



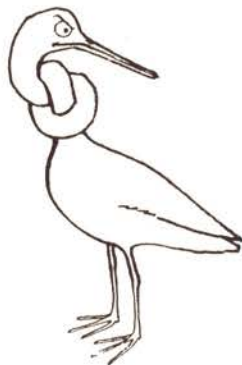
香港觀鳥會  
THE HONG KONG BIRD WATCHING SOCIETY  
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**BULLETIN NO. 156**                      **JUNE 1995**

**SOCIETY NEWS**

**SECRETARY STILL NEEDED**

The Society is basically dead in the water without one, so volunteers are still sought for this position. Duties are quite limited but important for the operation of field trips, indoor meetings and society events. Without a secretary, you can forget outdoor meetings or a new hide at Mai Po. **Wake up everyone! The Society is in a knot without a secretary!**



The AGM voted to increase Annual Subscriptions in line with inflation, with the new rates effective from the date of the AGM. This should cover unexpected contingencies for the new hide or the new Hong Kong checklist and breeding survey publication.

The Society has written to the Hong Kong Government congratulating it on the decision to declare Mai Po as a Ramsar site, but see Mai Po news below.

In September it is hoped to start a series of beginners talks and follow-up meetings, related to a common theme. Watch the Meetings page in the September Bulletin.

**STOP PRESS!!**

Beginners Meetings start on 19 September

See Meetings Page.

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HONG KONG SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR BIRD PRESERVATION

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**MAI PO UPDATE 22 MAY 1995**  
**By Lew Young, Warden of Mai Po**  
**Marshes Nature Reserve.**

**DEVELOPMENTS**

Nam Sang Wai : In April, the Government sought a Judicial Review on the Town Planning Appeal Board's decision last August to approve a golf course and housing development at Nam Sang Wai, south of the reserve. Unfortunately, the Review was lost and the written verdict stated that the Nam Sang Wai area was important as a buffer for Mai Po, but that did not mean that the present fish ponds should be preserved. Does this then mean that filling-in the wetland there to build an 18-hole golf course with 2,550 residential units, makes Nam Sang Wai a better buffer for Mai Po? Construction of the project will lead to the net loss of 86ha (7%) of wetland (presently made up of active and abandoned fish ponds), from the 1,200 ha approximately remaining around the Mai Po area.

Apart from Nam Sang Wai, there are seven other developments proposed over the wetland (fish ponds) around Mai Po. If these, and Government's own projects go ahead, then it would cause the loss of approximately 42% of the wetland remaining around Mai Po. So rather than focusing on Nam Sang Wai specifically, the cumulative effects of all of these projects should be looked at. Nam Sang Wai is just the tip of the iceberg, and the decision to allow it to proceed will certainly set a precedent for other developers who will now also take their cases up with the Town Planning Appeal Board.

One such case involves an approximately 40ha site adjacent to the Mai Po Marshes Nature Reserve,

next to the footpath from the AFD Warden Post to the WWF HK wildlife Education Centre. Unlike all the other sites, this one is actually situated within the proposed Deep Bay/Mai Po Ramsar Site and Buffer Zone 1. The case was supposed to have been heard by the Town Planning Appeal Board in mid-May, but was withdrawn by the developer at the last minute for unspecified reasons. This means that it would be very unlikely for the developers to try again because Government has some months ago zoned the site for conservation under the Outlining Zoning Plans. The next case to be heard by the Town Planning Appeal Board will be in September and involves a development at Wing Kei Tsuen, near Au Tau Roundabout.

**RAMSAR**

The majority of the proposed developments lie outside the proposed Inner Deep Bay and Mai Po Ramsar site and therefore designation may not necessarily help to defend the wetland involved. However, under the Ramsar Convention, Parties to the Convention (including Hong Kong), should incorporate the concept of the wise-use of wetlands in land-use planning, even if the area has not been specifically listed as a Ramsar site.

As to the progress of the designation itself, representatives of the British Government at the 1993 Ramsar meeting in Japan, indicated that Inner Deep Bay and Mai Po was worthy of designation as a Ramsar Site and that this could be done by the end of 1994. However, Government still does not have a firm date when this will happen.

In March 1995, the HK Government

finally gave approval for the designation and at that time, it seemed that designation would be completed by the end of May 1995. The Government is now saying that by the end of May they would only get as far as sending the application papers to the U.K. Dept of Environment (the HK Government has to go through the U.K. for the designation process). The DoE would then take an unknown period of time to process the application before sending it to the Ramsar Bureau in Switzerland. In addition, the Hong Kong Government has announced that there would be a six months consultancy study to draw up a comprehensive management plan for the Ramsar Site and again, there are no firm dates as to when this will happen.

#### **Rotary Club Hong Kong Northwest Nature Trail**

The Rotary Club is generously sponsoring a Nature Trail to run in a loop from the rear of gei wai #16 to #19 and back. This will involve the construction of a Rain Shelter at the rear of gei wai #18, and a number of notice boards. This work will begin in June and the opening ceremony will be in January 1996.

#### **Deep Bay fishermen**

In May, AFD Nature Wardens and Marine Police officers have been taking action to remove illegal fishermen and their fishing nets from the Deep Bay mudflats. If readers see any fishermen returning to the mudflats, can they please contact any WWF Hong Kong staff at Mai Po

or AFD (The Director, Agriculture and Fisheries Department, Government Offices, 393 Canton Road, Kowloon.

## **COMPETITION TIME**

This quiz was devised by a member who wishes to remain anonymous. The idea is to guess where in the Oriental Region the following day-lists were seen. Answers in the next bulletin:

#### Location One 24th December.

- 1 Red-flanked Bluetail
- 2 Japanese White-eye
- 3 Chestnut Bulbul
- 4 Pallas's Warbler
- 5 Grey-cheeked Fulvetta
- 6 Brown-capped Fulvetta
- 7 Rufous-necked Scimitar Babbler
- 8 Plumbeous Water Redstart
- 9 Blue Magpie
- 10 Slaty-backed Forktail

Quite an easy one, close to home I think. These next two are more difficult:

#### Location Two 9th April

- 1 Pied Bushchat
- 2 Lesser Glossy Starling
- 3 Ashy Drongo
- 4 Black Eagle
- 5 Crested Serpent Eagle
- 6 Honeyeater
- 7 Mountain White-eye
- 8 Scarlet Minivet
- 9 Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker
- 10 Blood-breasted Flowerpecker

#### Location Three 10th May

- 1 Blue-fronted Redstart
- 2 Gould's Sunbird
- 3 Golden Spectacled Warbler
- 4 White-collared Blackbird
- 5 Rufous-vented Yuhina
- 6 Black-browed Tit
- 7 Red-vented Tit
- 8 Brown-crested Tit
- 9 Allied Grosbeak
- 10 Bar-tailed Treecreeper.

