



Winter Bunting Count in Myanmar



Biodiversity And Nature Conservation Association (BANCA)

April 2023

INTRODUCTION

Myanmar supports 10 different species of Bunting which are Yellow-breasted Bunting *Emberiza aureola*, Black-headed Bunting *Emberiza melanocephala*, Chestnut-eared Bunting *Emberiza fucata*, Little Bunting *Emberiza pusilla*, Black-faced Bunting *Emberiza spodocephala*, Chestnut Bunting *Emberiza rutila*, Tristram's Bunting *Emberiza tristrami*, Godlewski's Bunting *Emberiza godlewskii*, Crested Bunting *Emberiza lathami* and Yellow-throated Bunting *Emberiza elegans*. Of these, Godlewski's Bunting, Crested Bunting and Yellow-throated Bunting are resident and others are migrant and winter visitor species in Myanmar. Until recently, the status of all Bunting species is not known yet and still gaps the information in the country. During this project period, we were only able to survey the Yellow-breasted Bunting (YBB). But we collected data on all Bunting species from the birders. The YBB is currently listed as Critically Endangered on the basis of a rapid population decline, driven primarily by trapping in its passage and non-breeding ranges (BirdLife International 2023). Myanmar also previously held an important wintering population of this species (Smythies 1986), but no detailed information has been available since 2000. This species is listed as a totally protected species under the Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Law in Myanmar (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation 2018). Late 2002, YBB has been found at very few sites, including at the Indawgyi Biosphere Reserve and Hukaung Valley Wildlife Sanctuary in Kachin State, Kalaw area and Inlay Lake Wildlife Sanctuary in Shan State, Pale area in Sagaing Region, Mandalay, Kyauk Se and Bagan areas in Mandalay Region, Kyauktan area in Yangon Region and Maupin, Pantanaw and Wakema areas in Ayeyarwady Region. The objectives of this project were to: (1) promote the winter bunting count in Myanmar (2) document the current abundance and distribution of YBB in the country, (3) stimulate active public involvement in research and conservation of YBB and (4) assess the threats facing in survey area.

AREA SURVEYED AND SURVEY TIMING

Based on the compilation and review of past recorded of Yellow-breasted Bunting in Myanmar. These results indicated that Yellow-breasted Bunting were most abundant in Kyon Ka Pyin – Tap Seik Community Conservation Area in Wakema Township, Ayeyarwady Region. Therefore, we focused our bunting surveys in eight study sites which has covered 162 ha of paddy fields and tall grassland. (See Figure. The surveys were conducted at 5 days per month between January, February, March and April 2023. (Figure 1 & 2))

