

Vietnam, Nov 30 – Dec 13, 2017.

Participants.

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Text & Photo: Bengt Legnell.



Bar-bellied Pitta, Cuc Phuong NP.

First half of December may not be the optimal time to visit Vietnam. Main breeding-season has not yet begun and there still is a slight chance of bad weather. Some say Mars may be the best month. We had an occasional foggy or rainy day, esp. in Tam Dao in the north and in Kon Tum in the northern Annam, otherwise we can't complain about weather conditions. Neither can we complain because of absence of birds. We got to see almost all our targets –often very well at that- Only when we attempted to climb Noch Linh mountain (for Golden-winged Laughing-thrush) we had to abort, too much fog and rain.

In Vietnam the tour was organized by Wildtours. Two of their bird-guides, Quang & Thang, came with us during the trip. As usual Wildtours had organized the trip very well. It was an advantage to have 2 guides, as “modern” birding-trips seem to include bird-photography as well as traditional birding. We could this way split the group in two – one birding & one sitting in hides, then change –

Cuc Phuong National Park.

We arrived with a flight from Bangkok to Hanoi in the morning. There we were met by our Vietnamese guides, drivers and 2 vehicles. Our first destination was Cuc Phuong NP about 100km south-west of Hanoi. Road-conditions in the north are often poor and confusing – even our Hanoi-based drivers frequently lost their way.

First we drove through Hanoi, now an exploding metropolitan of 10 million people, made a brief visit to the Botanical Garden there – stake out for **Japanese Thrush**, **Rufous-tailed Robin** & a male **Fujian Niltava** (interesting to see how bird-photography seem to have taken on in Vietnam. There was a small army of long-lensed photographers present) and lunch at a restaurant by the garden. The eatery had their own micro-brewery in the back-yard so a few of us emptied a few pints of arguably the best beer we got served during the trip.

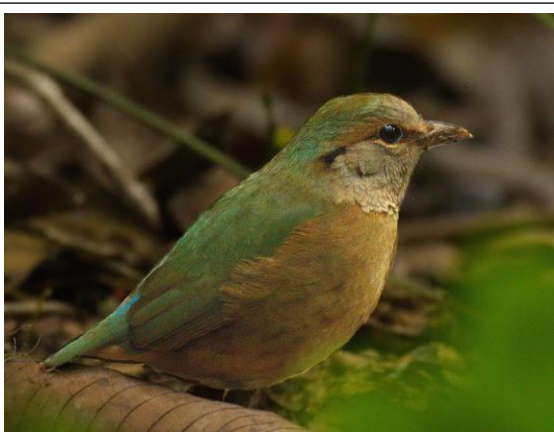
On the way to Cuc Phuong we also stopped by Van Long, a very small mountain-range, to find a group of very rare and endangered Delacour's Langurs, a "Leaf-monkey" with a very long tail, black body, white "trousers" and a silver "beard". On top of the head black hair forms a strange long crest.



Bar-bellied Pitta – Male.



Bar-bellied Pitta – Female.



Blue-rumped Pitta – Female.



Blue-rumped Pitta – Male.

We stayed 3 nights in Cuc Phuong NP, residing in the park-bungalows at the entrance – basic, but air-con and hot water as well as a restaurant only 50 meters away.

Most of the birding was done along the trails surrounding a small restaurant 15 km inside the park, were the road ends, or along that same road. Esp. the trails around the restaurant were good.

During my visit here 2 weeks earlier we recorded the first Wallcreeper seen in the country.

This time we had very good observations (from hides) of both **Bar-bellied & Blue-rumped Pitta**. Like on the previous trip all got to see the Near Threatened and shy **Red-collared Woodpecker**. Some people have to spend days or a week here before seeing this hard to get bird!

Other note-worthy observations during the visit were;

Endemic **Tonkin Partridge** (split from Scaly-breasted), **Ratchet-tailed Tree-pie**, **Green Magpie**, **Asian Stubtail**, **Russet Bush-Warbler**, near-endemic **Limestone Leaf-Warbler** (split from Sulphur-breasted), **Grey-cheeked Warbler**, **Mugamaki Flycatcher**, **Fujian Niltava**, **White-tailed Flycatcher**, **Rufous-tailed Robin**, **White-tailed Robin**, **Orange-headed Thrush**, **White's Thrush**, **Grey-backed Thrush**, **Black-breasted Thrush**, **Japanese Thrush** as well as a big flock of over 40 **Chinese Blackbirds**, **Limestone (Greyish) Wren-Babbler** (A possible split in the future), near-endemic **Black-browed Fulvetta** (common), handsome **Rufous-throated Fulvetta & Golden-crested Myna** etc.



Fujian Niltava – Male.



White-tailed Flycatcher – Male.



Photo:Jörgen Hansson

Red-collared Woodpecker.

