

Forest bird fauna of South China: notes on current distribution and status

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From 1997 to 2004, a team from Hong Kong and southern China conducted rapid biodiversity surveys in 54 forest areas in the provinces of Guangdong, Guangxi and Hainan. A total of 372 bird species were recorded (201 in Guangdong, 299 in Guangxi and 164 in Hainan), including 12 globally threatened species, 50 China Key Protected Species and 44 species outside their previously recorded ranges. Breeding was confirmed for 94 species. In total, 232 species (62%) were recorded at five sites or fewer (2–10%). These include species at the edge of their range, migratory and wintering species inadequately sampled by these surveys, species more characteristic of non-forest habitats, and less conspicuous species that were under-recorded, but also rare and localised species. Of particular conservation concern are the globally threatened White-eared Night Heron *Gorsachius magnificus*, Cabot's Tragopan *Tragopan caboti*, Hainan Partridge *Arborophila ardens*, White-necklaced Partridge *Arborophila gingica*, Fairy Pitta *Pitta nympa*, Pale-capped Pigeon *Columba punicea*, Brown-chested Jungle Flycatcher *Rhinomyias brunneata* and Gold-fronted Fulvetta *Alcippe variegaticeps*, and other species highly dependent on the region's forests, such as Hainan Peacock Pheasant *Polyplectron katsumatae*, Pale-headed Woodpecker *Gecinulus grantia*, Blue-rumped Pitta *Pitta soror*, Swinhoe's Minivet *Pericrocotus cantonensis* and Fujian Niltava *Niltava davidi*. At most of the sites visited, the main threat is habitat loss and degradation, especially clearance of natural forest for timber and agriculture; most remaining natural forests are fragmented and small in size. Poaching for subsistence and trade also affects the distribution and abundance of larger-sized species such as hawks, pheasants, pigeons and owls. Improved management of the existing protected areas in South China is key to the conservation of the region's avifauna. In addition, controlling threats in surrounding areas is also important.

INTRODUCTION

The Chinese provinces of Guangdong, Guangxi and Hainan together cover an area of 447,200 km². Their moist and warm climate provides suitable conditions for tropical and subtropical forests, and these support c.450 bird species (MacKinnon *et al.* 1996). Natural habitats in this densely populated region have dwindled dramatically, however, with less than 25% of original forest left by 1992 (MacKinnon *et al.* 1996) and continued loss and degradation since then.

The consequences for bird communities have been poorly documented. Some species, such as Rufous-bellied Eagle *Hieraaetus kienerii*, Orange-breasted Green Pigeon *Treron bicincta*, Green Imperial Pigeon *Ducula aenea*, Red-breasted Parakeet *Psittacula alexandri* and Oriental Pied Hornbill *Anthracoceros albirostris* are reported to have almost disappeared in the region (Zheng Guangmei and Wang Qishan 1998). At some sites, e.g. Dayaoshan in Guangxi, the disappearance of forest bird species owing to habitat loss has been suspected (Lewthwaite 1996). For most forest areas in the region though, very little up-to-date information is available on the avifauna. This is despite the fact that the region of Guangdong, Guangxi and Hainan covers three Endemic Bird Areas which are rated as critical priority, namely Chinese Subtropical Forests, South-east Chinese Mountains and Hainan (Stattersfield *et al.* 1998).

In 1997, Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden (KFBG), Hong Kong, began a series of rapid surveys to update and improve knowledge of bird distributions in the region, as part of a program to help minimise the loss of forest biodiversity in South China. Here we report on the results of these surveys up to the end of 2004. Subsequent to these rapid surveys, a series of more in-depth ornithological surveys have been conducted on Hainan island, which have led to the rediscovery of Blyth's Kingfisher *Alcedo hercules* and Pale-capped Pigeon *Columba punicea*, and an array of new island records (Chan Bosco Pui Lok *et al.* 2005, Lee Kwok Shing *et al.* 2005).

SITES AND METHODS

Fifty-four forest nature reserves and unprotected forest areas in Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan and south Jiangxi were visited during 1997–2004 (Table 1, Fig. 1), predominantly during the warm rainy season. During the visits, rapid biodiversity surveys were conducted in a range of terrestrial habitats, with as much time as possible spent in natural forest. Survey duration varied with the size of the reserve and constraints of time and access, with 1–7 days of fieldwork in each forest area. During all surveys, bird records were collated from line transect and fixed-point observations at vantage points in different habitats, a combination which has proved effective in maximising the number of species encountered in a habitat mosaic. Night surveys were also conducted when camping inside old-growth forest. IUCN Red List status follows BirdLife International (2005).

RESULTS

A total of 372 bird species were recorded (201 in Guangdong, 299 in Guangxi and 164 in Hainan), including 12 globally threatened species and 50 China Key Protected Species (three in Class I and 47 in Class II). Forty-four species were recorded outside their previously known ranges. The Appendix lists the number and percentage of sites where each species was recorded, and indicates the 94 species for which breeding was confirmed (e.g. birds carrying nesting material, nest-building, attending a nest, carrying food or faecal sacs, nest with eggs, egg-shells or chicks, or juveniles seen). The annotated list below gives details for threatened and Near Threatened species, plus those with range extensions.

HAINAN PARTRIDGE *Arborophila ardens*

Vulnerable. This Hainan endemic species was commonly heard in good forest at 500–1,400 m at Bawangling,

Table 1. Sites visited during the study (FA = Forest Area, NNR = National Nature Reserve, NR = Nature Reserve). Coordinates were derived from MacKinnon *et al.* (1996), apart from site 9 (Zhang Jinquan 1997), 14 (Li Dabiao and Xie Linxiang 2002) and 38 (Zhou Tianfu *in litt.* 2003). Site numbers correspond to those in Fig. 1.

No.	Site	Coordinates	Altitudes surveyed (m)	Field-days	Dates
Guangdong province					
1	Qimuzhang NR	23°51'N 115°25'E	300–1,300	2	5–6 Apr 1997
2	Xingang NR	23°54' N 114°31'E	100–400	1	22 Mar 1997
3	Gutian NR	22°58'N 113°30'E	200–1,000	2	2–3 Apr 1997
4	Nankunshan NR	23°37'N 114°38'E	400–1,100	4	18–21 Mar 1997
5	Luofushan NR	23°20'N 114°00'E	100–1,100	2	23–24 Mar 1997
6	Chebaling NNR	24°42'N 114°10'E	300–1,000	7	8–10 Apr 2000, 15–18 Aug 2000
7	Luokeng NR	24°31'N 113°20'E	150–600	3	17–19 Sep 2002
8	Shimentai NNR	24°22–31'N 113°05–31'E	100–800	2	13–14 Aug 2000
9	Nanling NNR	24°38'–25°00'N 112°40'–113°15'E	200–1,900	14	25 Jun–8 Jul 2000
10	Guanyinshan NR	2357'N 113°32'E	100–300	3	10–12 Aug 2000
11	Dinghushan NR	23°10–11'N 112°31–34'E	200–300	2	6 May 1998, 6 Apr 2000
12	Gudoushan NR	22°11'N 112°56'E	200–980	2	26–27 Jul 2002
13	Dachaoding NR	24°10' N 112°23–27'E	300–1,300	4	16–19 Apr 2001
14	Sanyue NR	24°07–14'N 111°51–59'E	200–1,100	3	21–23 Apr 2001
15	Heishiding NR	23°27'N 111°53'E	300–700	8	22–25 Apr 1997, 4–7 July 2002
16	Qixingkeng NR	22°15'N 112°02'E	100–200	3	29 Apr–1 May 1998
17	Ehuangzhang NR	21°53'N 111°7'E	500–600	2	4–5 May 1998
18	Dawuling NR	22°14–17'N 111°8–15'E	1,000–1,700	9	25–28 Apr 1997, 29 Jun–3 Jul 2002
19	Baiyong NR	22°24'N 111°38'E	400–500	1	3 May 1998
Guangxi province					
20	Qingshitan NR	25°26–47'N 110°05–17'E	200–300	2	25–26 Aug 1998
21	Maershan NR	25°46'–26°00'N 110°15–32'E	300–1,900	4	21–24 Aug 1998
22	Dayaoshan NNR	23°40'–24°24'N 109°50'–110°25'E	200–1,900	9	15–23 Sep 1998
23	Dapingshan NR	23°30–40'N 109°58'–110°03'E	200–500	3	24–26 Sep 1998
24	Huaping NNR	25°31–40'N 109°49–58'E	400–1,400	6	15–20 Aug 1998
25	Jiuwanshan NR	25°10–25'N 108°27–59'E	400–900	4	24–27 Jul 1998
26	Damingshan NR	23°24–30'N 108° 20–24'E	400–1,500	10	11–14 May 1997, 4–5 Apr 2002, 20–23 Sep 2002
27	Mulun NNR	25°01–14'N 107°50' – 108°10'E	300–700	5	19–23 Jul 1998
28	Xidamingshan NR	22°40–58'N 107°17–46'E	100–600	3	15–17 Oct 1998
29	Fusui NR	22°24–36'N 107°50'–108°00'E	100–200	1	28 May 1998
30	Chongzuo NR	22°24–46'N 107°22–33'E	100	1	6 Jul 1999
31	Nonggang NNR	22°13–33'N 106°46'–107°2004'E	200–400	9	19–27 May 1998
32	Cenwanglaoshan NR	24°25'–24°35'N 106°15–30'E	1,100–1,800	13	30 Jul–3 Aug 1999, 22–29 May 2002
33	Dawangling NR	23°32–51'N 106°10–30'E	700–1,400	3	4–6 Aug 1999
34	Napo FA	23°14'N 105°52'E	700–1,000	1	14 Jul 1999
35	Nongxin NR	22°58–23°08'N 105°50'–106°00'E	400–1,000	1	12 Jul 1999
36	Nonghua NR	23°14–20'N 105°23–35'E	400–1,000	1	13 Jul 1999
37	Gulongshan NR	22°50'–23°10'N 106°40–50'E	300–600	2	10–11 Jul 1999
38	Diding NR	23°05–08'N 105°57–58'E	700–1,300	2	8–9 Jul 1999
39	Qinglongshan NR	22°27–29'N 106°32–53'E	200–300	1	24 May 1998
40	Chunxiu NR	22°22–32'N 106°32–36'E	200–500	1	24 May 1998
41	Shiwandashan NNR	21°30'–22°08'N 107°30'–108°30'E	200–1,200	17	8–11 May 1997, 31 Mar–1 Apr, 25–28 Sep 2000, 8–14 Dec 2001