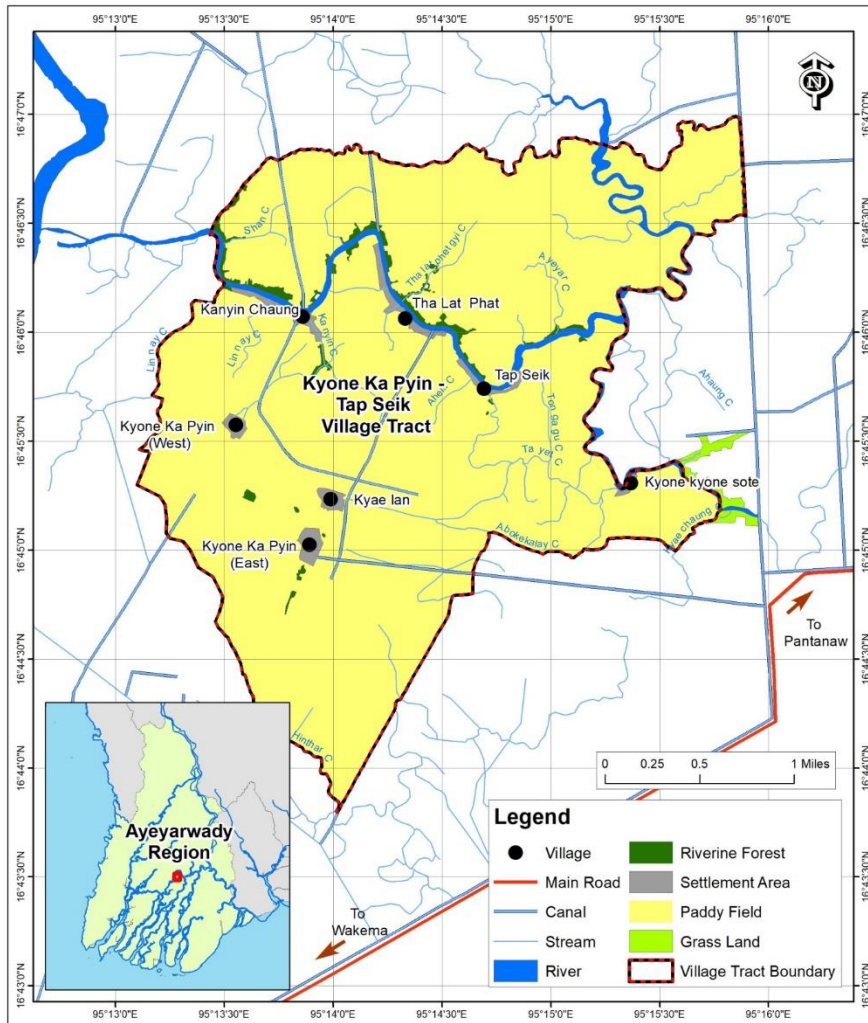


Figure 1: Bunting count surveyed site

to local people from the villages of Kyon Ka Pyin – Tap Seik Community Conservation area and other villages in Wakema Township, Ayeyarwady Region. Roost count was used to count the number of bunting mainly attention on Yellow-breasted Bunting. The survey covered a total of (162) ha in Tap Seik Community Conservation Area (Table 1). During the first two days of the first survey period in January 2023, we visited and studied at suitable habitats for the buntings to roost. There are Yellow-breasted Bunting in these sites but they do not roost, so we studied the flight patch to roost. In the following days we surveyed potential roosting sites along the routes the birds had flown to roost, and we surveyed roosting YBBs in the late afternoon and dusk. When we found the birds coming to roost, we divided the group into two groups and one group counted at birds coming from the southeast and northeast, while the other group counted at birds coming from the southwest and northwest. So that when we counted the number of birds, we were able to avoid overlap counting and avoid running out of birds to count. Motorized boats were used to access the survey areas and Yellow-breasted Bunting counting sites were approached on foot. Human activities, threats to Buntings and their impacts were also observed. In addition, we collected information of Yellow-breasted Bunting from areas that could not be surveyed through phone, email and social media. We did the monitoring on the population and distribution of Yellow-breasted Bunting at the same survey areas from February to April 2023.

Table 1. Roost Count Locations and dates undertaken in Kyon Ka Pyin – Tap Seik Community Conservation Area from January to April 2023.

Site No.	Coordinates	Total Area covered the study sites (ha)
I	N 16.762475, E 95.256815	12
II	N 16.7697, E 95.248155	16
III	N16.763635, E 95.257077	20
IV	N16.781678, E 95.250552	35
V	N16.750548, E 95.26074	29
VI	N16.753355, E 95.264617	16
VII	N16.746342, E 95.259745	12
VIII	N16.780755, E 95.247985	22

Behavioral identification of roosting bird species

Where the Yellow-breasted Bunting is roosting, Weaver and Sparrow, who are similar in size and shape to Yellow-breasted Bunting are also come to roost. Therefore, these can be misidentified, but Yellow- breasted Bunting and other species can be easily identified by observing the different flight behavior of each species when they are coming to roost. The

Weaver flies in from low, close to each other in a group. When they reach the reed forest (grassland) where they roost, they fly close to the top of the forest and enter the forest to roost. Sparrow comes in groups or singly, and like Weaver, they fly and roost. Yellow-breasted Bunting does not fly close together in groups. One by one from the heights they come in succession and descend straight from the height to their roosting place.

RESULTS

Current observation of Yellow -breasted Bunting

We collected information of Yellow-breasted Bunting and other bunting species from areas that could not be surveyed through phone, email, social media and requested the information through data format by using google drive during migration season. All of the data of bunting observation throughout Myanmar that was set up in data entry format and that was attached with report.

Roost counts were conducted at a total of 8 sites in Kyone ka pyin village, Ayeyarwaddy delta. A total of two roosting sites for Yellow-breasted Bunting were recorded in site IV (n= 2517) and site V (n= 2313) in January. In February, roosting site V was burnt in January and only one site IV as the roosting site (n= 3111) in February. But we found a total of 3201 individual of Yellow-breasted Bunting were observed at site VIII. Therefore, a total of 6312 individuals of YBB were recorded in February. There was no changes of Yellow-breasted Bunting observation in site VIII and Site IV in March and early of April. We collected the bunting but also other bird species were recorded. These observations are attached in Appendix 1.

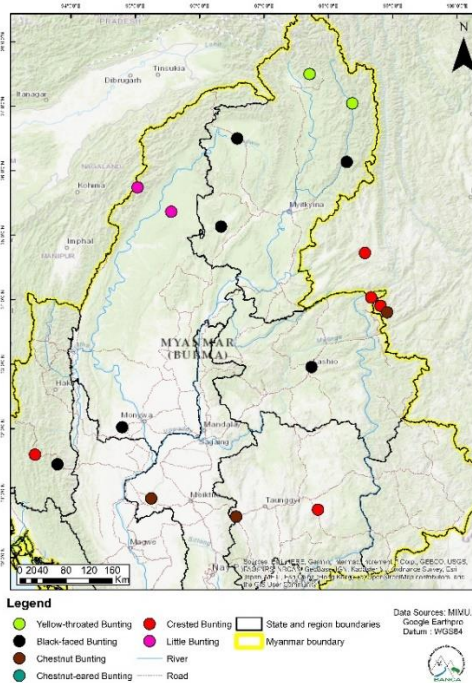
Potential Threats

During the survey, reed forest (grassland) fires were detected at 3 sites including surveyed site V where Yellow- breasted Bunting roosted. We found that a large number of reeds were collected for use as firewood and reed mat and for use in agriculture. We found that some grassland had been converted to agricultural lands. The results of the survey indicate that can cause loss and degradation of Yellow- breasted Bunting habitats. Therefore, it is the major threat to the continued survival of Yellow-breasted Bunting in our study area. The survey team recorded a netting activity during the survey that is the significant threat to bird communities. Many bird species are prohibited from being killed or captured by Myanmar's Wildlife Act. However, most people are not aware of this legal status. Therefore, local people catch birds

