

# BIRDS OF DOI INTHANON NATIONAL PARK



Check-list  
and  
Guide to Bird Finding

## PREFACE

Doi Inthanon has been selected for the second in a series of bird check-lists for Thai protected areas for two principal reasons: firstly, as Thailand's highest mountain, it is a site of unique biological interest and supports a fascinating variety of different vegetation types and a higher bird species total than any other protected area. Secondly, it is perhaps the single most visited natural site in the country. Although many visitors hiked or pony trekked on the mountain in years gone by, it was only with the construction of a tarmac road to the summit in the early 1970s that the mountain became so accessible and well-known. National Park records show that no fewer than 484,983 persons visited the mountain in 1986.

Because of the visitor pressure, and also due to other reasons, such as the presence of Karen and Hmong tribes and the operations of the various government agencies concerned with rural or agricultural development, the environment on Doi Inthanon has been changing as never before. Government conservation bodies recognise the cultural, scientific and conservation importance of Doi Inthanon to the Thai nation; thus, Doi Inthanon is one of the first national parks for which a comprehensive management plan has been prepared. It will require extreme care, foresight and dedication, however, to ensure that development needs are reconciled with conservation of forest cover and biotic diversity. It is hoped that this check-list will help further enlightened interest in the unique biological character of Doi Inthanon, and thereby contribute to its conservation and wise management for the benefit of the Thai Nation.

The Conservation Data Center is grateful to all those observers who have filed their bird sightings either at the Association for the Conservation of Wildlife or at the Conservation Data Center, Bangkok. In addition we are very grateful to Mr Jarujin Nabhitabhata of the Ecological Research Division, Thailand Institute of Scientific and Technological Research, for providing information on mammals on the mountain; Mr Seri Vejabusakorn and Mr Chonlathan Chumnankid of the National Parks Division, Royal Forest Department and Dr Surachet Chettamart, Faculty of Forestry, Kasetsart University for providing access to maps and other information contained in the draft Doi Inthanon management plan. This check-list was produced under World Wide Fund for Nature Project 3713-Development of a Monitoring System for Species, Habitats and Protected Areas in Thailand.

Please assist in the process of documenting the bird fauna of Doi Inthanon by reporting any less usual birds seen in the park (those in abundance categories 1 or 2) and in addition, reporting

those seen in any altitudinal or vegetation zone other than where marked. Please send your records to:

Conservation Data Center  
Center for Conservation Biology  
Department of Biology  
Mahidol University  
Rama 6 Road, Bangkok 10400

Sightings should be accompanied by date and precise location. Records of the rarer species and those which are new for the park should be accompanied by a full description.

## CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY

Doi Inthanon is a granitic massif situated in the Thanon Thong Chai range, approximately 55 km south-west of the city of Chiang Mai. It rises to an elevation of 2,565 m and is drained by four major tributaries of the Ping River. The soils on the mountain are mainly sandy loams and are generally shallow, coarse and stony. The climate is strongly monsoonal; the average annual rainfall for lowlands around Chiang Mai is roughly 1268 mm, almost 90% of which falls during the south-west monsoon, from May to September. Although detailed figures are not available, the rainfall on Doi Inthanon is much higher, and probably around 2000 mm per year on the upper slopes. The mean annual temperature in the lowlands at Chiang Mai is 25.8°C. The summit of Doi Inthanon is much cooler, however, and ground frosts are not unusual on exposed ridges near the summit during the coolest months of December and January.

## VEGETATION AND LAND USE

Doi Inthanon provides an excellent illustration of the altitudinal zonation of natural and semi-natural vegetation in northern Thailand. Open dry dipterocarp forests which predominate on the poor, stony soils of the lower hill slopes, give way to lowland evergreen forests only in the immediate vicinity of the larger streams. With increasing elevation, a greater evergreen component appears until, where the generally cooler and moister conditions permit, the dry dipterocarp forests are replaced by hill evergreen or "lower montane" forest. There is often a rather abrupt transition or *ecotone* between these forest types, usually at around 900 - 1000 m. Lush, broadleaved evergreen forests continue to the summit. Since Doi Inthanon is roughly 300 m higher than any other Thai mountain, the forest around the summit is unique; this is the only site in

Thailand where the forest begins to resemble a true "upper montane" formation.

Stands of native pines are also found on Doi Inthanon, chiefly at moderate elevations on the drier, more exposed ridges. The commoner species is *Pinus kesiya*, although some *P. merkusii* are also found. Frequently, pines delimit the dry dipterocarp forests of the lower slopes from the hill evergreen forests of higher elevation (Robbins and Smitinand 1966).

Doi Inthanon was formerly entirely forested. In the past 100 years, however, and particularly in the last few decades, the vegetation has been much modified by the agricultural activities of Karen and Hmong villagers who live on the mountain as well as those of the lowlanders who live around its base.

Karen tribes colonised the mountain before the Hmong and their settlements may be more than 200 years old. The impact of the Karen has chiefly been centred on areas of more gentle topography along the courses of the rivers, where rice cultivation and other stable, subsistence agriculture has long been practised.

The Hmong are more recent colonists, the first having arrived on the mountain in around 1890 A.D. A great many are probably even more recent colonists, having settled since the end of World War Two. Hmong are primarily pioneer shifting cultivators, who clear large areas of primary forest in order to plant opium. Shifting cultivation has been practised in the uplands of South-east Asia for perhaps 10,000 years and was formerly a sustainable and ecologically sound mode of agriculture, as long as human population densities remained low, allowing sufficient time for forest cover to regenerate on the abandoned swiddens. However, as the human population has grown and as better communications have allowed the tribes to enter into the lowland cash economy, the pressure on remaining forest has increased and the time between successive bouts of cultivation has become reduced, so that the regeneration of forest cover is prevented by repeated burning and cutting. Eventually, in the worst affected areas, the exposed topsoil has eroded so that return to climax forest is no longer possible.

The zone which has suffered most from deforestation is from around 800 to 1500 m. Above the latter elevation, generally cooler, wetter conditions are less suitable for shifting cultivation so that, thankfully, much of the forest has been spared. In addition, in recent years, the Highland Agricultural Project, initiated by His Majesty the King, has had considerable success in encouraging the Hmong on Doi Inthanon to practise stable, more intensive agriculture on already deforested areas instead of destroying primary forest in order to cultivate opium. Nowadays, a variety of fruits, vegetables and flowers are cultivated, while the tarmac road leading to the lowlands ensures rapid access to the markets.

A further activity which should be mentioned is reforestation with native pines, carried out by the Watershed Protection Division of the Royal Forest Department. As already indicated above, natural pinewoods are relatively restricted in extent. Extensive, even-aged plantations of native pines have now been established between 1200 and 1600 m in areas which, before they were cleared by hilltribes, were forested with broadleaved evergreen species.

## BIRD FAUNA

Of the total of 382 species of birds so far known from Doi Inthanon, at least 266 species are resident or were formerly resident on the mountain. The status of a further 12 species is unclear, but breeding is suspected in many of these. The remainder (104 species) are non-breeding winter visitors or passage migrants.

If the known distribution of species is examined in relation to ecological zone (Table 1), it can be seen that by far the highest species total has been recorded for Zone 2, the moist, tall hill evergreen forest lying between 1500 and 2000 m (Table 1). While this may be partly due to coverage (some other vegetation types, for example, pine forest, are less frequently visited by birdwatchers and certainly support a few more species than recorded here) this nevertheless does appear to accurately reflect the real differences in bird species diversity among these various zones. The small area of hill evergreen forest above 2000 m (Zone 1), has probably been covered even more intensively than Zone 2 and although it supports a number of rare and local high elevation species which are not found elsewhere, it yet supports fewer species overall than does Zone 2.

A surprisingly large total (139 species) has been recorded from deforested areas and cultivation above 1000 m (Zone 4). However, only 59% of the species in this zone are resident, compared with 78% in Zone 2. Fewer species still have been recorded from the deciduous habitats (Zones 6 and 7).

Doi Inthanon is of particular conservation importance for those species which inhabit the moist hill evergreen forests of the upper slopes. Some, such as the Chestnut-tailed Minla and White-browed Shortwing, which are abundant around the summit of Doi Inthanon, occur in Thailand only on those few higher mountain summits which have considerable areas of hill evergreen forest above 1800 m. Doi Inthanon contains the only significant protected populations of such species in Thailand. The Ashy-throated Leaf-Warbler is found nowhere else in Thailand while an endemic race of the Green-tailed Sunbird

Table 1. Number of bird species known from different vegetation zones on Doi Inthanon.

Habitat Zone	Elevation (m)	Number of resident species	Total number of species
1 Evergreen forest	> 2000	51	84
2 Evergreen forest	1500 - 2000	138	176
3 Open evergreen forest	1000 - 1500	73	99
4 Upland scrub, cultivation	> 1000	82	139
5 Pine forest	800 - 1200	26	31
6 Upper dry dipterocarp	> 600	83	95
7 Lower dry dipterocarp	< 600	79	94
8 Evergreen gallery forest	400 - 700	38	41
9 Lowland scrub, cultivation	< 600	28	36
10 Larger streams, rivers	< 800	5	11

(*Aethopyga nipalensis angkanensis*) is also completely confined to the summit of Doi Inthanon. Both species are among the most abundant birds found around the summit of the mountain.

Doi Inthanon comprises some of the tallest and best preserved montane forest found anywhere in the entire country. The predominance of massive, huge-boled trees may be of particular significance for trunk-foraging species such as the Brown-throated Treecreeper. The profusion of epiphytes and the lush, moist understorey also contribute to the great variety of foraging niches for small, insectivorous birds.

Many larger birds, such as the White-winged Wood-Duck and most hornbills, have probably been extirpated due to hunting pressure. Great Hornbills were last reported by Dickinson (1964) and although a single Rufous-necked Hornbill (a species which is threatened throughout its world range from the Himalayas across to Northern Indochina) was reliably seen as recently as 1986, it is highly unlikely that a viable population remains. Birds of prey, however, appear to have fared better: Black Eagle, Rufous-bellied Eagle and Mountain Hawk-Eagle are all frequently seen. Although both galliformes and pigeons have also suffered adversely from illegal hunting, some species are still fairly common.