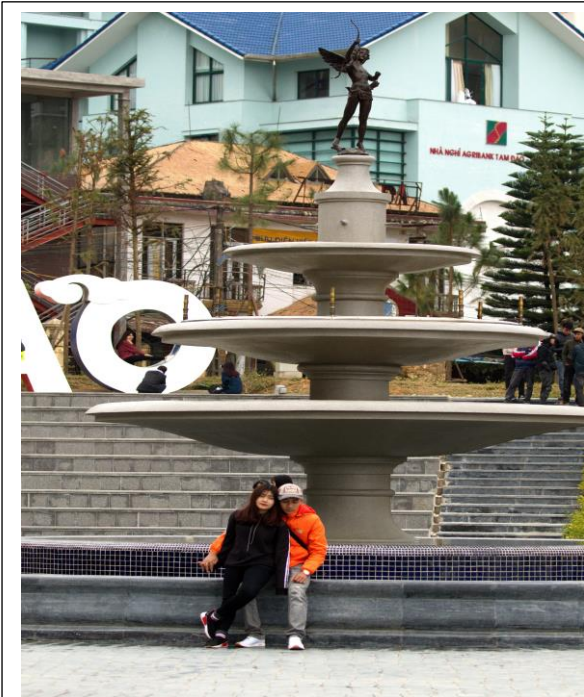


Rufous-throated Fulvetta.

Tam Dao:

After some morning birding, we drove the 150 km stretch from Cuc Phuong to Tam Dao, north-east of Hanoi. Built as a hill-retreat by the French it now serves as a major mating-ground for young *Homo Sapiens*, who migrate here mainly from Hanoi and flock here by the hundreds during week-ends. Court-ship typically has two stages; a/ afternoon display: The female exposes as much as possible of her legs while slowly walking down a trail of solid rock, while the male sits beside this trail, eyes covered by a shiny, black, device, having a white stick in his mouth, that after inhaled extract grayish smoke. Often, not always, the male drink polluted water that seem to alter his behavior, becoming louder and more “expressive”. b/ evening display generally takes place in huge cement caves called “disco” or “Karaoke”. Here a display-dance is preformed by jumping up and down or sideways or in the case of “Karaoke” mostly males, often after having drunk of the liquid

mentioned above, start to sing in a loud, most un-melodic display. Most often this display does not lead to actual mating, but to a sleeplike state that in scientific literature is called “*intoxicus major*”. It is also referred to as “knocked-out”. Both male and females have been observed in this state.



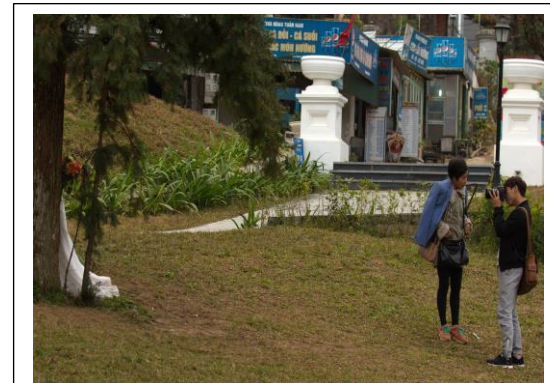
The center of Tam Dao; a square with a fountain topped by Cupid & his arrows.



Every week-end hundreds of young people flock to Tam Dao to find their partner. It felt like the whole place was set up for this purpose. I don't know if it is Cupid or the government sponsored tours up here that are to be held “responsible” for the result?



Anyways, end result is “Marriage” & there are lots of them done here. Vietnam is a very young country. A lot of the men from the older generation were shot off during the war making room for a new generation.



Government sponsored dating service is conducted elsewhere in Asia, Singapore f.ex. Maybe a smart way to ensure a next generation made of the “Right Stuff”, keeping the system line!

Well, we were in Tam Dao to find “Birds of another feather”, but it was not easy to make way to our “stomping grounds”, even though situated only about a kilometer outside the hill-resort. For some un-explainable reason visits to this national park can only be made by a special permit (that is almost impossible to obtain) The only way for us to get in, was for Quang to buy a bottle of French Cognac for the rangers guarding the park. To make things even worse, for the rangers not to feel they are taking a bribe, poor Quang had to sit down with them for a drink or two of the same bottle before letting us in – 06:00 in the morning! -

Birding up here was occasionally interrupted by fog, but we found most of what we were looking for. **Rufous-throated Partridge, Crested Goshawk, Necklaced Barbet** (endemic, split from Golden Throated), **Green Magpie, Sultan Tit, Chestnut Bulbul, Bianchi's Warbler, Short-tailed Parrotbill,**



Schaeffer's Fulvetta.



Short-tailed Parrot-bill.



Sultan Tit.



Rufous-tailed Robin.

Grey Laughingthrush (endemic and very localized. One of the main targets here), **Black-throated Laughingthrush, Schaeffer's Fulvetta** (endemic), **Streak-breasted Scimitar-Babbler, Spot-necked Babbler, Dalat Shrike.Babbler** (endemic, split from White-browed, common), **Black-chinned Yuhina, Fork-tailed Sunbird** etc.

There are two main birding-areas around Tam Dao. Along the road in the National park mentioned above. The entrance is within walking-distance at the western outskirts of the hill resort. The first 3-5 kilometers are best – we saw Grey Laughingthrush & Short-tailed Parrot-bill here - then the road enters thick bamboo forest. The other area is along the steppes leading to a couple of radio-masts on top of the hill just above Tam Dao, also within easy walking distance. I think there must be about 1000 steps to climb. We saw Grey Laughingthrush here as well. Blue-naped Pitta is infrequently seen at both places though we dipped that one.