No.	Site	Coordinates	Altitudes surveyed (m)	Field-days	Dates
Hainan province					
42	Nanweiling FA	19°30'N 109°56'E	100–400	2	1–2 Apr 1998
43	Qingpilin NR	18°35–41'N 110°11–16'E	0–50	1	19 May 1999
44	Jianling NR	18°50–59'N 110°15–16'E	100	1	18 May 1999
45	Shangxi NR	18°45–49'N 110°08–13'E	100–500	2	20–21 May 1999
46	Limushan NR	19°16' N 109°48'E	600–1,400	2	15–16 Jun 1999
47	Lumuwan NR	Not known	200–300	1	17 Jun 1999
48	Wuzhishan NR	18°49–58'N 109°39–47'E	600–1,500	7	8–11 Jun 1999, 2–4 Aug 2001
49	Diaoluoshan NR	18°43–58'N 109°43–53'E	100–1,000	5	23–27 May 1999
50	Jiaxi NR	18°50–56'N 109°05–14'E	100–1,000	2	13–14 Jun 1999
51	Bawangling NNR	19°02–08'N 109°02–13'E	100–1,100	24	3–7 Apr 1998, 14–25 Oct 2003, 5–6 Dec 2004
52	Datian NNR	18°58'–19°06'N 108°48–51'E	100	2	5–6 Aug 2001
53	Jianfengling NR	18°37–47'N 108°45–56'E	800–1,100	5	8–12 Apr 1998, 16–20 Feb 2001, 5 Aug 2001
Jiangxi province					
54	Jiulianshan NNR	24°31–39'N 114°27–29'E	400–900	4	18–21 Aug 2000, 24–26 Jul 2001, 8–9 Jan 2003

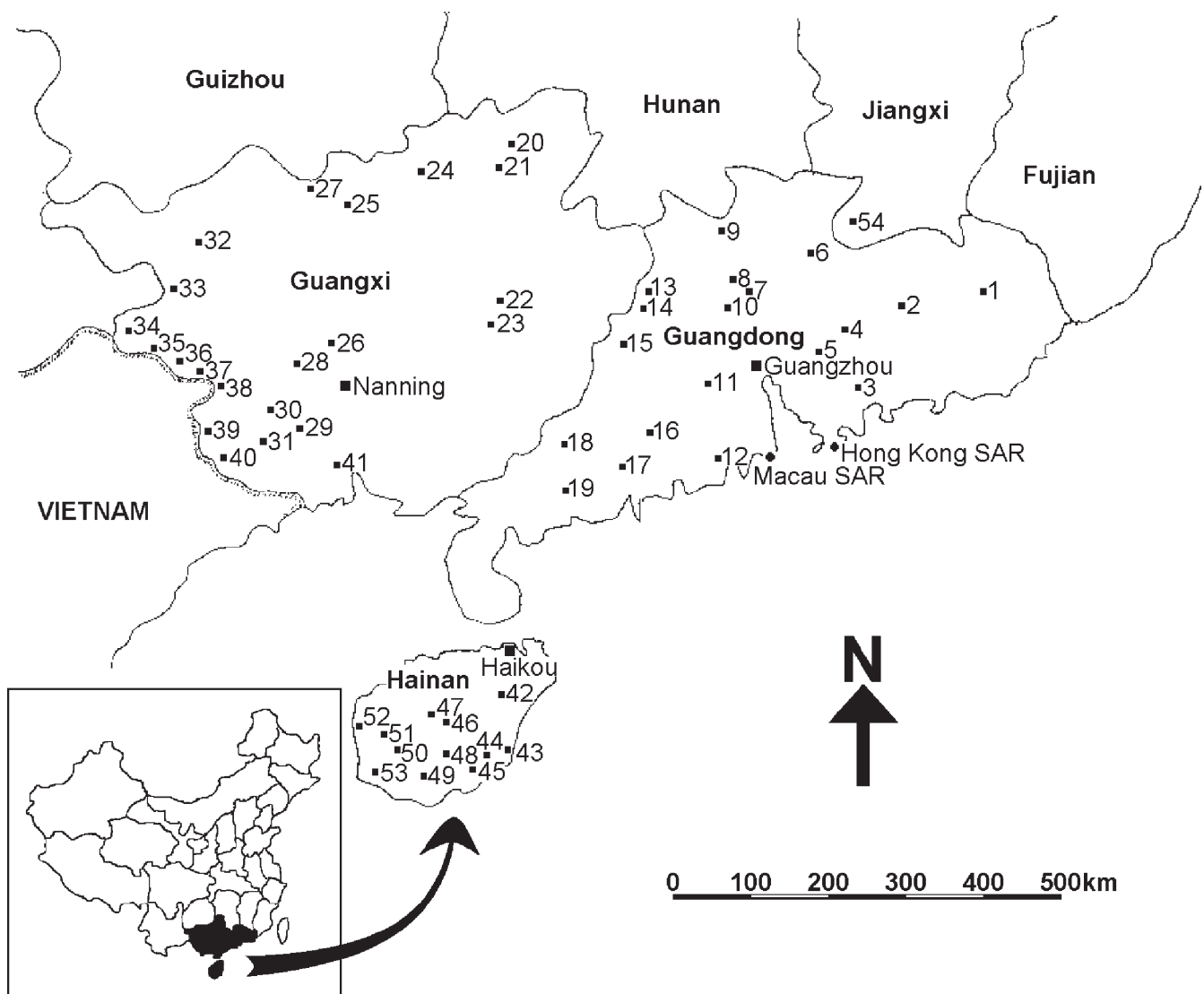


Figure 1. Map of South China with sites surveyed. Numbers correspond to sites listed in Table 1.

Diaoluoshan, Jianfengling and Nanweiling. Daily counts of up to 11 birds were recorded at Jianfengling National Nature Reserve in February 2001.

MOUNTAIN BAMBOO PARTRIDGE *Bambusicola fytchii*
One was seen in Diding Nature Reserve (850 m) and two were seen in Nongxin Nature Reserve (750 m), west Guangxi, on 9 and 12 July 1999 respectively. These are the first records for Guangxi and an eastern range extension.

CABOT'S TRAGOPAN *Tragopan caboti*
Vulnerable. Two were seen in Dayaoshan National Nature Reserve (1,800 m), east-central Guangxi, on 22 September 1998. This was the only record during the surveys.

HAINAN PEACOCK PHEASANT *Polyplectron katsumatae*
This Hainan endemic taxon, regarded as an insular race of the Grey Peacock Pheasant *P. bicalcaratum* by some authors (Meyer de Schauensee 1984, Cheng Tso-hsin 1987 and Gao Yuren 1999), was observed in primary hillside forests (three at 800–1,000 m) in Bawangling National Nature Reserve in October 2003.

BLACK-BROWED BARBET *Megalaima oorti*
Cheng Tso-hsin (1987) stated that this was a rare species that was found only in Hainan and Yaoshan (an old, alternative name for Dayaoshan) in Guangxi. Lewthwaite (1996) recorded the species in four sites in Guangdong, Guangxi and Jiangxi. During our survey, this species was found to be fairly common, occurring at 32 sites, from west Guangxi to south-west Jiangxi, and Hainan. The Jiangxi record is the first from the province and an eastern range extension.

BLYTH'S KINGFISHER *Alcedo hercules*
Near Threatened. Two were seen on 26 August 1999, nine on 8–10 April 2000, seven on 16–17 August 2000 and four on 21–23 July 2001, at Chebaling National Nature Reserve, north-east Guangdong. Two individuals were recorded in Huaping National Nature Reserve (at 400 m and 900 m), north-east Guangxi, on 15 and 18 August 1998. Three were recorded in Jiulianshan National Nature Reserve (600 m), south-west Jiangxi, on 18–21 August 2000. These were the first records for Guangxi and Jiangxi. These records help fill a distributional gap between Guangdong (Lewthwaite 1996) and Yunnan (Cheng Tso-hsin 1987), and the Jiangxi record is a slight north-eastern extension of the known range.

ORIENTAL DWARF KINGFISHER *Ceyx erithacus*
One was seen in Diaoluoshan Nature Reserve (300 m), south-east Hainan, on 25 May 1999. In May 2004, a call heard near a forest streamlet (c.600 m), believed to be of this species, was recorded in the Bawangling National Nature Reserve, west Hainan. One was seen in Shiwandashan National Nature Reserve, south-west Guangxi bordering Vietnam, on 1 April 2000. The Guangxi record is the first for the province and a north-eastern extension of the known range. This species, considered a very rare resident restricted to Hainan and southern Yunnan in China (Cheng Tso-hsin 1987), is possibly at risk in the country.

