

Birding Beijing

Site Guide: Lingshan

Most recent update: 25 July 2016



The view from "Przevalski's Gully" at Lingshan (c1,550 masl) in winter, with the peak of Lingshan (2,303 masl) in the distance. Although a popular tourist destination in summer for Beijingers to escape the city's heat, it is not uncommon to have the place to oneself in winter.

Overview

Lingshan is Beijing's highest peak at 2,303 metres above sea level. It is one of the few of the high mountains in Beijing that is both accessible by car and open all year around (many peaks are closed in winter due to "fire risk"). It is possible to drive up to 1,650 metres and park, from where one can hike to the peak or around the numerous valleys and slopes.

Lingshan was put onto Beijing's birding map when wintering populations of GULDENSTADT'S (WHITE-WINGED) REDSTARTS and ASIAN ROSY FINCHES were discovered in the winter of 2012/2013. In the winter of 2013/2014 a flock of over 400 of the latter frequented the slopes around the peak and, in the same winter, Beijing's third and fourth records of PRZEVALSKI'S (ALASHAN) REDSTART (a male and a female) were found here.

It is possible that PRZEVALSKI'S REDSTART is annual here (there were two further records in

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winter 2014/2015) but with very few birders visiting until recently, we simply don't yet know.

Other scarce birds that can be found here in winter include:

BROWN EARED PHEASANT (heard in March 2014), KOKLASS PHEASANT, CHINESE HILL BABBLER (BEIJING BABBLER), PLAIN LAUGHINTHRUSH, SONGAR (WILLOW) TIT, PALLAS'S ROSEFINCH (probably the best site in Beijing to see this difficult-to-see wintering species) and CHINESE BEAUTIFUL and LONG-TAILED ROSEFINCHES.

A supporting cast including good numbers of RED-THROATED THRUSHES, SIBERIAN and ALPINE ACCENTORS, COMMON (and occasionally ARCTIC) REDPOLLS, MEADOW and GODLEWSKI'S BUNTINGS, CINEREOUS VULTURE, GOLDEN EAGLE and NUTCRACKER make Lingshan a top-class destination in winter.

Lingshan has been much less visited by birders in summer but, with a few visits in 2014, 2015 and 2016, we are beginning to discover the secrets of this fabulous mountain. Most recently, in June 2016, a small breeding population of GREY-WINGED BLACKBIRDS was discovered, representing a significant range extension for this largely Himalayan species.

In 2013 and 2014 a singing ALSTROM'S WARBLER was found in forest alongside the entrance road between the two villages and this was followed by a record of at least 7 singing males in June 2015. It almost certainly breeds.

Also in June 2015 at least 4 singing GREENISH WARBLERS *spp. obscurata* (the first record of this species for Beijing) were discovered in forest just below the peak alongside up to 6 of the *albocoeruleus* form of RED-FLANKED BLUETAIL, until very recently thought to be confined to a handful of sites in Qinghai and Gansu Provinces, more than 1,000 km to the southwest.

During the same visit, a male SLATY-BACKED FLYCATCHER (the second record, almost exactly 10 years after the first Beijing record) was found in birch forest at c2,000m elevation. All 3 species have been recorded again, in 2016, suggesting they probably breed.

There is certainly more to discover at this superb site.

Late May, June and early July is the best time to visit for breeding birds as most species will be singing and generally more obvious than later in the season. In the summer months the meadows above the tree line are ablaze with colourful flowers, many of which are scarce or rare.

In summer, Lingshan is a great place to get to grips with some of northeast China's *phylloscopus* warblers. CHINESE LEAF, CLAUDIA'S, EASTERN CROWNED, HUME'S and YELLOW-STREAKED WARBLERS are all easy to find and YELLOW-RUMPED and GREEN-BACKED (ELISAE'S) FLYCATCHERS breed. GREY-SIDED and CHINESE THRUSHES can be heard singing (and, if you are lucky, seen) on the forested slopes and WHITE-BELLIED REDSTART can be found in the thicker under-storey. At higher elevations, ROSY PIPIT and CHINESE BEAUTIFUL ROSEFINCH breed on the meadows around the peak.