Eyebrowed Thrush.



The hills of Tam Dao are often misty.

Kom Tum Plateau, (northern part of the Central Highlands)

From Tam Dao we drove back to Hanoi in order to catch a flight to Pleiku in the northern part of central Annam. Here we were met by Wildtours own vehicles, a 4x4 and a small Buss that had driven up from Saigon, a drive of about 7-800km. We then continued another 150 km north, to a small settlement at the foot of Ngoc Linh mountains were we stayed two nights.

Our main targets here were the newly discovered Golden-winged and Chestnut-eared Laughingthrush as well as Black-crowned Barwing, all 3 endemic to this mountain.

Due to rain and fog we were unable to climb the mountain for the Golden-winged Laughingthrush but we connected with the other two species.

After the stay here we drove to a small hill-resort called Mang Den – about 80 km south-east – were we did some general birding at the Mang Canh forest complex for a couple of days.



20 years ago Jonathan Eames from Birdlife happened to come across 2 species of Laughing-thrushes he'd never seen before, when visiting a Vietnamese market trading in wildlife. This is how Golden-winged and Chestnut-eared Laughing-thrushes were discovered. Both are endemic to a very limited mountain range around Ngoc Linh. Only a couple of thousand individuals are estimated to exist. Still illegally trapped and sold for many thousand dollars in the flourishing Chinese/Vietnamese cage-bird market. We had good views of Chestnut-eared, but due to weather-conditions were unable to reach the area of the Golden-winged. This was my second attempt to reach that area. First try was aborted when the road was blocked due to a huge mudslide 3 weeks earlier.

Some of the more outstanding birds we encountered here in the northern highlands were; **Bar-backed & Rufous-throated Partridge, Rufous-winged & Grey-faced Buzzard, Black Eagle, Pale-capped Pigeon, Silver-backed Needle-tail, Red-headed Trogon, Indochines Barbet** (also called Annam Barbet, endemic, split from Black-browed), **Rufous-faced Warbler, Black-throated Tit** (some

regard this species as the endemic Grey-crowned Tit – *annamensis*), **Yellow-billed Nuthatch** (this rare, semi-endemic species has its core-area up here), **White-spectacled & Gray-cheeked Warbler**, (both are *Seicericus*-warblers), **Pygmy Blue-Flycatcher**, **Plumerous Redstart**, **White-crowned Forktail**, **White-throated Rock-thrush**, **Lesser Shortwing**, **Black-hooded Laughingthrush** (near thretend - NT – endemic to Laos & Vietnam), **Chestnut-eared Laughingthrush** (NT, endemic), **Black-crowned Barwing** (NT, endemic), **Spot-throated Babbler**, **Short-tailed Scimitar-Babbler** (also called Indochinese Scimitar-Babbler. NT, endemic), **Mountain Fulvetta** (has a strange distribution. In Vietnam Highlands as well as the Malay Highland), **Coral-billed Scimitar-Babbler**, **Pygmy Cupwing**, **Crested Myna**, **Vinous-breasted Starling** & **Green-tailed Sunbird**.



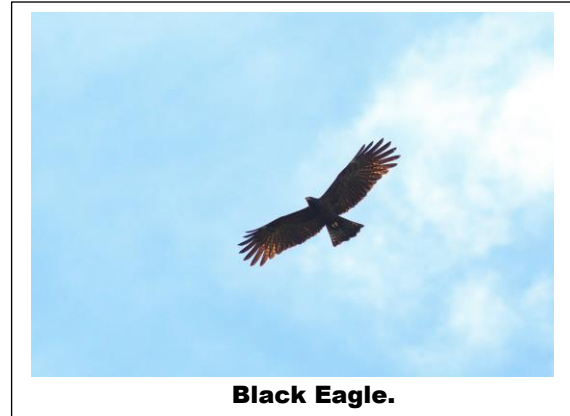
Big parts of Annam is inhabited by ethnic minority groups. When Ho Chi Minh took over the north he out-lawed religion. Since many of the ethnic groups there were Christians, they fled to the south - that is, while there still were 2 states – During the war most of them sided with the Americans (supposedly Christian) In these mountains some of the fiercest battles were fought as well as huge areas that to this day is contaminated by Agent Orange (the Ho Chi Minh trail went through here until it moved to Laos) – many fled as “boat-refugees” to Thailand and re-settled in the US after the war – The ones who remain still want to live their own life, somewhat apart from the central government, sometimes getting financial support from their relatives who fled to the US. The government does not encourage visits by foreigners to many of these areas.



Asian Stubtail.