BANDED BAY CUCKOO *Cacomantis sonneratii*
One was seen in Longrui section (290 m) of Nonggang National Nature Reserve, south-west Guangxi, on 25 May

1998. This was the first record for Guangxi and an eastern range extension.

ASIAN EMERALD CUCKOO *Chrysococcyx maculatus*
Singles were seen in Cenwanglaoshan Nature Reserve, north-west Guangxi, at 1,250 m on 3 August 1999 and at 1,350 m on 25 May 2002. These are the first records for Guangxi.

UNIDENTIFIED SWIFTLET *Collocalia* sp.
Unidentified swiftlets were recorded twice: 30 at Mulun National Nature Reserve (550 m), north Guangxi, on 21 July 1998 and 200 outside a limestone cave (200 m) near Luokeng Town in Luokeng Nature Reserve, north Guangdong, on 17 September 2002. No swiftlet species are confirmed to occur in Guangdong or Guangxi, although Himalayan Swiftlet *C. brevirostris* is reported to be 'rather widespread in southern China and is the only known migratory taxon in continental eastern Asia' (Carey *et al.* 2001).

TAWNY FISH OWL *Ketupa flavipes*
A bird said to have been caught in a nearby forest was found in a guesthouse at Maershan Nature Reserve on 23 August 1998. It was in good health and was released in the reserve. This is the first record for Guangxi.

MOUNTAIN IMPERIAL PIGEON *Ducula badia*
One was seen at Fusui Nature Reserve (200 m), south-west Guangxi, on 28 May 1998. This is the first record for Guangxi, and a north-eastern extension of the known range.

JERDON'S BAZA *Aviceda jerdoni*
One was seen in flight in Cenwanglaoshan Nature Reserve (1,450 m), north-west Guangxi, on 1 August 1999. This is the first record for Guangxi, and a north-eastern extension of the known range.

WHITE-EARED NIGHT HERON *Gorsachius magnificus*
Endangered. One bird was seen at Biannian village (200 m) near Shiwandashan National Nature Reserve, south Guangxi, on 30 March 2000. One to two birds (probably the same individuals on each occasion) were seen flying above the main stream outside Chebaling National Nature Reserve (300 m), north-east Guangdong, on 8–10 August 2000, 8–10 April 2001 and 16–17 August 2001. Some of these sightings were not made during the general surveys but during other visits. Three surveys were conducted in 2000 and 2001 to search for the species, but only these isolated populations were confirmed (Fellowes *et al.* 2001, He Fen-Qi *et al.* in press). Subsequently another individual was reported from Jiulianshan National Nature Reserve, Jiangxi (Tang Peirong and Liao Chengkai 2003). In addition, on 28 May 1998, we discovered a juvenile White-eared Night Heron for sale in the Nanning Trade Market, Guangxi (Lee Kwok Shing 1998). The bird was purchased, reared until newly fledged, and released at Damingshan Nature Reserve after two months.

FAIRY PITTA *Pitta nympha*
Vulnerable. Feathers of this species were found in Huaping National Nature Reserve (1,100 m), north-east Guangxi, on 17 August 1998. One was seen at 1,900 m in Dayaoshan National Nature Reserve, east-central Guangxi, on 21 September 1998.

MAROON ORIOLE *Oriolus traillii*

One was seen in Bawangling National Nature Reserve (1,100 m), west Hainan, on 4 April 1998. Eight were seen in Diding Nature Reserve (900 m), west Guangxi, on 9 July 1999. The Guangxi record is the first from the province and an eastern range extension.

SILVER ORIOLE *Oriolus mellianus*

Vulnerable. Four were seen in Maoershan Nature Reserve (1,900 m), north-east Guangxi, on 22 August 1998. In Nanling National Nature Reserve, north Guangdong, eight (two adult males and six females or juveniles) were recorded in Ruyang section (also known as 'Babaoshan') at 1,100–1,200 m on 26–27 June 2000, and one was recorded in Chengjia section (700 m) on 5 July 2000.

LONG-TAILED MINIVET *Pericrocotus ethologus*

Day counts of up to 20 were recorded at Cenwanglaoshan Nature Reserve (1,200–1,600 m), north-west Guangxi, on 22–29 May 2002. These are the first records for Guangxi.

SHORT-BILLED MINIVET *Pericrocotus brevirostris*

Day counts of up to five were recorded at Diaoluoshan Nature Reserve (900 m), south-east Hainan, on 23–28 May 1999. These are the first records for Hainan.

JAPANESE PARADISE-FLYCATCHER*Terpsiphone atrocaudata*

Near Threatened. Singles were recorded in Wangxia limestone forest at 140 m on 5 April 1998 and at 500 m on 6 April 1998 near Bawangling National Nature Reserve, west Hainan.

BROWN-HEADED THRUSH *Turdus chrysolais*

One was seen in Shiwandashan National Nature Reserve (600 m), south Guangxi, on 13 December 2001. This is the first record for Guangxi.

BROWN-CHESTED JUNGLE FLYCATCHER*Rhinomyias brunneata*

Vulnerable. Four (including two juveniles) were seen in Ruyang section (1,000 m) of Nanling National Nature Reserve, north Guangdong, on 26 June 2000.

LARGE NILTAVA *Niltava grandis*

Ten individuals were recorded in Cenwanglaoshan Nature Reserve (1,250–2,000 m), north-west Guangxi, from 31 July to 3 August 1999, with six recorded there from 22 to 29 May 2002. These are the first records for Guangxi, and an eastern range extension.

BLUE-THROATED FLYCATCHER *Cyornis rubeculoides*

One was seen in Cenwanglaoshan Nature Reserve (1,250 m), north-west Guangxi, on 21 May 2002. This is the first record for Guangxi.

WHITE-RUMPED SHAMA *Copsychus malabaricus*

One was seen in Chunxiu Nature Reserve (400 m), south-west Guangxi, on 24 May 1998. This is the first record for Guangxi and an eastern range extension.

BLUE-FRONTED REDSTART *Phoenicurus frontalis*

An adult male of this species was seen in Cenwanglaoshan Nature Reserve (1,300 m), north-west Guangxi, on 31

July 1999. This is the first record for Guangxi, and a south-eastern range extension.

WHITE-BELLIED REDSTART *Hodgsonius phaenicuroides*

Two adult males of this species were recorded in Cenwanglaoshan Nature Reserve (1,500 m), north-west Guangxi, on 1 August 1999. These are the first records for Guangxi, and a south-eastern range extension.

SLATY-BACKED FORKTAIL *Enicurus schistaceus*

One was seen in the core area (1,100 m) of Bawangling National Nature Reserve on 3 April 1998 and another one was seen by a stream near Bawangling town (c.400 m) on 5 December 2004. These are the first records for Hainan (Chan Bosco Pui Lok *et al.* 2004).

YELLOW-BILLED NUTHATCH *Sitta solangiae*

Near Threatened. This species was not uncommon in good forest in Hainan (800–1,500 m), and was recorded from Bawangling, Diaoluoshan, Jianfengling, Jiayi and Wuzhishan.

YELLOW-CHEEKED TIT *Parus sibilonotus*

Five were recorded in Bawangling National Nature Reserve (150 and 1,100 m), west Hainan, on 6 April 1998. This is the first record for Hainan (Chan Bosco Pui Lok *et al.* 2004).

PLAIN MARTIN *Riparia paludicola*

Ten were seen in Maoershan Nature Reserve (1,900 m), north-east Guangxi, on 22 August 1998. These are the first records for Guangxi and an eastern range extension.

DUSKY CRAG MARTIN *Hirundo concolor*

About 20 individuals were recorded on the river near Longrui section (160 m) of Nonggang National Nature Reserve, south-west Guangxi, on 25 May 1998. These are the first records for Guangxi and represent a north-eastern range extension.

ASHY BULBUL *Hemixos flavala*

Two were seen in Nonggang section (285 m) of Nonggang National Nature Reserve, south-west Guangxi, on 20 May 1998. These are the first records for Guangxi, and a north-eastern range extension.

RUFESCENT PRINIA *Prinia rufescens*

This species was recorded in Chongzuo, Chunxiu, Dayaoshan, Fusui, Mulun, Nonggang, Nongxin, Shiwandashan and Xidamingshan Nature Reserves in Guangxi, in 1998–2001. These records fill a distributional gap between Guangdong (Lewthwaite 1996) and Yunnan and Guizhou in south-western China (Cheng Tso-hsin 1987).

GREY-BREASTED PRINIA *Prinia hodgsonii*

This species was recorded in Cenwanglaoshan, Chongzuo, Chunxiu, Dawangling, Daxin, Diding, Gulongshan, Mulun, Nonghua, Nonggang, Nongxin and Qinglongshan Nature Reserves in west to north Guangxi, in 1998–2002. These are the first records for Guangxi, and an eastern range extension.

SLATY-BELLIED TESIA *Tesia olivea*

Up to six were recorded in Cenwanglaoshan Nature Reserve (1,250–1,650 m), north-west Guangxi, in August

1999 and May 2002 and up to four were recorded in Dawangling Nature Reserve (900–1,100 m), north-west Guangxi, in August 1999. These are the first records for Guangxi, and a south-eastern range extension.

PALE-FOOTED BUSH WARBLER *Cettia pallidipes*

One was seen singing in Fusui Nature Reserve (200 m), south-west Guangxi, on 28 May 1998. This is the first record for Guangxi, and an eastern range extension.

