



Rockjumper Birding Tours

Worldwide Birding Adventures

JAPAN in Winter

5th - 22nd January 2008



Steller's Sea Eagle by Glen Valentine

Trip Report Compiled by Tour Leader David Shackelford

Top 10 List as Voted by Participants:

1. Okinawa Rail
2. Blackstone's Fish-Owl
3. Steller's Sea-Eagle
4. Amami Woodcock
5. Ural Owl
6. Japanese Crane
7. Ryukyu Robin
8. Okinawa Woodpecker

9. Baikal Teal

10. Lidth's Jay

Honourable Mention: Japanese Murrelet



Hokkaido Scenery and Crane Congregation on Kyushu by David Shackelford

Tour Summary

Bright vermilion torii gates marked the entrance of an indigenous Shinto shrine as our adventures travelling through the country of Japan in winter began with a cultural visit to the Grand Pagoda in the lively settlement of Narita. Even in the surrounding gardens we began finding out first Japanese endemics and specialties including the minute Japanese Pygmy Woodpecker, active Japanese Wagtail, noisy Brown-eared Bulbul and one of our few sightings of the widespread Hawfinch.

Driving along the efficient roadways we found the local people very eager to assist despite the obvious language barrier as we made our way to the coastline. As individuals we found the Japanese to be remarkably friendly and helpful with a touching shyness, mixed with meagre self-consciousness. We excitedly scanned out to sea and braved the crisp winter chill as we located our first Pacific and Red-throated Loons, White-winged and Black Scoters, Japanese Cormorant and attractive Red-necked Grebe.

Venturing into the snow-covered mountains of central Honshu, we were impressed by the winter scenery and charmed by the quaint traditional Japanese accommodation. Hiking in the snow through coniferous forest alive with the songs of Varied Tit and Long-tailed Bushtits, we were very fortunate to stumble upon the difficult Copper Pheasant before arriving at the sulphuric hot springs nestled in a small valley. Here icicles hung from the eaves and steam spewed fervently from beneath the ground as we enjoyed a marvellous close encounter with an endearing troop of Japanese Macaque. The nearby alpine forest of Karuzawa produced memorable views of the endemic Japanese Accentor and stout Japanese Green Woodpecker, as well as more widespread species such as Great Spotted Woodpecker, the secretive White's Thrush and a surprise sighting of the uncommon Japanese Serow, a sure-footed mountain goat endemic to these steep slopes.

The nearly 3,900 islands in the Japanese archipelago, spread over an expansive latitudinal range of more than three thousand kilometres, creates an amazing biological opportunity for a wide diversity of flora and fauna. Flying northward to the foreboding island of Hokkaido, we found the temperature had dropped to nearly negative thirty degrees below zero – excluding wind-chill – and the roadways were practically deserted as we made our way enthusiastically, awaiting one of the greatest natural spectacles on earth. At first we could only hear the intense calls reverberating across the snow, but as

we approached closer we beheld an exhibition of nearly one hundred Red-crowned Cranes in full dance and marvellous display, sometimes only within fifteen meters distance! The sight of these majestic creatures, perhaps the world's most elegant bird, combined with our first White-tailed Eagle soaring overhead, was almost too much to take in at once as the setting sun gradually turned the white hillsides to a luminous shade of orange and red.

Dark-coated Sika Deer fed near the roadside as we wound our way the next morning through the central icy mountains of the island before dawn in a land that regularly receives an average annual snowfall well in excess of thirty feet. We arrived at the eastern coast to behold a blizzard of foraging gulls, including Slaty-backed and numerous Glaucous. We found the hardy ice fishermen collecting their daily spoils with the aid of snowmobiles as we trekked across the extensive frozen bay, bundled up and covering our faces to stay warm. Stepping over the cracked incisions in the ice we pushed through the frigid cold to the fishermen's catch sites where we beheld our first Steller's Sea Eagles. This gaudy and gigantic raptor, locally known as '*Owashi*' meaning The Great Eagle, migrates annually from the northern regions of Russia on pack ice to escape the unbearably cold winters of Siberia. To see this magnificent raptor feeding on the ice is almost a dream come true for many birders and nature enthusiasts alike!