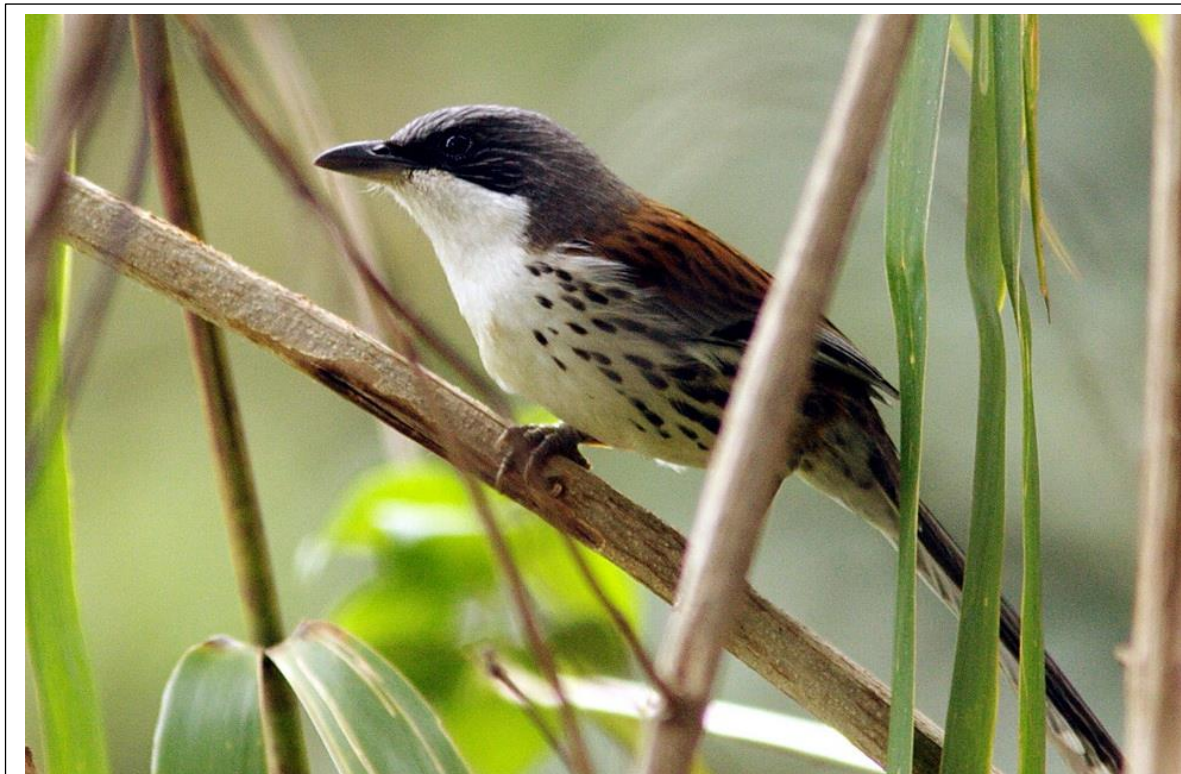


Couldn't resist another Chestnut-eared.



Dalat Plateau. (Central Highlands)

The distance between Mang Den and Dalat is over 400km, often on bad roads and would take about 12-14 hours by car. We decided to stop for the night at Lak Lak, a resort area by a huge lake. This proved to be wise since we then had time to stop and do some birding on the way to Dalat the following day. In fact, we had some of the best birding of the tour along a forested trail by the Phu Son pass. Here we had good views of charismatic birds like the endemic and Endangered **Grey-crowned Crocias** and **Vietnamese Cutia**.



Grey-crowned Crocias, endemic and endangered, has a "Swedish" background. It was discovered 1938 by Bertil Björkegren, a collector for the Swedish Museum of Natural History and scientifically described by Nils Gyldenstolpe the year after. Not seen since then, until James Eaton "re-discovered" it 1995 at Ho Tuyen Lam, a dam 5 km south of Dalat. There are only 2 members of the Crocias-family, the other one, Spotted Crocias, can be found around Gunung Gede, on Java.

Photo from previous trip to Dalat.

Dalat is an old French Hill-resort. Now-a-days a tourist-resort were western back-packers crowd together with urban Vietnamese who wish to escape big-city-life. There are plenty of places to stay

and birding is very good. In fact a majority of the Vietnamese endemics can be seen around the city. We visited both the western and eastern side of Ho Tuyen Lam, the big lake 5-6 km south of the city. Observations of; **Osprey, White-bellied Sea-Eagle, Orange-breasted Pigeon, White-browed Crake, Lesser Coucal, Greater Yellownappe (Woodpecker), Bay Woodpecker, Blue Magpie, Green-backed Tit, Yellow-billed Nuthatch, White-shouldered Starling, Vietnamese Greenfinsh (endemic, Vu) & Red Crossbill** among other.



Another highlight of the trip was to photograph the handsome Collared Laughingthrush. This is an Endangered species only to be found in the mountains around Dalat.

About 30-40 km north of the city there is a string of forest reserves that stretch from the South China Sea all the way to the Cambodian border (and beyond). Here we saw birds like; **Crested Goshawk, Barred Cuckoo-Dove, Wedge-tailed Pigeon, Asian Drongo-Cuckoo, Red-headed Trogon, Blue-bearded Bee-eater, Blue-rumped Pitta, Gray-bellied Tesia, Yellow-breasted Magpie (also called Indochinese Green Magpie, semi-endemic), Kloss Leaf-Warbler, Black-headed Parrotbill (endemic, NT), Mugamaki Flycatcher, Blue & White Flycatcher, Slaty-backed Forktail, Spotted Forktail, White-crested Laughingthrush, Orange-breasted Laughingthrush (endemic), Collared Laughingthrush (endemic, VU), Vietnamese Cutia (endemic NT), Short-tailed Scimitar-Babbler (endemic, NT), Black-crowned Fulvetta (endemic), Red-billed Scimitar-Babbler, Dalat Shrike. Babbler (endemic, split from White-browed)**



Vietnamese Cutia is entirely barred black underneath, Himalayan on the sides only.



