

Myanmar Expedition 1999-2000



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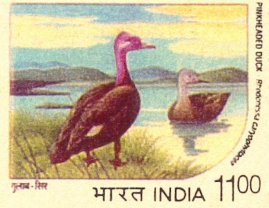
REPORT

VISIT JANUARY 2000



May 2000

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Report Visit January 2000

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Map 1. Map of Myanmar and rivers

Map 2. Map of North Myanmar, Kachin state

Spot-billed Pelicans, see page 27



Introduction and general remarks

Sometimes one gets the feeling of doing something different. During your life you have to bend many times as the only solution. On a certain moment you want to achieve something yourself without the necessity of bending to anyone. I think it is a good reason of visiting Myanmar as you will find a good life with real freedom. We were more than welcome and had an excellent time. Several times we had the impression that we were as new for the people there as they for us. This gave the impression of mutual curiosity and we hope that this report shows the results of our curiosity in Myanmar birds, especially in Kachin State. It did not take long before we found its excellent liqueur but it never influenced the observations.

The trip took far over one month and was well prepared by our local hosts.

The foreigners were:

JV: Joost van der Ven (former Inspector for Nature Conservation in the State Forestry in The Netherlands; former Agricultural Counsellor of the Netherlands Embassy in Moscow; former Interim Director of Wetlands International, Asia Pacific.

PG: Mr and Mrs Prakash Gole (Director Ecological Society of India)

GO: Gerard Ouweneel (former Director Total Netherlands; Editor of Dutch Society for the protection of Birds and a very experienced bird watcher)

JH: John Howes (a bit younger than we, consultant; member of Staff Wetlands International and experienced in Asian birds and their habitat)

Time spent in Myanmar: JV: 23.12.99-5.2.00

PG: 22.12.99-9.1.00

GO: 17.1.00-2.2.00

JH: 17.1.00-31.1.00

Some of us avoided on this way the western millennium nonsense. We have to admit that the night among 31.12.99 and 01.01.00 was exactly the same as all other nights, the stars did not change and even the birds did not notice the change. With three different systems of counting years, months and days, we had the impression that the people in Myanmar neither noticed any difference.

Way Myo Shwe from the Forestry Department of Myanmar (Wildlife Division) was with us all the time and we enjoyed his interest, knowledge and excitement. Thet Nyi Nyi Zaw was not only a 'licensed tour guide' but became a good friend and assisted in all impossible requests. He even developed himself as a keen specialist in Little Green Beeeaters. Drivers and boatmen assisted in transport. Mr Peace was not only an excellent cook but also very good company.

We hope to continue the work we started as we have the impression that we are able to offer our interest and knowledge. We will not be able to solve all problems but we are convinced that we are able to listen and offer ideas for solutions.

We used Myitkyina as our basis from where most areas were easy reachable. We spent quite some time for several areas around Myitkyina. First we went for a couple of days south to Bhamo by car (one day drive). We spent several days around Bhamo. Mogaung surroundings were extremely good but we spent more time in trying to find a road than any real results. Then we went up to Kamaing and Pakhan. From Pakhan we tried to go to the north-west but road and weather upset all our plans. We had to give up. Something we did not like but it was the only solution. So we spent again more time around Kamaing, Mogaung and Myitkyina. We also visited for several days Indawgyi Lake. A few observations are added from our days in Yangoon and surroundings.

Books

The ornithological guides caused many problems. When we started in December the only available guides were:

B. King c.s. A field guide to the Birds of SE Asia (1975) and for some additions: Salim Ali c.s.: A pictorial guide to the Birds of the Indian Subcontinent (1983) and B. Lekagul c.s: A guide to the Birds of Thailand (1991).

During (really) the trip a new Pocket Guide to the Birds of the Indian Subcontinent (R Grimmett, C and T Inskipp) was published in 1999 and we used this book during the second half of the expedition. On return in the rest of the world, we found another new book, long waited for: A Field Guide to the Birds of Thailand and South East Asia (Craig Robson). (This book is also sold under the title Field Guide to the Birds of South east Asia. It is the same.)

For the report we decided to follow the order and names of the last book (Robsons'), though with a certain sorrow as we are afraid that the new order of birds will not last as long as the previous one. For some new bird names, older English names are added in brackets.

For reference in this report we used of course also Birds of Burma by B E Smythies. (First edition of 1940; reprinted in 1984.) Smythies died last year in England.

Other cited literature:

Steve Madge: Wildfowl. London 1988

Joost van der Ven: Barheads on their Breeding Grounds in:

Journal of Ecological Society, Vol. 10, 1997 Editor Prakash Gole.

Recommendations.

Preferences and actions for nature- and bird-preservation

During the visit it was obvious that nature is under strong pressure. One cannot estimate the wealth of nature on the basis of some bird observations in a small part of the country. Looking beyond one has to see the areas, the disturbance, the development of agriculture and the number of people. The industrial development and the infrastructure are very limited (especially in the north) but it does not mean there are no problems. Nearly all the areas suitable for agriculture (rice and vegetables) are fully used. Numbers of birds are found in the harvested paddy fields and along the large rivers. Little primary forest is left in the north (except in mountains), as most easy accessible areas are used for other purposes. We concentrated our work in the lower areas and spent only limited time in forested areas. We had to make priorities as a lot of time was also spent on logistics and walking. It is sure there is a clear and strong attitude towards the need of nature protection in the government but one has the impression that results are limited. Knowledge and finances are the main lacking factors.

The country is desperately lacking a person 'like' Dr Salim Ali in India or Dr V Flint in Russia. As country-men they were and are fighting for their nature. All western countries had such people in the last part of the 19th century or in the beginning of the 20th. Such people moved the younger generation, changed political ideas, put nature on the political agenda and were fighting for a variable nature. It seems that the maximum now is some technical environmental slogans, and nature is already forgotten. The environment is already degraded and nature cannot play a role in its quality. It is impossible to 'teach' respect for nature but in India this respect is deeply rooted in everyone's attitude. Especially with those people who are living close to nature. This respect is -surprisingly- nearly absent in Myanmar as far as we could experience this. Wildlife seems to be only there to be eaten. As some species are difficult to catch, they can survive. According to some people the Ruddy Shelduck is very 'clever' and it is difficult to get one. But in general too many animals are caught or shot.

It seems to be important to look on different levels towards a better protection of nature and a more balanced development. Nature should play its role and only a rich nature can play this role in a modern society which is developing well.

We recognise the following subjects and are offering technical assistance to look into these subjects. We acknowledge that the first responsibility is with the people of Myanmar to protect its resources.

Legislation and enforcement

An inventory of the existing legislation is necessary. Where are the problems and how is nature protected and what are the reasons it does not work. How fits this legislation into the international conventions. There is so much information available that it should be wise to look into these conventions and how to use them on the best way. Where are the gaps? Legislation in favour for flora and fauna is just one detail. It has to be well developed as it is an important step towards education.

But more important is the protection of habitats of the different species. Therefore it is necessary that nature conservation gets a certain influence in new developments and is able to ask for attention for their specific subjects. In principle all major developments should be checked and nature conservation is an equal 'opponent'. Forestry, Agriculture and some mining will have a direct influence on nature. Not always a bad one, but definitely not always in favour either. The discussion leading towards decisions is extremely important. National strategies are able to balance this 'living together'. For each development it will be possible to find an alternative, but not for nature.

Environmental legislation, related to pollution, is something different. This part of legislation should fulfil the international standards as minimum. It is important for urban areas, mining and industrial complexes.

Legislation without enforcement is useless. The enforcement is as important as the legislation itself and sometimes even more important. Knowledge by policemen and foresters does not seem to be very well developed. The existing legislation for refugees and nature parks seems to be a bit overtaken. A strong programme will bring enough money to cover the extra costs, but probably will not earn money. It seems on some places that 'ecotourism' will be developed in rich areas where legislation and management are lacking. This will always lead towards a complete destruction of the area in which the investment, nature and the tourists are the losers on the long term. Ecotourism can only be developed in a protected, well managed, law enforced area.

Percentage

It should be important that a long term plan will be developed in which a clear percentage of the country will get a protected status. A part of these areas will be fully protected as other parts can function with a milder regime.

Management

Areas protected as refugees and national parks (etc.) should be managed according their status. Managing does not mean that nothing is allowed. Just the allowance of multiple use asks a well defined management. But in these areas nature is the first choice. Hunting, woodcutting, living, agriculture, tourism etc. should obey the rules set by the management. Visiting some protected areas we got the impression that with limited amounts of money a huge improvement could be achieved.

Education

Where to start if there is no respect for nature? A national programme seems to be necessary to re-discover nature. Schools and TV and education of teachers and professors should all include at least some nature-matters. And on TV not only films about Australian kangaroos or polar bears, but about local nature, its wealth and needs. We think that a certain ignorance of nature on the long term is worse than a controlled use. At least a trapper knows a lot about nature and will be the best conservationist after some good information.

Foresters and Nature managers

As on all other places in the world there is a healthy competition among foresters ('who earn money') and wildlife managers ('who spend money'). Real forest is just a part of (respected) nature that can be used according a good programme. It depends on the leaders of the different schools and organisations to assure a good cooperation within a reasonable 'competition'. Foresters should realise they are working in nature and long term forestry is only possible with respecting limiting conditions.

Training of wildlife personnel and foresters

A scheme of training should be developed and could include some international assistance. In India there are good possibilities for such a cooperation. Training abroad is only useful if the conditions are roughly similar in the two countries. Training abroad without a practical value is a nice experience but not useful at this moment.

Environmental education

Especially in cities etc environmental education in the primary and secondary schools is essential. Transfer of knowledge is essential and respect will grow.

Local involvement

When more knowledge is achieved with officers, it is possible to involve local communities more in their work. As long as this knowledge is limited one has to be a bit careful. A good system is looking for a local community where just by accident the respect for nature is far more than in others. Investing some extra money in such a community and developing their systems will be a good investment and an example for other communities. Support for nature will grow if people see also results. It must be possible to find such villages and such an approach will lead towards a rapid success. Nature will benefit.

This overview is just an impression of remarks and questions. Support can be given if needed.



Northern Lapwing, see page 19

Birdobservations

It was decided to present the information on two different ways. The species included in WI-Waterfowl Census are all taken into part I. All other species in part II. In most areas serious waterfowl counts were carried out and they are presented in the forms for the most important areas. The other observations just give a certain impression but also a stroke of luck.

Part I - Waterfowl

The most important areas visited are:

- A. Irrawaddy, SW of Bhamo till Shwegu
- B. Rivers Taping, Mole and parts of Irrawaddy N and NE of Bhamo
- C. Irrawaddy south of Myitkyina till Sinbo
- D. Namkawng river south of Mogaung and lakes
- E. Mogaung-Kamaing; Namkawng river, north and south of Kamaing
- F. Indawgyi lake
- G. some smaller areas
- H. General remarks related to waterfowl observations and species.

A. Irrawaddy, SW of Bhamo (29-31 XII. 1999)

From previous reports and from Smythies we learnt that the area around Bhamo was 'paradise on earth'. Forget it, at least for the birds. On the TPC-map there is still a large marsh area west of Bhamo. It does not exist any longer and most areas are used for vegetables or rice. Vegetable growing here is very important as the area can not be used in the raining season. There are some streams and small lakes, some oxbows but in general not very rich on birds.

The river itself is the most important area for watching birds as the surroundings are good feeding areas. Roosts are situated in and along the river and some species are feeding here. North of Shwegu there are some lakes. One of these we visited by small boat. If one compares this part of the river with the part south of Myitkyina, one will see that the latter is far richer due to different surroundings and type of river.

The counts as included give an impression of birdlife on the river and nearby lake. All Little Cormorants, Pond Herons and Whistling Ducks were on the lake. Most Cormorants, egrets and waders were also on or near the lake. The White-bellied heron was on the lake near the grey herons and a clear difference was noted. The gulls are causing problems. They were on the river and most likely they were Heuglin's, though not very satisfying as will be discussed later.

These days we were a bit lazy that may be reflect in the results of the counts. Change of life, rhythm and so many new impressions gave us hardly power to count each little thing.

Asian Waterfowl Census (Southeast Asia)

Please return to your National Co-ordinator or Wetland International-Asia Pacific, 3A39 Bk A, Kelana Centre Point, SS7/19, P.J. Selangor 47301, Malaysia, before end March)

Country:

Myanmar



Name of Site:

Irrawaddy, SW of Bhamo (Kachin State) and Lake near Shwegu

Date: 29-31.XII-1999

Province/State/Prefecture:

Nearest Large Town: Bhamo

Site Code (only for official use):

Type: A - Aerial, (F) On foot, (B) By boat, (M) Mixed

Coverage: V-25%, (W) 25-50%, X-50-75%, Y-75-99%, Z-100%

Has the site been counted before?

Yes No

Waterfowl Counts

CORMORANTS & DARTERS

- 110 Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*
- 4 Indian Shag *P. fuscicollis*
- Little Cormorant *P. niger*
- Unidentified cormorants
- 10 Oriental Darter *Anhinga melanogaster*

HERONS & EGRETS

- Great Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*
- Yellow Bittern *Ixobrychus sinensis*
- Schrenck's Bittern *I. eurhythmus*
- Cinnamon Bittern *I. cinnamomeus*
- Black Bittern *I. flavicollis*
- Japanese Night Heron *Gorsachius goisagi*
- Malayan Night Heron (Tiger Bittern) *G. melanolophus*
- Black-crowned Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*
- Rufous Night Heron *N. caledonicus*
- 50 Indian Pond Heron *Ardeola grayii*
- Chinese Pond Heron *A. bacchus*
- Javan Pond Heron *A. speciosa*
- Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*
- Striated (Little Green) Heron *Butorides striatus*
- Eastern Reef Egret *Egretta sacra*
- Chinese (Swinhoe's) Egret *E. eulophotes*
- 30 Little Egret *E. garzetta*
- 50 Intermediate Egret *E. intermedia*
- 6 Great Egret *E. alba*
- 1 Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea*
- 63 Grey Heron *A. cinerea*
- Great-billed Heron *A. sumatrana*
- Unidentified herons and egrets

STORKS

- Milky Stork *Mycteria cinerea*
- Painted Stork *M. leucocephala*
- Asian Openbill *Anastomus oscitans*
- 8 Black Stork *Ciconia nigra*
- 2 Woolly-necked Stork *C. episcopus*
- Storm's Stork *C. stormi*
- Black-necked Stork *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*
- 6 Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus*
- Greater Adjutant *L. dubius*
- Unidentified storks

IBISES & SPOONBILLS

- Black-headed (White) Ibis *Threskiornis melanocephalus*
- White-shouldered Ibis *Pseudibis davisoni*
- Giant Ibis *Thaumatibis gigantea*
- Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus*
- White Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia*
- Black-faced Spoonbill *P. minor*
- Unidentified Spoonbills

