

NATURE TRIP

KYRGYZSTAN

2012



Erik Foekens

Preface:

Kyrgyzstan is a rather small country compared with its huge neighbors Kazakhstan in the north and China in the east. In the south it borders to Tajikistan and in the west to Turkmenistan.

Almost 90% of the country is mountainous, dominated by the Tien Shan and Pamir range. There are two major lakes in the country; Issyk-Kul the large “warm-water” lake in the northeast and the smaller Son-Kul at 3016 m. in almost the center of the county. Son -Kul is surrounded by alpine meadows and a unique grassland steppe. A breathtaking landscape.

This trip was made to explore the wildlife of Kyrgyzstan. The most important habitats in several protected areas and national parks of this beautiful country were visited to find the rare and interesting species of birds and mammals.

In Kyrgyzstan you can find species of the European and Asian avifauna. Target species were the birds which cannot be found in Europe. Most of them living in the mountains and steppes. The most-wanted species of the trip was the Ibisbill (*Ibidorhyncha struthersii*) the only member of a unique bird-family.

Together with Tibor van Veen, who visited the country many times before, the driver Rustam and the student Urmat, he was our translator, this excellent trip was made.

The travel-agency of **Kyrgyz Muras** arranged our car, equipment and accommodation in several areas. They also contacted local people who could provide us with information of local wildlife.

Getting there :

From Dusseldorf airport we left at 14:40 p.m.with the Russian Aeroflot Airlines for a flight to Moscow where we arrived at 19:45 p.m. local time. After a 3 hours stay at the airport in Moscow we headed for Bishkek in Kyrgyzstan where we arrived at 05:10 a.m. The costs of the tickets were €406.35.

Tourist company :

If you prefer to go with a tourist company I recommend:

Kyrgyz Muras tourist company

Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

+31 53 43 06 845

nl@kyrgyzmuras.com

www.kyrgyzmuras.com

This company is specialized in cultural and nature trips. They can arrange all the accommodation, transport and guides. Private tours can be arranged to your personal requirements.

In Kyrgyzstan:

We drove in Rustams Subaru Forester, a very comfortable car but not suitable for the very rough terrain in the higher areas. In Chon Kemin National Park we explored a part of the park on a horseback.

We spent the nights in tents in Ala Archa, Son Kol, Tura Suu and May Saz. In Kemin National Park we stayed in a nice guesthouse near the national park. Most of the time hunters use this accommodation. In Naryn, Saruu, Chyrpykty we stayed with friends.

All the food drinks and other things we needed during the trip were bought at shops, supermarkets and markets.

Books:

The following books were used for this trip:

- ANWB vogelgids van Europa, Lars Svensson & Peter J. Grant (Dutch version of the Collins)
- A fieldguide to the birds of the Indian subcontinent, Kazmierczak & van Perlo

These two guides were used in the field.

- Looking at birds in the Kyrgyz Republic, Joost van der Ven
- The birds of Kazakhstan, Arend Wassink and Gerald J. Oreel
- Looking at mammals in Kyrgyzia

Itinerary:

- 21-06 After arrival a short rest in Bishkek, in the afternoon leaving to Ala Archa
- 22-06 Spending a full day in Ala Archa National Park
- 23-06 Ala Archa, in the late afternoon back to Bishkek
- 24-06 Leaving Bishkek in the early morning and heading to Kemin valley
- 25-06 Exploring a (small) part of the national park on horses
- 26-06 Drive from Chon Kemin to Son Kol, a marvelous tour.
- 27-06 Son Kol and due to bad weather leaving earlier than planned to Naryn
- 28-06 Visiting the agricultural area west of Naryn
- 29-06 Visiting the deer sanctuary near Naryn and after that leaving to Tuura Suu
- 30-06 Trying to find the Ibisbill at the river near Tura Suu
- 01-07 The drive from Tura Suu to Saruu along the south-side of Issyk-Kul lake
- 02-07 The breathtaking ride from Saruu to May Saz
- 03-07 Enjoying the May Saz area

- 04-07 From May Saz to Chyrpykty, birding along the way
- 05-07 From Chyrpykty back to Bishkek, birding along the way
- 06-07 Leaving Kyrgyzstan late afternoon. In the morning shopping at Bishkek.

Daily report

21-06 After an early arrival at Bishkek we drove through the city to the apartment of friends. Above several parts of the city large groups of Common Swifts and Alpine Swift were hunting in the sky. The most common bird is the Common Mynah. Masked Wagtails were seen at many places.

After a short rest we took off in the afternoon for the Ala Archa National Park. On the way to the park several European Rollers were seen and when passing through a small village hundreds of Rosy Starlings were feeding in the fields nearby. After the entrance of the park we drove on the asphalt road until we arrived at the "Schlagbaum". There is also a hotel here. After this point it is not allowed for cars anymore and from there we took our equipment and walked further into the park. Here we saw our first target species; the Yellow-breasted Tit.