I was relaxing on a log when suddenly a Spotted Forktail showed up in front of me



Black Bulbul



Indo-chinese (Annam) Barbet



Orange-bellied Leafbird, male - *melliana*



Snowy-browed Flycatcher, male.



White-tailed Robin, male.



Dalat Shrike-Babbler, female



Large Niltave, female.



Large Niltava, male.

We stayed in a comfortable hotel during our stay in Dalat, being lulled to sleep at night by a chorus of resident **Collared Scops Owl**, **Brown Bobook** and **Grey Nightjar** who occupied the hotel-garden.

Cat Tien National Park.

If a north-eastern line is drawn between Saigon (Ho Chi Minh City) and Dalat, Cat Tien is almost exactly in the middle, 200 km south-west of Dalat. The roads are slightly better here, it took us about 6 hours, including Lunch, to drive this stretch.

But Whoop unto the one who dares to break any traffic laws along this road! The Police are notoriously bad in this district. The drivers got a ticket twice during my last 2 visits. Both were “set up’s”. First time a funeral-procession was walking on the 2-lane road, occupying one of them. Cars tried to overtake the procession whenever there was a gap in traffic going the opposite direction. 300 meters passed the procession the Police waived in all the cars that passed by the 100 people strong funeral procession. “Crossed an unbroken line between the lanes” they said, took the bribes, instead of directing traffic during the funeral-procedures.

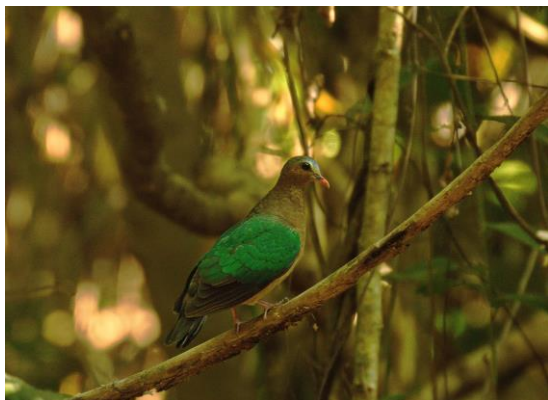
Second time was equally bad; Our driver got stuck behind a truck that drove extremely slowly through a village for no obvious reason. We overtook him...and got waived in a few hundred meters later. “crossed that line again”. An obvious set-up! The truck (or bus) drivers cooperate with the Police and share the spoil. Many have even mounted cameras in front to use as “evidence” After such ordeals, It was nice to retreat into the tranquility of the lowland rainforest of Cat Tien.

In order to reach the Park headquarter in the south-eastern corner of the park one has to make a short river-crossing by boat. No cars are allowed in the park – bikes can be rented -. Here there are simple but air-conditioned bungalows for visitors. From HQ a small road runs along the southern border as well as into the interior of the eastern side of the park. There also are a number of trails along this road. Two restaurants makes sure the stay here is a pleasant one – and Wi-Fi! I must say that Vietnam must have one of the best internet coverage in almost any country I have visited – including Sweden – very fast at that - though some sites are blocked or controlled.

We did most of our birding along the road or trails not far from HQ. There is a very good hide for **Germain’s Peacock-Pheasant** (endemic, with a small population in eastern corner of Cambodia as well, NT), **Siamese Fire-back Pheasant**, **Annam Partridge** (endemic, split from Scaly-breasted) close to the bungalows.

There also is a trail – 6-7km long – leading down to “Crockodile Lake” were 100:s of Siamese Crocodiles lurk in the water . Along this trail small groups of endangered Black-shanked Douc’s – a beautiful typ of Langur-monkey – can be seen.

There are some caged Orange-cheeked Gibbons behind the HQ. In the morning a wild group of Gibbons usually come to tease their captive relatives. They have a fantastic morning song that can be heard for a kilometer or more.



Emerald Dove.



Greater Racket-tailed Drongo.



Germain's Peacock-Pheasant, male.



Siamese Fire-back Pheasant, female.

Some of the other birds we got down were; **Chinese Frankolin, Wolly-necked Stork, Violet Cuckoo, Great Eared & Large-tailed Nightjar, Orange-breasted Trogon, Black-backed, Banded & Stork-billed Kingfisher, Blue-tailed Bee-eater, Heart-spotted Woodpecker, Black and Red, Banded & Dusky Broadbill, Bar-bellied Pitta, Narcissus Flycatcher** (very uncommon here) **Pale-Blue Flycatcher, Grey-faced Tit-Babbler** (endemic), **Little Spiderhunter, Van Hasselt's Sunbird & Golden Weaver.** Cat Tien is a very pleasant place to visit – easy birding – and good trails.

The Park has a colorful past. Viet Cong had one of their secret command-centers in their war against Saigon hidden in this forest.

