

Bird records from Cambodia in 1997, including records of sixteen species new for the country

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Brief bird observations in the hilly south-east of Cambodia in early 1997 recorded 16 species new to the country. Two more firsts were found near Phnom Penh. There were few records of globally or regionally threatened species reflecting the brevity of the work and the location of most observations in and around human settlement.

INTRODUCTION

Of all South-East Asian countries, the avifauna of Cambodia is the least well known. A draft list of the country's birds prepared in 1964 by W. W. Thomas was never published and for the next thirty years there was very little additional output. A recent resurgence in bird observation has centred mainly on the internationally important concentration of large waterbirds in and around the Great Lake of Tonle Sab (e.g. Scott 1992, Carr 1993, Mundkur *et al.* 1995, Parr *et al.* 1996). Birds of the rest of the country have figured largely as appendices in unpublished reports on other topics (e.g. Dioli 1994, Desai and Lic Vuthy 1996). This paper presents the observations of birds made during an aborted attempt to search for Kouprey *Bos sauveli* and other threatened large mammals in the east of the country in early 1997. Only three days were spent outside towns or villages, but many records of distributional significance were made and these form the bulk of the paper. A list of bird species of elevated national conservation concern will shortly be published for Laos (Thewlis *et al.* in press) and records of all species on this list are also presented here.

SITES VISITED

Only at Phumi Dak Dam was time devoted to searching for birds; species lists for other sites are merely a compilation of incidental observations. Few of the localities are named on the *Times* Atlas, so geographical names follow the Nelles 1: 1,500,000 map of Indochina, supplemented with local names for unplotted localities.

Phnom Penh (11°33'N 104°55'E; 20 m asl): 3-13 January and 21 January - 2 February 1997.

Phnom Penh is a large sprawling city, which was, used an administrative base. Incidental observations were made on the waterfront throughout the period. On 26 January, Lac Samroung (also known as Basset Marsh or Oudong; C. Poole verbally 1998) was visited for five hours. The lake is situated along route 5 about 12 km from Phnom Penh centre, in Ponhealou District of Kandal Province. The lake and associated marshes cover several square km, which are surrounded by urbanized cultivation. There is apparently a local prohibition on the killing and capture of birds (Tan Setha, Wildlife Protection Office, verbally 1997).

Boeung Veal Samnap (11°37'N 105°00'E; 20 m): 2 February 1997.

East of Phnom Penh and the main Mekong channel is a seasonally flooded forest. A three-hour visit was made, mostly by boat, to some of the more remote parts of this. Pockets of clearance and cultivation were seen throughout the area. The woody vegetation projected less than 4 m from the water surface and surrounded an extensive water body. The site is described in more detail by Edwards (1996).

Senmonorom (12°27'N 107°11'E; 650-750 m): 13-16 and 20 January 1997.

Senmonorom, the capital town of the largest Cambodian province, Mondul Kiri is so small that it takes less than 15 minutes' walk along any of the numerous tracks leaving the town to leave the buildings behind. It is surrounded by variously degraded deciduous woody formations, in which most of the observations were made.

Phumi Dak Dam (12°20'N 107°21'E; 900-950 m): 16-19 January 1997.

Phumi Dak Dam is an international border post with Vietnam lying within the Phnom Nam Lyr Wildlife Sanctuary. A road runs through a mosaic of open grassland (burned annually), regenerating deciduous bushland and extensive little-degraded evergreen / semi-evergreen forest. All observations were made from the road or grassland; the dense forest was not entered, as the visit was intended to provide introductory training to government staff in wildlife detection and identification, and so observations were made where contact rates and ease of viewing were maximized.

Lumphat (13°29'N 106°59'E; 100 m): 16-19 January 1997.

Lumphat is a village on the bank of the Tonle Srepok river. Observations in the neighbourhood of the village are listed separately from those on the road to Ban Long (13°44'N 106°59'E; 100-200 m).

SELECTED SPECIES ACCOUNTS

Records of distributional interest

All species recorded are listed in the Appendix, following the sequence and nomenclature of Inskipp *et al.* (1996). Records in the present section concern species or races not recorded for Cambodia by Thomas (1964), King *et*

al. (1975) or other previous sources listed in Mlikovsky and Inskipp (in prep.) or traced by Sun Hean and Poole (in prep.). McNeely (1975) implies that some of these species probably occur in Cambodia, but states explicitly that his predictions need field confirmation. As all the species discussed here will probably be found to occur regularly in Cambodia and as we are familiar with them all from Laos, Indonesia and/or Thailand, details of identification are given only in certain cases. Supporting evidence for the others has been lodged with the *Forktail* editorial committee.