If you visit, please send your sightings to birdingbeijing@gmail.com.

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Birch forest habitat at c2,000m, Lingshan, June 2015



A meadow above the cable car at Lingshan, June 2015

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A map showing the location of Lingshan relative to Beijing city.

Directions

By Public Transport:

Take public bus 929 from Pingguoyuan (at the western end of the Metro Line 1). Apparently the first bus is at 0700 (unconfirmed). The bus stops at the base of Lingshan, at the junction between the main road (G109) and the access road (X013). From here one needs to arrange a lift up to the top with one of the locals (should be easy in summer but not so easy in winter). Apparently some buses drive up to the first village on the mountain.

The bus stops frequently and the journey takes around 2 hours and 45 minutes each way. It is possible, but not recommended (especially in winter), to visit Lingshan for a day trip using public transport.

By Car:

Lingshan can be accessed by driving west from central Beijing along the G109. Follow the G109 until the 110km marker (there is a police checkpoint at the 100km marker) and then take a right turn (following the sign for “Lingshan Scenic Area”) for around 17km to the top of the mountain. Driving up the road is straightforward. After passing two small villages, including a large car park from where one can take a cable car in summer to the peak, the road plateaus at some derelict brick buildings.

In winter, the area around the plateau is the best for birding (the forests are very quiet) but in summer, the forests are rewarding, with different species found at different altitudes (see species list for an indicator of habitat and elevation – where appropriate - for each species).

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Opening Times:

Subject to snow and ice, the mountain road is accessible all year round. Note that there is an entrance fee in the summer months, payable at a barrier across the road at the first village on the way up to the peak (45 Yuan per person plus 40 for a vehicle, as at June 2015). From October to March there is no barrier and no entrance fee payable.

The cable car usually runs from 0800-1700 in high season (June to first week of October) but it can be closed on rainy or foggy days and is sometimes closed if there are few customers.

Accommodation:

Lingshan warrants more than a day visit and, although it is possible to daytrip it from Beijing, a stay of 2 or more days will be rewarded. As the mountain is a popular tourist destination in summer (June to first week of October), there is no lack of accommodation. For birders it is best to stay in the upper of the two villages (the village just below the cable car station). Most accommodation is basic but usually clean and with hot water. The average cost, as at June 2015, is around 100 Yuan (GBP 10) per person per night. Many guesthouses offer food, too, but there are restaurants in the village if you prefer. In winter, most of the locals leave for the city and it is therefore much harder to find accommodation. However, there are usually a few families that stay on the mountain all winter and, if you can face sub-zero temperatures in your room and no hot water or flushing toilet, it is usually possible to find somewhere basic to stay (best to arrange in advance).

Recommendations:

There is a reasonably good quality hotel close to the base of the cable car station. It offers comfortable rooms, hot water and wifi for around 150-400 Yuan, depending on season and number of beds. It is open from May to the first week of October only. Telephone: 61827976

Additionally, as at June 2015, there is a new very well-appointed and western-friendly guesthouse/restaurant, with Wi-Fi in the village just below the cable car car park. Name: Lingshanguyiyujingui. Telephone: 13801211832 and email: 13801211832@163.com This guesthouse is also open from May to the first week of October.

Note: It is possible to buy drinks and food in the villages in the summer but, in winter, everything is closed, so remember to bring enough food and (hot) water for your trip.

WARNING: Given the relatively high altitude compared with central Beijing, it is frequently much colder (often between 10 and 15 degrees Celsius cooler). The peak is exposed and often windy, making temperatures feel much lower. Please remember to take appropriate clothing (gloves, hat and a down jacket are essential in winter).

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Annotated Google Map of the upper part of Lingshan

(the bottom of the map begins around 19km along the X013 road after turning right of the G109 – see Directions above)



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Hints and Tips:

In winter the best tactic is to park where the road plateaus and walk the tracks and valleys close by (see below for specific species hints and tips).

