



A [Tropical Birding Tours](#) SET DEPARTURE **Birding Tour**

Trip Report and final Checklist:

JAPAN: Birding on Ice

January 19th to February 1st, 2025

Pre-tour ext: 13-18 Jan; post-tour ext: 1-2 Feb

*Guides for this tour were Charley Hesse and Andrés Vásquez.
Report of main tour and post-tour extension by ANDRES VASQUEZ N.
Report of pre-tour extension by CHARLEY HESSE*



*It is impossible not to have a **Steller's Sea-Eagle** (photo above by Andrés) as the cover photo for any report for this tour!!!*

INTRODUCTION: There are various reasons why this tour is one of the most popular tours we run around the World to the point it is almost fully booked for the next year already. The fact is that it offers on “the menu’s main course dishes” some of the World’s most iconic birds like Steller’s Sea-eagle, Blakiston’s Fish-Owl, and Red-Crowned Cranes, “as appetizers” 12.000+ individuals of four other species of cranes and over 30 species of waterfowl, and finally “as desert”, various Japanese endemics like Copper Pheasant, being the cherry on the cake the cute Japanese Macaques (AKA Snow Monkeys) on their hot spring pools. We were delighted with sightings of all these species mentioned above.



We spent some quality time with Red-crowned Cranes (photo above by Andrés), one of the most iconic birds of Japan!!!

The landscape backdrop for this tour is also remarkable and breathtaking at times. We visited gorgeous snow covered valleys and fields, manicured Japanese gardens and idyllic forests in search of these birds. Finally, the famous cultural richness of this country is really impossible to truly understand and describe unless you visit and immerse yourself in interactions with the beautiful people of this country or with their modern mechanisms like ordering food from undecipherable touch screen menus that send a robot delivering your food or with automated toilets that talk to you and provide music, running-water sounds to hide your sounds, and various options of deeper cleaning.

In few words, the combination of all these factors made this tour an unforgettable experience for all the participants. As guides, we were also very happy that everything ran smoothly and that we did not have major disruptions on the tour due to climate except for a minor adjustment that needed to be done the last day of the tour due to quite rough seas. Even in Hokkaido, the coldest of the birding sites, the temperatures were relatively mild, with no blizzards or extreme cold.



One of the many rarities on this corner of the continent **Black-faced Spoonbill** (photo above by Charley)

Happily, it all went great!!!

Follow this link to the **eBird trip report** generated for this tour as well: <https://ebird.org/tripreport/319699>

NARRATIVE: There are not too many birds at these latitudes during the core of the winter time in Japan but the ones present are very special. Those are, however, scattered along the elongated and narrow territory of Japan that extends in latitude quite a stretch. This means that we required some internal flights to reach the birding sites that hold these special species. We started with our **Ryukyu pre-tour extension** (5nights) that took us to Okinawa and Amami, we continued with the main tour and birded in three of the four biggest islands of the country, **Honshu**, **Hokkaido**, and **Kyushu**. Each of them are noticeably different both in bird life and weather/habitat. A very short but quite productive post-tour extension took place as well on a ferry to **Miyake Island**, a very small island just south of Tokyo where some great pelagic species made the journey quite worth the prolonged ferry ride we had.



*Passerines do not take central stage in this tour but everybody was happy to see this **Brown Dipper** (photo above by Andrés)*

This trip report narrates our adventure along the two extensions and the main tour but not on a day by day basis; instead we are describing our birding done by island.

RYUKYU (pre-tour extension): The Our Ryukyu Extension provided an incredible opportunity to explore the unique birdlife of Japan's subtropical islands. The Ryukyu archipelago, with its distinct cultural and ecological heritage, delivered an exciting mix of rare endemics, dramatic landscapes, and thrilling nocturnal encounters.

We began on **Okinawa**, where the lush forests of the Yanbaru region were our primary focus. Our efforts paid off with excellent sightings of the rare **Okinawa Rail**, a species only discovered in 1981, and the striking **Okinawa Woodpecker**. Other highlights included **Okinawa Robin** and **Black Wood-Pigeon**, while night birding rewarded us with views of **Japanese** and **Elegant Scops-Owls**.



One of the best birds of the tour was for sure **Okinawa Rail** (photo above by Charley)

From Okinawa, we flew to **Amami-Oshima**, a beautiful island covered in dense, ancient forests. The deep, resonant calls of **Lidth's Jay** echoed through the trees, and we had multiple encounters with the **Amami Woodcock**, an elusive nocturnal species. The potential future splits of **Owston's Woodpecker** and **Amami Thrush** also made an appearance. Night excursions were particularly memorable, as we not only found **Ryukyu Scops-Owl** but also spotted the **Amami Black Rabbit**, a rare and primitive mammal unique to the island.

Throughout the extension, coastal and wetland birding added diversity to our list. Stops at tidal flats and estuaries yielded **Black-faced Spoonbill**, **Saunders's Gull**, and a variety of waders, while the ocean produced sightings of **Pacific Reef-Heron** and **Japanese Cormorant**.