MOUNTAIN TAILORBIRD *Orthotomus cuculatus*

Five were recorded in Bawangling National Nature Reserve (1,100 m) and Wangxia limestone forest (70 m), west Hainan, on 6 and 7 April 1998 and five were recorded in Wuzhishan National Nature Reserve (1,700–1,800 m), central Hainan, on 11 June 1999. These records are the first for Hainan.

DARK-NECKED TAILORBIRD *Orthotomus atrogularis*

Two were seen in Chunxiu Nature Reserve (400 m), south-west Guangxi, on 24 May 1998. This is the first record for Guangxi, and a north-eastern range extension.

YELLOW-STREAKED WARBLER *Phylloscopus armandii*

One was seen in Xidamingshan Nature Reserve (600 m), south-west Guangxi, on 16 October 1998. This is the first record for Guangxi, and a south-eastern range extension. The species breeds in central to north-east China and winters in Yunnan and Guizhou (Cheng Tso-hsin 1987).

HAINAN LEAF WARBLER *Phylloscopus hainanus*

Vulnerable. This species was frequently encountered in Bawangling, Diaoluoshan, Jianfengling, Jiayi, Limushan and Wuzhishan nature reserves in Hainan (800–1,500 m). The highest count was 30 birds at 1,100 m in Jianfengling National Nature Reserve on 17 February 2001.

GREY-CHEEKED WARBLER *Seicercus poliogenys*

Six were recorded in Diding Nature Reserve (900–1,000 m), west Guangxi, on 8–9 July 1999. These are the first records for Guangxi, and an eastern range extension.

BROAD-BILLED WARBLER *Tickellia hodgsoni*

Day counts of up to four were recorded in Cenwanglaoshan Nature Reserve (1,320–1,550 m), north-west Guangxi, on 31 July 1999 and 23 May 2002. These are the first records for Guangxi, and an eastern range extension.

YELLOW-BELLIED WARBLER *Abroscopus superciliaris*

One was seen in Chunxiu Nature Reserve (405 m), south-west Guangxi, on 24 May 1998. This is the first record for Guangxi, and an eastern range extension.

RUSTY LAUGHINGTHRUSH *Garrulax poecilorhynchus*

Two were seen in Maoershan Nature Reserve (1,900 m), north-east Guangxi, on 22 August 1998. These are the first records for Guangxi, and a southern range extension.

LONG-TAILED WREN BABBLER *Spelaeornis chocolatinus*

Four were recorded in Cenwanglaoshan Nature Reserve (1,400–1,600 m), north-west Guangxi, on 22–23 May 2002. These are the first records for Guangxi, and a south-eastern range extension.

GOLDEN BABBLER *Stachyris chrysaea*

One was seen in Chunxiu Nature Reserve (400 m), south-west Guangxi, on 24 May 1998. This is the first record for Guangxi, and an eastern range extension.

STRIPED TIT BABBLER *Macronous gularis*

Fifteen were recorded in Nonggang section (200–300 m) of Nonggang National Nature Reserve, south-west Guangxi, on 21–22 May 1998, and two were recorded in Chunxiu Nature Reserve (400 m), south-west Guangxi, on 24 May 1998. These are the first records for Guangxi, and an eastern range extension.

RUFIOUS-WINGED FULVETTA *Alcippe castaneiceps*

Day counts of up to 12 were recorded in Cenwanglaoshan Nature Reserve (1,300 m), north-west Guangxi, on 31 July and 3 August 1999, and on 25, 26 and 29 May 2002. These represent the first records for Guangxi, and an eastern range extension.

GOLD-FRONTED FULVETTA *Alcippe variegaticeps*

Vulnerable. Twenty were seen in Dayaoshan National Nature Reserve (1,800 m), east-central Guangxi, on 22 September 1998.

LONG-TAILED SIBIA *Heterophasia picaoides*

Eight were recorded in Dawangling Nature Reserve (900 m), north-west Guangxi, on 5 August 1999. This is the first record for Guangxi, and an eastern range extension.

WHITE-COLLARED YUHINA *Yuhina diademata*

Day counts of up to ten were recorded in Cenwanglaoshan Nature Reserve (1,450–1,800 m), north-west Guangxi, in August 1999 and May 2002. These are the first records for Guangxi, and a south-eastern range extension.

SHORT-TAILED PARROTBILL *Paradoxornis davidianus*

Twenty were seen in Sanyue Nature Reserve (600 m), west Guangdong, on 23 April 2001. These are the first records for Guangdong, and a slight southern range extension.

LITTLE SPIDERHUNTER *Arachnothera longirostra*

One was seen in the Longrui section (300 m) of Nonggang National Nature Reserve, south-west Guangxi, on 26 May 1998. This is the first record for Guangxi, and an eastern range extension.

GODLEWSKI'S BUNTING *Emberiza godlewskii*

One was seen at Cenwanglaoshan Nature Reserve (1,300 m), north-west Guangxi, on 22 May 2002. This is the first record for Guangxi, and a southern range extension.

Frequency of detection

Chestnut Bulbul *Hemixos castanonotus*, Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler *Pomatorhinus ruficollis*, Grey-cheeked Fulvetta *Alcippe morrisonia* and Rufous-capped Babbler *Stachyris ruficeps* were the most widespread species, each being recorded in over 70% of the sites visited, including secondary forests (see Appendix). Forty-eight species were recorded from 17–38 sites (31–70% of those surveyed). These species also appear to be quite secure in the region's protected areas. They include some species officially under state protection, such as Crested Serpent Eagle *Spilornis cheela* (32 sites), Crested Goshawk *Accipiter trivirgatus*

(31 sites) and Greater Coucal *Centropus sinensis* (27 sites), and others previously considered restricted, such as Black-browed Barbet *Megalaima oorti* (32 sites).

Eighty-seven species were recorded at 6–16 sites (11–30%), including State Protected species such as Red Junglefowl *Gallus gallus* and Mountain Scops Owl *Otus spilocephalus* and the globally Vulnerable Hainan Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus hainanus*. These species are probably not immediately threatened regionally, but their status should be monitored.

Most species (230) were encountered at five or fewer sites. These included species from the following groups: (1) species with ranges that barely overlap with the study region, and which were only detected in these areas of overlap, generally at the south-east or north-east limits of their ranges; (2) species that were inadequately sampled during our surveys because of the timing: mainly winter visitors and passage migrants, including some raptors, thrushes, robins, flycatchers and buntings; (3) species characteristic of more open habitats, and unlikely to be highly dependent on the forest areas surveyed, e.g. waders, egrets, buttonquails and starlings; (4) inconspicuous species, e.g. night herons, owls, shortwings, bush warblers and some babblers. The remainder, which are dependent on South China's forests in the summer months, appear to be regionally restricted or rare (see Appendix).

DISCUSSION

The present study and other recent surveys have helped fill in some gaps in our knowledge of the distribution of forest birds in South China. Some species are more widespread than previously recognised; others are confirmed to be restricted within the region. Although not comprehensive and limited seasonally, the present data also allow a better assessment of which species are regionally at risk.

Some globally threatened species (White-eared Night Heron, Hainan Partridge, White-necklaced Partridge, Cabot's Tragopan, Pale-capped Pigeon, Fairy Pitta, Brown-chested Jungle Flycatcher and Gold-fronted Fulvetta) are confirmed to be of high conservation concern in the region. Other species (e.g. Hainan Peacock Pheasant, Swinhoe's Minivet, Pale-headed Woodpecker, Blue-rumped Pitta and Fujian Niltava) are highly dependent on the region's forests and are also of high concern. In particular, Hainan Peacock Pheasant deserves urgent attention as this species is endemic to Hainan Island and was recorded at only one site in this survey. These species should be treated as important even if not on the State Protected list, which is oriented towards large-bodied species considered threatened by direct utilisation. Some species commonly included as high conservation priorities nationally (e.g. Crested Goshawk, Crested Serpent Eagle and Greater Coucal) are relatively common and widespread in the region.

A number of native resident forest species were not recorded at all during the survey period. Some of these (e.g. Koklass Pheasant *Pucrasia macrolopha*, Golden Pheasant *Chrysolophus pictus* and Eurasian Nuthatch *Sitta europaea*) are at the edge of their range in South China. The lack of records of other forest species (e.g. Rufous-bellied Eagle *Hieraetus kienerii*, Pied Falconet *Microhierax melanoleucos*, White-necklaced Partridge *Arborophila*

gingica, Red-breasted Parakeet *Psittacula alexandri*, Pale-capped Pigeon *Columba punicea*, Orange-breasted Green Pigeon *Treron bicincta* and Large-tailed Nightjar *Caprimulgus macrurus*) suggests they are extremely restricted or scarce in the region.

Threats

At most of the sites visited, the survival of the forest bird fauna was threatened by habitat degradation, particularly clearance of natural forest for timber and agriculture and small- to large-scale hydropower stations. This was a problem even in some protected areas. Some species are at particular risk from the loss of older trees (with nesting sites for woodpeckers, owls and hornbills and feeding microhabitats for many species) and seasonally important fruiting trees.

The trade in wild birds for food threatens the survival of some bird species in South China. Pheasants and other game birds such as Hainan Partridge *Arborophila ardens* are poached using rifles and snares for both subsistence and commercial uses (Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden 2004). Guns and gunshots were often noted during the survey. The food trade is thought to have had a significant impact on the distribution and abundance of large-bodied species, such as hawks, pigeons, owls and night herons. Various owl species were formerly sold in tourist restaurants at Nankunshan, but by the time of our 1997 visit we were told by a restaurateur that wild owls could no longer be obtained (Fellowes and Hau Chi Hang 1997). Meanwhile, increasing numbers of captive-bred birds are being sold; many Common Pheasant *Phasianus colchicus* and Chukar *Alectoris chukar* in the markets are believed to be farm-bred (Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden 2004).