Ala Archa is just 20km south of the capital of Bishkek. In the weekends it can be crowded with people who enjoy the nature during a picnic with the family. Fortunately most people stay in the forest near the hotel at the "Schlagbaum", when you'll hike deeper into the park it will be more quiet. The lower parts are still covered with pine forests, some interesting forest-species can already be found here. In fact; Ala Archa is already one of the best birding-sites of the country with many target-species. Higher up in the gorges you will step in the world of the mountain species which are also very interesting.

We followed the dirt track through the forest, the river at our right hand side. Here we saw a juvenile Brown Dipper. In the forest we heard Hume's and Greenish Warblers singing. Well-known species as Coal Tit, Mistle Thrush and Common Redstarts were present. After a while we followed the river higher up and at the forest edge we put up our tents. Here we spent our first night in the wilderness of Kyrgyzstan, a very special moment.

22-06 We had a good sleep in our tent and we waked up quite late. When we opened the tent, we immediately saw Lammergeyer hunting in the valley. When we had breakfast a Himalayan Griffon appeared above the mountain ridge. An Imperial Eagle was chased by two Barbary Falcons. After breakfast we hiked further into the valley along the Ala Archa River. During our walk we saw many species of butterflies. The first mammal species was seen on the rocky hillsides, Long-tailed Marmots.

At the same site a Red Pika was on the watch for danger. Common and Red-mantled Rosy Finches were singing everywhere but they were difficult to see. Instead a White-tailed Ruby throat was giving a show. A pair of Black-throated Accentors was displaying along the hiking trail. On the mountain slopes large groups of noisy Yellow-billed Choughs were foraging. On the way back to our camp two Red-fronted Canaries were flushed from the path and could be observed in a small tree. At stones in the river Brown Dippers were seen frequently and in the shallow areas of the river Common



Ala Archa National Park

Sandpipers were alarming. In the evening, at dusk, a Woodcock was flying over our campsite while we were having dinner.

23-06 An early start. At dawn the beautiful Blue-whistling Thrush sings its song. To hear them above the noise of the fast flowing river is not that easy but we managed. Close to our camp a thrush was singing. It was located just when the morning light arrived so it could be observed in the top of a tree for several minutes. At breakfast a pair of Red-mantled Rosy Finches was foraging in the tree at our camp.

Today the plan is to go down to the forest again and from there going up to an alpine meadow. Therefore we had to break up our camp and just when we wanted to leave two Siberian male Ibexes show themselves at the top of the mountain ridge in the valley. During our walk to the forest we can observe them constantly. Also several Tree Pipit and Common Whitethroats are displaying at open areas near the riverside. Along the river Grey Wagtails and again Brown Dippers are present.

When we are entering the forest area we immediately can hear contact-calls of a group of Tits. Among them are Coal Tits, Great Tits and the Rufous-naped Tit. The last species is one of the most-wanted. Red Squirrels were near the picnic spots in the forest.

After we left our luggage at the car, which was parked near the hotel, we went up the steep trail to get to the alpine meadow. Along the trail through the forest we saw a male Blue-capped Redstart which was following us for a while. Higher up several Red-mantled Rosy Finches were the only birds.



Red-mantled Rosy Finch

On the alpine meadow many families of Grey Marmots were feeding, the young animals were playing under the watchful eye of their dad. A black-throated Accentor was singing. Here we had our lunch, and then it started raining. Back to Bishkek.

24-06 In Bishkek we first had to do some shopping and after that we continued our trip. Before going to the Kemin Valley we first want to make a stop at the Burana Tower. The Burana Tower is one of the major touristic monuments. It is also in an area where you can spot interesting bird species.