Please phone your answers to the Editor.

Prize? You must be joking. Suggestions for other lists gratefully received.

## **SOCIETY REPORTS**

### **BREEDING SURVEY BY JUNK. 20th May Tolo Harbour, By Peter Hopkin**

Those of us who imagined a peaceful day on the boat, cruising past rocky islands and listening for the distant warble of Yellow-bellied Prinia, had not bargained for Mike Chalmer's impressive command of logistics. Three groups of birdwatchers were dropped by landing craft at a series of locations along the Tolo Harbour and around Yan Chau Tong (Double Haven), with the mission to seek out the resident species in as short a time as possible. A complex timetable ensured that no-one was marooned, and each team visited as much habitat variety as was possible. It says a great deal for the organisation and the teamwork that after 10 hours in the field we were only 15 minutes behind schedule. With temperatures the wrong side of 30 degrees, storming around those rugged hillsides was as much a feat of endurance as of birding skills, and the lunchtime swim at Wong Wan Chau (Double Island) was very welcome. Spice was added to the proceedings by an inter-team competition, with Team 'A' running off with the beers for recording 42 species, with the other teams equal on 36. (OK, I confess, that Tree Sparrow was just outside our square, but what about that Little Egret? Ed)

It was interesting to land on parts of the NE New Territories that are otherwise inaccessible, and we had the satisfaction of filling in some of the last squares on the breeding survey map. Tiny corners of habitat were found to contain Green Herons, breeding Little Grebes, and a good variety of cuckoos and kingfishers: it is surprising what can be found in

even one hour. Avian highlights included several Bonelli's Eagles, a summering Osprey, Crested Serpent Eagle, Brown Shrikes, and on Kat O Chau, Shrenck's Bittern and a Brown Crake. The island of Kat O Chau is worth visiting; a tidy fishing village gives way to abandoned paddy and scrub, and there are some patches of pine forest on the hills. It seems that the only public kaido sails from Sha Tau Kok, so a HKBWS trip is the best way to get there!

## **CHINESE BIRDING HOLIDAYS**

### **CHEBALING**

**16-20 January 1995**

**By H.F. Cheung**

On January 16 to 20 I visited the Chebaling Nature Reserve, which is about 50 km east of Shaoguan, northern Guangdong. I took a train from Shunzheng to Shaoguan, then a bus to Shixing, where I stayed for the night. Next morning, I took a bus to Duheng, which is about 7 km from the reserve. A motorcycle ride completed the last leg. There is also a direct bus service from the reserve to Shaoguan train station, leaving the reserve at 7:00 am and coming back from Shaoguan at 12:00 noon. I took that service when I left.

Chebaling Nature Reserve was established mainly for the protection of the very rare South China Tiger. I was told that there are a few within the reserve, and more in the surrounding mountains. They stay close to the peaks and are active only at night. So it is quite safe to explore the lower ground at day-time. During the few days that I was in the reserve I stayed away from the tiger area! I covered the areas along the river and

lorry cruised past, but the occupants refused to let us ride up on the running board. The forest is better here and we recorded Mountain Bulbul, Rufous-capped Babbler, Grey-cheeked Fulvetta, Rufous-necked Scimitar Babbler, Minivets, plus an unusual laughingthrush group-crescendo which we were unable to identify.

There were some other raptors, pairs of Crested Goshawks and Crested Serpent Eagle plus a single small accipiter. Finally we came across a couple of Red-winged Crested Cuckoos on a hillside.

We recorded about fifty species in a total of two truncated days which seemed pretty good to me. I'm sure we missed a lot, but we enjoyed ourselves and the local people are very friendly. The speciality lychee tea and fresh ginseng were excellent.

What is really needed is for someone to go and stay in the reserve itself, the hotel staff in Huidong claimed that it is possible to stay at the top of the mountain (about 1000m) in the reserve headquarters, and that the best way to do this is to hire a 4-wheel drive in Huidong. However this remains unproven.

## **OVERSEAS BIRDING HOLIDAYS**

**EILAT (Israel) and SINAI (Egypt)**  
**3 October-16 November 1994**  
**By Fox Wong**

Eilat is the southernmost city in Israel, just at the north end of the Red Sea. It is very touristic because of its famous sunshine. Birdwise, it is also an important stop point for various migrants and visible raptor passage especially in spring.

I spent the first two and last three

weeks there during the visit as a ringing volunteer. Mist netting was done every morning and the nets were set mainly in the reedbed growing alongside a sewage channel. Mainly small passerines were trapped including Savi's, Reed, Marsh, Great Reed, Moustached, Menetries, Sardinian, Barred, Olivaceous, Willow Warbler and Chiffchaff. Besides warblers, chats such as Bluethroat and Redstart were very common with one Thrush Nightingale. A Little Crake was seen and subsequently trapped. Three sparrows, House, Spanish and Dead Sea were rather common for the first two weeks, during roosting time.

After nine o'clock, it was too hot for ringing. There were many options at this time of the day. The first was to go anywhere green such as the melon fields, hotel gardens or the cemetery. They offered a wide range of birds such as Namaqua Dove, European Nightjar, Little Green Bee-eater, Crested Lark, four species of pipits, Arabian Babbler, Rock Thrush, Orange-turfed Sunbird, Golden Oriole, Masked and Red-backed Shrikes.

Another option was to check anywhere with water such as saltpans, the algae factory, sewage works and those drainage canals. Although shorebird watching is not as spectacular as in Hong Kong, good numbers of common stuff such as Dunlin and Little Stint were always present. Less common were White-tailed Plover and Collared Pratincole. Other waterbirds such as Lesser Flamingoes, Glossy Ibis, Black Storks, Slender-billed Gull and many ducks could be seen. A night roost by Western Reef Egret, a few Lesser Black-backed Gulls and thirty odd marsh terns was found inside the

immediately south-east of the reserve headquarters. This is mostly at the edge and inside primeval forest.

I spent two and a half days at the reserve, and saw 63 species. Birds that were easy in the reserve but difficult to get in HK included Crested Kingfisher, Blyth's Kingfisher, Collared Finchbill, Mountain Bulbul, Black Bulbul, Brown Dipper, Plumbeous Redstart, Dusky Thrush, Slaty-backed Forktail, Grey-cheeked Fulvetta, Striated Yuhina, Grey Treepie, Siskin, and Japanese Grosbeak. Other good birds included Chinese Bamboo Partridge, Asian Barred Owlet, Collared Owlet, White's Thrush, Pale Thrush, Hill Prinia, Mountain Bush Warbler, Rufous-capped Babbler, White-bellied Yuhina, Tristram's Bunting, and Spot-breasted Scimitar Babbler.