GEESE & DUCKS

- Spotted Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna guttata*
- 4 Fulvous (Large) Whistling Duck *D. bicolor*
- Wandering Whistling Duck *D. arcuata*
- 150 Lesser Whistling Duck (Lesser Tree Duck) *D. javanica*
- 24 Greylag Goose *Anser anser*
- 20 Bar-headed Goose *A. indicus*
- 1260 Ruddy Shelduck *Tadorna ferruginea*
- Common Shelduck *T. tadorna*
- White-winged Wood Duck *Cairina scutulata*
- Comb Duck *Sarkidiornis melanotos*
- Indian Cotton Teal *Nettapus coromandelianus*
- Eurasian Wigeon *Anas penelope*
- Falcated Teal *A. falcata*
- Gadwall *A. strepera*
- Common (Green-winged) Teal *A. crecca*
- Grey Teal *A. gibberifrons*
- 2 Mallard *A. platyrhynchos*
- 13 + Spot-billed Duck *A. poecilorhynchos*
- Philippine Duck *A. luzonica*
- Northern Pintail *A. acuta*
- Garganey *A. querquedula*
- + Northern Shoveler *A. clypeata*
- Red-crested Pochard *Netta rufina*
- Common Pochard *Aythya ferina*
- Baer's Pochard *A. baeri*
- Ferruginous Duck *A. nyroca*
- Tufted Duck *A. fuligula*
- Goosander *M. merganser*
- Unidentified ducks
- CRANES
- 14 Common Crane *Grus grus*
- Sarus Crane *G. antigone*
- RAILS, GALLINULES & COOTS
- Water Rail *Rallus aquaticus*
- Slaty-breasted Rail *R. striatus*
- Banded Rail *R. philippensis*
- Barred Rail *R. torquatus*
- Red-legged Crake *Rallina fasciata*
- Slaty-legged Crake *R. eurizonoides*
- Baillon's Crake *Porzana pusilla*
- Ruddy Crake *P. fusca*
- Band-bellied Crake *P. paykullii*
- Spotless Crake *P. tabuensis*
- White-browed Crake *P. cinereus (Poliolimnas cinereus)*
- Brown Crake *Amauornis akool*
- Bush-Hen *A. olivacea*
- White-breasted Waterhen *A. phoenicurus*
- Watercock *Gallinula cinerea*

- 5 Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*
- 6 Purple Swamphen *Porphyrio porphyrio*
- Common Coot *Fulica atra*
- FINFOOT & JACANAS
- Masked Finfoot *Heliopais personata*
- Comb-crested Jacana *Irediparra gallinacea*
- Pheasant-tailed Jacana *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*
- Bronze-winged Jacana *Metopidius indicus*
- SHOREBIRDS- WADERS
- Painted Snipe *Rostratula benghalensis*
- Crab Plover *Dromas ardeola*
- Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus*
- Australian (White-headed) Stilt *H. leucocephalus*
- Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*
- Great Thick-knee *Esacus recurvirostris*
- Beach Thick-knee *E. magnirostris*
- Oriental Pratincole *Glareola maldivarum*
- Little Pratincole *G. lactea*
- Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*
- River Lapwing *V. duvaucelii*
- Grey-headed Lapwing *V. cinereus*
- Red-wattled Lapwing *V. indicus*
- + Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva*
- Grey Plover *P. squatarola*
- + Long-billed Plover *Charadrius placidus*
- + Little Ringed Plover *C. dubius*
- Kentish Plover *C. alexandrinus*
- Malaysian Plover *C. peronii*
- Mongolian Plover *C. mongolus*
- Greater Sand Plover *C. leschenaultii*
- Oriental Plover *C. veredus*
- Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa*
- Bar-tailed Godwit *L. lapponica*
- Little Curlew *Numenius minutus*
- Whimbrel *N. phaeopus*
- Eurasian Curlew *N. arquata*
- Far Eastern Curlew *N. madagascariensis*
- Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus*
- Redshank *T. totanus*
- Marsh Sandpiper *T. stagnatilis*
- + Greenshank *T. nebularia*
- Nordmann's Greenshank *T. guttifer*
- 6 + Green Sandpiper *T. ochropus*
- + Wood Sandpiper *T. glareola*
- Terek Sandpiper *Xenus cinereus*
- + Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*

- Grey-tailed (Grey-rumped) Tattler *Heteroscelus brevipes*
- Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*
- Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus*
- Eurasian Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*
- Pintail Snipe *Gallinago stenura*
- Swinhoe's Snipe *G. megala*
- + Common Snipe *G. gallinago*
- Asiatic Dowitcher *Limnodromus semipalmatus*
- Red Knot *Calidris canutus*
- Great Knot *C. tenuirostris*
- Sanderling *C. alba*
- Red-necked (Rufous-necked) Stint *C. ruficollis*
- + Temminck's Stint *C. temminckii*
- Long-toed Stint *C. subminuta*
- Sharp-tailed Sandpiper *C. acuminata*
- Dunlin *C. alpina*
- Curlew Sandpiper *C. ferruginea*
- Spoon-billed Sandpiper *Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*
- Broad-billed Sandpiper *Limicola falcinellus*
- Unidentified shorebirds
- GULLS, TERNS & SKIMMERS
- Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*
- + Brown-headed Gull *L. brunnicephalus*
- Black-headed Gull *L. ridibundus*
- Saunders' Gull *L. saundersi*
- Unidentified gulls
- Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybridus*
- White-winged Black Tern *C. leucopterus*
- Gull-billed Tern *Gelochelidon nilotica*
- Caspian Tern *Hydroprogne caspia*
- 1 Indian River Tern *Sterna aurantia*
- Common Tern *S. hirundo*
- Black-naped Tern *S. sumatrana*
- Black-bellied Tern *S. melanogaster*
- Little Tern *S. albifrons*
- Great Crested Tern *S. bergii*
- Lesser Crested Tern *S. bengalensis*
- Unidentified terns
- Indian Skimmer *Rynchops albicollis*

ADDITIONAL SPECIES

- + means: not more than 1-3
- 1 White-bellied heron
(*Ardea insignis*)
- 13 Heuglin's gull
(*Larus heuglini*)

USEFUL SITE INFORMATION: (please circle the relevant figures)

CONDITION OF WETLAND: 1. Wet (water present), 2 Totally dry, 3. Totally frozen

PROTECTION: 1. By Government, 2. By Tradition, 3. Private ownership, 4. Unprotected, 0. Unknown

THREATS AND USES: 0 Unknown, 1 None, 2 Sedimentation, 3 Excessive overgrowth of vegetation, 4 Cutting/clearance of vegetation, 5 Eutrophication, 6 Agriculture along drying margins, 7 Excessive cattle grazing, Pollution by: 8 domestic sewage, 9 solid waste, A industrial waste, B oil, C pesticides, D fertilizers, E Mining, F Hunting/trapping/poaching of birds, G Little fishing, H Large scale fishing, I Partial reclamation, J Complete reclamation, K Dam/barrage construction, L Tourism/recreation

TIME OF COUNT: START : am/pm FINISH : am/pm

PARTICIPANT(S) NAME (S) AND ADDRESS(ES):

B. Rivers Taping, Mole and parts of Irrawaddy, N and NE of Bhamo

(1999: 29-12; 2000:1-2 I)

Following the TPC maps we tried to make something out of this visit. The river Taping has less water after the construction of a dam in China. However it might be interesting to make a better survey but this will be very time consuming. At least one needs a very good local boatsman.

The Mole is a very nice small river, very quiet. Not visible from the river there are several small lakes behind the high river banks. Some of them are visited and most waterfowl comes from these lakes. The marshes indicated on the map near the western hills are nearly gone. It could have been an interesting area in the past. Still some little parts are left. most of the Spotbilled Ducks were here.

Most of the Bar-headed geese were resting on the banks near Bhamo. The large island in the river just a bit north of Bhamo is very dry and sandy. On places with water vegetables and other crops are grown.

The two areas we visited around Bhamo gave an impression of the birdlife. The most important for us was to learn how to travel in Myanmar. Everyone was friendly and helpful but for us it was not always easy to accept illogical logistics. Waterways are far more important than roads. It was very easy to enjoy life here.



Asian Waterfowl Census (Southeast Asia)

Please return to your National Co-ordinator or Wetland International-Asia Pacific, 3A39 Bk A, Kelana Centre Point, SS7/19, P.J. Selangor 47301, Malaysia, before end March)

Country:

Myanmar



Name of Site: Rivers Taping, Mole and parts of Irrawaddy
N and NE of Bhamo. Small lakes and oxbows

Date: 29.XII-1999

1 and 2 I-2000

Province/State/Prefecture:

Nearest Large Town: Bhamo

Site Code (only for official use):

Type: A - Aerial, (F) On foot, (B) By boat, (M) Mixed

Coverage: V-25%, (W) 25-50%, X-50-75%, Y-75-99%, Z-100%

Has the site been counted before?

Yes No

Waterfowl Counts

CORMORANTS & DARTERS

Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*
Indian Shag *P. fuscicollis*
1 Little Cormorant *P. niger*
Unidentified cormorants
Oriental Darter *Anhinga melanogaster*

HERONS & EGRETS

Great Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*
Yellow Bittern *Ixobrychus sinensis*
Schrenck's Bittern *I. eurhythmus*
Cinnamon Bittern *I. cinnamomeus*
Black Bittern *I. flavicollis*
Japanese Night Heron *Gorsachius goisagi*
Malayan Night Heron (Tiger Bittern) *G. melanolophus*
Black-crowned Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*
Rufous Night Heron *N. caledonicus*
8 Indian Pond Heron *Ardeola grayii*
1 Chinese Pond Heron *A. bacchus*
Javan Pond Heron *A. speciosa*
Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*
Striated (Little Green) Heron *Butorides striatus*
Eastern Reef Egret *Egretta sacra*
Chinese (Swinhoe's) Egret *E. eulophotes*
+ Little Egret *E. garzetta*
Intermediate Egret *E. intermedia*
+ Great Egret *E. alba*
4 Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea*
22 Grey Heron *A. cinerea*
Great-billed Heron *A. sumatrana*
Unidentified herons and egrets

STORKS

Milky Stork *Mycteria cinerea*
Painted Stork *M. leucocephala*
Asian Openbill *Anastomus oscitans*
Black Stork *Ciconia nigra*
3 Woolly-necked Stork *C. episcopus*
Storm's Stork *C. stormi*
Black-necked Stork *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*
Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus*
Greater Adjutant *L. dubius*
Unidentified storks

IBISES & SPOONBILLS

Black-headed (White) Ibis *Threskiornis melanocephalus*
White-shouldered Ibis *Pseudibis davisoni*
Giant Ibis *Thaumatibis gigantea*
Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus*
White Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia*
Black-faced Spoonbill *P. minor*
Unidentified Spoonbills

GEESE & DUCKS

Spotted Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna guttata*
Fulvous (Large) Whistling Duck *D. bicolor*
Wandering Whistling Duck *D. arcuata*
Lesser Whistling Duck (Lesser Tree Duck) *D. javanica*
+ Greylag Goose *Anser anser*
138 Bar-headed Goose *A. indicus*
100++ Ruddy Shelduck *Tadorna ferruginea*
Common Shelduck *T. tadorna*
White-winged Wood Duck *Cairina scutulata*
Comb Duck *Sarkidiornis melanotos*
Indian Cotton Teal *Nettapus coromandelianus*
Eurasian Wigeon *Anas penelope*
Falcated Teal *A. falcata*
Gadwall *A. strepera*
Common (Green-winged) Teal *A. crecca*
Grey Teal *A. gibberifrons*
Mallard *A. platyrhynchos*
260 Spot-billed Duck *A. poecilorhyncha*
Philippine Duck *A. luzonica*
Northern Pintail *A. acuta*
Garganey *A. querquedula*
Northern Shoveler *A. clypeata*
2 Red-crested Pochard *Netta rufina*
Common Pochard *Aythya ferina*
Baer's Pochard *A. baeri*
22 Ferruginous Duck *A. nyroca*
Tufted Duck *A. fuligula*
4 Goosander *M. merganser*
++ Unidentified ducks

CRANES

Common Crane *Grus grus*
Sarus Crane *G. antigone*

RAILS, GALLINULES & COOTS

Water Rail *Rallus aquaticus*
Slaty-breasted Rail *R. striatus*
Banded Rail *R. philippensis*
Barred Rail *R. torquatus*
Red-legged Crake *Rallina fasciata*
Slaty-legged Crake *R. eurizonoides*
Baillon's Crake *Porzana pusilla*
Ruddy Crake *P. fusca*
Band-bellied Crake *P. paykullii*
Spotless Crake *P. tabuensis*
White-browed Crake *P. cinereus (Poliolimnas cinereus)*
Brown Crake *Amauromis akool*
Bush-Hen *A. olivacea*
White-breasted Waterhen *A. phoenicurus*
Watercock *Gallicrex cinerea*

- _____ Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*
- 90 _____ Purple Swampphen *Porphyrio porphyrio*
- _____ Common Coot *Fulica atra*
- _____ FINFOOT & JACANAS
- _____ Masked Finfoot *Heliopais personata*
- _____ Comb-crested Jacana *Irediparra gallinacea*
- 2 _____ Pheasant-tailed Jacana *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*
- 30 _____ Bronze-winged Jacana *Metopidius indicus*
- _____ SHOREBIRDS- WADERS
- _____ Painted Snipe *Rostratula benghalensis*
- _____ Crab Plover *Dromas ardeola*
- _____ Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus*
- _____ Australian (White-headed) Stilt *H. leucocephalus*
- _____ Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*
- _____ Great Thick-knee *Esacus recurvirostris*
- _____ Beach Thick-knee *E. magnirostris*
- _____ Oriental Pratincole *Glareola maldivarum*
- 25 _____ Little Pratincole *G. lactea*
- _____ Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*
- _____ River Lapwing *V. duvaucelii*
- _____ Grey-headed Lapwing *V. cinereus*
- _____ Red-wattled Lapwing *V. indicus*
- 30 _____ Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva*
- _____ Grey Plover *P. squatarola*
- _____ Long-billed Plover *Charadrius placidus*
- _____ Little Ringed Plover *C. dubius*
- _____ Kentish Plover *C. alexandrinus*
- _____ Malaysian Plover *C. peronii*
- _____ Mongolian Plover *C. mongolus*
- _____ Greater Sand Plover *C. leschenaultii*
- _____ Oriental Plover *C. veredus*
- _____ Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa*
- _____ Bar-tailed Godwit *L. lapponica*
- _____ Little Curlew *Numenius minutus*
- _____ Whimbrel *N. phaeopus*
- _____ Eurasian Curlew *N. arquata*
- _____ Far Eastern Curlew *N. madagascariensis*
- _____ Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus*
- _____ Redshank *T. totanus*
- _____ Marsh Sandpiper *T. stagnatilis*
- _____ Greenshank *T. nebularia*
- _____ Nordmann's Greenshank *T. guttifer*
- _____ Green Sandpiper *T. ochropus*
- _____ Wood Sandpiper *T. glareola*
- _____ Terek Sandpiper *Xenus cinereus*
- + _____ Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*

- _____ Grey-tailed (Grey-rumped) Tattler *Heteroscelus brevipes*
- _____ Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*
- _____ Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus*
- _____ Eurasian Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*
- _____ Pintail Snipe *Gallinago stenura*
- _____ Swinhoe's Snipe *G. megala*
- _____ Common Snipe *G. gallinago*
- _____ Asiatic Dowitcher *Limnodromus semipalmatus*
- _____ Red Knot *Calidris canutus*
- _____ Great Knot *C. tenuirostris*
- _____ Sanderling *C. alba*
- _____ Red-necked (Rufous-necked) Stint *C. ruficollis*
- _____ Temminck's Stint *C. temminckii*
- _____ Long-toed Stint *C. subminuta*
- _____ Sharp-tailed Sandpiper *C. acuminata*
- _____ Dunlin *C. alpina*
- _____ Curlew Sandpiper *C. ferruginea*
- _____ Spoon-billed Sandpiper *Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*
- _____ Broad-billed Sandpiper *Limicola falcinellus*
- _____ Unidentified shorebirds
- _____ GULLS, TERNS & SKIMMERS
- _____ Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*
- _____ Brown-headed Gull *L. brunnicapillus*
- _____ Black-headed Gull *L. ridibundus*
- _____ Saunders' Gull *L. saundersi*
- _____ Unidentified gulls
- _____ Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybridus*
- _____ White-winged Black Tern *C. leucopterus*
- _____ Gull-billed Tern *Gelochelidon nilotica*
- _____ Caspian Tern *Hydroprogne caspia*
- _____ Indian River Tern *Sterna aurantia*
- _____ Common Tern *S. hirundo*
- _____ Black-naped Tern *S. sumatrana*
- _____ Black-bellied Tern *S. melanogaster*
- _____ Little Tern *S. albifrons*
- _____ Great Crested Tern *S. bergii*
- _____ Lesser Crested Tern *S. bengalensis*
- _____ Unidentified terns
- _____ Indian Skimmer *Rynchops albigollis*

- ADDITIONAL SPECIES
- + _____ Heuglin's gull
 - 2 _____ Pallas's gull
 - _____ (Larus ichthyaeetus)

USEFUL SITE INFORMATION: (please circle the relevant figures)

CONDITION OF WETLAND: 1. Wet (water present), 2. Totally dry, 3. Totally frozen

PROTECTION: 1. By Government, 2. By Tradition, 3. Private ownership, 4. Unprotected, 0. Unknown

THREATS AND USES: 0 Unknown, 1 None, 2 Sedimentation, 3 Excessive overgrowth of vegetation, 4 Cutting/clearance of vegetation, 5 Eutrophication, 6 Agriculture along drying margins, 7 Excessive cattle grazing, Pollution by: 8 domestic sewage, 9 solid waste, A industrial waste, B oil, C pesticides, D fertilizers, E Mining, F Hunting/trapping/poaching of birds, G Little fishing, H Large scale fishing, I Partial reclamation, J Complete reclamation, K Dam/barrage construction, L Tourism/recreation

TIME OF COUNT: START : _____ am/pm FINISH : _____ am/pm

PARTICIPANT(S) NAME (S) AND ADDRESS(ES):

C. Irrawaddy South of Myitkyina till Sinbo

(trips on: 6-1,8-9 I, 26-29 I, 1-2)

We visited the river several times due to our schedules. However, the counts are included once and the results should give an impression about the total numbers observed. The highest numbers are taken but we avoided as much as possible any double-counts. Some species were just seen during one of the trips and they are included. For example the Baikal teal we saw on the return on 29-1 and also on 1-2.

