SNOW LEOPARDS & WILDLIFE OF MONGOLIA TOUR REPORT 2026

17 / 25 September - 10 October 2026

by Mark Beaman

Our 2026 'Snow Leopards and Wildlife' tour, ranging from west to east across Mongolia, was another great success. The main part of the tour produced some truly wonderful Snow Leopard sightings, including a nearly day-long encounter (!) with a mother and three sweet little cubs that turned into an extraordinary close encounter at the very end! Pallas's Cats in the east put on a great show for us, with 'close encounters' being a wildly insufficient description for getting within a few metres of these 'inscrutable-looking' and ever-scowling felines! On top of this, we had a really close encounter with a bulbous-nosed male Saiga, an unusually co-operative herd of Mongolian Gazelles, hordes of rutting Siberian Elk, handsome herds of wild Przewalski's Horses, inquisitive Corsac Foxes and huge-horned Argalis (wild sheep). Birdlife was a strong feature as well, with residents and breeding visitors including the rare Swan Goose, the near-endemic Altai Snowcock, White-naped and Demoiselle Cranes, Eurasian Eagle-Owl, Daurian Jackdaw, Mongolian Lark, Mongolian Ground Jay, Eversmann's and Güldenstädt's Redstarts, Saxaul Sparrow and Pere David's Snowfinch. Stars among the many migrants heading south included Chinese Grey Shrike, Siberian and Black-throated Accentors, Black-throated, Red-throated, Naumann's and Dusky Thrushes and Pallas's Reed, Rustic and Pine Buntings.

Before the main tour started, our Wild Camel extension took some of us deep into the Gobi Desert in far southwest Mongolia, a travel adventure in itself. The truly Wild Camels did not grant us a close encounter this time; indeed, they were far away, but the habituated individuals were great fun and photographed at very close range, as were the almost equally admired Bactrian Camels. Some truly great 'micro mammal' stars included Common Long-eared Hedgehog, Striped Pygmy Hamster and a very sweet Northern Three-toed Jerboa (netted after a hot pursuit by one of our camp crew). Avian stars included very close Relict Gulls, Pallas's and Brown-headed Gulls, Pallas's Fish Eagle, numerous Pallas's Sandgrouse and Blyth's and Siberian Pipits.

The Wild Camel extension started off with two long days of travel from Ulaanbaatar, the first on mostly good tarred roads, but the second almost entirely on dirt tracks, sometimes indistinct ones that forked from time to time and were tricky to follow, as we headed towards the immense Great Gobi A Strictly Protected Area, so large that a small country would fit inside it!

We made a few stops along the way to enjoy some wetland birds, including smart Bar-headed Geese, beautiful but endangered White-naped Cranes and a large flock of elegant Demoiselle Cranes gathered before their migration.

One of our vehicles suffered some suspension damage and had to be temporarily abandoned while they waited for some spare parts (they caught us up the following day), so the journey was even more of an adventure than usual. Eventually we came to our campsite near a remote ranger station in the reserve. Before dinner got underway, there was quite a commotion as a Common Long-eared Hedgehog was found trundling around the camp. It was very sweet, and after we had finished photographing it, I carried it to a bush well away from camp so it could resume its nocturnal wanderings. It had turned out that the mattresses and sleeping bags were still in the abandoned vehicle, so our clothing had to be roped in as a substitute. Those little Gobi stones were surprisingly lumpy, even when below a tent groundsheet and a jacket or two!

Our full-day journey travelling far into Great Gobi A involved taking two of the rangers along, one riding a tough little motorbike, as we explored this immense and almost trackless reserve. Time passed, and we encountered Mongolian Wild Ass (or Kulan), some sentinel-like Argali wild sheep on a hilltop, Goitred (or Black-tailed) Gazelles, smart Mongolian Ground Jays and Desert Wheatears, the tiny Asian Desert Warbler and 'Steppe' Grey Shrike, but no camels at all. How very different from my last visit, when we enjoyed a close encounter after just a couple of hours! There are not that many Wild Camels left (maybe 1200, split between Great Gobi A and some reserves over the border in China) and they are thinly distributed over a vast area, so we kept on looking, and looking, and looking! Eventually, because even our Toyota Land Cruisers could only go slowly as we negotiated the undulating, rugged 'off-road' terrain, full of small wadis and low

hills, our rangers got on the motorbike and headed off to search further and faster than we all could. We waited, and waited. There was no news. And then we saw the motorbike coming back. Yes, Wild Camels had been sighted, 'not far away'. Well, as usual in remote places, 'not far away' turned out to be about 20 kilometres! But eventually we reached the place and managed to see four Wild Camels. It needed a telescope to see any detail on them, but at least we had triumphed in the end! It was time for the long journey back to camp, which we only reached well after dark.