This seems to be the first indication that Blyth's Kingfisher occurs in Guangdong. The management are building a large museum next to the reserve headquarters. They are also putting considerable effort in building up a large specimen collection, including two Blyth's Kingfisher specimens.

Other interesting birds seen outside the reserve included Buff-bellied Pipit, Chinese Greenfinch, and Yellow-bellied Tit.

#### **GUTIEN, GUANGDONG 14-17 APRIL 1995**

**By Tim Woodward**

Aside from Futien in Deep Bay, Gutien is the reserve in China nearest to Hong Kong. As with most of the Guangdong reserves it was difficult to locate but once done getting there is quite easy. Phaik and I left China

Harbour City at 9.30am and reached Lianghua, the town on the edge of the reserve, by 2.30pm. To get there we took a ferry to Aotou followed by buses to Daamshui, to Huidong and to Lianghua. It is quite straightforward. Lianghua looked like a dump initially but there are a couple of hotels with colour TV in the rooms and restaurants nearby. It was not too difficult to organise things despite the fact that this is Hakka country and the second dialect is Mandarin.

Using Lianghua as a base we hired motorbikes with drivers to take us up the dirt roads into the hills of the reserve which is about 10km away. Our initial impression of the area was very good as within five kilometres of Lianghua a pair of Black-shouldered Kites passed over our heads. It was neck-wrenching stuff, craning round to look at the birds while wearing a heavy pack and bumping up and down on the back of a motorbike but we got excellent close views as one perched briefly on a telegraph wire. The surrounding countryside is fairly barren and scrubby but has a relatively low population and thus birds such as Dusky shrike and Brown Crake can breed happily enough. Up around a village called Lam Chung there is more extensive secondary forest, partly pine. Here we located at least two singing Hainan Blue Flycatchers and heard the Guangdong Barbet which looks like Black-browed but sounds like something else (the one that occurs in Dinghu San and Nan Kun San as well). After getting an excellent recording of the bird calling, but with the pause button on, I eventually managed to tape it on the second day.

Another few kilometres on and the road becomes metalled and heads up into the hills. We did not get too far up before a 1950's style oil tanker

saltpan. You will never miss an Osprey perching on the Israeli flag of the Royal Beach Hotel!

After all these artificial habitats, I moved inland along the Arava valley. Only ten or twenty kilometres brought me to a rather rocky desert. Many larks had been seen such as Hoopoe, Lesser Short-toed, Temminck's Horned, Desert, Bar-tailed Desert and Dunn's Lark. In a lucky day, Arabian Warbler and Cypress Warbler could be seen. Lichtenstein's Sandgrouses could be seen in an exceptional day.

If not going along the bottom of the valley, either hiking or getting a free lift would do to bring me up to the mountain for raptor watching. Before concentrating on the raptors, I found the diversity of wheatears was rather fascinating; there were Isabelline, Northern, Black-eared, Desert, Mourning, Hooded and White-crowned Black Wheatear waiting there. Sand Partridge and House Bunting were nearly guaranteed. Once I had climbed up to a good watch point, Stepped Eagles formed the majority of the big numbers of raptors, at about 50 a morning. Other species such as Levant Sparrowhawk, Steppe Buzzard, Black Kite, Short-toed Eagle, Booted Eagle, Egyptian Vulture, Hobby, Kestrel and Barbary Falcon were seen in lesser numbers. An extra bonus to raptor watching may be a couple of Crag Martins, flocks of White Stork or Common Cranes.

After a hot day birding, you can still enjoy two options before dinner. One was to go up to the drinking pool of Lichtenstein's Sandgrouse. I had to wait there about half an hour before dark. Patience plus slow movement

were the key to have a close look of the drinking Sandgrouse. They arrived just before dark and spent ten minutes or so drinking. Their drinking behaviour is rather fascinating. The last option was to walk up the wadi (dry river bed) with Hadoram Shirihai for Hume's Tawny Owl. He would attract the birds in a close range for spot light. Sadly, I only heard the bird calling but out of sight.

Sea watching can be good at Eilat if birds move up the gulf and get trapped. It requires a special set of weather conditions which rarely occurs! In addition to birds, Eilat can be good for diving. The coral reefs are still good if pollution by the new town is not getting worse. Hiking around the mountain can be good. The landscape is very impressive, its barrenness and weathered rocks are spectacular. I can't forget how quiet the wadi can be in a calm day. I really appreciated life in that kind of harsh environment. The striking one was the sand and rain storm, only 10mm rainfall caused 2 days closure of all major trunk routes to the north of the country, flooding and landslide.

I would suggest birders should hire a car for transport. It is indispensable for birding under extreme hot and dry weather. I probably drank 6 litres of water a day.

Going up to north Israel can be good for desert as well as waterbirds. It is rather peaceful down south but it sounds a bit unsettled up north at the moment. Nevertheless, Jerusalem should be visited. It strikes me as a single place but is the holyland for Christians, Jews and Moslems. Its long written histories are just as evident as they remained unearthed in the old city. Visiting Jerusalem is just

like walking through a time tunnel.

The third week of my trip was spent on the Sinai Peninsular and Cairo. Birding around Cairo with Mindy Baha El Din was interesting with such birds as Spectacled and Clamorous Warblers seen. A Kittlitz's Plover was seen at a sewage outfall. Sewage works are rather good birding in the desert! I also saw an Eagle Owl day-roosting at one of the old pyramids. The Pyramid and the Museum at Cairo is worth while visiting in addition to birds.

After Cairo, I spent a couple of days on the Sinai Peninsular, and found birds such as Chukar, Sinai Rosefinch and good fall of Bluethroat, Chiffchaff, Lesser Whitethroat, Redstart and Olivaceous Warbler at St Catherine of Mount Sinai. I travelled down to the southern tip of the peninsular to a place called Sharmel Sheik. There was only one farm (irrigated by sewage effluent). Geographically, it is the funnel for autumn migrants. Even if it was late when I was visiting compared to the main period of autumn passage, there were still over hundred White Storks, many Black Kites, a couple of Black Storks, Common Cranes and Egyptian Vultures.

However, my bag left hidden in the site was stolen when I was birding around Sharmel Sheik. It took me long time to retrieve it back from the farmers. I learned that Cantonese and Arabic are rather different! The weather in Egypt is similar to that of Israel. However, the people behave differently though. The Arabs are rather enthusiastic but not very thoughtful. Just opposite, Jews are usually cool but they can offer the best help when asked. I have no idea

about hiring a car at Sinai but it seems impossible to get through the border from Israel. There is a once weekly direct flight from Tel-Aviv to Hong Kong. Also there is a cheap direct Charter flight from London Gatwick to Eilat. As a whole, the trip is remarkable in terms of birds, people, scenery and tourist spots.