This time the photo can exclude any doubts.

This part of the river seems to be very attractive for many bird species. From Myitkyina to Sinbo takes a full day by boat but it takes 2-3 three to go back up stream. We visited several oxbows near the river but they were not very interesting. The river itself seems to be important for resting: cranes, geese, pelicans and for feeding: ducks, grebes, darters, cormorants. Most probably the pelicans are also feeding in smaller lakes near the river. Most cranes and geese are feeding in the harvested paddy fields near the river (till 20 km away). Cranes and geese seem to have favourable places to rest on the river banks. But disturbances are not harmful as there is enough space. They just take the next riverbank.

Finding the pelicans between Talawgyi and Tahona is interesting. Their numbers suggest that it is a large part of the Indian breeding population from Manipur. We got the impression that till now the wintering place of these pelicans was unknown. It is also good to mention here that this wealth of waterfowl was joined by White-tailed Sea Eagles and some Peregrine Falcons (see II). We felt very much 'at home' (Eastern Europe, Russia) here with the overwhelming amounts of waterfowl and the alert Sea-Eagles around them. For discussion see later.



Asian Waterfowl Census (Southeast Asia)

Please return to your National Co-ordinator or Wetland International-Asia Pacific, 3A39 Bk A, Kelana Centre Point, SS7/19, P.J. Selangor 47301, Malaysia, before end March)

Country:

Myanmar



Name of Site: Irrawaddy, south of Myitkhyina till Sinbo (where rocks start)

2000

Date: 6-1; 8-1; 9-1; and 26-29-1

Province/State/Prefecture:

Nearest Large Town: Myitkhyina, Kachin state

Site Code (only for official use):

Type: A - Aerial (F) On foot, (B) By boat, (M) Mixed

Coverage: V-25%, W-25-50% (X) 50-75%, Y-75-99%, Z-100%

Has the site been counted before?

Yes No

Waterfowl Counts

CORMORANTS & DARTERS

365 Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*
 10 Indian Shag *P. fuscicollis*
 81 Little Cormorant *P. niger*
 Unidentified cormorants
 37 Oriental Darter *Anhinga melanogaster*

HERONS & EGRETS

Great Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*
 Yellow Bittern *Ixobrychus sinensis*
 Schrenck's Bittern *I. eurhythmus*
 Cinnamon Bittern *I. cinnamomeus*
 Black Bittern *I. flavicollis*
 Japanese Night Heron *Gorsachius goisagi*
 Malayan Night Heron (Tiger Bittern) *G. melanolophus*
 Black-crowned Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*
 Rufous Night Heron *N. caledonicus*
 5 Indian Pond Heron *Ardeola grayii*
 Chinese Pond Heron *A. bacchus*
 Javan Pond Heron *A. speciosa*
 Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*
 Striated (Little Green) Heron *Butorides striatus*
 Eastern Reef Egret *Egretta sacra*
 Chinese (Swinhoe's) Egret *E. eulophotes*

83 Little Egret *E. garzetta*
 26 Intermediate Egret *E. intermedia*
 23 Great Egret *E. alba*

Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea*
 61 Grey Heron *A. cinerea*
 Great-billed Heron *A. sumatrana*
 Unidentified herons and egrets

STORKS

Milky Stork *Mycteria cinerea*
 Painted Stork *M. leucocephala*
 Asian Openbill *Anastomus oscitans*
 163 Black Stork *Ciconia nigra*
 3 Woolly-necked Stork *C. episcopus*
 Storm's Stork *C. stormi*
 7 Black-necked Stork *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*
 Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus*
 Greater Adjutant *L. dubius*
 Unidentified storks

IBISES & SPOONBILLS

Black-headed (White) Ibis *Threskiornis melanocephalus*
 White-shouldered Ibis *Pseudibis davisoni*
 Giant Ibis *Thaumatibis gigantea*
 Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus*
 White Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia*
 Black-faced Spoonbill *P. minor*
 Unidentified Spoonbills

GEESE & DUCKS

Spotted Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna guttata*
 Fulvous (Large) Whistling Duck *D. bicolor*
 Wandering Whistling Duck *D. arcuata*
 Lesser Whistling Duck (Lesser Tree Duck) *D. javanica*
 232 Greylag Goose *Anser anser*
 4234 Bar-headed Goose *A. indicus*
 4402 Ruddy Shelduck *Tadorna ferruginea*
 7 Common Shelduck *T. tadorna*
 White-winged Wood Duck *Cairina scutulata*
 Comb Duck *Sarkidiornis melanotos*
 Indian Cotton Teal *Nettapus coromandelianus*
 6 Eurasian Wigeon *Anas penelope*
 Falcated Teal *A. falcata*
 2817 Gadwall *A. strepera*
 315 Common (Green-winged) Teal *A. crecca*
 Grey Teal *A. gibberifrons*
 546 Mallard *A. platyrhynchos*
 939 Spot-billed Duck *A. poecilorhyncha*
 Philippine Duck *A. luzonica*
 36 Northern Pintail *A. acuta*
 100 Garganey *A. querquedula*
 4 Northern Shoveler *A. clypeata*
 18 Red-crested Pochard *Netta rufina*
 400 Common Pochard *Aythya ferina*
 Baer's Pochard *A. baeri*
 140 Ferruginous Duck *A. nyroca*
 48 Tufted Duck *A. fuligula*
 242 Goosander *M. merganser*
 Unidentified ducks

CRANES

2419 Common Crane *Grus grus*
 Sarus Crane *G. antigone*

RAILS, GALLINULES & COOTS

Water Rail *Rallus aquaticus*
 Slaty-breasted Rail *R. striatus*
 Banded Rail *R. philippensis*
 Barred Rail *R. torquatus*
 Red-legged Crake *Rallina fasciata*
 Slaty-legged Crake *R. eurizonoides*
 Baillon's Crake *Porzana pusilla*
 Ruddy Crake *P. fusca*
 Band-bellied Crake *P. paykullii*
 Spotless Crake *P. tabuensis*
 White-browed Crake *P. cinereus (Poliolimnas cinereus)*
 Brown Crake *Amauromis akool*
 Bush-Hen *A. olivacea*
 White-breasted Waterhen *A. phoenicurus*
 Watercock *Gallinix cinerea*

- 2 Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*
- Purple Swampphen *Porphyrio porphyrio*
- Common Coot *Fulica atra*
- FINFOOT & JACANAS**
- Masked Finfoot *Heliopais personata*
- Comb-crested Jacana *Irediparra gallinacea*
- Pheasant-tailed Jacana *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*
- Bronze-winged Jacana *Metopidius indicus*
- SHOREBIRDS- WADERS**
- Painted Snipe *Rostratula benghalensis*
- Crab Plover *Dromas ardeola*
- Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus*
- Australian (White-headed) Stilt *H. leucocephalus*
- Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*
- Great Thick-knee *Esacus recurvirostris*
- Beach Thick-knee *E. magnirostris*
- 2 Oriental Pratincole *Glareola maldivarum*
- 1519 Little Pratincole *G. lactea*
- 4 Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*
- 6 River Lapwing *V. duvaucelii*
- Grey-headed Lapwing *V. cinereus*
- Red-wattled Lapwing *V. indicus*
- 200 Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva*
- Grey Plover *P. squatarola*
- 2 Long-billed Plover *Charadrius placidus*
- 3 Little Ringed Plover *C. dubius*
- 2 Kentish Plover *C. alexandrinus*
- Malaysian Plover *C. peronii*
- Mongolian Plover *C. mongolus*
- Greater Sand Plover *C. leschenaultii*
- Oriental Plover *C. veredus*
- 3 Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa*
- Bar-tailed Godwit *L. lapponica*
- Little Curlew *Numenius minutus*
- Whimbrel *N. phaeopus*
- 4 Eurasian Curlew *N. arquata*
- Far Eastern Curlew *N. madagascariensis*
- Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus*
- Redshank *T. totanus*
- Marsh Sandpiper *T. stagnatilis*
- 29 Greenshank *T. nebularia*
- Nordmann's Greenshank *T. guttifer*
- 1 Green Sandpiper *T. ochropus*
- Wood Sandpiper *T. glareola*
- Terek Sandpiper *Xenus cinereus*
- 2 + Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*

- Grey-tailed (Grey-rumped) Tattler *Heteroscelus brevipes*
- Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*
- Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus*
- Eurasian Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*
- Pintail Snipe *Gallinago stenura*
- Swinhoe's Snipe *G. megala*
- Common Snipe *G. gallinago*
- Asiatic Dowitcher *Limnodromus semipalmatus*
- Red Knot *Calidris canutus*
- Great Knot *C. tenuirostris*
- Sanderling *C. alba*
- Red-necked (Rufous-necked) Stint *C. ruficollis*
- 7 Temminck's Stint *C. temminckii*
- Long-toed Stint *C. subminuta*
- Sharp-tailed Sandpiper *C. acuminata*
- Dunlin *C. alpina*
- Curlew Sandpiper *C. ferruginea*
- Spoon-billed Sandpiper *Euryornhynchus pygmeus*
- Broad-billed Sandpiper *Limicola falcinellus*
- 230 Unidentified shorebirds
- GULLS, TERNS & SKIMMERS**
- Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*
- 18 Brown-headed Gull *L. brunnicapillus*
- Black-headed Gull *L. ridibundus*
- Saunders' Gull *L. saundersi*
- Unidentified gulls
- Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybridus*
- White-winged Black Tern *C. leucopterus*
- Gull-billed Tern *Gelochelidon nilotica*
- Caspian Tern *Hydroprogne caspia*
- 71 Indian River Tern *Sterna aurantia*
- Common Tern *S. hirundo*
- Black-naped Tern *S. sumatrana*
- 2 Black-bellied Tern *S. melanogaster*
- Little Tern *S. albifrons*
- Great Crested Tern *S. bergii*
- Lesser Crested Tern *S. bengalensis*
- Unidentified terns
- Indian Skimmer *Rynchops albigollis*

ADDITIONAL SPECIES
see additions separate

USEFUL SITE INFORMATION: (please circle the relevant figures)

CONDITION OF WETLAND: 1. Wet (water present), 2. Totally dry, 3. Totally frozen

PROTECTION: 1. By Government, 2. By Tradition, 3. Private ownership, 4. Unprotected, 0. Unknown

THREATS AND USES: 0 Unknown, 1 None, 2 Sedimentation, 3 Excessive overgrowth of vegetation, 4 Cutting/clearance of vegetation, 5 Eutrophication, 6 Agriculture along drying margins, 7 Excessive cattle grazing, Pollution by: 8 domestic sewage, 9 solid waste, A industrial waste, B oil, C pesticides, D fertilizers, E Mining, F Hunting/trapping/poaching of birds, G Little fishing, H Large scale fishing, I Partial reclamation, J Complete reclamation, K Dam/barrage construction, L Tourism/recreation

TIME OF COUNT: START : am/pm FINISH : am/pm

PARTICIPANT(S) NAME (S) AND ADDRESS(ES):

Addition for Irrawaddy, south of Myitkhyina till Sinbo

Little grebe <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	1
Great crested grebe <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	21
Black-necked grebe <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	13
Common goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i>	4
Baikal teal <i>Anas formosa</i>	1
Spot-billed pelican <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>	222
* Pallas's gull <i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>	162
Heuglin's gull <i>Larus heuglini</i>	131
Mew gull (Common gull) <i>Larus canus</i>	4

*



D. South of Mogaung, river Namkawng and lakes (4-1, 24-1 and 25-1 by boat)

This is a very complicated and confused area. Roads on the map do not exist. The bridge at Namti was in such a condition that it was closed. Crossing the river, we lost one car. The solution of the bridge at Mogaung is far better: cars and all other vehicles and pedestrians are crossing the same bridge as the train. It works perfectly.

We went by boat over the Namkawng to the south for one day. Nearly three hours down and six hours back up stream.

During two different days we tried to reach the lake area south of Mogaung. There is no road to that area so we walked for a day to get an impression of the area. It is a seasonal cultivated area and during winter covered by water. An interesting area worth to survey well. Our local guide told us that later 'cranes with red necks' arrived (Sarus Crane). Green peafowl was also around this area, according his information.

In the whole area there are many more small lakes. One of these is included in the count, the lake directly behind the pagoda SE of Mogaung (Tasan Lake near Mazeli village).



