



Partnership for International Birding

Myanmar Birding and Southern Burma Gurney's Pitta Expedition

Trip Description

Day 1: Arrival in Yangon (Rangoon)

The tour begins today in Yangon (formerly known as Rangoon), where we will stay overnight. You can arrive at any time today, and we will have a transfer agent pick you up at the airport.

- The remainder of the day is at your leisure, allowing time to relax after the long journey. For many participants, supper and going to bed to support an early start the next morning may make sense.
- If you get in by mid-day, you may want to arrange for a city tour and/or visit to the famed Shwedagon Pagoda. The Shwedagon Pagoda is the city's primary landmark and the most sacred Buddhist pilgrimage site in Myanmar. This magnificent gilded stupa sits on Singuttara Hill, dominating the city skyline. Standing at over 100 meters tall, it is covered with gold plates donated throughout history, by people from all over Myanmar, a practice that continues to this day. The crown of the stupa is encrusted with almost 8000 diamonds and rubies, culminating in a 76-carat diamond at its very tip.



- At dusk, literally millions of Wrinkle-lipped Bats emerge from the stupa into the evening sky, creating an amazing spectacle against the backdrop of the now flood-lit Pagoda. This will undoubtedly prove to be one of the highlights of the trip.

The tour leader will check in with you as you arrive, and confirm morning wake-up plans.

We spend the night in Yangon.

Day 2: Birding Hlawga National Park

Today, we will visit Hlawga National Park, a 1540-acre area of wetland and secondary woodland in the catchment of Zokanabe Lake. This site supports a broad diversity of species, and we will have a nice introduction day to Myanmar birding here.

During the day, we will come across a good selection of Myanmar's birds, which should include Racket-tailed Treepie, Green Imperial Pigeon, uncommon and localized Pale-capped Pigeon, Greater Racket-tailed Drongo, Hair-crested Drongo, Ashy Drongo, Black Drongo, Black-hooded Oriole, Black-naped Oriole, groups of raucous White-crested Laughingthrushes, Coppersmith Barbet, Plain Flowerpecker, Thick-billed Flowerpecker, Scarlet Flowerpecker, Ruby-cheeked Sunbird, Olive-backed Sunbird, Green-billed Malkoha, Plaintive Cuckoo, Chestnut-headed Bee-eater, Green Bee-eater, Blue-throated Flycatcher, Taiga Flycatcher, a selection of bulbuls (including Streak-eared Bulbul and Black-crested Bulbul), Forest Wagtail, Spotted Dove, Red Junglefowl, Red-wattled Lapwing, White-throated Kingfisher, Cotton Pygmy Goose, Oriental Darter and Asian Openbill.

Overnight Yangon.



Day 3: AM Flight to Bagan and Birding Nearby; and PM Birding Irrawaddy River Area

This morning we will catch a flight to Bagan (or Pagan), our base for the next two nights.

The Bagan area is one of the most remarkable archaeological sites in the world, where the crumbling ruins of over 4000 pagodas, temples and stupas remain along the banks of the Irrawaddy River. This area was once the vast royal capital, and was built between the 9th and 13th centuries.

Depending on the timing of our flight, we may arrive in time for some late morning birding in the open acacia and euphorbia studded savannah grasslands. This is the dominant habitat of central Myanmar's dry zone, an area of semi-desert sheltered from the southwest monsoon by high mountains. The open plains, clumps of scrub and scattered trees are extraordinarily bird-rich, and we expect to encounter our first four Burmese endemics here: Burmese Bush Lark, White-throated Babbler, Hooded Treepie and the semi-nomadic Jerdon's Minivet.

While we look for these sought-after endemics, we will also be on the lookout for more widespread residents, such as Siberian Rubythroat, Vinous-breasted Starling, Jungle Myna, Great Myna, Pied Bushchat, Blue Rock Thrush, Zitting Cisticola, Yellow-eyed Babbler, Red Turtle Dove, Purple Sunbird, Brown Shrike, Burmese Shrike, Plain-backed Sparrow, Eurasian Hoopoe, Indian Roller, Black-shouldered Kite, Shikra and Laggar Falcon, which often perches atop the pagodas.