The cage-bird trade is also a potential threat. The most popular species seen in South China markets in 2000–2003 were Hwamei *Garrulax canorus* and Japanese White-eye *Zosterops japonicus* (Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden 2004). Rare species such as Short-tailed Parrotbill *Paradoxornis davidianus* are also recorded. To date there is limited evidence for declines in the most popular species, and there has been no obvious change in the composition of species traded (Melville 1982, Lau Michael Wai-Ning *et al.* 1995, Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden 2004), but the Chinese populations of some species e.g. Red-breasted Parakeet *Psittacula alexandri* and Hill Myna *Gracula religiosa* have been reduced by the cage-bird trade (Zheng Guangmei and Wang Qishan 1998, Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden 2004).

Live capture of birds for zoos is an additional threat. During a visit to Nanning Zoo in Guangxi in 2004, about 30 Oriental Pied Hornbills were seen on display, and staff reported they were captured in recent years from Xidamingshan Nature Reserve, which reputedly supports the largest population of the species in Guangxi. An estimated 142–184 individuals were left in the wild in Guangxi in 2000 (Wei Yizhen and Zou Yi 2001). Thus perhaps one-fifth of the Guangxi population has been captured for the zoo in recent years. In May 2004, a Hong Kong ornithologist was offered a specimen of the Endangered White-eared Night Heron by staff working at a National Nature Reserve, near one of the species's few known populations. This grave situation has been reported to the provincial authorities, but any institutions demanding such specimens must share responsibility for the threat.

Conservation

The results of the present surveys have helped raise recognition of some of the region's most important areas for bird conservation, such as Maoershan, Dayaoshan and Damingshan in Guangxi, Nanling and Chebaling in Guangdong, and Bawangling and Jianfengling in Hainan (BirdLife International 2003). The surveys also identified some areas supporting species or populations of conservation concern, for example, karst forest in south-western Guangxi (e.g. Nonggang, Fusui), the mountain ranges in north-western Guangxi (e.g. Cenwangloashan and Dawangling), and tropical forests in Hainan (e.g. Jiayi, Limushan).

Improved management of the existing protected areas in South China is key to conserving the most threatened of the South China avifauna. There is also a need to control threats outside nature reserves. The bird fauna in agricultural and urban areas of South China is very low in abundance and richness (King and Liao Weiping 1989). A move towards more ecological farming practices, and better provision and protection of habitats, is needed to reverse past declines, and to enable populations to overcome the effects of isolation and climate change.

In recent years, the number of birdwatchers in China has been growing, and several birdwatching societies have been founded, such as those in Fujian and Shenzhen (WWF China 2004a,b). Songbirds have long been valued by the general public in South China. The challenge is to build on this to promote awareness and support for conserving wild birds and their habitats.

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APPENDIX

Birds recorded during the KFBG South China Biodiversity Survey

Species	Global (IUCN Red List) status	China (RDB) status	China protected status	No. (%) of sites	Site no. & status for species recorded at ≤5 sites	Breeding confirmed
CHINESE FRANCOLIN <i>Francolinus pintadeanus</i>				8 (15)		
HAINAN PARTRIDGE <i>Arborophila ardens</i>	VU	EN	I	4 (7.4)	42,49,51,53, R	
MOUNTAIN BAMBOO PARTRIDGE <i>Bambusicola fythii</i>				2 (3.7)	35,38,E,R	
CHINESE BAMBOO PARTRIDGE <i>Bambusicola thoracica</i>				15 (28)		
CABOT'S TRAGOPAN <i>Tragopan caboti</i>	VU	VU	I	1 (1.9)	22,E,R	
RED JUNGLEFOWL <i>Gallus gallus</i>			II	6 (11)		
SILVER PHEASANT <i>Lophura nycthemera</i>			II	16 (30)		Y
COMMON PHEASANT <i>Phasianus colchicus</i>				2 (3.7)	6,N	
HAINAN PEACOCK PHEASANT <i>Polyplectron katsumatae</i>		EN	I	1 (1.9)	51,R	
YELLOW-LEGGED BUTTONQUAIL <i>Turnix tanki</i>				1 (1.9)	26,N	
BARRED BUTTONQUAIL <i>Turnix suscitator</i>				1 (1.9)	22,N	
SPECKLED PICULET <i>Picumnus innominatus</i>				6 (11)		
WHITE-BROWED PICULET <i>Sasia ochracea</i>				2 (3.7)	22,23,E,R	
GREY-CAPPED PYGMY WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>				7 (13)		Y
RUFIOUS-BELLIED WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos hyperythrus</i>				1 (1.9)	26,M	
GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos major</i>				4 (7.4)		
RUFIOUS WOODPECKER <i>Celeus brachyurus</i>				6 (11)		
LESSER YELLOWNAPE <i>Picus chlorolophus</i>				3 (5.6)	38,42,51,R	
GREATER YELLOWNAPE <i>Picus flavinucha</i>				3 (5.6)	49,51,53,R	Y
GREY-HEADED WOODPECKER <i>Picus canus</i>				5 (9.3)		
PALE-HEADED WOODPECKER <i>Gecinulus grantia</i>				1 (1.9)	26,R	
BAY WOODPECKER <i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>				22 (41)		
GREAT BARBET <i>Megalaima virens</i>				26 (28)		
GREEN-EARED BARBET <i>Megalaima faiostricta</i>				1 (1.9)	6,E	
GOLDEN-THROATED BARBET <i>Megalaima franklinii</i>				4 (7.4)	33,35,36,38,E,R	
BLACK-BROWED BARBET <i>Megalaima oorti</i>				32 (57)		Y
BLUE-THROATED BARBET <i>Megalaima asiatica</i>				5 (9.3)	28,32,33,38,40,E	
ORIENTAL PIED HORNBILL <i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>		NT	II	1 (1.9)	31,E,R	
COMMON HOOPOE <i>Upupa epops</i>				1 (1.9)	31,N	
RED-HEADED TROGON <i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>				8 (15)		
DOLLARBIRD <i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>				13 (24)		Y
BLYTH'S KINGFISHER <i>Alcedo hercules</i>	NT	NT		3 (5.6)	6,24,54,R	
COMMON KINGFISHER <i>Alcedo atthis</i>				24 (44)		Y
ORIENTAL DWARF KINGFISHER <i>Ceyx erithacus</i>				3 (5.6)	41,49,51,R	
WHITE-THROATED KINGFISHER <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>				17 (31)		
BLACK-CAPPED KINGFISHER <i>Halcyon pileata</i>				6 (11)		
CRESTED KINGFISHER <i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>				3 (5.6)	6,15,16,R,N	
PIED KINGFISHER <i>Ceryle rudis</i>				1 (1.9)	41,N	
BLUE-BEARDED BEE-EATER <i>Nyctyornis athertoni</i>				4 (7.4)	49,50,51,53,R	
BLUE-THROATED BEE-EATER <i>Merops viridis</i>				3 (5.6)	7,9,15,N	
BLUE-TAILED BEE-EATER <i>Merops philippinus</i>				2 (3.7)	43,49,N	
CHESTNUT-WINGED CUCKOO <i>Clamator coromandus</i>				12 (22)		
LARGE HAWK CUCKOO <i>Hierococcyx sparverioides</i>				27 (50)		
HODGSON'S HAWK CUCKOO <i>Hierococcyx fugax</i>				9 (17)		
INDIAN CUCKOO <i>Cuculus micropterus</i>				16 (30)		
EURASIAN CUCKOO <i>Cuculus canorus</i>				3 (5.6)	28,29,32,R,N	
ORIENTAL CUCKOO <i>Cuculus saturatus</i>				8 (15)		
LESSER CUCKOO <i>Cuculus poliocephalus</i>				4 (7.4)		
BANDED BAY CUCKOO <i>Cuculus sonneratii</i>				1 (1.9)	31,R,E	
PLAINTIVE CUCKOO <i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>				12 (22)		