BAY WOODPECKER *Blythipicus pyrrhotis* One at Phumi Dak Dam on 18 January; calls similar to those given in Laos heard there daily.

ORIENTAL BAY OWL *Phodilus badius* Four calling birds heard along the last 4 km of the road into Phumi Dak Darn on 18 January.

MOUNTAIN SCOPS OWL *Otus spilocephalus* Heard (from at least three directions) each night, particularly in the hours just after dusk and just before dawn, from the Phumi Dak Dam guard post. The species was recently recorded from Central Annam and from Cochinchina for the first time (Robson *et al.* 1989, 1993a).

ORIENTAL TURTLE DOVE *Streptopelia orientalis* Two at Phumi Dak Dam on 18 January. The species has been recorded in similar, although lower altitude, habitat in Xe Pian NBCA, south Laos, at this season (Thewlis *et al.* 1996).

SPOTTED REDSHANK *Tringa erythropus* One with a Common Greenshank *T. nebularia* at Pochentong Airport, Phnom Penh, on 2 February. The species was recently found in South Laos for the first time (Thewlis *et al.* 1996).

TEMMINCK'S STINT *Calidris temminckii* A total of about 12 birds in muddy pools in lake-edge rice paddies at Boeung Veal Samnap on 2 February. The absence of previous records is surprising as it is common in Thailand (Boonsong and Round 1991).

MAROON ORIOLE *Oriolus traillii* A female and a pair at Phumi Dak Darn on 17 and 18 January respectively. As for recent records in South Laos, the male did not have the vivid red plumage of *O. t. robinsoni*.

GREY BUSHCHAT *Saxicola ferrea* A female near Senmonorom on 14 January was in regenerating scrub over agricultural land, a habitat typical of the species in Laos.

BLACK-THROATED TIT *Aegithalos concinnus* At Phumi Dak Darn, parties of three and of two on 17 January and of four on 18 January. The birds resembled *A. c. annamensis* in plumage: black throat patch, thick black eyestripe, white submoustachial, grey crown, slight apricot wash on flanks but no apparent rufous on the head.

ASHY BULBUL *Hemixos flavala* Several groups of 2-3 daily at Phumi Dak Darn. All showed the green wing patch similar to birds in non-peninsular Thailand (see Boonsong and Round 1991) and Laos.

BLACK BULBUL *Hypsipetes leucocephalus* Several small parties of Black Bulbuls daily at Phumi Dak Dam involved approximately equal numbers of dark-headed

and white-headed birds. By contrast, all 37 (in small flocks) seen around Senmonorom on 15 January had dark heads. Thomas (1964) recorded only a dark-headed form, provisionally identified as *H. l. concolor*, from the country; the species was not listed at all for Cambodia by Rand and Deignan (1960).

GREENISH WARBLER *Phylloscopus trochiloides* Small numbers were seen and heard daily at Phumi Dak Darn, but it was not established whether birds were of the race *P. t. plumbeitarsus* (the most likely form to occur, and separated as a species by, e.g., Boonsong and Round 1991) or another. Delacour and Jabouille (1940) recorded the species for all Indochina, but Thomas (1964) traced no records from Cambodia, and there appears to have been no others since (Mlikovsky and Inskipp in prep.).

WHITE-CHEEKED LAUGHINGTHRUSH *Garrulax vassali* Three parties of at least six birds, in widely-spaced localities, at Phumi Dak Dam on 17-19 January. Additionally, a flock of at least 30, the description of appearance and behaviour fitting this species, was reported on 17 January. Equally large flocks have been recorded in Vietnam and Laos (Robson *et al.* 1993b, Thewlis *et al.* in press). The species has a limited range in southern Laos and Vietnam and was previously considered Near-Threatened (Collar and Andrew 1988) although it was not listed as such by Collar *et al.* (1994).