After a short break during the midday heat, we will take a boat trip along the impressive Irrawaddy River in search of some of Southeast Asia's riverine species. Vast sandbars and wide sandbanks at the river's edge often hold good numbers of Small Pratincole, as well as River Lapwing, Great Cormorant, Little Egret, Eastern Great Egret, Indian Spot-billed Duck, Ruddy Shelduck, Common Kingfisher and Pied Kingfisher. We should see a host of waders, including Common Sandpiper, Pacific Golden Plover, Little Ringed Plover, Kentish Plover, Spotted Redshank, Common Redshank, Common Greenshank, Temminck's Stint and Little Stint.

Sand Larks are often found on riverine islands, while stands of tall grass and reeds offer the perfect habitat for White-tailed Stonechat, alongside Striated Babbler, Baya Weaver and Red Avadavat. With luck we may find a stunning male Pied Harrier, while River Tern and Grey-throated Sand Martin are more frequent overhead.

Overnight Bagan.



Day 4: Full Day Birding around Bagan

We have another full day's birding in the Bagan area, affording us the opportunity to marvel at this remarkable World Heritage Site.

We will have a further opportunity to find any of the area's key endemics which we may still be missing. We will also have a chance to see a wealth of other resident species typical of this habitat. These may include White-eyed Buzzard, Crested Honey-Buzzard, Thick-billed Warbler, Yellow-streaked Warbler, Dusky Warbler, Tickell's Leaf Warbler, Bluethroat, Eurasian Wryneck and Common Iora.

Surrounding paddy-fields and vegetated gullies may yield Chinese Francolin, a glimpse of the elusive Rain Quail, Barred Buttonquail, Grey-breasted Prinia, Plain Prinia, Brown Prinia, Scaly-breasted Munia and a selection of pipits including Red-throated, Olive-backed, Long-billed, Richard's and Paddyfield. Depending on prevailing conditions, the small, seasonal ponds that are dotted around this scenic region could turn up Common Teal, Chinese Pond Heron, Indian Pond Herons, Common Snipe and Wood Sandpiper, amongst other species.

In the early evening we have a good chance of seeing Indian Nightjar, Spotted Owlets emerging from some of the ruins, and Western Barn Owl.

Overnight Bagan



Day 5: Birding Transfer to Kanpetlet: Includes Birding through Variety of Habitats and Nagabwet Forest Reserve

This morning we depart the magnificent Bagan area, and set out on the journey to Mount Victoria. The journey will take us through an interesting habitat transition, first crossing the new bridge over the Irrawaddy, then passing through areas of undulating semi-desert intersected by streams and dry riverbeds, into dry mixed deciduous forest and mid-altitude scrub. The journey will take us via the dry savannah of Nagabwet Forest Reserve, where further chances exist for dry zone endemics. We will stop several times along the way, looking in particular for Hooded Treepie and Jerdon's Minivet, should we have missed these species at Bagan.

In these dry forests, one of our particular targets will be the scarce and habitat-specific White-rumped Falcon. We are also likely to encounter Crested Serpent-Eagle, Rufous-bellied Hawk-Eagle and Asian Barred Owlet. We should have a nice selection of woodpeckers today, including the rare and elusive Pale-headed Woodpecker and the impressive White-bellied Woodpecker, and Himalayan Flameback. We will also hope to find Lineated Barbet, Blue-throated Barbet, Bar-winged Flycatcher-Shrike, Common Woodshrike, Small Minivet, Rosy Minivet, Scarlet Minivet, Maroon Oriole, Golden-fronted Leafbird, Yellow-bellied Warbler, White-browed Fantail, Pin-striped Tit-Babbler, Brown-cheeked Fulvetta, Neglected (or Burmese) Nuthatch (split from Chestnut-bellied), Bronzed Drongo, Ashy Wood-Swallow, Crested Treeswift, Chestnut-tailed Starling, Red-billed Blue Magpie, Rufous Treepie, and Yellow-footed Green Pigeon, with chances of four species of parakeet in noisy roadside groups: Alexandrine, Red-breasted, Blossom-headed, and the localized Grey-headed Parakeet.

Eventually we will begin to ascend into the foothills of the Chin Hills. By late afternoon, we should reach the village of Kanpetlet, a small settlement situated at an elevation of 1600-1800 meters on the lower slopes of legendary Mount Victoria. Our lodge on the bird-rich slopes is the perfect base from which to explore the mountain, and we will stay here for four nights.

Overnight Kanpetlet.