Following the coastline northward we settled in for the night in a quaint, traditional *Minshuku*, complete with customary Japanese hospitality and food. The Japanese are a culture highly dependant upon the seas and this was reflected in their cuisine including various mussels, sea-weed, and octopus along with a refreshing cup of strong *sake*. The undisputed highlight of this location was waiting from the warmth of the dining room watching outside over the floodlit stream during the night for the sought-after Blakiston's Fish Owl. We didn't have to wait long and, to our amazement, we were afforded more than an hour observing this colossal owl hunting, preening, and feeding in front of us!

Gazing out over the ocean looking over the Kuril Islands to the northeast of Japan, we scanned out to sea enjoying the inquisitive looks from curious Spotted Seals and a comical Sea Otter cracking open clams on its belly. The pelagic sea watching was simply phenomenal and we were constantly sorting through rafts of exquisite Harlequin and gaudy Long-tailed Ducks, while streams of Pelagic Cormorants revealed a few scarce Red-faced Cormorants roosting on the nearby rocky cliffs that plummeted into the water below. Other pelagic species we enjoyed that chilly morning included Thick-billed Murre, Spectacled Guillemot, the tiny Least Auklet and both Ancient and Long-billed Murrelets.

Through impressive stands of conifers and birch we continued our way southward along the island, locating a nomadic flock of Asian Rosy-Finch as well as large numbers of elegant wintering Whooper Swan near the frozen coastal inlets. The rap of a stately Black Woodpecker in the distance kept us searching while we birded through the forest finding wintering flocks of Common Redpoll, Red Crossbill, Brambling, European Bullfinch and Marsh Tit. One of the final highlights of this incredible winter wonderland was finding a fantastic Ural Owl that we scoped at length, perched like a sentinel in a frozen leafless forest like something from the pages of a poet.

Connecting with a series of flights, we soon thawed out in the subtropical climate of Okinawa. This island has long held its military importance from the beginning of World War II with the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor, through the turning point of the war at the Battle of Midway, until the United States dropped the world's first atomic bombs prompting the emperor's formal surrender and thus the conclusion of the war. Even today more than 25,000 American military personnel now occupy the island of Okinawa and we found the strong foreign military presence was very apparent as we began a

making our way northward to one of the few remaining patches of stunted montane forest left on the island.

The habitat was so strikingly different compared to the frigid snow-covered hillsides in northern Japan; here we were walking through bromeliad-laden tropical forest carpeted by a dense undergrowth of tree ferns. One of the first birds we encountered is nearly endemic to this island – the stunning, bright rusty-orange Ryuku Robin. The steep slopes were soon producing other avian goodies such as Whistling Green Pigeon, Ryukyu Minivet and the hefty Japanese Wood Pigeon, as well as other forest denizens such as the cute Fire-bellied Salamander and the dangerous Habu, an aggressive species of viper curiously common on these remote islands. Further explorations of nearby wetlands and farmlands afforded us views of the migrant Long-toed Stint, Cinnamon Bittern, the uncommon Brown Thrush, and with concerted effort back in the forest we all managed outrageous views of the very rare Okinawa Woodpecker, perhaps one of the rarest birds of our tour! Equally exciting, we ventured out at night searching for the secretive Okinawa Rail that, incredibly, is a species only discovered in 1981! We first heard this difficult rallid at two separate sites but catching a glimpse was proving very difficult. Just before we were about to give up we were thrilled to find two gorgeous individuals perched on the night roost at no less than ten feet away, showing incredible banding patterns and a bright mandarin bill. We left these two incredible birds in peace and with high spirits continued our way towards our next destination, the island of Amami.

Settling into our resort situated on the edge of a white-sand beach we set out into the forest where Japanese White-eyes were plentiful and in short time we had located the distinctive resident subspecies of White-backed Woodpecker, as well as stunning views of the attractive Lidth's Jay, an endemic bird highly decorated with splashes of rich purple, chocolate, and white. During the night we drove through the dense forest on muddy back roads, first locating a responsive Long-eared Owl that posed in the spotlight for several minutes and, with patience and a flat tyre later, we finally all had great views of the sought-after Amami Woodcock huddled motionlessly on the ground in near-perfect camouflage.

