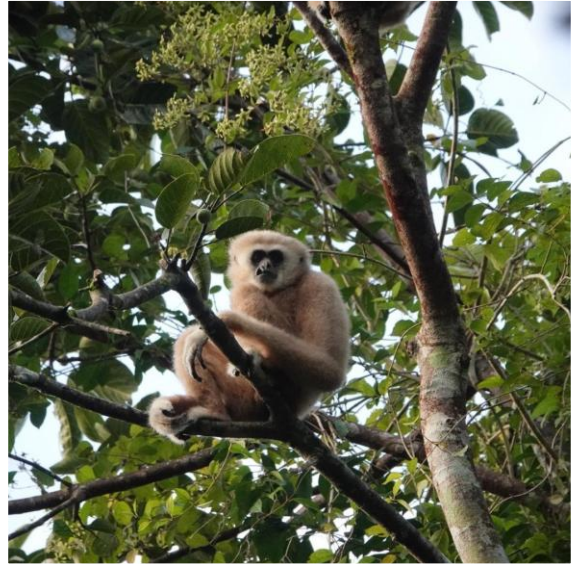


Tour Report Thailand's Rare Mammals 4 – 17 December 2025

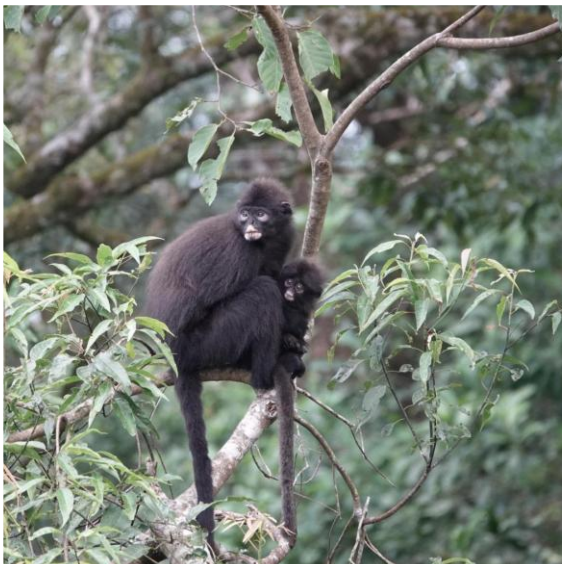
Sun bear



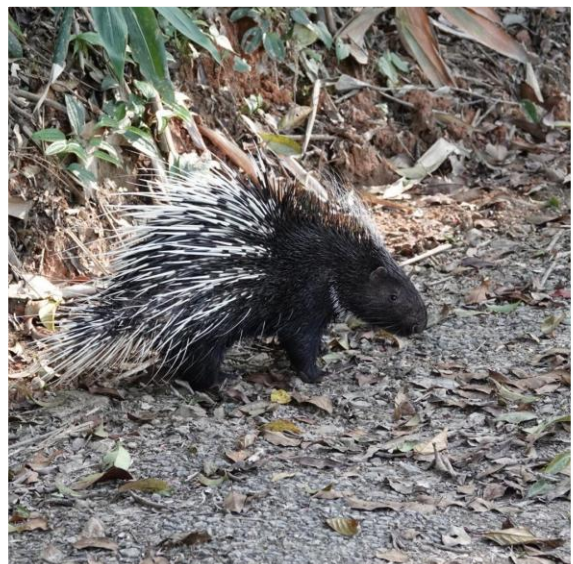
Lar gibbon



Robinson's banded langur



Malayan porcupine



Compiled by Terry Goble

This was the inaugural Rare Mammal trip to Thailand and based on the accessibility of an array of mammals that are very difficult to see elsewhere. The trip was designed to focus on two contrasting national parks, which had recently made some of the rarest mammals accessible. On this trip, we had mixed success. One of the prime targets was the sun bear, which gave us multiple, extended views. Another was the yellow-throated marten, which we saw well on two occasions. Much more elusive and difficult to see were the leopards. We only had signs (heat signatures) of one leopard and a leader's slight glimpse of the sought-after melanistic leopard. Sadly, the smooth-coated otters also eluded us as they changed their behaviour and stopped coming to the fishponds where we would expect to see them. However, the primates were excellent with great sightings of the rare Robinson's and banded langurs and some very exciting views of the acrobatic gibbons.

The supporting cast was quite spectacular as we were able to have some amazing views of red-headed trogon, banded kingfisher and striking pheasants (grey peacock and kalij) with a bonus siamese fireback sprinting across the road in front of the trucks. Special mention also goes to the very rare spoonbill sandpiper with gave great telescope views until a peregrine put paid to the views.

Overall, it was a very successful trip given that the targets are some of the most difficult to see species. No doubt the trip will evolve and develop in the next few years, but this was an excellent start to what will be a popular tour.

Thursday 4 December 2025

Day 1:

London to Bangkok

We all caught the BA2231 direct flight from Gatwick to Bangkok International Airport. Apart from some minor turbulence, it was a smooth and relaxing overnight flight lasting just over eleven hours.

Friday 5 December 2025

Day 2:

Bangkok to Chan le Resort

We landed in Bangkok around the scheduled time a little after 3:30 pm. We all had to fill in the new digital travel document, detailing your stay in Thailand and after clearing customs and collecting our bags we made our way to the 'Meeting point' to rendezvous with Jirayu ('Tour') and Pha ('Sky'), who were ensuring the trip runs smoothly. Once we finished all the introductions, we left the airport to find the minibus to take us to Chan le Resort. The driver spotted us and crossed the busy airport traffic to pick us up and we boarded the comfortable bus, with its reclining padded chairs!

The light was already fading as we left the airport and negotiated the Friday traffic to get out onto the main road south. We made good progress despite the traffic and arrived at the resort in just over two hours. It was a dry but humid night as we alighted from the bus and went to our rooms. These were clean and comfortable and a perfect location.

We had about fifteen minutes before reuniting in the open-air eating area, where sea bass, chicken soup and vegetables were on offer. The setting is in an area of mangroves and mudflats. There were plenty of shore birds around, but in the dark, we could only make out Tibetan (lesser) sand plover and the call of night herons. We watched some huge mudskippers (giant mudskipper) among the stilts holding up the rooms and Asian house geckos. We were all feeling the effects of the overnight flight and decided to take an early night as the tide times meant that we had to be up again at 5:00 am!