Days 6 to 8: Three Full Days Birding Nat-ma-taung or Mount Victoria National Park

At 3095 meters (10,155 feet), Mount Victoria is the highest peak in the Chin Hills, a dramatic southward extension of the eastern Himalayas of northeast India. This remote area remains largely unexplored, promising exhilarating birding as we search for several enigmatic regional endemics, localized subspecies and a host of Himalayan species during three full days at Nat-ma-taung (Mount Victoria) National Park.

Across the mountain's forested slopes, habitat types and their associated avifauna change with elevation. These habitats transition from dry deciduous forest at the foot of the mountain to stunted oaks, rhododendrons and short grassland around the four summits. A jeep track winds its way from foothills to peak, allowing easy access to all elevations, and we can expect to encounter an exciting array of species during our stay here.



We will spend much of our time at the highest, and coldest, elevations, where dawn often brings a frenzy of bird activity. One of our most important target birds here is White-browed Nuthatch, a Myanmar endemic known only from the lichen-draped oaks of Mount Victoria and Mindat, a few kilometers to the north. Old, gnarled oaks and rhododendrons host feeding parties of another extremely localized endemic, Burmese Bushtit, while undergrowth at this elevation harbours the restricted-range Brown-capped Laughingthrush. The avifauna at elevation is predominantly Himalayan, and includes the much desired Himalayan Cutia and Mount Victoria Babax. Open areas hold Green Shrike-babbler, Streak-throated Barwing, Blue-fronted Redstart, Black-throated Prinia, Yellow-breasted Greenfinch, Russet Sparrow, Spot-winged Grosbeak and the exquisite Fire-tailed Sunbird. Rufous-bellied Woodpeckers can be found in mature pines, and Asian House Martin, Himalayan Swiftlet and Black Eagle fly overhead. We also have a chance to see Hill Partridge, and if we are extremely lucky, both Mrs. Hume's Pheasant and Blyth's Tragopan.

At lower, bird-rich mid-elevations, we will encounter a different set of species, with many smaller birds associating in fast-moving, mixed feeding flocks. These can include colourful Chestnut-crowned Warbler, Black-faced Warbler, Grey-hooded Warbler and Whistler's Warbler. Other

species possible here include Blyth's Leaf Warbler, Buff-barred Warbler, Ashy-throated Warbler, Black-bibbed Tit, Green-backed Tit, Yellow-browed Tit, Golden Babbler, Grey-throated Babbler, White-browed Shrike-Babbler, Black-eared Shrike-Babbler, Rusty-fronted Barwing, Rufous-winged Fulvetta, White-browed Fulvetta, Nepal Fulvetta, Blue-winged Minla, Chestnut-tailed Minla, Red-tailed Minla, Whiskered Yuhina, Stripe-throated Yuhina, Yellow-bellied Fantail, White-tailed Nuthatch, Chestnut-vented Nuthatch, Bar-tailed Treecreeper, the restricted-range Hume's (or Manipur) Treecreeper, Fire-breasted Flowerpecker, scarce Yellow-bellied Flowerpecker, Mrs Gould's Sunbird, Green-tailed Sunbird and Grey Sibia.



Flycatchers are numerous here, and colourful, and include delights such as Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher, Slaty-backed Flycatcher, Slaty-blue Flycatcher, Snowy-browed Flycatcher and Pygmy Blue Flycatcher, together with stunning Large Niltava, Vivid Niltava and Rufous-bellied Niltava. Dense stands of bamboo at mid-altitude harbor some enticing bamboo specialists that include Spot-breasted Parrotbill, near-endemic Buff-breasted Parrotbill, Slender-billed Scimitar-babbler and Broad-billed Warbler.

Other notable species at mid-elevation are vocal Great Barbet, Golden-throated Barbet, Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon, Ashy Woodpigeon, Mountain Imperial Pigeon, Barred Cuckoo-dove, Rufous-bellied Woodpecker, Crimson-breasted Woodpecker, Darjeeling Woodpecker, Bay Woodpecker, Lesser Yellownappe, Black-breasted Thrush, Black Bulbul, Mountain Bulbul, Yellow-billed Blue Magpie, Grey Treepie and Himalayan Bluetail.

Finally, we will spend time birding the lower slopes of Mount Victoria, where a whole host of different, but equally exciting, species can be found in the mosaic of broad-leaved forest, open pines, and grassy clearings. Included in this selection are the little known and restricted-range Striped Laughingthrush, Crimson-faced Liocichla, Silver-eared Mesia, Scaly Thrush, Crested Finchbill, Flavescent Bulbul and Blue Whistling Thrush, with flocks of migrant Grey-sided Thrushes and Eyebrowed Thrushes in fruiting trees and the oak forest canopy.