[**GOLDEN BABBLER** *Stachyris chrysaea* Several birds of this genus were heard daily at Phumi Dak Dam, but none was seen. This species is difficult to separate on call from Rufous-fronted *S. rufifrons* and Rufous-capped Babbler *S. ruficeps*; in sites in southern Laos similar in habitat and altitude to Phumi Dak Darn, Golden Babbler is abundant (Thewlis *et al.* 1996, Duckworth *et al.* in press). No species of *Stachyris* is recorded for Cambodia by Mlikovsky and Inskipp (in prep.); this is probably the most remarkable indication of the embryonic state of knowledge of the country's birds, as in adjacent Laos, five species occur which are likely on the grounds of habitat and geography to be present in Cambodia.]

GREY-FACED TIT BABBLER *Macronous kelleyi* At Phumi Dak Dam, groups of 3-9 and two on 17 and 18 January, respectively, were associated with mixed-species flocks. Birds had neat rusty caps, grey cheeks merging with the grey nape, a much weaker supercilium than on Striped Tit Babbler *M. gularis* (indeed, barely noticeable), a yellowish throat and breast with a yellow tinge to the belly, and olive upperparts. This species has a limited range in southern Laos and Vietnam and is considered to be Globally Near-Threatened (Collar *et al.* 1994), although at least in favoured areas of Laos it can live at high densities (Thewlis *et al.* 1996). In Laos it has not been recorded as high as 900 m (Thewlis *et al.* 1996, Duckworth *et al.* in press), although records in Vietnam come from up to 1080 m (Robson *et al.* 1993b).

SILVER-EARED MESIA *Leiothrix argentauris* Two in a mixed-species flock at Phumi Dak Dam on 17 January, with a small flock there the next day (Tan Seta verbally 1997).

MOUNTAIN FULVETTA *Alcippe peracensis* One of the commonest birds at Phumi Dak Dam with over 20 seen

daily. Birds seemed to show a mix of plumage characters of the two forms which occur (and which might be separate species; Inskipp *et al.* 1996), *annamensis* and *grotei* (see Thewlis *et al.* 1996 for descriptions). In southern Laos, *grotei* occurs at lower altitudes than does *annamensis* (Thewlis *et al.* 1996) and Phumi Dak Dam (at 900-950 m) is higher than any Vietnamese or Lao site where *grotei* has been recorded (Robson *et al.* 1993b, Thewlis *et al.* 1996, Duckworth *et al.* in press). However, the presence of Grey-faced Tit Babbler, a species in Laos with an altitudinal distribution similar to *grotei*, at Phumi Dak Dam suggests that *grotei* might also occur there.

BLACK-CHINNED YUHINA *Yuhina nigrimenta* A monospecific flock of about six at Phumi Dak Dam on 17 January.

FIRE-BREASTED FLOWERPECKER *Dicaeum ignipectus* Small flowerpeckers were common at Phumi Dak Darn. Both males seen showed the orange-red breast patch characteristic of *D. i. ignipectus*. Thomas (1964) and Salomonsen (1967) recorded only *D. i. cambodianum* from Cambodia, based on records from Bokor by Delacour (1929) and Engelbach (1938); this race lacks red on the breast (Boonsong and Round 1991). In Vietnam, the nominate race occurs south to the Da Lat Plateau (Salomonsen 1967), which is well to the south of Phumi Dak Dam.

Records of globally and regionally threatened species

The appendix lists the threat category for each of these species. As well as the species detailed below, records of Grey-faced Tit Babbler, the first for Cambodia, are detailed above.

GREEN PEAFOWL *Pavo muticus* Two pet birds in Lumphat were apparently hatched from eggs collected by a farmer in the Kaoh Mayeul area (c. 13°19'N 107°15'E; 100 m).

GREAT HORNBILL *Buceros bicornis* Two at Phumi Dak Dam on 16 January and one the next day.

PIED KINGFISHER *Ceryle rudis* A total of 19 in approximately 15 km of the heavily urbanized Tonle Sab river upstream from its confluence with the Mekong. Although the species has declined drastically in Laos (Thewlis *et al.* in press) it evidently remains common around Phnom Penh. However, Kampot province, 200 km south-west of Phnom Penh, the species is now absent from many small farmland streams that it occupied 25 years ago. In the interim, flow in these streams has changed from permanent to wet season only (Lic Vuthy verbally 1997).

ALEXANDRINE PARAKEET *Psittacula eupatria* One at Phumi Dak Dam on 18 January and six probably of this species there on 17 January. Additionally, a tame female in Senmonorom had reportedly been taken from a nest near Bu Sra (24 km distant; 12°35'N 107°22'E; 400 m) in early 1996. One (alive) was for sale in Ban Long market on 19 January.