Asian Waterfowl Census (Southeast Asia)



Please return to your National Co-ordinator or Wetland International-Asia Pacific, 3A39 Bk A, Kelana Centre Point, SS7/19, P.J. Selangor 47301, Malaysia, before end March)

Country: Myanmar

Name of Site: South of Mogaung; river Namkawng and several lakes

2000
Date: 4-1; 24-1; 25-1

Province/State/Prefecture: Nearest Large Town: Mogaung (west of Myitkyina)

Site Code (only for official use):

Type: A - Aerial, F - On foot, B - By boat, M - Mixed
Coverage: V-25%, (W)25-50%, X-50-75%, Y-75-99%, Z-100%

Has the site been counted before?
Yes No

Waterfowl Counts

- CORMORANTS & DARTERS**
- 10 Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*
 - Indian Shag *P. fuscicollis*
 - 3 Little Cormorant *P. niger*
 - Unidentified cormorants
 - 3 Oriental Darter *Anhinga melanogaster*
- HERONS & EGRETS**
- Great Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*
 - Yellow Bittern *Ixobrychus sinensis*
 - Schrenck's Bittern *I. eurhythmus*
 - Cinnamon Bittern *I. cinnamomeus*
 - Black Bittern *I. flavicollis*
 - Japanese Night Heron *Gorsachius goisagi*
 - Malayan Night Heron (Tiger Bittern) *G. melanolophus*
 - Black-crowned Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*
 - Rufous Night Heron *N. caledonicus*
 - Indian Pond Heron *Ardeola grayii*
 - 120 Chinese Pond Heron *A. bacchus*
 - Javan Pond Heron *A. speciosa*
 - Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*
 - Striated (Little Green) Heron *Butorides striatus*
 - Eastern Reef Egret *Egretta sacra*
 - Chinese (Swinhoe's) Egret *E. eulophotes*
 - 7+ Little Egret *E. garzetta*
 - 22 + Intermediate Egret *E. intermedia*
 - 16 + Great Egret *E. alba*
 - 2 Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea*
 - 3 Grey Heron *A. cinerea*
 - Great-billed Heron *A. sumatrana*
 - Unidentified herons and egrets
- STORKS**
- Milky Stork *Mycteria cinerea*
 - Painted Stork *M. leucocephala*
 - Asian Openbill *Anastomus oscitans*
 - 6 Black Stork *Ciconia nigra*
 - 2 Woolly-necked Stork *C. episcopus*
 - Storm's Stork *C. stormi*
 - 1 Black-necked Stork *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*
 - Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus*
 - Greater Adjutant *L. dubius*
 - Unidentified storks
- IBISES & SPOONBILLS**
- Black-headed (White) Ibis *Threskiornis melanocephalus*
 - White-shouldered Ibis *Pseudibis davisoni*
 - Giant Ibis *Thaumatibis gigantea*
 - Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus*
 - White Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia*
 - Black-faced Spoonbill *P. minor*
 - Unidentified Spoonbills

- GEESE & DUCKS**
- Spotted Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna guttata*
 - Fulvous (Large) Whistling Duck *D. bicolor*
 - Wandering Whistling Duck *D. arcuata*
 - Lesser Whistling Duck (Lesser Tree Duck) *D. javanica*
 - Greylag Goose *Anser anser*
 - 44 Bar-headed Goose *A. indicus*
 - 47 Ruddy Shelduck *Tadorna ferruginea*
 - Common Shelduck *T. tadorna*
 - White-winged Wood Duck *Cairina scutulata*
 - Comb Duck *Sarkidiornis melanotos*
 - 20 Indian Cotton Teal *Nettapus coromandelianus*
 - Eurasian Wigeon *Anas penelope*
 - Falcated Teal *A. falcata*
 - Gadwall *A. strepera*
 - 20 Common (Green-winged) Teal *A. crecca*
 - Grey Teal *A. gibberifrons*
 - Mallard *A. platyrhynchos*
 - 10 Spot-billed Duck *A. poecilorhyncha*
 - Philippine Duck *A. luzonica*
 - Northern Pintail *A. acuta*
 - Garganey *A. querquedula*
 - Northern Shoveler *A. clypeata*
 - Red-crested Pochard *Netta rufina*
 - Common Pochard *Aythya ferina*
 - Baer's Pochard *A. baeri*
 - Ferruginous Duck *A. nyroca*
 - Tufted Duck *A. fuligula*
 - Goosander *M. merganser*
 - Unidentified ducks
- CRANES**
- 83 Common Crane *Grus grus*
 - Sarus Crane *G. antigone*
- RAILS, GALLINULES & COOTS**
- Water Rail *Rallus aquaticus*
 - Slaty-breasted Rail *R. striatus*
 - Banded Rail *R. philippensis*
 - Barred Rail *R. torquatus*
 - Red-legged Crake *Rallina fasciata*
 - Slaty-legged Crake *R. eurizonoides*
 - Baillon's Crake *Porzana pusilla*
 - Ruddy Crake *P. fusca*
 - Band-bellied Crake *P. paykullii*
 - Spotless Crake *P. tabuensis*
 - White-browed Crake *P. cinereus (Poliolimnas cinereus)*
 - Brown Crake *Amauornis akool*
 - Bush-Hen *A. olivacea*
 - White-breasted Waterhen *A. phoenicurus*
 - Watercock *Gallinix cinerea*

- 1 Moorten *Gallinula chloropus*
 103 Purple Swamphen *Porphyrio porphyrio*
 Common Coot *Fulica atra*
 FINFOOT & JACANAS
 Masked Fintoot *Heliopais personata*
 Comb-crested Jacana *Irediparra gallinacea*
 Pheasant-tailed Jacana *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*
 2 Bronze-winged Jacana *Metopidius indicus*
 SHOREBIRDS- WADERS
 Painted Snipe *Rostratula benghalensis*
 Crab Plover *Dromas ardeola*
 11 Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus*
 Australian (White-headed) Stilt *H. leucocephalus*
 Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*
 Great Thick-knee *Esacus recurvirostris*
 Beach Thick-knee *E. magnirostris*
 Oriental Pratincole *Glareola maldivarum*
 Little Pratincole *G. lactea*
 5 Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*
 22 River Lapwing *V. duvaucelii*
 1 Grey-headed Lapwing *V. cinereus*
 Red-wattled Lapwing *V. indicus*
 18 Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva*
 Grey Plover *P. squatarola*
 2 Long-billed Plover *Charadrius placidus*
 12 Little Ringed Plover *C. dubius*
 10 Kentish Plover *C. alexandrinus*
 Malaysian Plover *C. peronii*
 Mongolian Plover *C. mongolus*
 Greater Sand Plover *C. leschenaultii*
 Oriental Plover *C. veredus*
 Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa*
 Bar-tailed Godwit *L. lapponica*
 Little Curlew *Numenius minutus*
 Whimbrel *N. phaeopus*
 Eurasian Curlew *N. arquata*
 Far Eastern Curlew *N. madagascariensis*
 1 Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus*
 Redshank *T. totanus*
 Marsh Sandpiper *T. stagnatilis*
 20 Greenshank *T. nebularia*
 Nordmann's Greenshank *T. guttifer*
 5 Green Sandpiper *T. ochropus*
 2 Wood Sandpiper *T. glareola*
 Terek Sandpiper *Xenus cinereus*
 11 Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*

- Grey-tailed (Grey-rumped) Tattler *Heteroscelus brevipes*
 Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*
 Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus*
 Eurasian Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*
 Pintail Snipe *Gallinago stenura*
 Swinhoe's Snipe *G. megala*
 1 Common Snipe *G. gallinago*
 Asiatic Dowitcher *Limnodromus semipalmatus*
 Red Knot *Calidris canutus*
 Great Knot *C. tenuirostris*
 Sanderling *C. alba*
 Red-necked (Rufous-necked) Stint *C. ruficollis*
 21 Temminck's Stint *C. temminckii*
 Long-toed Stint *C. subminuta*
 Sharp-tailed Sandpiper *C. acuminata*
 Dunlin *C. alpina*
 Curlew Sandpiper *C. ferruginea*
 Spoon-billed Sandpiper *Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*
 Broad-billed Sandpiper *Limicola falcinellus*
 Unidentified shorebirds
 GULLS, TERNS & SKIMMERS
 Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*
 Brown-headed Gull *L. brunnicephalus*
 Black-headed Gull *L. ridibundus*
 Saunders' Gull *L. saundersi*
 Unidentified gulls
 Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybridus*
 White-winged Black Tern *C. leucopterus*
 Gull-billed Tern *Gelochelidon nilotica*
 Caspian Tern *Hydroprogne caspia*
 Indian River Tern *Sterna aurantia*
 Common Tern *S. hirundo*
 Black-naped Tern *S. sumatrana*
 Black-bellied Tern *S. melanogaster*
 Little Tern *S. albifrons*
 Great Crested Tern *S. bergii*
 Lesser Crested Tern *S. bengalensis*
 Unidentified terns
 Indian Skimmer *Rynchops albicollis*

ADDITIONAL SPECIES

flying over area:

4 Spot-billrd pelicans

USEFUL SITE INFORMATION: (please circle the relevant figures)

CONDITION OF WETLAND: 1. Wet (water present), 2 Totally dry, 3. Totally frozen

PROTECTION: 1. By Government, 2. By Tradition, 3. Private ownership, 4. Unprotected, 0. Unknown

THREATS AND USES: 0 Unknown, 1 None, 2 Sedimentation, 3 Excessive overgrowth of vegetation, 4 Cutting/clearance of vegetation, 5 Eutrophication, 6 Agriculture along drying margins, 7 Excessive cattle grazing, Pollution by: 8 domestic sewage, 9 solid waste, A industrial waste, B oil, C pesticides, D fertilizers, E Mining, F Hunting/trapping/poaching of birds, G Little fishing, H Large scale fishing, I Partial reclamation, J Complete reclamation, K Dam/barrage construction, L Tourism/recreation

TIME OF COUNT: START : am/pm FINISH : am/pm

PARTICIPANT(S) NAME (S) AND ADDRESS(ES):

E. Mogaung by road parallel to Namkawng river to Kamaing; by boat south over river Namkawng; by boat to the northern part of Namkawng; several lakes; by elephant to several oxbows. (18-1, 21-1, 22-1, 23-1)

From Mogaung we went by car to Kamaing. Shortly after Mogaung there is a small interesting pond. Till Kamaing is a forested area (see II). In Kamaing we rented a boat heading south again for a couple of hours. It was the only place where we observed the Great Thick-knee. We also went by boat north where the water becomes very shallow. Crossing several fish-traps. Along the river we looked for several small lakes together with local guides. Another day we went on elephant through that area. The resting Lesser Adjutants and Black Storks were observed from the back of the elephants. North of Kamaing there is a recent complex of paddy fields. After the forest was cut the elephant grass has taken over. This new agricultural development is a new loss for tertiary 'nature'. Cranes and geese are resting along the river or in some lakes.



Greylag Geese, see page 26

Asian Waterfowl Census (Southeast Asia)

Please return to your National Co-ordinator or Wetland International-Asia Pacific, 3A39 Bk A, Kelana Centre Point, SS7/19, P.J. Selangor 47301, Malaysia, before end March)

Country: Myanmar



Name of Site: North of Mogaung (see text)

2000

Date: 18-1; 21-23-1

Province/State/Prefecture: Mogaung; west of Myitkyina Site Code (only for official use):
Nearest Large Town:

Type: A - Aerial, F - On foot, B - By boat, M - Mixed
Coverage: V-25%, W-25-50%, X-50-75%, Y-75-99%, Z-100%

Has the site been counted before?
Yes No

Waterfowl Counts

- CORMORANTS & DARTERS**
- 57 Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*
 - Indian Shag *P. fuscicollis*
 - 19 Little Cormorant *P. niger*
 - Unidentified cormorants
 - 15 Oriental Darter *Anhinga melanogaster*

HERONS & EGRETS

 - Great Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*
 - Yellow Bittern *Ixobrychus sinensis*
 - Schrenck's Bittern *I. eurhythmus*
 - 1 Cinnamon Bittern *I. cinnamomeus*
 - Black Bittern *I. flavicollis*
 - Japanese Night Heron *Gorsachius goisagi*
 - Malayan Night Heron (Tiger Bittern) *G. melanolophus*
 - Black-crowned Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*
 - Rufous Night Heron *N. caledonicus*
 - 95 Indian Pond Heron *Ardeola grayii*
 - Chinese Pond Heron *A. bacchus*
 - Javan Pond Heron *A. speciosa*
 - 58 Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*
 - Striated (Little Green) Heron *Butorides striatus*
 - Eastern Reef Egret *Egretta sacra*
 - Chinese (Swinhoe's) Egret *E. eulophotes*
 - 31 Little Egret *E. garzetta*
 - 23 Intermediate Egret *E. intermedia*
 - 61 Great Egret *E. alba*
 - Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea*
 - 2 Grey Heron *A. cinerea*
 - Great-billed Heron *A. sumatrana*
 - Unidentified herons and egrets

STORKS

 - Milky Stork *Mycteria cinerea*
 - Painted Stork *M. leucocephala*
 - Asian Openbill *Anastomus oscitans*
 - 56+ Black Stork *Ciconia nigra*
 - 2 Woolly-necked Stork *C. episcopus*
 - Storm's Stork *C. stormi*
 - 1 Black-necked Stork *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*
 - 17 Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus*
 - Greater Adjutant *L. dubius*
 - Unidentified storks

IBISES & SPOONBILLS

 - Black-headed (White) Ibis *Threskiornis melanocephalus*
 - White-shouldered Ibis *Pseudibis davisoni*
 - Giant Ibis *Thaumatibis gigantea*
 - Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus*
 - White Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia*
 - Black-faced Spoonbill *P. minor*
 - Unidentified Spoonbills

- GEESE & DUCKS**
- Spotted Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna guttata*
 - Fulvous (Large) Whistling Duck *D. bicolor*
 - Wandering Whistling Duck *D. arcuata*
 - Lesser Whistling Duck (Lesser Tree Duck) *D. javanica*
 - 15 Greylag Goose *Anser anser*
 - Bar-headed Goose *A. indicus*
 - 23 Ruddy Shelduck *Tadoma ferruginea*
 - Common Shelduck *T. tadoma*
 - White-winged Wood Duck *Cairina scutulata*
 - Comb Duck *Sarkidiornis melanotos*
 - Indian Cotton Teal *Nettapus coromandelianus*
 - Eurasian Wigeon *Anas penelope*
 - Falcated Teal *A. falcata*
 - 9 Gadwall *A. strepera*
 - Common (Green-winged) Teal *A. crecca*
 - Grey Teal *A. gibberifrons*
 - Mallard *A. platyrhynchos*
 - Spot-billed Duck *A. poecilorhyncha*
 - Philippine Duck *A. luzonica*
 - Northern Pintail *A. acuta*
 - Garganey *A. querquedula*
 - Northern Shoveler *A. clypeata*
 - Red-crested Pochard *Netta rufina*
 - Common Pochard *Aythya ferina*
 - Baer's Pochard *A. baeri*
 - 4 Ferruginous Duck *A. nyroca*
 - Tufted Duck *A. fuligula*
 - Goosander *M. merganser*
 - Unidentified ducks

CRANES

 - 230 Common Crane *Grus grus*
 - Sarus Crane *G. antigone*

RAILS, GALLINULES & COOTS

 - Water Rail *Rallus aquaticus*
 - Slaty-breasted Rail *R. striatus*
 - Banded Rail *R. philippensis*
 - Barred Rail *R. torquatus*
 - Red-legged Crake *Rallina fasciata*
 - Slaty-legged Crake *R. eurizonoides*
 - Baillon's Crake *Porzana pusilla*
 - 1 Ruddy Crake *P. fusca* (-breasted)
 - Band-bellied Crake *P. paykullii*
 - Spotless Crake *P. tabuensis*
 - White-browed Crake *P. cinereus* (*Poliolimnas cinereus*)
 - Brown Crake *Amaurornis akool*
 - Bush-Hen *A. olivacea*
 - White-breasted Waterhen *A. phoenicurus*
 - Watercock *Gallinix cinerea*

- 31 Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*
- Purple Swamphen *Porphyrio porphyrio*
- Common Coot *Fulica atra*
- FINFOOT & JACANAS
- Masked Finfoot *Heliopais personata*
- Comb-crested Jacana *Irediparra gallinacea*
- Pheasant-tailed Jacana *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*
- Bronze-winged Jacana *Metopidius indicus*
- SHOREBIRDS- WADERS
- Painted Snipe *Rostratula benghalensis*
- Crab Plover *Dromas ardeola*
- Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus*
- Australian (White-headed) Stilt *H. leucocephalus*
- Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*
- 1 Great Thick-knee *Esacus recurvirostris*
- Beach Thick-knee *E. magnirostris*
- Oriental Pratincole *Glareola maldivarum*
- Little Pratincole *G. lactea*
- Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*
- 26 River Lapwing *V. duvaucelii*
- Grey-headed Lapwing *V. cinereus*
- Red-wattled Lapwing *V. indicus*
- Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva*
- Grey Plover *P. squatarola*
- Long-billed Plover *Charadrius placidus*
- 7 Little Ringed Plover *C. dubius*
- Kentish Plover *C. alexandrinus*
- Malaysian Plover *C. peronii*
- Mongolian Plover *C. mongolus*
- Greater Sand Plover *C. leschenaultii*
- Oriental Plover *C. veredus*
- Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa*
- Bar-tailed Godwit *L. lapponica*
- Little Curlew *Numenius minutus*
- Whimbrel *N. phaeopus*
- Eurasian Curlew *N. arquata*
- Far Eastern Curlew *N. madagascariensis*
- Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus*
- Redshank *T. totanus*
- Marsh Sandpiper *T. stagnatilis*
- 9 Greenshank *T. nebularia*
- Nordmann's Greenshank *T. guttifer*
- 8 Green Sandpiper *T. ochropus*
- 3 Wood Sandpiper *T. glareola*
- Terek Sandpiper *Xenus cinereus*
- 12 Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*