In summer, the options are many and varied. Taking the cable car (or walking) towards the peak and walking around the meadows will produce Rosy Pipit, Chinese Beautiful Rosefinch and possibly other species (Golden Eagle breeds close by and, in June 2015 a pair of Saker was seen). In the forest above the cable car and just below the peak can be found Hume's and Greenish Warblers, Green-backed (Elisae's) and, if you are lucky, Slaty-backed Flycatchers, Red-flanked Bluetail, Grey-sided and Chinese Thrushes. In the forest below the village can be found the flycatchers (with the exception of Slaty-backed), thrushes and more *phylloscopus* warblers (Claudia's, Eastern Crowned, Chinese Leaf) and the rare (in Beijing) Alstrom's Warbler. Grey-winged Blackbirds were discovered in June 2016 around the 15km marker (c1400m elevation).



Green-backed (Elisae's) Flycatcher can be found in the forest from 1,000-2,000m elevation.

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Forest habitat at Lingshan, c2000m elevation

will

2011.1.30

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Species Tips:

Pallas's Rosefinch (winter): the most reliable area to see this species is around the birch scrub just below the plateau of the road (the area between the second village and cable car car park and the derelict buildings is a reliable site), especially along the 'old road' (see map above).



Pallas's Rosefinch (adult male)

will

2011.1.30

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Pallas's Rosefinches (imm males or females)

Asian Rosy Finch (winter): wintering flocks of this species are annual here but they are highly mobile and it is by no means guaranteed that you will encounter this species. There are many suitable peaks and rocky slopes in the area and you need luck. The most reliable areas at Lingshan are the rocky slopes on the right-hand side immediately after the derelict buildings at the plateau of the road. Check the slopes between the derelict brick buildings and the point at which the road begins to descend (see map). These birds are often noisy and mobile, so if a flock is around, it should be found.

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Asian Rosy Finch, Lingshan, February 2014

Guldenstadt's (White-winged) Redstart (winter): it appears that Lingshan is a regular wintering site for this high-altitude specialist. These birds feed on the sea buckthorn berries that grow in the small valleys and gullies just below the peak. The most reliable area is the old road that runs through a valley just below the peak. Park at the derelict brick buildings at the plateau of the road and then walk south (almost back on yourself) as the old road gently descends through an area of sea buckthorn and birch scrub. Follow this old road for 300- 400m until it reaches the new road (see map). This area is also good for thrushes and hosted a female PRZEVALSKI'S REDSTART in winter 2013/2014.

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Guldenstadt's Redstart (first winter male), Lingshan



Guldenstadt's Redstart (female) on Sea Buckthorn shrub

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PRZEVALSKI'S REDSTART (winter): One of the best birds to be discovered in Beijing in 2014 was a male PRZEVALSKI'S REDSTART. This species is a China endemic, breeds in Qinghai, Gansu Provinces at high altitude, and is a difficult world bird to see. The Lingshan bird represented only the third ever Beijing record and the first since the early 1990s (when one was seen at nearby Xiaolongmen). The bird was found in a small valley on the right hand (east) side of the road just above the chairlift car park, where there is a blue cabin on the side of the road (see map for site labelled "Przevalski's Gully"). Shortly afterwards a female was also seen along the "old road". It remains to be seen whether PRZEVALSKI'S REDSTART is a regular winter visitor to Lingshan or the winter 2013/2014 sightings were exceptional. Needless to say, any birder visiting in winter should look out for this species! *EDIT: a male was reported by a visiting Belgian birder in November 2014 and 3 birds were reported in January 2015.*



Przevalski's (Alashan) Redstart (male), Lingshan, March 2014

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Przevalski's (Alashan) Redstart (female), Lingshan, March 2014

Green-backed (Elisae's) Flycatcher

Can be found in low density in forest between 1000-2000m.

Slaty-backed Flycatcher

Only two records in Beijing, both from Lingshan in June 2005 and June 2015. Recorded again in 2016. Likely a scarce breeder. The June 2015 and 2016 records were from high elevation birch forest just below the peak.

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This male Slaty-backed Flycatcher was discovered in June 2015 and was the 2nd record for Beijing, the first coming from the same site 10 years before.