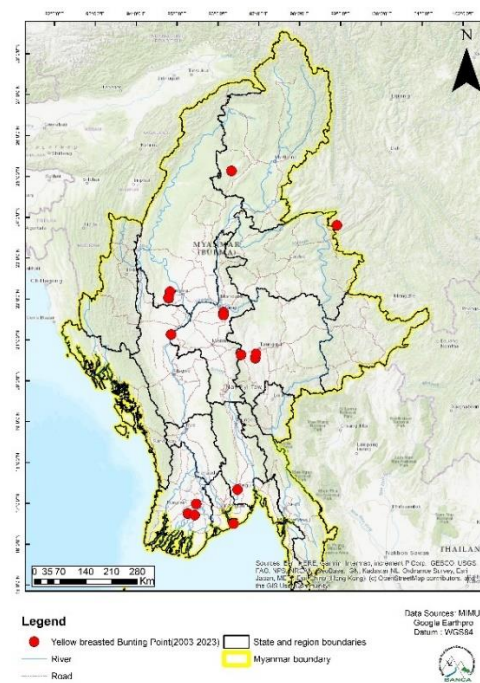
everywhere and anytime. So that weak law enforcement and lack of awareness are also potential threats to birds in Myanmar.

DISCUSSION

According to the historical sighting records of Yellow-breasted Bunting from 2001 to 2023, a total of seven bunting species throughout Myanmar, such as Black-faced Bunting, Chestnut Bunting, Chestnut-eared Bunting, Crested Bunting, Little Bunting, Yellow-breasted Bunting and Yellow-throated Bunting. The historical recorded on the distribution map of bunting species was shown in Figure 3- A & B.



(A)

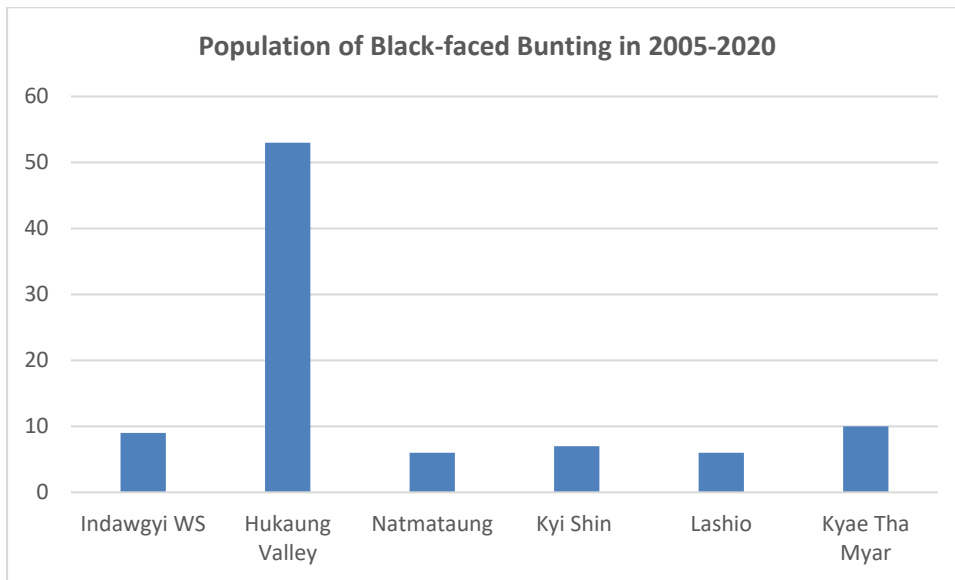


(B)

Figure 3: Distribution of Bunting species during 2001 to 2003. (A) Recorded of total six Bunting species were in Myanmar. (B) Recorded of Yellow-breasted Bunting in throughout Myanmar.

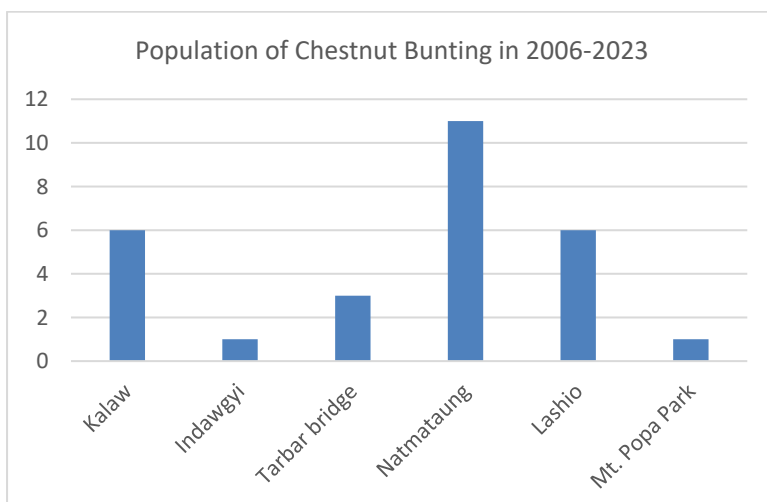
The detail of sighting records on the single species in Myanmar as follows.