We flew to our next island where we were first greeted by a Long-billed Plover in a fallow farm field; this is a curiously localized species throughout much of Asia. Sulphuric plumes of gas billowed into the air from volcanic activity beneath us as we continued scanning along nearby lakes and dams finding several immaculate Baikal Teal drakes, awesome views of Falcated Duck in full plumage, and scope views of the ornate Mandarin Duck. Surrounding woodlands yielded the scarce White-bellied Green Pigeon, introduced Chinese Bamboo Partridge, Japanese Grosbeak and Grey Bunting, among several other migrant bunting species such as Yellow-throated, Black-faced and Meadow hiding in the dense undergrowth. We were also pleased to scope the rare Black-faced Spoonbill feeding near a collection of wintering waders, yet another localized Asian specialty. From our traditional accommodation in the evenings we needed little encouragement to indulge in the relaxing traditional hot springs – called *onsens* – that bubble forth from the ground throughout Japan.

Of course, no visit to the island of Kyushu in the winter is complete without a visit to one of the world's greatest natural spectacles – concentrations of thousands upon thousands of migrant cranes! Driving through the central farm fields, we were simply amazed at the sheer number of cranes as they elegantly flew over our heads enthusiastically calling and interacting in a dramatic and unforgettable performance. In all directions we found ourselves splendidly surrounded by countless numbers of Hooded and gorgeous White-naped Cranes, along with several Sandhill and Common Cranes mixed amongst the confusion. Being part of this wonderful natural phenomenon is certainly a spectacle none of us will soon forget!

Nearby grasslands produced several colourful Bull-headed Shrike, uncommon Eurasian Wryneck, the striking Green Pheasant and Crested Kingfisher near the river edge, while buntings were once again prolific with flocks of Chestnut-eared, Meadow, and Rustic being noted. The wetlands were no less productive with Chinese Penduline Tit and Common Reed Bunting being located before an organized flush that generated nice looks at the eastern form of Water Rail. Scanning out carefully from a peninsula on the eastern part of the island, we enjoyed prolonged scope views of the rare Japanese Murrelet swimming delightfully close, before flying onward to the easterly island of Izu where we soon found the shy Izu Thrush at the edge of mixed woodland. The ferry we were scheduled to board was cancelled due to rough seas, but we nevertheless managed to scope both Streaked Shearwater and the elegant Laysan Albatross from the shoreline.

We concluded our adventures through Japan with a crash course in the metropolitan subways of Tokyo. This booming city supports 127 million people, producing the world's second largest economy topping nearly 4.5 trillion dollars in a visible lifestyle that operates at dizzying pace of a technological super-culture. What a dramatic change from some of the quiet rural areas we visited only a day before! We were very fortunate that our visit to Tokyo coincided with the annual National Sumo Wrestling Tournament, celebrated as the national sport of Japan. Sumo is steeped in religious history based on an ancient combat form called 'sumai' meaning to struggle, and we were privileged to watched in amazement from the very front row as these massive wrestlers attempted a performance of raw, brute strength and carefully studied tactics to force his opponent out of the clay ring often ending in a dramatic and physical finish.

At long last our travels drew to a close and we bid a very fond farewell to the diverse Japanese archipelago. Stately Steller's Sea-Eagle and roosting Okinawa Rail, thousands upon thousands of cranes of five species and a unique culture combined with phenomenal scenery – it was all amazing. From the sunny tropical islands in the south to formidable sub-arctic lands of ice and snow in the north, together we were a part of another unforgettable Rockjumper Birding Tours adventure!



Blakiston's Fish Owl and Sumo Wrestling Tournament by David Shackelford

BIRD LIST (188 species)

Nomenclature and taxonomy follows Frank Gill & Minturn Wright Birds of the World: Recommended English Names (2006) Princeton University Press, with updates to October 2007. With notes where Clements differs or Clements names in parenthesis.