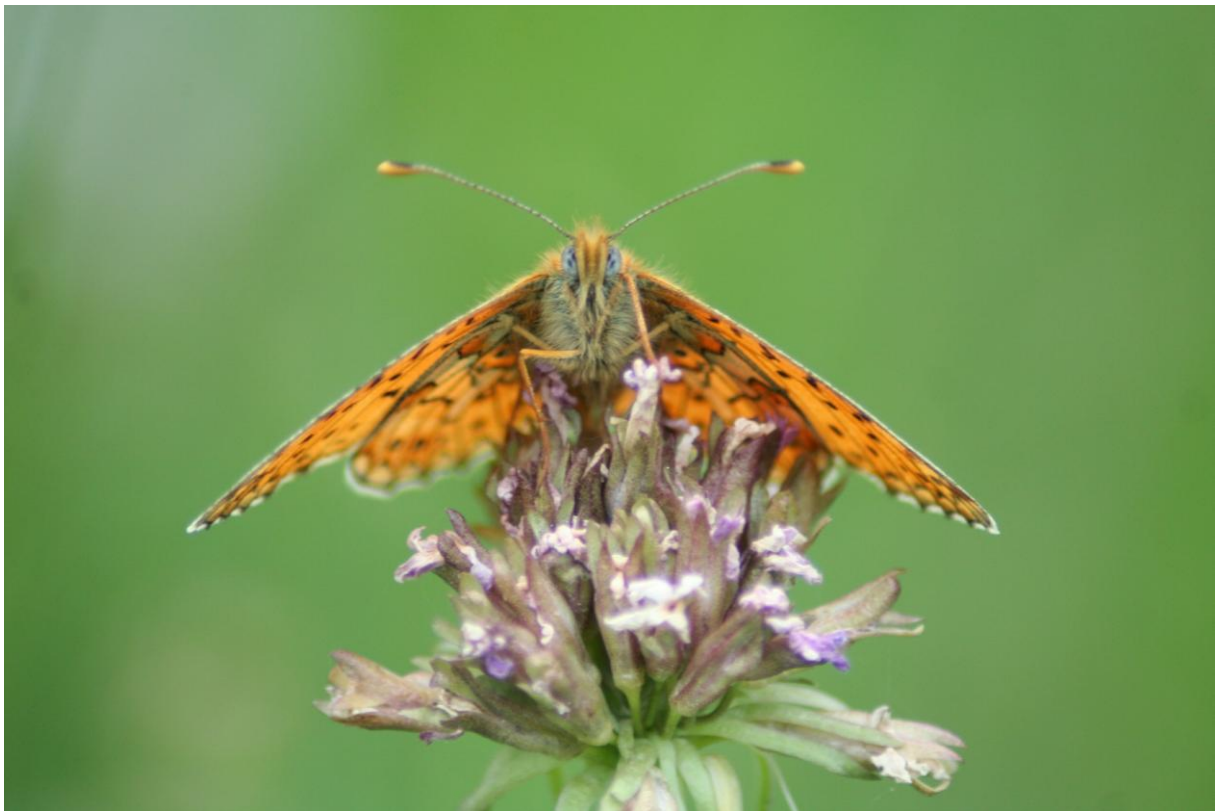
After climbing the stairs to the top of the tower we made a walk around the area. Around the tower many Red-headed buntings were singing. European Rollers and Lesser Grey Shrikes were posting at the electricity cables. A Booted Eagle was hunting at the fields where many Common Quails were calling. A group of Spanish Sparrows and Long-tailed Shrike sat in the trees near the tower. Hoopoe, Oriole and many Corn Buntings were also observed here.

In the Kemin Valley we walked for a while along the main road which goes through the agricultural area. Here, during mid-day, many Corn Buntings, Red-headed Buntings and Common Quails were singing. Even three Corncrakes were heard and seen.

Our accommodation for the night was a small pension at the park boundaries. Before dinner we decided to make a walk along the dirt road which went up the hill at the forest edge. Even here a Corncrake was calling. Our first Rock Bunting and Hobby of our trip were seen. Other interesting species were a Blue-capped Redstart, with food for its chicks, Azure Tits and calling Eurasian Scops-Owl. In the evening Green Toads were around our pension.

25-06 Today the plan was to explore a part of the park on horseback. We had to wait a while for our guide and horses. The horses came but no guide. We had to go by ourselves. From our pension a small trail was going up, following the noisy little river. Birdwatching on a horse is not possible with binoculars. Almost no birds were seen during the ride up to the meadow. Only a Dipper of the white-bellied subspecies was seen in a flash flying over the river. At a rest on the meadow Goldcrests were heard. Many orchids ere colored areas of grass purple. On the way back three Blue Whistling Thrushes were fighting in a pine tree.

After lunch we decided to go to the valley again. We made a walk along the Kemin River and the village of Kemin. Many different species of butterflies were seen. In the village many Masked Wagtails, Grey-headed Goldfinches and House Martins found their home. In the scrubby fields at the river banks both Daurian and Turkestan Shrikes were observed and also Common Stonechats.



Sheperd's Fritillary

26-06 When leaving the guesthouse at Chon Kemin in the morning, a Blue Whistling-Thrush was singing. Before leaving the Kemin we make a drive through a part of the valley again. European Rollers, European Bee-eaters, Hoopoes, Corn and Red-headed Buntings are seen again. We make a stop at the well near the "entrance" of the valley. Many species of butterflies are coming to drink here at the moist asphalt. In the mountains around White-capped Buntings are singing, Eurasian Crag Martins are hunting and a long-legged Buzzard is perching at a rock and looks down at us. We also notice that the Lesser Whitethroat has here a different song than in Europe.

