitat; between EI 200-800 m
<i>Alcippe dubia</i>	Rusty-capped fulvetta	V		Edge of broadleaved evergreen forest, secondary growth, scrub, bamboo; primarily above EI 1500 m
<i>Alcippe morrisonia</i>	Grey-cheeked fulvetta	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen forest, forest edge, secondary growth, scrub, bamboo; above EI 600 m
<i>Heterophasia picaoides</i>	Long-tailed sibia	V		Broadleaved evergreen and sometimes mixed deciduous forest, forest edge, secondary growth; above EI 950 m
<i>Yuhina castaniceps</i>	Striated yuhina	R		Broadleaved evergreen and mixed deciduous forest, secondary growth, scrub; above EI 910 m
<i>Yuhina flavicollis</i>	Whiskered yuhina	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest, secondary growth, forest edge, generally above EI 1500 m
<i>Yuhina nigrimenta</i>	Black-chinned yuhina	S		Broadleaved evergreen forest, secondary growth; between EI 700-1450 m
<i>Yuhina zantholeuca</i>	White-bellied yuhina	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen and mixed deciduous forest, mature secondary growth; up to at least EI 1350 m
<i>Paradoxornis gularis</i>	Grey-headed parrotbill	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest, secondary growth, scrub bordering forest, bamboo; between EI 800-1600 m
<i>Paradoxornis nipalensis</i>	Black-throated parrotbill	V		Bamboo, broadleaved evergreen forest, forest edge, dense tall grass; mostly above EI 1500 m
<i>Paradoxornis atosuperciliaris</i>	Lesser rufous-headed parrotbill	S		Bamboo in or near broadleaved evergreen forest; generally above 1000 m

Bird Species		NNT	NP	Habitat Type
FAMILY (Species)	Common Name			
NECTARINIIDAE				
<i>Dicaeum agile</i>	Thick-billed flowerpecker*		V	Broadleaved evergreen, mixed deciduous forest, secondary growth; up to at least El 850 m
<i>Dicaeum chrysorrheum</i>	Yellow-vented flowerpecker	R	V	Broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen and mixed deciduous forest, forest edge, secondary growth; up to El 1400 m
<i>Dicaeum concolor</i>	Plain flowerpecker	V	V	Open broadleaved evergreen, semi-evergreen and deciduous forest, secondary growth; primarily in lowlands and foothills up to El 1700 m
<i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	Fire-breasted flowerpecker	V		Broadleaved evergreen forest, secondary growth; generally above El 850 m
<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	Scarlet-backed flowerpecker*	S	V	Dry dipterocarp forest, forest edge, secondary growth, scrub, cultivation; primarily in the lowlands and foothills up to El 1220 m
<i>Anthreptes singalensis</i>	Ruby-cheeked sunbird	V	V	Deciduous and broadleaved evergreen forest, peat swamp forest, secondary growth; primarily in the lowlands but up to at least El 1150 m
<i>Hypogramma hypogrammicum</i>	Purple-naped sunbird	V	V	Understory and midstory of broadleaved secondary forest, mature secondary growth; primarily lowlands and foothills up to El 800 m
<i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i>	Mrs Gould's sunbird	V		Mountain broadleaved evergreen forests and secondary growth, forest edge; generally above El 1400 m
<i>Aethopyga nipalensis</i>	Green-tailed sunbird	V		Mountain broadleaved evergreen forests and secondary growth, generally above El 1400 m
<i>Aethopyga christinae</i>	Fork-tailed sunbird	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen & semi-evergreen forest, mature secondary growth; El 300-1400 m
<i>Aethopyga saturata</i>	Black-throated sunbird	V	W	Broadleaved evergreen forest, secondary growth, forest edge; generally on hills and mountains up to at least El 1600 m
<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	Crimson sunbird	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen and deciduous forest, forest edge, secondary growth; primarily below El 1000 m
<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	Little spiderhunter	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen and semi-evergreen forest, forest edge, secondary growth, bamboo, bananas; primarily lowlands but up to at least El 1150 m
<i>Arachnothera magna</i>	Streaked spiderhunter	V	V	Broadleaved evergreen and tall closed-canopy deciduous forest, mature secondary growth, bananas; between El 250-1700 m
PASSERIDAE				
<i>Passer flaveolus</i>	Plain-backed sparrow*		V	Dry dipterocarp forest, open wooded areas, river side scrub, cultivation; below El 800 m
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Eurasian tree sparrow*	V	V	Urban habitat, cultivation; up to at least El 1350 m
<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	Forest wagtail	R	V	Open broadleaved evergreen and deciduous forest, open wooded areas, secondary growth, along roads or tracks; up to El 1500 m
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	White wagtail	V	V	Open habitat often near water; up to El 2000 m
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow wagtail*		V	Marshes, open wet habitat, paddy field, cultivation
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey wagtail	V	V	Forest openings, secondary growth, open areas, cultivation, usually near running water; up to at least El 1650 m
<i>Anthus richardi</i>	Richard's pipit	V	V	Open areas, paddy fields, cultivation; up to El 1830 m
<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	Paddyfield pipit*		V	Open areas, dry cultivation; up to El 1200 m
<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Olive-backed pipit	V	V	Open forest, forest tracks, forest edge, secondary growth, especially in broadleaved evergreen and pine dominated areas; up to El 2590 m
<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	Red-throated pipit*	S	V	Cultivation, paddy fields, often near water; primarily in lowlands but up to El 1200 m
<i>Erythrura prasina</i>	Pin-tailed parrotfinch	H		Broadleaved evergreen forest, mature regeneration, bamboo, forest edge, open forest clearings; up to El 1500 m
<i>Lonchura striata</i>	White-rumped munia	V	V	Open forest, secondary growth, scrub, cultivation; up to at least El 1580 m
<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Scaly-breasted munia	R	W	Cultivation, paddy fields, secondary growth, scrub, grass; up to at least El 1200 m
FRINGILLIDAE				
<i>Melophus lathami</i>	Crested Bunting		Q	Recorded as numerous in long grass between Nakai and Nape in Jan-Feb 1928, but no recent records
<i>Emberiza fucata</i>	Chestnut-eared bunting*		V	Open areas, paddy fields, marshes, cultivation; up to at least El 800 m
<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	Little bunting	V		Secondary growth, scrub, grass, cultivation; up to at least El 1250 m
<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	Yellow-breasted bunting*	R	V	Open areas, marshes, grass, cultivation, generally lowlands often near water; up to El 1370 m
<i>Emberiza rutila</i>	Chestnut bunting	V	T	Broadleaved evergreen forest undergrowth, forest edge, scrub, grass, bamboo, cultivation; up to at least El 1650 m