Rather than face another full day of bumping around the dramatic but trackless wastes of the Gobi, we opted to visit a group of habituated Wild Camels the next morning. These proved much easier to get close to, and we were soon taking great photos of these very rare creatures in the early morning light. By domesticated camel standards, they were rather well-mannered, with little or no spitting or biting of each other, and we could carefully study how very different they looked from Bactrian Camels, with their rather flat-topped heads, much less thick hair and differently shaped humps. Until recently, it was assumed that the Wild Camels were the wild relatives of the domesticated Bactrian camel and so they were simply treated as a wild subspecies, *ferus*, of the Bactrian Camel. Then modern genetics came along, and to the surprise of many, it was found that they were an almost completely unrelated species that had diverged from a common ancestor over three-quarters of a million years ago! Mongolian nomads living in the Gobi worked this out for themselves long ago, calling the Wild Camels Havtagai, or 'flat heads', and knowing they were not just wild Bactrian Camels.

Quite a few migrant and resident birds were using the greenery around the ranger station, including a small meadow and some tiny vegetable gardens, and these included Blyth's, Olive-backed and Siberian Pipits, Isabelline Shrike, Red-throated Thrush, Hume's Leaf Warbler, Siberian Chiffchaff, Saxaul Sparrow, Little and Black-faced Buntings and, more unexpectedly, White-cheeked Starling and Chestnut-eared Bunting.

After dinner we tried our luck at spotlighting. Although late in the season (many Mongolian rodents hibernate by early autumn), we had a Gobi (or Desert) Jerboa and then, after a rather hilarious chase by a member of the camp crew with his 'rodent net', a very close look at a sweet and very long-legged Northern Three-toed Jerboa.

From the Gobi we headed northwards into the 'lacustrine basin' between the Altai ranges and the Khangai Mountains. The journey was pretty easy this time, with only a puncture that briefly delayed us, and we arrived at our campsite at the huge Boon Tsagaan Nuur (lake) by mid-afternoon.

Boon Tsagaan is one of the most famous bird lakes in Mongolia and did not disappoint; there were literally thousands of birds present! The most common species was the Great Cormorant (we estimated at least 5000 present!), but there were also large numbers of geese, ducks, shorebirds, gulls and terns. Highlights included plenty of long-necked Swan Geese, Pallas's Fish and White-tailed Eagles, Brown-headed and Pallas's Gulls, flocks of close Pallas's Sandgrouse and the endearing little Striped Pygmy Hamsters that Ogii, our Mongolian wildlife guide, caught overnight.

After a rather tame river crossing (there had been a shortage of rain), we swapped vehicles and said goodbye to our lovely camp crew as they headed back to distant Ulaanbaatar. For us, the adventure continued as we travelled northwards into western Mongolia, our goal the city of Khovd, where we were to meet up with those arriving for the main tour. After the camping nights, being in hotels with running water and hot showers was a welcome novelty!

We visited some more wetlands on the way north, turning up some very close Relict Gulls that gave superb photographic opportunities as their reflections showed clearly in the still waters. White-crowned Penduline-Tits were a nice find and a Horned Grebe was a surprise. At Khar Us Nuur there was a distant Dalmatian Pelican, but only Ogii managed to spot a White-headed Duck. Normally the latter is straightforward here, but a serious drought had dried up much of their marshy habitat. We had to make do with a very obliging Greater Sand Plover instead.