Grey-sided Thrush

Can be found at low density in forest between elevations of 1200-1900m. Very shy and more frequently heard than seen.

Red-flanked Bluetail

Discovered at Lingshan in 2015. Scarce summer visitor and likely breeder at relatively high elevations (all records so far from forest above the chairlift station). The race of the Lingshan birds is uncertain, with the song recalling the “Gansu” form *albocoeruleus* (a possible future split).

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Red-flanked Bluetail was discovered at Lingshan in 2015. It is a scarce summer visitor to forest at relatively high elevations.



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Species to be expected at Lingshan

The table below lists only those species seen by Birding Beijing in 16 visits to Lingshan during the winters of 2012/2013, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015, and once during the summers of 2013 and 2014, plus a few records obtained from the Chinese bird record system, Birdtalker. Therefore, it is not a complete list of the species possible at this site. If you visit the site, please send sightings to birdingbeijing@gmail.com to ensure this table is as up to date and accurate as possible. Thank you.

Status: R=Resident; P=Passage Migrant; S=Summer Visitor; W=Winter Visitor; V=Vagrant

English and Scientific Names	Chinese Name	Pinyin	Status	Notes
KOKLASS PHEASANT <i>Pucrasia macrolopha</i>	勺鸡	Shao Ji	R	Scarce
BROWN EARED PHEASANT <i>Crossoptilon mantchuricum</i>	褐马鸡	He Maji	R	Rare - may be heard in early Spring
COMMON PHEASANT <i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	雉雞	Zhiji	R	Common
TUNDRA BEAN GOOSE <i>Anser serrirostris</i>	短嘴豆雁	Duǎn zuǐ dòu yàn	P	Flyover migrant
CINEREOUS VULTURE <i>Aegypius monachus</i>	秃鷲	Tu Jiu	W	From Nov-Mar
HEN HARRIER <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	白尾鷲	Baiwei Yao	W	Scarce
EURASIAN SPARROWHAWK <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	雀鷹	que Ying	R	Regular
NORTHERN GOSHAWK <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	苍鷹	Cang Ying	W	Uncommon
EASTERN BUZZARD <i>Buteo japonicus</i>	普通鵟	Putong Kuang	W	Regular
UPLAND BUZZARD <i>Buteo hemilasius</i>	大鵟	Da Kuang	W	Scarce
STEPPE EAGLE <i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	草原雕	Caoyuan Diao	P	Rare passage migrant
GOLDEN EAGLE <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	金雕	Jin Diao	R	Scarce resident; breeds on Donglingshan
COMMON KESTREL <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	红隼	Hong Sun	R	Common
MERLIN <i>Falco columbarius</i>	灰背隼	Huibei Sun	W/P	Scarce winter visitor
SAKER FALCON <i>Falco cherrug</i>	猎隼	Liè sǔn	P	Scarce; a June 2015 record of 2 adults may suggest breeding?
PEREGRINE FALCON <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	游隼	You Sun	R	Scarce resident/winter visitor
HILL PIGEON <i>Columba rupestris</i>	岩鸽	Yan Ge	R	Regular
EURASIAN COLLARED DOVE <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	灰斑鸠	Hui Banjiu	R	Common at low elevations
SPOTTED DOVE <i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	珠颈斑鸠	Zhujing Banjiu	R	Common at low elevations
LARGE HAWK-CUCKOO <i>Hierococcyx sparveriioides</i>	鷹鵒	Yīng juān	S	Breeder
HIMALAYAN CUCKOO <i>Cuculus optatus</i>	中杜鹃	Zhōng dùjuān	S	Breeder
ORIENTAL SCOPS OWL <i>Otus sunia</i>	红角鸮	Hóng jué xiāo	S	Scarce breeder
EURASIAN EAGLE-OWL <i>Bubo bubo</i>	雕鸮	Diaoxiao	S/R	Probably breeds
TAWNY OWL <i>Strix aluco</i>	灰林鸮	Huī lín xiāo	R	Scarce in forest between two villages