Saturday 6 December 2025

Day 3:

Chan Le Resort to Kui Buri N.P and then to Baan Maka

This morning was an early start as we met at 6:00 am for 'drip' coffee and then a short drive to Khok Kham salt pans. On route, we drove slowly to search the pool and woodland for birds and because the road was flooded! The full moon had meant very high tides but this was exacerbated by the recent heavy rains. Some households were clearly struggling to keep the water out.

On the way to the salt pans, we spotted quite a nice variety of species, including black-capped and white-chested kingfishers. When we eventually arrived at the salt pans, it was a clear sunny morning but mercifully still cool. We met up with our chief spotter and quickly set off to find our target species, the spoon-billed sandpiper, one of the world's rarest birds. It was found surprisingly quickly and we all had great telescope views of the sandpiper. We then moved a little closer and got even better views until a peregrine flew overhead and put up thousands of waders. It was quite a spectacular sight as the birds shimmered and darkened in unison. Unfortunately, the spoonbill disappeared from view, so we spent some time identifying some of the other waders on offer. Among the thousands of Tibetan plovers, we picked out several broad-billed and a few curlew sandpipers and further out we spotted a black-tailed godwit.

As it approached 9 am, it began to get a little warmer and so we decided to get back for breakfast and to pack for our journey to Kui Buri. We had a cooked meal for breakfast with 'jam' on toast and coffee. We also managed our fourth kingfisher species when we found a collared kingfisher amongst the mangroves.

We set off just after 11 am and were lucky to be heading south as the northbound road had a massive tailback due to the flooding. We stopped for lunch at the Black Canyon and used the facilities before heading off again for a couple of hours. We saw a few new bird species on our way, including dollar bird and black drongo. We arrived at Kui Buri around 3:30 pm and had a little wait for an available jeep. We used the time to do a little birdwatching, seeing woodswallows and scaly-breasted munias.

It was then time to set off on our first safari. With little to see on the track, we stopped at the first viewpoint to get some good views of a female elephant and her calf. We got news of a bull elephant further along the track, so we went off in search of it. We found the family herd of four elephants, but the male remained largely out of view. News then came through of a herd of guar up by the large pool. We drove up to see them and eventually had great views of the females, calves and the large, impressive male. We then return to our original viewpoint as the elephants and guar had emerged from the shrubs and were all out onto the grassy plains. It was quite a sight to see all these large mammals spread across the savannah.

Eventually, we left them having seen our targets well and some nice birds, including an oriental pied hornbill, the chestnut-headed bee-eater and osprey. We now had another two-hour drive to get to Baan Maka. The light had disappeared by the time we were underway and we relaxed in our comfortable minibus whilst we headed to our home for the next week.

We arrived at Baan Maka around 8:30 pm and went straight to dinner. This consisted of traditional Thai dishes: tom yum soup, chicken and vegetables with rice. After a filling dinner, some of the group retired to their rooms and a few hardy souls went out for a night stroll along the nature trail. We found some fascinating creatures, including spiders, frogs and a large-tailed nightjar. We also found some stunning-looking moths and other invertebrates. We completed the trail back to the rooms and decided to get some sleep after an excellent day's wildlife watching.

Sunday 7 December 2025

Day 4:

Kaeng Krachan N.P

We had an early start this morning, meeting at 5:30 am for a buffet breakfast, which had the sweetest

bananas and some old-fashioned 'door stop' bread. After breakfast, we set off for the national park with the intention of staying all day, so hopeful of seeing sun bears and, if we were lucky, black leopard as one had been seen recently on the tracks.

It was a cool morning and mammal sightings were initially a little slow but we saw some excellent bird species, including the Indochinese roller and a greater yellow-naped woodpecker. We tried our luck just below the upper campsite as there had been very recent sightings at this stretch. Unfortunately, we drew a blank with the leopards and drove back to the first car park to have a coffee and check for bears. Not long after we had finished our first coffee, a cry of 'bear, bear' was heard crackling through the walkie-talkie. We duly piled out the restaurant and seconds later were watching 'Watermelon', a young velvety male.

After spending a while with the bear, we got news that a troop of stump-tailed macaques had been seen down the road. We climbed into the jeeps and went down to see them. We soon came across quite a large group feeding on the vegetation along the side of the road. The troop included a pale, very young infant, still quite unsteady. We watched the troop as they melted back into the forest and then went back up to the restaurant for our lunch.

Over the course of the next hour, we had multiple sightings of three different bears consisting of 'Watermelon', 'Jackfruit' and 'Pumpkin'. This was quite amazing and considering what a struggle it is to see wild sun bears elsewhere, almost unbelievable. We ate our lunch whilst watching for wildlife and had many interruptions for bears, a huge monitor lizard (6ft) and countless butterflies, including the striking Paris peacock. The hour soon went by and then we made the decision to drive up to the top campsite.

During the afternoon, the wildlife generally gets quieter, but today we were kept entertained by primates. At the 'butterfly stream', Sky pointed out a troop of lar gibbons close by, and we were to have great views as they acrobatically swung through the trees about 70 meters away. We left these as they moved deeper into the forest and then we stopped at a mixed troop of lar gibbons and the endemic and rare Robinson's banded langur further up the mountain. These were both not easy to see and we had glimpses of both species. However, Sky was on form with primate spotting and she pointed out a close troop of Robinson's banded monkeys, which gave much clearer views and even allowed for some photographs.

After multiple stops for birds and primates, we finally arrived at the top campsite. Initially, the mammals were quiet but the birdlife was very active and we enjoyed a succession of excellent birds, including vernal hanging parrot, a range of bulbuls and later black-naped oriel and the colourful blue-throated barbet. In between these sightings, we were treated to the appearance of a gorgeous female sun bear and her adorable cub making a total of five different bears seen today! We watched the bears feed for about an hour whilst continuing to enjoy the birds and a distant Pallas's squirrel. With all this excitement, the time seemed to fly by and it was approaching 5:00 pm and time for us to leave the park.

On our descent we again met the Robinson's banded langur and now even closer with one just a few meters above the car. We watched them move through and as the last one swung by we headed down and out the park. The lead car had a few additional sightings as they spotted a Kalij pheasant and a lesser mousedeer. A little later they also spotted an Asian palm civet. As we neared the exit the tarmac road had encouraged snakes to come out to enjoy the heat. We saw a lovely white-lipped viper and a slug snake (which was relocated to avoid being squashed). We just about made it out of the park on time and switched back to the minibus and drove the short distance back to the lodge.