To my surprise, the flight from Ulaanbaatar arrived at Khovd on time, and our entire group was soon on its way to the Jargalant Mountains, a semi-isolated range lying to the east of the Altai Range proper and famous for its Snow Leopards. We stopped along the way to look for Saiga antelopes, but as so often happens, they raced off on seeing the vehicles and were soon lost to view. Saigas are some of the fastest mammals on Earth, being capable of speeds of up to 90 kilometres (54 miles) per hour. Once they get their heads down, they run like the wind. Soon we were settling in at our 'ger camp' (ger is Mongolian for yurt) in the foothills of the Jargalant and starting a week of living in a style not very different from that of most Mongolian nomads.

Of course, Snow Leopards are what the Jargalant week is primarily about. You don't come here to try and see and photograph ibexes or redstarts! Last time I guided this tour, it was so easy to encounter '*the cat*'. Our first Snow Leopard was seen by all on the very first morning! How different it was this time. For four days we drove to different watchpoints, or hiked fairly short distances up valleys or ridges, but not a sign. Our wonderful trackers, who could climb ridge after ridge and walk all day, occasionally sighted Snow Leopards but then lost them in the wild landscapes of the Jargalant. By the fourth day we were all getting rather nervous. The severe drought had certainly not helped, greatly reducing the populations of Siberian Ibex and Argali that the leopards prey on, and the domestic animals had mostly been taken elsewhere, so life was tougher than usual, but even so... I asked Ogii about this. Had he ever got to day four of a week without a sighting? Otgonbayar Baatargal is Mongolia's leading Snow Leopard guide, with nearly two decades of experience, and his answer was 'Never!'. So things were looking a bit bleak!

And then, as it so often does with rare wildlife, it all completely changed! We were heading up another valley on foot when the message came in over the radio: "Snow Leopard found!" You cannot hurry a hike up a valley with a group, even at the lower heights prevalent in Mongolia, but we all did our best, and before long we had reached the trackers. "Snow Leopard", they said, and then added the magic words "two babies"! Oh my goodness, how one's luck can change!

We kept as low a profile as possible until the leopards came into view. There was the mother near the carcass of a calf, and there, on the kill, no fewer than THREE gorgeous little cubs, just a few months old, their grey fur covered in black spots and hollow ovals! We feasted our eyes on this wonderful sight and started taking photographs. As so often in the mountains, there was a lot of shimmer, which was seriously enhanced by powerful telephoto lenses. We could see so much, yet the images were poor. What should we do? We could not try to get closer straight away for fear of scaring the cats.

There was nothing for it but to wait for the rest of the day while the cats fed and then try to get closer once the sun sank and the shimmer reduced. The majority opted to stick it out, and while it was warm enough to sleep, the rocks were not an ideal bed. Time passed, and the sun began to sink. Slowly, the light improved. The female had stashed her cubs in some rocks after they had finished feeding. Likely they were still not fully weaned. She continued to eat for periods and then sleep behind a rock. We waited for an age and then decided to edge our way along the rocky slope, trying not to dislodge too much scree in the process, until we had significantly reduced the distance. Thankfully she stayed at the kill, although she kept a regular eye on the approaching bipeds. The views and images became better and better. Thank goodness we had waited! The gamble had paid off! Eventually, it was time to head for the cars before night fell, but as the last of us descended to the valley floor (slowed by trying to negotiate a slippery slope while holding onto a camera), the mother got up and came down into the valley! No doubt she was looking us over to see if we represented a threat before she retrieved her cubs for an evening feed. And then, bold as brass, she sat down and gazed at us from a relatively short distance away. How amazing was that!

(Our trackers checked the site early the next morning but the carcass had been stripped bare and was left for a few magpies to scavenge over, so clearly the mother and cubs had returned and fed all night after we had left.)

After this wonderful encounter, group morale could rise no higher, and of course now that we had 'scored' we inevitably scored again. Watching a Snow Leopard scrambling over huge rocky crags (including watching drone footage shot from far enough away to not cause even a glance from the animal), or peering out from a hillside in light snowfall, or just moving effortlessly through its mountainous world, was the icing on a superb cake we will never forget.

The Jargalant range is a stunningly scenic place, so the opportunities for landscape photography were quite wonderful. But what about other wildlife?