GREY-HEADED LAPWING *Vanellus cinereus* A total of 14 at Lac Samroung on 26 January, mostly on short grazed turf beside pools. Although insignificant compared with numbers in North Annam (Robson *et al.* 1993a), less

than a tenth of available habitat at Lac Samroung was checked. The highest number recorded at any Cambodian site by Edwards (1996) was four.

BRAHMINY KITE *Haliastur indus* One at Boeung Veal Samnap on 2 February. Populations have declined steeply in Thailand and Laos (Boonsong and Round 1991, Thewlis *et al.* in press). Although healthy numbers remain in parts of Cambodia (Scott 1992), the species may also be decreasing there: Thomas (1964) reported nests in the centre of Phnom Penh, but we failed to find the species.

DARTER *Anhinga melanogaster* Five singles at Boeung Veal Samnap on 2 February. A single was recorded at the site in February 1996 by Edwards (1996). Populations have collapsed in Thailand and Laos almost to local extinction (Boonsong and Round 1991, Thewlis *et al.* in press). The large numbers seen recently in Cambodia (Mundkur *et al.* 1995, Parr *et al.* 1996) are thus of high regional importance. Note that the near-threatened category of Collar *et al.* (1994) applies only to the subspecies *A. m. melanogaster*; this is the only form occurring in South-East Asia.

PURPLE HERON *Ardea purpurea* Two adults at Lac Samroung on 26 January and one at Boeung Veal Samnap on 2 February. Up to 10 were recorded at the latter site by Edwards (1996).

DISCUSSION

Few conclusions can be drawn from these records due to their incidental nature. That no Globally Threatened species (*sensu* Collar *et al.* 1994), and only three Near-threatened species (Grey-headed Lapwing, Darter and Grey-faced Tit Babbler) were found in the field reflects merely the brevity of observations. The high number of species new to Cambodia (16, plus Golden Babbler provisionally) indicates the restricted nature of previous work. The lack of earlier records of Grey Bushchat is not easily explicable, as it frequents degraded areas, even occurring around villages. Temminck's Stint, Spotted Redshank and Greenish Warbler were probably too difficult to identify with certainty in the field 30 or more years ago in a region containing several related species unfamiliar to European observers. The remaining species without previous records were all found at Phumi Dak Dam. Many were found daily and are likely to be common in hilly areas in the east of the country. No collecting expedition appears to have visited these. It is unlikely that these species are all genuinely absent from montane areas that were visited in Cambodia in the past, which lie to the west (Elephant mountains, Kravanh mountains; Delacour 1928, 1929, Engelbach 1938, 1952): all except Black-chinned Yuhina occur on the Bolaven Plateau (south Laos) and most are common there (Thewlis *et al.* 1996, Duckworth *et al.* in press). Most would be expected to occur at Phumi Dak Darn on the basis of their distribution in Vietnam, although Black-throated Tit and Black-chinned Yuhina would not necessarily be predicted as the Phumi Dak Dam area seems to be separated by lowlands from the western highlands of Vietnam (C. R. Robson *in litt.* 1997). Further work in Cambodian forests, particularly in

highland areas, is likely to reveal many more species currently unrecorded from the country.