## BIRDWATCHING ON DOI INTHANON

Since most visitors will approach Doi Inthanon along the road

from Chom Thong, we describe the route as it ascends the mountain, point out those habitat features of particular interest and suggest which bird species to look out for.

**Park Gate - Km 14** (ca. 300 - 500 m; Zones 7 - 10).

Soon after entering the park gate, the road climbs steeply through a cutting before levelling out, passing the Doi Inthanon National Park Information Centre, overlooking the Mae Klang river on the left. The road passes through open dry dipterocarp forest and after crossing over to the left bank, follows the course of the river, overlooking it. This forest type is of rather low stature trees, chiefly *Shorea siamensis* and *S. obtusa*, with *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus* and *D. obtusifolius* being co-dominant in some places. In the dry season, the leaves of the trees become yellow and red, before being shed. There is usually a fresh flush of green foliage in April, however, when the first showers announce the impending wet season. The understorey is open and grassy. Fires, deliberately set by local people, sweep through the ground storey in the dry season, from February onwards.

In the heat of the day, this forest type may seem to be almost devoid of birds, but in fact, it is quite rich, especially in medium to large-sized species. Early morning is the best time to birdwatch here. Look out for Collared Falconets and Lineated Barbets perched high up in dead snags. The Indian Roller is also common. Many species of woodpeckers occur, including the scarce Black-headed and White-bellied Woodpeckers, while Eurasian Jay is fairly common. The beautiful Blue Magpie and strikingly marked Rufous Treepie are less easy to see. The magpies are highly social and usually found in small flocks, especially in the early morning, when they often descend to the river to drink. The Chinese Francolin haunts the grassy understorey while, if you scan the skyline, you may pick up a soaring bird of prey. The Shikra is common, but Black Baza, Crested Serpent Eagle and Rufous-winged Buzzard are often seen.

Smaller birds appear scarcer and are apt to be concentrated in small feeding flocks, especially in bamboo brakes and denser foliage in steep gullies and along small permanent streams. Look out for Common Wood-Shrike, Small Minivet, Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch, White-crested and Greater Necklaced Laughingthrushes, Blue-throated and Tickell's Blue Flycatchers. A number of migrant species, including both Yellow-streaked and Radde's Warblers, may be found.

It is worth carefully searching along the edges of the river for riparian species. The rather scarce Black-backed Forktail is a typical inhabitant of streams of the foothills and wintering Little Herons, White Wagtails and Grey Wagtails may also be seen.

**Km 14 - 23** (ca. 500 - 800 m; Zones 6 - 8).

As the road climbs gradually, an evergreen gallery forest begins to develop along the banks of the river, supporting many tall and stately dipterocarp trees. Away from the river, however, the forest type is still predominantly dry dipterocarp. In addition to the bird species found in the preceding area, Large Wood-Shrike and Black-hooded Oriole should be looked for. Soaring birds of prey can sometimes be seen over the steep ridge on the north side of the road, on the opposite bank of the Nam Mae Klang. The more level areas in the vicinity of the river are now cultivated and support small areas of orchard or vegetable gardens. The exposed rocks of road cuttings sometimes support the Blue Rock Thrush, a winter visitor.

The impressive Vachirathan waterfall is situated towards the upper end of this section and has a vertical drop of roughly 50 m. This is one of the best sites on the mountain for observing birds of fast flowing streams. Walk down the steps leading to the main fall, looking out for the Plumbeous Redstart and the River Chat, which often perch on boulders in mid-stream, flycatching to take insects from the air or from the water's edge. The larger and more robust Blue Whistling Thrush often wades into the stream to pluck out food items, or sits unobtrusively under rock overhangs. The Brown Dipper, recorded here in the past, has not been seen for many years. Where the current is weaker, well upstream of the main fall, the Slaty-backed Forktail can sometimes be seen. This illustrates well the altitudinal segregation between this species, which is more a bird of the mountains, and Black-backed Forktail, which is strictly a bird of the foothills, well downstream of the waterfall.

The constant fine spray from the fall appears to allow more evergreen trees to grow here and a few birds characteristic of higher elevations, such as the White-headed Bulbul, begin to appear.

**Km 23 - 29** (ca 900 - 1200 m; Zones 3 - 6).

Above the waterfall, the road once again crosses over the Mae Klang river and continues to ascend the mountain, following the north bank. The surroundings change very abruptly in character, and pines predominate in many areas. The pine forest appears to support a lower diversity of birds than other forest types. A few species, such as the Great Tit, are more or less confined to pine forests in northern Thailand but most other species which occur here, such as Large Hawk-Cuckoo, Grey-headed Woodpecker, Eurasian Jay and Velvet-fronted Nuthatch are ecologically

tolerant species which also occur in a variety of other woodland types. The Inornate Warbler, Red-throated Flycatcher and Olive Tree-Pipit are among the commonest wintering species found. Such broadleaved woodlands as remain are mostly low-stature, secondary regrowth but support a number of smaller resident species, including Buff-breasted Babbler and Brown-cheeked Fulvetta.

The rare Giant Nuthatch, which is one of the few species which is positively associated with pines, has not been seen on Doi Inthanon for many years but should be looked for in this zone, particularly towards its upper altitudinal limits where the pines begin to intergrade with broadleaved evergreen trees such as oaks.

Along the course of the Mae Klang are many Karen rice terraces. Dry stubble occasionally supports White-rumped Munias and the occasional wintering Chestnut Bunting or even Chestnut-eared Bunting. In recent years, however, many more cabbages and other vegetable crops are being grown on these terraces and they generally support fewer birds.

Look out for birds of prey, such as Crested Honey Buzzard, or the wintering Common Buzzard or Grey-faced Buzzard. Towards the end of this section, a rocky crag overlooks the road and may provide nesting habitat for species such as House Swift *Apus affinis* and Red-rumped Swallow *Hirundo daurica*.

#### Km 30 - 34 (ca. 1200 - 1500 m: Zone 4).

This area has borne the brunt of deforestation due to upland shifting cultivation and virtually all native forest has been cleared. Little more than a decade ago, the area was dominated by scrub and grassland, among which were scattered a few opium poppy fields. During the past few years, however, there has been a great increase in horticultural activity under the auspices of the Highland Agricultural Project and a great variety of fruits and vegetables are now grown. In addition, many areas have been replanted with *Pinus kesiya*, so that dense stands of conifers are beginning to cover the formerly denuded hills. This area also supports a large human population. In addition to nearby Hmong and Karen villages, there are many government offices and residential buildings, including the headquarters of the National Park and various highway and construction works.

In spite of such a high level of human activity, the scrublands and cultivated areas continue to support a great variety of birds. Lowland species such as Red-whiskered and Sooty-headed Bulbuls, White-browed Scimitar-Babbler, Pied Bushchat and Long-tailed Shrike occur alongside such mountain birds as

Flavescent Bulbul, Rusty-cheeked Scimitar-Babbler, Hill Prinia and Pale-footed Bush-Warbler. In such moist secondary growth as remains, particularly along watercourses, a number of the more tolerant forest birds, including Orange-bellied Leafbird and Slaty blue Flycatcher are found. During the late dry season, from January onwards, a number of red-flowered *Erythrina* trees are in blossom. These produce copious nectar which attracts a great many birds. Look out for the rather scarce White-headed Bulbul among the commoner species such as Red-whiskered Bulbuls. Occasional flocks of Long-tailed Minivets may also be seen during the winter months.

This area supports a great number of winter visitors, including Siberian Rubythroat, and Buff-throated, Yellow-streaked and Radde's Warblers, all of which inhabit dense banks of scrub and herbage, while Stonechats, Olive Tree-Pipits, White Wagtails and Little Buntings occur in the more open areas. The Grey Bushchat may be seen here commonly during the winter months; as a breeding bird, however, it is usually restricted to the higher elevations.

The national park headquarters is situated at Km 30, beyond the Hmong village of Ban Khun Klang.

#### Km 34 - 40 (ca. 1500 - 1900 m: Zone 2).

This section supports some of the best remaining broadleaved, hill-evergreen forest on the mountain. Although the action of fire, sweeping into the margins of this zone from the cultivated areas below, combined with road construction activities, have "thinned" the forest edge in places, large expanses of dense forest supporting many tall, large-boled trees remain and there is a good deal of lush, moist ground storey vegetation, particularly along small forest brooks. The vegetation along the road is much disturbed with many secondary and pioneer fruit-bearing shrubs. As already mentioned, this zone has a higher bird species diversity than any other: among its characteristic resident species are the Mountain Imperial Pigeon, Great Barbet, Golden-throated Barbet, Stripe-breasted Woodpecker, Bay Woodpecker, Maroon Oriole, Yellow-cheeked Tit, Golden Babbler, White-necked Laughingthrush, Blue-winged Minla, Grey-cheeked Fulvetta, Rufous-backed Sibia and Large Niltava among many more. In the more disturbed edges may be found the Silver eared Mesia, Spectacled Barwing and Mountain Tailorbird. Tall dead trees are a favoured haunt of the Chestnut-vented Nuthatch. Birdwatching along the road can be quite productive, particularly in the vicinity of the checkpoint at Km 37.5, where a road forks off towards the village of Mae Chaem, or at Km 35, where a dirt road forks off towards the south.

There are few very trails, which makes access into the areas of moist forest understorey difficult. By the check-point at Km 37.5 a dirt track leads off to the north and provides access into the forest interior. Otherwise, the more adventurous observer must find his own way, usually by following ridgetops or seeking out small streams and following them.