We arrived back around 7:30pm and so decided to go straight to dinner as most of the group were hungry and a little tired after a full day of excellent wildlife watching. The planned night walk was suspended for a day as everyone wanted to catch up on their sleep. A quick recce by the guide produced a cobalt blue tarantula and a brown boobook, so there was more wildlife around for the group to discover for the next night. In the meanwhile, we all needed to get some rest for another long and hopefully exciting day.

Monday 8 December 2025

Day 5:

Kaeng Krachan N.P to explore the park

We all met for breakfast at the slightly earlier time of 5am to get to the park a little earlier and increase our chances of seeing leopard. The light was just breaking through as we left and we arrived a little before 6:30am at the gate. When our truck arrived, we boarded and set off to explore the park. It was a cooler overcast day and looked like rain might be a possibility.

On route to the upper campsite, we spotted some interesting birds including greater flameback and green-eared barbet. We also stopped for a cracking view of lar gibbons, often a hard species to see well. After enjoying these for several minutes we were a little behind schedule for getting to the top track. After a brief comfort stop we carried on up to kilometre 30. Kaeng Krachan N.P. We passed through the leopard hotspot without a sighting and continued to the campsite to watch out for yellow-necked marten.

During our stay we only saw one mammal. Which was the diminutive short-tailed gymnure. We did see some pleasing birds adding white-browed scimitar-bill and eyebrowed thrush to our sightings. A distant Jerdon's baza was unfortunately missed by most of the group. The day seemed to be getting slightly warmer and as we made our way down the mountain road to the lower campsite for lunch. We stopped briefly for a small flock of brown hornbills, which were seen in flight before we continued on our way.

Without even looking for the bears, we saw all three again as they roamed around the restaurant where we were eating. Having seen them so well yesterday we were content to admire from a distance and take the occasional photograph. The afternoon was getting quite warm with sunny spells. When we finished our lunch, we had an hour to wait before it was time to drive back up the hill following the one way system.

A few of the group walked down to a stream to watch the puddling butterflies. There were quite a few varieties around, but the pick was the spectacular dragontail with its flowing tail streamers. A token bird was seen as a familiar grey wagtail hunted insects in the stream. It was soon time to return to the upper campsite along the steep mountain track. We were hoping for a marten at the upper campsite but unfortunately, they didn't appear this afternoon and we had to be content with another sighting of the mother and her cub.

It was only a short stay and very soon it was time to leave the park. We set off as the light was beginning to dim and soon turned to spotlighting as it became increasingly dark. We had little eyeshine as we descended off the mountain, but as we neared the butterfly streams we did have a sighting of a civet on the ground. It didn't stay long and was soon lost from view without a more specific identification.

Our next 'hit' was a little more exciting and frustrating in equal measure. Eyeshine from the edge of a pool was thought to be our first leopard, but without fully confirming it melted back into the shrubs and a thermal image of it slinking away was not enough to be sure what we were looking at. We returned to the lodge enthused that we were so close to a leopard sighting and we were keen to try again the following afternoon. In the meanwhile, it was time to get our dinner.

After we had eaten some went back to their rooms to get some rest for the next day, whilst the rest of the group went on a little night walk with the lodge's naturalist, Beckham. It was a short but successful night safari. We managed to see Asian barred owl, boobook and blue cobalt tarantula all in about 15 minutes. Now it was time to get some sleep before another early start.

Tuesday 9 December 2025

Day 6:

Mr Bird's bird hide and Kaeng Krachan N.P

Today most of the group elected to visit Mr Bird's bird hide, whilst one member of the group wanted to

maximise her chances of a leopard sighting and so went early to the national park. The rest enjoyed an excellent four hours or so in the bird hide. The highlights were the Kalij pheasant, scaley-breasted partridge and a few small mammals, including squirrels and a treeshrew. Satisfied with our morning viewings, we stretched it out an extra half an hour, but then had to get back for lunch and get ready for the drive up to the upper campsite.

Our clients' solo safari had not produced the hoped-for leopard but they had excellent sightings of a pair of yellow-throated martens. The cool morning had given way to a sunny and warm afternoon and when we set off after lunch as a united group once more, we were optimistic of another excellent afternoon. We drove straight up the track to the upper campsite and sat over the viewing point as the martens were thought to be quite wary. Very soon, the sun bears turned up as a mother and cub came to find scraps. It was a joy to see them, but the martens failed to appear. We do have a few more days to find them, so we remained optimistic. The birds were also quiet, with the highlight of a flock of wreathed hornbills flying overhead. There were also distant blue-winged leafbird and vernal hanging parrot, but most of the birds were the usual bulbuls and common birds.

The return trip was uneventful, except for a sighting of two sun bears at the lower campsite wandering around the grounds. It was also quite a cool evening, which may have had a bearing on sightings. We returned to the lodge around 7:15 pm and got ready for dinner at 7:30 pm. Some weary travellers went to get some sleep after a full day and the rest arranged to meet for another attempt at spotting the slow loris at 9 pm.

Despite the help of Beckham, we were unable to track down the loris and again had sightings of the Asian barred owlet. We would give it another go before the end of our stay. For now, it was time to get some sleep.

Wednesday 10 December 2025

Day 7:

Bird hide and Kaeng Karchan N.P

Almost a repeat of the previous day, with one lone traveller to the park and the rest travelling to a different hide at the edge of the national park. We settled into the hide as quietly as possible as there were a few laughing thrushes around and a few grey-bellied squirrels and Northern tree shrew. There were also a few Himalayan striped squirrels, which we had only seen briefly at the other hide.

After we had settled in, it seemed to be very quiet, with just a few common birds around such as the Indochinese flycatcher and a white-rumped shama. It remained quiet for the next 40 minutes, but then the food arrived! After it had been spread out around the clearing, it was quite a different experience. After a brief lull, there seem to be birds and small mammals everywhere! There was some cracking species too with a single grey peacock pheasant and a small flock of kalij pheasant ...fantastic! Soon, woodpeckers joined the food fest with greater yellow-naped and male and female greater flamebacks. The mammalian highlight was the appearance of two lesser mousedeer. These delicate little undulates are in their own family, only distantly related to deer. The birds and mammal action continue for about another hour with lesser and great necklaced and white crested laughing thrushes showing well. Eventually, it all calmed down and after a while we decided on a walk in the warm midday sunshine (It was dark and cool in the hides). We watched a few butterfly species as we ambled along and spotted a few birds before we were collected by Tong and arrived back at the lodge for some rare downtime.