Across elevations, dense undergrowth hosts a selection of secretive skulking species, which include diminutive delights such as Chestnut-headed Tesia, Scaly-breasted Wren-babbler and

Pygmy Wren-Babbler (or Cupwings), the near-endemic Chin Hills Wren-Babbler, Spotted Elachura, as well as Spot-throated Babbler, Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler, Spot-breasted Scimitar Babbler, Assam Laughingthrush, Blue-winged Laughingthrush, Brownish-flanked Bush-warbler, Russet Bush-warblers, Rusty-capped Fulvetta and Mountain Bamboo-Partridge.

Our early morning drives up the mountain are likely to yield Grey Nightjar. We will dedicate time in the evenings to searching for Hodgson's Frogmouth, with chances for Brown Wood Owl, Mountain Scops Owl and Collared Scops Owl. Collared Owlet is also possible, but is more often heard than seen, its call attracting the mobbing attentions of smaller birds.

We spend all three nights in Kanpetlet.



Day 9: Birding Transfer from Mount Victoria Area to Bagan

Today we will return to Bagan, birding along the journey and in particular looking for any lowland specialties that we may have missed on our journey out. New birds could include Kalij Pheasant, Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo, Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush, Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush, Velvet-fronted Nuthatch, Large Cuckooshrike, Black-winged Cuckooshrike, Rufescent Prinia, Grey-headed Woodpecker, Greater Yellownape, Black-naped Monarch, Blue-winged Leafbird and Yellow-vented Flowerpecker.

We will arrive at our hotel in Bagan in the early evening.

Overnight Bagan.

Day 10: AM Flight to Heho and Birding Drive to Kalaw; Birding Kalaw Area Most of the Day

This morning we take a short flight east to Heho.

From Heho, we drive the short distance west to Kalaw, a small town at an elevation of 1,335 meters (4,000 feet) set amidst forested hillslopes. En route, we will make a few stops to look for Black-collared Starling, White-vented Myna and possibly even the uncommon and near-endemic Collared Myna. With some luck, we may spy the rare and localized Rufous-winged Buzzard.



We will likely take a break and have lunch at our hotel, and/or at a local restaurant.

After lunch, we will spend the rest of the day birding around and near Kalaw. Kalaw was an administrative centre in colonial times, and today the area remains dotted with 19th century British cottages. Around the town itself we are likely to encounter an interesting selection of species, including many typical of the Eastern Himalayas. These may include Rusty-capped Fulvetta, Rusty-cheeked Scimitar Babbler, White-browed Scimitar Babbler, challenging but delightful Spotted Elachura, Brown-breasted Bulbul, Flavescent Bulbul, Crested Finchbill, Crested Bunting, Chestnut Bunting, Japanese White-eye and Daurian Redstart, with Himalayan Buzzard overhead.

Overnight Kalaw.

Day 11: Full Day Birding the Upland Forests around Kalaw and the Yay-ayekan Reservoir and Other Nearby Areas

We will spend the morning birding the upland forests around Kalaw, in secondary growth, open grasslands, scattered bushes, pine forest, mid-altitude broad-leaved forest, and the scrubby margins of arable land. We will dedicate the early hours of the morning to searching in particular for specialties that include White-browed Laughingthrush, Black-collared Starling and Striated Grassbird. We will also hope to find Slender-billed Oriole and the localized Black-headed Greenfinch in the nearby pine forest. Eurasian Jay should also make an appearance. A walk

into the hills will take us through stands of tall grass and thickets where we will search for the difficult to find Spot-breasted Parrotbill, as well as Hill Prinia and Brown Prinia.

Later, we shall explore the Yay-ayekan Reservoir, built by the British to supply water to Kalaw. Here we may encounter White-capped Redstart, and we will also hope to find the Black-tailed Crake in stream-side vegetation (with a bit of fortune turned our way).

The reservoir is surrounded by evergreen forest which, although secondary growth, is productive, and we will look in particular here for the often elusive, near-endemic Burmese Yuhina, Spectacled Barwing and Dark-backed Sibia.