Among the many scarcer arboreal birds to look out for are Red-headed Trogon, Long-tailed Broadbill, Brown-throated Treecreeper and Green Cochoa. The many secretive ground-living and understorey birds include Rufous-throated Partridge, Silver Pheasant, Rusty-naped Pitta, Pygmy Wren Babbler, Lesser Shortwing, White-tailed Robin, Slaty-bellied and Chestnut-headed Tesias, White-gorgetted Flycatcher and Small Niltava. No birdwatcher ever manages to see all of these species on a single visit, and indeed the impossibility of predicting which of these or any other species one will encounter is something which merely adds to one's excitement and constant sense of anticipation. The resident White-tailed Leaf Warbler is one of the commonest birds in the forest, though a number of wintering leaf-warblers are also found here. Another winter visitor, the Eye-browed Thrush, is often seen in small flocks feeding either on the forest floor or in the treetops.

Km 40 - 46 (ca. 2000 - 2565 m: Zone 1).

The road continues through this section to the summit. It initially traverses an exposed, windswept grassy ridge, before once more entering the forest. Here, where rocky road cuttings are found adjacent to forest trees, one should look out for the Dusky Crag Martin and for the Chestnut-bellied Rock Thrush which has been recorded throughout the year and is believed to breed here.

The forest in this zone is characterised by an abundance of *Rhododendron* and other species of the families Ericaceae, Theaceae and Magnoliaceae. The trees are of lower stature than in the preceding zone and are frequently swathed in epiphytes.

Many of the bird species in this zone are shared with the preceding zone but some, such as the Chestnut-crowned Laughingthrush and Rufous-winged Fulvetta, are much more abundant here. The Chestnut-tailed Minla and Black-headed Sibia are among the commonest babblers. The Mountain Imperial Pigeon is still the commonest pigeon species, though both the scarce resident Ashy Wood-Pigeon and the wintering Speckled Wood-Pigeon should be looked out for. Thailand's second resident species of leaf-warbler, Ashy-throated Leaf-Warbler, is extremely common, occurring alongside the White-tailed Leaf-Warbler. The migrant Orange-banded Leaf-Warbler is also abundant during the winter months. Another winter visitor, the

Common Rosefinch, may sometimes be seen in large numbers. This species often frequents the dense banks of brambles (*Rubus* sp.) along the roadside margins. Both the Grey Bushchat and the Hill Prinia are also common here.

Across the road from the highest point of the mountain, a narrow footpath leads down into a small sphagnum moss bog. This is one of the best spots on the entire mountain for birdwatching. Many of the birds are extremely confiding and will approach quite close to a quiet and patient observer. The brightly-coloured and endemic form of Green-tailed Sunbird, which is resident on the mountain, is extremely common. During the winter months, it may be seen alongside the somewhat similarly-marked Gould's Sunbird, which is a migrant visitor. One of the greatest treats in store for the observer in February or March is to watch both these "living jewels" feeding on the nectar of the beautiful blood-red flowers of *Rhododendron delavayi*, one of the many species of flowering plants for which Doi Inthanon is the only station in Thailand.

In addition to the great variety of arboreal birds, the watcher should look out for the many shy or scarce ground-feeding species which frequent moist, leaf-strewn muddy patches around the margins of the bog. The White-browed Shortwing is quite common; normally rather shy and somewhat difficult to see, it becomes very bold and confiding during the breeding season, from February through to May. The resident Dark-sided Thrush can sometimes be seen digging craters in the soft mud with its heavy, curved bill while one or two pairs of Snowy-browed Flycatchers haunt the ground storey vegetation.

The Eurasian Woodcock is an annual winter visitor, as is the Orange-flanked Bush-Robin. Wintering thrushes can be abundant here; in most years, one or two scarce Grey-sided Thrushes can be seen feeding unobtrusively on the forest floor or sitting in the treetops with the much commoner, but similarly marked, Eye-browed Thrush. In some years, irruptions of other thrush species occur, perhaps with the onset of unusually cool weather in south-west China. Long-tailed Thrush, Chestnut Thrush, Red-throated Thrush and Dusky Thrush have all been seen on the summit of Doi Inthanon.

A national park substation and toilet facilities are provided at the mountain summit.

## WHEN TO WATCH BIRDS ON DOI INTHANON

Doi Inthanon is good for birdwatching throughout the year, though perhaps the best time is from February through to April, when most resident species are breeding and, in addition, a full

complement of winter visitors is usually present. Also, during the early part of the breeding season many of the resident species are more inclined to be singing or calling and are therefore more easily located.

The early wet season, during May to July, is also a very interesting time for the birdwatcher, especially since many species are still feeding fledged young. In addition, some ground feeding species such as pittas and thrushes, which favour wetter conditions, now start to breed. Though showers are fairly frequent at this time, the weather is seldom bad enough to interfere too much with birdwatching, unless you are unlucky enough to time your arrival on the mountain with the passage of a deep monsoon trough. Later in the wet season, however, rain is more of a problem, particularly around the summit, which can be blanketed in mist and rain for days on end. This period, from July onwards to October, is usually the quietest period for birds, though even then, many interesting observations can be made. It is a particularly good time to look out for passage migrants and for the return of the first winter visitors.

## THE MAMMAL FAUNA

No detailed check-list of mammals for Doi Inthanon has ever been produced, as the mammal fauna is much less well known than the bird fauna. At the present time, confirmed records so far exist for 77 species, of which 31 species are bats.

Mammals have undoubtedly suffered badly from hunting pressure and most larger species have been extirpated. White-handed Gibbons (*Hylobates lar*) formerly occurred on the mountain and indeed, the earliest behavioural observations of this species ever attempted in the wild were made on Doi Inthanon (Carpenter 1940). Although gibbons are believed to have been extirpated, small numbers of four other primate species, Slow Loris *Nycticebus coucang*, Pig-tailed Macaque *Macaca nemestrina*, Assamese Macaque *M. assamensis* and Phayre's Leaf Monkey *Presbytis phayrei*, are still found.

Among the medium-sized mammals, Large Indian Civet *Viverra zibetha* and Barking Deer *Muntiacus muntjak* certainly still occur as also, in all probability, do a number of the smaller native cats. Although the Tiger *Panthera tigris* has almost certainly been extirpated, it is reported that Asiatic Black Bear *Ursus thibetanus* is still found.

The Red Giant Flying Squirrel *Petaurista petaurista* and Lesser Giant Flying Squirrel *P. elegans* both occur in tall forest on the mountain, as does the diminutive White-bellied Flying Squirrel *Petinomys setosus*. These may be seen in the forest by the patient observer, armed with a flashlight, after dark. In

addition, the upper slopes of Doi Inthanon are the only station in Thailand for a number of small mammals of Sino-Himalayan affinity, including the Red-toothed Shrew *Soriculus salenskii*, Szechwan Burrowing Shrew *Anourosorex squanipes*, Chinese Pangolin *Manis pentadactyla*, and Pere David's Vole *Eothenomys melanogaster*.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

Although the avifauna of Doi Inthanon is one of the best known for any forest site in the country, the observer can still make original and exciting contributions: a number of Palearctic or Sino-Himalayan migrant species new for Thailand have been seen on Doi Inthanon in recent years. Quite apart from this, however, there is a great deal to be discovered regarding the feeding or breeding behaviour or seasonal status of even quite common species: the Grey Bushchat for example was listed by Lekagul and Cronin (1974) as a winter visitor until birds were seen feeding fledged young on Doi Inthanon in 1981. The Chestnut-bellied Rock Thrush has also been proved present around the summit throughout the year, although no nest or young has yet been found, while a number of other possible candidates for breeding are shown in this check-list, including Slender-billed Oriole, River Chat, Slaty-Blue Flycatcher and Yellow-bellied Flowerpecker. A great deal could be learnt if more birdwatchers were to visit on the mountain from April onwards, during the late dry season and early wet season, when adult birds may be seen feeding fledged young.

In addition, almost all birdwatching since 1975 has been carried out in the vicinity of the road, covering only a tiny proportion of the total park area. There is ample scope for visiting other parts of the mountain, along the old pony tracks, new dirt roads and footpaths. Many habitats, for example the dry dipterocarp woodlands on the lower slopes, and the pinewoods, require further coverage.

Observers should also look out for scarce or endangered species: the White-winged Wood-Duck is only known from 5 or 6 birds flushed in dense forest by H.G. Deignan as he was hurrying back to camp from the summit in September 1935. It has not been seen since and has almost certainly been extirpated. But another endangered, large and relatively conspicuous species, Rufous-necked Hornbill, was also thought to have been lost from Doi Inthanon until a single bird was seen by birdwatchers in January 1986.

The mountain might also make a useful site for migration studies. A party of 12 Great Egrets was seen flying over the summit on 1 November 1984 and substantial movements of

other diurnal migrants, such as hawks, might be expected in spring and autumn. Many night-flying migrants, such as thrushes, warblers and flycatchers, also make brief stop-overs on the mountain while on passage. Increased observation in the months September to November and in April and May could yield much new information.

## CONSERVATION

It is difficult to predict the likely future course of events on Doi Inthanon though clearly, the many conflicting land uses need to be integrated into an overall management scheme if the unique character of the mountain is to be preserved. The road to the summit, when first constructed, provoked a vigorous outcry from conservationists, who feared that it would irrevocably alter the character of the mountain, as indeed it has. It has also required constant maintenance as exposed sections have eroded and this has caused considerable disturbance. But on the other hand, it has also benefited a great many visitors, enabling them to enjoy nature on Thailand's highest mountain, which would otherwise have been extremely difficult of access.

A further source of concern is that those areas of the mountain which have long been cleared and settled are enclaves which are outside the control of the National Parks Division. The shift from low-intensity, shifting agriculture to more intensive, stable agriculture in such enclaves, while helping to preserve primary forest on one hand, may also contribute to soil erosion and threaten watercourses with silting or with pollution by pesticides. Reforestation with conifers, though providing some protection of the watershed, is unlikely to contribute towards the conservation of biological diversity, since dense monocultures of pines support little or no wildlife.