By the end of our time in the Ryukyus, we had recorded 89 species, including a fantastic array of island endemics. This pre-tour extension provided an exciting contrast to the winter landscapes of mainland Japan, setting the perfect tone for the rest of our Japanese birding adventure.



One of the various Japanese endemics we found, *Ryukyu Robin* (photo above by Charley)

MAIN TOUR

HONSHU: The biggest island of the Japan archipelago is home to the biggest city in the world, Tokyo. We spent four nights in two different towns in this island, Karuizawa and Komatsu where we birded around the main hotspots of the Japanese Alps and the western central coast. We started our tour right in the outskirts of this huge metropolis, meeting the group on our hotel located next to the main international airport in Narita.



Arguably the favorite among the 30 species of waterfowl we saw was this **Baikal Teal** (photo above by Andrés)

We had some great birding en-route to Karuizawa, our first destination of the tour. We visited Lake Imbanuma and Sakatagaike Park targeting particularly good views of one highly desired species of duck that is high on the list of all the visitor to these lands, the gorgeous **Baikal Teal**, which had been reported by the thousands in this lake but we only got satisfactory close up views once we got to the Sakatagaike where only a handful of individuals of that teal were hanging with various other species of waterfowl on a much smaller pond in the middle of the park. Other species of waterfowl mentioned as favorites for this morning were **Smew** and **Falcated Duck** but present together with these were also **Common Pochard**, **Green-winged Teal**, **Northern Shoveler**, **Northern Pintail**, **Eastern Spot-billed Duck**, and **Mallard**.



It was a phenomenal day waterfowl photography our first day. Common Pochard and Green-winged Teal (photos by Andrés)



Apart from waterfowl, we also found other nice birds like the scarce **Brown-headed Thrush** and **Eurasian Wryneck** plus we got the first views of various other common and more widely distributed species like **Carrión** and **Large-billed Crows**, **Masked**, **Rustic**, and **Meadow Buntings**, plus a gorgeous female **Eastern Marsh Harrier** that flew by quite close.



*Obscure and modest, this **Japanese Accentor** is a target (photo above by Andrés)*

We had to cover some ground in order to climb up to some extent the Japanese Alps where Karuizawa is located and so we drove for a couple hours. Only when we reached quite close this small city, we managed to do some birding along the steep slopes of the hilly terrain surrounding Karuizawa. Just minutes after starting birding we found another important target, the near endemic **Japanese Accentor** and the widespread Eurasian Wren.

It was getting late and dark but we had to give a try for sure for one of the most important targets of this area, the endemic **Copper Pheasant** which is very easy to miss and only gets seen less than half of the times we visit these areas. We got very lucky when one of the participants scanning with a thermal scope picked up a weird hot shape on a forested slope; at the beginning it was unclear if it was a squirrel on a tree (with thermal scopes the depth of field is very hard to measure) but after deeper search we managed to spot with our bins the super cryptic figure of this female quite high on the slope.



The best find of the first day Copper Pheasant (photo above by Andrés)

We then had a full day to explore the areas near Karuizawa and the small city of Saku. Initially we headed for the woodlands along the edge of Wild Bird Sanctuary and the small Nakagura Park where we found some key targets like **Japanese Woodpecker**, **Brown Dipper**, and **Long-tailed Rosefinch** together with a few more common (but still new for the trip) species including **Coal Tit**, **Eurasian Jay**, and **Eurasian Nuthatch**.

Next stop was the fields below Karuizawa where we specifically targeted the sought after **Green Pheasant** which initially gave us grief but at the end we ended up seeing various individuals. The backdrop for the birding in this spot is quite astonishing with the gorgeous Asama Volcano.

After a very tasty lunch in Saku we headed in search of two other targets along the Chikuma River. A small regulating pond next to the river course always holds various species of waterfowl and in this case, we got amazing views at various males of **Smew**, a few **Common Merganser**, a couple **Tufted Ducks** and a handful of other species of ducks. The main targets were seen towards the end of our visit, foraging along the rocky islands in the middle of the river. First we got a pair of **Japanese Wagtails** and not too long after, we found three **Long-billed Plovers**; we got nice scope views of both.



Long-billed Plover above and *Long-tailed Tit* below were seen from the same spot (photos by Andrés)



The next day was one of those weird days on a birding trip when you have an amazing time, the whole group finishes the day very happy but still only a couple species get added to the list of the tour. This was thanks to the visit to the famed Jigokudani Park where we got amazing scenery and some close up views at the famous **Japanese Macaques** on the iconic hot spring pool of the park. This visit is memorable thanks not only to the picturesque scenes with various dozens of these so called *Snow Monkeys*, but also thanks to the refreshing walk into the park which cuts through idyllic pine forests painted all in white thanks to magical looking snow hills. It is a treat to the soul.



*Lost in deep thinking seemed some of these **Japanese Macaques** (photo above by Andrés)*

After this park, we did a drive which regularly is difficult and stressing for the guides since the weather conditions normally are adverse and even nasty with rain, wind, and snow. Wonderfully, we did not have to face neither of these circumstances this year and we sailed nicely that afternoon.