We can expect a wide selection of species in this area. Others that we may well find include Pin-tailed Green Pigeon, Blue-bearded Bee-eater, Speckled Piculet, Greater Flameback, Silver-breasted Broadbill, Orange-bellied Leafbird, Black-backed Forktail and scarcer White-crowned Forktail, Grey-crowned Warbler, Bianchi's Warbler, the recently-described Martens's Warbler, Davison's Leaf Warbler, Yellow-streaked Warbler, White-gorgeted Flycatcher, Hill Blue Flycatcher, Puff-throated Babbler, Silver-eared Laughingthrush, Rufous-backed Sibia, White-bellied Erpornis, Grey-headed Parrotbill, Black-throated Bushtit, Yellow-cheeked Tit, Black-throated Sunbird, and skulkers such as Slaty-bellied Tesia and Streaked Wren-Babbler.

Once we have found the species at these sites, we will depart Kalaw for the short drive to Inle Lake.

Overnight Inle Lake.

Day 12: Full Morning of Birding: Boat Trip on Inle Lake and Other Birding in Area; Post Lunch Return Transfer to Heho and flight to Yangon

This morning, we will explore Inle Lake by boat. Inle is the second largest lake in Myanmar, set in a depression in the Shan Plateau at about 900 meters (3,000 feet) above sea level. The lake is surrounded by low hills and is famed for its unique 'leg-rowers'. Here we will be searching in particular for the scarce, habitat-restricted, Jerdon's Bushchat. We will also look for the critically endangered Chinese Grassbird, known only from a few localities throughout its range. These occur among several other noteworthy reed-dwelling specialties, including Oriental Reed Warbler, Indian Reed Warbler, Black-browed Reed Warbler, Striated Grassbird, skulking Chestnut-capped Babbler and Yellow-bellied Prinia.

Species occupying areas of shallow flooded grass can include Brown-headed Gull, Black-headed Gull, Citrine Wagtail, scarce Rosy Pipit, Pheasant-tailed Jacana, Bronze-winged Jacana, Grey-headed Swamphen, Purple Heron, Chinese Pond Heron, Yellow Bittern and Cotton Pygmy Goose. The vast open waters of Inle will yield huge numbers of migrant waterfowl, which can include Lesser Whistling Duck, Indian Spot-billed Duck, Tufted Duck, Ferruginous Duck, Ruddy Shelduck, Eurasian Wigeon, Garganey, Eurasian Teal, Red-crested Pochard, and perhaps the declining and endangered Baer's Pochard. Both Eastern Marsh Harriers and Western Marsh Harriers are likely to be seen soaring low over vast expanses of reed-beds.

After lunch we will transfer to Heho Airport to catch our domestic flight back to Yangon, where the main tour ends.

- You can depart from Yangon from about 5 PM onward (but please check with us on internal flight options from Heho to Yangon).
- You may have time this afternoon for exploring the many cultural sites in Yangon, and we can arrange a cultural guide (upon your request).
- Many birders will continue on the extension to find the Gurney's Pitta and to add a number of additional excellent bird species.

Those joining the tour extension will spend the night in Yangon. This night is not in the main tour budget.



Remote Southern Burma Extension: Gurney's Pitta and Much More Spectacular Birding

Extension Day 1: Evening in Yangon

After wrapping up with the main tour, the extension tour group will spend the evening in Yangon.

Extension Day 2: Early AM Flight to Myeik; Transfer to Yadanarbon Village; Trek to Forest Camp in Ngawun Reserved Forest

Today, we will take a morning flight (as early as reliably possible) to Myeik. Myeik is a city on the Andaman Sea coast of Myanmar's extreme south that serves as the gateway to the 800 islands of the Mergui archipelago, as well as the region's enticing inland forests. Throughout its history, Myeik was an important trading port. This entire area was off-limits to foreigners until as recently as 1997, and remains largely unexplored even today.

Due to the remoteness of its location, we will spend the rest of the day travelling to our camp, the base from which we will explore tropical lowland forests for our key target, Gurney's Pitta.

Following our arrival in Myeik, we will set out on a long drive along dirt roads to Yadanarbon village. From the village, we will trek into Ngawun Reserved Forest, expecting to arrive at our camp in the early evening.

Overnight Forest Camp at Ngawun Reserved Forest.