In terms of wildlife conservation, the most important requirement is to maintain the present cover of native forests on Doi Inthanon and to prevent incidental damage of the moist, broadleaved evergreen forests of higher elevations, especially through fire. It is likely that the forest plant community around the Doi Inthanon summit, for example, has developed in the almost complete absence of fire over a period of perhaps tens of thousands of years. Many human activities may actually increase the fire risk. The ribbon of herbage, dead wood and tree stumps such as occur along roadsides can be highly combustible in the dry season and thereby provide a means for fires, ignited in cultivated areas below, to creep into the vulnerable forest interior. A further source of concern is the amount of litter generated by day visitors to the mountain, which, even if placed in the bins provided, may be merely thrown into the woods and

later burned.

The visitor can contribute to preserving the beauty of Doi Inthanon by following a few simple rules:

- 1) Do not dispose of litter anywhere around the summit of the mountain, even though litter bins are provided. Instead, collect your rubbish and either take it out of the park or leave it at the headquarters at Km 31, for officials to dispose of properly.
- 2) Do not light fires.
- 3) Refrain from collecting plants or insects.
- 4) If you encounter hunters or woodcutters in the forest, report this to the park officials.

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The following is a list of publications most relevant to the study of birds on Doi Inthanon, together with those cited in the text. Many of the records on which this checklist is based are unpublished, but well documented, observations held on file at the Conservation Data Center, Biology Department, Mahidol University.

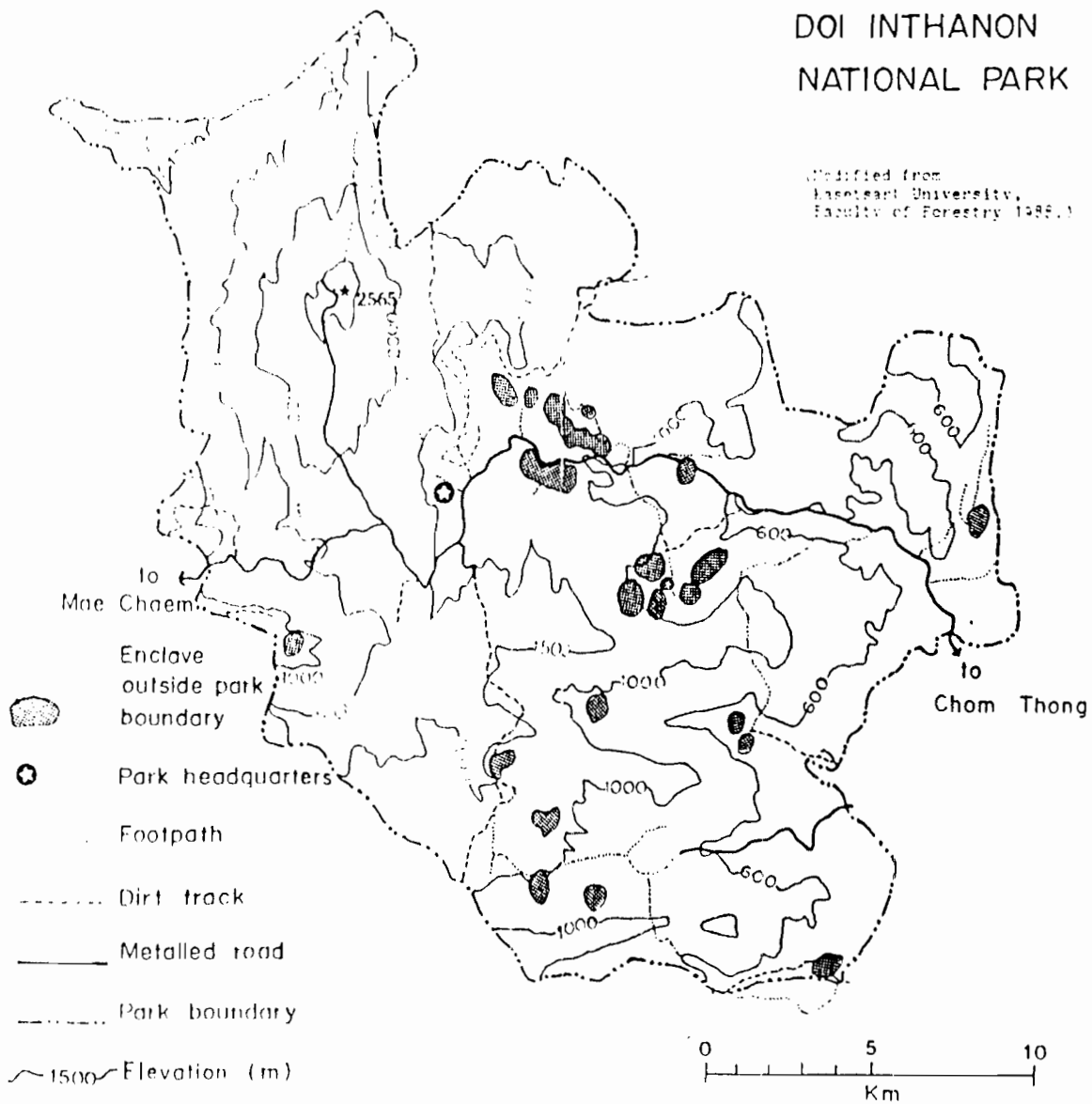
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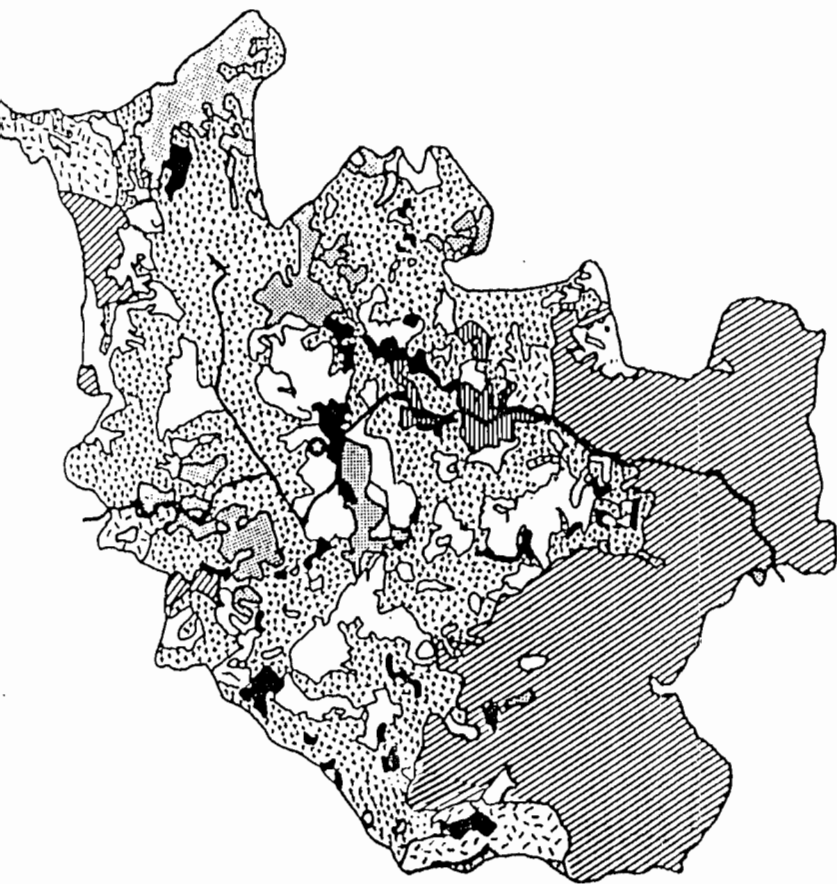
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








Compiled from  
Kasetsart University,  
Faculty of Forestry 1985.





## DOI INTHANON NATIONAL PARK

(Compiled from  
various sources by  
Faculty of Forestry, 1963.)

-  Hill evergreen forest
-  Pine-oak forest
-  Deciduous forest
-  Pine-dipterocarp forest
-  Forest Plantation
-  Cultivated land or swidden
-  Old clearing
-  Park headquarters
-  Village

In  
habitat z  
accordin  
E  
Guide to

Habitat

3  
4

5  
6

7

8

9

10

Seasonal

R

N

P

?

A

Abundance

E

1

2

3

## HOW TO USE THIS CHECKLIST

In this checklist, each species is assigned to one or more habitat zones and is classified according to its seasonal status and according to the frequency of sightings.

English common names follow King et al (1975) Field Guide to the Birds of South-East Asia, except where marked \*

### Key

#### Habitat Zones :

- 1 = moist hill evergreen forest above 2000 m.
- 2 = tall, moist hill evergreen forest from 1500 to 2000 m.
- 3 = open hill evergreen forest from 1000 to 1500 m.
- 4 = scrub, open areas, secondary growth and cultivation, above 1000 m.
- 5 = pine forest 800 - 1200 m.
- 6 = dry dipterocarp forest and bamboo brakes above 600 m.
- 7 = dry dipterocarp forest and bamboo brakes of the lower slopes and foothills (below 600 m).
- 8 = evergreen gallery forest, along streams of lower slopes and foothills.
- 9 = lowland deforested areas, cultivation
- 10 = larger streams.

#### Seasonal Status :

- R = resident; present all year. Breeds or is presumed to breed.
- N = non-breeding winter visitor.
- P = passage migrant; non-breeding visitor which usually occurs on spring or autumn passage.
- ? = seasonal status uncertain; possibly breeds.
- A = altitudinal migrant. Such species usually breed near the summit, but part of the population may migrate to lower elevations outside the breeding season.

#### Abundance :

- E = formerly recorded; now believed to be extinct.
- 1 = very rare; fewer than 5 records.
- 2 = uncommon resident or annual visitor; seen fairly regularly.
- 3 = fairly common to abundant.