Black-faced Bunting



Black-faced Bunting was recorded in six area- Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary, Hukaung valley, Natmataung, Kyi Shin, Lashio and Kyae Tha Myar. These recorded are not from the in depth survey of bunting in Myanmar but the recorded is from the general bird survey during 2005 to 2020. The highest number of Black-faced Bunting (53 individual) was recorded in Hukaung valley in 2010. In 2020, we found that 6 individuals in the campus of Lashio University and 10 individuals in Kyae Ta Myar village, palei Township, Sagaing Region.

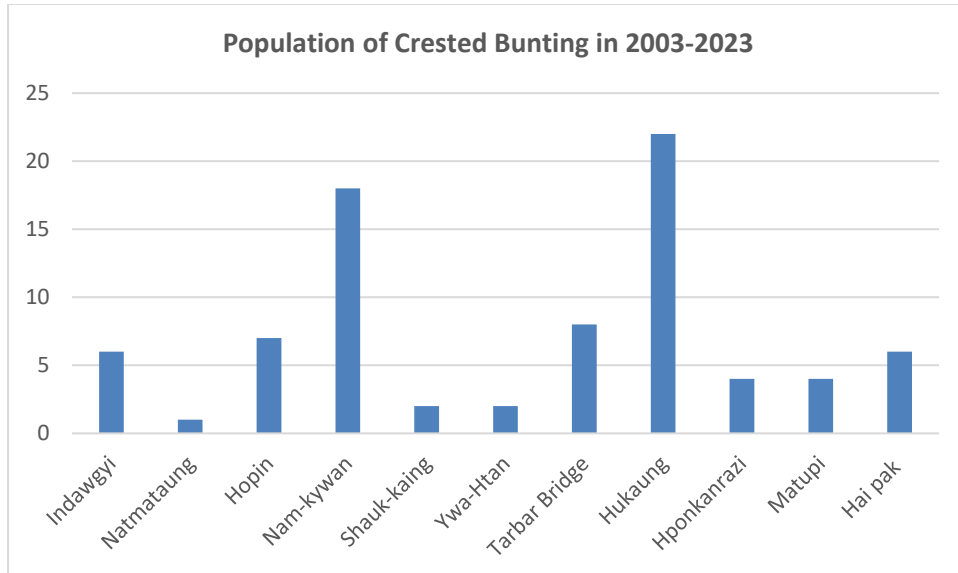
Chestnut Bunting



Chestnut Bunting was recorded in six area- Kalaw, Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctaury, Tarbar bridge crossing Salween River- Shan state, Natmataung National Park, Lashio University and Popa Mountain Park. These recorded are not from the in- depth survey of bunting in Myanmar but the recorded is from the general bird survey during 2006 to 2023. The highest number of crested

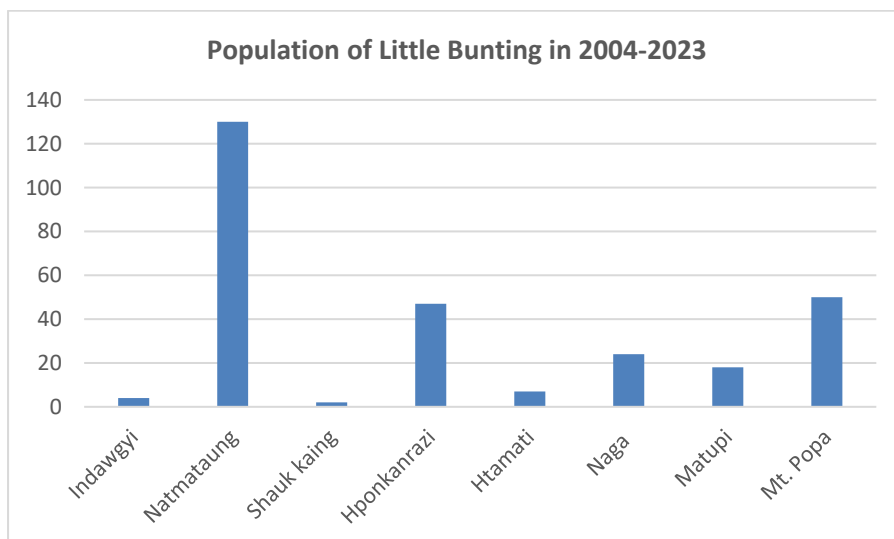
Bunting (11 individual) was recorded in Natmataung National Park in November 2010. In 2023, we found that one individual in Popa Mountain Park.