Our last birding region was on the central west coast of Honshu; we used Komatsu as our hub to explore sites in Awara and Kaga areas. We started by scanning some rice fields in search of geese and lapwings but the only new birds we managed to add were **Rook** and a single **Rough-legged Hawk**.



Jigokudani Park above and the Asama Volcano from Karuizawa below (photos by Andrés)



We moved later toward the coast line scanning some estuaries, river mouths, and adjacent ocean waters. By doing so, we added plenty new birds for us including **Slaty-backed, Common, and Black-tailed Gulls, Japanese and Pelagic Cormorants, Gadwall, Eared Grebe**, a pair of **Peregrine Falcons** and a couple of **Blue Rock-Thrushes**.

No visit to this corner of Japan is complete without a stop at Katano Kamoike in Kaga where a rich wetland is the winter area of over **5000 Baikal Teal**, hundreds of **Taiga** and a few **Tundra Bean-Geese**, over a dozen **Greater White-fronted Goose**, and a host of various other species of waterfowl that almost fill up the large lagoon located right in front of the observation center. We had a blast here and it was a perfect way to say goodbye to Honshu. Our next stop after a very easy going internal flight was going to be the cold Hokkaido.



*The snow covered fields and mountains in Hokkaido create an incredible backdrop to photograph wildlife. We encountered this gorgeous **Red Fox** (photo above by Andrés) a few times in this island*

HOKKAIDO: The icy Hokkaido is the northern most of the four big islands of Japan and it is home (winter home in some cases) of arguably the most wanted species of any tour to Japan. Here we visited three main birding areas, the vicinities of Nemuro and Rausu, plus the east interior of the island.

The coastal areas and woodlands around Nemuro were very productive and very generous with our group and despite some bad weather (drizzle, rain, and some wind), we managed to get tons of good things that were new for the tour. We visited various harbors, ports and sea watching viewpoints in search of alcids, ducks and gulls and those did not disappoint. We found here our first **Harlequin** and **Long-tailed Ducks**, **Black Scoter**, **Red-necked** and **Horned Grebes**, **Glaucous** and **Glaucous-winged Gulls**, a couple distant **Common Murre** and **Spectacled Guillemots**, the rare **Red-faced Cormorant**, and two interesting records: a female **Canvasback** and a group of very distant **dark Shearwaters** that were impossible to distinguish but at this time of the year no species of shearwater have been recorded in Nemuro.



The gaudy Harlequin Duck (photo above by Andrés) is refreshingly common in Hokkaido

A bit west of this city, we birded some woodland areas and Furen Lake where we saw, mainly distantly, our first **Red-crowned Cranes**, **Whooper Swans**, **White-tailed Eagles**, and **Steller's Sea-Eagles**; we subsequently saw all these at extremely close range two days later. We also found some smaller birds including **Marsh Tit**, **Great Spotted Woodpecker**, **Eurasian Nuthatch**, and **Coal Tit**.



Two big targets were seen in the Notsuke Peninsula, *Stejnegers Scoter* and *Asian Rosy-Finches* (photos by Andrés)



We moved towards the northern town of Rausu and on the way we birded along the Nontsuke Peninsula in search of the most wanted duck of this part of the tour, the fairly recently split **Stejneger's Scoter** which we got very well but only after a good effort battling some snow and wind. We also found some flocks of **Asian Rosy-Finches** and a couple **Red-throated Loons**.



*The selected best bird of the tour, **Blakiston's Fish-Owl** (photo above by Andrés) gave us a show*

Finally, we made it into Rausu for one of the most exciting nights on the life of a birder. The reason, the biggest of all the owls of the World, the massive **Blakiston's Fish-Owl**, which has a feeding spot reserved in front of the small lodge we stay at for two nights. The restaurant is positioned overlooking a river that flows from the mountains and the owners aim spotlights all night long at the usual feeding area of the owl.

We basically had to sit on the restaurant area waiting for the owl to show up; the only problem is that the time is uncertain and we are forced to start a vigil as soon it gets dark (which is at 5pm in this area) and the bird can take hours before flying in. We had to wait 3 hours for it and just when we were getting a little tired and impatient, all of the sudden the bird came in and gave us a quick but amazing show. Since we spent two nights here we had to do the same the second night but then we only had an hour of waiting and we were delighted with the visit of two individuals that second time.



Number two on the list was the mighty *Steller's Sea-Eagle* (photo above by Andrés)

The full day we spent in this area was also memorable thanks to a short (both in distance and in time) boat ride that brings in tons of individuals of the striking and massive **Steller's Sea-Eagle**. We had an hour and a half of birds in flight photography shooting which was for sure a highlight of the trip since most participants were also very interested in photos. It was very easy to fill up the memory cards here with thousands of pics of this absolutely incredible bird. **White-tailed Eagles** are also present in big numbers as well as some species of gulls so there are literally hundreds of close distant subjects posing of photos.