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APPENDIX

Birds recorded in Cambodia in 1997

		Threat category	Dak Dam status	Other sites presence
RED JUNGLEFOWL	<i>Gallus gallus</i>		C	
LESSER WHISTLING-DUCK	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>			2
COTTON PYGMY-GOOSE	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>			2
[SPOT-BILLED DUCK]	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>			[3]
SPECKLED PICULET	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>		P	
GREY-CAPPED PYGMY WOODPECKER	<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>		P	
COMMON/GREATER FLAMEBACK	<i>Dinopium javanense/Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>			4
BAY WOODPECKER	<i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>		P	
BLACK-BROWED BARBET	<i>Megalaima oorti</i>		C	
[BLUE-EARED BARBET]	<i>M. australis</i>			[4]
.COPPERSMITH BARBET	<i>M. haemacephala</i>			4,5
ORIENTAL PIED HORNBILL	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>		C	
GREAT HORNBILL	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	ARL	P	
COMMON HOOPOE	<i>Upupa epops</i>			4
INDIAN ROLLER	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>			1,2,4,6
COMMON KINGFISHER	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>			1,2,3
WHITE-THROATED KINGFISHER	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>			3
PIED KINGFISHER	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	ARL		1
GREEN BEE-EATER	<i>Merops orientalis</i>		C	2
BLUE-TAILED BEE-EATER	<i>M. philippinus</i>			1,2,3
PLAINTIVE CUCKOO	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>			1,3
DRONGO CUCKOO	<i>Surniculus lugubris</i>		P	
ASIAN KOEL	<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>			3,5
GREEN-BILLED MALKOHA	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>		C	
LESSER COUCAL	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>			4,6
VERNAL HANGING PARROT	<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>		C	4
ALEXANDRINE PARAKEET	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	ARL	P	
RED-BREASTED PARAKEET	<i>P. alexandri</i>			4,5
NEEDLETAIL SP.	<i>Hirundapus</i>		P	
ASIAN PALM SWIFT	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>			1,2,4
HOUSE SWIFT	<i>Apus affinis</i>			1,4
ORIENTAL BAY OWL	<i>Phodilus badius</i>		C	
MOUNTAIN SCOPS OWL	<i>Otus spilocephalus</i>		C	
COLLARED SCOPS OWL	<i>O. bakkamoena</i>		P	
COLLARED OWLET	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>		C	
LARGE-TAILED NIGHTJAR	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>		C	
ROCK PIGEON (believed feral)	<i>Columba livia</i>			1
ORIENTAL TURTLE DOVE	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>		P	
SPOTTED DOVE	<i>S. chinensis</i>			3,5
RED COLLARED DOVE	<i>S. tranquebarica</i>			3
EMERALD DOVE	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>		P	
PIN-TAILED GREEN PIGEON	<i>Treron apicauda</i>		P	
GREEN PIGEON SP. * 1	<i>Treron</i>		P	
MOUNTAIN IMPERIAL PIGEON	<i>Ducula badia</i>		C	
WHITE-BREASTED WATERHEN	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>			4
WHITE-BROWED CRAKE	<i>Porzana cinerea</i>			2
PURPLE SWAMPHEN	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>			2,3
COMMON MOORHEN	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>			4,6
COMMON COOT	<i>Fulica atra</i>			2
COMMON SNIPE	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>			2,3
SPOTTED REDSHANK	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>			1
MARSH SANDPIPER	<i>T. stagnatilis</i>			3
COMMON GREENSHANK	<i>T. nebularia</i>			1,3
WOOD SANDPIPER	<i>T. glareola</i>			2,3
COMMON SANDPIPER	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>			3
TEMMINCK'S STINT	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>			3
PHEASANT-TAILED JACANA	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>			2
BRONZE-WINGED JACANA	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>			2
BLACK-WINGED STILT	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>			3
PACIFIC GOLDEN PLOVER	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>			3
LITTLE RINGED PLOVER	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>			2,3
KENTISH PLOVER	<i>C. alexandrinus</i>			3
GREY-HEADED LAPWING	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	GNT		2
RED-WATTLED LAPWING	<i>V. indicus</i>			2,4
BROWN-HEADED GULL	<i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>			1,3