#### **Northern Thailand.**

**Dec. 22 1994 to Jan. 3 1995**

**by Jim and Maria Hackett**

#### Getting there and around.

Thai flies direct HK-Chiang Mai but you must return via Bangkok. We got a Suzuki 4WD ("Caribbean") from Avis - phone (from HK).

, but they don't answer faxes! However they do pickup and dropoff at the airport. The Suzuki has four seats but it would be very crowded with four but it is fine for two. It was quite reasonably priced. Do not attempt the top of Doi Chiang Dao in a conventional car. Otherwise, a 2WD should be OK, with care. There are spots on the Doi Chiang Dao approach which need good clearance. The Suzuki drinks petrol if climbing a lot, and so watch the fuel gauge. Strategic petrol pumps on Doi Inthanon are marked on the map, and there is petrol at Km31.

This report has several maps (in Society Library, Ed), which you should bring. Lonely Planet's Thailand guide has good travellers' information on Chiang Mai and the northern towns. We found it useful.

You should maximize time on Doi Inthanon. One day is enough for each of Doi Chiang Dao and Doi Ang Khang. If the Jerdon's Bushchat is behaving, one day will also do for



Tha-ton, although we had two days, owing to extremely obliging bushchats which were sitting on pampas grass as we dropped by to recce the site at 5.45 pm the day of our arrival. Jim saw good birds on each of two visits to the paddies. Two days was nice for Doi Suthep, with one on the saddle and one on the 16km jeep track where Jim saw a Grey-cheeked Warbler! A minimum of four nights (preferably five to seven) on Doi Inthanon is recommended. Spend most of those days at Km31 (see below), rather than staying in Little Home, unless there's no choice. We found new birds on each of 5-6 visits to the 37km jeep track.

#### Accommodation.

The only accommodation problems were at Doi Inthanon, as there was no room in the park. We slept on an office floor for three nights, including Christmas! We tipped Mrs Deang 500B at the end and it seemed welcome, although Mr Deang had insisted that would stay for free. Wendy Young reported on an earlier trip that the park accommodation (see map 4 for location of booking office and chalets) was too big, a bit dirty, and overpriced at 800B a chalet. There is no other choice. you have got to stay somewhere around here to get to the summit marsh early. There is a phone box beside the park accommodation booking office, no. 311608. The ranger implied that accommodation bookings would be taken on this line, but get a Thai friend to call as their English is rudimentary.

Mr Deang's food is OK. The Park's shop (see map 4) has food, but no English, beer, or bread. Mr Deang has (had) beer, but we drank most of it! He will have restocked.

Mr Deang is a birder and his son is also interested. He is a thoroughly nice guy, and he and his son found a Blue-Fronted Redstart at km 42.

#### Birds.

There is a list attached ( in Library Copy, Ed) You should also get Mike Leven's list as it is annotated with localities. Briefly, we saw the specialities at the Doi Inthanon summit marsh including Dark-sided Thrush, Ashy-throated Warbler, Rufous-throated Partridge, Green-tailed Sunbird, and Rufous-winged Fulvetta. The 37km jeep track is FABULOUS. The ravine at 37km has Tesias (2 species seen). The jeep track at 34km is worth a few hours. The Giant Nuthatch is a specialty on Doi Chiang Dao and we saw them as we departed the top, on the rough track down to the police post, after six hours bashing the pines higher up as Jim was convinced that we'd dipped. Red-faced Liocichlas and White-browed Laughing Thrushes are on Doi Ang Chang, as is the Spot-breasted Parrotbill. On Doi Ang Chang, cover several of the roads shown on map 5 - we has the WBLs after turning left at the police post and driving for a bit. And both Black-tailed Crake and Jerdon's Bushchat have special sites - see maps. The paddies at Tha-ton are good for Spotted Bush-Warbler and Pied Harrier. We also saw Blue-breasted Quail there. Mike Leven's report (and Legakul and Round) will give you an idea what else to expect and where. In general, we saw similar birds but not where other people saw them, but in the appropriate habitat. An experienced birder should get 220-250 birds in ten days.

## BIRD NEWS...BIRD NEWS....BIRD NEWS....BIRD NEWS

Bird News March to May 1995. By Richard Lewthwaite.

March was relatively cool with surges of the NE monsoon reaching Hong Kong on 4th, 19th and 31st. Highlights included an adult **Kittiwake**, a **Saker**, 4 **Oriental Plovers**, a **Long-billed Dowitcher** and a flock of **Siskins**.

April started cool and wet, but it warmed up during 8th to 13th, after which the rest of the month was unseasonably warm, the only respite being a short but violent storm which demolished the two temporary towers in Deep Bay and knocked over one of the camphor trees favoured by flycatchers in Kowloon Park. The number and variety of flycatchers and thrushes was notable. Rarities included single **Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoos** at Tai Po Kau and on Cheung Chau, up to 15 **Japanese Grosbeaks** a **Daurian Starling**, a **Great-crested Tern**, and a **Black Redstart**, a potential first for Hong Kong. For the second spring in succession, the Mai Po scrape did not attract roosting shorebirds during day-time high tides.

The first three weeks of May were relatively cool apart from a couple of hot and humid days in mid-month. The cool weather resulted from a surge of the NE monsoon on 3rd, subsequent easterly winds, a weak monsoon surge on 16th, and a trough of low pressure on 22nd. Highlights were a series of **Bramblings**, a **Pechora Pipit**, and a **Himalayan Swiftlet**, and a series of **Brown (or Crimson Legged) Crakes**. Just as the Bulletin was going to press, a **Brown Booby** was seen from Hong Kong island, the first record for the territory.

**Great Crested Grebe** - A summer plumaged bird seen from the Mai Po boardwalk on 11th May (PS) was the latest ever reported in Hong Kong.

**Dalmatian Pelican** - The wintering flock of 19 remained in Deep Bay throughout March, declining to 5 on 22nd and to 3 on 31st. Two birds were then seen in Deep Bay on 8th April.

**Brown Booby** - An adult was seen from Cape d'Aguilar on 28th May (JNP,RWL). First record for Hong Kong.

**Swinhoe's Egret** - An adult in breeding plumage seen in Deep Bay on eight dates between 13th April and 5th May (JAH et al) was joined by a second bird on 4th May. One was seen again 27th May.

**Reef Egret** - One white phase bird was reported at Yum O, Lantau on 16th May (JEB).

**Yellow Bittern** - Few reported, with singles seen at Mai Po on 19th and 21st April (SR). Seen more regularly in May with a high count of 6 at Long Valley on 16th (RWL).