Pheasants, Fowl & Allies Phasianidae

Chinese Bamboo Partridge

Bambusicola thoracicus

Common (Green) Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
Copper Pheasant	<i>Syrnaticus soemmerringii</i>

Ducks, Geese & Swans Anatidae

Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
Mandarin Duck	<i>Aix galericulata</i>
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>
Falcated Duck	<i>Anas falcata</i>
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>
American Wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Eastern Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas zonorhyncha</i>
<i>Note: This species is lumped by Clements with Indian Spot-billed Duck and called Spot-billed Duck.</i>	
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>
Baikal Teal	<i>Anas formosa</i>
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
Common Pochard	<i>Aythya farina</i>
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>
Harlequin Duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>
White-winged Scoter	<i>Melanitta deglandi</i>
<i>Note: This species is lumped by Clements with Velvet Scoter and called White-winged Scoter.</i>	
Black Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>
Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>

Albatrosses Diomedidae

Laysan Albatross	<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>
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Petrels & Shearwaters Procellariidae

Streaked Shearwater	<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>
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Loons Gaviidae

Red-throated Loon	<i>Gavia stellata</i>
Pacific Loon	<i>Gavia pacifica</i>

Grebes Podicipedidae

Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>
Black-necked (Eared) Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>

Ibises & Spoonbills Threskiornithidae

Black-faced Spoonbill	<i>Platalea minor</i>
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Heron & Bitterns Ardeidae

Cinnamon Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
Yellow-billed (Intermediate) Egret	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
Pacific Reef Heron	<i>Egretta sacra</i>

Cormorants Phalacrocoracidae

Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
Japanese Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax capillatus</i>
Pelagic Shag (Cormorant)	<i>Leucocarbo pelagicus</i>
<i>Note: Clements places this species in the genus Phalacrocorax.</i>	
Red-faced Shag (Cormorant)	<i>Leucocarbo urile</i>
<i>Note: Clements places this species in the genus Phalacrocorax.</i>	

Falcons & Caracaras Falconidae

Common (Eurasian) Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>

Kites, Hawks, Eagles & Allies Accipitridae

Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>
Steller's Sea Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i>
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
Japanese Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter gularis</i>
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>
Grey-faced Buzzard	<i>Butastur indicus</i>
Common (Eurasian) Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>

Rails, Crakes & Coots

Okinawa Rail	<i>Gallirallus okinawae</i>
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>
White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>

Cranes Gruidae

Sandhill Crane	<i>Grus canadensis</i>
White-naped Crane	<i>Grus vipio</i>
Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>
Hooded Crane	<i>Grus monacha</i>
Red-crowned Crane	<i>Grus japonensis</i>

Plovers Charadriidae

Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>
Grey (Black-bellied) Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
Long-billed Plover	<i>Charadrius placidus</i>
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>
Kentish (Snowy) Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>
<i>Note: Clements lumps this species with Snowy Plover and called Snowy Plover.</i>	
Lesser Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>
Greater Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultia</i>

Sandpipers, Snipes & Allies Scolopacidae

Amami Woodcock	<i>Scolopax mira</i>
Pin-tailed Snipe	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
Grey-tailed Tattler	<i>Heteroscelus brevipes</i>
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>
Long-toed Stint	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>

Gulls, Terns & Skimmers Laridae

Black-tailed Gull	<i>Larus crassirostris</i>
Mew Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>
Glaucous-winged Gull	<i>Larus glaucescens</i>
Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>
Vega (East Siberian) Gull	<i>Larus vegae</i>
Slaty-backed Gull	<i>Larus schistisagus</i>
Common Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>

Auks Alcidae

Thick-billed Murre	<i>Uria lomvia</i>
Common Murre	<i>Uria aalge</i>
Spectacled Guillemot	<i>Cephus carbo</i>
Long-billed Murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus perdix</i>
Ancient Murrelet	<i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i>
Japanese Murrelet	<i>Synthliboramphus wumizusume</i>
Least Auklet	<i>Aethia pusilla</i>

Doves & Pigeons Columbidae

Common (Rock) Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
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Japanese Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba janthina</i>
Oriental Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>
White-bellied Green Pigeon	<i>Treron sieboldii</i>
Whistling Green Pigeon	<i>Treron formosae</i>

Owls Strigidae

Blakiston's Fish Owl	<i>Bubo blakistoni</i>
Ural Owl	<i>Strix uralensis</i>
(Northern) Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>

Kingfishers Alcedinidae

Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
Crested Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>

Woodpeckers Picidae

Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>
Japanese Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos kizuki</i>
White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotus</i>
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>
Japanese Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus awokera</i>
Okinawa Woodpecker	<i>Sapheopipo noguchii</i>

Cuckooshrikes Campephagidae

Ryukyu Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus tegimae</i>
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Shrikes Laniidae

Bull-headed Shrike	<i>Lanius busephalus</i>
Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>