In the late 1980:s scientists were struck with awe when a Javan Rhinoceros was discovered here – gone un-detected for 100:s of years. There are only about 60-70 of them left in the wild, all in one small reserve on the north-western corner of Java. Unfortunately they got extinct in Cat Tien 10 years after the discovery – officials think they got killed by poachers, one was found dead with bullet-wounds in the legs and horn cut off.



Siberian Blue Robin, male



Annam Partridge.



Tickell's Blue Flycatcher, male.



Abbot's Babbler.



Birding in Vietnam can be very rewarding. There are about 850 species seen in the country – We added one more to that list 3 weeks previous to this trip; Wall-creeper – Of these over 30 are endemics or semi-endemics (may also occur in a corner of Laos or Cambodia.) Cat Tien & Dalat can easily be visited on your own, but good bird-guides are available & are not very expensive. Recently, arrangements to photograph birds like Pittas & Laughingthrushes has been made using “feeding-stations”.

Just go for it!

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SPECIES	CUC PHUONG	TAM DAO	KON TUM	DALAT	CAT TIEN
Cotton Pygmy Goose					20
Chinese Francolin			2		
Rufous-throated Partridge		H			
Bar-backed Partridge			H		
Tonkin Partridge <i>clororopus</i>	H				
Scaly-breasted Partridge					4
Red Junglefowl				2	7
Siamese Fireback					1
Germain's Peacock Pheasant					2+H
Little Grebe	7		10	2	X
Wolly-necked Stork					1
Yellow Bittern	4			3	
Cinamon Bittern	2 (Van Long)				
Purple Heron					15
Great Egret	50 Van Long	A few	A few	X	X
Intermediate Egret	50 Van Long	X	x	X	X
Little Egret	100 Van L.	X	X	X	X
Cattle Egret	30 Van Long	X	X	X	X
Chinese Pond Heron	20 Van Long	X	X	X	X
Striated Heron				2	1
Black-crowned Night Heron			1 (road)		
Osprey				2+1	2
Black-shouldered Kite				1	
White-bellied Sea-Eagle				1	
Crested Serpant-Eagle			2		1
Crested Goshawk		1		2	
Rufous-winged Buzzard			1		
Gray-faced Buzzard			1	1	
Black Eagle			2		
White-Breasted Waterhen				5 Lak Lak	
White-browed Crake	6 Van Long			3 Lak Lak	
Purple Swampphen	10 Van Long			4 Lak Lak	
Euroasian Moorhen	4 Van Long			4 Lak Lak	
Euroasian Coot	6 Van Long				
Red-wattled Lapwing					20
Pheasant-tailed Jacana					3
Bronze-winged Jacana					7
Common Sandpiper	4 Van Long				
Rock Pigeon	X	X	X	X	X
Pale-Capped Pigeon		1 Road			
Red-collared Dove				X	X
Spotted Dove			X	X	X
Zebra Dove				2	15
Barred Cuckoo Dove			1	1	

SPECIES	CUC P.	Tam Dao	KON TUM	DALAT	CAT TIEN
Emerald Dove				2	1+2
Orange-breasted Pigeon					3
Thick-billed Green Pigeon				25	3+4
Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon				10	
Mountain Imperial Pigeon			3+10	5	
Red-breasted Parakeet					150
Vernal Hanging Parrot				1	3+5
Chestnut-winged Cuckoo					1
Large Hawk-Cuckoo			1		
Banded Bay-Cuckoo				H	H
Violet Cuckoo					1
Asian Drongo-Cuckoo				1+1	
Green-billed Malkoa				1	5+2
Greater Coucal				H	10
Lesser Coucal					3
Collared Scops-Owl				1	H
Asian Barred Owlet	H	H	H	3	H
Brown Hawk-Owl (Bobook)				H	2
Great-Eared Nightjar					4+1
Gray Nightjar				1	2+2
Large-tailed Nightjar			7+8		
Silver-backed Needletail					
Germain's Swiftlet		X	X	X	X
Pacific Swift				1+1	
Asian Palm Swift			X	X	X
Red-headed Trogon		H	1+H	3	
Orange-breasted Trogon				1	5
Common Kingfisher	2 Van Long	2 Road		4+1	1
Black-backed Kingfisher					1
Banded Kingfisher					H
Stork-billed Kingfisher					1
White-throated Kingfisher	10		4	x	5
Black-capped Kingfisher				1	
Blue-bearded Bee-Eater				1+1	4+3
Green Bee-Eater				?	?
Blue-tailed Bee-Eater					50
Chestnut-headed Bee-Eater		1			50+30
Indian Roller				2	6+2
Dollarbird				1	1+3
Oriental Pied Hornbill					6+10
Great Hornbill					1
Red-vented Barbet	2+10				
Lineated Barbet				H	2+1
Green-eared Barbet	30		H	H	H
Necklaced Barbet <i>franklini</i>		3	1	1	