Species	Thai Name
Little Heron <i>Butorides striatus</i>	นกยางเขียว
Great Egret <i>Egretta alba</i>	นกยางโทนใหญ่
Black Bittern <i>Dupetor flavicollis</i>	นกยางดำ
White-winged Wood-Duck* <i>Cairina scutulata</i>	เป็ดก่า
Black Baza <i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	เหยี่ยวกิ่งก่าสีดำ
Crested Honey-Buzzard* <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	เหยี่ยวผึ้ง
Black-shouldered Kite <i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	เหยี่ยวขาว
White-rumped Vulture <i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	อีแร้งเทาหลังขาว
Red-headed Vulture <i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	อีแร้งหัวแดง
Crested Serpent-Eagle <i>Spilornis cheela</i>	เหยี่ยวรุ้ง
Eastern Marsh Harrier <i>Circus spilonotus</i>	เหยี่ยวทุ่ง
Northern Goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	เหยี่ยวนกเขาห้องขาว
Besra <i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	เหยี่ยวนกกกระจอกเล็ก
Northern Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	เหยี่ยวนกกกระจอกใหญ่
Crested Goshawk <i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	เหยี่ยวนกกเขาทอง
Shikra <i>Accipiter badius</i>	เหยี่ยวนกกเขาขีดรา
Chinese Goshawk <i>Accipiter soloensis</i>	เหยี่ยวนกกเขาพันธุ์จีน
Rufous-winged Buzzard <i>Butastur liventer</i>	เหยี่ยวปีกแดง
Grey-faced Buzzard <i>Butastur indicus</i>	เหยี่ยวหน้าเทา
Common Buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i>	เหยี่ยวทะเลทราย ✓
Black Eagle <i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	นกอินทรีดำ
Bonelli's Eagle <i>Hieraetus fasciatus</i>	นกอินทรีแถบปีกดำ

Habitat Zone										Seasonal Status	Abundance		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
									X	N	3		
X										P	1		
			X							P	1		
X										R	E		
					X	X	X			R	2		
			X		X	X				R, N	2		
			X					X		R	3		
			X							N	1		
			X							N	1		
X					X	X				R	3		
										N	1		
X										N	2		
						X				R	2		
			X							N	2		
					X	X	X			R	3		
			X	X	X	X	X	X		R	3		
					X					P	2		
				X	X					R	3		
X	X	X	X							N	3		
X	X	X	X							N	3		
X										R	2		
		X								?	1		

Species	Thai Name
Rufous-bellied Eagle <i>Hieraaetus kienerii</i>	เหยี่ยวท้องแดง
Mountain Hawk-Eagle <i>Spizaetus nipalensis</i>	เหยี่ยวภูเขา
White-rumped Falcon <i>Poliherax insignis</i>	เหยี่ยวเล็กตะโพกขาว
Collared Falconet <i>Microhierax caerulescens</i>	เหยี่ยวแมลงปอขาแดง
Eurasian Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	เหยี่ยวkestrel
Northern Hobby <i>Falco subbuteo</i>	เหยี่ยวขอบปีกยุโรป
Oriental Hobby <i>Falco severus</i>	เหยี่ยวขอบปีก
Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	เหยี่ยวเพเรกริน
Chinese Francolin <i>Francolinus pintadeanus</i>	นกกระทาทู่ง
Blue-breasted Quail <i>Coturnix chinensis</i>	นกคุ้มสี
Rufous-throated Partridge <i>Arborophila rufogularis</i>	นกกระทาดงคอสีแสด
Bar-backed Partridge <i>Arborophila brunneopectus</i>	นกกระทาดงอกสีน้ำตาล
Scaly-breasted Partridge <i>Arborophila chloropus</i>	นกกระทาแข้งเขียว
Mountain Bamboo-Partridge <i>Bambusicola fytchii</i>	นกกระทาป่าไผ่
Silver Pheasant <i>Lophura nychthemera</i>	ไก่ฟ้าหลังขาว
Red Junglefowl <i>Gallus gallus</i>	ไก่ป่า
Yellow-legged Buttonquail <i>Turnix tanki</i>	นกคุ้มอีตใหญ่
Barred Buttonquail <i>Turnix suscitator</i>	นกคุ้มอกลาย
Slaty-breasted Rail <i>Rallus striatus</i>	นกอีลุ้ยชันนอกเขา
Black-tailed Crake <i>Porzana bicolor</i>	นกอีลุ้ยชันหางดำ
Slaty-legged Crake <i>Rallina eurizonoides</i>	นกอีลุ้ยชันป่าเขา
Green Sandpiper <i>Tringa ochropus</i>	นกชายเลนเขียว

Habitat Zone										Seasonal Status	Abundance			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
	X										R	2		
X	X										R	2		
						X					R	2		
					X	X					R	3		
			X								N	2		
	X	X	X								N	2		
		X									R	1		
X	X										?	2		
			X			X					R	3		
			X								R	1		
X	X							X			N	1		
			X								R	1		
X	X										R	2		
	X			X	X						R	2		
			X								R	3		
			X								R	1		
			X								R	2		
			X								R	2		
X											?	1		
											N	1		

Species	Thai Name
Common Sandpiper <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	นกเค้าดิน
Jack Snipe <i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	นกปากซ่อมเล็ก
Wood Snipe <i>Gallinago nemoricola</i>	นกปากซ่อมพวง
Pintail Snipe <i>Gallinago stenura</i>	นกปากซ่อมหางเข้มน
Eurasian Woodcock <i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	นกปากซ่อมคาง
Pin-tailed Pigeon <i>Treron apicauda</i>	นกเป็ดน้ำหางเข้มน
Wedge-tailed Pigeon <i>Treron sphenura</i>	นกเป็ดน้ำหางพลั่ว
Green Imperial Pigeon <i>Ducula aenea</i>	นกหลุมพู
Mountain Imperial Pigeon <i>Ducula badia</i>	นกมูม
Speckled Wood-Pigeon <i>Columba hodgsonii</i>	นกพิราบปากกล้วย
Ashy Wood-Pigeon <i>Columba pulchricollis</i>	นกพิราบเขาสูง
Barred Cuckoo-Dove <i>Macropygia unchall</i>	นกเขาลายใหญ่
Oriental Turtle-Dove <i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	นกเขาพม่า
Spotted Dove <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	นกเขาใหญ่
Green-winged Pigeon <i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	นกเขาเขียว
Red-breasted Parakeet <i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	นกแขกเต้า
Blossom-headed Parakeet <i>Psittacula roseata</i>	นกแก้วหัวแพร
Grey-headed Parakeet <i>Psittacula finschii</i>	นกกระดิ่ง
Vernal Hanging Parrot <i>Loriculus vernalis</i>	นกหกเล็กปากแดง
Chestnut-winged Cuckoo <i>Clamator coromandus</i>	นกคัคคูหงอน
Large Hawk-Cuckoo <i>Cuculus sparveriioides</i>	นกคัคคูเหยี่ยวใหญ่
Indian Cuckoo <i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	นกคัคคูพันธุ์อินเดีย

Habitat Zone										Seasonal Status	Abundance		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
									X	N	3		
			X							N	1		
			X							N	1		
			X							N	3		
X										N	3		
	X									R	2		
	X	X								R	3		
										R	E		
	X	X								R	3		
	X	X								N	2		
	X	X								R	2		
		X			X					R	3		
			X							R	3		
	X					X				R	2		
					X					R	1		
			X		X					R	2		
			X		X					R	2		
						X				R	1		
			X		X					N	1		
X	X	X		X	X					R	3		
	X									R	3		

Species	Thai Name
Common Cuckoo <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	แกคักคูพันธุ์ยุโรป
Oriental Cuckoo <i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	แกคักคูพันธุ์หมาลัย
Banded Bay Cuckoo <i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	แกคักคูลาย
Plaintive Cuckoo <i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	แกอิวายตักแตน
Asian Emerald Cuckoo <i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i>	แกคักคูมรกต
Violet Cuckoo <i>Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus</i>	แกคักคูสีม่วง
Drongo Cuckoo <i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	แกคักคูขงแสว
Common Koel <i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	นกกาเหว่า
Green-billed Malkoha <i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	นกขั้รอกใหญ่
Greater Coucal <i>Centropus sinensis</i>	แกกระปูดใหญ่
Lesser Coucal <i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	แกกระปูดเล็ก
Bay Owl <i>Phodilus badius</i>	แกแสดแดง
Mountain Scops-Owl <i>Otus spilocephalus</i>	แกเค้าภูเขา
Oriental Scops-Owl <i>Otus sunia</i>	แกเค้าห้วยวเล็ก
Collared Scops-Owl <i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	แกฮูก, แกเค้เก้
Spot-bellied Eagle-Owl <i>Bubo nipalensis</i>	แกเค้าใหญ่พันธุ์แปด
Collared Owlet <i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	แกเค้าแควระ
Asian Barred Owlet <i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	แกเค้าโมซ
Spotted Owlet <i>Athene brama</i>	แกเค้าจูด
Brown Wood-Owl <i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	แกเค้าป่าสีน้ำตาล
Hodgson's Frogmouth <i>Batrachostomus hodgsoni</i>	แกปากกบหลายตัว
Great-eared Nightjar <i>Eurostopodus macrotis</i>	แกตบยงยักษ์

Habitat Zone										Seasonal Status	Abundance			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
			X								?	1		
	X										P	1		
	X					X	X				R	3		
			X								R	3		
	X										R	3		
							X				R	2		
			X		X						?	3		
								X			R	3		
		X	X		X		X				R	3		
			X		X	X		X			R	3		
			X		X						R	3		
	X										R	1		
	X										R	3		
	X										N	1		
	X	X									R	3		
	X	X									R	2		
	X	X									R	3		
	X	X			X	X					R	3		
					X						R	1		
	X										R	2		
	X	X									R	2		
					X	X					R	2		

