



14 Days China Crane Tour

Itinerary:

Day 1, Arrived in Beijing.

Transfer from Beijing airport to Hengshui Lake, birding there, mainly to look for Baer's Porchard, Northern Reed Parrotbill, Some other birds including Common Coot, Smew, Common Merganser, etc.



Day 2, Birding in Hengshui Lake

Birding in the morning, then drive back to Beijing airport and fly to Yancheng, night in Yancheng.

Day 3-4, Yancheng Birding:

Red-crowned Crane, Common Crane, Sandhill Crane, Chinese Penduline Tit, Vinous-throated Parrotbill, Japanese Reed Bunting, Pallas's Reed Bunting, Common Reed Bunting, Dusky Thrush, Hawfinch, Silver-throated Bushtit, Tundra Bean Goose, Oriental Stork, Little Bunting, Chestnut Bunting, Falcated Duck, Smew.

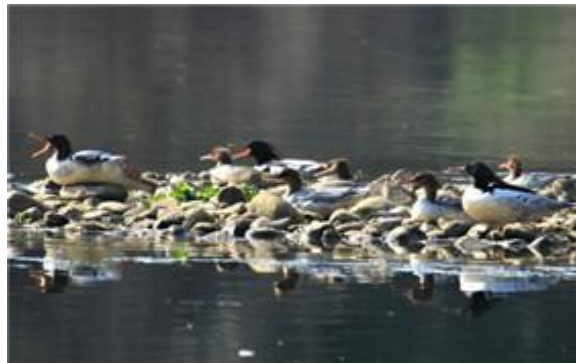


Day 5 Yancheng-Shanghai-Wuyuan

After the early hours in the morning, we drive Shanghai, then take the high-speed train to Wuyuan, night in Wuyuan.

Day 6-7 Birding in Wuyuan

Birding around Wuyuan, a picturesque small town in the northeast of the province, with a forest coverage of 80% of the total area and without any polluted industries, Wuyuan is the optimal inhabitants of many kinds of birds, there are approximately 370 bird species, this small remote county is known as one of the best birding destinations in southeastern China. Scaly-sided Merganser, Mandarin Duck, Long-billed Plover, Crested Kingfisher, Brown Dipper, Pied Falconet, Short-tailed Parrotbill, Grey-chinned Minivet, Mountain, Black and Chestnut Bulbuls, Collared Finchbill, Hwamei, Grey-sided Scimitar Babbler, Huet's Fulvatta, White-crowned Forktail, Yellow-browed Bunting, Fork-tailed Sunbird, Rufous-faced Warbler, Japanese Waxwing, Tristram's Bunting.





Day8 Wuyuan to Poyang Lake

After a final morning in Wuyuan, We drive to Poyang lake, night at Poyang lake guesthouse.

Day 9-10 Poyang Lake



Poyang Lake is known as the No. 1 fresh water lake in China, It covers an area of 5000 more square kilometers, In winter, when the water area shrinks to less than 3000 square kilometers, most of the areas become grassland, with abundant waterweeds, it attracts thousands of migratory birds to winter here, including those species endangered, such as **Siberian Crane** and **Oriental Stork**. We could see 4 species of

Cranes(**Siberian Crane, Hooded Crane, White-naped Crane, Common Crane**) and 4 species of geese: (**Swan Goose, Bean(Tundra)Goose, Greylag Goose, Greater and Lesser White-fronted Goose**), and many other species: Falcated Duck, Manlard, Ruddy Shelduck, Great Crested Grebe, Spotted Redshank, Dunlin, Buff-bellied, Water, Red-throated Pipit, Black-winged Stilt, Whiskered, White-winged Tern ,Pied Avocet, Northern Lapwing, Brown Crake, Chinese Penduline Tit, Japanese Quail, Pied Kingfisher, White-cheeked, Red-billed , Black-collard Starlings, Black-faced, yellow-browed, Elegant, Little, Rustic Bunting, Chestnut-eared Buntings, Red-flanked Bluetail, Brambling, Brown-flanked Bush-Warbler, Chinese Grossbeak. Daurian Redstart, White-rumped ,Scaly-breasted Munia,



Day 11 Poyang Lake –Guiyang-Caohai

Take the morning flight to Guiyang, the capital city of Guizhou Province,Southwest China, then drive to Cai hai. Night at Caohai.

Day12-13 Caihai Birding

Caohai Lake, or the Grass Sea Lake, is the largest and most important wetland of Southwest China, it is the winter habitat for many migratory birds, a National Nature Reserve has built up here to



mainly protect **Black-necked Crane**, this is our main target here, and is our last Crane in China. some other birds including Common Crane, Hooded Crane, Black Stork, Bar-headed goose, Ruddy Shelduck, Golden Eagle, and many other birds species.

Day 14, drive back to Guiyang and take the flight from Guiyang back to home country, tour ends.