The road to Son-Kol leads us via the Kalmak pass. On the way through this impressive landscape many interesting birds were seen. Our first Citrine Wagtails, the dark-backed subspecies *calcarata*, can be observed. The Isabelline Wheatear turned out to be common here together with the Grey

Marmots. Marmots were just everywhere here. Higher up, near the highest point of the pass, mountain specialists like White-winged Snowfinches, Horned Larks, Twites and Waterpipits were observed. The last three are species which you can find wintering in Europe but here they are in breeding plumage.

The yurt-camp near the lake is quite busy with people and cattle but the lake itself is quiet. A horned Grebe on the nest, a Ruddy Shelduck with youngsters on the lake, some Black-headed Gulls and Common Terns flying around and a lonely Common Redshank on the shore. Tonight we are sleeping in a beautiful yurt in an impressive landscape.



Son Kul

27-06 More of Son-Kol. During the early morning walk near the yurtcamp it was still very cold. Horned Larks and Citrine Wagtails were singing and displaying. The breakfast was excellent . The camp is situated at the north-east corner of the lake and today we are going to the south part and there we will put up our tents for the night on the plain. But first today we will explore the surroundings in the east corner. On this side the plains of the highland plateau are more humid, some parts look like the Dutch grasslands where many farmland species and meadow birds (used to) breed . Just when we left camp we immediately saw 2 Upland Buzzards hunting. One of the birds was even playing with a Steppe Polecat. A rare sighting, even our driver and interpreter were excited.

When we followed the dirt road again 2 Lesser Sandplovers were alarming at the middle of the road. At least 1 young tried to hide for us, relying on its camouflage.



Male Lesser Sand Plover, Son Kol

When we passed a small lake a Horned Grebe could be observed within its beautiful breeding plumage. It was a species which was not expected here. A little bit further on we decided to go out of the car and to walk over the plain in the direction of the lake. We talked to a local shepherd and we asked him if Demoiselle Cranes and Bar-headed Geese still occur at Son-Kol but he told us that the birds had been exterminated.

We walked on and heard the Horned Larks singing and Common Snipes displaying. At the lake many European duck species were resting and foraging. A group of Lapwings and Redshanks were alarming. It was not because of us but an Asian Badger was patrolling around their breeding area. Again a rare sighting at the middle of the day.

Later on when we were looking for a place for our tent the weather was changing. A big thunderstorm made us decide to leave Son-Kol earlier than planned. We left for Naryn via the Terskei-Torpok road at the south-east corner of the plateau. From this road we observed Golden Eagle, White-tailed Rubythroats, White-winged Snowfinches, Plain Mountain Finches and many, many Marmots. The Gray Marmots were everywhere, especially at higher altitude but when we got to lower altitudes also a couple of Long-tailed Marmots were seen. In a fast flowing river along the road a Common Merganser with 15 youngsters was trying to reach the other side.

Just before we reached the city of Naryn we stopped for a short rest for the driver. At the roadside our first Grey-necked Bunting was heard and after a short search it could be observed to.



Hoopoo, Naryn. Naryn city of Hoopoes

28-06 Because of our earlier- than-planned depart from Son-Kol, we had an extra day for the Naryn area. We used this day for exploring the vast area of farmland west of Naryn. The day started good with 2 Himalayan Griffons in above the city but the agricultural area turned out to be a little bit disappointing. To be honest; for European standards the species were very good but for this trip only Egyptian Vulture and Tawny Pipit could be added to our list.

Our driver, Rustam, had an idea. He knew a place with a forest, a habitat which we did not see a lot yet. It turned out to be a long drive, Chinese were working at the road, and the forest was just a small area on a river bank with small trees. Cetti's Warblers were heard everywhere but not seen. A Booted Eagle was hunting. The only "new" species was an Tolai Hare.

29-06 Today the plan was to visit the Naryn State Reserve. In the reserve there is a deer nursery, established in 2002, for the protection of orphaned, sick and injured Maral Deer. The Maral is a subspecies of the European Red Deer and is almost hunted to extinction in Kyrgyzstan. Recovered deer are released back into the wild, in the reserve there still is one of the last wild populations.

When we arrived there were many weekend-tourists near the entrance of the park. People were barbequing, kids were playing and youngsters were playing football. One of the "guards" showed us one of the orphaned deer, it was really tame and people were feeding it candy and chocolates. There was no one who could give us information about the area and its wildlife. To explore the area with the car was no option because the road did not go into the reserve. We changed plans; instead of staying here for the night we decided to go to the village of Tuura Suu. Tuura Suu is a place where you can find the Ibisbill, the most-wanted birdspecies of the trip. It means a six hour drive.

Along the way we spot a Cinereous Vulture and at the Dolon Pass we see mountain specialists like Red-billed Choughs and White-winged Snowfinches in a spectacular landscape. In the evening we reach the road to Tuura Suu which leads through the gorge. Just before it gets dark we put up our tents on the alpine meadow near the village. We have dinner in the moonlight.