Our intrepid adventurer had a frustratingly close call with a black leopard. The car in front followed a female melanistic leopard along the road before it jumped over the barrier and out of sight. Our car was following behind and unaware of the sighting, drove by, whilst the leopard rejoined the road behind their car, only for the car behind to spook it off the road for a second time! A long vigil failed to produce a sighting. We joined the stakeout around 3:00 pm and stayed until 5:30 pm, but she still didn't emerge and it was time to leave the park. We did finally get good views of the brown hornbill after mostly flight views and had a great hornbill fly overhead but out of sight.

On the drive out, we managed to drive a little slower as we were not so late leaving, and we were already halfway down the mountain. This meant we did get a few sightings of mammals as we exited the park. There was at least one civet, a guar and a possible porcupine amongst sightings of bats and birds. We eventually left just before 7:00 pm and transferred to our minibus to drive back to the lodge.

We met again at 7:30 pm for dinner and desserts of all sorts, before a weary group trooped off to bed after deciding to postpone the night walk. We arranged to meet for 5:45 am and leave just after 6:00 am for another chance for the leopard and marten.

Thursday 11 December 2025

Day 8:

Kaeng Krachan N.P

We all met for breakfast around 5:30 am. One client was getting ready for another solo vigil up the mountain road in the national park. The rest of us set off a little later after breakfast at around 6:30 am. As we entered the park, we had a fantastic sighting of two yellow-throated marten at around kilometre 6. They ran across the road towards the vehicle. One disappeared over the verge, whilst the other ran down the side of the road towards the car before disappearing.

We didn't see any other mammals on route to the upper campsite but did stop at kilometre 20 and enjoyed watching brown and great hornbills coming to a fruiting tree. They gave superb views as they fed on the ripe fruits. We stayed here for about 15 minutes before continuing. We stopped briefly to check in on Jirayu and our group member. Sadly, they had not seen the panther and were determined to stake out the track for the rest of the day in the hope that one would emerge and walk the road. We wished them luck and continued to the upper campsite.

We had a little stakeout ourselves as we sat with coffee, hoping for the yellow-throated martens to appear for another hopefully longer sighting. As we waited, we were treated to prolonged sightings of the sun bear mother and cub, who seemed to be spending most of the day hanging around the kitchen. The mother became particularly bold and walked to within a few feet of us before retreating down the slope.

The rare Robinson's langurs also swung by and gave prolonged views for about 30 minutes. Still no sign of the martens. We left Nat (Guide) on guard and went for our lunch, hoping for a shout. After lunch, a couple of us went for a stroll and hoped to see some more birds. It was, however, a particularly cool and cloudy day and at times chilly, so bird activity was quite low until we found a flowering tree. The tree attracted good numbers of a variety of birds, including warblers, bulbuls and leafbirds. We also spotted an ornate sunbird as we were about to head back. On the way back, Sky pointed out a large cuckoo high up in some trees. Eventually, we got decent views and were able to identify it as a red-billed malkoha.

Back at the stakeout, the marten still hadn't shown but we did have a new mammal as we all eventually got to see the Indochinese ground squirrel. As it all seemed quiet, we decided to drive slowly out of the park and look for wildlife at dusk. We checked in on Jirayu and they still had not seen their quarry, but you had to admire their determination. They planned to try again the next day.

We drove slowly out of the park and apart from a lost domestic dog (returned by Jirayu), we saw a large forest tortoise and a grey-bellied squirrel down the mountain track. After we left the lower campsite, it began to get darker and we tried thermal scoping. In quick succession, we had a very interesting image of a large mammal, but unfortunately, it ran into cover before we could get a sighting and then another smaller mammal that was possibly a mousedeer, but again it swiftly disappeared. Apart from a crested serpent eagle and more squirrels, we didn't see much else and returned to the lodge in plenty of time to relax and get ready for dinner at 7:30 pm

We all gathered at 7:30 pm with the news that a mistake in the booking meant that we were moving to a new lodge tomorrow, whilst slightly inconvenient, we worked it out so it would not impinge on anyone's

activities and on the plus side, the food is reported to be excellent at the new place. So, we planned to pack in the morning and return by 12:00 pm to load the van and then have our last lunch at Baan Maka. We then settled down to finish our evening meal. Just as we were relaxing and chatting, news came through that Beckham had located the Bengal slow loris. Those who were keen grabbed some of their gear and we hiked along the nature trail until we met up with Beckham, illuminating an adorable loris. We watched it for 15 minutes before it moved into thicker foliage and was mostly out of view. We decided to leave it in peace and return to the restaurant, some to finish their hastily left beers. We wished each other a 'goodnight' and dispersed to our rooms.

Friday 12 December 2025

Day 9:

Kaeng Krachan N.P Samarn Lodge

We all, bar one met for breakfast at around 5:30 am. Our determined group member went off with Jirayu for their panther vigil, whilst the rest had our breakfast amid the breaking dawn chorus. After breakfast, we made our way to the park and switched vehicles to drive to the upper campsite, watching for wildlife as we went. This morning was particularly grey and chilly and as we ascended the mountain track, it got a little chillier.

We arrived at the campsite to the news that there had been no bear visits to the campsite kitchen. However, as we arrived, the mother and cub sun bear duo arrived and stayed for the duration. Still hoping for the marten, we waited in vain. We did, however, explore the whitewashed walls of the restaurant and discovered cicadas, katydids and a selection of some exquisite moths. Some compensation for the lack of mammals.

Very soon it was time to make our way slowly out of the park. On our descent, we did spot some dusky banded langurs, but little else. Back at the lodge, we gathered our bags and took them to the van and went to have our last lunch at Baan lodge. We chatted idly through lunch with the occasional pause to look at the bird life. It was then time to depart for Samarn Lodge, our hastily arranged alternative accommodation. The grounds of the lodge were lovely and a bonus was the bird hide just behind the cabins. The accommodation itself was basic but clean, spacious and had en-suite bathrooms and rumours of hot showers.

After unloading and settling in we paid the hide a visit and enjoyed a few common birds, including Indochinese flycatcher and our first Oriental magpie robins! Some of the group took to relaxing and a few explored before it was time to get ready for our final excursion into the national park. We took a slow drive with Nat up towards the first campsite. It was great to take our time and appreciate the wildlife. We sat and watched an Indochinese roller and saw the flash of electric blue as it flew between trees. A blue-bearded bee-eater was another treat and perhaps our best sighting was a magnificent bull guar at close range. It was a brief sighting as it moved quickly away once we had stopped to admire the beast. A snub-tailed macaque was also seen. The return was less productive but it was an enjoyable excursion.