This year Siberian Ibex were clearly thinner on the ground owing to the drought, but Argali gave great views, and of course the sweet little Pallas's Pikas were enjoyed by all, as was the furtive Tolai Hare. Altai Snowcocks were seen rather distantly by everyone, and those of us who took a vehicle higher up among the ridges had great views. Brown Accentors, Eversmann's Redstarts and very smart Güldenstädt's Redstarts were a feature of the area, dropping into the valley floors during the occasional temporary snowfalls that are a feature of early autumn in the Jargalant. Migrants included Meadow and Godlevski's Buntings, but best of all were several migrant Black-throated Accentors. Magnificent Bearded Vultures and Golden Eagles were often seen very well, and the local pairs of Northern Ravens croaked away to each other and often played in the wind. The smart Hill Pigeon was scarcer than usual.

We had already been frustrated by the Saiga speeding off during two attempts to photograph them, so we were down to the final 'throw of the dice' on the last morning. Two of three coming to drink at a small stream headed off, but a male stayed, and we decided to try and walk closer. Gradually we closed the distance. While the male kept ahead of us, it kept pausing to look back and watch the strange creatures in gentle pursuit, and gradually we closed the distance to about 80 metres and obtained great views and images of that unique and totally unforgettable, almost alien face. What a great end to our time in the Jargalant!

From Khovd we returned to Ulaanbaatar by air and then headed out west to Khustai (or Hustai) National Park. Along the way, we stopped by the Tuul River to enjoy a close encounter with a group of Azure Tits, some Azure-winged Magpies and a Eurasian Woodcock.

Khustai is a scenic area of low, rocky mountains surrounded by rolling steppe, best known as the original reintroduction site for Przewalski's Horse, the last wild horse on Earth, which had become extinct in the wild. Nowadays, the horses have multiplied greatly, and they now have a healthy wild population spread over several sanctuaries. They are really beautifully marked, with their flowing black trails contrasting with the browns, buffs and russets of their pelage. They are not that tame any more, but still allow a fairly close approach if done slowly.

The other big star of Khustai is the Siberian form of the Elk (or Wapiti). This form used to be treated as part of Red Deer, but at this time of year they are actively and noisily rutting, and the 'bugle' the stags make is nothing like the bellowing of a Red Deer and very like that of an Elk. The deer were absolutely everywhere, with individual herds numbering up to 100 strong, and we enjoyed watching and photographing the males bugling from ridgelines, scenting the air with their tongues, chasing receptive females and generally rounding up and guarding their harems or challenging other males.

We failed in our attempt to find a Grey Wolf or two in a narrow valley, discovering only a Corsac Fox, but birdlife included Siberian Accentiors, the lovely northern form of the Long-tailed Tit, a couple more Azure Tits and, best of all, a big flock of Daurian Partridges that hid themselves so successfully that they burst into the air from some bushes only a metre from me. Even the camp surrounds held some surprises, including two Naumann's Thrushes, a Siberian Rubythroat and a wandering Northern Nutcracker, while grassy areas held Pallas's Reed, Pine and Meadow Buntings.

As we returned to Ulaanbaatar for a welcome hotel night, another stop along the Tuul produced the lovely Long-tailed Rosefinch, Siberian House Martins and a single White-backed Woodpecker.

It is a long haul out to the Pallas's Cat research base near Khalzan in eastern Mongolia. The journey takes all day, but we broke it up with the obligatory stop at the highly impressive Chinggis (Genghis) Khan statue to the east of the city and a visit to the wetlands at Gun Galuut. No Siberian Cranes at the latter this time, but several Tundra Swans were a nice turn-up among the many Whooper Swans.

The ger camp near Khalzan is a cut above the Jargalant with a modern toilet and shower block that proved very welcome indeed, not to mention the fancy 'dining ger'. It was our base for our three full days searching for Pallas's Cats and other critters of the eastern Mongolian steppes.

We spent the early mornings and late afternoons concentrating on finding Pallas's Cats, as they are not often active at this time of year between mid-morning and mid-afternoon, preferring to sleep in their dens in the piles of rocks that dot the rolling steppe. We had a very successful time in the area, with a series of encounters, including some really close ones.