30-06 In the morning we were welcomed by Horned Larks, Citrine Wagtails, Corn Buntings and Quails. After a quick breakfast we drove to the village. From here we followed the river upstream in search of the Ibisbill. Locals confirmed that the birds were here, we only needed to find them.

When we started our walk a Ruddy Shelduck was escorting us out of the village. A Common Snipe was displaying above the grasslands near the river. After half an hour we saw a pair of Little Ringed Plovers standing in the riverbed. They were difficult to spot because they were well camouflaged between the stones. That means a Ibisbill can be hard to find too. We walked on, a Golden Eagle observed us from a clear blue sky, it was rather hot. After one and half hour we decided to take a rest on the riverbank. Just at the moment when we installed us we heard an alarm call which we did not heard before. It was a pair of IBISBILLS! They were flying around us and one of them landed 50m further on in the riverbed. We presumed that the birds had young there. Satisfied we left the birds alone and returned to camp.



Ibisbill, Tuura Suu

In the afternoon we hiked from camp into the surrounding area. After a walk through the alpine meadow we followed a small river up hill. A White-bellied Dipper brought food to its nest and so did the Waterpipit. A Lammergeyer and a Long-legged Buzzard were exploring the area too. Many interesting species of butterflies warmed themselves at rocks in the sun. The Horned Larks gave us the feeling of home. The Grey-necked Bunting entertained us with its melancholic song.

When we returned we broke up our camp. We decided to drive into the gorge and put up our tents over there. Here we made a perfect campfire and had again a good meal.



Horned Lark, Tuura Suu

01-07 Of course in the gorge there was a different birdlife than on the alpine meadow. Here we observed Mistle Thrushes, Great Tits, Wood pigeons, Oriental Turtle Doves and Crag Martins. Species we had not seen the past few days. Later on, from the car, a Tamarisk Gerbil was seen just before it disappeared in its burrow.

After a while we reached the main road again. We turned right in eastern direction, heading for Saruu where we should spend the night but first we made several stops.

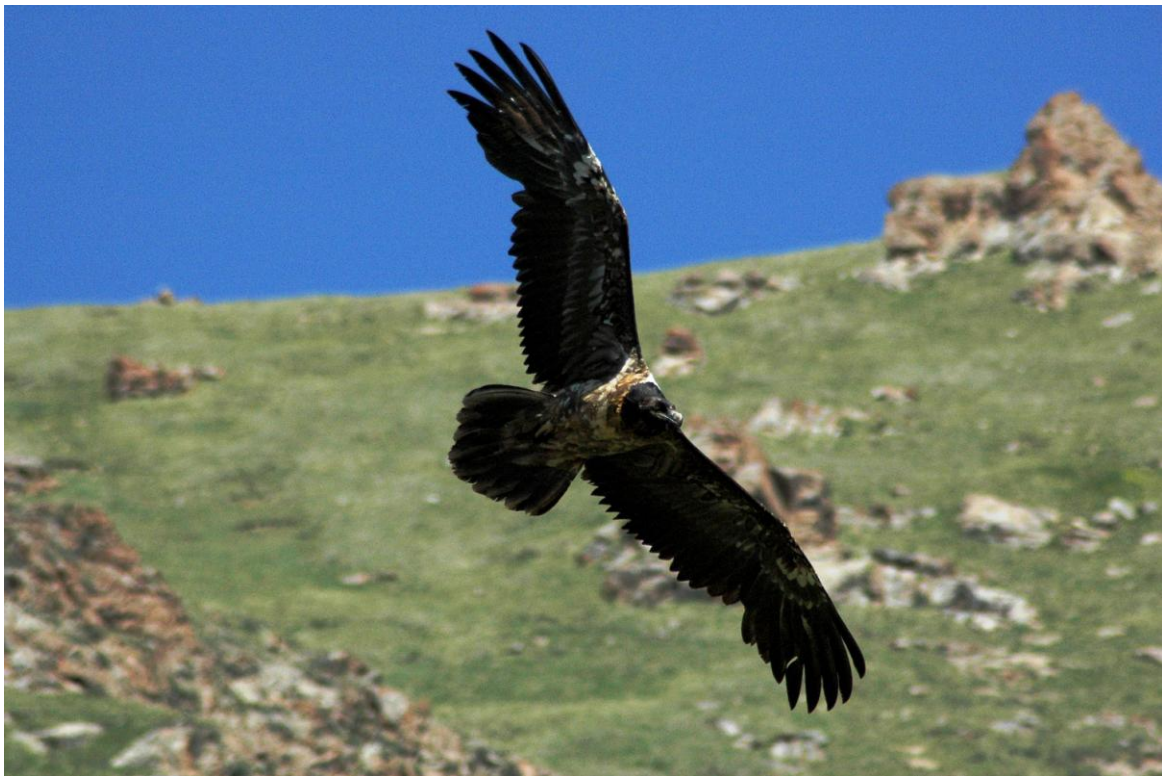
The first stop was on a kind of peninsula in the Issyk-Kul Lake. From the main road we followed a dirt track through the reed beds at the shore of the lake. This kind of habitat we did not visit yet so many of the species observed here were new for this trip. Clamorous Reed Warblers and Great Reed Warblers were both singing, it was possible to compare the different songs. Eurasian Reed and Paddyfield Warblers could be heard and observed too. Booted Warblers appeared to be very common here. In the water several duck species were resting, among them Red-crested Pochards. In the center of the peninsula was an open sandy area where Greater Short-toed Larks were feeding. A Tolai Hare was flushed when we were walking towards the shoreline to observe different species of waders, Pontic Gulls and Common Terns.