- Grey-tailed (Grey-rumped) Tattler *Heteroscelus brevipes*
- Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*
- Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus*
- Eurasian Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*
- Pintail Snipe *Gallinago stenura*
- Swinhoe's Snipe *G. megala*
- Common Snipe *G. gallinago*
- Asiatic Dowitcher *Limnodromus semipalmatus*
- Red Knot *Calidris canutus*
- Great Knot *C. tenuirostris*
- Sanderling *C. alba*
- Red-necked (Rufous-necked) Stint *C. ruficollis*
- 7 Temminck's Stint *C. temminckii*
- Long-toed Stint *C. subminuta*
- Sharp-tailed Sandpiper *C. acuminata*
- Dunlin *C. alpina*
- Curlew Sandpiper *C. ferruginea*
- Spoon-billed Sandpiper *Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*
- Broad-billed Sandpiper *Limicola falcinellus*
- Unidentified shorebirds
- GULLS, TERNS & SKIMMERS
- Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*
- Brown-headed Gull *L. brunnicapillus*
- Black-headed Gull *L. ridibundus*
- Saunders' Gull *L. saundersi*
- Unidentified gulls
- Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybridus*
- White-winged Black Tern *C. leucopterus*
- Gull-billed Tern *Gelochelidon nilotica*
- Caspian Tern *Hydroprogne caspia*
- Indian River Tern *Sterna aurantia*
- Common Tern *S. hirundo*
- Black-naped Tern *S. sumatrana*
- Black-bellied Tern *S. melanogaster*
- Little Tern *S. albifrons*
- Great Crested Tern *S. bergii*
- Lesser Crested Tern *S. bengalensis*
- Unidentified terns
- Indian Skimmer *Rynchops albigollis*

ADDITIONAL SPECIES

Spot-billed pelican	2
Little grebe	1

USEFUL SITE INFORMATION: (please circle the relevant figures)

CONDITION OF WETLAND: 1. Wet (water present), 2 Totally dry, 3. Totally frozen

PROTECTION: 1. By Government, 2. By Tradition, 3. Private ownership, 4. Unprotected, 0. Unknown

THREATS AND USES: 0 Unknown, 1 None, 2 Sedimentation, 3 Excessive overgrowth of vegetation, 4 Cutting/clearance of vegetation, 5 Eutrophication, 6 Agriculture along drying margins, 7 Excessive cattle grazing, Pollution by: 8 domestic sewage, 9 solid waste, A industrial waste, B oil, C pesticides, D fertilizers, E Mining, F Hunting/trapping/poaching of birds, G Little fishing, H Large scale fishing, I Partial reclamation, J Complete reclamation, K Dam/barrage construction, L Tourism/recreation

TIME OF COUNT: START : am/pm FINISH : am/pm

PARTICIPANT(S) NAME (S) AND ADDRESS(ES):

F. Indawgyi Lake

(12-15 January)

A surprise. After a long and dusty road from Mogaung one will find the large lake system from the high mountain on the east. Most of the former surrounding marshes are cultivated.

The lake itself is a recent protected area but without control or management. There is a discussion about 'ecotourism' but one does not get the impression that there is a lot of knowledge about it. Ecotourism without a proper management and protection is not a wise decision. A management is most urgently needed.

New cultivation of the borders of the lake is still going on. Large drain-machines are working in the west and NW part of the lake. It would have been a last chance for a better protection and adding most needed protecting land areas near the water.

Only in the northern part of the lake, at the mouth of Indawchaun into the lake, some marshes exist. They are grazed but still rather attractive. By boat we went up this small river till Chaung Wa. The area between the lake and Chaung Wa is an important additional feeding and resting area for cranes, geese and storks. The NW river ending in the lake is less interesting but the NW-part of the lake itself is shallow and attractive. An inventory of several weeks would be highly necessary.. By this one will get a better understanding of the bird movements and their preferred areas. During the night most ducks feed at the lake sides. During the arrival of the first boats early mornings they fly away but in general they just go a bit further or are waiting in the open water till the boat is gone. At the end of the day, after more disturbances, most ducks gather together in the centre of the lake.

The counts were carried out in two parts. One day the western part was visited by boat and the surrounding of the northern area. The second day the eastern part. There was a large roosting area for the Black-headed Gull.

The numbers of Ferruginous Ducks are excellent. Falcated Teal was also present in small numbers. Baer's Pochard could have been expected but not seen.



First observation of White Spoonbills at Moyingyi Wetlands
(see page 28)

Asian Waterfowl Census (Southeast Asia)

Please return to your National Co-ordinator or Wetland International-Asia Pacific, 3A39 Bk A, Kelana Centre Point, SS7/19, P.J. Selangor 47301, Malaysia, before end March)

Country:
Myanmar



Name of Site: Indawgyi Lake

2000
Date: 12-15 Jan

Province/State/Prefecture:

Nearest Large Town: Mohnyin

Site Code (only for official use):

Type: A - Aerial, F - On foot, B - By boat, M - Mixed
Coverage: V-25%, W-25-50%, X-50-75%, Y-75-99%, Z-100%

Has the site been counted before?

Yes No

Waterfowl Counts

	CORMORANTS & DARTERS
89	Great Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
	Indian Shag <i>P. fuscicollis</i>
804	Little Cormorant <i>P. niger</i>
	Unidentified cormorants
30	Oriental Darter <i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>
	HERONS & EGRETS
	Great Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>
	Yellow Bittern <i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>
	Schrenck's Bittern <i>I. eurhythmus</i>
	Cinnamon Bittern <i>I. cinnamomeus</i>
	Black Bittern <i>I. flavicollis</i>
	Japanese Night Heron <i>Gorsachius goisagi</i>
	Malayan Night Heron (Tiger Bittern) <i>G. melanolophus</i>
	Black-crowned Night Heron <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
	Rufous Night Heron <i>N. caledonicus</i>
130	Indian Pond Heron <i>Ardeola grayii</i>
	Chinese Pond Heron <i>A. bacchus</i>
	Javan Pond Heron <i>A. speciosa</i>
130	Cattle Egret <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
	Striated (Little Green) Heron <i>Butorides striatus</i>
	Eastern Reef Egret <i>Egretta sacra</i>
	Chinese (Swinhoe's) Egret <i>E. eulophotes</i>
170	Little Egret <i>E. garzetta</i>
143	Intermediate Egret <i>E. intermedia</i>
46	Great Egret <i>E. alba</i>
49	Purple Heron <i>Ardea purpurea</i>
24	Grey Heron <i>A. cinerea</i>
	Great-billed Heron <i>A. sumatrana</i>
	Unidentified herons and egrets
	STORKS
	Milky Stork <i>Mycteria cinerea</i>
	Painted Stork <i>M. leucocephala</i>
9	Asian Openbill <i>Anastomus oscitans</i>
	Black Stork <i>Ciconia nigra</i>
3	Wooly-necked Stork <i>C. episcopus</i>
	Storm's Stork <i>C. stormi</i>
3	Black-necked Stork <i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>
7	Lesser Adjutant <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>
	Greater Adjutant <i>L. dubius</i>
	Unidentified storks
	IBISES & SPOONBILLS
	Black-headed (White) Ibis <i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>
	White-shouldered Ibis <i>Pseudibis davisoni</i>
	Giant Ibis <i>Thaumatibis gigantea</i>
	Glossy Ibis <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>
	White Spoonbill <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>
	Black-faced Spoonbill <i>P. minor</i>
	Unidentified Spoonbills

	GEESE & DUCKS
	Spotted Whistling Duck <i>Dendrocygna guttata</i>
60	Fulvous (Large) Whistling Duck <i>D. bicolor</i>
	Wandering Whistling Duck <i>D. arcuata</i>
3757	Lesser Whistling Duck (Lesser Tree Duck) <i>D. javanica</i>
60	Greylag Goose <i>Anser anser</i>
164	Bar-headed Goose <i>A. indicus</i>
312	Ruddy Shelduck <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>
1	Common Shelduck <i>T. tadorna</i>
	White-winged Wood Duck <i>Cairina scutulata</i>
	Comb Duck <i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>
44	Indian Cotton Teal <i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>
115	Eurasian Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i>
6	Falcated Teal <i>A. falcata</i>
2682	Gadwall <i>A. strepera</i>
20	Common (Green-winged) Teal <i>A. crecca</i>
	Grey Teal <i>A. gibberifrons</i>
	Mallard <i>A. platyrhynchos</i>
1	Spot-billed Duck <i>A. poecilorhyncha</i>
	Philippine Duck <i>A. luzonica</i>
720	Northern Pintail <i>A. acuta</i>
	Garganey <i>A. querquedula</i>
286	Northern Shoveler <i>A. clypeata</i>
56	Red-crested Pochard <i>Netta rufina</i>
1080	Common Pochard <i>Aythya ferina</i>
	Baer's Pochard <i>A. baeri</i>
1720	Ferruginous Duck <i>A. nyroca</i>
615	Tufted Duck <i>A. fuligula</i>
	Goosander <i>M. merganser</i>
	Unidentified ducks
	CRANES
220	Common Crane <i>Grus grus</i>
	Sarus Crane <i>G. antigone</i>
	RAILS, GALLINULES & COOTS
	Water Rail <i>Rallus aquaticus</i>
	Slaty-breasted Rail <i>R. striatus</i>
	Banded Rail <i>R. philippensis</i>
	Barred Rail <i>R. torquatus</i>
	Red-legged Crake <i>Rallina fasciata</i>
	Slaty-legged Crake <i>R. eurizonoides</i>
	Baillon's Crake <i>Porzana pusilla</i>
	Ruddy Crake <i>P. fusca</i>
	Band-bellied Crake <i>P. paykullii</i>
	Spotless Crake <i>P. tabuensis</i>
	White-browed Crake <i>P. cinereus (Poliolimnas cinereus)</i>
	Brown Crake <i>Amauornis akool</i>
	Bush-Hen <i>A. olivacea</i>
1	White-breasted Waterhen <i>A. phoenicurus</i>
	Watercock <i>Gallinix cinerea</i>

448 Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*
 1530 Purple Swamphen *Porphyrio porphyrio*
 1630 Common Coot *Fulica atra*
 FINFOOT & JACANAS
 Masked Finfoot *Heliopais personata*
 Comb-crested Jacana *Irediparra gallinacea*
 54 Pheasant-tailed Jacana *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*
 40 Bronze-winged Jacana *Metopidius indicus*
 SHOREBIRDS- WADERS
 Painted Snipe *Rostratula benghalensis*
 Crab Plover *Dromas ardeola*
 36 Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus*
 Australian (White-headed) Stilt *H. leucocephalus*
 Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*
 Great Thick-knee *Esacus recurvirostris*
 Beach Thick-knee *E. magnirostris*
 Oriental Pratincole *Glareola maldivarum*
 1 Little Pratincole *G. lactea*
 Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*
 River Lapwing *V. duvaucelii*
 24 Grey-headed Lapwing *V. cinereus*
 2 Red-wattled Lapwing *V. indicus*
 Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva*
 Grey Plover *P. squatarola*
 Long-billed Plover *Charadrius placidus*
 Little Ringed Plover *C. dubius*
 Kentish Plover *C. alexandrinus*
 Malaysian Plover *C. peronii*
 Mongolian Plover *C. mongolus*
 Greater Sand Plover *C. leschenaultii*
 Oriental Plover *C. veredus*
 Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa*
 Bar-tailed Godwit *L. lapponica*
 Little Curlew *Numenius minutus*
 Whimbrel *N. phaeopus*
 Eurasian Curlew *N. arquata*
 Far Eastern Curlew *N. madagascariensis*
 Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus*
 Redshank *T. totanus*
 Marsh Sandpiper *T. stagnatilis*
 Greenshank *T. nebularia*
 Nordmann's Greenshank *T. guttifer*
 Green Sandpiper *T. ochropus*
 40 Wood Sandpiper *T. glareola*
 Terek Sandpiper *Xenus cinereus*
 1 Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*

Grey-tailed (Grey-rumped) Tattler *Heteroscelus brevipes*
 Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*
 Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus*
 Eurasian Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*
 Pintail Snipe *Gallinago stenura*
 Swinhoe's Snipe *G. megala*
 20 Common Snipe *G. gallinago*
 Asiatic Dowitcher *Limnodromus semipalmatus*
 Red Knot *Calidris canutus*
 Great Knot *C. tenuirostris*
 Sanderling *C. alba*
 Red-necked (Rufous-necked) Stint *C. ruficollis*
 Temminck's Stint *C. temminckii*
 Long-toed Stint *C. subminuta*
 Sharp-tailed Sandpiper *C. acuminata*
 Dunlin *C. alpina*
 Curlew Sandpiper *C. ferruginea*
 Spoon-billed Sandpiper *Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*
 Broad-billed Sandpiper *Limicola falcinellus*
 250 Unidentified shorebirds
 GULLS, TERNS & SKIMMERS
 Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*
 616 Brown-headed Gull *L. brunnicephalus*
 614 Black-headed Gull *L. ridibundus*
 Saunders' Gull *L. saundersi*
 Unidentified gulls
 Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybridus*
 White-winged Black Tern *C. leucopterus*
 Gull-billed Tern *Gelochelidon nilotica*
 Caspian Tern *Hydroprogne caspia*
 Indian River Tern *Sterna aurantia*
 Common Tern *S. hirundo*
 Black-naped Tern *S. sumatrana*
 Black-bellied Tern *S. melanogaster*
 Little Tern *S. albifrons*
 Great Crested Tern *S. bergii*
 Lesser Crested Tern *S. bengalensis*
 Unidentified terns
 Indian Skimmer *Rynchops albigollis*

ADDITIONAL SPECIES

Great crested grebe 7
 Black-necked grebe 2
 Little grebe 25
 Spot-billed pelican 4

USEFUL SITE INFORMATION: (please circle the relevant figures)

CONDITION OF WETLAND: 1. Wet (water present), 2 Totally dry, 3. Totally frozen

PROTECTION: 1. By Government, 2. By Tradition, 3. Private ownership, 4. Unprotected, 0. Unknown

THREATS AND USES: 0 Unknown, 1 None, 2 Sedimentation, 3 Excessive overgrowth of vegetation, 4 Cutting/clearance of vegetation, 5 Eutrophication, 6 Agriculture along drying margins, 7 Excessive cattle grazing, Pollution by: 8 domestic sewage, 9 solid waste, A industrial waste, B oil, C pesticides, D fertilizers, E Mining, F Hunting/trapping/poaching of birds, G Little fishing, H Large scale fishing, I Partial reclamation, J Complete reclamation, K Dam/barrage construction, L Tourism/recreation

TIME OF COUNT: START : am/pm FINISH : am/pm

PARTICIPANT(S) NAME (S) AND ADDRESS(ES):

G. Some smaller areas for waterfowl.

1. The agricultural area, SE of Myitkyina, east of the river, along the 'Bhamo-road'. This area was visited on 26-12, 28-12, 7-1, 11-1, 30-1 and 31-1.

It is a large paddy-field area of 100s of km² where many birds are feeding. The most important are Ruddy Shelducks, Common Cranes and Barheaded geese. The area is difficult to enter as there are hardly real roads.

From Katkyo one has a good view on one of the crane-sleeping place.

Waterfowl observations in this area include:

(for the observations of other birds see II).