Crested Bunting



Crested Bunting was recorded in 11 area- Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctaury, Natmataung national park, Hopin Township, Nam-kywan village, Shauk-kaing village, Ywa-Htan village, Tarbar bridge crossing Salween River- northern Shan state, Hukaung, Hponkanrazi, Matupi and Hai pak village. These recorded are not from the in- depth survey of bunting in Myanmar but the recorded is from the general bird survey during 2003 to 2023. The highest number of crested Bunting (22 individual) was recorded in Hukaung valley, northern Sagaing Reion in 2010. In 2023, we found that often in the village of Hai hpak and its environs.

Little Bunting

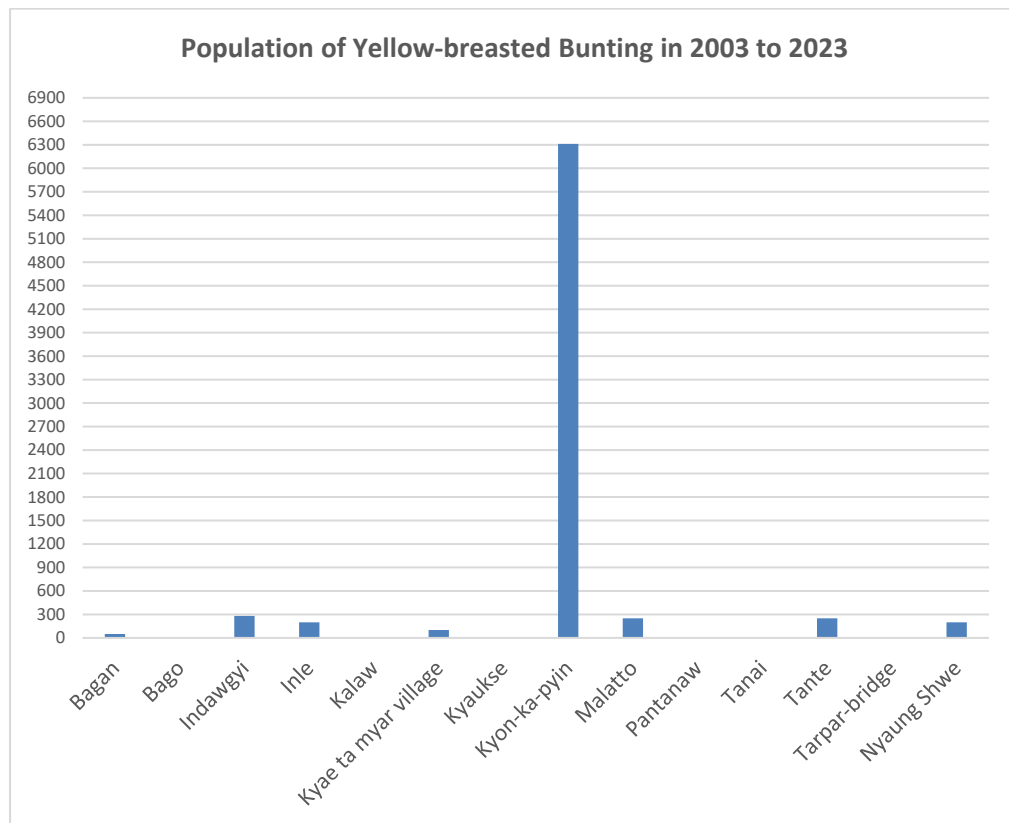


Little Bunting was recorded in eight area- Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctaury, Natmataung national park, Shauk-kaing village, Hponkanrazi, Htamati Wildlife Sanctuary, Naga area, Matupi township and Popa Mountain park. These recorded are not from the in- depth survey of bunting in Myanmar but the recorded is from the general bird survey during 2004 to 2023. The highest number of crested Bunting (more than 100 individual) was recorded in Natmataung National Park in 2017. In 2023, we found that 50 individuals of Little Bunting in Popa Mountain Park, Mandalay Region, central Myanmar.

Yellow-throated Bunting

Yellow-throated Bunting was recorded in only two area in Kachin State, northern Myanmar. In 2009, 12 individuals was recorded in Kaung la hpu, east of May Hka river, Kachin state and two individuals were recorded in Hoponkanrazi, northern Kachin state. These recorded are not from the in- depth survey of bunting in Myanmar but the recorded is from the general bird survey during 2009 and 2011.

Yellow-breasted Bunting



Yellow-breasted Bunting was recorded in fourteen areas- Bagan, Bago, Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary, Inle Wildlife Sanctuary, Kalaw, Kyae ta myar village, Kyaukse Town, Kyon ka pyin village track, Malatto Inn, Pantanaw town, Tanai, Tante village, Tarbar bridge crossing Salween River- Shan state, Nyaung Shwe Town. These recorded are not from the in- depth survey of bunting in Myanmar but the recorded is from the general bird survey during 2003 to

2023. The highest number of Yellow-breasted Bunting (6312 individuals) was recorded in Kyon ka pyin village track _ Tap Seik Community Conservation Area in Wakema Township, Ayeyarwaddy Region in February, March and April 2023.