Species	Thai Name
Grey Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	นกตบยุงภูเขา
Large-tailed Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	นกตบยุงหางยาว
Savanna Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	นกตบยุงป่าโคก
Himalayan Swiftlet <i>Aerodramus brevirostris</i>	นกแอ่นพันธุ์หิมาลัย
Brown Needletail <i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>	นกแอ่นใหญ่หัวตาขาว
Fork-tailed Swift <i>Apus pacificus</i>	นกแอ่นตะโพกขาวหางแฉก
House Swift <i>Apus affinis</i>	นกแอ่นบ้าน
Asian Palm-Swift <i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	นกแอ่นตาล
Crested Treeswift <i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>	นกแอ่นฟ้าทอง
Red-headed Trogon <i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>	นกขุแผนหัวแดง
Crested Kingfisher <i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>	นกกระเต็นดำขาวใหญ่
Common Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	นกกระเต็นน้อย
White-throated Kingfisher <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	นกกระเต็นเอกลขาว
Black-capped Kingfisher <i>Halcyon pileata</i>	นกกระเต็นหัวดำ
Chestnut-headed Bee-Eater <i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	นกจาบคาหัวสีส้ม
Blue-tailed Bee-Eater <i>Merops philippinus</i>	นกจาบคาหัวเขียว
Green Bee-Eater <i>Merops orientalis</i>	นกจาบคาเล็ก
Blue-bearded Bee-Eater <i>Nyctornis athertoni</i>	นกจาบคาเคราน้ำเงิน
Indian Roller <i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	นกตะขาบทุ่ง
Dollarbird <i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	นกตะขาบดง
Hoopoe <i>Upupa epops</i>	นกกระรอกหัวขาว
Rufous-necked Hornbill <i>Aceros nipalensis</i>	นกเงือกคอแดง

1	Habitat Zone										Seasonal Status	Abundance		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
		X	X	X							R	3		
						X					R	3		
							X				R	2		
	X		X								R	2		
	X										R	3		
	X	X	X			X					R	3		
	X		X								R	3		
					X	X	X	X			R	3		
	X						X		X		R	E		
			X								N	1		
			X		X		X				R	3		
			X								P	1		
	X	X			X						R	3		
	X										N	1		
			X				X				R	3		
X	X			X	X						R	2		
						X	X				R	3		
			X								R	2		
	X	X									R	3		
X											R	1		

Species	Thai Name	Habitat Zone										Seasonal Status	Abundance			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
Indian Pied Hornbill <i>Anthracosceros albirostris</i>	นกแก๊ก								X				R	E		
Great Hornbill <i>Buceros bicornis</i>	นกกก		X										R	E		
Great Barbet <i>Megalaima virens</i>	นกตั้งล้อ		X	X		X							R	3		
Lineated Barbet <i>Megalaima lineata</i>	นกไพรระดก						X	X	X				R	3		
Golden-throated Barbet <i>Megalaima franklinii</i>	นกไพรระดกคางเหลือง ✓	X	X										R	3		
Blue-throated Barbet <i>Megalaima asiatica</i>	นกไพรระดกคอสีฟ้า ✓		X	X									R	3		
Blue-eared Barbet <i>Megalaima australis</i>	นกไพรระดกหน้ามดำ								X				R	2		
Coppersmith Barbet <i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>	นกตีทอง							X	X	X			R	3		
Eurasian Wryneck <i>Jynx torquilla</i>	นกคอพัน				X								N	3		
Speckled Piculet <i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	นกหัวขวาแจ้วท้องลาย		X	X			X						R	3		
White-browed Piculet <i>Sasia ochracea</i>	นกหัวขวาแจ้วคิ้วขาว						X						R	2		
Rufous Woodpecker <i>Celeus brachyurus</i>	นกหัวขวานสีน้ำตาล						X						R	2		
Grey-headed Woodpecker <i>Picus canus</i>	นกหัวขวาเขียวหัวดำ					X	X						R	2		
Black-headed Woodpecker <i>Picus erythropygius</i>	นกหัวขวาเขียวตะโพกแดง								X				R	3		
Greater Yellownape <i>Picus flavinucha</i>	นกหัวขวานใหญ่หงอนเหลือง		X			X	X	X					R	3		
Lesser Yellownape <i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	นกหัวขวานเล็กหงอนเหลือง		X										R	3		
Great Slaty Woodpecker <i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	นกหัวขวานใหญ่สีเทา						X						R	1		
White-bellied Woodpecker <i>Dryocopus javensis</i>	นกหัวขวานใหญ่สีดำ								X				R	2		
Stripe-breasted Woodpecker <i>Picoides atratus</i>	นกหัวขวาแดงหัวแดงอกลาย		X	X									R	3		
Grey-capped Woodpecker <i>Picoides canicapillus</i>	นกหัวขวาแดงเคราะ		X	X	X	X	X	X					R	3		
Bay Woodpecker <i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	นกหัวขวาแดงหลังลาย		X										R	3		
Greater Goldenback <i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>	นกหัวขวาเส้นนิ้วหลังทอง						X	X	X				R	3		

Species	Thai Name
Silver-breasted Broadbill <i>Serilophus lunatus</i>	นกพญาปากกว้างอกสีเงิน
Long-tailed Broadbill <i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>	นกพญาปากกว้างหางยาว
Rusty-naped Pitta <i>Pitta oatesi</i>	นกตัวแล้วใหญ่หัวสีน้ำตาล ✕
Dusky Crag-Martin <i>Hirundo concolor</i>	นกนางแอ่นผาสีคล้ำ
Barn Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	นกนางแอ่นบ้าน ✓
Red-rumped Swallow <i>Hirundo daurica</i>	นกนางแอ่นตะโพกแดง ✓
Common House-Martin <i>Delichon urbica</i>	นกนางแอ่นมาตินพันธุ์ไซบีเรีย
Asian House-Martin <i>Delichon dasypus</i>	นกนางแอ่นมาตินพันธุ์เอเชียใต้
Bar-winged Flycatcher-Shrike <i>Hemipus picatus</i>	นกเขนน้อยปีกแถบขาว
Large Wood-Shrike <i>Tephrodornis virgatus</i>	นกเดี้ยวคางหางสีน้ำตาล
Common Wood-Shrike <i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	นกเดี้ยวคาง
Large Cuckoo-Shrike <i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	นกขี้เต้าใหญ่
Indochinese Cuckoo-Shrike <i>Coracina polioptera</i>	นกเดี้ยวบั้งกลาง
Black-winged Cuckoo-Shrike <i>Coracina melaschista</i>	นกเดี้ยวบั้งใหญ่
Rosy Minivet <i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>	นกพญาไฟสีกุหลาบ
Small Minivet <i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	นกพญาไฟเล็ก
Grey-chinned Minivet <i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	นกพญาไฟคอเทา
Short-billed Minivet <i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>	นกพญาไฟแม่สะเรียง
Long-tailed Minivet <i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	นกพญาไฟเหนือ
Scarlet Minivet <i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	นกพญาไฟใหญ่
Common Iora <i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	นกขมิ้นน้อย
Golden-fronted Leafbird <i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	นกเขียวก้านทองหน้าผากสีทอง

Habitat Zone										Seasonal Status	Abundance			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
					X						R	2		
		X									R	3		
	X	X									R	2		
	X	X									R	3		
				X				X			N	3		
				X							N, R	3		
X		X									N	2		
X	X	X	X								N	3		
	X	X			X						R	3		
					X						R	3		
					X	X					R	3		
	X	X	X	X	X	X					R	3		
					X	X					R	3		
						X					R	3		
		X	X								R	3		
		X	X	X							R, N	3		
	X				X	X	X				R	3		
					X			X			R	3		
					X	X					R	3		





Species	Thai Name
Pygmy Wren-Babbler <i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>	นกจู้เต้ท้องลายเกล็ด ✓
Buff-breasted Babbler <i>Trichastoma tickelli</i>	นกกินแมลงปากอกลี้น้ำตาล
Rusty-cheeked Scimitar-Babbler <i>Pomatorhinus erythrogenys</i>	นกกระจ่างไพรแก้มสีน้ำตาลแดง
White-browed Scimitar-Babbler <i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i>	นกกระจ่างไพรปากเหลือง
Red-billed Scimitar-Babbler <i>Pomatorhinus ochraceiceps</i>	นกกระจ่างไพรปากแดงยาว
Coral-billed Scimitar-Babbler <i>Pomatorhinus ferruginosus</i>	นกกระจ่างไพรปากแดงสั้น
Rufous-fronted Babbler <i>Stachyris rufifrons</i>	นกกินแมลงหน้าผากน้ำตาล
Golden Babbler <i>Stachyris chrysaea</i>	นกกินแมลงหัวสีทอง
Grey-throated Babbler <i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>	นกกินแมลงคอเทา
Striped Tit-Babbler <i>Macronous gularis</i>	นกกินแมลงอกเหลือง
Chestnut-capped Babbler <i>Timalia pileata</i>	นกกินแมลงกระหม่อมแดง
Yellow-eyed Babbler <i>Chrysonna sinense</i>	นกกินแมลงตาเหลือง
White-crested Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	นกกระจ่างหัวหงอก ✓
Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax monileger</i>	นกกระจ่างสร้อยคอเล็ก
Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>	นกกระจ่างสร้อยคอใหญ่
White-necked Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax strepitans</i>	นกกระจ่างอกสีน้ำตาลไหม้
Black-throated Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax chinensis</i>	นกกระจ่างคอดำ
Chestnut-crowned Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax erythrocephalus</i>	นกกระจ่างหัวแดง ✓
Silver-eared Mesia <i>Leiothrix argenteaus</i>	นกกระจ่างทองแก้มขาว
Cutia <i>Cutia nipalensis</i>	นกขี้ติยา
White-browed Shrike-Babbler <i>Pteruthius flaviscapis</i>	นกเสื้อแมลงปีกแดง ✓
Black-eared Shrike Babbler <i>Pteruthius melanotis</i>	นกเสื้อแมลงคอสีดำ