80 Little Egret	230 Bar-headed Geese	
30 Great Egret	150 Ruddy Shelduck	5 Red-wattl. Lapwing
20 Pond heron	Greylag Geese	4 Grey-headed Lapwing
2 Purple heron	2 Lesser Whistling teal	1 Northern Lapwing
124 Black Stork	300 Common Crane	2 Pheas. T. Jacana
		4 Wood Sandpiper

2. From Myitkyina along the airport to the south, along the river by car. Difficult road. Mainly through secondary forest, agricultural fields and some smaller lakes. Mainly on foot. Waterfowl observations include;

- 6 Lesser Adjutants (27.12)
- 6 Indian pond heron (27.12)

3. Mogaung-Samo (23 and 24 Jan.)

In south-western direction from Mogaung. After the checkpoint there is a junction, road heading to Samo. We only spent limited time here but it will be an interesting area. In the direction of Samo there is a railway crossing. Just before that crossing there are some very wet places, may be a lake. From different counts:

5 Little Cormorant	20 Gadwall
30 Little egret	500 Common Crane
5 Intermediate Egret	3 Common Snipe
3 Black Storks	1 Wood Sandpiper
44 Barheaded Geese	1 Green Sandpiper
173 Greylag	3 Pheasant-tailed Jacana
35 Ruddy Shelduck	2 Grey-headed Lapwing
15 Spotbilled Duck	

H. General Remarks related to waterfowl Observations and species.

We observed some waterfowl during a couple of days in the less known Kachin State. We are thankful that we were the guests of so many friends. We hope that our observations will lead towards a better knowledge and appreciation of the surrounding of all the people.

We are not allowed to make firm conclusions on the basis of these observations but certain conclusions could be made carefully. We hope we are able to give our first conclusions a better basis after more observations.

Cormorants & Darters

The numbers of Darters are reasonable high. As this bird faces many problems in its environment we were glad to see them regularly.

During several days we were not very happy with our observations of the Little Cormorants. After more careful studying we were convinced that some were Indian Shags. In the first weeks some observations of Little Cormorant include both species.

Pelicans

The observation of a large concentration of Spot-billed Pelicans is important. Robson only mentions 'vagrant E Burma'. This is not correct. It is important to study the wintering area of these pelicans more carefully and to see if certain measures has to be taken. Please notify also that we saw this pelican on three different locations: Irrawaddy river, Indawgyi lake and near Kamaing.

Hérons & Egrets

no special remarks.

Storks

King mentions the Black Stork as 'uncommon migrant'. Robson as 'rare to uncommon wintervisitor'. With nearly hundred birds resting on the bank; flocks of over hundred in the fields, over 100 birds resting in trees: the importance of Kachin state for wintering Black Storks seems to be underestimated.

Observations of Black-necked Storks were made at Indawgyi Lake, Irrawaddy (together with Black Storks), south of Mogaung and near Kamaing. It indicates that this stork has found some good wintering places. Robson mentions this stork as 'former resident' and 'current status unknown'. We hope that our observations will cause some curiosity in finding more places.

As this stork is such an excellent indicator it might be good to put together the three authors who worked in Myanmar:

Smythies (1940): 'resident in Burma and not uncommon in suitable locations'

King (1975): 'resident in NE.....'

Robson (2000): 'former resident (current status unknown)'

Please realise that this is just 60 years.

Lesser Adjutants were observed not in great numbers, but regularly. Along the rivers, Indawgyi lake and in several forested areas with smaller rivers. More inventories are necessary.



Bar-headed Geese near Myitkyina



Sleeping place Common Cranes near Myitkyina

Ibises and Spoonbills

None of these were seen in Kachin State.

(Visiting Moyingyi Wetlands, north of Yangoon we saw among many other waterfowl a small flock of Black-headed Ibis and two White Spoonbills. According our local guide it was the first observation of spoonbills in that area.)

Geese & Ducks

It is well known that Bar-headed Geese are wintering in northern Myanmar but about the numbers no information was available. The estimate of the world population of this goose by Steve Madge (Wildfowl 1988) of 'somewhat over 10,000 individuals' was never accepted and belied by the results of the WI-waterfowl census. In JV's article 'Barheads on their Breeding Grounds' (1997) it is mentioned '35,000 geese as a total population seems the best realistic figure'. A small number of wintering Barheads was always included in these numbers but no figures as we found now here. With far over 4000 geese observed it might be necessary to adapt the total figure of the world population 'around 40,000' birds. For geese this is still a vulnerable figure. We hope that support will come from Myanmar in further study on the wintering grounds of these northern Barheads.

The numbers observed of Ruddy Shelduck are very good. The population seems to be healthy.

The observation of some Common Shelducks is remarkable. A small group several times in Irrawaddy and one bird in Indawgyi Lake. King mentions it as 'rare migrant'. Robson as 'vagrant N Myanmar'. Most probably it is a more regular visitor.

The observations of ducks are not always in line with Robson. Once again we do not pretend to say that our observations are a better indicator, but some differences are remarkable.

Gadwall is by far one of the most abundant ducks. The positive trend in Europe seems to be valid in this area too. Robson: 'scarce to uncommon winter visitor N Myanmar'. Mallard was seen in nice groups on the river. Robson: 'rare winter visitor N Myanmar'.

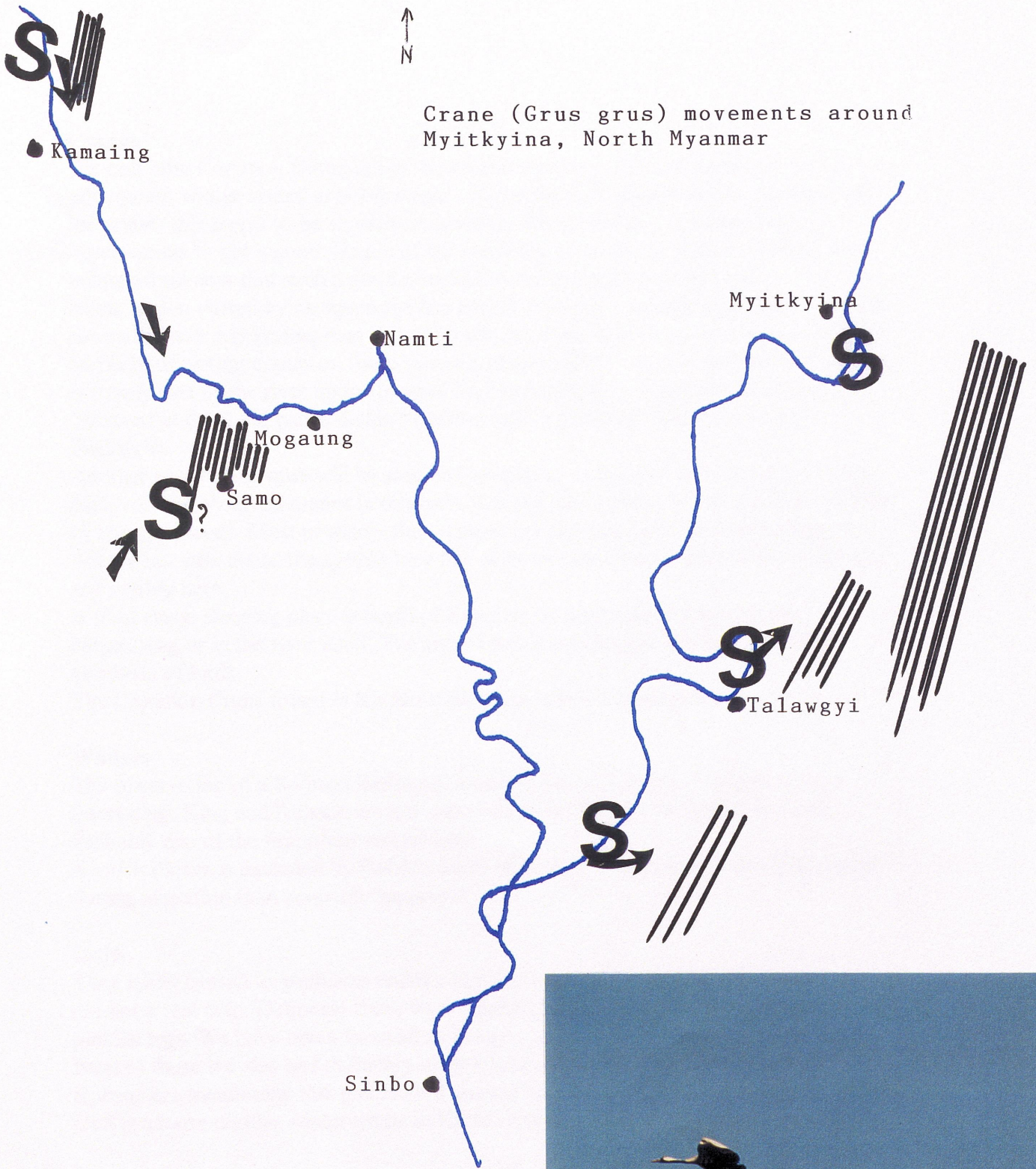
Baikal Teal. An extreme good observation. Not mentioned for Myanmar by Robson at all. Also King mentions this bird only as 'vagrant Hongkong'. In our opinion a real vagrant to N Myanmar and we were excited.

Common Goldeneye. We found each time some birds on the Irrawaddy. By Robson only mentioned as 'vagrant C Myanmar'.

Our observations of Red-crested Pochard and Common Pochard also indicate that more duck species are wintering in North Myanmar than previously presupposed.



Crane (Grus grus) movements around Myitkyina, North Myanmar



S sleeping places
feeding areas



Cranes

We only saw Common Crane but in reasonable numbers. Robson mentions 'rare to uncommon winter visitor in N Myanmar'. Based on the habitats and the presence of the cranes this seems to be an underestimation. We would like to make more observations to get a good picture of the wintering of cranes in Kachin State. It was unknown till now that such a good population was wintering in this area.

In the region visited by us, again the Irrawaddy river plays an important role. Sleeping-places are near Myitkyina, near Talawgyi and between this village and Sinbo. The total numbers of resting cranes on these sleeping places will be around 3000 birds. Feeding is mainly east of the river up to the road Myitkyina-Bhamo. Hundreds of cranes were observed in these old paddy-fields (together with barheaded Geese and Ruddy Shelduck).

Another good crane-area will be south of Mogaung, in the direction of Samo. During each visit we observed cranes in this area. It is not sure if there is a connection with the Irrawaddy-places. Most probably these cranes are sleeping near the Namkawng-river. We are not sure about the system here but suppose that around 1000 birds are feeding and resting here.

A third crane-sleeping place is north of Kamaing in small lakes near the river Namkawng or in the river itself. The size of this group is probably not over some hundreds of birds.

The Common Crane found in Kachin state an excellent wintering area.

Waders

The observation of a Spotted Redshank on the banks of the river Namkawng was interesting. King and Robson are not mentioning this bird for N. Myanmar at all. Probably one of the first observations here.

Kentish Plover is excluded by Robson for N Myanmar. Some plovers are less coastal during migration than generally supposed.

Gulls

They really caused us problems and the new names and indications in the recent guides are not a real help. Definitely there were 'Herring Gull' types with yellow legs and with pinkish legs. We have taken them all as Heuglin's Gulls but this is not very satisfying. Next to these we also had definitely some Common Gulls (Mew Gull). King and Robson are mentioning this gull as rare coastal vagrant Tonkin. We suppose that Mew Gull is a more regular winter visitor in Kachin State.

Part II Annotated list of other Birdobservations

All bird species not mentioned in the previous part are given in this part II. The order is taken from the book of C Robson. The disadvantage of this presentation will be, that it is difficult to see in what kind of communities birds are living together. The advantage however will be that it is easy to see what kind of birds are observed. With already the waterfowl separated it was easier to give the presentation on this way.

Pheasants etc.

-Small Buttonquail (*Turnix sylvatica*)

2 birds disturbed by our car, driving through agricultural fields in crane and geese area, SE of Myitkyina (30-1).

-Red Junglefowl (*Gallus gallus*)

Regular on many forested places. Also many times heard.

-Grey Peacock Pheasant (*Polyplectron bicalcaratum*)

On 3.1 one bird east of Bhamo; north of Panggo at the edge of the mountains.

-Green Peafowl (*Pavo muticus*) not seen.

South of Kamaing we met along the street with a man who had a fresh Green Peafowl tail. He bought it from a trapper for 5000 K (around 10 USD). The area has primary and secondary forest. (23.1)

A couple of days later a local guide mentioned that in the hills and forests south of Mogaung (10 km south) one will find this bird. His description was very good.

Geese, Ducks, Grebes

See I

Woodpeckers etc., Barbets, Hornbills

-Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos canicapillus*)

Two observations. One on 27-12 in light forested area SW of Myitkyina. A second bird on 22-1 also in light bushy area, NE of Kamaing.

-Lesser Yellownappe (*Picus chlorolophus*)

In forested area, north of Kamaing on 19-1 two birds. On 28-1 south of Talawgyi in trees near agricultural area one bird.

-Himalayan Flameback (Himalayan Goldenbacked Threetoed Woodpecker)
(*Dinopium shorii*)

On 27-12 SW of Myitkyina one bird in trees surrounded by agricultural fields.

-Greater Flameback (Larger Goldenbacked Woodpecker), (*Chrysocolaptes lucidus*)

One bird in forest around one of the oxbows, north of Kamaing.

-Bay Woodpecker (Redeared-) (*Blythipicus pyrrhotis*)

One bird in forested area SW of Myitkyina, near river.

-Lineated Barbet (*Megalaima lineata*)

Many observations in mixed agricultural areas with high trees. Regular throughout the region.

-Blue-throated Barbet (*Megalaima asiatica*)

Many observations in same habitat.

-Blue-eared Barbet (*Megalaima australis*)

Two observations in same habitat as previous ones, SW of Myitkyina both on 27-12 and 5-1.

-Coppersmith Barbet (*Megalaima haemacephala*)

Some observations in Yangoon. On 18-1 heard in forest NW of Mogaung.

In total four different species of Hornbills were seen. Sometimes flying in small groups in forested areas. Sometimes feeding in fruittrees. A summary of the observations:

-Oriental pied Hornbill (*Anthracoceros albirostris*)

On 18-1 two birds in trees along the river south of Kamaing. Two birds in fruittree in forested area around oxbow east of Kamaing.

-Great Hornbill (*Buceros bicornis*)

28-12: Four birds in mountainous, forested area along Myitkyina-Bhamo road (North of Panggo). On 18-1 shortly north of Kamaing in forested hills two birds.

-Brown Hornbill (*Anorrhinus tickelli*)

12-1 Flock of six birds flying over near Indawgyi lake.

-Wreathed Hornbill (*Aceros undulatus*)

Observations on four different places. On 1-1 five birds flying over the Taping river. On 19-1 north of Kamaing in forest one bird. On 21-1 six male and two female flying over in light forest, east of Kamaing. On 24-1 three birds south of Mogaung in forested hills.

Bee-eaters and Kingfishers

-Green Bee-eater (*Merops orientalis*)

Everywhere present but not in large numbers. especially near water, in open areas with few trees.

-Blue-tailed Bee-eater (*Merops philippinus*)

Only observed in parks of Yangoon.

-Common Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*)

Near lakes, small streams and larger rivers always present in small numbers.

-Stork-billed Kingfisher (*Halcyon capensis*)

Near small lake, SW of Myitkyina, not far from river one bird. (27-12). At Indawgyi lake both on 13 and 14-1 one bird. On 21-1 one bird at an oxbow NE of Kamaing.

-White-throated Kingfisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*)

On 13 and 14-1 during the counts of Indawgyi Lake: in total 45 birds. This kingfisher was always present also in drier areas as well as along rivers.

-Pied Kingfisher (*Ceryle rudis*)

Always present on the rivers. On 25-1 south over the river from Mogaung we counted thirteen birds. The Irrawaddy also had regularly one or more pairs of this kingfisher.

Malkohas and Coucals

-Green-billed Malkoha (*Phaenicophaeus tristis*)

On 27-12 SW of Myitkyina one bird in mixed agricultural and forest area.

On 21-1 in the forest around one of the oxbows NE of Kamaing.

-Greater Coucal (*Centropus sinensis*)

On 22-1 one bird in thin forest NE of Kamaing. On 30-1 one bird in forest north of Myitkyina.

-Lesser Coucal (*Centropus bengalensis*)

On 4-1 one bird in forest near Mazeli lake, south of Mogaung. On 5-1 one bird SW of Myitkyina in forested area. On 22-1 NE of Kamaing.

Hoopoe, Rollers, Parakeets

-Common Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*)

Only two observations. On 29-12 east of Bhamo along Taping river one. On 4-1 one bird in Mazeli village, south of Mogaung.