During the study period, we recorded 50 individuals at Indawgyi Biosphere Reserve area in Kachin State and 6312 individuals at Kyon Ka Pyin – Tap Seik Community Conservation Area. Our results indicate that the Kyon Ka Pyin – Tap Seik Community Conservation Area is of high national significance for the conservation of the species and potentially also of high global significance, and is potentially of a major global important site for Yellow-breasted Bunting. There are still remaining many sites to be surveyed on Yellow-breasted Bunting in Ayeyarwady Region, including the Wakema area and these sites are suitable habitats for Yellow-breasted Bunting in Myanmar. We also found that this Kyon ka- pyin is also providing this species as roosting sites in wintering season. Therefore more extensive surveys should be conducted to clarify its population status in this area for protect and prevent this Critically Endangered of Yellow-breasted Bunting bird species in the near future.

Information on YBB in Myanmar was obtained from bird surveyors, birding guides, bird photographers or other biodiversity and environmental conservation associations. However the status of YBB is not known yet and still gaps the information. We only had information on YBBs from 3 sites during this migration season, depending on the adverse political situation. The results indicated that more extensive surveys should be conducted to clarify YBB's population status in the near future. Not only the YBB, but also the status of the other Winter Bunting species is still unknown in Myanmar. Therefore surveys on these species should be conducted to clarify their distribution, status and potential threats in Myanmar.

The historical recorded sites of Yellow-breasted Bunting which are Maletto Inn and Pantanaw site in Ayeyarwady Region and Bagan site in Mandalay Region, where all recorded sites had been totally converted to fish ponds or agricultural lands recently. This construction of fishponds or agricultural lands can cause loss and degradation of the habitats of Yellow-breasted Bunting. Therefore, it is the major threat to the continued survival of Yellow-breasted Bunting in Myanmar. One bird that was captured to be released was found in Mandalay in March 2018, and another one in Bago was found in February 2023. In April 2023, one bird in the cage and it was released that was found in Madayar Township, Mandalay Region. Not only Yellow-breasted Bunting, but all passerines bird species were captured by hunters for food and sale for pets and released of religious purpose. Therefore, the hunting is a threat to the continued

survival of Yellow-breasted Bunting and other small passerines birds in Myanmar. Besides weak of law enforcement and lack of awareness are also potential threats to Yellow-breasted Bunting in there. Lessons learned from our studies suggested that more education/awareness programs will be required, and more Yellow-breasted Bunting surveys should be conducted to confirm the distribution and population status, and assess threats to habitat and bird in Myanmar.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project was generously supported by Japan Bird Research Association. We are grateful to Simba Chan from Japan Bird Research Association for his invaluable guidance and various help throughout this survey. We are thankful for the enthusiasm and unflagging spirit of our survey colleagues. Our sincere thanks go to all local people and volunteers of Kyon Ka Pyin – Tap Seik Community Conservation area for their cooperation and help. We are also thankful to bird surveyors, birding guides, bird photographers and other biodiversity and environmental conservation associations for share the information of Yellow-breasted Bunting.

REFERENCES

BirdLife International (2023). Species factsheet: *Emberiza aureola*. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 25/02/2023.

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (2018) The Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Law.

Robson, C. (2008) *A field guide to the birds of Thailand and South-East Asia*. Bangkok: Asian Books.

Smythies, B. E. (1986) *The Birds of Burma*. Third Edition, UK: Nimrod Press.

Appendix 1. Recorded bird species in Kyon Ka Pyin – Tap Seik Community Conservation Area during the survey

No.	Species name	IUCN 2023	Total population
	ANATIDAE: DENDROCYGNINAE		
1	Lesser Whistling-duck <i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>		1450
	PODICIPEDIDAE		
2	Little Grebe <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		4
	CICONIIDAE		
3	Asian Openbill <i>Anastomus oscitans</i>		3000+
	THRESKIORNITHIDAE: THRESKIORNITHINAE		
4	Black-headed Ibis <i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	NT	10
5	Glossy Ibis <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>		56
	ARDEIDAE: BOTAURINAE		
6	Yellow Bittern <i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>		15
7	Cinnamon Bittern <i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>		2
	ARDEIDAE: ARDEINAE		
8	Black-crowned Night-heron <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>		5
9	Indian Pond-heron <i>Ardeola grayii</i>		65
10	Cattle Egret <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>		150
11	Grey Heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i>		3
12	Purple Heron <i>Ardea purpurea</i>		18
13	Great Egret <i>Ardea alba</i>		1
14	Intermediate Egret <i>Ardea intermedia</i>		19
15	Little Egret <i>Egretta garzetta</i>		6
	PHALACROCORACIDAE		
16	Little Cormorant <i>Microcarbo niger</i>		50
	ANHINGIDAE		
17	Oriental Darter <i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	NT	17
	FALCONIDAE: FALCONINAE		
18	Common Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		2
	FALCONIDAE: ACCIPITRINAE		
19	Oriental Honey-buzzard <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>		1
20	Black-shouldered Kite <i>Elanus caeruleus</i>		2
21	Black-eared Kite <i>Milvus lineatus</i>		3
22	Brahminy Kite <i>Haliastur indus</i>		
23	Pied Harrier <i>Circus melanoleucos</i>		4
24	Shikra <i>Accipiter badius</i>		1
25	Greater Spotted Eagle <i>Clanga clanga</i>	VU	1
	RALLIDAE		
26	White-breasted Waterhen <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>		1
27	Ruddy-breasted Crake <i>Zapornia fusca</i>		2
28	Watercock <i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>		4