Steller's Sea-Eagle (photo above by Andrés) sometimes are even too close for a full body shot but you can really feel the power here

Our final day in Hokkaido was not less productive given that we visited one of the now various feeding centers for one of the rarest birds we see in this trip, the delicate **Red-crowned Crane**. Back in 1952 there were only 33 individuals left in Japan but happily since then, various conservation projects and international agreements have risen the numbers of these beautiful cranes to above 1900 individuals. We spent close to an hour in the afternoon photographing them on an idyllic snow swept field that held 173 individuals according to the official count of the visitor center.



White-tailed Eagles pose next to the country flag and Steller's Sea-Eagle spots a fish with flying (photos by Andrés)

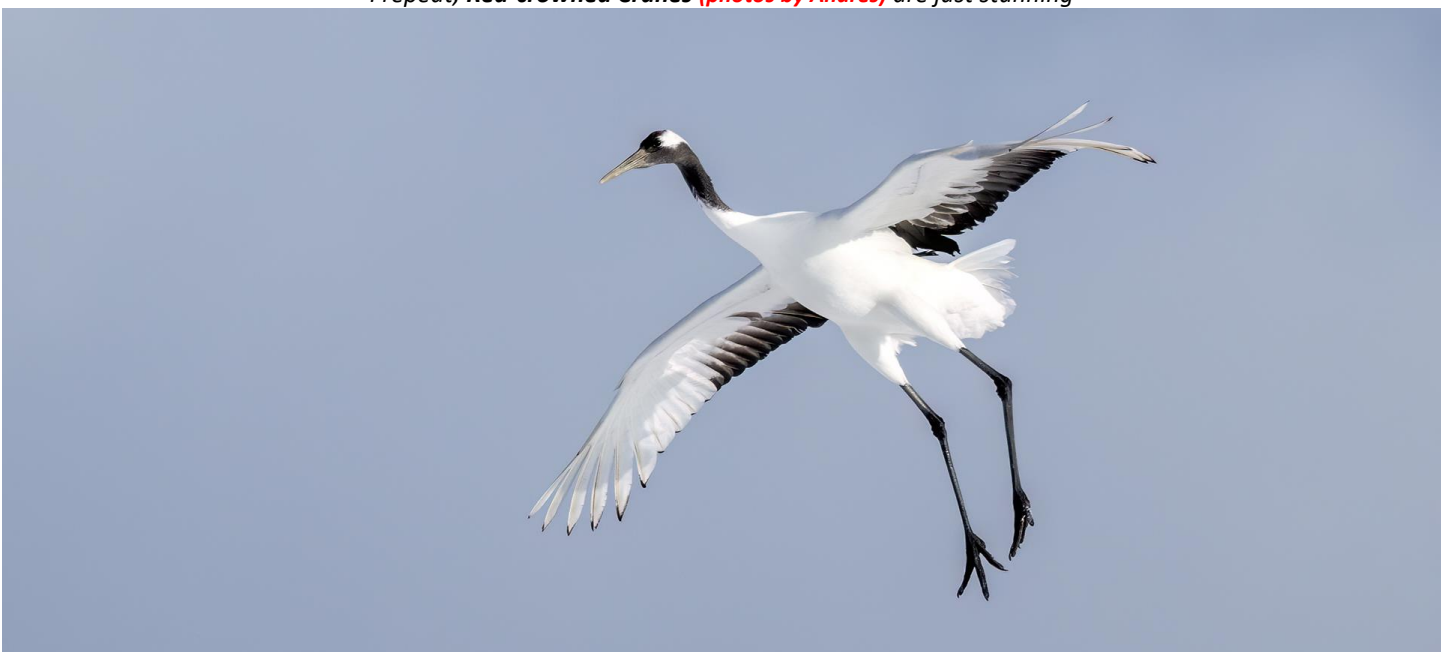




Red-crowned Cranes (photo above by Andrés) are just stunning



I repeat, Red-crowned Cranes (photos by Andrés) are just stunning



However, this was actually not even the bird of the day, considering we had seen the cranes already before. The best bird of the day was a roosting **Ural Owl** that cooperated nicely on a staked out site near the crane center. This was actually the last new bird for the trip that we got in Hokkaido and a perfect closure to a cold but heartwarming time in this snowy white island. Next up, Kyushu.



No surprise, this **Ural Owl** (photo above by Andrés) was voted as number 4 for the trip!!

KYUSHU: We left the snow behind and headed towards the southern most of the 4 big Japanese islands. Here we spent four nights in three different towns, Izumi, Kirishima, and Hyuga. Despite Hokkaido being the only home of the famous Tancho (Red-crowned Crane), in my opinion Kyushu is the capital of cranes of Japan since yearly over 12000 individuals of 4 species of cranes visit the rice fields near the city of Izumi creating a true spectacle to witness on a visit to this corner of Japan. A cacophony of sounds burst from the feeding fields at dawn when the person in charge of the feeding leaves the food for the birds. We see literally hundreds of cranes dropping from the skies and approaching the feeding area. Most of these birds were **Hooded Cranes** but we also saw hundreds of **White-naped Cranes** and only a handful of **Common** and **Sandhill Cranes**.