Pallas's Cats, unlike Eurasian or African Wild Cats, tend to flatten themselves on the ground if discovered by humans and rely on their cryptic colouration, rather than immediately running away. If one retreats to a distance, they will, after watching carefully, often slink off or decide to run away. And so it was with several of the cats we found. Over the course of the three days we had cats trying to look like rounded grey stones (of which there are many in their favoured areas), cats hiding among the rocks and cats glaring at us from inside rock crevice dens at just a few metres distant! We also had cats bursting from cover and haring off, and cats very stealthily moving backwards (all the while staring at us) and then slinking away once they felt they had reached a safe distance. All in all, we had some great encounters and many good photographic opportunities, including action shots. Everyone loved the permanent 'scowl' and rather 'Oriental sage' faces of these wonderful animals that were now in their thick winter coats.

Mongolian Gazelles are often hard to get close to, and even if one does, the encounters may be affected by air shimmer ('heat haze'), but we were lucky enough to have a good encounter with a herd of around 70 of these attractive and unusual-looking animals. As always, Corsac Foxes were numerous but only a few were both inquisitive and unafraid.

With only the early and late hours available to look for cats, we had plenty of time to look for birds of interest, enjoying the warm autumn weather of these lower altitude steppes. Steppe Eagles and Upland Buzzards, hunting the Brandt's Voles and Mongolian Gerbils that are also beloved of the cats, were commonplace, while magnificent Saker Falcons were found from time to time. This visit it took us much more effort to find the huge and impressive Eurasian Eagle-Owl, but eventually we succeeded, finding a very pale individual that suggested the Siberian form. Huge numbers of smart Mongolian Larks were present in the area, flashing their white wing panels as they flew past, and a number of Mongolian Short-toed Larks were still present prior to migrating south.

Many migrant birds were passing through the area, with highlights being some close Long-eared Owls (what a performance!), Naumann's and Dusky Thrushes, Lapland Longspur, and Pine and Rustic Buntings. We also enjoyed the delightful Yellow-browed and Pallas's Leaf Warblers, Daurian Redstarts and Siberian Accentors that hung around the camp. A tame migrant Güldenstädt's Redstart, presumably on migration to north China from the isolated breeding area east of Lake Baikal, was an unexpected bonus.

The research base itself was a sanctuary for Brandt's Voles and gerbils. Probably hundreds of the former were in residence, scampering away or diving down their holes as we walked to our tents! Tamer than the ones out in the wild, as they were so used to seeing humans, they made fine photographic subjects.

Sadly, our time in the eastern steppes eventually came to an end, and it was time to head back to 'civilisation' and the end of our great adventure. Even then, there was still time for a stop to admire some huge Cinereous Vultures and find some handsome Taiga Bean Geese.

TOP CREATURES OF THE MAIN TOUR

1st SNOW LEOPARD

2nd PALLAS'S CAT

3rd SAIGA

4th EURASIAN EAGLE-OWL

5th PRZEWALSKI'S HORSE

TOP CREATURES OF THE WILD CAMEL EXTENSION

1st WILD CAMEL

2nd RELICT GULL

3rd= COMMON LONG-EARED HEDGEHOG

3rd= NORTHERN THREE-TOED JERBOA

3rd= STRIPED DWARF HAMSTER

3rd= BACTRIAN CAMEL

SYSTEMATIC LIST OF SPECIES RECORDED

Species marked with the diamond symbol (◊) are either endemic to the country or local region or considered 'special' for some other reason, including being seen on only a few tours.