**Chestnut Bittern** - One reported by a visitor on 21st April, and another at Long Valley on 16th May (RWL). Also seen regularly at Mui Wo, Lantau.

**Schrenck's Bittern** - Single males in May at Long Valley (RWL), Kat O Chau (JGH) and Mui Wo, Lantau on 21st (PA).

**White Ibis** - A single bird at Mai Po between 19th and 21st of April (RWL,MDW).

**Black-faced Spoonbill** - An apparent influx of 51 adults on 8th March (RWL) then 63 the following day (VBP). In April, up to 22 were seen until 23rd (AJP et al), declining to 7 on 25th, after which there were no further reports until two on 27th May.

**European Spoonbill** - Three at Mai Po on 8th March and one on 6th April.

**Lesser Treeduck** - Three flying around the Mai Po collection on 3rd April (JBC, JAH).

**Red-breasted Merganser** - A male from the boardwalk on 4th March (DAD) and 11 flying past Cape D'Aguilar on 20th March (MDW).

**Black Baza** - The earliest reports were on 17th April, with one at Wu Kau Tang and Luk Keng (PA). At least 25 birds were reported from the Central and Eastern New Territories between 22nd and 26th April, largest numbers being 4 at Sheun Wan on 24th (MDW), 10 at Tai Mo Shan on 26th (GCHC). Away from these areas, there were two at Cape D'Aguilar on 23rd (PA), one displaying at Tung Chung, Lantau on 13th May (PJH) and at

Lam Tsuen (PA), Yung Shue Au (JGH) and Sheun Wan on 17th and 18th May.

**Black-shouldered Kite** - Up to two regularly reported at Mai Po and apparently attempting to breed. Away from Mai Po, singles noted at Leadmine Pass on 19th March (PA) and Long Valley on 6th May (PA).

**Brahminy Kite** - One reported from Nam Chung on 8th April (GA,ML).

**Northern Goshawk** - One reported from Sha Lo Tung on 8th April (GA,ML).

**Japanese Sparrowhawk** - One at Tsim Bei Tsui on 19th April (RWL), seven there on 21st (MDW), and one on Tai Mo Shan on 22nd (JAH).

**Besra** - A pair at Wu Kau Tang on 23rd April, and a female at Sha Lo Tung on 8th May, and a male at Hok Tau on 18th May (RWL).

**Northern Sparrowhawk** - One reported from Sha Lo Tung on 8th April (GA,ML).

**Chinese Goshawk** - Reported on a few days only: 38 in the Mong Tseng hills (MDW) and one at Mai Po on 21st April (RWL), Shuen Wan (HJ,RWL) and Tai Po Kau on 7th May (SLT). An immature bird was seen from the carpark at Ng Tung Chai on 21st May (RWL).

**Grey-faced Buzzard** - A total of 64 birds reported from widespread areas on 12 dates between 17th March and 23rd April (GJC et al). All reports were of one to three birds except 41 at Mai Po on 3rd April (MDW).

**Saker Falcon** - One at Tsim Bei Tsui on 18th March (VBP, MDW).

**Blue-breasted Quail** - A bird with a two-note call in dense low cover at Ma On Shan on 28th April may have been this species (per TW).

**Baillon's Crake** - One at Long Valley on 10th May (DAD). Single small unidentified crakes, possibly this species, were seen at Long Valley on 16 May (RWL), and on Kat O Chau on 20th (JGH).

**Brown Crake** - One feeding in a stream at Sheun Wan from 17th May (RWL et al), two on 20th (YYT), and one in the paddy at Kat O Chau on 20th (GAW). One seen at Mui Wo, Lantau on 22nd (PJH) and one may well have been present there last summer.

**Watercock** - Single males at Tsim Bei Tsui on 29th April (JC) and Kam Tin on 7th May (PA), and a female at Sheun Wan on 21st May (DAD,RWL).

**Oriental Plover** - Up to four at Kai Tak from 15th to 19th March and one from the boardwalk on 29th March (GJC et al).

**Little Stint** - Singles from the boardwalk on 30th April (CMG,RWL) and on 5th May (GL,RWL).

**Pectoral Sandpiper** - One on a drained pond at Ma Tso Lung on 26th April (PJL).

**Spoon-billed Sandpiper** - Singles from the boardwalk on 13 April and on a drained pond at Mai Po on 20th April. The poorest spring since 1986.

**Long-billed Dowitcher** - A winter plumaged individual associating with Marsh Sandpipers seen from the boardwalk and at Mai Po between 19th March and 20th April. (CHF et al).

**Asian Dowitcher** - First reported on 29th March and then seen throughout April and into mid-May. The highest count was 90 on 24th April.

**Nordmann's Greenshank** - Apparently a poor spring for this species compared to recent years. Apart from 15 from the boardwalk on 7th April (KEV) and 20 on 8th April (RWL) all other reports were of less than five birds. Reported from 3rd to 19th April and then 30th April into mid May.

**Great Black-headed Gull** - A summer plumaged adult at Tsim Bei Tsui on 12th March (MLC) a second winter from the boardwalk on 30th March (VBP WLY), a second summer bird on 31st March and 1st April, and again at Tsim Bei Tsui on 7th April (EMSK,JMCW et al).

**Common Gull** - A first winter from the boardwalk on 20th and 22nd of March (DAD et al).

**Slaty-backed Gull** - A first winter from the boardwalk on 3rd March (RWL, FW).

**Kittiwake** - An adult from the boardwalk on 8th March (RWL,MH).

**Great-crested Tern** - One flying over the Tsim Bei Tsui paddy on 15th April (PA).

**Rufous Turtle Dove** - Juveniles seen at Tung Chung, Lantau on 13th May, (PJH) and a juvenile at Nam Sang Wai on 18th May (PJL) are the first indication of this species breeding in or near Hong Kong. Summering birds also at Mui Wo, Lantau, throughout May.

**Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo** - One heard and another seen in Tai Po Kau on 4th April (per GJC), and one heard on Cheung Chau on 7th April (MDW).

**Oriental Cuckoo** - April reports were of singles at Ping Yeung on 5th (KDW), Mai Po on 6th and 11th (PJL), and Dong Ping Chau on 14th and 22nd (DAD,SR), and two including a hepatic bird at Mai Po on 27th (RWL). The only May reports were of single at Long Valley on 5th (RWL), and Dong Ping Chau on 13th (DAD).

**Barred Owlet** - Singles reported in April from Lam Tsuen on 6th (JBC,JAH),Chau Tau on 14th April (EM) and Sha Lo Tung on 15th and 29th(RWL). Nesting noted in May near Sai Kung (WP) and near Tai Po on 7th (PA).