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GREY NIGHTJAR <i>Caprimulgus jotaka</i>	普通夜鹰	Putong Yeying	S	Breeder
GREY-CAPPED PYGMY WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	星头啄木鸟	Xingtou Zhuomuniao	R	At lower elevations
LESSER-SPOTTED WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	小斑啄木鸟	Xiǎo bān zhuómùniǎo	V	Very rare; one record of a male in November 2014 in stunted birches on slope near derelict buildings (the first record for Beijing).
GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos major</i>	大斑啄木鸟	Daban Zhuomuniao	R	Common
GREY-HEADED WOODPECKER <i>Picus canus</i>	灰头绿啄木鸟	Huitou Lüzhuomuniao	R	Common
LONG-TAILED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	长尾山椒鸟	Cháng wěi shānjiāo niǎo	S	Scarce breeder
GREAT GREY SHRIKE <i>Lanius excubitor</i>	灰伯劳	Hui Bolao	V/W	Rare winter visitor
CHINESE GREY SHRIKE <i>Lanius s. sphenocercus</i>	楔尾伯劳	Xiewei Bolao	W	Scarce winter visitor
EURASIAN JAY <i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	松鸦	Song Ya	R	Scarce resident
RED-BILLED BLUE MAGPIE <i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>	红嘴蓝鹊	Hongzui Lanque	R	Common
COMMON MAGPIE <i>Pica pica</i>	喜鹊	Xi Que	R	Common
SPOTTED NUTCRACKER <i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>	星鸦	Xing Ya	R	Resident
RED-BILLED CHOUGH <i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	红嘴山鸦	Hongzui Shanya	R	Regular breeder
DAURIAN JACKDAW <i>Coloews dauuricus</i>	达乌里寒鸦	Dawuli Hanya	W	Scarce winter visitor
CARRION CROW <i>Corvus corone</i>	小嘴乌鸦	Xiaozui Wuya	R	Regular
LARGE-BILLED CROW <i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	大嘴乌鸦	Dazui Wuya	R	Common - the default crow at Lingshan
BOHEMIAN WAXWING <i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	太平鸟	Taipingniao	W	Scarce winter visitor
JAPANESE WAXWING <i>Bombycilla japonica</i>	小太平鸟	Xiao Taipingniao	W	Scarce winter visitor
MARSH TIT <i>Poecile palustris</i>	沼泽山雀	Zhaoze Shanque	R	Common at low/mid elevations
WILLOW TIT <i>Poecile montana</i>	褐头山雀	Hetou Shanque	R	Common at higher elevations
COAL TIT <i>Periparus ater</i>	煤山雀	Méi shānquè	R	Scarce breeder at higher elevations
YELLOW-BELLIED TIT <i>Periparus venustulus</i>	黄腹山雀	Huangfu Shanque	S/P	Breeder
JAPANESE TIT <i>Parus minor</i>	大山雀	Da Shanque	R	Common
EURASIAN SKYLARK <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	云雀	Yúnquè	S	Scarce breeder; only known breeding location in Beijing.
HORNED LARK <i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	角百灵	Jiao Bailing	W	Scarce winter visitor
LIGHT-VENTED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	白头鹎	Báitóu bēi	S	Breeder at lower elevations; scarce at higher elevations