MAMMALS

Common Long-eared Hedgehog ***Hemiechinus auritus***

Siberian Shrew ◊ ***Crocidura sibirica***

Snow Leopard ◊ ***Uncia uncia***

Pallas's Cat (Manul) ◊ ***Otocolobus manul***

Corsac Fox ◊ ***Vulpes corsac***

Red Fox ***Vulpes vulpes***

Wild Horse ◊ [Przewalski's Horse or Takhi] ***Equus [ferus] przewalskii***

Asian Wild Ass [Mongolian Wild Ass or Kulan] ◊ ***Equus [hemionus] hemionus***

Wild Camel ◊ ***Camelus ferus***

Elk (or Wapiti) ◊ [Siberian Elk] ***Cervus [canadensis] sibiricus***

Siberian (or Asiatic) Ibex ***Capra sibirica***

Goitered (or Black-tailed) Gazelle ***Gazella subgutturosa***

Argali ◊ ***Ovis ammon***

Mongolian Gazelle ◊ ***Procapra gutturosa***

Saiga ◊ ***Saiga tartarica***

Tolai Hare ***Lepus tolai***

Pallas's (or Mongolian) Pika ◊ ***Ochotona pallasi***

Tarbagan (or Mongolian) Marmot ◊ ***Marmota sibirica***

Long-tailed Ground Squirrel ***Spermophilus undulatus***

Northern Three-toed (or Hairy-footed) Jerboa ***Dipus sagitta***

Gobi (or Desert) Jerboa ◊ ***Orientallactaga bullata***

Siberian (or Mongolian Five-toed) Jerboa ◊ ***Orientallactaga sibirica***

Eastern House Mouse ***Mus musculus***

Brandt's Vole ***Lasiopodomys brandtii***

Striped Dwarf Hamster ◊ ***Cricetulus barabensis***

Mongolian Jird (or Mongolian Gerbil) ***Meriones unguiculatus***

BIRDS

White-headed Duck ◊ ***Oxyura leucocephala***

Tundra Swan ◊ [Bewick's Swan] ***Cygnus [columbianus] bewickii***

Whooper Swan ***Cygnus cygnus***

Bar-headed Goose ◊ *Anser indicus*

Greylag Goose *Anser anser*

Swan Goose ◊ *Anser cygnoides*

Greater White-fronted Goose ◊ Anser albrifrons

Taiga Bean Goose ◊ *Anser fabalis*

Common Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*

Ruddy Shelduck *Tadorna ferruginea*

Common Goldeneye *Bucephala clangula*

Common Merganser (or Goosander) *Mergus merganser*

Red-crested Pochard *Netta rufina*

Common Pochard *Aythya ferina*

Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula*

Northern Shoveler *Spatula clypeata*

Gadwall *Mareca strepera*

Eurasian Wigeon *Mareca penelope*

Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*

Northern Pintail *Anas acuta*

Green-winged Teal *Anas crecca*

Altai Snowcock ◊ *Tetraogallus altaicus*

Daurian Partridge ◊ Perdix dauurica

Chukar Partridge *Alectoris chukar*

Horned (or Slavonian) Grebe ◊ *Podiceps auritus*

Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*

Black-necked Grebe *Podiceps nigricollis*

Pallas's Sandgrouse ◊ *Syrrhaptes paradoxus*

Oriental (or Rufous) Turtle Dove *Streptopelia orientalis*

Eurasian Collared Dove *Streptopelia decaocto*

Hill Pigeon ◊ *Columba rupestris*

Rock Dove (Rock Pigeon) (feral) *Columba livia*

Common Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*

Eurasian (or Common) Coot *Fulica atra*

White-naped Crane ◊ *Antigone vipio*

Demoiselle Crane ◊ ***Grus virgo***

Common Crane ***Grus grus***

Pied Avocet ***Recurvirostra avosetta***

Pacific Golden Plover ***Pluvialis fulva***

Common Ringed Plover ***Charadrius hiaticula***

Little Ringed Plover ***Charadrius dubius***

Northern Lapwing ***Vanellus vanellus***

Greater Sand Plover ***Anarhynchus leschenaultii***

Kentish Plover ***Anarhynchus alexandrinus***

Eurasian Curlew ***Numenius arquata***

Black-tailed Godwit ◊ [Eastern Black-tailed Godwit] ***Limosa [limosa] melanuroides***

Eurasian Woodcock ◊ ***Scolopax rusticola***

Common Snipe ***Gallinago gallinago***

Common Sandpiper ***Actitis hypoleucos***

Green Sandpiper ***Tringa ochropus***

Wood Sandpiper ***Tringa glareola***

Common Redshank ***Tringa totanus***

Spotted Redshank ***Tringa erythropus***

Common Greenshank ***Tringa nebularia***

Ruddy Turnstone ***Arenaria interpres***

Ruff ***Calidris pugnax***

Curlew Sandpiper ***Calidris ferruginea***

Temminck's Stint ***Calidris temminckii***

Sanderling ***Calidris alba***

Dunlin ***Calidris alpina***

Little Stint ***Calidris minuta***

Caspian Tern ***Hydroprogne caspia***

Common Tern ***Sterna hirundo***

Black-headed Gull ***Chroicocephalus ridibundus***

Brown-headed Gull ◊ ***Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus***