**Brown Hawk Owl** - A good year. Two seen at Magazine Gap on 7th April (KDW et al) and one at Barker Road, also Hong Kong Island, on 9th April (MT). One was rescued from construction workers on the Tsing-Yi bridge on 9th May (JCA). A new late date.

**White-vented Needletail** - In March, all reports referred to unidentified needletails, with 15 at Shing Mun (MRL) and a single at Tsim Bei Tsui (JAH,RWL) on 19th, and another single at Ho Chung on 31st. Main passage was noted between 1st and 8th April with over 400 birds involved. Double-figure counts were 16 at Tai Po Kau (JAH) and 20 at Tsim Bei Tsui (RWL) on 1st, 150 at Kam Tin on 2nd (DAD), 10 at Shek Kong (RM) and 30 at Kam Tin on 3rd, 11 at Tai Po Kau and 22 at Main Po on 5th (RWL), 120 at Tsim Bei Tsui on 7th (JMCW) and 11 at Tai Po Kau on 8th (FW). The only subsequent report was of a single at Wu Kau Tang on 23rd April (SR).

**White-throated Needletail** - Much scarcer than the previous species. All reports were in April, with 4 at Mount-Austin on 11th (MT) and singles at Chek Lap Kok on 5th (GJC) and at Clearwater Bay on 30th (JAH).

**Swiftlet sp** - Single unidentified swiftlets, possibly Himalayan Swiftlets, reported at Mai Po on 1st April (DAD), Luk Keng on 5th April (KDW), Mai Po again on 7th April (KEV) and Ma Tso Lung on 10th May (PJL), a new late date.

**Crested Kingfisher** - One at Chung Mei, Brides Pool, on 5th April (CAV), and again on 23rd May.

**Blue-tailed Bee-Eater** - Reported in April with 8 at Tsim Bei Tsui on 14th (JBC,JAH), 5 at Mai Po on 18th (MDW), 1 there on 23rd (SR) and 9 on 24th (PJL). One at Tsim Bei Tsui on 7th May (MH).

**Hoopoe** - One at Signal Hill, Kowloon, on 10th April (RWL).

**Bay Woodpecker** - One heard at Shing Mun on 11th March (MDW).

**Buff-bellied Pipit** - Singles at Tsim Bei Tsui on 26th March (JAH) and Chau Tau on 5th April (PA).

**Forest Wagtail** - One at Mai Po on 11th April (PJL).

**White Wagtail** - Three birds of the distinctive lugens race seen at Tsim Bei Tsui on 20th March (DAD).

**Citrine Wagtail** - An adult female at Long Valley on 3rd May (PJL), a new late date ending a fine run in 1994/95 for this species.

**Black Bulbul** - Apparently an irruption involving up to 30 to Tai Po Kau from 8th March to 8th April (JEB et al), 4 at Pak Nai on 18th March (VBP), up to 11 at Mount Austin on 25th and 26th March (MRL), 71 at Ng Tung Tsai (IT) on 25th March, up to 13 at Ho Chung on 26th and 31st March (DAD,VBP), and finally one at Shing Mun on 14th April.

**Brown-breasted Bulbul** - Three reports, all in April : one at Kam Tin on 8th (VBP), one at Tsim Bei Tsui on 14th (VBP,KK) and two at Tai Mo Shan on 18th and 24th (DR,RWL).

**Red-tailed Robin** - All reports suggest an early April passage of this species - one to three birds at Hong Kong University, Mount Davis, Kowloon Park, Long Valley and Chek Lap Kok between 4th and 8th April and 13 birds, a new high count, on Dong Ping Chau on 14th April (DAD).

**Siberian Blue Robin** - A first-summer male near Mai Po on 2nd April (RWL) et al), a male at Kowloon Park from 6th to 8th April (EM,EMSK), and possibly a different male there 11th April (GJC).

**Red-flanked Bluetail** - Two reports from April of late birds. Singles at Ng Tung Chai on 1st (RWL) and Kowloon Hills on 7th (JJ,JK).

**Black Redstart** - A first-summer male in the camp beside the Police Post, Dong Ping Chau, on 23rd April (JJ), a first for Hong Kong if accepted.

**Orange-headed Ground Thrush** - A singing male near the Picnic Area, Tai Po Kau, on 30th April (DB).

**White's Thrush** - Five at Fanling Golf Course on 4th March (per PJH), up to three on Mount Austin throughout March and until 13th April (VB) et al), one at Kowloon Park between 4th and 8th April (FW, JJ), one on Cheung Chau from 2nd to 5th April (MDW), and singles on Mount Davis on 5th April (MT) and Mount Nicolson on 8th April (IT).

**Siberian Thrush** - Singles at Brides Pool on 5th April (CAV), Kowloon Hills on 7th April (JJ,JK), Mount Austin on 8th April (RWL, JMCW) and Kadoorie Farm on 7th May (GA,GR), a new late date for this species.

**Grey Thrush** - Regularly reported in March, then in April in ones and twos as follows : 4th-13th Kowloon Park (FW et al), 4th-8th Mount Austin (NT et al), Cheung Chau 5th (MDW), Long Valley 6th (PJL), and Mount Nicolson 8th (IT et al).

**Blackbird** - Odd reports throughout March. The latest reports were of one in Kowloon Park on 8th April (KDW et al), and Tung Chung, Lantau in mid May (PJH).

**Pale Thrush** - Scattered reports in March. In April, one at Tsim Bei Tsui paddy on 1st-2nd (RWL et al), two at Cheung Chau on 2nd (MDW), two on Mount Austin (MT) and one at Kowloon Park (FW, JJ) on 4th, and one on Mount Nicolson on 8th (IT et al).

**Eye-browed Thrush** - The only reports were of singles on Mount Austin on 25th March (MRL) and at Lam Tsuen on 11th April (GJC).

**Grey-backed Thrush** - Regularly reported from widespread areas in March and up to 10th April. The latest report was of one in Kowloon Park on 13th April (SR).

**Dusky Thrush** - The irruption noted in January and February continued with up to 19 at Tsim Bei Tsui paddy throughout March and until 3rd April and singles at Mai Po on 4th March, Mount Austin on 24th-25th March, and Long Valley on 8th-21st April (DAD et al).

**Slaty-backed Forktail** - Two at Ng Tung Chai on 11th March (MDW), and one at Tai Po Kau on 4th April (JAH) and 8th April (EMSK). A juvenile was seen at Ng Tung Chai on 23rd May.

**Russett Bush Warbler** - One at Shuen Wan on 1st March (RWL) was the only report.

**Sulphur-breasted Warbler** - One at Cheung Chau on 1st March (MDW).

**Eastern Crowned Warbler** - Spring passage reported with singles at Kowloon Park on 3rd and 8th (KK et al), Mai Po on 3rd and 6th (PJL), and Mount Davis on 5th (MT).