No.	Species name	IUCN 2023	Total population
29	Grey-headed Swamphen <i>Porphyrio poliocephalus</i>		34
30	Common Moorhen <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		16
	GRUIDAE: GRUINAE		
31	Sarus Crane <i>Grus antigone</i>	VU	41
	PLUVIALIDAE		
32	Pacific Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis fulva</i>		41
	RECURVIROSTRIDAE		
33	Black-winged Stilt <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		13
	VANELLIDAE		
34	Grey-headed Lapwing <i>Vanellus cinereus</i>		9
35	Red-wattled Lapwing <i>Vanellus indicus</i>		25
	CHARADRIIDAE		
36	Little Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius dubius</i>		4
	JACANIDAE		
37	Pheasant-tailed Jacana <i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>		2
38	Bronze-winged Jacana <i>Metopidius indicus</i>		3
	SCOLOPACIDAE: GALLINAGININAE		
39	Common Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		2
	SCOLOPACIDAE: TRINGINAE		
40	Common Sandpiper <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		2
41	Wood Sandpiper <i>Tringa glareola</i>		60
	GLAREOLIDAE: GLAREOLINAE		
42	Oriental Pratincole <i>Glareola maldivarum</i>		74
	STERNIDAE		
43	Whiskered Tern <i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>		24
	COLUMBIDAE: COLUMBINAE		
44	Rock Pigeon <i>Columba livia</i>		16
45	Red Collared-dove <i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>		350
46	Spotted Dove <i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>		150
	COLUMBIDAE: TRERONINAE		
47	Yellow-footed Green-pigeon <i>Treron phoenicopterus</i>		1
	CUCULIDAE: CUCULINAE		
48	Plaintive Cuckoo <i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>		16
	CUCULIDAE: CENTROPADIDAE		
49	Greater Coucal <i>Centropus sinensis</i>		3
50	Lesser Coucal <i>Centropus bengalensis</i>		5
	TYTONIDAE: TYTONINAE		
51	Eastern Grass-owl <i>Tyto longimembris</i>		1
	STRIGIDAE		
52	Spotted Owlet <i>Athene brama</i>		5
53	Brown Boobook <i>Ninox scutulata</i>		1

No.	Species name	IUCN 2023	Total population
	APODIDAE: APODINAE		
54	Brown-backed Needletail <i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>		5
55	Asian Palm-swift <i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>		306
	CORACIIDAE		
56	Indochinese Roller <i>Coracias affinis</i>		1
	ALCEDINIDAE: HALCYONINAE		
57	White-throated Kingfisher <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>		35
	ALCEDINIDAE: ALCEDININAE		
58	Common Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i>		6
	ALCEDINIDAE: CERYLINAE		
59	Pied Kingfisher <i>Ceryle rudis</i>		2
	MEROPIIDAE		
60	Asian Green Bee-eater <i>Merops orientalis</i>		41
61	Blue-tailed Bee-eater <i>Merops philippinus</i>		28
	RAMPHASTIDAE: MEGALAIMINAE		
62	Coppersmith Barbet <i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>		2
	PICIDAE: JYGNINAE		
63	Eurasian Wryneck <i>Jynx torquilla</i>		5
	PICIDAE: PICINAE		
64	Freckle-breasted Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos analis</i>		24
	ORIOIIDAE		
65	Black-naped Oriole <i>Oriolus chinensis</i>		2
	ARTAMIDAE		
66	Ashy Woodswallow <i>Artamus fuscus</i>		29
	AEGITHINIDAE		
67	Common Iora <i>Aegithina tiphia</i>		31
	RHIPIDURIDAE		
68	White-throated Fantail <i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>		29
	DICRURIDAE		
69	Black Drongo <i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>		79
	MONARCHIDAE		
70	Black-naped Monarch <i>Hypothymis azurea</i>		1
	CORVIDAE		
71	House Crow <i>Corvus splendens</i>		25
72	Eastern Jungle Crow <i>Corvus leuillanti</i>		26
73	Rufous Treepie <i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>		3
	LANIIDAE		
74	Brown Shrike <i>Lanius cristatus</i>		31
	NECTARINIIDAE		
75	Olive-backed Sunbird <i>Cinnyris jugularis</i>		100
	DICAEIDAE		