The fields that attract these elegant birds is also home to many other things that kept us busy in this area. By scanning the open fields, we found a single **Black-faced Spoonbill** and a pair of **Eurasian Spoonbill** too, **Gray Wagtails** and **Siberian Pipits** were seen repeatedly as well as a couple flocks of **Bramblings**; we even had a surprising **Naumann's Thrush**. We moved on and headed towards some reed beds along the Euchi River where we tracked down **Chinese Pendiline-Tits**, **Reed Bunting**, **Japanese Bush Warbler**, and we even managed to pull out of the reeds **Brown-cheeked Rail** and **Ruddy-breasted Crake** for everyone on the group to see well. A big flock of corvids included some desired **Daurian Jackdaws**. Unfortunately for an unlucky **Short-eared Owl**, the gang of crows flushed it out of the rice fields and then mobbed it in midair in a quite nasty way.



An elegant **White-naped Crane** stands tall between **Hooded Cranes** and **Carrion Crows** (photo by Andrés)

North of Izumi, in Yatsushiro, we targeted and found various **Saunders's Gulls** and various shorebirds that were foraging on the exposed sandbanks of the river mudflats. An unexpected **Marsh Sandpiper** was found together with plenty of other more anticipated species like **Kentish Plover**, **Eurasian Curlew**, **Common Greenshank**, **Dunlin**, and a few species of waterfowl. There were three raptors in the area too, including a distant **Peregrine Falcon**, a few **Ospreys** and a pristine male **Hen Harrier** that was harassed again by crows.



Large-billed Crow mobbing a Short-eared Owl and a female Chinese Penduline-Tit in the reeds (photos by Andrés)



After this we moved inland towards the southern highlands of Kyushu birding our way up. By doing so, we got a big target for some participants in the shape of the gaudy **Mandarin Duck** plus a few other targets including the hulking **Crested Kingfisher**, the striking **Japanese Grosbeak**, and **White-bellied Green-Pigeon** which was only seen in flight; here also, Charley was the only one that got to see **Ryukyo Minivet**.



*The introduced **Red-billed Leiothrix** is an attractive little bird (photos by Andrés)*

In these highlands we spent one night in the outskirts of Kirishima National Park and birded the forests surrounding Miike Lake and the beautiful shrine that oversees the lake. We found here a few of our targets for the area including **White-backed Woodpecker**, **Olive-backed Pipit**, and the first views of **Red-flanked Bluetail** together with the attractive but introduced **Red-billed Leiothrix** plus finally a good male **Daurian Redstart** to photograph. A couple buntings that we tried hard for, never showed up despite our efforts.

Our main tour was about to end after descending towards the east coast of the island. Sadly, the time here was a little frustrating due to bad weather and lack of cooperation by some targets. We did a short boat ride just off of Hyuga City where we could not find Japanese Murrelets but we found out none of previous tours this year had seen one here either which is a bit concerning. Our redemption however came in perfect timing when on the very last birding site, a stake out that Charley had from previous years, he pulled out a **Baer's Pochard** and

a **Ferruginous Duck** that are very special species for Japan and even globally but happily they had been recurrent in the wetland we visited.



A very distant **Crested Kingfisher** was great in the scope and a male **Daurian Redstart** finally gave in (photos by Andrés)



The main part of the tour came to an end after lunch and a subsequent flight back to Tokyo's Haneda Airport from where we were going to link up with our short post-tour extension.

FERRY TO MIYAKEJIMA (post-tour extension): The annoyance of bad weather lingered with us for this extension. We were supposed to take the overnight ferry to this small island located off shore south of Tokyo where we were supposed to land and spend a few hours to search for a few localized endemics that live there. We were following closely the forecast, specially the swell prediction for our time there. The panorama showed that the ferry was going to depart Tokyo and could drop us off on Miyakejima without problems, but it was quite uncertain that it was going to be able to stop back at the island to pick us back up to return to Tokyo.



*A big target on this pelagic gave us great views, **Short-tailed Albatross** (photos by Andrés)*

We needed to make a decision before boarding and we opted for playing it safe and not disembarking in Miyake since neither of the participants wanted to jeopardize their flights back home. We decided to have instead an extended pelagic continuing with the boat further south down to Hachijo and back. It proved to be a good decision since the boat could not stop on one of the other islands in its trajectory due to the swell precisely.

Anyway, the pelagic was a great success despite the rough seas we had to put up with. In terms of mammals we saw **Humpback Whales** and **Striped Dolphins**. In terms of birds we saw multiple individuals of all three expected species of **Albatross**, **Black-footed**, **Laysan** and **Short-tailed**. We also had a group of **Tristram's Storm-Petrels** and a couple **Brown Boobies**. The surprising bird for this year was **Providence Petrel**, not one or two, we saw a

few dozens of them throughout the ride; it is the first time this bird had been recorded on our tours after 12 times running it.