**Pale-legged Leaf Warbler** - The two wintering birds at Cheung Chau were again seen on 12th March and one was seen there on 1st April (MDW). Singles were reported at Mount Davis on 5th (MT) and Kowloon Park on 9th-11th (EMSK et al).

**Arctic Warbler** - Singles at Dong Ping Chau on 22nd and 29th (RWL,PA), two at Chi Ma Wan on 7th May (VBP), and 12 near Sai Kung (MH) and one near Hong Kong University (MT) on 9th May. A large fall of 38 were seen on Dong Ping Chau on 13th May (DAD).

**Pallas's Warblers** - Unusual April reports were of singles in Kowloon Park on 6th-10th (EM et al) and Tai Po Kau on 5th-8th (RWL et al).

**Fukien Niltava** - A male in Kowloon Hills on 7th April (JJ,JK).

**Blue-and-White Flycatcher** - An excellent spring for this species with a minimum of 38 bird-days reported. Apart from one in Tai Po Kau on 25th March (VBP), one there on 13th April (GJC) and three at Dong Ping Chau on 14th April (DAD), all other reports were from 1st-9th April, including 5 in Tai Po Kau on 4th (JAH) and 3 at Mai Po on 5th (PJL). Also reported in ones and twos during 1st-9th from Kowloon Park, Pak Nai, Hong Kong University, Lam Tsuen, Mount Davis and Chek Lap Kok.

**Ferruginous Flycatcher** - Singles reported from Cheung Chau (MDW), Pok Fu Lam (MS) and Tao Po Kau (DAD et al), between 1st and 6th April, with two at the latter site on 5th.

**Sooty Flycatcher** - One reported from Kowloon Park on 15th April (NM).

**Grey-streaked Flycatcher** - A total of six in ones and twos from Dong Ping Chau, Lam Tsuen and Tai Mo Shan between 22nd and 29th April (GCHC et al), then about 20 in ones, twos and threes from widespread areas, 6th-9th May (JAH et al). Five on Dong Ping Chau on 13th April (DAD).

**Brown Flycatcher** - About 20 reported from widespread areas between 5th April and 9th May, the highest count being 5 on Dong Ping Chau on 22nd April (RWL).

**Red-breasted Flycatcher** - One at Dong Ping Chau on 14th April (DAD).

**Mugimaki Flycatcher** - Singles at Chek La Kok on 6th April (MDW) and Kowloon Park on 7th-8th April (FW et al).

**Narcissus Flycatcher** - An excellent spring for this stunning flycatcher. Reported in ones and twos daily between 2nd and 9th April from Lam Tsuen, Kowloon Park, Tai Po Kau, Hong Kong University, Pok Fu Lam, Mai Po and Cape D'Aguilar (PA et al). Latest reports were of singles in Tai Po Kau on 13th and 17th April (SR,MDW).

**Asian Paradise Flycatcher** - One at the Rocky Outcrop, Mai Po, on 5th April (JMCW) was the only report.

**Japanese Paradise Flycatcher** - Reported daily in ones and twos from Kowloon Park and Tai Po Kau between 3rd and 9th April (KK et al). Singles also reported at Hong Kong University on 6th April (MT) and Shing Mun on 14th April (PA).

**Rufous-necked Scimitar Babbler** - Two at Pok Fu Lam Reservoir on 2nd and 23rd March (MS), and single birds heard at Mount Austin and Mount Nicolson on 8th April (IT et al) and at Shing Mun on 14th April (PA).

**Grey-headed Parrotbill** - A flock of 15 at Pok Fu Lam Reservoir on 14th March (MS) and one in Tai Po Kau on 5th April (PSch).

**Vinous-throated Parrotbill** - Up to 5, all apparently in good condition, in Sha Tin Central Park from 16th to 24th April (JH et al) and two at Tai Mo Shan on 22-23 April (MDW)

**Striated Yuhina** - One was seen at Brides Pool on the late date of 24th April (MDW).

**Red-headed Tit** - A flock of 18 at Leadmine Pass on 6th May, a new high count.

**Yellow-bellied Tit** - The only report was of three at Lok Ma Chau on 4th April (FW).

**Green-backed Tit** - One at Mount Austin on 19th April (MT), a potential first for Hong Kong.

**Penduline Tit** - Reported at Mai Po in small numbers from 20th March to 19th April, apart from 23 on 22nd March (RWL).

**Chestnut-flanked White-eye** - One at Pok Fu Lam Reservoir on 9th March (MS) was the only report.

**Purple-backed Starling** - One at Mai Po on 6th April (PJL), only the second-ever spring record.

**Chinese Greenfinch** - Two adults and a begging juvenile in Sha Tin Central Park on 21st-23rd April (RWL et al).

**Brambling** - An apparent influx in May, with one at Carolina Gardens, Coombe Road, on 8th to 10th, three at Mansfield Road on 14th (MT) and one at Chuen Lung, Tai Mo Shan, on 20th (NSG).

**Black-tailed Hawfinch** - Eight at Tsim Bei Tsui on 12th March and one there on 9th April (JAH) were the only reports.

**Japanese Grosbeak** - Reported in April as follows : 8 at Lam Tsuen on 5th (RWL et al) and 15 there on 7th (PS), one at Tsim Bei Tsui on 8th (GCHC,AGY) and two at Mong Tseng on 9th (JBC,JAH).

**Japanese Yellow Bunting** - Reported daily from Mai Po between 2nd and 8th April and also reported from Tsim Bei Tsui and Shuen Wan (CAV) on 5th April. Highest counts were 4 at Tsim Bei Tsui on 5th (JAH) and 5 at Mai Po on 6th (PJL). Subsequently, there were singles at Mai Po on 16th (NM) and 25th April (PJL), a new late date.

**Yellow-browed Bunting** - Singles in the Mai Po casuarinas on 19-20th March (JAH et al) and in the Tsim Bei Tsui paddy on 2nd-3rd April (DAD).