Species	Global (IUCN Red List) status	China (RDB) status	China protected status	No. (%) of sites	Site no. & status for species recorded at ≤5 sites	Breeding confirmed
ASIAN EMERALD CUCKOO <i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i>				1 (1.9)	32,R	
DRONGO CUCKOO <i>Surniculus lugubris</i>				14 (26)		
ASIAN KOEL <i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>				7 (13)		
GREEN-BILLED MALKOHA <i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>				11 (20)		
GREATER COUCAL <i>Centropus sinensis</i>		NT	II	27 (50)		
LESSER COUCAL <i>Centropus bengalensis</i>		NT	II	19 (35)		
SWIFTLET sp. <i>Collocalia</i> sp.				2 (3.7)	7,27,E,N	
WHITE-THROATED NEEDLETAIL <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>				3 (5.6)	26,41,51,M	
SILVER-BACKED NEEDLETAIL <i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i>			II	4 (7.4)	48,49,50,51,N	
ASIAN PALM SWIFT <i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>				8 (15)		
FORK-TAILED SWIFT <i>Apus pacificus</i>				11 (20)		Y
HOUSE SWIFT <i>Apus affinis</i>				23 (43)		Y
ORIENTAL BAY OWL? <i>Phodilus badius?</i>			II	1 (1.9)	50,S	
MOUNTAIN SCOPS OWL <i>Otus spilocephalus</i>			II	11 (20)		Y
ORIENTAL SCOPS OWL <i>Otus sunia</i>			II	8 (15)		
COLLARED SCOPS OWL <i>Otus bakkamoena</i>			II	13 (24)		
EURASIAN EAGLE OWL <i>Bubo bubo</i>			II	1 (1.9)	6,S,N	
BROWN FISH OWL <i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>			II	1 (1.9)	54,S	
TAWNY FISH OWL <i>Ketupa flavipes</i>			II	1 (1.9)	21,S	
BROWN WOOD OWL <i>Strix leptogrammica</i>			II	1 (1.9)	15,S	
COLLARED OWLET <i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>			II	13 (24)		
ASIAN BARRED OWLET <i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>			II	9 (17)		
GREY NIGHTJAR <i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>				7 (13)		
SAVANNA NIGHTJAR <i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>				2 (3.7)	14,22,N	
ORIENTAL TURTLE DOVE <i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>				7 (13)		
SPOTTED DOVE <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>				12 (22)		
RED COLLARED DOVE <i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>				2 (3.7)	41,42,N	
BARRED CUCKOO DOVE <i>Macropygia unchall</i>			II	2 (3.7)	16,51,R	
EMERALD DOVE <i>Chalcophaps indica</i>		NT		12 (22)		
THICK-BILLED GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron curvirostra</i>			II	1 (1.9)	51,R	
WHITE-BELLIED GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron sieboldii</i>			II	1 (1.9)	29,R	
GREEN IMPERIAL PIGEON <i>Ducula aenea</i>			II	2 (3.7)	48,49,R	
MOUNTAIN IMPERIAL PIGEON <i>Ducula badia</i>			II	5 (9.3)	46,48,50,51,53,R	
SLATY-LEGGED CRAKE <i>Rallina eurizonoides</i>				2 (3.7)	13,22,S	
SLATY-BREASTED RAIL <i>Gallirallus striatus</i>				1 (1.9)	31,N	
BROWN CRAKE <i>Amaurornis akool</i>				1 (1.9)	27,N	
WHITE-BREASTED WATERHEN <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>				6 (11)		
WATERCOCK <i>Gallixes cinerea</i>				1 (1.9)	28,N	
COMMON MOORHEN <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>				1 (1.9)	53,N	
EURASIAN WOODCOCK <i>Scolopax rusticola</i>				2 (3.7)	49,53,M	
COMMON SNIPE <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>				1 (1.9)	18,M,N	
GREEN SANDPIPER <i>Tringa ochropus</i>				1 (1.9)	5,M,N	
COMMON SANDPIPER <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>				3 (5.6)	20,23,42,M,N	
LITTLE RINGED PLOVER <i>Charadrius dubius</i>				1 (1.9)	16,N	
ORIENTAL PRATINCOLE <i>Glareola maldivarum</i>				2 (3.7)	42,43,M,N	
JERDON'S BAZA <i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>			II	1 (1.9)	32,R,E	
BLACK BAZA <i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>			II	12 (22)		
ORIENTAL HONEY-BUZZARD <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>			II	4 (7.4)	28,32,33,53,M	
BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE <i>Elanus caeruleus</i>			II	3 (5.6)	3,22,28,N	
BLACK KITE <i>Milvus migrans</i>			II	12 (22)		
CRESTED SERPENT EAGLE <i>Spilornis cheela</i>			II	32 (59)		
EURASIAN MARSH HARRIER <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>			II	1 (1.9)	42,M,N	

Species	Global (IUCN Red List) status	China (RDB) status	China protected status	No. (%) of sites	Site no. & status for species recorded at ≤5 sites	Breeding confirmed
CRESTED GOSHAWK <i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>			II	31 (57)		
SHIKRA <i>Accipiter badius</i>			II	5 (9.3)	22,47,48,51,53,N	
CHINESE SPARROWHAWK <i>Accipiter soloensis</i>			II	4 (7.4)	9,14,15,51,N	
JAPANESE SPARROWHAWK <i>Accipiter gularis</i>			II	3 (5.6)	14,15,41,M	
BESRA <i>Accipiter virgatus</i>			II	6 (11)		
EURASIAN SPARROWHAWK <i>Accipiter nisus</i>			II	1 (1.9)	15,M	
GREY-FACED BUZZARD <i>Butastur indicus</i>			II	1 (1.9)	32,M	
BONELLI'S EAGLE <i>Hieraaetus fasciatus</i>			II	3 (5.6)	27,28,48,R,N	
MOUNTAIN HAWK EAGLE <i>Spizaetus nipalensis</i>			II	11 (20)		
COMMON KESTREL <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			II	5 (9.3)	9,17,26,30,32,N	
EURASIAN HOBBY <i>Falco subbuteo</i>			II	8 (15)		
ORIENTAL HOBBY <i>Falco severus</i>			II	2 (3.7)	31,32,R,E	
PEREGRINE FALCON <i>Falco peregrinus</i>			II	3 (5.6)	7,16,22,N	
LITTLE GREBE <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>				2 (3.7)	7,53,N	
LITTLE EGRET <i>Egretta garzetta</i>				3 (5.6)	7,27,42,N	Y
GREAT EGRET <i>Casmerodius albus</i>				2 (3.7)	41,53,N	
INTERMEDIATE EGRET <i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>				1 (1.9)	41,N	
CATTLE EGRET <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>				4 (7.4)	7,15,16,42,N	Y
CHINESE POND HERON <i>Ardeola bacchus</i>				8 (15)		Y
LITTLE HERON <i>Butorides striatus</i>				9 (17)		
BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>				3 (5.6)	20,52,53,N,S	
WHITE-EARED NIGHT HERON <i>Gorsachius magnificus</i>	EN	EN	II	2 (3.7)	6,41,S	
MALAYAN NIGHT HERON <i>Gorsachius melanolophus</i>				1 (1.9)	31,S	
YELLOW BITTERN <i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>				1 (1.9)	22,N	
CINNAMON BITTERN <i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>				6 (11)		
BLACK BITTERN <i>Dupetor flavicollis</i>				1 (1.9)	27,N,S	
BLUE-RUMPED PITTA <i>Pitta soror</i>		NT	II	2 (3.7)	38,51,S	
FAIRY PITTA <i>Pitta nympha</i>	VU	VU	II	2 (3.7)	22,24,S	
SILVER-BREASTED BROADBILL <i>Serilophus lunatus</i>		NT	II	2 (3.7)		
LONG-TAILED BROADBILL <i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>		NT	II	2 (3.7)	31,32,R	
ORANGE-BELLIED LEAFBIRD <i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>				15 (28)		Y
BROWN SHRIKE <i>Lanius cristatus</i>				3 (5.6)	26,31,39,N	
BURMESE SHRIKE <i>Lanius collurio</i>				1 (1.9)	27,N	
LONG-TAILED SHRIKE <i>Lanius schach</i>				25 (46)		
EURASIAN JAY <i>Garrulus glandarius</i>				1 (1.9)	18,N	
RED-BILLED BLUE MAGPIE <i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>				23 (43)		
WHITE-WINGED MAGPIE <i>Urocissa whiteheadi</i>				2 (3.7)	31,41,R	
COMMON GREEN MAGPIE <i>Cissa chinensis</i>				1 (1.9)	40,R	Y
INDOCHINESE GREEN MAGPIE <i>Cissa hypoleuca</i>				3 (5.6)	45,50,51,R	
GREY TREEPIE <i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>				25 (46)		
RATCHET-TAILED TREEPIE <i>Temnurus temnurus</i>				1 (1.9)	53,R	
BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE <i>Pica pica</i>				1 (1.9)	12,N	
CARRION CROW <i>Corvus corone</i>				1 (1.9)	32,M,N	
LARGE-BILLED CROW <i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>				16 (30)		
ASHY WOODSWALLOW <i>Artamus fuscus</i>				2 (3.7)	46,53,N	
BLACK-NAPED ORIOLE <i>Oriolus chinensis</i>				3 (5.6)	40,N	
MAROON ORIOLE <i>Oriolus traillii</i>				2 (3.7)	38,51,E,R	
SILVER ORIOLE <i>Oriolus mellianus</i>	VU	VU		2 (3.7)	9,21,R	Y
LARGE CUCKOOSHRIKE <i>Coracina macei</i>				3 (5.6)	31,46,51,R	
BLACK-WINGED CUCKOOSHRIKE <i>Coracina melaschistos</i>				5 (9.3)		
ROSY MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>				2 (3.7)		
SWINHOE'S MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus cantonensis</i>				1 (1.9)		