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ASIAN HOUSE MARTIN <i>Delichon dasypus</i>	烟腹毛脚燕	Yān fù máo jiǎo yàn	S	Scarce breeder around the peaks (first discovered in June 2015)
ASIAN STUBTAIL <i>Urosphena squameiceps</i>	鳞头树莺	Lín tóu shù yīng	S	Breeder
MANCHURIAN BUSH WARBLER <i>Cettia canturians</i>	远东树莺	Yuǎndōng shù yīng	S	Breeder in scrubby hillsides
SILVER-THROATED TIT <i>Aegithalos glaucogularis</i>	北长尾山雀银喉 长尾山雀	Běi cháng wěishān què yín hóu	R	Regular
PALLAS'S LEAF WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	黄腰柳莺	Huangyao Liuying	P	Passage Migrant
CHINESE LEAF WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus yunnanensis</i>	云南柳莺	Sichuan Liuying	S	Breeder
YELLOW-BROWED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	黄眉柳莺	Huángméliǔ yīng	P	A remarkable midsummer record of a calling bird in June 2015
GREENISH WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	暗绿柳莺	Àn lǜ liǔ yīng	S	At least 4 found singing in high elevation forest on 22 June 2015 (the first record for Beijing). At least 10 recorded in June 2016.
EASTERN CROWNED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>	冕柳莺	Miǎn Liuying	S	Breeder
CLAUDIA'S LEAF WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus claudiae</i>	冠纹柳莺	Guanwen Liuying	S	Breeder
ALSTROM'S WARBLER <i>Seicercus soror</i>	淡尾鹎莺	Dàn wěi wēng yīng	S	Scarce breeder in forest between two villaged (c1500m elevation)
PLAIN LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Pterorhinus davidi</i>	山噪鹛	Shan Zaomei	R	Common
VINOUS-THROATED PARROTBILL <i>Sinosuthora webbiana</i>	棕头鸦雀	Zongtou Yaque	R	Common
CHINESE HILL BABBLER <i>Rhopophilus pekinensis</i>	山鹛	Shan Mei	R	Common
WINTER WREN <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	鹪鹩	Jiaoliao	R	Scarce resident /breeds in higher forest
EURASIAN NUTHATCH <i>Sitta europaea</i>	普通鶺鴒	Putong Shi	R	Scarce resident
CHINESE NUTHATCH <i>Sitta villosa</i>	黑头鶺鴒	Heitou Shi	R	Scarce resident
BLUE WHISTLING THRUSH <i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	紫啸鹟	Zi Xiaodong	S	Scarce summer visitor; probably breeds
GREY-SIDED THRUSH <i>Turdus feae</i>	褐头鹟	Hetou Dong	S	Scarce breeder
GREY-WINGED BLACKBIRD <i>Turdus boulboul</i>	灰翅鹟	Huā chì dōng	S	Scarce likely breeder. Discovered in June 2016.
BLACK-THROATED THRUSH <i>Turdus atrogularis</i>	黑颈鹟	Heijing Dong	W	Scarce winter visitor
RED-THROATED THRUSH <i>Turdus ruficollis</i>	赤颈鹟	Chijing Dong	W	Regular winter visitor - usually the most common winter thrush
NAUMANN'S THRUSH <i>Turdus naumanni</i>	红尾鹟	Hongwei Dong	W	Regular

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DUSKY THRUSH <i>Turdus eunomus</i>	斑鸫	Ban Dong	W	Regular
CHINESE THRUSH <i>Turdus mupinensis</i>	宝兴歌鸫	Baoxing Gedong	S	Breeder
SIBERIAN BLUE ROBIN <i>Luscinia cyane</i>	蓝歌鸫	Lan Gequ	S	Common breeder
ORANGE-FLANKED BLUETAIL <i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	红胁蓝尾鸫	Hóng xié lán wěi qú	S	Scarce breeder at high elevations.
ALA SHAN REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus alaschanicus</i>	贺兰山红尾鸫	Helanshan Hongweiqu	W	Scarce winter visitor - only four records (a male and a female in winter 2013-2014); a male in December 2014 and a female in February 2015; possibly annual
BLACK REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	赭红尾鸫	Zhe Hongweiqu	V	Rare. One record in November 2014 around the derelict buildings
DAURIAN REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus auroreus</i>	北红尾鸫	Bei Hongweiqu	S	Common breeder
WHITE-WINGED REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus erythrogastrus</i>	红腹红尾鸫	Hongfu Hongweiqu	W	Winter visitor, usually in reasonable numbers from second half of October to April.
PIED WHEATEAR <i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>	白顶唧	Baiding Ji	S/P	Scarce summer/passage visitor; may breed close by
YELLOW-RUMPED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula zanthopygia</i>	白眉姬鸫	Baimei (Ji) Weng	S	Breeder
SLATY-BACKED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula hodgsonii</i>	锈胸蓝姬鸫	Xiù xiōng lán jī wēng	S	First record in June 2005; a second record, a singing male, was found by Paul Holt and Terry Townshend on 24 June 2015 in high forest between derelict buildings and peak. Subsequently recorded in June 2016.
ZAPPEY'S FLYCATCHER <i>Cyanoptila cumatilis</i>	琉璃蓝鸫	Liú lí lán wēng	S	Scarce breeder in forest between the two villages.
RUSSET SPARROW <i>Passer rutilans</i>	山麻雀	Shan Maque	S	Summer resident. Breeds in the village.
EURASIAN TREE SPARROW <i>Passer montanus</i>	(树) 麻雀	(Shu) Maque	R	Common
ALPINE ACCENTOR <i>Prunella collaris</i>	领岩鹀	Lingyan Liu	W	Winter visitor, sometimes in