Habitat Zone										Seasonal Status	Abundance			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
X	X										R	3		
			X		X						R	3		
			X	X							R	3		
	X	X	X								R	3		
	X										R	2		
	X										R	2		
	X	X	X		X						R	3		
	X										R	3		
	X	X	X								R	3		
					X	X	X				R	3		
					X	X	X				R	3		
	X										R	3		
				X							R	2		
X	X										R	3		
X	X	X	X								R	3		
X	X	X			X						R	3		
X	X	X				X					R	3		
X											R	2		

Species	Thai Name
Chestnut-fronted Shrike-Babbler <i>Pteruthius aenobarbus</i>	นกเสื่อแมลงหน้าสีตาล
Spectacled Barwing <i>Actinodura ramsayi</i>	นกปีกลายตาขาว
Blue-winged Minla <i>Minla cyanouroptera</i>	นกคิระปีกสีฟ้า
Chestnut-tailed Minla <i>Minla strigula</i>	นกคิระหางสีตาล
Rufous-winged Fulvetta <i>Alcippe castaneiceps</i>	นกมุ่นรกหัวสีน้ำตาลแดง
Brown-cheeked Fulvetta <i>Alcippe poiocephala</i>	นกมุ่นรกตาขาว
Grey-cheeked Fulvetta <i>Alcippe rarrisonia</i>	นกมุ่นรกตาแดง
Rufous-backed Sibia <i>Heterophasia annectens</i>	นกหางรำหางแดง
Black-headed Sibia <i>Heterophasia melanoleuca</i>	นกหางรำดำ
Long-tailed Sibia <i>Heterophasia picaoides</i>	นกหางรำหางยาว
Striated Yuhina <i>Yuhina castaniceps</i>	นกภูหงอนหัวน้ำตาลแดง
White-bellied Yuhina <i>Yuhina zantholeuca</i>	นกภูหงอนท้องขาว
Black-throated Parrotbill <i>Paradoxornis nipalensis</i>	นกปากนกแก้วหัวเทา
Grey-headed Parrotbill <i>Paradoxornis gularis</i>	นกปากนกแก้วหัวเทา
Lesser Shortwing <i>Brachypteryx leucophrys</i>	นกปีกสั้นเล็ก
White-browed Shortwing <i>Brachypteryx montana</i>	นกปีกสั้นสีน้ำเงิน
Rufous-tailed Robin <i>Erithacus sibilans</i>	นกเขนน้อยหางแดง
Siberian Rubythroat <i>Erithacus calliope</i>	นกคอทับทิม
Siberian Blue Robin <i>Erithacus cyane</i>	นกเขนน้อยไซบีเรีย
Orange-flanked Bush-Robin <i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	นกเขนน้อยข้างสีส้ม
Golden Bush-Robin <i>Tarsiger chrysæus</i>	นกเขนน้อยสีทอง
Magpie Robin <i>Copsychus saularis</i>	นกกางเขนบ้าน

Habitat Zone										Seasonal Status	Abundance			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
X	X										R	3		
		X	X	X							R	3		
X	X										R	3		
X	X										R	3		
						X		X			R	3		
X	X		X								R	3		
	X										R	3		
X	X	X	X								R	3		
	X	X									R	2		
			X								R	3		
	X	X						X			R	3		
	X	X	X								R	2		
	X	X	X								R	3		
		X									R	3		
X	X										R	3		
				X							N	1		
				X				X	X		N	3		
						X	X	X			N	2		
X	X										N	3		
X											N	1		
			X						X		R	3		

Species	Thai Name
White-rumped Shama <i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	แกว่งเขนแดง ✕
Blue-fronted Redstart <i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>	นกเขนสีฟ้าท้ายสีน้ำตาล
Daurian Redstart <i>Phoenicurus auroreus</i>	นกเขนท้องแดง
Plumbeous Redstart <i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>	นกเขนเทาหางแดง
White-bellied Redstart <i>Hodgsonius phaenicuroides</i>	นกเขนแปดง
White-tailed Robin <i>Cinclidium leucurum</i>	นกเขนสีฟ้าหางขาว
Black-backed Forktail <i>Enicurus immaculatus</i>	แกว่งเขนน้ำหลังดำ
Slaty-backed Forktail <i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>	นกแกว่งเขนน้ำหลังเทา
White-crowned Forktail <i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>	แกว่งเขนน้ำหัวขาว
Purple Cochoa <i>Cochoa purpurea</i>	นกปีกแพรสีม่วง
Green Cochoa <i>Cochoa viridis</i>	นกปีกแพรสีเขียว ✕
Stonechat <i>Saxicola torquata</i>	นกยอดหญ้าหัวดำ
Pied Bushchat <i>Saxicola caprata</i>	นกยอดหญ้าสีดำ
Grey Bushchat <i>Saxicola ferrea</i>	นกยอดหญ้าสีเทา
River Chat <i>Chaimarrornis leucocephalus</i>	นกเขนหัวขาวท้ายแดง ✕
Chestnut-bellied Rock-Thrush <i>Monticola rufiventris</i>	นกกระเบื้องท้องแดง
Blue Rock Thrush <i>Monticola solitarius</i>	นกกระเบื้องนา ✓
Blue Whistling Thrush <i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	นกเอี้ยงดำ ✓
Siberian Thrush <i>Zoothera sibirica</i>	นกเดินดงสีเทาดำ
Long-tailed Thrush <i>Zoothera dixonii</i>	นกเดินดงหลังสีโพล
Scaly Thrush <i>Zoothera dauma</i>	นกเดินดงลายเสือ
Dark-sided Thrush <i>Zoothera marginata</i>	นกเดินดงเล็กปากยาว

Habitat Zone										Seasonal Status	Abundance			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
					X		X				R	3		
X											N	1		
X	X	X	X								N	2		
			X		X	X					R	3		
			X	X							N	2		
	X										R	2		
						X			X		R	3		
	X				X	X			X		R	3		
	X										R	3		
	X										R	1		
	X										R	2		
			X						X		N	3		
			X						X		R	3		
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		R,A,N	3		
X	X	X	X			X			X		?	3		
	X		X	X	X	X					R	3		
X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X		R,N	3		
X	X										R	2		
X											N	1		
X	X										R, N	2		
X	X										R	2		

Species	Thai Name
Black-breasted Thrush <i>Turdus dissimilis</i>	นกเดียงดำ
Grey-winged Blackbird <i>Turdus boulboul</i>	นกเดียงดำปีกเทา
Chestnut Thrush <i>Turdus rubrocanus</i>	นกเดียงสีน้ำตาลแดง
Grey-sided Thrush <i>Turdus leae</i>	นกเดียงอกเทา
Eye-browed Thrush <i>Turdus obscurus</i>	นกเดียงสีคล้ำ
Red-throated Thrush <i>Turdus ruficollis</i>	นกเดียงคอกแดง
Dusky Thrush <i>Turdus naumanni</i>	นกเดียงอกลาย
Golden-spectacled Warbler <i>Seicercus burkii</i>	นกกระจ้อยวงตาสีทอง
Chestnut-crowned Warbler <i>Seicercus castaniceps</i>	นกกระจ้อยกระหม่อมแดง
Yellow-bellied Warbler <i>Abroscopus superciliosus</i>	นกกระจ้อยคอขาว
Rufous-faced Warbler <i>Abroscopus albogularis</i>	นกกระจ้อยคอดำ
Buff-throated Warbler <i>Phylloscopus subaffinis</i>	นกกระจ้อยท้องสีน้ำตาล
Dusky Warbler <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	นกกระจ้อยสีคล้ำ
Yellow-streaked Warbler <i>Phylloscopus armandii</i>	นกกระจ้อยคอหลายเหลือง
Radde's Warbler <i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>	นกกระจ้อยปากหนา
Orange-barred Leaf Warbler* <i>Phylloscopus pulcher</i>	นกกระจ้อยแถบปีกสีส้ม
Inornate Warbler <i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	นกกระจ้อย
Lemon-rumped Warbler <i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	นกกระจ้อยตะโพกเหลือง
Ashy-throated Warbler <i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i>	นกกระจ้อยคอสีเทา
Arctic Warbler <i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	นกกระจ้อยขั้วโลกเหนือ
Greenish Warbler <i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	นกกระจ้อยเขียวคล้ำ
Two-barred Warbler* <i>Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus</i>	นกกระจ้อยเขียวปีกสองแถบ

Habitat Zone										Seasonal Status	Abundance			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
	X										N	1		
		X									N	2		
X											N	2		
X	X										N	2		
X	X	X									N	2		
X											N	1		
X	X										N	1		
		X	X	X		X					N	3		
X	X										R	2		
						X					R	3		
											R	1		
				X							N	2		
X									X		N, P	2		
X		X	X		X	X					N, P	3		
		X	X								N	3		
X	X										N	3		
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		N	3		
	X	X	X								N	3		
X	X										R, A	3		
											P	2		
	X	X	X								N	3		
							X				N	2		