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ASHY MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>				1 (1.9)	6,M	
GREY-CHINNED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>				33 (61)		Y
LONG-TAILED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>				1 (1.9)	32,E	Y
SHORT-BILLED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>				5 (9.3)		
SCARLET MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>				22 (41)		Y
BAR-WINGED FLYCATCHER-SHRIKE <i>Hemipus picatus</i>				6 (11)		Y
WHITE-THROATED FANTAIL <i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>				13 (24)		Y
BLACK DRONGO <i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>				7 (13)		
ASHY DRONGO <i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>				8 (15)		
CROW-BILLED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus annectans</i>				4 (7.4)	9,31,40,51,N	
BRONZED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>				10 (19)		
SPANGLED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>				7 (13)		
GREATER RACKET-TAILED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>				3 (5.6)		
BLACK-NAPED MONARCH <i>Hypothymis azurea</i>				9 (17)		Y
ASIAN PARADISE-FLYCATCHER <i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>				1 (1.9)		
JAPANESE PARADISE-FLYCATCHER <i>Terpsiphone atrocaudata</i>	NT	NT		1 (1.9)	51,M	
LARGE WOODSHRIKE <i>Tephrodornis gularis</i>				2 (3.7)		Y
BROWN DIPPER <i>Cinclus pallasii</i>				8 (15)		Y
CHESTNUT-BELLIED ROCK THRUSH <i>Monticola rufiventris</i>				2 (3.7)		
BLUE ROCK THRUSH <i>Monticola solitarius</i>				6 (11)		
BLUE WHISTLING THRUSH <i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>				18 (33)		Y
ORANGE-HEADED THRUSH <i>Zoothera citrina</i>				5 (9.3)		Y
SCALY THRUSH <i>Zoothera dauma</i>				3 (5.6)	41,53,54,M	
GREY-BACKED THRUSH <i>Turdus hortulorum</i>				5 (9.3)	4,518,41,54M	
BLACK-BREASTED THRUSH <i>Turdus dissimilis</i>				1 (1.9)	32,E	Y
JAPANESE THRUSH <i>Turdus cardis</i>				2 (3.7)	41,54,M	
GREY-WINGED BLACKBIRD <i>Turdus boulboul</i>				1 (1.9)	21,E,M	Y
EURASIAN BLACKBIRD <i>Turdus merula</i>				2 (3.7)	28,42,N	
EYEBROWED THRUSH <i>Turdus obscurus</i>				4 (7.4)	13,41,51,54,M	
PALE THRUSH <i>Turdus pallidus</i>				2 (3.7)	41,54,M	
BROWN-HEADED THRUSH <i>Turdus chrysolaus</i>				1 (1.9)		
LESSER SHORTWING <i>Brachypteryx leucophris</i>				3 (5.6)	9,13,32,S	
WHITE-BROWED SHORTWING <i>Brachypteryx montana</i>				1 (1.9)	9,S	
BROWN-CHESTED JUNGLE FLYCATCHER <i>Rhinomyias brunneata</i>	VU	VU		2 (3.7)	9,32,R	Y
GREY-STREAKED FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i>				3 (5.6)	23,24,28,M	
DARK-SIDED FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>				2 (3.7)	22,26,M	
ASIAN BROWN FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>				6 (11)		
BROWN-BREASTED FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapa muttui</i>				2 (3.7)	26,32,E	Y
MUGIMAKI FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula mugimaki</i>				1 (1.9)	51,M	
RUFIOUS-GORGETED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula strophhiata</i>				1 (1.9)	21,E,R	
RED-THROATED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula parva</i>				2 (3.7)	23,26,M	
BLUE-AND-WHITE FLYCATCHER <i>Cyanoptila cyanomelana</i>				3 (5.6)	1,6,33,M	
VERDITER FLYCATCHER <i>Eumyias thalassina</i>				5 (9.3)		Y
LARGE NILTAVA <i>Niltava grandis</i>				1 (1.9)	32,E	Y
SMALL NILTAVA <i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i>				9 (17)		Y
FUJIAN NILTAVA <i>Niltava davidi</i>				1 (1.9)	53,R	
HAINAN BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis hainanus</i>				38 (70)		Y
PALE BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis unicolor</i>				2 (3.7)		Y
BLUE-THROATED FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>				1 (1.9)	32,E	
HILL BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis banyumas</i>				1 (1.9)	37,E	
GREY-HEADED CANARY FLYCATCHER <i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>				8 (15)		Y
JAPANESE ROBIN <i>Erithacus akahige</i>				1 (1.9)	53,M	

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RUFIOUS-TAILED ROBIN <i>Luscinia sibilans</i>				2 (3.7)	1,51,M	
SIBERIAN RUBYTHROAT <i>Luscinia calliope</i>				1 (1.9)	5,M,N	
SIBERIAN BLUE ROBIN <i>Luscinia cyane</i>				1 (1.9)	22,M	
ORANGE-FLANKED BUSH ROBIN <i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>				2 (3.7)	4,51,M	
ORIENTAL MAGPIE ROBIN <i>Copsychus saularis</i>				18 (33)		
WHITE-RUMPED SHAMA <i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>				5 (9.3)		Y
BLUE-FRONTED REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>				1 (1.9)	32,E	
PLUMBEOUS WATER REDSTART <i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>				14 (26)		Y
WHITE-BELLIED REDSTART <i>Hodgsonius phaenicuroides</i>				1 (1.9)	32,E	
WHITE-TAILED ROBIN <i>Myiomela leucura</i>				3 (5.6)	32,49,51,S	Y
LITTLE FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus scouleri</i>				8 (15)		
SLATY-BACKED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>				22 (41)		Y
WHITE-CROWNED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>				19 (35)		Y
SPOTTED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus maculatus</i>				1 (1.9)	9,E,R	Y
COMMON STONECHAT <i>Saxicola torquata</i>				8 (15)		Y
GREY BUSHCHAT <i>Saxicola ferrea</i>				6 (11)		Y
RED-BILLED STARLING <i>Sturnus sericeus</i>				1 (1.9)	16,N	
WHITE-SHOULDERED STARLING <i>Sturnus sinensis</i>				1 (1.9)	31,N	
WHITE-CHEEKED STARLING <i>Sturnus cineraceus</i>				1 (1.9)	16,M,N	
BLACK-COLLARED STARLING <i>Sturnus nigricollis</i>				4 (7.4)	1,3,18,41,N	
CRESTED MYNA <i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>				8 (15)		
HILL MYNA <i>Gracula religiosa</i>		EN		1 (1.9)	6,R	
VELVET-FRONTED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta frontalis</i>				4 (7.4)	7,28,33,40E	
YELLOW-BILLED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta solangiae</i>	NT	NT		5 (9.3)	46,49,50,51,53,R	
GREAT TIT <i>Parus major</i>				33 (61)		Y
GREEN-BACKED TIT <i>Parus monticolus</i>				2 (3.7)	21,32,E	
YELLOW-CHEEKED TIT <i>Parus sibilans</i>				15 (28)		Y
YELLOW-BROWED TIT <i>Sylviparus modestus</i>				1 (1.9)	21,E	
SULTAN TIT <i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>				4 (7.4)		
BLACK-THROATED TIT <i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>				9 (17)		
PLAIN MARTIN <i>Riparia paludicola</i>				1 (1.9)	21,E	
DUSKY CRAG MARTIN <i>Hirundo concolor</i>				1 (1.9)	31,E	
BARN SWALLOW <i>Hirundo rustica</i>				32 (59)		Y
RED-RUMPED SWALLOW <i>Hirundo daurica</i>				20 (37)		Y
ASIAN HOUSE MARTIN <i>Delichon dasypus</i>				8 (15)		
COLLARED FINCHBILL <i>Spizixos semitorques</i>				13 (24)		Y
BLACK-CRESTED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus melanicterus</i>				7 (13)		Y
RED-WHISKERED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>				31 (57)		Y
BROWN-BREASTED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus xanthorrhous</i>				5 (9.3)	18,22,36,32,33,N	Y
LIGHT-VENTED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>				28 (52)		Y
SOOTY-HEADED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>				17 (31)		Y
PUFF-THROATED BULBUL <i>Alophoixus pallidus</i>				18 (33)		Y
ASHY BULBUL <i>Hemixos flavala</i>				1 (1.9)	31,E	
CHESTNUT BULBUL <i>Hemixos castanonotus</i>				45 (83)		Y
MOUNTAIN BULBUL <i>Hypsipetes mccllellandii</i>				33 (61)		Y
BLACK BULBUL <i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>				25 (46)		
HILL PRINIA <i>Prinia atrogularis</i>				23 (43)		Y
RUFESCENT PRINIA <i>Prinia rufescens</i>				9 (17)		Y
GREY-BREASTED PRINIA <i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>				12 (22)		Y
YELLOW-BELLIED PRINIA <i>Prinia flaviventris</i>				27 (50)		Y
PLAIN PRINIA <i>Prinia inornata</i>				18 (33)		Y
ORIENTAL WHITE-EYE <i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>				4 (7.4)		