SPECIES	CUC P.	TAM DAO	KON TUM	DALAT	CAT TIEN
Indo-chinese Barbet <i>annamensis</i>			H	1+H	
Blue-eared Barbet					2+H
Coppersmith Barbet				1+H	10-H
Gray-capped Woodpecker	2+4	4+1		1	
Stripe-breasted Woodpecker			6+2		
Greater Yellownape		1		H	
Laced Woodpecker					1+2
Red-collared Woodpecker	1				
Common Flameback				3	1+2
Greater Flameback	1				
Bay Woodpecker		1	1	2+H	
Heart-spotted Woodpecker					1
Black & Red Broadbill					3+4
Long-tailed Broadbill	1				
Banded Broadbill					H
Dusky Broadbill					4
Blue-rumped Pitta	2	H			1+H
Bar-bellied Pitta	3				1
Large Woodshrike				1	
Ashy Woodswallow			X Road	50	40+20
Common Iora		1		10	2
Great Iora	10+5				10+5
Large Cuckoo-shrike			7+H	7	
Indo-Chinese Cuckoo-Shrike			1	2	2+2
Black-winged Cuckoo-Shrike	1+1		2		
Brown-rumped Minivet				5	5+5
Ashy Minivet					10
Short-billed Minivet			10		
Long-tailed Minivet		40	10		
Scarlet Minivet	20	20	1	5	4
Gray-chinned Minivet			4	10+20	
Bar-winged Flycatcher-Shrike		10	1+4	10+4	2
Brown Shrike	1	2	x	x	
Burmese Shrike		1	1+3	5+3	
Long-tailed Shrike		1	10+4	10+3	
Black-naped Oriole		2			3+2
Slender-billed Oriole				1+1	
Black-hooded Oriole	1				3+H
Maroon Oriole		3+10		4+3	
Black Drongo	20	5	3	20	2
Ashy Drongo	4		5	20	10
Bronze Drongo				3	5
Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo		1	3	2	
Hair-crested Drongo		1		5	3
Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	10			1	6+5

SPECIES	CUC P.	TAM DAO	KUN TUM	DALAT	CAT TIEN
White-throated Fantail	1	1		3+1	4+4
Black-naped Monarch					4+5
Asian Paradise Flycatcher					1
Euroasian Jay				2	
Blue Magpie				1	
Green Magpie		5			
Yellow-breasted (Indo-chin))Magpie			H	3	
Racket-tailed Treepie				4	10+7
Ratchet-tailed Treepie	10	2	1		
Large-billed (southern Jungle) Crow			10+4	2	
Barn Swallow		X	X	X	X
Pacific Swallow				2	1
Red-rumped Swallow			1		2
Asian House-Martin				1	
Gray-headed Canary-Flycatcher	2	5	10	10+5	5
Great Tit <i>cinerus</i> or <i>minor</i> ?			1		
Green-backed Tit				4+5	
Yellow-checked Tit			10		
Sultan Tit (both <i>sultanea</i> & <i>gayeri</i>)	30	10-10	20+6		
Gray-bellied Tesia			H		
Asian Stubtail	1+1			1	
Russet Bush Warbler	1				
Rufous-faced Warbler			1+4		
Mountain Tailorbird				5	
Grey-crowned Tit			10+10	10	
Chestnut-vented Nuthatch				5+5	
Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	1		X	X	
Yellow-billed Nuthatch			20+4	10+4	
Black-headed Bulbyl				2	2
Black-crested Bulbyl	10	10		20	5
Red-vented Bulbyl				5	
Red-whiskered Bulbyl	7				
Sooty-headed Bulbyl			3	20	10
Stripe-throated Bulbyl	3				4
Flavescent Bulbyl			1	10	12
Streak-eared Bulbyl			3 Lak Lak		10+5
Puff-throated Bulbyl	5	H	6		
Gray-eyed Bulbyl	5	4	H		7
Mountain Bulbyl			7	7+3	
Ashy Bulbyl			H	7+3	
Chestnut Bulbyl		10			
Black Bulbyl			5+3	50+20	
Dusky Warbler	2			1	
Pallas's Leafwarbler		10+5			
Yellow-browed Warbler	X	X	X	X	X

SPECIES	CUC P.	TAM DAO	KUN TUM	DALAT	CAT TIEN
Greenish Warbler				H	2
Pale-legged Warbler	2				1+H
Blyth's Leaf-Warbler		2+5	4		
Kloss's Leaf-Warbler					20
Davison's Leaf-Warbler				10	
Limestone Leaf-Warbler	1+1	1+2			
Bianci's Warbler		2			
White-spectacled Warbler				H	
Gray-cheeked Warbler			1	3	
Chestnut-crowned Warbler		1+1	H	3+1	
Black-browed Reed-Warbler					1
Oriental Reed-Warbler		H			2
Zitting Cisticola	H				
Common Tailorbird	H	1+H		H	X
Dark-necked Tailorbird	H	5		2+H	X
Rufescent Prinia	6	10		2+5	
Plain Prinia	5			2	
Hill Prinia			1	7	
Black-headed Parrotbill				3	
Short-tailed Parrotbill		3			
Asian Fairy Bluebird			H	1	1
Asian Brown Flycatcher				1	5
Narcissus Flycatcher				2	1
Mugamaki Flycatcher		1		2+2	
Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher		1	1		
Taiga Flycatcher				2	2
Snowy-browed Flycatcher				1	
White-gorgeted Flycatcher		1			
Little Pied Flycatcher				1	
Blue & White Flycatcher				2+2	
Verdiater Flycatcher		2	4	2	3
Large Niltava					2+2
Fyjan Niltava	1+1	1			
White-tailed Flycatcher	1+H				
Hainan Blue Flycatcher					1
Tickell's Blue Flycatcher					4
Hill Blue Flycatcher			1		
Pygmy Blue Flycatcher			1	2	
Rufous-tailed Robin	2	1			
Siberian Rybythroat	H				
Oriental Magpie-Robin	2				1
White-rumped Shama	1			H	2
Plumerous Redstart			1		
White-tailed Robin	1	2			
Slaty-backed Forktail				5	