Tristram's Storm-Petrels and the surprising Providence Petrel (photos by Andrés)



We made it back to Tokyo with no problems, said goodbye to the group, picked up our respective taxis to airports or hotels, and closed another one for the books!

FINAL CHECKLIST:

A total of **197** species of **BIRDS** were recorded on this tour; only 2 were seen only by the Tour Leader (**L**). In terms of **MAMMALS**, we recorded **14** species which.

<u>Status</u>	<u>Conservation status</u>
E - Endemic species	CR - Critically endangered
EAE - East Asian Endemic	EN - Endangered
NEAE - North-east Asian Endemic	VU - Vulnerable
NE - Near Endemic species	NT - Near-threatened
BE - Breeding Endemic	
Essp - Endemic subspecies	I - Introduced species

Notes on sightings

Ryk - Seen only on the Ryukyu Extension

Pel - Seen only on Pelagic Extension

L - Seen by Leader only

After a formal voting session, the selected best birds of the trip were: **1. Blakiston's Fish-Owl, 2. Steller's Sea-Eagle, 3. Red-crowned Crane, 4. Ural Owl, and 5. Short-tailed Albatross** with special mentions to **Copper Pheasant** and **Baikal Teal**.

See the **Final List of Birds and Mammals** below:

ANSERIFORMES: Anatidae		
1		Greater White-fronted Goose <i>Anser albifrons</i>
2		Taiga Bean-Goose <i>Anser fabalis</i>
3		Tundra Bean-Goose <i>Anser serrirostris</i>
4		Tundra Swan (Bewick's) <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>
5		Whooper Swan <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
6		Common Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>
7	EAE	Mandarin Duck <i>Aix galericulata</i>
8		Baikal Teal <i>Sibirionetta formosa</i>
9		Northern Shoveler <i>Spatula clypeata</i>
10		Gadwall <i>Mareca strepera</i>
11	NT	Falcated Duck <i>Mareca falcata</i>
12		Eurasian Wigeon <i>Mareca penelope</i>
13		Eastern Spot-billed Duck <i>Anas zonorhyncha</i>
14		Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
15		Northern Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i>
16		Green-winged Teal (Eurasian) <i>Anas crecca crecca</i>
17		Canvasback <i>Aythya valisineria</i>
18	VU	Common Pochard <i>Aythya ferina</i>
19	NT	Ferruginous Duck <i>Aythya nyroca</i>
20	CR	Baer's Pochard <i>Aythya baeri</i>
21		Tufted Duck <i>Aythya fuligula</i>

22			Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>
23			Harlequin Duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>
24			Stejneger's (Siberian) Scoter	<i>Melanitta stejnegeri</i>
25	NT		Black Scoter	<i>Melanitta americana</i>
26	VU		Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>
27			Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>
28			Smew	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>
29			Common Merganser (Goosander)	<i>Mergus merganser</i>
30			Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>
GALLIFORMES: Phasianidae				
31	NT	E	Copper Pheasant	<i>Syrnaticus soemmerringii</i>
32		E	Green Pheasant	<i>Phasianus versicolor</i>
PODICIPEDIFORMES: Podicipedidae				
33			Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
34	VU		Horned (Slavonian) Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>
35			Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>
36			Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
37			Eared (Black-necked) Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>
COLUMBIFORMES: Columbidae				
38		I	Rock (Feral) Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
39	NT	NEAE	Black (Japanese) Wood-Pigeon	<i>Columba janthina</i>
40			Oriental Turtle-Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>
41			White-bellied (Japanese) Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron sieboldii</i>
42			Whistling Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron formosae</i>
GRUIFORMES: Rallidae				
43			Brown-cheeked (Eastern Water) Rail	<i>Rallus indicus</i>
44	EN	E	Okinawa Rail	<i>Gallirallus okinawae</i>
45			Eurasian (Common) Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
46			Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>
47			Ruddy-breasted Crake	<i>Zapornia fusca</i>
GRUIFORMES: Gruidae				
48			Sandhill Crane	<i>Antigone canadensis</i>
49	VU		White-naped Crane	<i>Antigone vipio</i>
50			Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>
51	VU		Hooded Crane	<i>Grus monacha</i>
52	EN	EAE	Red-crowned (Japanese) Crane	<i>Grus japonensis</i>
CHARADRIIFORMES:				
Recurvirostridae				
53			Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
54			Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>
CHARADRIIFORMES: Charadriidae				
55			Black-bellied (Grey) Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
56			Pacific Golden-Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>
57			Little Ringed Plover	<i>Thinornis dubius</i>
58			Long-billed Plover	<i>Thinornis placidus</i>