Back at the lodge, we got ready to reunite for dinner after a spot of moth bothering. We enjoyed a lovely, relaxing meal with some red wine, courtesy of one of the group, which no doubt aided the light-hearted conversation. Before retiring, we made plans for the following day and still had a little time and energy to find tokay geckos before retiring to our rooms.

Saturday 13 December 2025

Day 10:

Most of the group had a welcomed, later start to the day with breakfast at 8:30 am and a leisurely morning with no planned activities. However, as true wildlife enthusiasts we were up at 6:30 am to watch over the fruit feeder. The action was steady with a few common species being joined by the delightful grey-headed woodpeckers (male and female) and a little later, the gorgeous male gold-fronted leafbird put in an

appearance with his slightly less dazzling partner. Besides the birds, there was a flow of squirrels and northern treeshrew. The squirrel species included a Himalayan striped and Indochinese ground squirrel. The only slight disappointment was that a party of Oriental pied hornbills could be heard nearby, but they declined to come down to the feeder; still, it was a lovely way to spend our free morning.

After the fruit feeder action, we settled down to enjoy our breakfast, which consisted of a variety of toasts, jams and fruits with our orders of eggs, sausages etc. After breakfast, our host very kindly put food out in the hide. It was a little thin with mostly common birds and a treeshrew that hoovered up most of the mealworms!

Now it was time to load up and begin our journey to Khao Yai North and east of Bangkok. It was around a seven-hour journey with stops for lunch and toilets. It is not the most scenic of drives, but there were a few paddy fields with storks and egrets to spot and a stream of birds by the roadside, rollers, mynas, pigeons, doves and many other common urban species. We eventually arrived at the bat cave lookout with about 30 minutes to spare before the main event. We decided to style it out with beers and a few cocktails!

Just before 6:00 pm the bats began to emerge and suddenly there was a long ribbon of wrinkle lipped bats snaking through the sky. Hawks and buzzards were also in attendance picking off the unwary bats. It was a fantastic experience watching a stream of millions of bats swirling in unison (Like a murmuration) out into the distance. As it started to darken, the bats were lost from view, but still trickling out of the caves. At this point having enjoyed watching wildlife in comfort and style, we headed for our resort to check in and get ready for dinner.

The raptors were later identified from photographs as grey-faced buzzard, rufous-winged buzzard and shikra.

We all met for dinner at 7:30 pm and enjoyed a light-hearted and chatty time whilst eating our Thai meal. We spoke to Jirayu to plan the day for tomorrow and agreed to meet at 5:45 am and leave for the day at 6:30 am. That all sorted, we turned in for the evening except for the odd extra Singa and a spot of frog bothering. Then it was time to get some sleep.

Sunday 14 December 2025

Day 11:

Khao Yai

We all met at 5:45 am for a buffet breakfast and to get ready for our first outing into Khao Yai park. As we walked to our trucks, we spotted a couple of Finlayson's squirrels in the trees above the car park, a new mammal for the trip. We then left around 6:30 am driving to the main park entrance. We quickly spotted our second new mammal as we saw pig-tailed macaques near the entrance. We were to see these throughout the day, mostly by the roadside. These are perhaps the most attractive of the macaques, but like the others, have become less afraid of people and more aggressive in pursuit of free food.

It was a chilly, overcast morning and a very busy park, being both a weekend and hosting events in the park. This contributed to a frustrating morning. We were keen to see a pileated gibbon and a lar gibbon and despite hearing, we were unable to get views of either. We passed the time undertaking a little forest birding, but this had its own challenges as the birds were very active and flitting in the trees making decent views tricky. We did, however, pick up some nice birds, including laced woodpecker and long-tailed broadbill. We continued around the roads seeing only a few common mammals such as sambar deer and red muntjac and of course the macaques.

After failing to get a sighting of gibbons, we went for an early lunch by the park headquarters. Whilst waiting, a massive water monitor swam by, at least 1.8 metres long, it looked quite formidable when it climbed onto the bank. The pig-tailed macaques appeared, too, as they stole some wafer cones and scampered up a tree to consume their ill-got gains.

After lunch we went for a short forest walk, looking for lesser false vampire bats and the red-headed trogon. We walked into a forested path for a short distance and walked to a dead, hollowed-out tree. To see the bats, we had to climb inside the trunk and search up inside with a torch. Everyone managed to see the bats, which was gratifying. We then walked on a little further and found the male red-headed trogon. This spectacular scarlet bird was stunning, if a little obscured, high up in a tree. We all had reasonable views. At this point, two of the clients decided that they wished to return to the hotel to relax before the night drive later in the day.

The rest went for a longer circular route through the forest in search of birds and mammals. The undoubted highlights of the walk were: a spectacular acrobatic display by a lar gibbon (like a hairy Olga Korbut) just a few metres overhead. It was a great moment to enjoy this primate so close; a very close look at a male and female red-headed trogon and a beautifully marked female banded kingfisher. It was a fabulous walk and after just over an hour, we decided to return to the resort via a couple of wildlife stakeouts. Firstly, we checked a fruiting tree for mammals and birds and then a car park opposite a cliff face to look for serow. Neither were productive so we returned to the hotel to get a brief rest and meet for dinner at 6:00 pm.

Eventually, we all met for dinner and enjoyed a fine Thai meal. We headed off for our night drive about an hour away in the minibus. At the park, we switched to the park trucks and set off on our night safari. The wildlife came along steadily and was varied. There was a surprising amount of sambar in the park and a couple of red muntjac. Other wildlife we encountered included several collared scops owls, large-tailed nightjar, Bengal slow loris, flying squirrels (including a rare Phayre's squirrel) and a porcupine. A satisfying haul for the two-hour drive and we drove back to the hotel, a tired but happy group.

Monday 15 December 2025

Day 12:

Khao Yai

Three of the group were up for a 6:30 am start, grabbing a coffee from the buffet. The other two wanted to catch up on some much-needed sleep and we arranged a car to pick them up around 9:00 am to meet with us. The others set off to the park but stopped on route as Nye (driver) spotted a serow high up on the limestone cliffs. We had seen our first new mammal of the day before we had even entered the park!

It was a gloriously bright sunny day and we hoped to get a sighting of the pileated gibbon. We drove through some known pileated gibbon territory but were unable to locate them as they were not calling. We decided to drive on ahead and look for a closer serow and siamese fireback. Neither were seen, but we added a few new bird species, including chestnut-flanked white-eye and enjoyed panoramic views of this vast national park sweeping out into the distance.