Pallas's (or Great Black-headed) Gull ◊ ***Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus***

Relict Gull ◊ ***Ichthyaetus relictus***

Mongolian Gull ◊ ***Larus mongolicus***

Great Cormorant ***Phalacrocorax carbo***

Eurasian Spoonbill ***Platalea leucorodia***

Chinese Pond Heron ***Ardeola bacchus***

Great Egret ***Ardea alba***

Grey Heron ***Ardea cinerea***

Dalmatian Pelican ◊ ***Pelecanus crispus***

Little Owl ***Athene noctua***

Long-eared Owl ***Asio otus***

Eurasian Eagle-Owl ***Bubo bubo***

Bearded Vulture (Lammergeier) ***Gypaetus barbatus***

Cinereous (or Eurasian Black) Vulture ***Aegypius monachus***

Steppe Eagle ***Aquila nipalensis***

Golden Eagle ***Aquila chrysaetos***

Eurasian Sparrowhawk ***Accipiter nisus***

Eurasian Goshawk ***Accipiter gentilis***

Pallid Harrier ***Circus macrourus***

Hen Harrier ***Circus cyaneus***

Western Marsh Harrier ***Circus aeruginosus***

Black Kite [Black-eared Kite] ***Milvus [migrans] lineatus***

Pallas's Fish Eagle ◊ ***Haliaeetus leucoryphus***

White-tailed Eagle ◊ ***Haliaeetus albicilla***

Upland Buzzard ◊ ***Buteo hemilasius***

Eastern (or Japanese) Buzzard ◊ ***Buteo japonicus***

Common Hoopoe ***Upupa epops***

Grey-headed Woodpecker ***Picus canus***

White-backed Woodpecker ***Dendrocopos leucotos***

Great Spotted Woodpecker ***Dendrocopos major***

Common Kestrel ***Falco tinnunculus***

Merlin ***Falco columbarius***

Peregrine Falcon ***Falco peregrinus***

Saker Falcon ◊ ***Falco cherrug***

Great Grey Shrike ◊ [Steppe Grey Shrike] ***Lanius [excubitor] pallidirostris***

Chinese Grey Shrike ◊ ***Lanius sphenocercus***

Isabelline Shrike ***Lanius isabellinus***

Red-billed Chough ***Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax***

Azure-winged (or Asian Azure-winged) Magpie ◊ ***Cyanopica cyanus***

Eurasian Magpie ***Pica pica***

Mongolian (or Henderson's) Ground Jay ◊ ***Podoces hendersoni***

Northern (or Spotted or Eurasian) Nutcracker ***Nucifraga caryocatactes***

Daurian Jackdaw ◊ ***Coloeus dauuricus***

Rook ◊ [Oriental Rook] ***Corvus [frugilegus] pastinator***

Carrion Crow ◊ [Oriental Crow] ***Corvus [corone] orientalis***

Northern (or Common) Raven ***Corvus corax***

White-crowned Penduline-Tit ◊ ***Remiz coronatus***

Azure Tit ◊ ***Cyanistes cyanus***

Great Tit ***Parus major***

Coal Tit ***Periparus ater***

Eurasian Skylark ***Alauda arvensis***

Crested Lark ***Galerida cristata***

Horned Lark [Mongolian Horned Lark] ◊ ***Eremophila [alpestris] brandti***

Mongolian Short-toed Lark ◊ ***Calandrella dukhunensis***

Mongolian Lark ◊ ***Melanocorypha mongolica***

Asian Short-toed Lark ◊ ***Alaudala cheleensis***

Sand Martin (or Bank Swallow) ***Riparia riparia***

Barn Swallow ***Hirundo rustica***

Siberian House Martin ***Delichon lagopodum***

Long-tailed Tit (or Long-tailed Bushtit) ***Aegithalos caudatus***

Yellow-browed Warbler ***Phylloscopus inornatus***

Hume's Leaf Warbler ***Phylloscopus humei***