Species	Thai Name	Habitat Zone										Seasonal Status	Abundance		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
Pale-legged Leaf-Warbler <i>Phylloscopus tenellipes</i>	นกกระจิ๊ดขาสั้น											N	2		
Eastern Crowned Warbler <i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>	นกกระจิ๊ดหัวมงกุฏ						X					P	2		
Blyth's Leaf-Warbler <i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>	นกกระจิ๊ดหางขาวใหญ่ ✓	X	X				X					N	3		
White-tailed Leaf-Warbler <i>Phylloscopus davisoni</i>	นกกระจิ๊ดหางขาวเล็ก ✗	X	X	X								R	3		
Yellow-vented Warbler <i>Phylloscopus cantator</i>	นกกระจิ๊ดคิ้วดำท้องขาว			X								N	1		
Sulphur-breasted Warbler <i>Phylloscopus ricketti</i>	นกกระจิ๊ดคิ้วดำ			X								N	2		
Lesser Whitethroat* <i>Sylvia curruca</i>	นกคอขาวน้อย				X				X			N	1		
Thick-billed Warbler <i>Acrocephalus bedon</i>	นกพงปากหนา				X		X		X			N	3		
Lanceolated Warbler <i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	นกพงตักแดนนอกลม				X							N	3		
Common Tailorbird <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	นกกระจิบ				X		X		X			R	3		
Dark-necked Tailorbird <i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>	นกกระจิบคอดำ ✗						X		X			R	3		
Mountain Tailorbird <i>Orthotomus cuculatus</i>	นกกระจิบภูเขา ✗	X	X									R	3		
Grey-breasted Prinia <i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	นกกระจิบหน้าอกเทา				X		X		X			R	3		
Rufescent Prinia <i>Prinia rufescens</i>	นกกระจิบหน้าสีส้มแดง			X		X	X					R	3		
Hill Prinia <i>Prinia atrogularis</i>	นกกระจิบหน้าคิ้วขาว ✗	X	X	X	X							R	3		
Slaty-bellied Tasia <i>Tesia olivea</i>	นกจิ้งจอก	X	X									R	3		
Chestnut-headed Tasia <i>Tesia castaneocoronata</i>	นกจิ้งจอกหัวสีตาล	X	X									R	2		
Stub-tailed Bush-Warbler <i>Cettia squameiceps</i>	นกกระจิ๊ดหางสั้น			X								N	2		
Pale-footed Bush-Warbler <i>Cettia pallidipes</i>	นกกระจิ๊ดสีโพล				X							R	2		
Chestnut-crowned Bush-Warbler <i>Cettia major</i>	นกกระจิ๊ดใหญ่			X								N	1		
Spotted Bush-Warbler <i>Bradypterus thoracicus</i>	นกกระจิ๊ดอกเทา				X		X					N	2		
Brown Bush-Warbler <i>Bradypterus luteoventris</i>	นกกระจิ๊ดสีน้ำตาล				X							N	1		

Species	Thai Name
Russet Bush-Warbler <i>Bradypterus seebohmi</i>	นกกระจ๊อยเขาสูง
Dark-sided Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	แกจับแมลงสีคล้ำ
Asian Brown Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa latirostris</i>	แกจับแมลงสีน้ำตาล
Ferruginous Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa ferruginea</i>	นกจับแมลงสีน้ำตาลแดง
Verditer Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa thalassina</i>	แกจับแมลงสีฟ้า
Brown-breasted Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa muttui</i>	แกจับแมลงอกสีน้ำตาล
Red-throated Flycatcher <i>Ficedula parva</i>	นกจับแมลงคอแดง
Rufous-gorgetted Flycatcher <i>Ficedula strophiatea</i>	แกจับแมลงแถบคอสีส้ม
White-gorgetted Flycatcher <i>Ficedula monileger</i>	นกจับแมลงสร้อยคอขาว
Snowy-browed Flycatcher <i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	นกจับแมลงหน้าผากขาว ✓
Slaty-backed Flycatcher <i>Ficedula hodgsonii</i>	แกจับแมลงหลังสีเทา
Little Pied Flycatcher <i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	แกจับแมลงเล็กขาวดำ
Ultramarine Flycatcher <i>Ficedula superciliaris</i>	นกจับแมลงสีคราม
Slaty-blue Flycatcher <i>Ficedula tricolor</i>	แกจับแมลงหน้าดำคอขาว
Sapphire Flycatcher <i>Ficedula sapphira</i>	นกจับแมลงหัวสีฟ้า
Blue-and-White Flycatcher <i>Cyanoptila cyanomelana</i>	นกจับแมลงสีฟ้าท้องขาว ✓
Large Niltava <i>Niltava grandis</i>	นกนิลตวาใหญ่
Small Niltava <i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i>	นกนิลตวาเล็ก
Rufous-bellied Niltava <i>Niltava sundara</i>	นกนิลตวาท้องสีส้มคอดำ
Vivid Niltava <i>Niltava vivida</i>	นกนิลตวาท้องสีส้ม
Hainan Blue Flycatcher <i>Cyornis hainana</i>	นกจับแมลงอกสีฟ้า
Pale Blue Flycatcher <i>Cyornis unicolor</i>	นกจับแมลงสีฟ้าอ่อน

Habitat Zone										Seasonal Status	Abundance		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
			X							R	1		
X										N, P	2		
	X			X	X	X		X		R, N	3		
	X						X			P	2		
X	X	X	X							R	3		
		X								?	1		
		X	X	X	X	X		X		N	3		
X	X									N	2		
	X									R	2		
X	X									R	3		
					X		X			N	2		
X	X		X							?	3		
X	X									N	2		
	X									P	1		
X	X									R	3		
	X									R	2		
		X	X	X						N	3		
X	X									N	3		
			X					X		R	2		
	X									R	2		

Species	Thai Name
Blue-throated Flycatcher <i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>	นกจับแมลงคอสีฟ้า
Hill Blue Flycatcher <i>Cyornis banyumas</i>	นกจับแมลงคอสีน้ำตาลแดง ✓
Tickell's Blue Flycatcher <i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>	นกจับแมลงอกส้มท้องขาว
Grey-headed Flycatcher <i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	นกจับแมลงหัวเทา ✗
Yellow-bellied Fantail <i>Rhipidura hypoxantha</i>	นกอีแพรดท้องเหลือง
White-throated Fantail <i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	นกอีแพรดคอขาว ✗
Black-naped Monarch <i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	นกจับแมลงจุกดำ ✓
Asian Paradise-Flycatcher <i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	นกเขาสวรรค์
White Wagtail <i>Motacilla alba</i>	นกอุ้มบาตร
Grey Wagtail <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	นกเต้าลมหลังเทา ✓
Forest Wagtail <i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	นกเต้าลมดง
Olive Tree-Pipit <i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	นกเต้าดินสวน
Richard's Pipit <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	นกเต้าดินทุ่ง
Rosy Pipit <i>Anthus roseatus</i>	นกเต้าดิแอกสีชมพู
Ashy Wood-Swallow <i>Artamus fuscus</i>	นกแอ่นพง
Brown Shrike <i>Lanius cristatus</i>	นกอีเสือสีน้ำตาล
Burmese Shrike <i>Lanius colluriooides</i>	นกอีเสือหลังแดง
Grey-backed Shrike <i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	นกอีเสือหลังเทา ✓
Long-tailed Shrike <i>Lanius schach</i>	นกอีเสือหัวดำ
Black-collared Starling <i>Sturnus nigricollis</i>	นกกิ้งโครงคอดำ
Hill Myna <i>Gracula religiosa</i>	นกขุนทอง
Ruby-cheeked Sunbird <i>Anthreptes singalensis</i>	นกกินเปลีแก้มสีทับทิม

Habitat Zone										Seasonal Status	Abundance			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
		X		X	X	X					R, P	3		
		X	X			X					R	3		
						X	X				R	3		
		X									R	3		
		X	X								R, A	3		
		X									R	3		
			X			X	X	X			R	3		
			X			X		X			R	3		
				X		X			X		N	3		
	X	X	X						X		N	3		
											N	2		
	X	X	X	X							N	3		
				X				X			R, N	3		
				X							N	1		
			X			X		X			R	2		
				X				X			R	3		
			X			X	X	X			R	3		
	X	X	X								N	2		
				X					X		R	3		
				X							R	2		
						X	X				R	3		
								X			R	2		

Species	Thai Name
Olive-backed Sunbird <i>Nectarinia jugularis</i>	นกกินเปลือกเหลือง
Purple Sunbird <i>Nectarinia asiatica</i>	นกกินเปลือกดำม่วง
Gould's Sunbird <i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i>	นกกินเปลือกหางยาวคอสีฟ้า
Green-tailed Sunbird <i>Aethopyga nipalensis</i>	นกกินเปลือกหางยาวเขียว
Black-throated Sunbird <i>Aethopyga saturata</i>	นกกินเปลือกหางยาวคอดำ
Little Spiderhunter <i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	นกปลีกกล้วยเล็ก
Streaked Spiderhunter <i>Arachnothera magna</i>	นกปลีกกล้วยลาย
Thick-billed Flowerpecker <i>Dicaeum agile</i>	นกกาฝากปากหนา
Yellow-bellied Flowerpecker <i>Dicaeum melanoxanthum</i>	นกกาฝากท้องเหลือง
Plain Flowerpecker <i>Dicaeum concolor</i>	นกกาฝากสีเรียบ
Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker <i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	นกสีชมพูสวน
Buff-bellied Flowerpecker <i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	นกกาฝากอกเพลิง
Chestnut-flanked White-Eye <i>Zosterops erythropleura</i>	นกแว่นตาขาวข้างแดง
Japanese White-Eye <i>Zosterops japonica</i>	นกแว่นตาขาวหลังเขียว
Oriental White-Eye <i>Zosterops palpebrosa</i>	นกแว่นตาขาวสีทอง
Eurasian Tree-Sparrow <i>Passer montanus</i>	นกกระจงอก
White-rumped Munia <i>Lonchura striata</i>	นกกระต๊อตะโพกขาว
Scaly-breasted Munia <i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	นกกระต๊อขี้หมู
Black-headed Greenfinch <i>Carduelis ambigua</i>	นกจายปีกอ่อนเขียว
Common Rosefinch <i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	นกจายปีกอ่อนสีกุหลาบ
Dark-breasted Rosefinch <i>Carpodacus nipalensis</i>	นกจายปีกอ่อนสีชมพูคล้ำ
Scarlet Finch <i>Haematospiza sipahi</i>	นกจายปีกอ่อนสีแดง

Habitat Zone										Seasonal Status	Abundance		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
				X	X		X			R	3		
					X					R	3		
X										N	3		
X										R, A	3		
X	X									R	3		
X	X	X								R	2		
X	X	X								R	3		
X							X			R	2		
( X										?	2		
				X	X					R	3		
					X		X			R	3		
( X	X									R	3		
( X	X	X								N	3		
	X	X	X							N	3		
X	X	X					X			R	3		
		X								R	3		
		X	X	X	X					R	3		
		X								R	1		
		X								N	2		
( X	X	X								N	3		
(										N	2		
X										N	1		



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