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				large numbers
SIBERIAN ACCENTOR <i>Prunella montanella</i>	棕眉山岩鹟	Zongmei Shanyanliu	W	Winter visitor in good numbers
WHITE WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla alba</i>	白鹡鸰	Bai Jiling	S	Breeder
ROSY PIPIT <i>Anthus roseatus</i>	粉红胸鹟	Fenhongxiang Liu	S	Summer and passage visitor; breeds in the meadows just below summit (above cable car)
BRAMBLING <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	燕雀	Yanque	W	Regular
GREY-CAPPED GREENFINCH <i>Carduelis sinica</i>	金翅 (雀)	Jinchi (que)	R	Regular
EURASIAN SISKIN <i>Carduelis spinus</i>	黄雀	Huangque	W	Scarce winter visitor; one summer record in June 2015.
COMMON REDPOLL <i>Carduelis flammea</i>	白腰朱顶雀	Baiyao Zhudingque	W	Winter visitor in varying numbers
HOARY REDPOLL <i>Carduelis hornemanni</i>	极北朱顶雀	Jibei Zhudingque	W/V	Occasional in flocks of Common Redpoll
ASIAN ROSY FINCH <i>Leucosticte arctoa</i>	粉红腹岭雀	Fenhongfu Lingque	W	Regular winter visitor, sometimes in large numbers (1,000+ strong) but nomadic and unreliable
LONG-TAILED ROSEFINCH <i>Uragus sibiricus</i>	长尾雀	Changwei Shaque	W	Scarce winter visitor
CHINESE BEAUTIFUL ROSEFINCH <i>Carpodacus pulcherrimus</i>	红眉朱雀	Hongmei Zhuque	R	Breeds at high elevations and resident throughout the year in small numbers
PALLAS'S ROSEFINCH <i>Carpodacus roseus</i>	北朱雀	Bei Zhuque	W	Regular winter visitor; probably the most reliable site in Beijing for this difficult to see world bird.
PINE BUNTING <i>Emberiza leucocephalos</i>	白头鹀	Baitou Wu	W	Passage and winter visitor in small numbers
GODLEWSKI'S BUNTING <i>Emberiza godlewskii</i>	戈氏岩鹀	Geshi Yanwu	R	Common breeder
MEADOW BUNTING <i>Emberiza cioides</i>	三道眉草鹀	Sandaomei Caowu	R	Common breeder
LITTLE BUNTING <i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	小鹀	Xiao Wu	P	Passage migrant in varying numbers
YELLOW-THROATED BUNTING <i>Emberiza elegans</i>	黄喉鹀	Huanghou Wu	S,W	Breeds in small numbers; more common in winter, mainly at lower elevations.
LAPLAND LONGSPUR <i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	铁爪鹀	Tiezhao Wu	W	Occasional winter visitor

Birding Beijing

Mammals	Chinese Name	Pinyin	Status	Notes
Tolai Hare			R	Fairly common
Siberian Roe Deer			R	Scarce
Chinese Goral			R	Rare
(Amur) Leopard Cat			R	Probably common but rarely seen
Siberian Chipmunk			R	Common
Pere David's Rock Squirrel			R	Common
				Scarce and possibly introduced.
Raccoon Dog			R	
Wild Boar			R	Rare
Hog Badger			R	Uncommon



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