Before we arrived in Saruu we made a second stop at the Yssyk-Kul Lake, not for birdwatching but for swimming. A welcome refreshment on a hot day.

In Saruu we slept in a guesthouse with a beautiful natural garden with big fruit-trees. In one of them a female Lesser Kestrel was perching. A Eurasian Hobby was hunting in the area too. In the fruit-trees a group of Azure Tits was foraging.

02-07 After early birding in the garden of the guest house and shopping in Karakul we headed for May Saz and left the civilized world. Today it is a full day drive and when we took the road which leads to May Saz we heard a familiar song, the song of the Yellowhammer. But it was not a Yellowhammer but a Pinebunting which was singing on electricity cables near the road. Both species are closely related and their song appeared almost the same. We drove on through a real Pine forest but today we had not time for a walk around here. When we got higher we saw the first mountain species. A pair of Guldenstadts Redstarts occupied a territory near the road and an Altai Accentor was present too.

We drove higher and higher through a majestic landscape. At the highest point of the Pass there was still a large amount of snow. Just below this point a juvenile Lammergeyer was perching on a stone near the road. It was accompanied by a group of Yellow-billed Choughs.



Lammergeyer, juvenile

We followed the road down to the valley and from the road we observed several “new trip-species”; the first Hill Pigeon, a Rufous-tailed Rock-thrush and an Evermanns Redstart. Red-fronted Canaries, Plain Mountain Finches and White-tailed Rubythroaths also occurred here.

When we arrived in the May Saz area we camped on a hill which looked upon the river below. On this hill there was also a large colony of Grey Marmots. We were in real wilderness!

03-07 Himalayan Snowcocks wake up very early and immediately they started to sing. If you want to hear their song you must wake up just before it is getting light, that means at 4.40 a.m. At that time it is still very cold in the May Saz area and not many other species can be observed at that time already. The Gray Marmots are still asleep at that time, that is for sure. The song of the snowcocks is a far-reaching, whistling call and because the birds are real high on the mountains it is not that easy to hear. To observe the birds is almost impossible but we managed. After two hours of observing the mountain slopes in the directions where the calls came from, finally paid off. At first we had a glimpse of two birds flying high over a mountain ridge but later we had a superb view of at least three different birds through the telescope for several minutes.

After finishing breakfast we decided to go to the other side of the river. We met a family which lived here with their animals. This hospitable family invited us for lunch and they told us a lot about the wildlife and nature in the area. They advised us to go further on into the valley, there was the possibility to see the Marco-Polo Sheep. As we drove on we saw a Tolai Hare, Chukars, Hill Pigeons and Brown Accentors. After a while the road got very bad and Rustam did not want to go any further so we put up our tents. On the mountain-ridge we looked at a Golden Eagle had its nest.

Two herdsman who visited us told us a location where Marco-Polo sheep could be observed with a little bit of luck in the very early morning.



Grey Marmots

04-07 At 3.50 a.m. we waked up and walked to the location for the sheep but we had no luck. We did see Altai and Brown Accentors and a lot of Plain Mountain Finches. Today we said goodbye to all the mountain birds and Marmots. From May Saz we had to drive all the way to Chyrpykty, again a full day drive. Chyrpykty is located at the northwestern end of lake Issyk-Kul. On our way back we were too tired to stop in the Pine forest. During the stops we made at the lake in the afternoon we could not observe many birds because those places were crowded with people who wanted to swim in the lake. The only important observation we made during the rest of the day was of a Long-eared Hedgehog which was walking in the garden of the hotel where we could take a shower.

05-07 During this final birding day we spotted Eurasian Griffon and Cinereous Vultures from the highway. Just north of Tokmok we stopped at some freshwater fishponds or lakes. Here we enjoyed the fishing skills of Pygmy Cormorants and Little Terns. Grass-snakes appeared to be common here, in fact it were the first reptiles observed during the trip.

After visiting the fishponds north of Bishkek were Common Pheasant, Little Bittern and Collared Pratincole could be added to our trip-list we arrived in Bishkek.