-Indian Roller (*Coracias benghalensis*)

Present everywhere. In agricultural areas as well as in light forested areas. Sometimes ten or more observations during the day.

-Red-breasted Parakeet (*Psittacula alexandri*)

On 27-12 large flocks in agricultural areas SW of Myitkyina. Also in nearly all agricultural areas larger or smaller flocks of these parakeets. Sometimes we were doubtful about other species of parakeets but we were never lucky enough to get better observations.

Swifts and Treeswifts

-Himalayan Swiftlet (*Collocalia brevirostris*)

Present in open areas. Sometimes in large groups of hundred and more. As north of Mogaung near a small pond. Or near Indawgyi lake on 15-1. Also near Mogaung and near Kamaing.

-Silver-backed Needletail (*Hirundapus cochinchinensis*)

On 2-2 a very nice observation of at least five birds above the airport of Myitkyina.

-Brown-backed Needletail (*Hirundapus giganteus*)

Some birds in the air north of Kamaing on the road to Pakhan.

-Asian Palm Swift (*Cypsiurus balasiensis*)

Another very common swift, always present in many different areas. Seen in all regions, sometimes in larger concentrations.

-Alpine Swift (*Tachymarptis melba*)

On 25-1 three birds high in the sky and very clear. Together with other swifts.

Observed from the boat south of Mogaung on the river Namkawng. Robson is not mentioning this bird. King however mentions in his book 'might occur in mountains of Burma'. This is one of the first clear observations of this swift in Myanmar.

(We also faced another problem with the swifts. We definitely observed other swifts than mentioned above. Most likely they were Common Swifts (*Apus apus*) but we were unable to make a definite determination.)

-Crested Treeswift (*Hemiprocne coronata*)

On 21-1 we saw a first small flock of 20 birds near the bridge just north of Kamaing. During that day we saw several more around the river. On 25-1 four birds south of Mogaung from the river. On 1-2 east of Myitkyina some birds over wet paddy fields.

Owls and Nightjars

-Mountain Scops Owl (*Otus spilocephalus*)

Most probably heard during the night when we were sleeping on the riverbank of the Irrawaddy.(28-1).

-Collared Owlet (*Glaucidium brodiei*)

On 9-1 one bird in partly destroyed forest along the Irrawaddy in newly cultivated area. South of Talawgyi.

-Asian Barred Owlet (*Glaucidium cuculoides*)

The advantage of stopping at checkpoints. The owlet was showing himself in the late light near the roadside. Just north of Kamaing.(20-1).

-Brown Hawk Owl (*Ninox scutulata*)

Most probably heard during the night when we were sleeping on the riverbank of the Irrawaddy (28-1).

-Great eared Nightjar (*Eurostopodus macrotis*)

The advantage of stopping at checkpoints. The Nightjar showed himself in the late light very clearly. Just north of Kamaing. (20-1).

Pigeons, Doves etc.

-Green Imperial Pigeon (*Ducula aenea*)

Regularly sighted in open forested areas. On 28-12 east of Bhamo. On 2-1 north of Bhamo in a high tree along the Mole river and on 18-1 same along Namkawng river, going south. On 21-1 two birds NE of Kamaing in open forested area and again two along the river Namkawng, going north. On 22-1 in the same area NE of Kamaing nine birds.(We were not sure if we also observed Mountain Imperial Pigeon).

-Yellow-footed Green Pigeon (*Treron phoenicoptera*)

On 21-1 a group of at least 35 birds in open forested area near the river, NE of Kamaing. On 28-1 in the same type of habitat two birds, south of Talawgyi.

-Oriental Turtle Dove (*Streptopelia orientalis*)

Common on most places. No special attention

-Spotted Dove (*Streptopelia chinensis*)

Common everywhere.

Cranes, Jacanas, Rails, Snipes, waders, Gulls, Terns, etc

See I

White-tailed Eagle

See pag 34.



Osprey, Eagles, Buzzard, Hawks, Harriers, Falcons etc.

-Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)

Different observations of one or two birds on 30-12 and 1-1 on Irrawaddy around Bhamo. On 6-1 and 8-1 one bird on Irrawaddy south of Myitkyina. On 14-1 one bird at Indawgyi lake. On 29-1 two birds on the banks of Irrawaddy, south of Myitkyina.

-White-tailed Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*)

In Robson only mentioned as vagrant for Central Thailand and in King only as a visitor of Hongkong. We observed altogether seven birds (adults and juveniles) in the best area of the Irrawaddy, halfway between Talawgyi and Sinbo. During our visits on 8-1, 26-1 and 27-1 each time several birds were observed. The presence of these magnificent sea-eagles is underestimated for Myanmar.

-Lesser Fish Eagle (*Ichthyophaga humilis*)

On 21-1 one bird near the Namkawng river, NE of Kamaing. The next day on 22-1 two birds in the same area.

-Grey-headed Fish Eagle (*Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus*)

On 21-1 one bird near the Namkawng river, NE of Kamaing. The next day on 22-1 two birds in the same area.

-Crested Serpent Eagle (*Spilornis cheela*)

Nearly every day several birds observed in all different regions. On 21-1 we observed altogether 10 birds around Kamaing. Seen in forested areas, above the rivers etc.

-Black Kite (*Milvus migrans*)

In small numbers nearly always present around the rivers. Sometimes also in agricultural areas.

-Brahminy Kite (*Haliastur indus*)

Good numbers, up to 31, at Indawgyi lake, during 12-15 Jan. On 18-1 on the river South of Kamaing two birds. On 21-1 eight birds along the river north of Kamaing. On 24-1 two kites near Samo with a lot of water. The Brahminy's seem to prefer the smaller rivers.

-Black Eagle (*Ictinaetus malayensis*)

One bird near the river, west of Bhamo (31-12).

-Rufous-bellied Eagle (*Hieraaetus kienerii*)

One bird flying in an open area in the forest, north of Kamaing along the road to Pakhan (19-1).

-White-rumped Vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*)

Not many vultures were observed. A good area seems to be the area south of Kamaing where each time small flocks were observed. The flocks were mixed (see next).

On 18-1 4 birds; on 21-1 nearly 30 birds over Kamaing. On 22-1 three birds north of Kamaing. On 23-1 again 3 birds south of Kamaing.

-Long-billed Vulture (*Gyps indicus*)

Neither in Robson or King the Eurasian Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*) is mentioned.

According Grimmett this vulture reaches in Nepal its most Eastern distribution. For us it is unclear which vultures we have seen together with the White-rumped. But most likely they were Long-billed Vultures, however we are not sure. Definitely they were not other White-rumped, neither Himalayan Griffons or Red-headed.

'Our' vultures we saw: On 29-12 six vultures east of Bhamo. On 18-1 15 birds south of Kamaing; on 19-1 one north of Kamaing; on 21-1 again 16 vultures over Kamaing (together with the nearly 30 White-rumped mentioned above); on 22-1 five birds north of Kamaing. On 23-1 five birds south of Kamaing. On 24-1 one bird near Mogaung. In the region we have visited there might be a small population left near Bhamo and a larger one around Kamaing.

-Cinereous Vulture (*Aegypius monachus*)

On 24-12 one bird near the pagoda in Yangoon.

-Eurasian Marsh Harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*)

(It is common to split up this species now in *C. aeruginosus* and *C. spilonotus*. We did not make a difference between these two and have taken both species under Eurasian Harrier-life without this division is already very difficult.)

Nearly always present in open areas. Many birds in Indawgyi Lake and in the larger agricultural areas, east of Myitkyina and SW of Mogaung.

-Hen Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)

Not daily in open areas.

-Pallid Harrier (Pale Harrier) (*Circus macrourus*)

Not very common. Observations near Bhamo in open areas. In other areas only irregularly.

-Pied Harrier (*Circus melanoleucos*)

Every day several observations in open areas. Especially in old paddy fields but also in Indawgyi Lake and other open places. Sometimes up to ten birds during the day.

-Crested Goshawk (*Accipiter trivirgatus*)

After some very uncertain observations due to distance and light, we observed a clear one on 30-1, north of Myitkyina in forested area.

-Shikra (*Accipiter badius*)

On 18-1 from the boat in forested area along the Namkawng, south of Kamaing. On 20-1 one bird in the forested area near Pakhan. On 25-1 one bird in the forests along the Namkawng, south of Mogaung. On 31-1 one bird in more open area in partly forested open areas SE of Myitkyina.

-Sparrowhawk (*Accipiter spec*)

We were never able to identify by sure the different Goshawks we have seen.

Regularly one or two birds were seen but in general the distance was too big. Most probably they were Eurasian Sparrowhawks.

-Black-shouldered Kite (*Elanus caeruleus*)

Several observations; always a single bird. On 30-12 in open agricultural area near Shwegu, west of Bhamo. On 31-12 another bird in the same area. On 22-1 one in open area NE of Kamaing. On 23-1 one in the large agricultural area between Mogaung and Samo. On 27-1 three birds in total along Irrawaddy, north of Sinbo. On 29-1 one bird further north along the river, north of Talawgyi.

-Common Buzzard (*Buteo buteo*)

Regular observations, but never abundant. On 18-1 in forested area, south of Kamaing. On 19-1 in forested area after the ricefields along the road Kamaing-Pakhan. On 22-1 one bird in forested area NE of Kamaing.

-Greater Spotted Eagle (*Aquila clanga*)

One bird near the Taping river, east of Bhamo. (29-12). According literature a rather strange observation but its performance was a real Eagle.

-Tawny Eagle (*Aquila rapax*)

On 13-1 and 14-1 one bird along Indawgyi Lake. Though not common in North Myanmar, it was a very clear sighting.

-Oriental Honeybuzzard (*Pernis ptilorhynchus*)

On most days we saw one or two birds, gliding over the forest and also in open areas or crossing the river.

-Changeable hawk Eagle (*Spizaetus cirrhatus*)

Most days we saw one till three birds, both in forested areas or crossing over river or open areas. No special recording.

-Collared Falconet (*Microhierax caerulescens*)

Near Indawgyi Lake on 13 and 14-1: one and two birds in vegetation around lake. In open area south of Talawgyi, near Irrawaddy one bird. On 28-1 one bird south of Talawgyi. On 1-2 two birds near wet paddyfields east of Myitkyina.

-Common Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*)

Present in agricultural areas. Not numerous but always one or two birds.

-Eurasian Hobby (*Falco subbuteo*)

24-1 one bird in agricultural area between Mogaung and Samo.

-Oriental Hobby (*Falco severus*)

14-1 one beautiful bird early morning in a tree along Indawgyi lake.

-Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)

24-1 one bird flying, later sitting on a pole in agricultural area between Mogaung and Samo. The other observations are from the Irrawaddy river. 26-1 along the river south of Talawgyi. On 27-1 one bird in the same area. On 29-1 two birds resting on the banks of the river south of Myitkyina. They were all the northern ssp., most likely *-brevirostris*.

Egrets, Herons, Cormorants, Pelicans, etc

See I

Leafbirds

-Golden-fronted Leafbird (*Chloropsis aurifrons*)

One observation: 27-12 in mixed forest/agriculture area.

Shrikes, Drongos

-Brown Shrike (*Lanius cristatus*)

A few observations. On 26-12 one near the hotel in Myitkyina. On 31-1 two birds in large agricultural area SE of Myitkyina.

-Burmese Shrike (*Lanius collurioides*)

Only on 18-1 one sure observation near hotel in Myitkyina. On other places may be overlooked.

-Long-tailed Shrike (*Lanius schach*)

Widespread. Nearly all days in all regions several birds.

-Grey-backed Shrike (*Lanius tephronotus*)

One sure observation near Myitkyina on 18-1. Also overlooked.

-Black Drongo (*Dicrurus macrocercus*)

Widespread. In suitable, mainly agricultural used areas always present. Sometimes also in more forested areas.

-Bronzed Drongo (*Dicrurus aeneus*)

In forested hills south of Mogaung on 24-1 two or three birds.

-Spangled Drongo (*Dicrurus hottentottus*)

Three observations. On 22-1 NE of Kamaing one bird in open area. On 28-1 south of Talawgyi also a bird in open area. On 31-1 in agricultural area SE of Myitkyina one observation.

Treepies, Crows

-Rufous Treepie (*Dendrocitta vagabunda*)

On 27-12 SW of Myitkyina one bird. On 22-1 in the half-open area NE of Kamaing.

-House Crow (*Corvus splendens*)

Always present but no special attention given.

-Large-billed Crow (*Corvus macrorhynchos*)

Common resident. No special attention.

Orioles, Ioras

-Black-hooded Oriole (*Oriolus xanthornus*)

Several observations. Present in half open areas. On 1-1 two birds north of Bhamo. On 21-1 two birds at oxbow NE of Kamaing. On the same day north of Kamaing also one bird. And of course during the long walk south of Mogaung on 24-1 also two birds.

-Common Iora (*Aegithina tiphia*)

Just one observation. On 27-12 in open area SW of Myitkyina.

Flycatcher-shrike, Minivets, Monarch

-Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike (*Hemipus picatus*)

Just one observation on 28-1 in open fields with some trees, south of Talawgyi.

-Rosy Minivet (*Pericrocotus roseus*)

Some birds in forested area south of Kamaing on 18-1.

-Ashy Minivet (*Pericrocotus divaricatus*)

Flock of birds on 24-12 in Yangon.

-Long-tailed Minivet (*Pericrocotus ethologus*)

On 21-1 north of Kamaing a flock of 10 birds.

-Scarlet Minivet (*Pericrocotus flammeus*)

In open area SW of Myitkyina on 27-12 some birds.

Black-naped Monarch (*Hypothymis azurea*)

On 24-1 one bird in forest south of Mogaung.

Rock Thrushes, Typical Thrushes,

-Blue Rock Thrush (*Monticola solitarius*)

Several observations nearly always near the riverbanks but once also in more forested area. On 31-12 along river west of Bhamo two birds. On 19-1 one bird in the hills near Pakhan. On 20-1 south of Pakhan back to Kamaing.

-Dark-throated Thrush (*Turdus ruficollis*)

Mentioned by Robson as 'scarce to uncommon winter visitor'. Though only observed two times we got the impression that this very solitary bird in wintertime, is far more common. We found a couple of birds north of Myitkyina in thin forested area on 30-1. And on 1-2 another secretive bird east of Myitkyina.

We probably also saw Eyebrowed Thrush in the same area on 30-1 but the view was too short.

Flycatchers

-Red-throated Flycatcher (*Ficedula parva*)

On 24-12 one bird in the park in Yangoon. On 25-1 one bird along the Namkawng, south of Mogaung.

-Verditer Flycatcher (*Eumyias thalassina*)

Three good observations. On 27-12 in open area SW of Myitkyina. On 22-1 one near the river, NE of Kamaing. On 28-1 in open area south of Talawgyi.

-Slaty-blue Flycatcher (*Ficedula tricolor*)

On 21-1 one bird at one of the oxbows NE of Kamaing.

Robins etc., Forktails

-Bluethroat (*Luscinia svecica*)

On 19-1 one bird north of Kamaing. On 22-1 also one near river, NE of Kamaing.

-Oriental Magpie Robin (*Copsychus saularis*)

Common in forested and light forested areas. Observed near Indawgyi Lake, around Kamaing and Pakhan.

-White-rumped Shama (*Copsychus malabaricus*)

On 9-1 north of Talawgyi one bird in bushes along fields.

-White-tailed Robin (*Myiomela leucura*)

One bird west of Pakhan on 20-1 in edge of forest.

-Little Forktail (*Enicurus scouleri*)

On 20-1 in forested area south of Pakhan.

Redstarts, Chats

-Black redstart (*Phoenicurus ochruros*)

On 7-1 during breakfast one female in Myitkyina.

-Plumbeous Water Redstart (*Rhyacornis fuliginosus*)

On 28-12 crossing by car a small river between Myitkyina and Bhamo, one female on a rock close to the bridge.