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JAPANESE WHITE-EYE <i>Zosterops japonicus</i>				32 (59)		Y
SLATY-BELLIED TESIA <i>Tesia olivea</i>				3 (5.6)	31,32,33,E	
GREY-BELLIED TESIA <i>Tesia cyaniventer</i>				6 (11)		
ASIAN STUBTAIL <i>Urosphena squameiceps</i>				2 (3.7)	23,28,M	
PALE-FOOTED BUSH WARBLER <i>Cettia pallidipes</i>				1 (1.9)	29,E	
JAPANESE BUSH WARBLER <i>Cettia diphone</i>				2 (3.7)	4,5,M,N	
BROWNISH-FLANKED BUSH WARBLER <i>Cettia fortipes</i>				12 (22)		
YELLOWISH-BELLIED BUSH WARBLER <i>Cettia acanthizoides</i>				4 (7.4)	18,21,26,32,E	
BROWN BUSH WARBLER <i>Bradypterus luteoventris</i>				2 (3.7)	22,32,S,N	
RUSSET BUSH WARBLER <i>Bradypterus seebohmi</i>				8 (15)		
MOUNTAIN TAILORBIRD <i>Orthotomus cuculatus</i>				19 (35)		
COMMON TAILORBIRD <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>				24 (44)		
DARK-NECKED TAILORBIRD <i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>				1 (1.9)	40,E	
DUSKY WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>				4 (7.4)	5,22,28,51,M	
BUFF-THROATED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus subaffinis</i>				1 (1.9)	31,M	
YELLOW-STREAKED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus armandii</i>				1 (1.9)	28,M	
RADDE'S WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>				1 (1.9)	28,M	
PALLAS'S LEAF WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>				4 (7.4)	3,4,6,15,M	
YELLOW-BROWED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>				13 (24)		
ARCTIC WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>				3 (5.6)	22,23,28,M	
PALE-LEGGED LEAF WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus tenellipes</i>				2 (3.7)	7,23,M	
EASTERN CROWNED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>				6 (11)		
BLYTH'S LEAF WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>				8 (15)		Y
WHITE-TAILED LEAF WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus davisoni</i>				1 (1.9)		
HAINAN LEAF WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus hainanus</i>	VU	VU		6 (11)		Y
SULPHUR-BREASTED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus ricketti</i>				15 (28)		Y
GOLDEN-SPECTACLED WARBLER <i>Seicercus burkii</i>				5 (9.3)		Y
WHITE-SPECTACLED WARBLER <i>Seicercus affinis</i>				1 (1.9)	9,E,R	
GREY-CHEEKED WARBLER <i>Seicercus poliogenys</i>				1 (1.9)	38,E,R	
CHESTNUT-CROWNED WARBLER <i>Seicercus castaniceps</i>				5 (9.3)		Y
BROAD-BILLED WARBLER <i>Tickellia hodgsoni</i>				1 (1.9)	32,E,R	
RUFIOUS-FACED WARBLER <i>Abroscopus albogularis</i>				10 (19)		
YELLOW-BELLIED WARBLER <i>Abroscopus superciliosus</i>				1 (1.9)	40,E,R	
RUFIOUS-RUMPED GRASSBIRD <i>Graminicola bengalensis</i>	NT	NT		1 (1.9)	41,N	
MASKED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax perspicillatus</i>				1 (1.9)	21,N	
LESSER NECKLACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax monileger</i>				2 (3.7)		
GREATER NECKLACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>				19 (35)		
GREY LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax maesi</i>				12 (22)		
BLACK-THROATED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax chinensis</i>		NT		18 (33)		Y
RUSTY LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax poecilorhynchus</i>				1 (1.9)	21,E,R	
HWAMEI <i>Garrulax canorus</i>		NT		36 (67)		
WHITE-BROWED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax sannio</i>				12 (22)		Y
RED-WINGED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax formosus</i>				1 (1.9)	21,E,R	
RED-TAILED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax milnei</i>				4 (7.4)	9,14,21,22,R	
LARGE SCIMITAR BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus hypoleucos</i>				8 (15)		
SPOT-BREASTED SCIMITAR BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus erythrocnemis</i>				14 (26)		Y
STREAK-BREASTED SCIMITAR BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis</i>				48 (89)		Y
STREAKED WREN BABBLER <i>Napothera brevicaudata</i>				3 (5.6)	27,28,31,S,R	Y
EYEBROWED WREN BABBLER <i>Napothera epilepidota</i>				3 (5.6)	45,48,53,S,R	
PYGMY WREN BABBLER <i>Phoepygia pusilla</i>				16 (30)		Y
LONG-TAILED WREN BABBLER <i>Spelaornis chocolatinus</i>				1 (1.9)	32,E,R	
RUFIOUS-CAPPED BABBLER <i>Stachyris ruficeps</i>				44 (81)		Y

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GOLDEN BABBLER <i>Stachyris chrysaea</i>				2 (3.7)	31,40,E,R	
GREY-THROATED BABBLER <i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>				3 (5.6)	31,38,40,E,R	Y
SPOT-NECKED BABBLER <i>Stachyris striolata</i>				5 (9.3)		Y
STRIPED TIT BABBLER <i>Macronous gularis</i>				3 (5.6)	31,39,40,E,R	Y
CHESTNUT-CAPPED BABBLER <i>Timalia pileata</i>				2 (3.7)	39,41,N,R	
YELLOW-EYED BABBLER <i>Chrysomma sinsense</i>				3 (5.6)	36,37,38,N,R	Y
CHINESE BABAX <i>Babax lanceolatus</i>				1 (1.9)	32,N,R	
SILVER-EARED MESIA <i>Leiothrix argenteauris</i>		NT		2 (3.7)		
RED-BILLED LEIOTHRIX <i>Leiothrix lutea</i>		NT		17 (31)		Y
WHITE-BROWED SHRIKE BABBLER <i>Pteruthius flaviscapis</i>				8 (15)		Y
CHESTNUT-FRONTED SHRIKE BABBLER <i>Pteruthius aenobarbus</i>				2 (3.7)	22,51,E,R	
SPECTACLED BARWING <i>Actinodura ramsayi</i>				1 (1.9)	38,R	
BLUE-WINGED MINLA <i>Minla cyanouroptera</i>				6 (11)		Y
RED-TAILED MINLA <i>Minla ignotincta</i>				2 (3.7)	21,32,R	
GOLDEN-BREASTED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe chrysotis</i>				3 (5.6)	9,21,32,R	
GOLD-FRONTED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe variegaticeps</i>	VU	VU		1 (1.9)	22,E,R	
RUFIOUS-WINGED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe castaneiceps</i>				1 (1.9)	32,E,R	
STREAK-THROATED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe cinereiceps</i>				1 (1.9)	21,E,R	Y
DUSKY FULVETTA <i>Alcippe brunnea</i>				15 (28)		Y
RUSTY-CAPPED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe dubia</i>				2 (3.7)		
GREY-CHEEKED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe morrisonia</i>				45 (83)		Y
BLACK-HEADED SIBIA <i>Heterophasia melanoleuca</i>				2 (3.7)	32,38,E,R	Y
LONG-TAILED SIBIA <i>Heterophasia picaoides</i>				1 (1.9)	33,E,R	
STRIATED YUHINA <i>Yuhina castaniceps</i>				29 (54)		Y
WHITE-COLLARED YUHINA <i>Yuhina diademata</i>				1 (1.9)	32,E,N	
BLACK-CHINNED YUHINA <i>Yuhina nigrimenta</i>				6 (11)		
WHITE-BELLIED YUHINA <i>Yuhina zantholeuca</i>				31 (57)		Y
GREY-HEADED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis gularis</i>				4 (7.4)		
VINOUS-THROATED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis webbianus</i>				4 (7.4)	9,13,32,33,N	Y
GOLDEN PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis verreauxi</i>				2 (3.7)	9,21,E,R	
SHORT-TAILED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis davidianus</i>				1 (1.9)	14,E,R	
PLAIN FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum concolor</i>				20 (37)		Y
FIRE-BREASTED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>				29 (54)		Y
SCARLET-BACKED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>				14 (26)		Y
OLIVE-BACKED SUNBIRD <i>Nectarinia jugularis</i>				12 (22)		Y
MRS GOULD'S SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i>				4 (7.4)		Y
FORK-TAILED SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga christinae</i>				35 (65)		
BLACK-THROATED SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga saturata</i>				3 (5.6)	33,36,38,R	
CRIMSON SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>				1 (1.9)	22,N,R	
LITTLE SPIDERHUNTER <i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>				1 (1.9)	31,E,R	
STREAKED SPIDERHUNTER <i>Arachnothera magna</i>				4 (7.4)	31,35,37,40,R	
RUSSET SPARROW <i>Passer rutilans</i>				1 (1.9)	32,N,R	Y
EURASIAN TREE SPARROW <i>Passer montanus</i>		NT		3 (5.6)	3,28,31,N	
FOREST WAGTAIL <i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>				1 (1.9)	22,M	
WHITE WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla alba</i>				24 (44)		
YELLOW WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla flava</i>				3 (5.6)	1,4,16,M	
GREY WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>				14 (26)		
RICHARD'S PIPIT <i>Anthus richardi</i>				7 (13)		
OLIVE-BACKED PIPIT <i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>				16 (30)		
UPLAND PIPIT <i>Anthus sylvanus</i>				1 (1.9)	18,N,R	
WHITE-RUMPED MUNIA <i>Lonchura striata</i>				26 (48)		
SCALY-BREASTED MUNIA <i>Lonchura punctulata</i>				7 (13)		

Species	Global (IUCN Red List) status	China (RDB) status	China protected status	No. (%) of sites	Site no. & status for species recorded at ≤5 sites	Breeding confirmed
GREY-CAPPED GREENFINCH <i>Carduelis sinica</i>				1 (1.9)	54,N	
CRESTED BUNTING <i>Melophus lathami</i>				5 (9.3)	5,14,22,27,36,N	
GODLEWSKI'S BUNTING <i>Emberiza godlewskii</i>				1 (1.9)	32,E,N	
TRISTRAM'S BUNTING <i>Emberiza tristrami</i>				3 (5.6)	2,4,5,M	
CHESTNUT-EARED BUNTING <i>Emberiza fucata</i>				1 (1.9)	5,M,N	
LITTLE BUNTING <i>Emberiza pusilla</i>				3 (5.6)	4,5,51,M,N	
YELLOW-BREASTED BUNTING <i>Emberiza aureola</i>				1 (1.9)	14,M,N	
CHESTNUT BUNTING <i>Emberiza rutila</i>				1 (1.9)	13,M	
BLACK-FACED BUNTING <i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>				6 (11)		

Key

Site no. corresponds to those listed in Table 1.

E: only a few (<8) sites surveyed fall within the known range

M: not occurring widely in the survey region during the warm wet season

N: not particularly associated with the forest habitats surveyed

S: secretive and likely to have been under-recorded

R: regionally restricted or rare