In the evening we had a superb meal of shashlik in a nice restaurant with our friends.

06-07 After we bought some souvenirs in the morning we left Kyrgyzstan at 16:25 p.m. from the Bishkek airport. We are looking forward to our next visit after this very successful birding and nature trip.

Summary:

We had an excellent tour with no problems. Food, transport and accommodation were very good . Also due to the good weather during our trip we managed to observe almost all species we wished for and we observed several un expected species too.

The most-wanted bird-species like Ibisbill, Himalayan Griffon Vulture, Blue-whistling Thrush, Guldenstats Redstart and 3 species of Accentors were seen very well. Even the unexpected Himalayan Snowcock could be observed with a telescope.

Of the mammals we hoped to see Siberian Ibex and we already saw these species on the 3rd day. We were very lucky and privileged to observe Steppe Polecat and Asian Badger on the same day in broad daylight.

Thanks:

I am grateful to Aina and Damir of Kyrgyz Muras for arranging transport, accommodation and making all the impossible things possible. They arranged that we could get access to the interesting areas. Also I would like to thank Rustam and Urmat who accompanied us during this tour and took care of us very well. Thank you Tibor for sharing these unforgettable weeks in the nature of Kyrgyzstan.

Lists:

The following pages contain the lists of observed bird and mammal species.

		June /July	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	Tot.
Slender-billed Gull	Larus genei																	
Little Gull	Larus minutus																	
Gull-billed Gul	Gelochelidon nilotica																	
Caspian Tern	Hydroprogne caspia																	
Common Tern	Sterna hirundo							X	X				X			X	X	
Little Tern	Sterna albifrons																X	
Whiskered Tern	Chlidonias hybridus																	
White-winged Tern	Chlidonias leucopterus																	
Black Tern	Chlidonias niger																	
Osprey	Pandion haliaetus																	
Eurasian Honey-buzzard	Pernis apivorus																	
Oriental Honey-buzzard	Pernis ptilorhynchus																	
Black-eared Kite	Milvus lineatus				1	2	2	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	
White-tailed Eagle	Haliaeetus albicilla																	
Egyptian Vulture	Neophron percnopterus									1								
Lammergeier	Gypaetus barbatus			1								1		1		1		
Himalayan Griffon Vulture	Gyps himalayensis			1				2		X								
Eurasian Griffon Vulture	Gyps fulvus																	3
Cinereous Vulture	Aegyptius monachus										1							1
Short-toed Snake-eagle	Circaetus gallicus																	
Eurasian Marsh Harrier	Circus auruginosus																	
Hen Harrier	Circus cyaneus																	
Pallid Harrier	Circus macrourus																	
Montagu's Harrier	Circus pygargus																	
Shikra	Accipiter badius																	
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	Accipiter nisus					2		X						1				
Northern Goshawk	Accipiter gentilis																	
Common Buzzard	Buteo buteo													1				
Long-legged Buzzard	Buteo rufinus							2	1		1	1	2	X				
Upland Buzzard	Buteo hemilasius							4	X									
Greater Spotted Eagle	Aquila clanga																	
Steppe Eagle	Aquila nipalensis																	
Imperial Eagle	Aquila heliaca			1														
Golden Eagle	Aquila chrysaetos								1		1	1			1			
Bonelli's Eagle	Hieraetus fasciatus																	
Booted Eagle	Hieraetus pennatus					3				1								
Lesser Kestrel	Falco naumanni													1				
Common Kestrel	Falco tinnunculus			1	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Merlin	Falco columbarius																	
Eurasian Hobby	Falco subbuteo					1				1			1					
Saker Falcon	Falco Cherrug																	
Peregrine	Falco peregrinus		1															
Barbary Falcon	Falco pelegrinoides			2														
Little Grebe	Tachybaptus ruficollis													O				
Red-necked Grebe	Podiceps grisegena																	
Great Crested Grebe	Podiceps cristatus							X	X				X					
Horned Grebe	Podiceps auritus								1									
Black-necked Grebe	Podiceps nigricollis																	
Pygmee Cormorant	Phalacrocorax pygmaeus																	X
Great Cormorant	Phalacrocorax carbo								X									X
Grey Heron	Ardea cinerea							1	2									X
Purple Heron	Ardea purpurea																	
Great Egret	Casmerodius alba																	
Black-crowned Night Heron	Nycticorax nycticorax																	X
Little Bittern	Ixobrychus minutus																	X
Great Bittern	Botaurus stellaris																	
Eurasian Spoonbill	Platalea leucorodia																	
Black Stork	Ciconia nigra							2										
White Stork	Ciconia ciconia																	
Black-throated Loon	Gavia arctica																	
Red-backed Shrike	Lanius collurio																	
Daurian Shrike	Lanius isabellinus/speculigerus						3	X		X	X							