59	NT	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
60		Siberian Sand-Plover	<i>Anarhynchus mongolus</i>
61		Greater Sand-Plover	<i>Anarhynchus leschenaultii</i>
62		Kentish Plover	<i>Anarhynchus alexandrinus</i>
		CHARADRIIFORMES: Scolopacidae	
63	NT	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
64		Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>
65	E	Amami Woodcock	<i>Scolopax mira</i>
66		Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
67		Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
68		Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>
69		Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>
70		Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
71		Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
72		Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
73	NT	Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>
74		Long-toed Stint	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>
75		Temnick's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>
76		Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>
		CHARADRIIFORMES: Alcidae	
77		Spectacled Guillemot	<i>Cephus carbo</i>
78		Common Murre (Guillemot)	<i>Uria aalge</i>
		CHARADRIIFORMES: Laridae	
79	VU	Saunders's Gull	<i>Saundersilarus saundersi</i>
80		(Common) Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>
81		Black-tailed Gull	<i>Larus crassirostris</i>
82		Common Gull (Kamchatka)	<i>Larus canus kamtschatschensis</i>
83		Vega Gull	<i>Larus vegae</i>
84		Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>
85		Glaucous-winged Gull	<i>Larus glaucescens</i>
86	EAE	Slaty-backed Gull	<i>Larus schistisagus</i>
		GAVIIFORMES: Gaviidae	
87		Red-throated Loon (Diver)	<i>Gavia stellata</i>
88		Arctic Loon (Black-throated Diver)	<i>Gavia arctica</i>
		PROCELLARIIFORMES: Diomedeidae	
89	NT	Laysan Albatross	<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>
90	NT	Black-footed Albatross	<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>
91	VU BE	Short-tailed Albatross	<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>
		PROCELLARIIFORMES: Hydrobatidae	
92	NT	Tristram's Storm-Petrel	<i>Hydrobates tristrami</i>
		PROCELLARIIFORMES: Procellariidae	
93		Providence Petrel	<i>Pterodroma solandri</i>
94	NT	Sooty/Short-tailed Shearwater	<i>Ardenna grisea/tenuirostris</i>
		SULIFORMES: Sulidae	

95			Brown Booby	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>
			SULIFORMES: Phalacrocoracidae	
96			Red-faced Cormorant	<i>Urile urile</i>
97			Pelagic Cormorant	<i>Urile pelagicus</i>
98			Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
99			Japanese (Temminck's) Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax capillatus</i>
			PELECANIFORMES: Ardeidae	
100			Pacific Reef-Heron	<i>Egretta sacra</i>
101			Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
102			Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>
103			Eastern Cattle-Egret	<i>Ardea coromanda</i>
104			Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
105			Medium (Intermediate) Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>
106			Gray Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
			PELECANIFORMES:	
			Threskiornithidae	
107			Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>
108	EN	EABE	Black-faced Spoonbill	<i>Platalea minor</i>
			ACCIPITRIFORMES: Pandionidae	
109			Osprey (Eurasian)	<i>Pandion haliaetus haliaetus</i>
			ACCIPITRIFORMES: Accipitridae	
110			Japanese Sparrowhawk	<i>Tachyspiza gularis</i>
111			Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>
112			Eastern Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus spilonotus</i>
113			Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
114			Black Kite (Black-eared)	<i>Milvus migrans lineatus</i>
115			White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>
116	VU	EAE	Steller's Sea-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i>
117			Gray-faced Buzzard	<i>Butastur indicus</i>
118			Rough-legged Hawk (Buzzard)	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>
119			Eastern Buzzard	<i>Buteo japonicus</i>
			STRIGIFORMES: Strigidae	
120		Essp	Japanese (Pryer's) Scops-Owl	<i>Otus semitorques pryeri</i>
121		Essp	Ryukyu Scops-Owl	<i>Otus elegans elegans</i>
122	EN	NEAE	Blakiston's Fish-Owl	<i>Ketupa blakistoni</i>
123			Ural Owl	<i>Strix uralensis</i>
124			Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>
125			Northern Boobook	<i>Ninox japonica</i>
			CORACIIFORMES: Alcedinidae	
126			Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
127		Essp	Crested Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>
			PICIFORMES: Picidae	
128			Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>
129			Japanese Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Yungipicus kizuki</i>
130	CR	E	Okinawa Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos noguchii</i>
131		Essp	White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>