Crows & Jays Corvidae

Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
Lidth's Jay	<i>Garrulus lidthi</i>
Azure-winged Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cyana</i>
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>
Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>

Tits & Chickadees Paridae

Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>
Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montana</i>
Varied Tit	<i>Poecile varia</i>
<i>Note: Clements places this in the genus Sittiparus.</i>	
Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>

Penduline Tits Remizidae

Chinese Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz consobrinus</i>
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Swallows Hirundinidae

Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Pacific Swallow	<i>Hirundo tahitica</i>

Bushtits Aegithalidae

Long-tailed Bushtit (Tit)	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>
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Larks Alaudidae

Oriental Skylark	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>
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Cisticolas & Allies Cisticolidae

Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>
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Bulbuls Pycnonotidae

Light-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>
Brown-eared Bulbul	<i>Microscelis amaurotis</i>

Note: Clements places this in the genus Ixos.

Old World Warblers Sylviidae

Japanese Bush Warbler	<i>Cettia diphone</i>
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White-eyes Zosteropidae

Japanese White-eye	<i>Zosterops japonicus</i>
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Goldcrests & Kinglets Regulidae

Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>
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Wrens Troglodytidae

Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
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Nuthatches & Wallcreeper Sittidae

Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>
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Treecreepers Certhidae

Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>
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Starlings Sturnidae

White-cheeked Starling	<i>Sturnus cineraceus</i>
Common (European) Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>

Thrushes Turdidae

White's (Scaly) Thrush	<i>Zoothera aurea (dauma)</i>
Pale Thrush	<i>Turdus pallidus</i>
Brown-headed Thrush	<i>Turdus chrysolaus</i>
Izu Thrush	<i>Turdus celaenops</i>

Dusky Thrush *Turdus eunomus (naumanni)*

Chats & Old World Flycatchers Muscicapidae

Ryukyu Robin *Erithacus komadori*
 Red-flanked Bluetail *Tarsiger cyanurus*
 Daurian Redstart *Phoenicurus aureoreus*
 Blue Rock Thrush *Monticola solitarius*

Dippers Cinclidae

Brown Dipper *Cinclus pallasii*

Old World Sparrows & Snowfinches Passeridae

Russet Sparrow *Passer rutilans*
 Eurasian Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus*

Waxbills, Munias & Allies Estrildidae

Scaly-breasted Munia (Nutmeg Mannikin) *Lonchura punctulata*

Accentors Prunellidae

Japanese Accentor *Prunella rubida*

Wagtails & Pipits Motacillidae

Forest Wagtail *Dendronanthus indicus*
 Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea*
 White Wagtail *Motacilla alba*
 Japanese Wagtail *Motacilla grandis*
 Olive-backed Pipit *Anthus hodgsoni*
 Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus*
 Buff-bellied (American) Pipit *Anthus rubescens*

Finches Fringillidae

Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla*
 Grey-capped (Oriental) Greenfinch *Carduelis sinica*
 Eurasian Siskin *Carduelis spinus*
 Common Redpoll *Carduelis flammea*
 Asian Rosy Finch *Leucosticte arctoa*
 Red Crossbill *Loxia curvirostra*
 Eurasian Bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*
 Hawfinch *Coccothraustes coccothraustes*
 Japanese Grosbeak *Eophona personata*

Buntings, New World Sparrows & Allies Emberizidae

Meadow Bunting *Emberiza cioides*
 Chestnut-eared Bunting *Emberiza fucata*
 Rustic Bunting *Emberiza rustica*
 Yellow-throated Bunting *Emberiza elegans*

Black-faced Bunting	<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>
Grey Bunting	<i>Emberiza variabilis</i>
Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>

MAMMAL LIST

(8 species)

Cheek-Pouch Monkeys Cercopithecidae

Japanese Macaque *Macaca fuscata*

Hares & Rabbits Leporidae

Japanese Hare *Lepus brachyurus*

Dogs & Allies Canidae

Red Fox *Vulpes vulpes*

Otters Lutrinae

Sea Otter *Enhydra lutris*

Pigs Suidae

Wild Boar *Sus scrofa*

Deer Cervidae

Sika Deer *Cervus nippon*

Bovids & Horned Ungulates Bovidae

Japanese Serow *Capricornis crispus*

Seals Otariidae

Spotted (Largha) Seal *Phoca largha*

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