		Threat category	Dak Dam status	Other sites presence
CASPIAN TERN	<i>Sterna caspia</i>			1,3
WHISKERED TERN	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>			1,3
OSPREY	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>			2,3
ORIENTAL HONEY-BUZZARD	<i>Pernis ptilorhyncus</i>		P	
BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>			1,2
BRAHMINY KITE	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	ARL		3
CRESTED SERPENT EAGLE *2	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>		C	4,6
SHIKRA *3	<i>Accipiter badius</i>		C	1,[4]
GREY-FACED BUZZARD	<i>Butastur indicus</i>		P	
LITTLE GREBE	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>			2,4
DARTER	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	GNT		3
LITTLE/INDIAN CORMORANT	<i>Phalacrocorax niger/P. fuscicollis</i>			2,3
LITTLE EGRET	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>			1,2,3
PURPLE HERON	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	PARL		2,3
GREAT EGRET	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>			1,2,3
INTERMEDIATE EGRET	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>			2
CATTLE EGRET	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>			2,3
POND HERON SP.	<i>Ardeola</i>		P	1,2,3,4,6
LITTLE HERON	<i>Butorides striatus</i>			1,3
YELLOW BITTERN	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>			2,3
CINNAMON BITTERN	<i>I. cinnamomeus</i>			2
SILVER-BREASTED BROADBILL	<i>Serilophus lunatus</i>		P	
ASIAN FAIRY BLUEBIRD	<i>Irena puella</i>		C	
GOLDEN-FRONTED LEAFBIRD	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>			4
BROWN SHRIKE	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>			1,2,4,5
BURMESE SHRIKE	<i>L. collurioideus</i>			4
EURASIAN JAY	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			4
RED-BILLED BLUE MAGPIE	<i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>			4
RACKET-TAILED TREEPIE	<i>Crypsirina temia</i>			3
LARGE-BILLED CROW	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>			1,4,5
ASHY WOODSWALLOW	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>		P	4
BLACK-NAPED/SLENDER-BILLED ORIOLE	<i>Oriolus chinensis/O. tenuirostris</i>		P	4,6
MAROON ORIOLE	<i>O. traillii</i>		P	
LARGE CUCKOO-SHRIKE	<i>Coracina macei</i>			4
INDOCHINESE/BLACK-WINGED CUCKOO-SHRIKE	<i>C. polioptera/C. melaschistos</i>			4
SCARLET MINIVET	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>		C	4,5
BAR-WINGED FLYCATCHER-SHRIKE	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>		P	
WHITE-THROATED FANTAIL	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>		C	
BLACK DRONGO	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>			2,6
ASHY DRONGO	<i>D. leucophaeus</i>		C	4,5
BRONZED DRONGO	<i>D. aeneus</i>		P	
LESSER RACKET-TAILED DRONGO	<i>D. remifer</i>		P	
SPANGLED DRONGO	<i>D. hottentottus</i>			4
GREATER RACKET-TAILED DRONGO	<i>D. paradiseus</i>		P	
BLUE ROCK THRUSH	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>			4
[EYEBROWED THRUSH]	<i>Turdus obscurus</i>			[4]
RED-THROATED FLYCATCHER	<i>Ficedula parva</i>		C	4
VERDITER FLYCATCHER	<i>Eumyias thalassina</i>		P	
GREY-HEADED CANARY FLYCATCHER	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>		P	
SIBERIAN BLUE ROBIN	<i>Luscinia cyane</i>		P	
ORIENTAL MAGPIE ROBIN	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>		P	2,4,5
SLATY-BACKED FORKTAIL	<i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>		P	
COMMON STONECHAT	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>			1,2,4
PIED BUSHCHAT	<i>S. caprata</i>			1,2,3,4
GREY BUSHCHAT	<i>S. ferrea</i>			4
WHITE-SHOULDERED STARLING	<i>Sturnus sinensis</i>			3