SPECIES	CUC P:	TAM DAO	KUM TUM	DALAT	CAT TIEN
White-crowned Forktail			1		
Spotted Forktail				1	
Stonechat (Siberian)	5		1+1		2
Pied Bushchat			1		
Gray Bushchat				15	X
White-throated Rock-Thrush			4	2	
Blue Rock-Thrush			5+2		
Blue Whisteling Thrush	1	1		2+1	
Lesser Shortwing		H		H	
Orange-headed Thrush	2				
Siberian Thrush	1				
White's Thrush	1	1			
Gray-backed Thrush	1				
Black-breasted Thrush	10				
Japanese Thrush	20	10			
Chinese Blackbird	40				
Eye-browed Thrush				10	5
White-crested Laughingthrush				H	
Black-hooded Laughingthrush			5		
Gray Laughingthrush		30			
Black-throated Laughingthrush		2			
White-cheeked Laughingthrush				100+50	
Chestnut-eared Laughingthrush			2		
Orange-breasted Laughingthrush				1	
Collared Laughingthrush				6-5	
Vietnamese Cutia			4Phu Son P	4	
Black-crowned Barwing			10		
Blue-winged Minla			8	10+10	
Gray-crowned Crochias			10 Phu S. P	3	
Rufous-backed Sibia			2Phu Son P	6	
Black-headed Sibia			1	5+3	
Abbot's Babbler	H				5
Buff-breasted Babbler	H	1+H			
Puff-throated Babbler	2	2			2
Short-tailed Scimitar-Babbler			1	1	
Limestone Wren-Babbler <i>annamensis</i>	2+1				
Streaked Wren-Babbler		H			
Rufous-winged Fulvetta			10		
Black-crowned Fulvetta				10	
Rufous-throated Fulvetta	4				
Shaffer's Fulvetta		20		10-5	
Black-browed Fulvetta	10	6+5			
Large Scimitar-Babbler	H				
Streak-breasted Scimitar-Babbler		2+H		H	
Red-billed Scimitar-Babbler				H	

SPECIES	CUC P.	TAM DAO	KUM TUM	DALAT	CAT TIEN
Coral-billed Scimitar-Babbler			2+H		
Rufous-capped Babbler				4	
Golden Babbler		X	1		
Gray-throated Babbler		6		5	
Spot-necked Babbler		12		6	
Pin-striped Tit-Babbler	10	X			5
Gray-faced Tit-Babbler		10			4
Pygmy Cupwing			H	H	
White-bellied Epornis	20	X	10	5	3
Dalat Shrike-Babbler		10	3	5+5	
Clicking Shrike-Babbler				1	
Black-chinned Yuhina		6+20			
Japanese White-eye	20	10	X	X	
Golden-crested Myna	40+20				
Common Hill Myna	2				3
Great Myna				2	4
Crested Myna				2	
Common Myna				12	6
Vinous-breasted Myna			7	3	10
Black-collared Starling			10	20+10	
White-shouldered Starling				100	
Blue-winged Leafbird	6+10				7+3
Golden-fronted Leafbird					2
Orange-bellied Leafbird	4	1		2+2	
Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker				1	2+3
Thick-billed Flowerpecker				6	
Fire-breasted Flowerpecker		1	1	3	
Ruby-cheeked Sunbird					3
Purple-naped Sunbird	3				
Olive-backed Sunbird				2	5
Gould's Sunbird				15+10	
Green-tailed Sunbird			4		
Fork-tailed Sunbird		3			
Black-throated Sunbird			10	5	
Eastern Crimson Sunbird					1+2
Van Hasselt's Sunbird					2
Western Yellow Wagtail				1	
Gray Wagtail			X	X	X
White Wagtail	6	3			
Oriental Pippit	5			1	
Olive-backed Pippit	2		1		
Vietnamese Greenfinch				6+6	
Red Crossbill				2	
House Sparrow			10+2 Road	5	
Euroasian Tree Sparrow			2	6	X

SPECIES	CUC P.	TAM DAO	KUM TUM	DALAT	CAT TIEN
Streaked Weaver					30
Asian Golden Weaver					5
White-rumped Munia			1		2
Scaly-breasted Mynia			10+6	10+1	

List of Mammals.

Black-shanked Douc
Delacour Langur
Buff-checked Gibbon
Long-tailed Macaque
Pig-tailed Macaque
Pallas's Squirrel
Black Giant Squirrel

Pangoline
Red Muntjac
Sambar Deer
Northern Tree-Screw
Indo-Malay Bamboo Rat
Cambodian Striped Squirrel