No.	Species name	IUCN 2023	Total population
76	Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker <i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>		2
	PLOCEIDAE		
77	Streaked Weaver <i>Ploceus manyar</i>		2500+
78	Baya Weaver <i>Ploceus philippinus</i>		480
79	Asian Golden Weaver <i>Ploceus hypoxanthus</i>	NT	3500+
	ESTRILDIDAE		
80	Red Avadavat <i>Amandava amandava</i>		41
	ESTRILDIDAE: LONCHURINAE		
81	White-rumped Munia <i>Lonchura striata</i>		120
82	Scaly-breasted Munia <i>Lonchura punctulata</i>		50
83	Chestnut Munia <i>Lonchura atricapilla</i>		148
	PASSERIDAE		
84	House Sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>		803
85	Plain-backed Sparrow <i>Passer flaveolus</i>		21
86	Eurasian Tree Sparrow <i>Passer montanus</i>		581
	MOTACILLIDAE		
87	Paddyfield Pipit <i>Anthus rufulus</i>		3
88	White Wagtail <i>Motacilla alba</i>		5
89	Citrine Wagtail <i>Motacilla citreola</i>		15
	EMBERIZIDAE		
90	Yellow-breasted Bunting <i>Emberiza aureola</i>	CR	6312
	STURNIDAE: STURNINAE		
91	Jungle Myna <i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>		174
92	Common Myna <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>		198
93	Indian Pied Starling <i>Gracupica contra</i>		59
94	Chestnut-tailed Starling <i>Sturnia malabarica</i>		29
	MUSCICAPIDAE: SAXICOLINAE		
95	Siberian Rubythroat <i>Calliope calliope</i>		2
96	Bluethroat <i>Luscinia svecica</i>		5
97	Siberian Stonechat <i>Saxicola maurus</i>		29
98	Pied Bushchat <i>Saxicola caprata</i>		18
	MUSCICAPIDAE: MUSCICAPINAE		
99	Blue-throated Flycatcher <i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>		1
100	Verditer Flycatcher <i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>		1
101	Taiga Flycatcher <i>Ficedula albicilla</i>		12
102	Oriental Magpie-robin <i>Copsychus saularis</i>		27
	ALAUDIDAE		
103	Oriental Skylark <i>Alauda gulgula</i>		40
	PYCNONOTIDAE		
104	Ayeyarwady Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus blanfordi</i>		100
105	Red-whiskered Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>		60

No.	Species name	IUCN 2023	Total population
106	Red-vented Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>		141
	HIRUNDINIDAE: HIRUNDININAE		
107	Grey-throated Snad Martin <i>Riparia chinensis</i>		73
108	Barn Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i>		724
109	Red-rumped Swallow <i>Cecropis daurica</i>		50
	PHYLLOSCOPIIDAE		
110	Yellow-browed Warbler <i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>		1
111	Dusky Warbler <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>		57
	TIMALIIDAE		
112	Jerdon's Babbler <i>Chrysomma altirostre</i>	VU	10
113	Yellow-eyed Babbler <i>Chrysomma sinense</i>		24
114	Oriental White-eye <i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>		11
115	Chestnut-capped Babbler <i>Timalia pileata</i>		24
116	Striated Babbler <i>Argya earlei</i>		12
	ACROCEPHALIDAE		
117	Black-browed Reed-warbler <i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>		12
118	Oriental Reed-warbler <i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>		50
119	Thick-billed Warbler <i>Arundinax aedon</i>		2
	MEGALURIDAE		
120	Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler <i>Helopsaltes certhiola</i>		1
121	Baikal Bush-warbler <i>Locustella davidi</i>		3
122	Striated Grassbird <i>Cincloramphus palustris</i>		71
	CISTICOLIDAE		
123	Zitting Cisticola <i>Cisticola juncidis</i>		24
124	Common Tailorbird <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>		12
125	Rufescent Prinia <i>Prinia rufescens</i>		2
126	Grey-breasted Prinia <i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>		6
127	Yellow-bellied Prinia <i>Prinia flaviventris</i>		15
128	Plain Prinia <i>Prinia inornata</i>		101

Plate 1: Photo record




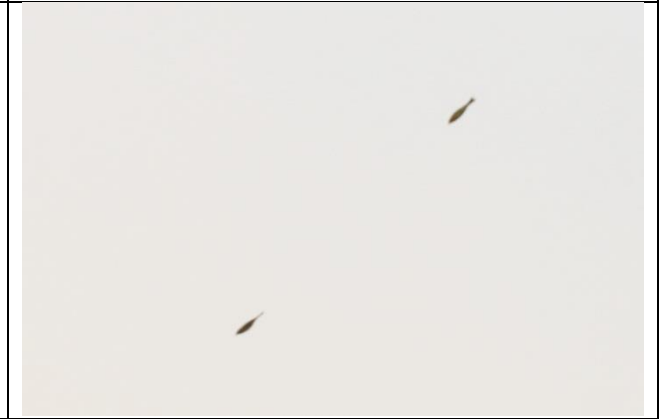








Yellow-breasted Bunting	Yellow-breasted Bunting
	
YBB flying to roosting place	YBB descending straight from the height to their roosting place.
	
Survey team	Checking the YBB fly way to roost
 <p>01/19/2013 17:00</p>	

Plate 2: Photo record

Surveying by motorized boat	Counting the roosting YBB
	
Roosting habitat at Site IV	Roosting habitat at Site VIII
	
Roosting habitat was destroyed by fire at Site V	Reed forest fire
	

Plate 3: Photo record on the threat to the roosting site of Bunting

Collecting the reed	Reed map
	
Producing the reed map	Paddy field in grassland
	
Grassland had been converted to agricultural land	Capturing the bird with nets at survey area
	
Hunting for the release of religious purposes in Mandalay Region	Hunting for the release of religious purposed in pagoda, Bago Region.