		Threat category	Dak Dam status	Other sites presence
ASIAN PIED STARLING	<i>S. contra</i>			4
BLACK-COLLARED STARLING	<i>S. nigricollis</i>			2,4
VINOUS-BREASTED STARLING	<i>S. burmannicus</i>		P	4
COMMON MYNA	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>			2,3,4,5,6
WHITE-VENTED MYNA	<i>A. cinereus</i>			2
HILL MYNA	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>		P	4
VELVET-FRONTED NUTHATCH	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>		P	
BLACK-THROATED TIT	<i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>		C	
SAND/PALE MARTIN	<i>Riparia riparia/R. diluta</i>			3
BARN SWALLOW	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>			1,2,3,4
RED-RUMPED SWALLOW	<i>H. daurica</i>		C	1,4
BLACK-HEADED BULBUL	<i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>		P	
BLACK-CRESTED BULBUL	<i>P. melanicterus</i>		C	4
RED-WHISKERED BULBUL	<i>P. jocosus</i>		C	4
SOOTY-HEADED BULBUL	<i>P. aurigaster</i>		C	4
STRIPE-THROATED BULBUL	<i>P. finlaysoni</i>		C	
YELLOW-VENTED BULBUL	<i>P. goiavier</i>			2
STREAK-EARED BULBUL	<i>P. blanfordi</i>			1
PUFF-THROATED BULBUL	<i>Alophoixus pallidus</i>		C	
GREY-EYED BULBUL	<i>Iole propinqua</i>		C	4
ASHY BULBUL	<i>Hemixos flavala</i>		C	
BLACK BULBUL *4	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>		C	4
BLACK BULBUL *5	<i>H. leucocephalus</i>		C	
ZITTING CISTICOLA	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>			3
BROWN PRINIA	<i>Prinia polychroa</i>		P	4
GREY-BREASTED PRINIA	<i>P. hodgsonii</i>			4
PLAIN PRINIA	<i>P. inornata</i>			1,2,3,4
WHITE-EYE SP.	<i>Zosterops</i>			4
BLACK-BROWED REED WARBLER	<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>			1,2
ORIENTAL/CLAMOROUS REED WARBLER	<i>A. orientalis/A. stentoreus</i>			1,2
THICK-BILLED WARBLER	<i>A. aedon</i>		P	4
COMMON TAILORBIRD	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>			1
DARK-NECKED TAILORBIRD	<i>O. atrogularis</i>		C	
DUSKY WARBLER	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>			2,4
RADDE'S WARBLER	<i>P. schwarzi</i>		P	
YELLOW-BROWED/HUME'S WARBLER	<i>P. inornatus/P. humei</i>		C	1,4
GREENISH WARBLER (6)	<i>P. trochiloides</i>		C	
PALE-LEGGED LEAF WARBLER	<i>P. tenellipes</i>		C	
STRIATED GRASSBIRD	<i>Megalurus palustris</i>			2
WHITE-CRESTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>		C	4
WHITE-CHEEKED LAUGHINGTHRUSH	<i>G. vassali</i>		C	
[GOLDEN BABBLER]	<i>Stachyris chrysaea</i>		[P]	
STRIPED TIT BABBLER	<i>Macronous gularis</i>		C	4
GREY-FACED TIT BABBLER	<i>M. kelleyi</i>	GNT	P	
SILVER-EARED MESIA	<i>Leiothrix argentauris</i>		P	
WHITE-BROWED SHRIKE BABBLER	<i>Pteruthius flaviscapis</i>		P	
BLUE-WINGED MINLA	<i>Minla cyanouroptera</i>		P	
MOUNTAIN FULVETTA *6	<i>Alcippe peracensis</i>		C	
BLACK-CHINNED YUHINA	<i>Yuhina nigrimenta</i>		P	
WHITE-BELLIED YUHINA	<i>Y. zantholeuca</i>		C	
RUFIOUS-WINGED BUSHLARK	<i>Mirafra assamica</i>			2
THICK-BILLED FLOWERPECKER	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>		C	
YELLOW-VENTED FLOWERPECKER	<i>D. chrysorrheum</i>		P	
FIRE-BREASTED FLOWERPECKER	<i>D. ignipectus</i>		C	
OLIVE-BACKED SUNBIRD	<i>Nectarinia jugularis</i>		P	[1],4
PURPLE SUNBIRD	<i>N. asiatica</i>		P	

		Threat category	Dak Dam status	Other sites presence
BLACK-THROATED SUNBIRD	<i>Aethopyga saturata</i>		C	
CRIMSON SUNBIRD	<i>A. siparaja</i>		P	
EURASIAN TREE SPARROW	<i>Passer montanus</i>			1,2,4
YELLOW WAGTAIL *7	<i>Motacilla flava</i>			[2,3,4]
GREY WAGTAIL	<i>M. cinerea</i>			4
RICHARD'S PIPIT	<i>Anthus richardi</i>		C	4,5
PADDYFIELD PIPIT	<i>A. rufulus</i>			2
OLIVE-BACKED PIPIT	<i>A. hodgsoni</i>		C	2,4
STREAKED WEAVER	<i>Ploceus manyar</i>			1
WHITE-RUMPED MUNIA	<i>Lonchura striata</i>		P	
SCALY-BREASTED MUNIA	<i>L. punctulata</i>			1

Square brackets indicate a provisional record.

Threat categories: GT and GNT: Globally Threatened and Globally Near-threatened; see Collar *et al.* (1994).
(P)ARL: (Potentially) At Risk in Laos; see Thewlis *et al.* (in press).

Phumi Dak Dam status: C, common (observed daily); P, present (observed, but abundance not assessed).

Other sites: 1, Phnom Penh-1 2, Lac Samroung; 3, Boeung Veal Samnap; 4, Senmonorom; 5, Lumphat area; 6, Lumphat - Ban Long road.

Notes:

- * 1: not Thick-billed Green Pigeon *T. curvirostra* or Pin-tailed Green Pigeon.
- *2: several medium - large raptors not identified to species at Dak Dam are not included in any row of this table.
- *3: accipiters not identified to species are not in the table.
- *4: birds with black heads.
- *5: birds with white heads.
- *6: not identified to subspecies; see text.
- *7: Citrine Wagtail *M. citreola* not ruled out.