		June/July	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	Tot.
Turkestan Shrike	Lanius phoenicuroides						2				X	X				X		
Long-tailed Shrike	Lanius schach					2												2
Lesser Grey Shrike	Lanius minor		X		X								X	X				
Great Grey Shrike	Lanius excubitor																	
Black-billed Magpie	Pica pica	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Spotted Nutcracker	Nucifraga caryocatactes																	
Red-billed Chough	Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax		X									X		X	X	X		
Yellow-billed Chough	Pyrrhocorax graculus		X	X								X		X		X		
Eurasian Jackdaw	Corvus monedula soemmerringii									2	X			X			X	
Rook	Corvus frugilegus					2		X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	
Carrion Crow	Corvus corone	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Hooded Crow	Corvus cornix																	
Common Raven	Corvus corax								X			X	X	X				
Eurasian Golden Oriole	Oriolus oriolus					O								O		O	X	
White-throated Dipper	Cinclus cinclus						1					2						
Brown Dipper	Cinclus pallasii	1	2	1														
Rufous-tailed Rock Thrush	Monticola saxatilis													1				
Blue Rock Thrush	Monticola solitarius																	
Blue Whistling Thrush	Myophonus caeruleus				1		3											
Eurasian Blackbird	Turdus merula			2	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X		
Mistle Thrush	Turdus viscivorus	1			X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X		
Dark-throated Thrush	Turdus ruficollis																	
Fieldfare	Turdus pilaris																	
Spotted Flycatcher	Muscicapa striata																	
Eurasian Robin	Erithacus rubecula																	
Common Nightingale	Luscinia megarhynchos						O	O		O			X					
White-tailed Rubythroat	Luscinia pectoralis		1	1					X					X	X			
Bluethroat	Luscinia svecica svecica											O						
Evermanns Redstart	Phoenicurus erythronota																	
Blue-capped Redstart	Phoenicurus coeruleocephalus				1	1												
Black Redstart	Phoenicurus ochruros phoenicuroides								3	1	X	X		X		X		
Common Redstart	Phoenicurus phoenicurus	X		X														
Guldenstat's Redstart	Phoenicurus erythrogaster													2				
Rufous Scrub Robin	Cercotrichas galactotes																	
Common Stonechat	Saxicola torquata variegata					2	2	X	X	X	X	X						
Northern Wheatear	Oenanthe oenanthe							X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		
Variable Wheatear	Oenanthe picata							1		2								
Pied Wheatear	Oenanthe pleschanka												3					
Desert Wheatear	Oenanthe deserti																	
Isabelline Wheatear	Oenanthe isabellina							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Rosy Starling	Sturnus roseus	X		X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X				X
Common Starling	Sturnus vulgaris				1			X		X	X	X	X				X	X
Common Mynah	Acridotheres tristis	X		X	X	X	X					X	X	X		X	X	
Greater Rock Nuthatch	Sitta tephronata																	
Wallcreeper	Tichodroma muraria																	
Eurasian Treecreeper	Certhia familiaris																	
Bar-tailed Treecreeper	Certhia himalayana																	
Winter wren	Troglodytes troglodytes					O												
White-crowned Penduline Tit	Remiz coronatus																	
Willow Tit	Parus montanus																	
Rufous-naped Tit	Parus rufonuchalis					2												
Songar Tit	Poecile songara																	
Coal Tit	Parus ater	X		X														
Great Tit	Parus major	2		1	1						1	1	2	O				
Turkestan Tit	Parus bokharensis																	
Azure Tit	Parus cyanus	2				2							X	X		X	X	
Yellow-breasted Tit	Parus flavipectus	2																
Long-tailed Tit	Aegithalos caudatus																	
Sand Martin	Riparia riparia							X		X	X	X	X				X	
Pale Martin	Riparia diluta																	
Eurasian Crag Martin	Hirundo rupestris							X				X	X					
Barn Swallow	Hirundo rustica	X			X	X	X				X	X	X	X		X	X	

	June /July	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	Tot.
Red-mantled Rosefinch	Carpodacus rhodochlamys		2	X				X									
Great Rosefinch	Carpodacus rubicilla																
Red-faced/fronted Rosefinch	Carpodacus puniceus																
Red Crossbill	Loxia curvirostra				X												
White-winged Grosbeak	Mycerobas caripes																
Pine Bunting	Emberiza leucocephalos											1			2		
White-capped Bunting	Emberiza stewarti						2										
Rock Bunting	Emberiza cia				1			X	X	X	X						
Godlewski's Bunting	Emberiza godlewski																
Meadow Bunting	Emberiza cioides																
Grey-necked Bunting	Emberiza buchanani							1	X	X	X						
Red-headed Bunting	Emberiza bruniceps				X	X	X	X	X	X		X					
Reed Bunting	Emberiza schoeniclus																
Corn Bunting	Miliaria calandra				X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X		