**Rustic Bunting** - A male at Mai Po on 7th April (JMCW).

## FUTURE MEETINGS

Please contact the leader several days before the meeting to confirm attendance, otherwise you may miss out on changes in timing, venue etc

DATE	LEADER		VENUE	TIME
19 August	*** Cheung Ho Fai	***	<b>Tolo Harbour Tern Junk Trip</b>	08:00
Saturday			Coast of S.W. New Territories. Meet at Ma Lin Shui Ferry Pier, near Chinese University KCR. Send Return Slip and \$200. No refund unless trip cancelled.	
19 September Tuesday	Ian Tyzzer	*	<b>Police Headquarters</b> Birds at Mai Po	18:30
24 September Sunday	Ian Tyzzer Chan Ming Ming	#	<b>Mai Po</b> Coach leaves Kowloon Tong at 08:00	09:00-15:00
1 October Sunday	Li Wai Ki John Holmes	#	<b>Tai Po Kau</b> Coach leaves Kowloon Tong at 08:00	08:30-12:30
4 October Wednesday	C Y Lam	*	<b>Royal Observatory</b> "Common birds"	18:30-19:30
8 October Sunday	C Y Lam		<b>Kowloon Park</b> for beginners and families. Meet Tsim Sha Tsui MTR exit near mosque	08:00-11:00
11 October Wednesday	C Y Lam	*	<b>Royal Observatory</b> Birds in woodland and open country	18:30-19:30
15 October Sunday	Cheung Ho Fai Geoff Carey	#	<b>Tsung Pak Long</b> Coach leaves Kowloon Tong at 08:00	08:45-12:30
18 October Wednesday	C Y Lam	*	<b>Royal Observatory</b> "Wetland birds"	18:30-19:30
22 October Sunday	Richard Stott Ng Cho Nam	#	<b>Mai Po</b> Coach leaves Kowloon Tong at 08:00	09:00-15:00
25 October Wednesday	C Y Lam	*	<b>Royal Observatory</b> "Seabirds and others"	18:30-19:30

\*\*\* Please phone leader five days in advance to confirm departure time, and to register your intent to come. Watch for Typhoon warnings as the junk may not sail in certain conditions. Junk trips normally return to Ma Lin Shui by 6pm. Please bring drink and food, and appropriate clothing and sun protection. There is a fridge on the boat but it is not very cold.\*\*\*

\* Talks for beginners, illustrated with slides. Ian Tyzzer will speak in English, C.Y.Lam in Cantonese. Send return slips please.

# The maximum number of members who can attend a Mai Po meeting is 50, as set by the AFD permit. It is therefore essential that members inform the leader whether they will attend in advance. Failure to do so will result in other members being refused access to Mai Po. Members who use the coach must confirm their attendance by using the booking slip.

Please phone leader five days in advance to confirm departure time.

A coach will collect members from Kowloon Tong KCR one hour before assembly time and return there after the meeting. Contact the leader to find out exactly where the coach collection point is.

Please return the form given at the end of this bulletin with a cheque in **English** (note the prices for guests) made out to the **Hong Kong Birdwatching Society** if you wish to use the coach. Payment can also be made by Electronic Transfer to Account No 004-567-899661-001 Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank in favour of **The Hong Kong Birdwatching Society**, but please send the attendance slip in as well to confirm your payment and attendance.

Please bring drink and food, and appropriate clothing (e.g. Wellington Boots for Tsung Pak Long), and suncream!

**NOTE: NEW ADDRESS FOR POSTING CHEQUES AND SLIPS**

Please send the attendance slip to C.Y. Lam to confirm a place.

Leaders are requested to find a substitute leader and contact C.Y.Lam if they are unable to attend.

Telephone numbers :Cheung Ho Fai ; Ian Tyzzer ; Li  
Wai Ki ; John Homes John has now got an  
answering machine. Remainder of numbers on the front cover.



**TAI PO KAU BI-LINGUAL SUNDAY 1 OCTOBER 1995**

I wish to reserve \_\_\_\_\_ places on the coach.  
( ) \$40 Members ( ) \$60 Guests ( ) \$20 Students  
I enclose a cheque for \$\_\_\_\_\_ (In English, payable to **Hong Kong Birdwatching Society**) /I have paid by Bank Transfer.  
Return to: C.Y.LAM, Royal Observatory, 134a Nathan Road, Kowloon, to arrive by 18 September.

NAME.....TELEPHONE.....

Meetform3

**MAI PO BI-LINGUAL SUNDAY 22 OCTOBER 1995**

I wish to reserve \_\_\_\_\_ places on the coach.  
( ) \$40 Members ( ) \$60 Guests ( ) \$20 Students  
I enclose a cheque for \$\_\_\_\_\_ (In English, payable to **Hong Kong Birdwatching Society**) /I have paid by Bank Transfer.  
Return to: C.Y.Lam, Royal Observatory, 134a Nathan Road, Kowloon, to arrive by 9 October.

NAME.....TELEPHONE.....

Meetform1

**TSUNG PAK LONG 15 OCTOBER 1995**

I wish to reserve \_\_\_\_\_ places on the coach.  
( ) \$40 Members ( ) \$60 Guests ( ) \$20 Students  
I enclose a cheque for \$\_\_\_\_\_ (In English, payable to **Hong Kong Birdwatching Society**) /I have paid by Bank Transfer.  
Return to: C.Y.Lam, Royal Observatory, 134a Nathan Road, Kowloon, to arrive by 2 October.

NAME.....TELEPHONE.....

Meetform4

**JUNK TRIP SATURDAY 19 AUGUST 1995**

I wish to reserve \_\_\_\_\_ places on the junk.  
( ) \$200 Members ( ) \$200 Guests ( ) \$200 Students  
I enclose a cheque for \$\_\_\_\_\_ (In English, payable to **Hong Kong Birdwatching Society**) / I have paid by Bank Transfer.  
Return to: M.M.CHAN, Flat H 14 Floor, Foong Shan Mansion,  
Taikoo Shing, H.K. to arrive by 1 August.

NAME.....TELEPHONE.....

Meetform4

**BEGINNER'S INDOOR MEETING-IAN TYZZER 19 SEPT. 1995**

I wish to reserve \_\_\_\_\_ places.  
\*\*\*Call Ian to confirm details of venue\*\*\*  
Return to: IAN TYZZER, Flat 39, Mount Nicholson Gap, 6th  
Floor, 103 Mount Nicholson Road, Hong Kong. To arrive by  
12 September.

NAME.....TELEPHONE.....

Meetform1

**MAI PO BI-LINGUAL SUNDAY 24 SEPTEMBER**

I wish to reserve \_\_\_\_\_ places on the coach.  
( ) \$40 Members ( ) \$60 Guests ( ) \$20 Students.  
I enclose a cheque for \$\_\_\_\_\_ (In English, payable to **Hong Kong Birdwatching Society**) / I have paid by Bank Transfer.  
Send to C.Y.LAM, Royal Observatory, 134a Nathan Road,  
Kowloon, to arrive before 11 September.

NAME.....TELEPHONE.....

Meetform2

**BEGINNER'S INDOOR MEETING-C.Y.LAM**

I wish to reserve .....places for the talk on:  
4 th / 11 th / 18th / 25th October.  
Please circle which one you will be attending  
Send to C.Y.LAM, Royal Observatory, 134a Nathan Road,  
Kowloon, to arrive before 25 September.

NAME.....TELEPHONE.....

Meetform2