Pallas's Leaf Warbler ***Phylloscopus proregulus***

Common Chiffchaff [Siberian Chiffchaff] ***Phylloscopus [collybita] tristis***

Lesser Whitethroat ***Curruca curruca***

Asian Desert Warbler ◊ ***Curruca nana***

Eurasian Wren ***Troglodytes troglodytes***

Common (or European) Starling ***Sturnus vulgaris***

White-cheeked Starling ◊ ***Spodiopsar cineraceus***

Mistle Thrush ***Turdus viscivorus***

Red-throated Thrush ◊ ***Turdus ruficollis***

Black-throated Thrush ◊ ***Turdus atrogularis***

Naumann's Thrush ◊ ***Turdus naumanni***

Dusky Thrush ◊ ***Turdus eunomus***

Siberian Rubythroat ***Calliope calliope***

Red-flanked Bluetail ***Tarsiger cyanurus***

Eversmann's (or Rufous-backed) Redstart ◊ ***Phoenicurus erythronotus***

Daurian Redstart ***Phoenicurus auroreus***

Güldenstädt's (or White-winged) Redstart ◊ ***Phoenicurus erythrogastrus***

Black Redstart ***Phoenicurus ochruros***

Common Redstart ***Phoenicurus phoenicurus***

Siberian Stonechat ***Saxicola maura***

Desert Wheatear ***Oenanthe deserti***

Pied Wheatear ***Oenanthe pleschanka***

Isabelline Wheatear ***Oenanthe isabellina***

Black-throated Accentor ◊ ***Prunella atrogularis***

Siberian Accentor ◊ ***Prunella montanella***

Brown Accentor ◊ ***Prunella fulvescens***

Rock Sparrow (or Rock Petronia) ***Petronia petronia***

White-winged Snowfinch ***Montifringilla nivalis***

Pere David's (or Small) Snowfinch ◊ ***Pyrgilauda davidiana***

Eurasian Tree Sparrow ***Passer montanus***

Saxaul Sparrow ◊ ***Passer ammodendri***

House Sparrow ***Passer domesticus***

Grey Wagtail ***Motacilla cinerea***

Citrine Wagtail ***Motacilla citreola***

White Wagtail ◊ [Masked Wagtail] ***Motacilla [alba] personata***

White Wagtail ◊ [Baikal Wagtail] ***Motacilla [alba] baicalensis***

White Wagtail ◊ [East Siberian Wagtail] ***Motacilla [alba] ocularis***

Blyth's Pipit ◊ ***Anthus godlewskii***

Richard's Pipit ***Anthus richardi***

Olive-backed Pipit ***Anthus hodgsoni***

Red-throated Pipit ***Anthus cervinus***

Siberian Pipit ◊ ***Anthus japonicus***

Water Pipit ◊ ***Anthus spinoletta***

Eurasian Chaffinch ***Fringilla coelebs***

Brambling ***Fringilla montifringilla***

Hawfinch ***Coccothraustes coccothraustes***

Mongolian Finch ◊ ***Bucanetes mongolicus***

Common (or Scarlet) Rosefinch ***Carpodacus erythrinus***

Long-tailed Rosefinch ◊ [Siberian Long-tailed Rosefinch] Carpodacus [sibiricus] sibiricus

Oriental (or Grey-capped) Greenfinch ***Chloris sinica***

Twite ***Linaria flavirostris***

Redpoll ***Acanthis flammea***

Eurasian Siskin ***Spinus spinus***

Lapland Longspur ◊ ***Calcarius lapponicus***

Pallas's Reed Bunting ◊ ***Emberiza pallasi***

Little Bunting ***Emberiza pusilla***

Rustic Bunting ◊ ***Emberiza rustica***

Black-faced Bunting ***Emberiza spodocephala***

Chestnut-eared Bunting ◊ ***Emberiza fucata***

Meadow Bunting ◊ ***Emberiza cioides***

Godlewski's Bunting ◊ ***Emberiza godlewskii***

Pine Bunting ◊ ***Emberiza leucocephalos***