132		Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>
133	E	Japanese Woodpecker	<i>Picus awokera</i>
		FALCONIFORMES: Falconidae	
134		Eurasian Kestrel (Eurasian)	<i>Falco tinnunculus interstinctus</i>
135		Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
		PASSERIFORMES: Campephagidae	
136	E	Ryukyu Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus tegimae</i>
		PASSERIFORMES: Laniidae	
137		Bull-headed Shrike	<i>Lanius bucephalus</i>
138		Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>
		PASSERIFORMES: Corvidae	
139	Essp	Eurasian Jay (Japanese)	<i>Garrulus glandarius japonicus</i>
140	E	Lidth's Jay	<i>Garrulus lidthi</i>
141		Daurian Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus dauuricus</i>
142		(Eastern) Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>
143		Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>
144		Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>
		PASSERIFORMES: Paridae	
145		Coal Tit	<i>Pariparus ater</i>
146		Varied Tit	<i>Sittiparus varius</i>
147	Essp	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris hensoni</i>
148		Asian Tit (Japanese)	<i>Parus cinereus minor</i>
		PASSERIFORMES: Remizidae	
149		Chinese Penduline-Tit	<i>Remiz consobrinus</i>
		PASSERIFORMES: Alaudidae	
150	Essp	Eurasian (Japanese) Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis japonica</i>
		PASSERIFORMES: Hirundinidae	
151		Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
152	Essp	Asian House-Martin	<i>Delichon dasypus</i>
		PASSERIFORMES: Pycnonotidae	
153		Brown-eared Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes amaurotis</i>
154		Light-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>
		PASSERIFORMES: Scotocercidae	
155		Japanese Bush-Warbler	<i>Horornis diphone</i>
		PASSERIFORMES: Aegithalidae	
156	Essp	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>
		PASSERIFORMES: Zosteropidae	
157	Essp	Warbling (Japanese) White-eye	<i>Zosterops japonicus japonicus</i>
		PASSERIFORMES: Leiothrichidae	
158	I	Red-billed Leiothrix	<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>
159	I	Chinese Hwamei	<i>Garrulax canorus</i>
		PASSERIFORMES: Sittidae	
160	Essp	Eurasian Nuthatch (Buff-bellied)	<i>Sitta europaea</i>
		PASSERIFORMES: Certhiidae	
161	Essp	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris japonica</i>
		PASSERIFORMES: Troglodytidae	

162		Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
		PASSERIFORMES: Cinclidae	
163		Brown Dipper	<i>Cinclus pallasii</i>
		PASSERIFORMES: Sturnidae	
164	I	European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
165		White-cheeked Starling	<i>Spodiopsar cineraceus</i>
		PASSERIFORMES: Turdidae	
166	CR	E Amami Thrush	<i>Zoothera major</i>
167		Pale Thrush	<i>Turdus pallidus</i>
168		Brown-headed Thrush	<i>Turdus chrysolaus</i>
169		Dusky Thrush	<i>Turdus eunomus</i>
170		Naumann's Thrush	<i>Turdus naumanni</i>
		PASSERIFORMES: Muscicapidae	
171	E	Ryukyu Robin	<i>Larvivora komadori</i>
172	E	Okinawa Robin	<i>Larvivora namiyei</i>
173		Red-flanked Bluetail	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>
174		Daurian Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus aureoreus</i>
175		Blue Rock-Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>
		PASSERIFORMES: Prunellidae	
176	I	Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>
		PASSERIFORMES: Prunellidae	
177	NE	Japanese Accentor	<i>Prunella rubida fervida</i>
		PASSERIFORMES: Passeridae	
178		Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>
		PASSERIFORMES: Motacillidae	
179		Gray Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>
180		Eastern Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>
181	BE	Japanese Wagtail	<i>Motacilla grandis</i>
182		White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>
183		Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>
184		Siberian Pipit	<i>Anthus japonicus</i>
265		PASSERIFORMES: Fringillidae	
185		Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>
186		Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>
187		Japanese Grosbeak	<i>Eophona personata</i>
188		Long-tailed Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus sibiricus</i>
189		Asian Rosy-Finch	<i>Leucosticte arctoa</i>
190		Oriental (Grey-capped) Greenfinch	<i>Chloris sinica</i>
191		Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>
		PASSERIFORMES: Emberizidae	
192		Chestnut-eared Bunting	<i>Emberiza fucata</i>
193	Essp	Meadow Bunting	<i>Emberiza cioides ciopsis</i>
194		Yellow-throated Bunting	<i>Emberiza elegans</i>
195		(Common) Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>
196	VU	Rustic Bunting	<i>Emberiza rustica</i>
197	NE	Masked (Black-faced) Bunting	<i>Emberiza personata</i>

MAMMALS**CRICETIDAE: Voles and Lemmings**

1 Grey-sided Vole *Myodes rufocanus*

CERCOPITHECIDAE: Old World Monkeys

2 E Japanese Macaque *Macaca fuscata*

SCIURIDAE: Squirrels

3 E Japanese Squirrel *Sciurus lis*

LEPORIDAE: Rabbits

4 EN E Amami Rabbit *Pentelagus furnessi*

MURIDAE: Rats & mice

5 E Ryukyu spiny rat *Tokudaia osimensis*

6 E Ryukyus Islands Tree Rat *Diplothrix legata*

PTEROPODIDAE: Flying Foxes

7 E Ryukyu Flying-fox *Pteropus dasymallu*

CANIDAE: Canids

8 Red Fox *Vulpes vulpes*

MUSTELIDAE: Mustelids

9 I Siberian Weasel *Mustela sibirica*

PHOCIDAE: Seals

10 Largha (Spotted) Seal *Phoca largha*

CERVIDAE: Deer

11 Essp Sika Deer *Cervus nippon*

BALAENOPTERIDAE: Whales

12 Humpback Whale *Megaptera novaeangliae*

DELPHINIDAE: Dolphins

13 Striped Dolphin *Stenella coeruleoalba*

SUIDAE: Pigs

14 Wild Boar *Sus scrofa*