-Common Stonechat (*Saxicola torquata*)

Common throughout the region. Always present in good numbers in paddy-fields and other open areas.

-Pied Bushchat (*Saxicola caprata*)

Same as previous one but less abundant. Also in more forested areas.

Woodswallows, Starlings, Mynas

-Ashy Woodswallow (*Artamus fuscus*)

On 2-1 just north of Bhamo near the river two birds in flight.

-Chestnut-tailed Starling (Greyheaded Myna) (*Sturnus malabaricus*)

Regular observations, sometimes in small flocks. Near Indawgyi Lake. On 18-1 a flock of 10 birds, north of Mogaung. On 21-1 and 22-1 several birds NE of Kamaing.

-Black-collared Starling (*Sturnus nigricollis*)

Very common in agricultural areas, especially when cattle is around.

-Vinous-breasted Starling (*Sturnus burmannicus*)

May be overlooked the first weeks. On 28-1 some birds south of Talawgyi in cultivated areas. On 1-2 in a rich 'starling-tree' five birds in agricultural area east of Myitkyina. In the same tree three other starling-species.

-Common Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)

A very lucky observation. Four birds in a tree in agricultural area, east of Myitkyina. (1-2).

-Asian Pied Starling (*Sturnus contra*)

Common in agricultural areas. On 21-1 several birds north of Kamaing. On 24-1 in the fields south of Mogaung. Also on 1-2 in the agricultural area east of Myitkyina.

-Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*)

Very common. nearly always present in small flocks.

-White-vented Myna (*Acridotheres grandis*)

On 22-1 in fields NE of Kamaing some birds. In general overlooked.

-Collared Myna (*Acridotheres albocinctus*)

On 15-1 four birds north of Indawgyi lake. On 21-1 some birds near river Namkawng north of Kamaing.

-(On 25-1 we saw several huge flocks of unidentified Mynas heading to a roost place near Mogaung.)

Nuthatches

-Velvet-fronted Nuthatch (*Sitta frontalis*)

A very lucky observation. On 28-1 three birds in bushes, trees near fields, south of Talawgyi.

Martins, Swallows

-Plain martin (*Riparia paludicola*)

Sometimes in big flocks. Breeding colonies along several rivers as along Mole, north of Bhamo (2-1). Also hundreds of birds along Namkawng, north of Kamaing (21-1). On 22-1 even thousands along the same river, south of Mogaung. in general always present in the air.

-Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)

Always present in smaller numbers. Both subspecies *r. rustica* and *r. tytleri*. The second one is less common.

-Wire-tailed Swallow (*Hirundo smithii*)

Though a few birds observed which does not mean it is more common. Very nice observations of four birds on 23-1, north of Mogaung. Also observed during other days.

-Red-rumped Swallow (*Hirundo daurica*)

As it is impossible to look at each swallow, we were satisfied with some good observations non 18-1 north of Mogaung. Also observed elsewhere.

-Asian House Martin (*Delichon dasypus*)

After some doubtful observations during some days, we observed them clearly on 18-1 west of Myitkyina in open fields. On 29-1 from the boat between Talawgyi and Myitkyina we saw several birds. It looked as if some were quite different as they had very white underparts. They were lacking the black chin of the Nepal one and after some time we gave up. The birds too. The next day we saw around 20 birds SE of Myitkyina in the large open paddy-fields.

Bulbuls

-Red-whiskered Bulbul (*Pycnonotus jocosus*)

Very common, sometimes in flocks of tens of birds. In open area with shrubs.

-Red-vented Bulbul (*Pycnonotus cafer*)

Also very common. Also in more forested places. No special attention given.

-White-throated Bulbul (*Alophoixus flaveolus*)

On 27-12 one bird in forested area SW of Myitkyina, near river.

-Olive Bulbul (*Iole virescens*)

On 27-12 in the same forested area two birds.

Prinias, Tailorbirds

-Striated Prinia (*Prinia criniger*)

On 22-1 NE of Kamaing one observation in light forested area, near water.

-Yellow-bellied Prinia (*Prinia flaviventris*)

North of Kamaing (19-1) in open bushy vegetation.

-Common Tailorbird (*Orthotomus sutorius*)

On 27-12 in cultivated area SW of Myitkyina. On 24-1 south of Mogaung in half cultivated area.

-Dark-necked Tailorbird (*Orthotomus atrogularis*)

On 24-1 in bushes along path, south of Mogaung.

Grassbirds etc., Warblers etc., Whiteeyes etc.

-Zitting Cisticola (Streaked Fantail Warbler) (*Cisticola juncidis*)

On 31-12 near Shwegu (west of Bhamo) one bird in fields and marshes.

-Oriental Reed Warbler (*Acrocephalus orientalis*)

In marshy area, on 31-12 near Shwegu, several birds in reed-beds.

-Striated Grassbird (*Megalurus palustris*)

Many observations throughout the region. In general in open, rough areas. On 30 and 31-12 near Shwegu. On 19, 21, 22-1 around Kamaing. On 31-1 in rough fields SE of Myitkyina.

-Dusky Warbler (*Phylloscopus fuscatus*)

After JH taught us the sound of this warbler, it was easy to find. Common in bushy areas.

-Greenish Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochiloides*)

On 21-1 an unsuccessful observation along one of the oxbow's NE of Kamaing. On 24-1 more success with two birds south of Mogaung in light forested area.

Of course more common but difficult to find if time is limited.

-Grey-hooded Warbler (*Seicercus xanthoschistus*)

In hilly forested area on 24-1, south of Mogaung.

-White-spectacled Warbler (*Seicercus affinis*)

In forested area near Pakhan (20-1).

-Golden-spectacled Warbler (*Seicercus burkii*)

(Mentioned by King under this name, also by Grimmett. Robson mentions four different species without mentioning burkii. We have no more details).

On 28-1 south of Talawgyi one bird in mixed area (agriculture and bushes).

Laughingthrushes, Babblers etc., Fulvettas

-White-crested Laughingthrush (*Garrulax leucolophus*)

On 30-1 in forested area north of Myitkyina three birds.

-Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush (*Garrulax monileger*)

In the same area four birds on 30-1.

-Rufous-necked Laughingthrush (*Garrulax ruficollis*)

North of Kamaing on 19-1, a flock of 25 birds in bushy area.

-Puff-throated Babbler (*Pellorneum ruficeps*)

On 20-1 in the hills SW of Pakhan one bird in secondary forest.

-White-browed Scimitar Babbler (*Pomatorhinus schisticeps*)

On 28-1 in open landscape with bushes, south of Talawgyi, one bird.

-Rufous-fronted Babbler (*Stachyris rufifrons*)

In the hills, on 20-1, SW of Pakhan one bird.

-Nepal Fulvetta (*Alcippe nipalensis*)

On 20-1 again in hills near Pakhan, 2-3 birds.

Flowerpeckers; Sunbirds; Spiderhunters

-Yellow-vented Flowerpecker (*Dicaeum chrysorrheum*)

On 24-1 in light forest and hills, south of Mogaung, one bird. On 28-1 in more open area south of Talawgyi, also one bird.

-Plain Flowerpecker (*Dicaeum concolor*)

On 24-1 in light forest and hills, south of Mogaung, one bird.

-Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker (*Dicaeum cruentatum*)

One bird on 28-1 in area south of Talawgyi.

-Crimson Sunbird (*Aethopyga siparaja*)

One bird on 28-1 in area south of Talawgyi, together with flowerpeckers.

-Streaked Spiderhunter (*Arachnotera magna*)

On 19-1 north of Kamaing in tree one bird alarming. On 20-1 one bird in hills west of Pakhan.

Larks, Pipits

-Oriental Skylark (*Alauda gulgula*)

In the large agricultural areas SE of Myitkyina and SW of Mogaung we had observed several times a typical lark during all visits. As so many other birds asked our attention there was no time for a lark. On 30-1 we had a good view and all the observations on previous days in these two areas were this lark.

-Paddyfield Pipit (*Anthus rufulus*)

Regularly observed in open areas around Bhamo, Myitkyina and Mogaung during all visits during the whole period.

-Olive-backed Pipit (*Anthus hodgsoni*)

Around Pakhan we saw this pipit for the first time by sure, 19-1. On 21-1 NE of Kamaing. On 22-1 north of Kamaing. On 23-1 in the open fields near Samo, around 20 birds. In open area near Tahona around 100 birds.

-Red-throated Pipit (*Anthus cervinus*)

On 30-1 five birds SE of Myitkyina in the open paddy-fields.

-Rosy Pipit (*Anthus roseatus*)

On 25-1 eight birds on river banks of Namkawng, south of Mogaung.

Wagtails

-White Wagtail (*Motacilla alba*)

Always present sometimes in big groups up to 60 birds and more. Both in fields, near water, rivers etc.

-White-browed Wagtail (*Motacilla maderaspatensis*)

Though not mentioned in Robson, we had a few very clear observations. The first weeks we were somewhat doubtful about certain wagtail. After this we spent a bit more time on them. On 17-1 one bird along the Irrawaddy in Myitkyina. On 25-1 one along the Namkawng, south of Mogaung. The bird seems to be a winter visitor in this region.

-Citrine Wagtail (*Motacilla citreola*)

Not as common as the White Wagtail but always a couple of birds near water or in open areas.

-Yellow Wagtail (*Motacilla flava*)

Less common but regularly observed in open areas, near rivers etc.

-Grey Wagtail (*Motacilla cinerea*)

Two observations. On 1-2 and 2-2 along the Irrawaddy in Myitkyina. On 1-2 one bird in Wasawaung, east of Myitkyina.

Sparrows, Weavers, Rosefinches, Munias

-House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)

Present near houses in villages and cities. Also in Yangon and elsewhere. Sometimes flocks in agricultural fields.

-Eurasian Tree Sparrow (*Passer montanus*)

More abundant than the previous one. In Pakhan, Yangon, Myitkyina: always present on markets etc. Also in Yangon.

-Baya Weaver (*Ploceus philippinus*)

Observed always in small flocks. On 21-1 10 birds NE of Kamaing. Some birds on 22-1 in the same area. On 24-1 a small flock near Mogaung. On 28-1 some birds south of Talawgyi. Always in agricultural areas.

-Common Rosefinch (*Carpodacus erythrinus*)

A flock of around 40 birds NE of Kamaing in open bushy area.

-White-rumped Munia (*Lonchura striata*)

On 24-1 a group of 10, south of Mogaung at the edge of agricultural areas. On 28-1 in the agricultural area south of Talawgyi also a small group.

-Scaly-breasted Munia (Spotted Munia) (*Lonchura punctulata*)

Some birds on 22-1 NE of Kamaing in open area.

-Black-headed Munia (Chestnut Munia) (*Lonchura malacca*)

On 19-1 a flock of 200 north of Kamaing, apparently on the sleeping place in large elephant grass. On 22-1 some birds NE of Kamaing.

Buntings

-Chestnut-eared Bunting (*Emberiza fucata*)

On 30-1 two birds along little stream in open agricultural area, SE of Myitkyina.

-Little Bunting (*Emberiza pusilla*)

On 30-1 in the same area as previous one, 4-5 birds.

-Yellow-breasted Bunting (*Emberiza aureola*)

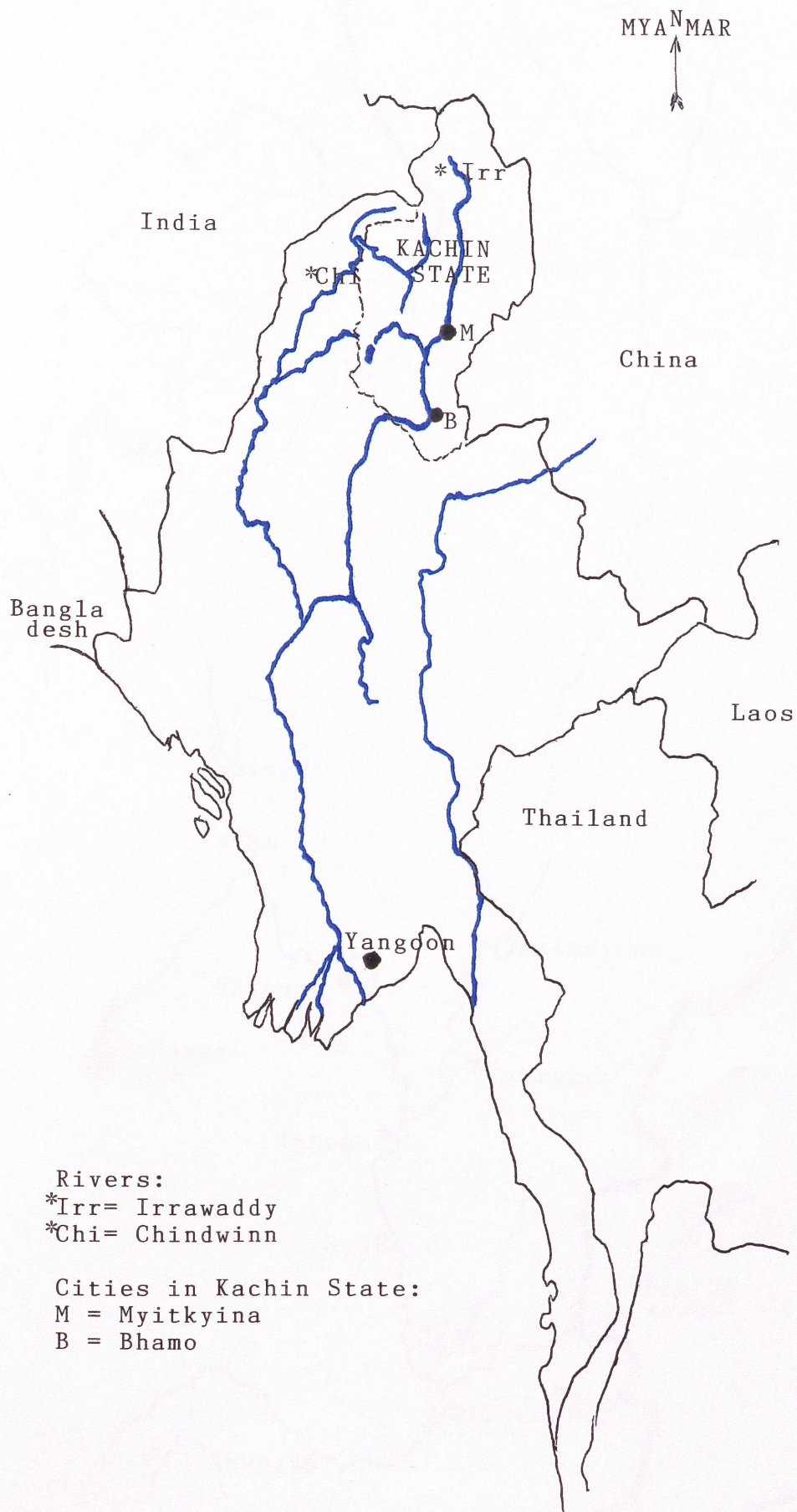
On 19-1 in the hills near Pakhan a flock of 15 birds. The same day, north of Kamaing in the elephant grass a flock of 75. On 30 and 31-1 SE of Myitkyina in the agricultural area a flocks of 20 and more.

-Black-faced Bunting (*Emberiza spodocephala*)

On 22-1 two birds NE of Kamaing near the river.

General remark.

One should realise that we spent most of the time on waterfowl. On walking trips through hills, forests and agricultural fields, one has more opportunities to see small birds than during drives by car or from the boat. We did our best not to forget the Minivets and the Flowerpeckers. But in presence of Eagles, Cranes and Geese, it was sometimes difficult.



Rivers:
 *Irr= Irrawaddy
 *Chi= Chindwin

Cities in Kachin State:
 M = Myitkyina
 B = Bhamo

MAP 1



Rivers:
 *Irr = Irrawaddy
 *Nam = Namkawang
 *Chi = Chindwin

MAP 2
 North Myanmar
 Kachin State