We then drove back down the mountainside to the lower levels of the park. News had come in that a herd of elephants could be seen along the roadside. Two of the group, who came up later, had spent some time with one of the elephants that was walking down the road very close to the cars. We remained in the open field as the lar gibbons were calling very close and soon enough, they were out in the open giving great views before they moved on. The rest of the group had gone to catch up with the elephants and had a similar sighting of the lone elephant (with only one tusk).

We all reunited and had lunch back at the park reception. After a nice, relaxing meal, we left to look for the agile gibbon that had so far eluded us. We tried to back up the mountainside, but there was little calling of either species. We did find a lovely orange-breasted trogon, which gave brief but good views. We also come across a large male guar at close quarters. These massive bovines are very imposing and can be unpredictable, so we kept a safe distance and watched the magnificent beast eat in peace.

We tried yet again down by the waterfall for the agile gibbon. But the calls we did hear were coming from deep within the forest. We did a little birdwatching whilst we waited to see if they would move closer, but after a while we decided to return to the reception area and go and look at some bats under one of the

reception buildings. The basement was a little tricky to enter but those who wanted to go managed to get down and witness hundreds of Anderson's and great roundleaf bats roosting and flying, getting ready to emerge into the now darkening skies.

Back up on ground level, we watched the bats streaming out and off into the night sky. We also saw a couple of large-eared nightjars flying around. After a brief attempt to look for porcupines around the back of the restaurant (no luck), we got ready for our night drive. These drives are along a prescribed route and very popular so we headed out in a procession of trucks. However, perversely, these night drives are often very productive. After a slow start, we had a steady stream of sightings. We saw a few probable large-tailed nightjars and a small-toothed civet. We then saw little until a flurry of sightings towards the end when we saw three golden jackals and three Malayan porcupines and finished with a close encounter with a large guar. We then transferred back to our trucks and had to exit the park, but not before another two porcupines ran between our trucks, giving great views.

Instead of returning to the hotel, we ate out in a lovely restaurant with great Thai food and enjoyed a lovely meal before finally returning to the resort and getting some rest before our last day in Thailand.

Tuesday 16 December 2025

Day 13:

Khao Yai and Departing flight from Bangkok

We were up a little later for a 7:00 am trip to the national park. This was going to be the last visit for this group, so fingers were crossed for a productive morning. We first checked the fruiting tree for mammals. We found a party of great hornbills and a few others, Asian fairy blue and thick-billed green pigeon. We then had a quick drive up the radar road, but all seemed very quiet. We then turned back and drove to the waterfall, where a troop of agile gibbons is known to reside.

When we arrived, we could hear agile gibbons' whooping calls but they seemed distant and frustratingly away from any accessible paths. We decided to wait in the hope they would come nearer and did a little 'birding' while we waited. This was quite productive with a green-billed malkoha, bulbuls, flycatchers and warblers and a cuckooshrike. We also found a giant black squirrel on the same trees that we saw three in yesterday. Whilst we were busy, we could hear the occasional whooping and bubbling calls and they seemed to be getting closer.

Eventually, we decided to walk down the waterfall path, where we could hear very loud close calls. We were running out of time as we had to get back to check out of the hotel.... However, the gibbons were so close yet remained out of sight. Then suddenly to the relief and delight of all, a lovely black agile gibbon appeared and another cream coloured gibbon. They treated us to a spectacular display of high-speed swinging through the branches all a few metres above our heads. It was a magical display and made the efforts we invested to see this species all worthwhile.

It was now time to return and we had to exit the park in rather a hurry to get back in good time to check out of the resort. We were, however, delayed by a siamese fireback sprinting across the road in front of the minibus. We were all a little taken aback by this fantastic sighting and watched it disappear into the dark wooded undergrowth. Lost from sight, we carried on and got back to the resort around 11:40 am just enough time to have a quick freshen up and vacate our rooms.

All packed up, we drove a short distance to eat at a local restaurant. The local dishes were varied and delicious. After an enjoyable meal, we decided that the best dessert would be to have an ice cream at the fittingly animal-inspired ice cream parlour. The flavours and design of the ice creams represent a local Thai animal. The shop has become very popular over the last couple of years and the ice cream lollies were very much enjoyed. After our deserts, we set off in earnest, heading southwest towards Bangkok.

We did have one stop on the way as we went to a Buddhist monastery to see the spectacle of hundreds of

Lyle's flying foxes hanging from the trees in the grounds, periodically taking off and flying around before landing back in the trees. With a wingspan of a little over a metre, these are one of the world's largest flying foxes. Having photographed and admired these creatures, it was time to continue our journey.

We stopped briefly to get petrol before we continued to the outskirts of Bangkok. Our progress slowed amid the city traffic, but we made reasonable headway, arriving around 6:00 pm at the restaurant. The place is situated along the Chao Phraya River and is known for its sightings of smooth-coated otters. We enjoyed a lovely meal in a relaxed and light-hearted atmosphere, keeping an eye open for the otters. We saw a collared kingfisher and black-capped night heron among the pond herons, terns and egrets. Sadly, the otters didn't show on this occasion, and it was time to head for the airport and board our flight.

We said goodbye to Jirayu, Tong and Sky and thanked them for looking after us for the past two weeks. We then made our way to the B.A desk. After checking in and dropping off our luggage, we made our way to the gate and soon our flight was taking off on time and we were heading back to the UK.

Wednesday 17 December 2025

Day 14:
Gatwick

We all met at the luggage carousel and waited for our luggage to arrive. After we had all secured our luggage, we hugged farewell and set off on our journeys home.

Cover Images by Catherine Waldron

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Checklist for Thailand's Rare Mammals



	Common Name	Scientific Name	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10	Day 11	Day 12
	BIRDS													
1	Red junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
2	Kalij pheasant	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>			✓		✓	✓						
3	Grey peacock-pheasant	<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>						✓						
4	Scaly-breasted partridge	<i>Tropicoperdix chloropus</i>					✓							
5	Common emerald dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
6	Rock pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Mountain imperial pigeon	<i>Ducula badia</i>										✓	✓	
8	Zebra dove	<i>Geopelia striata</i>		✓				✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
9	Eastern spotted dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>						✓			✓			✓
10	Red collared dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>		✓							✓			✓
11	Thick-billed green pigeon	<i>Treron curvirostra</i>							✓			✓	✓	✓
12	Greatel coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>						✓						
13	Asian emerald cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i>										✓		
14	Asian koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i>	H	✓	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
15	Green-billed malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>												✓
16	Red-billed malkoha	<i>Zanclotomus javanicus</i>							✓					
17	Large-tailed nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>		✓									✓	
18	Great eared nightjar	<i>Lyncornis macrotis</i>											✓	
19	Himalayan swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus brevirostris</i>							✓	✓				
20	Pacific swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>		✓							✓			
21	Asian palm swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>										✓	✓	✓
22	Grey-rumped treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne longipennis</i>										✓		
23	White-breasted waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>								✓				
24	Black-winged stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		✓										
25	Tibetan sandplover	<i>Anarhynchus atrifrons</i>	✓	✓										