Extension Days 3 to 5: Three Full Days Birding: Gurney's Pitta and Much More

We will spend three full days here, exploring the forests and the Ngawun River, where our primary target is Gurney's Pitta. This stunning bird was once considered extinct and now is known only from southern Myanmar, as well as adjacent peninsular Thailand (from where it may now sadly be extirpated). The Ngawun area now offers the only realistic chance to see Gurney's Pitta, and the population here is estimated to be quite substantial.

Although we may need all three days to locate this characteristically secretive bird, we do have a good chance of success. There are other pitta species in these forests, and in addition to Gurney's we may encounter Malayan Banded Pitta, Garnet Pitta, Hooded Pitta, Blue-winged Pitta and Blue Pitta. With some additional luck, we may possibly even locate the rarely-seen Rusty-naped Pitta.

These seldom-visited forests are wonderfully rich in birdlife, and the avifauna here displays noticeable differences from that of northern Myanmar. The additional hornbill species are another huge benefit of this extension. One species, which we particularly hope to find here, is the restricted-range Plain-pouched Hornbill. We should also find Helmeted Hornbill, Tickell's Brown Hornbill, Rufous-necked Hornbill, White-crowned Hornbill, Wreathed Hornbill, Great Hornbill and Oriental Pied Hornbill.



Fruiting trees attract many frugivores and nectarivores, including Large Green Pigeon, Thick-billed Green Pigeon, Blue-rumped Parrot, Asian Fairy Bluebird, Greater Green Leafbird, Lesser Green Leafbird, Gold-whiskered Barbet, a selection of broadbills including Green Broadbill, Banded Broadbill, Black-and-yellow Broadbill and Black-and-Red Broadbill, plus Dark-throated Oriole, Long-billed Spiderhunter, Streaked Spiderhunter, and sunbirds such as Purple-naped Sunbird, Red-throated Sunbird and Van Hasselt's Sunbird.

The forests are frequented by sizeable mixed feeding flocks which may comprise Large Scimitar-babbler, White-browed Scimitar-babbler, Golden Babbler, Spot-necked Babbler, Short-tailed Babbler, Indochinese Cuckooshrike, Swinhoe's Minivet, Fiery Minivet, White-throated Bulbul, Hairy-backed Bulbul, Cream-vented Bulbul, Maroon-breasted Philentoma, Rufous-winged Philentoma and the striking Sultan Tit.

Additional species we may encounter here include Red-bearded Bee-eater, Blue-crowned Hanging Parrot, Vernal Hanging Parrot, Scarlet-rumped Trogon, Orange-breasted Trogon, scarce Cinnamon-rumped Trogon, Collared Babbler in stands of bamboo, Chestnut-capped Thrush, Violet Cuckoo, Moustached Hawk-cuckoo, a number of Malkohas including Raffle's Malkoha and Black-bellied Malkoha, Crested Jay, Black Magpie, a great diversity of woodpeckers that includes Bay Woodpecker, Bamboo Woodpecker, Maroon Woodpecker, Banded Woodpecker and Great Slaty Woodpecker, as well as the restricted range Himalayan Flameback.

An equally diverse range of kingfishers are possible here, including species such as Blue-banded Kingfisher, Banded Kingfisher, Rufous-collared Kingfisher and Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher. Also possible are White-crowned Forktail, the secretive Malayan Night-heron, Grey Peacock-Pheasant, Crested Fireback, Whiskered Treeswift and Grey-headed Fish-eagle.



We also have the opportunity to come across a number of night birds, which may include both Blyth's Frogmouth and rare Large Frogmouth, as well as Great Eared Nightjar, Large-tailed Nightjar, Collared Scops Owl, Collared Owlet, Asian Barred Owlet and Brown Hawk Owl.

Mammals are also well represented in these forests. Seeing them can be difficult, although we can expect to come across Dusky Langur and Lar Gibbon.

Three more nights in our Forest Camp at the Ngawun Reserved Forest.

Extension Day 6: Final AM Birding and Trek Out of Forest; Most of the Day Drive Back to Myeik

We will start the final morning here, trying to find any species we may have missed. With some luck, the birding here will be brief (based upon the success of our birding in the three days before).

After a final morning's forest birding, we will set out on our return trek out of the forest. We will then drive to Myeik.

Overnight Myeik.

Extension Day 7: Fly to Yangon and Flights Home

This morning, we will take a flight back from Myeik to Yangon, where the extension ends.

Based upon flights from Myeik to Yangon and your international flight plans, you should have a good opportunity to begin your international flight home.