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26	Red-wattled lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
27	Eastern curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		✓										
28	Black-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>		✓										
29	Common redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		✓										
30	Common greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		✓										
31	Broad-billed sandpiper	<i>Calidris falcinellus</i>		✓										
32	Curlew sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>		✓										
33	Spoon-billed sandpiper	<i>Calidris pygmaea</i>		✓										
34	Marsh sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>		✓										
35	Asian openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>		✓							✓			✓
36	Brown-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus</i>		✓										✓
37	Little tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>		✓										
38	Common tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>		✓										
39	Whiskered tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>		✓										✓
40	Painted stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>		✓							✓			✓
41	Oriental darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>										✓		
42	Little cormorant	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>		✓							✓	✓	✓	✓
43	Great egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		✓							✓			✓
44	Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		✓										
45	Intermediate egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>		✓						✓	✓			
46	Chinese pond heron	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>										✓		
47	Javan pond heron	<i>Ardeola speciosa</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
48	Eastern cattle egret	<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
49	Striated heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>		✓										
50	Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		✓	✓					✓	✓			✓
51	Black-crowned night heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	H	✓										✓
52	Western osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		✓										
53	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>			✓						✓			
54	Crested goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>											✓	
55	Jerdon's baza	<i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>				✓	✓							
56	Grey-faced buzzard	<i>Butastur indicus</i>									✓			
57	Rufous-winged buzzard	<i>Butastur liventer</i>									✓			
58	Brahminy kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>		✓										
59	Crested serpent eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>							✓					
60	Collared owlet	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>												

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61	Asian barred owlet	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>				✓	✓	✓						
62	Brown boobook	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>				✓								
63	Collared scops owl	<i>Otus lettia</i>										✓		
64	Red-naped trogon	<i>Harpactes kasumba</i>		✓								✓	✓	
65	Orange-breasted trogon	<i>Harpactes oreskios</i>											✓	
66	Eurasian hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>								✓				
67	Tickell's brown hornbill	<i>Anorrhinus tickelli</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓						
68	Oriental pied hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
69	Great hornbill	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>						✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
70	Wreathed hornbill	<i>Rhyticeros undulatus</i>		✓			✓							
71	Common kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	✓									✓	✓	
72	Black-capped kingfisher	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	✓											
73	White-throated kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
74	Banded kingfisher	<i>Lacedo pulchella</i>										✓		
75	Collared kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus chloris</i>	✓											✓
76	Chestnut-headed bee-eater	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓			
77	Green bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	✓											
78	Red-bearded bee-eater	<i>Nyctyornis amictus</i>				✓								
79	Blue-bearded bee-eater	<i>Nyctyornis athertoni</i>								✓				
80	Indochinese roller	<i>Coracias affinis</i>	✓	✓						✓			✓	✓
81	Blue-throated barbet	<i>Psilopogon asiaticus</i>		✓	✓									
82	Blue-eared barbet	<i>Psilopogon duvaucelii</i>										✓		
83	Green-eared barbet	<i>Psilopogon faiostriatus</i>				✓						✓		
84	Coppersmith barbet	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>									H			✓
85	Moustached barbet	<i>Psilopogon incognitus</i>										✓	✓	✓
86	Lineated barbet	<i>Psilopogon lineatus</i>										✓		
87	Greater flameback	<i>Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus</i>				✓	✓	✓						
88	Greater yellownape	<i>Chrysophlegma flavinucha</i>		✓										
89	Buff-rumped woodpecker	<i>Meiglyptes grammithorax</i>										✓		
90	Black-naped woodpecker (grey headed)	<i>Picus guerini</i>									✓			
91	Laced woodpecker	<i>Picus vittatus</i>										✓		
92	Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	✓											
93	Common kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>										✓	✓	
94	Vernal hanging parrot	<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>		✓	✓	✓							✓	
95	Red-breasted parakeet	<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>										✓		

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96	Long-tailed broadbill	<i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>										✓		
97	Black-winged cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage melaschistos</i>										✓	✓	✓
98	Ashy minivet	<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>			✓							✓		✓
99	Scarlet minivet	<i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i>										✓		
100	Blyth's shrike-babbler (white-browed)	<i>Pteruthius aeralatus</i>							✓					
101	Black-naped oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>			✓									
102	Ashy woodswallow	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>		✓					✓			✓		
103	Malaysian pied fantail	<i>Rhipidura javanica</i>						✓						
104	Hair-crested drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>		✓								✓	✓	✓
105	Ashy drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>			✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
106	Black drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓						
107	Greater racquet-tailed drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>			✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	
108	Black-naped monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>								✓				
109	Brown shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>												✓
110	Large-billed crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>										✓	✓	✓
111	Ratchet-tailed treepie	<i>Temnurus temnurus</i>							✓					
112	Grey-headed canary-flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>						✓				✓		
113	Sultan tit	<i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>							✓			✓		
114	Asian house martin	<i>Delichon dasypus</i>						✓	✓					
115	Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		✓				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
116	Ochraceous bulbul	<i>Alophoixus ochraceus</i>							✓					
117	Black-headed bulbul	<i>Brachypodius atriceps</i>				✓			✓					✓
118	Ashy bulbul	<i>Hemixos flavala</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓
119	Grey-eyed bulbul	<i>Iole propinqua</i>							✓					
120	Mountain bulbul	<i>Ixos mcclllandii</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
121	Sooty-headed bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>										✓		
122	Streak-eared bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus conradi</i>		✓				✓						
123	Stripe-throated bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus finlaysoni</i>						✓			✓			
124	Whiskered bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>												✓
125	Black-crested bulbul	<i>Rubigula flaviventris</i>			✓		✓			✓	✓		✓	✓
126	Eastern crowned leaf warbler	<i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>												✓
127	Yellow-browed leaf warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
128	Chinese leaf warbler	<i>Phylloscopus yunnanensis</i>							✓					
129	Yellow-bellied warbler	<i>Abroscopus superciliaris</i>							✓					✓
130	Chestnut-flanked white-eye	<i>Zosterops erythropleurus</i>												✓

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131	Oriental white-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>							✓		✓		✓	
132	White-browed scimitar babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i>				✓			✓	✓				
133	Puff-throated babbler	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>					✓							
134	Buff-breasted babbler	<i>Trichastoma tickelli</i>					✓							
135	White-crested laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>						✓						
136	Lesser necklaced laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax monileger</i>						✓						
137	Greater necklaced laughingthrush	<i>Pterorhinus pectoralis</i>					✓	✓						
138	Crested myna	<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	✓								✓	✓	✓	✓
139	Common myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	✓								✓	✓	✓	✓
140	Common hill myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>										✓		
141	Asian pied myna	<i>Gracupica contra</i>										✓		
142	Eyebrowed thrush	<i>Turdus obscurus</i>				✓			✓	✓				✓
143	Oriental magpie-robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>								✓	✓			
144	Indochinese blue flycatcher	<i>Cyornis sumatrensis</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
145	Hill blue flycatcher	<i>Cyorniswhitei</i>										✓	✓	
146	Verditer flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>										✓		
147	Taiga flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>										✓	✓	✓
148	White-rumped shama	<i>Kittacincla malabarica</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
149	Siberian blue robin	<i>Larvivora cyane</i>									✓			
150	Asian brown flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
151	Ferruginous flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa ferruginea</i>										✓		
152	Blue whistlingthrush (Yellow-billed)	<i>Myophonus caeruleus (flavirostris)</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
153	Scarlet-backed flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>		L/O										
154	Cambodian flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum cambodianum</i>										✓		
155	Black-throated sunbird	<i>Aethopyga saturata</i>										✓		
156	Ornate sunbird	<i>Anthreptes jugularis ornatus</i>							✓		✓			✓
157	Asian fairy-bluebird	<i>Irena puella</i>				✓	✓					✓		
158	Golden-fronted leafbird	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>									✓			
159	Blue-winged leafbird	<i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		
160	Greater green leafbird	<i>Chloropsis sonnerati</i>						✓	✓					
161	Pin-tailed parrotfinch	<i>Erythrura prasina</i>			✓									
162	Scaly-breasted munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	✓											
163	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓								✓			
164	Eurasian tree sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	✓								✓	✓	✓	✓

165	Richard's pipit	<i>Anthus richardi</i>											✓	✓
166	Paddyfield pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>											✓	
167	Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			✓	✓						✓		
	MAMMALS													
1	Asian elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>		✓									✓	
2	Barking deer	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>				✓						✓	✓	
3	Sambar deer	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>										✓	✓	✓
4	Gaur	<i>Bos gaurus</i>		✓						✓		✓	✓	
5	Indochinese serow	<i>Capricornis maritimus</i>											✓	
6	Lesser mouse-deer	<i>Tragulus kanchil</i>			✓			✓						
7	Sun bear	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				
8	Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>									L/O			
9	Asian palm civet	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>			✓									
10	Asian small-thoothered palm civet	<i>Arctogalidia trivirgata</i>								✓				
11	Yellow-throated marten	<i>Martes flavigula</i>					✓		✓					
12	Golden jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>											✓	
13	Lar gibbon	<i>Hylobates lar</i>			✓	✓			H	H		✓	✓	
14	Agile gibbon	<i>Hylobates agilis</i>										H	H	✓
15	Stump-tailed macaque	<i>Macaca arctoides</i>			✓									
16	Northern pig-tailed macaque	<i>Macaca leonina</i>										✓	✓	✓
17	Dusky leaf monkey	<i>Trachypitecus obscurus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
18	Robinson's banded langur	<i>Presbytis robinsoni</i>			✓	✓			✓					
19	Bengalensis slow loris	<i>Nycticebus coucang</i>							✓		✓	✓		
20	Burmese hare	<i>Lepus peguensis</i>										✓		
21	Malayan porcupine	<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>				✓						✓	✓	
22	Grey-bellied squirrel	<i>Callosciurus caniceps</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
23	Finlayson's squirrel	<i>Callosciurus finlaysonii</i>										✓	✓	✓
24	Asian red-cheeked squirrel	<i>Dremomys rufigenis</i>				✓								
25	Berdmore's (Indochinese) ground squirrel	<i>Menetes berdmorei</i>							✓	✓				
26	Phayer's flying squirrel	<i>Hylopetes phayrei</i>										✓		
27	Indian giant flying squirrel	<i>Petaurista philippensis</i>										✓		
28	Black giant squirrel	<i>Ratufa bicolor</i>						✓				✓	✓	✓
29	Himalayan striped squirrel	<i>Tamiops mccllellandii</i>					✓	✓			✓			

30	Northern treeshrew	<i>Tupaia belangeri</i>					✓	✓			✓			
31	Lesser false vampire bat	<i>Megaderma spasma</i>										✓		
32	Lesser sunda short-nosed fruit bat	<i>Cynopterus brachyotis</i>			✓									
33	Great roundleaf bat	<i>Hipposideros armiger</i>											✓	
34	Anderson's roundleaf bat	<i>Hipposideros gentilis</i>											✓	
35	Wrinkled lipped bat (free-tailed)	<i>Mops plicatus</i>									✓			
36	Lyle's flying fox	<i>Pteropus lylei</i>												✓
37	Chestnut white-bellied rat	<i>Niviventer fulvescens</i>				✓	✓							
38	Javan short-tailed gymnure	<i>Hylomys suillus</i>				✓								
	REPTILES													
1	Common tokay gecko	<i>Gekko gekko</i>	H	L/O						✓				
2	Common house gecko	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i> ,	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Flat-tailed house gecko	<i>Flat-tailed house gecko</i>												✓
4	Barred flying dragon	<i>Draco taeniopterus</i>								✓				
5	Reeves' butterfly lizard	<i>Leiolepis rubritaeniata</i>											✓	
6	Clouded monitor	<i>Varanus nebulosus</i>			✓	✓			✓					
7	Water monitor	<i>Varanus salvator</i>										✓	✓	
8	White-lipped pit viper	<i>Trimeresurus albolabris</i>							✓					
9	Vogel's pit viper	<i>Trimeresurus vogeli</i> ,										✓	✓	✓
10	Keeled slug snake	<i>Pareas carinatus</i>							✓					
11	Asian forest tortoise	<i>Manouria emys</i>							✓					
	AMPHIBIANS													
1	White-lipped tree frog	<i>Nyctimystes infrafrenatus</i>				✓								
2	Red-eared slider (introduced)	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>											✓	